

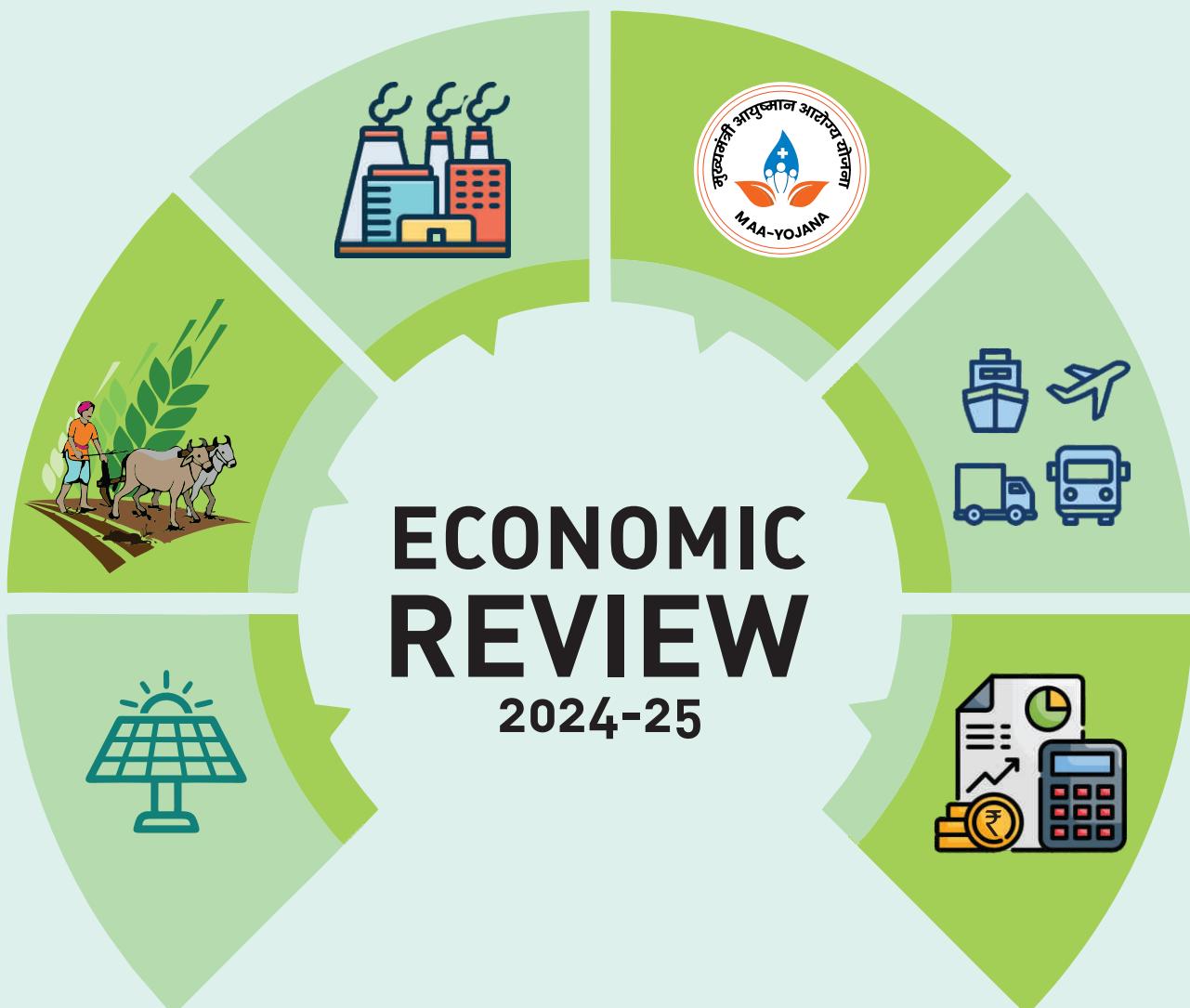


सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

# ECONOMIC REVIEW

2024-25



Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur





**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN**

# **ECONOMIC REVIEW 2024-25**

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur**





Chief Minister,  
Rajasthan



Our vision of 'Viksit Rajasthan' extends beyond economic development and we are committed to the holistic socio-economic progress of all areas in the State. Through this, we reaffirm our commitment to work for the prosperity and welfare of every citizen.

Our government remains dedicated to fulfilling the 10 Sankalps of holistic development, which includes creating 350 billion dollar economy, infrastructure development, quality of life and civic amenities, agriculture growth and farmers welfare, industrial development & investment promotion, tourism, art & culture promotion, sustainable development & green growth, human resource development & health for all, social security and good governance.

In our pursuit of a 350 billion dollar economy, the Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024 witnessed participation from over 5,000 delegates, including industry leaders, global investors and policymakers. The event facilitated MoUs worth 35 lakh crore, focusing on renewable energy, infrastructure, technology and agriculture, laying a strong foundation for accelerated economic growth. To ensure a conducive environment and policy-driven investment opportunities, State Government has introduced several new policies.

The RAM Jal Setu Link Project is a key part of our development agenda, ensuring water security for over 3 crore people across 17 districts, while also providing critical support to the agriculture and industrial sectors. This project will enable irrigation across 4 lakh hectares, further strengthening our commitment to sustainable and inclusive growth.

It is with great pleasure that I present the Economic Review 2024-25, an indication to Rajasthan's potential and aspirations of development. This review highlights our journey of transformation and provides insights into the road ahead. Together, we are building a Rajasthan that embodies resilience, inclusivity and the promise of a brighter future for all of our citizens.

**(Bhajan Lal Sharma)**





Chief Secretary  
Government of Rajasthan

The Government of Rajasthan continues to make efforts to ensure that the benefits of public welfare schemes and services are delivered effectively to all its citizens. With a focus on inclusivity and equity, the State's Government is committed to foster development guided by **Innovation, Sustainability and Participative Governance**.

Rajasthan has embraced the principles of people's participation and inclusive development, ensuring that every initiative of the Government resonates with the aspirations of its people.

The Economic Review 2024-25 provides an in-depth analysis of various programs and initiatives implemented in the State. The content of this document will provide a holistic insight to all stakeholders for informed decision making and driving the socio-economic development of the State.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to officials of various Departments for providing inputs and to the team of Directorate of Economics and Statistics for preparing this publication.

*Sudhansh Pant*  
**(Sudhansh Pant)**





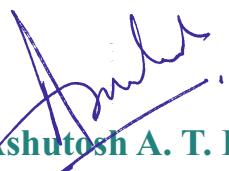
Secretary  
Statistics Department  
Government of Rajasthan

The Economic Review is published annually by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to provide a comprehensive overview of Rajasthan's socio-economic progress. The **Economic Review 2024-25** offers a concise depiction of the State's economic achievements and highlights the progress of various programs and initiatives implemented during the financial year 2024-25.

In this publication, an effort has been made to present the socio-economic developments and the performance of key sectors in a structured and accessible manner. It reflects the continuous progress of Rajasthan's economy and the steps taken towards achieving inclusive growth.

This publication will serve as an important resource for policymakers, government officials, civil society organizations and all other stakeholders in facilitating **informed decision-making** and advancing the socio-economic development of the State.

I extend my deep gratitude to the team of Directorate of Economics and Statistics for their valuable contributions and meticulous efforts in preparation of this document.

  
(**Ashutosh A. T. Pednekar**)





Director & Joint Secretary  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics,  
Rajasthan.

The **Economic Review 2024-25** offers a comprehensive depiction of Rajasthan's socio-economic scenario and highlighting development across key sectors during the financial year.

This year, instead of department-wise sharing of information, **10 thematic chapters** viz. Economic Growth & Public Finance, Advancing Infrastructure, Quality of Life, Prosperous Farming, Mining & Industrial Development, Tourism, Art and Culture, Sustainable & Green Growth, Strengthening Human Resources, Social Security and Good Governance have been included in the document.

The review provides a comprehensive view of the socio-economic status of the State and progress made under various welfare and development schemes during the year. Salient features of various new policies launched by the State Government have also been highlighted in the document.

I extend my gratitude to officials of the concerned departments, institutions and stakeholders for providing valuable inputs in preparing the document. Comments and suggestions regarding further improvement of this document are welcomed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vinesh Singhvi".

(Vinesh Singhvi)

<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>PAGE</b>	<b>CONTENTS</b>
	i	<b>Abbreviations</b>
	vi	<b>Key Indicators of Economic Development</b>
	viii	<b>Executive Summary</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Transforming Rajasthan: Economic Growth and Public Finance Insights</b>
		Economic Growth: The Foundation for a \$350 Billion Economy
		Sectoral Transformation : Accelerating Key Sectors to Drive Economic Growth
		Capital Formation: Building Infrastructure
		Price Stabilization: Promoting Economic Growth and Stability
		Fiscal Management Ensuring Financial Stability
		Financial Services: Enable Growth Through Access to Capital
		Inclusive Growth: Creating a Equitable Economy
<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Advancing Infrastructure to Improve Basic Amenities</b>
		Building an Energy-Driven Economy
		Connecting Rajasthan: From Rural Pathways to Industrial Highways
		Integrated Transport: Paving the Way for Economic Growth and Mobility
		Securing Rajasthan's Future: Integrated Water Infrastructure
		Fuelling Growth: Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects
		Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure
		Building a Sustainable Future: The Potential of Green Infrastructure
<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Enhancing Quality of Life through Urban, Rural and Regional Development</b>
		Sustainable Urbanization and Demographic Management
		Robust Urban Development and Infrastructure Expansion
		Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation
		Comprehensive Rural Development and Social Inclusion
		Strengthening Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance
		Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Non-Farm Development
<b>4</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Towards a Resilient and Prosperous Farming</b>
		Contribution and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector
		Operational Land Holdings
		Agro- Climatic Zones in the State
		Drivers of Agriculture Growth
		Towards a Water-Secure Rajasthan
		Promoting Sustainable Horticulture Practices in Rajasthan
		Post-Harvest Management
		Livestock for Prosperous Farming
		Welfares of Farmers and Agriculture Labours
<b>5</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>Accelerating Mining &amp; Industrial Development for Greater Investment Prospects</b>
		Contribution of Industries to State's Economy
		Infrastructure Development
		Connectivity
		MSME and Small Industries
		Financial Assistance
		Marketing Support
		Ease of Doing Business
		Exports

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
6	154	<p>Other Initiatives</p> <p>Exploring Opportunities: Mining, Oil, and Gas Development</p> <p><b>Fostering Growth in Tourism, Art, Culture and Services</b></p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Art</p> <p>Services</p>
7	169	<p><b>Sustainable and Green Growth</b></p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <p>Green Growth</p>
8	182	<p><b>Strengthening Human Resources and Ensuring Healthcare for Everyone</b></p> <p>Education for All: Ensuring Equity in Learning</p> <p>School Education :Ensuring Elementary&amp; Secondary Education for all</p> <p>Samagra Education: Towards Holistic Development</p> <p>Empowering Lifelong Learning: Advancing Literacy and Continuing Education</p> <p>Knowledge-Based Future by Empowering Higher Education</p> <p>Advancing Technical Education in Rajasthan for Shaping Skilled Innovative Workforce</p> <p>Strengthening Medical Education for a Healthier State</p> <p>Revitalizing Sanskrit Education in the State</p> <p>Enhancing Language and Library Education in the State</p> <p>Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State</p> <p>Towards a Healthier Future: Modernizing Rajasthan's Healthcare</p> <p>Universal Health Access</p> <p>State Health Care Infrastructure</p> <p>Health for All</p> <p>The National Health Mission (NHM)</p> <p>Empowering Rajasthan: Fostering Employment</p> <p>Labour Welfare</p> <p>Employment Generation</p> <p>Promotion of Livelihood</p>
9	219	<p><b>Social Security: Safeguarding Citizens' Well-being</b></p> <p>Achievements under Social Sector in Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Key Stakeholders</p> <p>Women and Girls</p> <p>Children</p> <p>SC, ST and OBC Welfare</p> <p>Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Welfare for All</p> <p>Minority Welfare</p>
10	240	<p><b>Shaping the Future with Good Governance</b></p> <p>Citizen Centric Service Delivery</p> <p>Administrative Mechanism for Good Governance</p> <p>Financial Management for Good Governance</p>
<b>A1-A48</b>		<b>Statistical Appendix</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABDM	Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission	CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
ABHA	Ayushman Bharat Health Account	CEA	Central Electricity Authority
ABHAY	Command & Control Center	CEC	Central Empowered Committee
ADA	Ajmer Development Authority	CETT	Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training
ADB	Asian Development Bank	CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
AFD	Agency Franchies De Development	CHC	Community Health Centre
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	CID	Council for Infrastructure Development
AI	Artificial intelligence	CLFs	Cluster Level Federations
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome	CLSS	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	CMO	Chief Marketing Officer
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	CMREGS	Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure	CMWMS	Chief Minister Works Management System
AMRUT 2.0	Atal Mission for Renewal and Urban Transformation	CPI	Consumer Price Index
AMS	Audit Management System	CPI-AL	Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers
API	Application Programming Interface	CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee	CRC	Composite Regional Center
APY	Atal Pension Yojana	CRESEP	Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement
AR	Augmented Reality	CRIF	Central Road Infrastructure Fund
AREPRL	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited	CRP	Community Resource Person
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy	CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
ATC	Adaptive Trial Center	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ATM	Automated teller machine	CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency	CTS	Craftsman Training Scheme
ATR	Action Taken Report	CTs/PTs	Community Toilets / Public Toilets
ATVMs	Automatic Ticket Vending Machine	CWC	Central Water Commission
AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	CWSN	Children with Special Needs
AWC	Anganwadi Centers	DAM	Digital Agriculture Mission
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy	DAY	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana
BBBP	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao	DAY-NULM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihood Mission
BC	Business Correspondent	DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
BE	Budget Estimates	DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency	DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
BHOR	Bhikshuk Orientation & Rehabilitation	DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
BIDA	Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority	DFCC	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited
BIT	Bhiwadi Integrated Township	DH	District Hospital
BLC	Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction	DIF	District Indicator Framework
BMCs	Biodiversity Management Committees	DISCOM	Distribution Company
BOCW	Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board	DLSDC	District Level Skill and Livelihoods Development Committee
BOPD	Barrels Per Day	DM	Diploma of Medicine
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer	DMF	District Mineral Foundation
BDPD	Block Panchayat Development Plan	DMFT	District Mineral Foundation Trust
BPL	Below Poverty Line	DMIC	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
BPR	Business Process Reengineering	DoP	Department of Personnel
BRAP	Business Reform Action Plan	DPDP	District Panchayat Development Plan
CAD	Command Area Development	DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate	DPR	Detailed Project Report
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure	DR	Disaster Recovery
CB&T	Capacity Building and Training	DRIP	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education	DRM	Dispute and Redressal Mechanism
CCA	Culturable Command Area		
CCBS	Co-operative Core Banking Solution		
CCS	Commitment Control System		

DSC	Digital Signature Certificates	IAS	Indian Administrative Service
DSO	Dam Safety Organization	ICD	Inland Container Depot
DUs	Dwelling Units	ICDMS	Integrated Cash and Debt Management System
DVA	Document Verification and Authentication Engine	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
DWSM	District Water & Sanitation Committee	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
EAPs	Externally Aided Projects	IEC&CB	Information, Education, Communication & Capacity Building
EBC	Economically Backward Classes	IEM	Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS),
ECID	Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development	IGNP	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
EDC	Eco-Development Committee	IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
EDLI	Employee' Deposit Linked Insurance	IIFA	International Indian Film Academy Awards
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited	IIM	Indian Institute of Management
EHV	Extra High Voltage	IIP	Index of Industrial Production
ELSTP	Employment Linked Skill Training Programme	IIPDF	India Infrastructure Project Development Fund
e-NAM	National Agriculture Market	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
EoI	Expression of Interest	IITF	India International Trade Fair
EPC	Engineering Procurement & Construction	IITM	Indian Association of Tour Operators
EPF	Employees' Provident Funds	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation	INR	Indian National Rupee
EPS	Employees' Pension Scheme	IP-MPLS	Internet Protocol Multi-Protocol Label Switching
ERSS	Emergency Response Support System	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ESIS	Employee State Insurance Scheme	IPS	Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme
ESRs	Elevated Storage Reservoirs	ISA	International Solar Alliance
ESS	Energy Storage Systems	IT	Information Technology
ESUCRL	Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd	ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
EV	Electric Vehicle	IUCDs	Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connections	JDA	Jaipur Development Authority
FIR	First Information Report	JFM	Joint Forest Management
FLN	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
FPO / FPOs	Farmer Producer Organization	JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
FPS	Faire Price Shop	JKK	Jawahar Kala Kendra
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management	JNNSM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
FSSM	Faecal Sludge and Septage Management	JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
G2B	Government to Business	JPMIA	Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
G2C	Government to Citizen	JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
G2G	Government to Government	JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product	KBNIR	Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region
GDP	Gross domestic product	KDA	Kota Development Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	KGBVs	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	KRP	Key Resource Person
GGI	Good Governance Index	KV	Kilo Volts
GGJYV	Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana	KYC	Know Your Customer
GIF	Global Indicator Framework	LAMPS	Large-Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Society
GIS	Geographical Information System	LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
GITB	Great Indian Travel Bazar	LoA	Letter of Allocation
GoI	Government of India	LoI	Letter of Intent
GoR	Government of Rajasthan	LSG	Local Self Government
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan	MAA	Mukhyamantri Ayushman Aranya
GPS	Global Positioning System	MBC	Most Backward Classes
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product	MCCs	Model Career Centres
GSS	Grid Substation	MCh	Master of Chirurgiae
GST	Goods and Services Tax	MCM	Merit cum Means
GSVA	Gross State Value Added	MDRs	Major District Roads
GWMS	GIS-based Workflow Management System	MGJYV	Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana
HAM	Hybrid Annuity Model		
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
HS	Higher Secondary		

MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	NH-EPC	National Highway-Engineering Procurement Construction
MHT	Mobile Health Team	NHM	National Horticulture Mission
MIFC	MSME Investor Facilitation Centres	NICSIT	National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust
MIT	Micro Irrigation Tank	NIF	National Indicator Framework
MJSA	Mukhyamantri Jal SwavlambanAbhiyan	NIWE	National Institute of Wind Energy
ML	Machine Learning	NLM	National Livestock Mission
MLALAD	Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme	NMHP	National Mental Health Programme
MLD	Millions of Liter per day	NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
MLUPY	Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana	NMSA	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
MMKVY	Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	NOHP	National Oral Health Programme
RSMML	Rajasthan State Mines and Mineral Limited	NPCBP	National PPP Capacity Building Programme
MMLP	Multi-Modal Logistics Parks	NPCI	National Payments Corporation of India
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio	NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium
MMSCM	Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters	NPP	National Perspective Plan
MMTPA	Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum	NPPCF	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	NRETP	National Rural Economic Transformation Project
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
MoS&PI	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation	NSO	National Statistical Office
MoU/ MoUs	Memorandum of Understanding	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development	NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
MPF	Minor Forest Produce	NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
MPH	Masters in Public Health	NWDA	National Water Development Agency
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index	NWR	North Western Railway
MPLAD	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
MSC	Multi Service Centres	OBC	Other Backward Classes
MSDE	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	ODF	Open Defecation Free
MSE-CDP	Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program	ODOP	One District One Product
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
MSP	Minimum Support Price	OOPE	Out-of-Pocket-Expenditure
MSSK	Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra	OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
MT	Metric Tonnes	OSC	One Stop Center
MVA	Mega VoltAmps	PACS	Primary Agriculture Credit Societies
MVU	Mobile Veterinary Unit	PCI	Per Capita Income
MW	Mega Watt	PDCOR	Project Development Company of Rajasthan Limited
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	PDFs	Project Development Funds
NABCON	NABARD Consultancy Services	PDOT	Pre-Departure Orientation Training
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories	PDP	Panchayat Development Plan
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Company	PDS	Public Distribution System
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases	PEEO	Panchayat Elementary Education Officer
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board	PESAAct	Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act
NDB	New Development Bank	PFC	Power Finance Corporation Limited
NEP	National Education Policy	PFCCL	PFC Consulting Limited
NFDP	National Fisheries Digital Platform	PFMS	Public Financial Management System
NFHS	National Family Health Survey	PG	Postgraduate
NFSA	National Food Security Act	PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
NFSM	National Food Security Mission	PHC	Primary Health Centre
NGBI	Navnra-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
		PIM	Public Investment Management
		PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
		PLDB's	Primary Land Development Banks
		PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey

PM JANMAN	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan	RET	Rare, Endangered and Threatened
PM SHRI	Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India	REVP	Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy
PMAAGY	Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana	RFBDP	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project
PM-AJAY	Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana	RFC	Rajasthan Financial Corporation
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin	RFD	Rajasthan Forest Department
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme	RFSDL	Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	RGDPS	The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services
PM-FME	Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises	RGHS	Rajasthan Government Health Scheme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana	RHB	Rajasthan Housing Board
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	RIDCOR	Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan
PMJKV	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram	RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
PM-KUSUM	PM Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan	RIICO	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana	RIPS 2024	Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	RISL	RajComp Info Services Limited
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	RITES	Rail India Technical and Economic Service Ltd.
PMSC	Project Management and Supervision Consultant	RMFDCC	Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
PoS	Point of Sale	RMoL	Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement	ROB	Rail Over Bridges
PPC	People's Plan Campaign	RREC	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation
PPIUCDs	Post-Placental Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices	RRECL	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited
PPP	Public Private Partnership	RREGS	Rajasthan Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
PPR	Project Proposal Report	RREIS	Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution	RRR	Repair Renovation Restoration
PS	Principal Status	RSDCL	Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited
PSP	Pump Storage Plant	RSFCSCL	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
PST	Project Screening Template	RSHA	Rajasthan State Highways Authority
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking	RSIC	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	RSLDC	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	RSMML	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited
PWD	Public Works Department	RSRDC	Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities	RSRTC	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation
Raj-AIMS	The Rajasthan Agriculture Information & Management System	RSSCL	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited
RAJAMIIP	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	RSSOCA	Rajasthan State Seed and Organic Production Certification Agency
RajCAD	Rajasthan Center for Application Development	RSTP	Regular Skill Training Programme
RAJEEVIKA	Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)	RSWC	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation
RajKViK	Rozgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram	RTD	Recruit-Train-Deploy
RajMES	Rajasthan Medical Education Society	RTDC	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation
RajSWAN	Rajasthan State Wide Area Network	RTIDF	Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund
RAS	Rajasthan Administrative Service	RTM	Regulated Tariff Mechanism
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana	RTPP	Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement
RBI	Reserve Bank of India	RTPU	Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram	RTS	Rooftop Solar
RCDF	Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation	RUB	Railway Under Bridges
RDTM	The Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart	RUDA	Rural Non-Farm Development Agency
RE	Revised Estimates	RUDFII	Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II
RECBC	Rajasthan Energy Conservation Building Code	RUDSICO	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage, and
REPC	Rajasthan Export Promotion Council		
RERA	Real Estate Regulatory Authority		
RERC	Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission		
RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company		

RUHS	Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	ST	Scheduled Tribe
RUIDP	Rajasthan University of Health Science	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
RWSLIP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	STNAMS	Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System
RVPN	Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	SUCRL	Surya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited
RWSRPD	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project	SUH	Scheme for Shelter of the Urban Homeless
RWSS	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area	SUSV	Support to Urban Street Vendors
SAGY	Rural Water Supply Schemes	SWACC	Rajasthan State Water Information Center
SAKSHM	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana	SWSM	State Water & Sanitation Mission
SANKALP	Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan	TAD	Tribal Area Development
SAPCC	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion	TBO	Tree Borne Oilseeds
SASCI	State Action Plan on Climate Change	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
SBM 2.0	Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment	TOFR	Tree Outside Forest Range
SBU & PC	Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0	TPC	Total Project Cost
SC	Strategic Business Units & Profit Centres	TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
SCADA/EMS	Scheduled Caste	U-5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
SCILR	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition/Energy Management System	UA	Urban Agglomeration
SCPCR	Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers	UAAM	Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir
SCSP	State Commission for Protection of Child Right	UCEEO	Urban Cluster Elementary Education Officer
SDC	Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	UCHC	Urban Community Health Centre
SDG	State Data Centre	UDA	Udaipur Development Authority
SDH	Sustainable Development Goals	UDH	Urban Development and Housing
SDMC	Sub-divisional Hospital	UDID	Unique Disability ID Card
SDRF	School Development and Management Committee	UG	Undergraduate
SECC	State Disaster Response Fund	UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
SEE	Socio-Economic Caste Census	UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
SEP	Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship	UK	United Kingdom
SHG	Self-Employment Programme	ULB	United Kingdom
SIDBI	SelfHelp Group	UNESCO	Urban Local Body
SIF	Small Industries Development Bank of India	UNWTO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
SIRs	State Indicator Framework	UP	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
SJED	Special Investment Region	UPHC	Upper Primary
SLEC	Social Justice and Empowerment Department	UR	Urban Primary Health Centre
SLTC	State Level Empowered Committee	USA	Unemployment Rate
SM & ID	State Level Technical Committee	UT	United States of America
SMART	Social Mobilization and Institution Development	VFPMC	Union territory
SMC	Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real-Time Systems	VGF	Village Forest Protection and Management Committees
SME	School Management Committee	VHSNC	Viability Gap Funding
SOM	Small and Medium Enterprises	VMP	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
SPFM	Senior Officials Meeting	VOs	Village Master Plan
SRF	Strengthening Public Financial Management	VR	Village Organization
SS	State Road Development Fund	VT	Virtual Reality
SSIERT	Subsidiary Status	VTS	Voluntary Teacher
SSO	State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute	VWSC	Vehicle Tracking Systems
SSP	Single Sign-On	WAPCOS	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
	Single Super Phosphate	WDFC	Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited
		WHO	Western Dedicated Freight Corridor
		WPI	World Health Organization
		WPR	Wholesale Price Index
		WUA	Worker Population Ratio
		YUPY	Water User Associations
			Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana



## Key Indicators of Economic Development

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gross State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹Crore	665963 1017917	725464 1195641	779196 1356480	840599 1521510	906294 1704339
2	GSDP Growth Rate at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	Per cent	-1.82 1.79	8.93 17.46	7.41 13.45	7.88 12.17	7.82 12.02
3	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	30.08 28.65 41.27	28.18 28.62 43.20	27.72 28.12 44.16	26.85 28.53 44.62	26.54 28.39 45.07
4	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	30.45 26.77 42.78	28.54 27.90 43.56	27.56 27.30 45.14	26.78 27.90 45.32	26.92 27.16 45.92
5	Net State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹Crore	579208 906308	634247 1070324	682281 1210092	737182 1358742	796352 1524950
6	Per Capita Income at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹	73447 114925	79490 134143	84585 150020	90414 166647	96638 185053

Note: For the Year 2022-23 Revised Estimates III, Year 2023-24 - Revised Estimates I and Year 2024-25- Advance Estimate,  
 GSVA: Gross State Value Added

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices@ Percentage to GSDP	₹Crore	267455 26.27	353327 29.55	401291 29.58	448061 29.45	-
8	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		207.85	201.57	209.63	215.15 <sup>+</sup>	-
9	Total Foodgrain Production*	Lakh MT	273.24	231.92	252.80	241.86	267.67 <sup>~</sup>
10	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		122.34	133.97	136.93	153.46	157.31 <sup>@@</sup>
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000 =100) Percentage change		337.7 6.87	371.22 9.93	388.45 4.64	388.09 -0.09	396.54 <sup>\$</sup> 2.18
12	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	21979	23452	23509	24784	26325 <sup>\$</sup>
13	Commercial Bank Credit #	₹Crore	343406	375030	441569	537597	611546

\* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

~ Advance

@ Provisional

@@ Provisional up to November, 2024

# As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024

\$ up to December, 2024

# Executive Summary

## Profile of Rajasthan

Rajasthan represents a fusion of tradition and modernity, where a rich cultural heritage meets robust economic development. With continued focus on infrastructure, renewable energy and industry, the State is poised to remain a key economic player in India's growth story.

Rajasthan, covering 3,42,239 square kilometers, is India's largest State, with 10.41 per cent of the country's total geographical area. It is strategically located in the northwestern part of India, surrounded by Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and has a long international boundary with Pakistan. Its distinctive rhomboid shape stretches 869 km from west to east and 826 km from north to south. The southern region of the State lies approximately 225 km from the Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur, the capital city, known as the "Pink City" is the most populous city in the State and also one of its four Smart Cities, along with Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer.

The State's geography is characterized by four major regions: The Western Desert, the Aravali hills, the Eastern Plains and the South-Eastern Plateau. Each of these regions offers distinct opportunities and challenges for economic development. The Western Desert, though arid, is a key region for the State's solar energy generation and mining activities. The Aravali hills rich in biodiversity, are also central to tourism, with numerous historic sites. The Eastern Plains, with their fertile soils, support agriculture, while the South-Eastern Plateau offers prospects for industrial growth. Rajasthan's projected population as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, is 8.19 crore, making it the seventh most populous State in India.

Rajasthan's economy is a unique blend of traditional sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts and tourism, combined with modern developments in industry, infrastructure and services. Agriculture remains a cornerstone, with Rajasthan being one of the leading producers of wheat, barley, mustard and pulses. The State's vast desert region, while challenging for farming, is compensated by extensive irrigation projects and the fertile Eastern Plains, which support agriculture. Rajasthan's economy is supported by its handicraft sector, provides livelihoods to millions, especially in rural areas. The tourism industry attracts millions to its historical monuments, forts, palaces and vibrant festivals, benefiting retail and informal employment.

The State has made significant progress in modernizing its industrial and infrastructure sectors, becoming a major player in mining and positioning itself as a renewable energy hub with investments in solar and wind power. Additionally, Rajasthan is focusing on digital infrastructure to enhance e-governance and connectivity. Rajasthan is rapidly evolving with investments in modern infrastructure, industrial development and a focus on sustainability. The State has managed to strike a balance between preserving its historical legacy and embracing new opportunities for growth in sectors like renewable energy, technology and industrialization.

**Table 0.1: Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India**

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	31.2
Rural Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	75.1	68.8

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Females per Thousand Males	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children per Thousand 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
Crude Birth Rate	2020*	Per Thousand mid year population	23.5	19.5
Crude Death Rate	2020*	Per Thousand mid year population	5.6	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate	2020*	Per Thousand Live births	32	28
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2018-20*	Per lakh Live births	113	97
Life Expectancy at Birth	2016-20*	Age in Years	69.4	70

\*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

## Ten Sankalp for Inclusive Growth

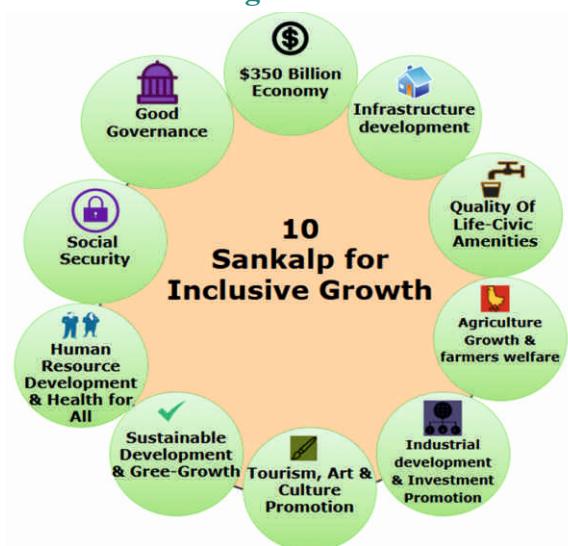
The modified budget of 2024-25 presented the goals for inclusive development based on the principles of “Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas - inclusive development for all”. This principle is envisioned by the preparation of a five year action plan under Amrit Kaalkhand-“Viksit Rajasthan @2047”. The action plan comprises of 10 Sankalp (resolution) to be implemented in the State.

### \$350 Billion Economy

The State aims to achieve a \$350 Billion economy by the year 2029 with technical interventions in agriculture activities expanding industrial production, investments in renewable energy and leveraging its rich cultural heritage to boost tourism. The development of smart cities, industrial clusters and digital infrastructure will further position the State as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship.

Rajasthan's economy reflects robust growth and structural advancements across various sectors, as evidenced by its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI). The GSDP at current prices is estimated to reach ₹17.04 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, up from ₹15.22 lakh crore in the year 2023-24, showing a growth rate of 12.02 per cent. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to reach at ₹9.06 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, up from ₹8.41 lakh crore in the year 2023-24, showing a growth rate of 7.82 per cent. The PCI, a crucial indicator of standard of living, is estimated to increase

Figure : 0.1



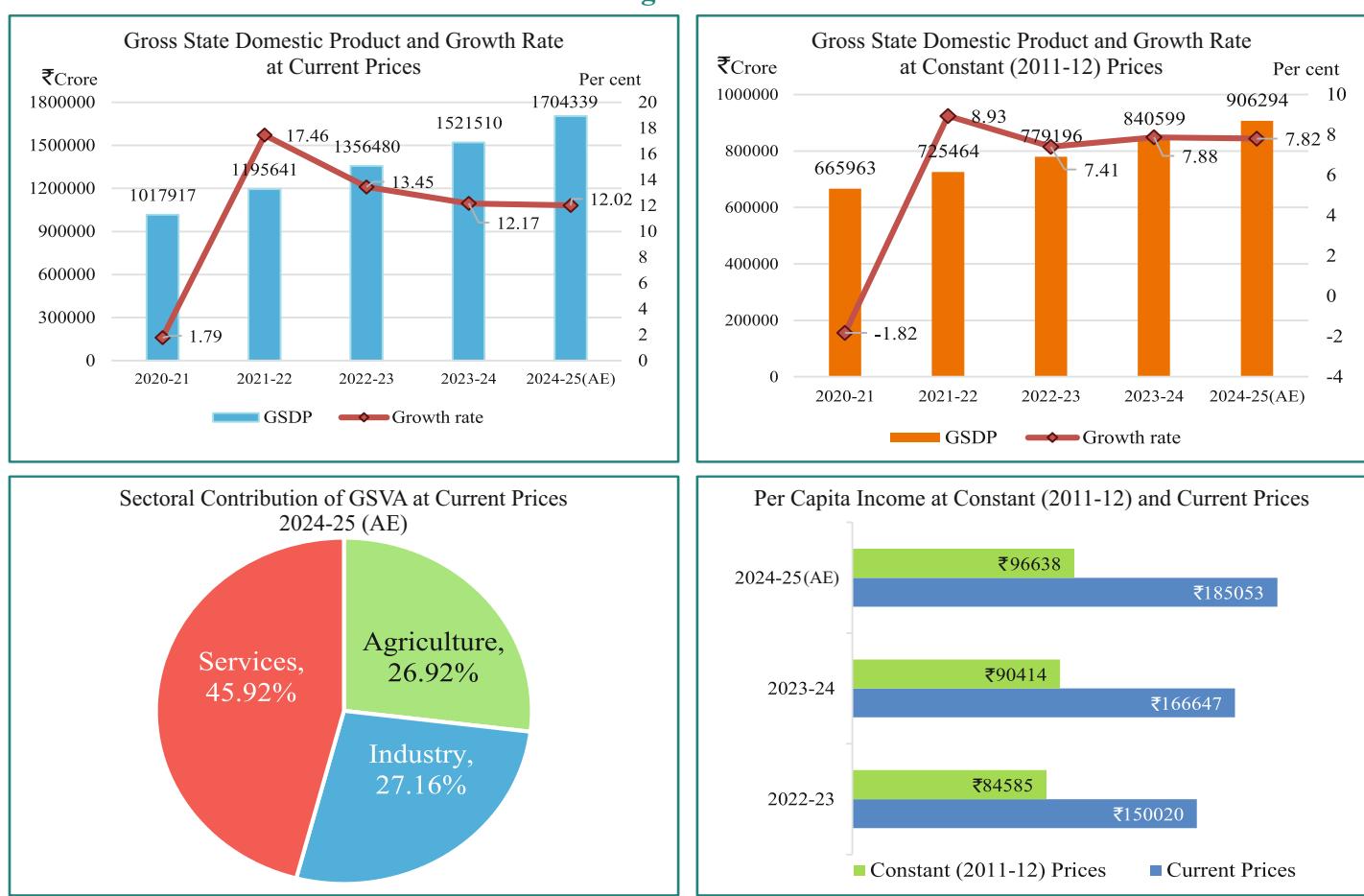
by 11.04 per cent to ₹1,85,053 at current prices and at constant (2011-12) prices it increases by 6.88 per cent to ₹96,638 in the year 2024-25. These indicators highlight the State's economic progress and its commitment for improving the well-being of its citizens.

The State's economy is broadly driven by agriculture, industry and service sectors, which collectively contribute to its Gross State Value Added (GSVA). For the year 2024-25 at current prices the Agriculture sector which includes crops, livestock, fishing and forestry, accounts for 26.92 per cent of the GSVA. The Industrial sector includes mining, manufacturing, electricity & gas water supply and construction, contributes to 27.16 per cent. The Services sector which includes transport, storage and communication, financial services, real estate, professional services, public administration and other services is the largest contributor at 45.92 per cent of GSVA at current prices.

### Economy at a Glance



**Figure : 0.2**



### Price Indices

The **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is a comprehensive measure that tracks price fluctuations across a wide range of goods and services, serving as an indicator of price trends in various sectors. For the State, the WPI (base year 1999-2000=100) rose from 387.90 in 2023 to 394.68 in 2024, reflecting a modest increase of 1.75 per cent. Prices in Primary Articles increased by 4.16 per cent, Manufacturing Products by 1.46 per cent while it declines for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants by 1.45 per cent. The **Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW)** measures the variation in the retail prices of goods and services typically purchased by households for consumption. In the year 2024, the CPI for Industrial Workers (base year 2016=100) reflects price hikes across the centres in the State. At Alwar, it increased by 4.47 per cent, at Bhilwara by 1.06 per cent, at Jaipur by 0.79 per cent and at the national level, it recorded a 3.67 per cent increase over the previous year.

## Banking Sector Performance

The banking sector plays a pivotal role in Rajasthan's economic development, with 8,531 bank branches operational up to September 2024 in the State. These includes public sector banks (4,271), regional rural banks (1,593), private sector banks (2,093), small finance banks (564), foreign banks (7) and payment banks (3). Deposits in Rajasthan grew by 11.36 per cent, while the credit-deposit ratio improved to 86.92 per cent, surpassing the national average of 79.32 per cent.

## Infrastructure Development

### Transport

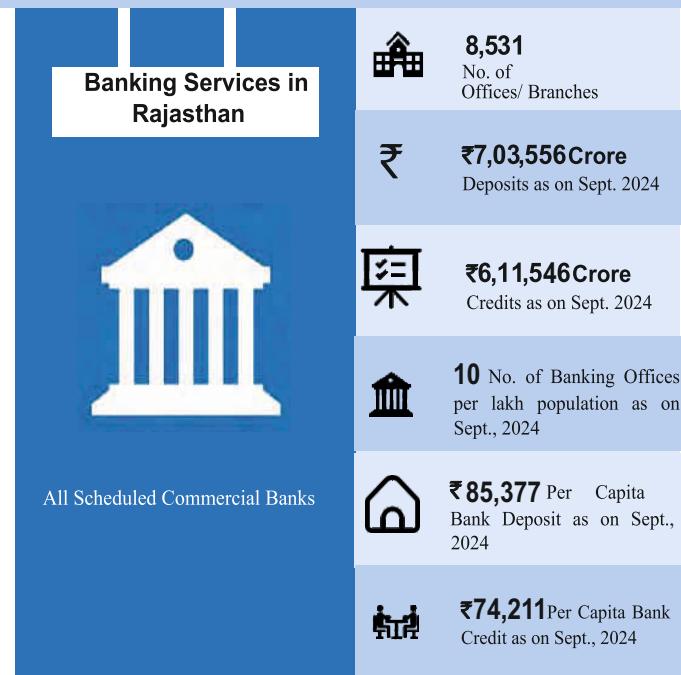
Rajasthan has a vast road network of 3,17,121 km, with a road density of 92.66 km/100 sq. km and connected 39,408 villages by roads. A total of 47 National Highways and 23 State Highways are being upgraded for high-speed travel. Over ₹60,000 crore has been earmarked for road development over the next five years, including ₹11,986 crore allocated for the year 2024-25, with ₹10,705 crore utilized by December, 2024. A task force has been formed to make Rajasthan an expressway capital of India, with plans of nine Greenfield expressways to be constructed. Ongoing expressway projects include the Delhi-Vadodara Greenfield Expressway (₹18,332.43 crore) and the Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor (spanning 637 km in Rajasthan, with 21 out of 23 packages completed). Additionally, over ₹15,920 crore has been invested in the development of 845.32 km of National Highways under the NHDP and Bharatmala Pariyojana.

The State has 10,790 km of National Highways, 17,376 km of State Highways and 2,06,318 km of Village Roads. NABARD has developed 1,452 km of roads with an expenditure of ₹384.99 crore. Under PMGSY-III, 8,249.40 km of rural roads have been upgraded.

In the year 2024-25, total 12,76,657 vehicles have been registered in the State with revenue generation of ₹4,977.32 crore up to December, 2024.

**Figure : 0.3**

### Banking Services - Rajasthan



**Figure : 0.4**

### Types of Road Length in Rajasthan (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024)

**Total Road Length 3,17,121 Km**

National Highways



10,790 Km

State Highways



17,376 Km

Major District Roads



14,372 Km

Other District Roads



68,265 Km

Village Roads



2,06,318 Km

For safety of passengers, Vehicle Tracking Systems (VTS) and Panic Buttons have been installed in buses. The concession in fare has been increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent for women and senior citizen and free travel by buses for women on Women's day.

### Water Supply

The State has been facing scarcity in ground water resources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming 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 complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rajasthan has several sustainable surface water resources including the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (serving 5,719 villages and 39 towns) Chambal River (serving 4,899 villages and 29 towns), Narmada River (serving 902 villages and 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (serving 3,109 villages and 22 towns) and Jawai Dam (serving 811 Villages and 10 towns) among others.

AMRUT 2.0 was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021 to provide drinking water to all the houses through "Har Ghar Nal" by the year 2025-26 through the water supply schemes in all urban bodies. ₹5,123.06 crore worth of works has been approved for water supply in 183 urban local bodies.

During the year 2024-25, total 1,012 tube wells and 1,268 hand pumps have been installed and 1,64,684 hand pumps have been repaired in rural areas up to December 2024. Drinking water has also been transported to 15,417 villages/habitations. Up to December, 2024 total 98 projects worth ₹24,406.44 crore benefiting 70 towns, 10,095 villages and 10,946 dhanies have been completed and 19 projects worth ₹13,558.18 crore serving 29 towns, 4,453 villages and 852 dhanies, are ongoing.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural households tap connections, 59.61 lakh households have been connected (8.26 lakh in 2024-25).

11,159 Single Village Schemes and 139 major water supply projects with an estimated cost of ₹93,427 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 92 lakh families will be benefited with water supply through household water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 47.92 lakh rural families have been benefited with household connections under JJM.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission ₹21,242 crore has been allocated for 122 work packages and 30 projects worth ₹1,222 crore have been completed, 92 projects worth ₹20,020 crore are ongoing and 61 projects worth ₹45,027 crore are under the tender process.

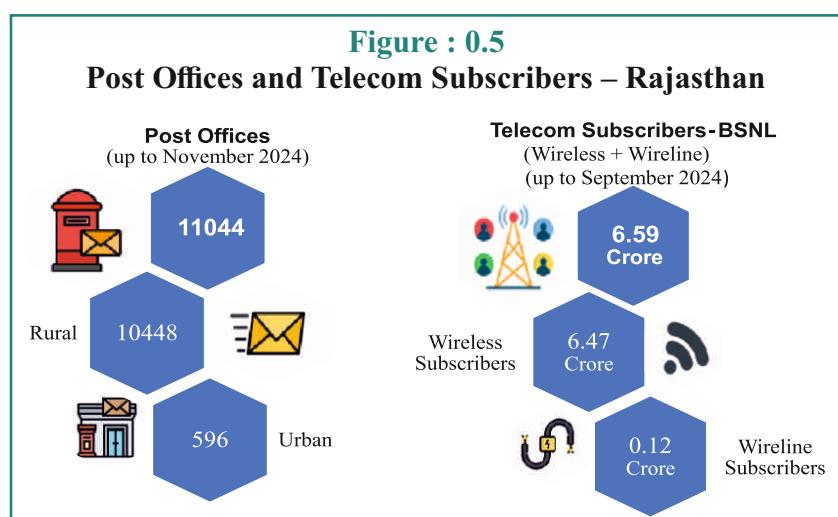
### Postal & Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication is vital for the growth and modernization of various sectors, especially with the rise of information technology. Postal and telecom services play a key role in enhancing communication across the State.

Up to November 2024, Rajasthan had 11,044 post offices and by September 2024, the State has 6.59 crore telecom subscribers (BSNL).

### Power

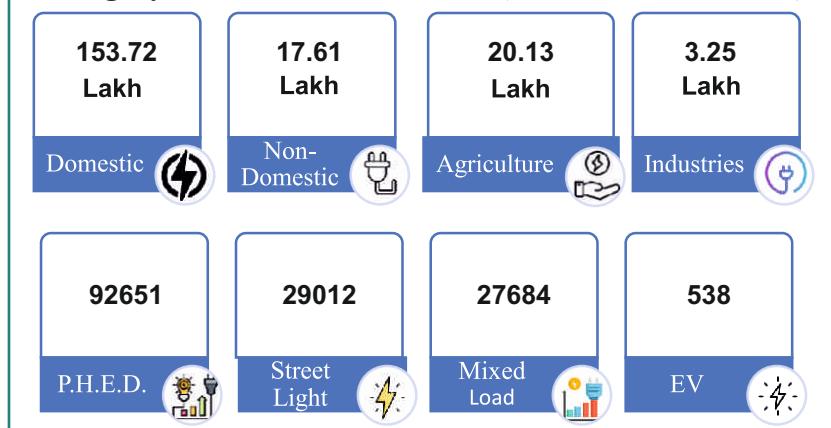
The power sector drives Rajasthan's economic growth by supporting agriculture, industries and urbanization while improving living standards. The sources of energy generation in the State include Thermal Power Projects, Hydel Projects, Solar & Wind Power Projects, Biomass Projects, Captive Power Plant projects, Inter State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects.



The installed capacity of power in the State up to December, 2024 was 26,325.19 MW, Rajasthan leads in renewable energy, particularly solar (5,482.66 MW) and wind (4,414.12 MW).

The State's total Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network is 44,638 ckt. km as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024. To achieve 100 per cent rural electrification, the government has electrified 43,965 villages along with 1.14 lakh dhanis and 108.09 lakh rural households up to December, 2024. The total number of consumers increased from 190.61 lakh in March 2024 to 196.22 lakh in December, 2024, showing a growth of 2.94 per cent.

**Figure : 0.6**  
Category wise Power Consumers (as on December 2024)



The State is rapidly emerging as a major hub of green energy. As per the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Rajasthan has a solar generation potential of 142 GW. To capitalize on this, the State has implemented various renewable energy initiatives, including Solar Rooftop Projects and ground-mounted Solar Power Plants.

In the year 2024-25, total 72,373 agricultural connections and tariff subsidy of ₹22,755.22 crore have been provided to farmers up to December, 2024.

### Quality of Life : Civic Amenities

Enhancing the quality of life for its citizens is one of the priority area goals of Rajasthan's development agenda, which is intricately linked to balanced urban, rural, and regional growth. As one of India's largest states by area, Rajasthan is characterized by diverse socio-economic dynamics, encompassing vibrant cities, expanding rural landscapes, and distinct regional identities. Effective urbanization, inclusive rural development, and equitable regional planning are essential for ensuring sustained economic growth, improving human development indicators, and creating a harmonious living environment.

According to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the projected share of urban population in India is 34.43 per cent in the year 2021 and is expected to increase to 37.55 per cent by the year 2031. In Rajasthan, the share is projected to be 26.33 per cent in the year 2021 and projected to increase to 27.74 per cent by the year 2031.

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

**The Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation** and Urban Development Authorities are key contributors to urban growth and infrastructure enhancement. The Jaipur Metro's phased expansion, with a total investment of over ₹18,000 crore, highlights the State's focus on improving urban mobility, with notable phases like 1B(Chandpole to Badi-Chopar) leveraging ₹810 crore in funding from the Asian Development Bank.

Urban Development Authorities such as the Jaipur Development Authority, which reported ₹913.34 crore in capital expenditure and Kota Development Authority reported ₹420.11 crore for development works, are driving initiatives like road networks, flyovers, and residential projects.

**Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** a total of 12 projects, including 11 sewerage projects and 1 water supply project, amounting to ₹646.24 crore have been sanctioned across 12 towns. Sewerage projects are being executed in Chidawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh Shekhawati, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri, Fatehnagar Sanwar and Kushalgarh, while the water supply project is underway in Kekri. Out of the sanctioned amount, ₹586.43 crore has been utilized during the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

In Rajasthan, four cities -Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota, and Ajmer were selected for development as Smart Cities. Up to December, 2024, a total of ₹3,740.30 crore has been incurred under this scheme against the received amount of ₹3,820 crore. Key projects under the mission include water supply systems, development of medical and educational facilities, park development, open-air gyms, procurement of fire rescue jeeps and bikes, construction of smart roads and toilets, enhancement of public transport systems, and development of parking infrastructure.

Under AMRUT 2.0 mission, projects focusing on sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water supply are being executed with a central assistance of ₹3,552 crore. A total of 38 sewerage projects costing ₹5,341.57 crore have been approved across 31 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), of which 37 works have been awarded and up to December, 2024, works worth ₹1137.42 crore have been executed. These sewerage projects aim to benefit approximately 24.35 lakh people by providing sewer connections to 4.87 lakh households. Additionally, 100 works for the rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces, costing ₹359.09 crore, have been approved. Out of these, 56 works have been awarded, 13 have been completed and 44 are under process. Works worth ₹89.19 crore have been executed up to December, 2024.

For water supply, projects in 183 ULBs amounting to ₹5,123.06 crore have been approved. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is the executing agency for these works under AMRUT 2.0. Up to December, 2024, 170 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved by the State Level Technical Committee (SLTC).

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 was launched in October 2021 for a five-year period. Its key components includes toilet construction (Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets (CTs/PTs) and urinals), solid waste management, used water management and “Information-Education-Communication & Capacity Building (IEC&CB)”. The total allocation for Rajasthan under the mission is ₹1,770.27 crore.

Total 2,88,550 houses have been sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in the State. Of these 1,96,700 houses have been completed and 73,603 houses are under construction.

- The incentive amount of ₹12,000 is being provided for the construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM-G to all eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Families. In the year 2024-25, total 1,03,566 toilets have been constructed up to December, 2024.
- Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayats with special provision for specially abled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh in which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. During the financial year 2024-25, total 1,238 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed up to December, 2024.
- With adequate management of locally generated Solid and Liquid Waste, health & hygiene can be improved and all-round development of the community can be achieved. Villages are being declared as ODF Plus villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), total 32,793 villages have been declared as ODF Plus villages.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), GOBAR-dhan Project has been implemented to develop sources of income by cleaning the villages from animals dung & organic waste and producing energy & manure from these. One Model GOBAR-dhan project is being established in each district. In the year 2024-25, total 11 GOBAR-dhan projects have been established up to December, 2024.
- Up to December 2024, a total of ₹74.65 crore has been incurred on Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Solid and Liquid Waste Management and GOBAR-dhan project

**Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic plot/lease allotment campaign:** On 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024, the state government allotted 17,156 plots/pattas to houseless families from the Vimukt, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic categories. These communities often face challenges in accessing government housing schemes due to lack of land.

## Disaster Management

Rajasthan's disaster management strategy is supported by the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which stood at ₹4,408.38 crore up to December, 2024. This fund is used to support agricultural subsidies, repairs for flood-affected areas and mitigation measures, such as the installation of 2,130 portable lighting devices and lightning arresters.

## Agriculture Growth and Farmers Welfare

Agriculture and allied activities are the backbone of Rajasthan's economy, contributing 26.92 per cent to the State's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the year 2024-25. The State's agricultural sector leverages its diverse climate to cultivate a wide array of crops. Over the years, agriculture and allied activities have shown steady growth, with GSVA increasing from ₹1.19 lakh crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹4.23 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 at current prices.

As per advance estimates for the year 2024-25, the total food grain production (cereals and pulses) in the State is expected to be 267.67 lakh tonnes with an increase of 10.67 per cent as compared to previous year.

Oilseeds includes Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in the kharif season and Rapeseed & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in the rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2024-25 is estimated at 96.17 lakh tonnes against 101.22 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with a decrease of 4.99 per cent.

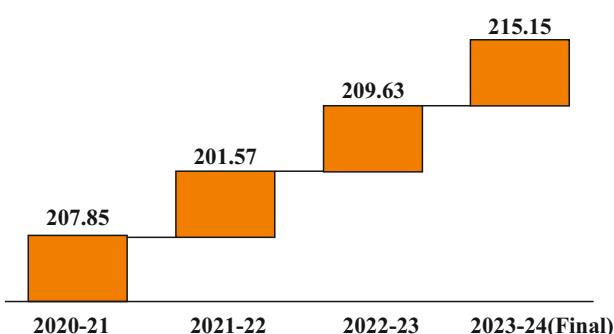
Production of Sugarcane is estimated 4.40 lakh tonnes in the year 2024-25 as against 3.63 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 21.21 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 18.45 lakh bales for the year 2024-25 as against 26.21 lakh bales for the year 2023-24, with a decrease of 29.61 per cent.

In the year 2022-23, Rajasthan has secured first position in the production of rapeseed & mustard, bajra, total oilseeds, nutri-cereals and guar crops; second position in the production of groundnut and third position in the production of jowar, gram, total pulses & soyabean.

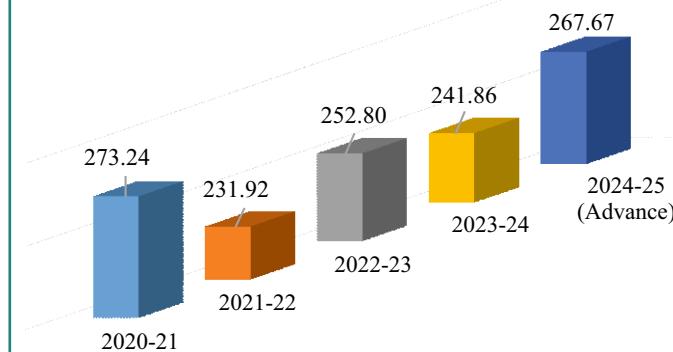
**Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana:** To promote production of quality seed at their own fields by farmers and use by themselves is the key objective of the scheme, 19,836 quintals seeds of various Kharif crops and 42,000 quintals seed of various Rabi crops have been distributed to farmers in the year 2024-25. Further, in the Kharif and Rabi seasons of the year 2024-25, a total of 31.59 lakh free of cost seed mini-kits of newly realised varieties have been distributed to female farmers.

**Figure : 0.8**

**Index for Agriculture Production (in Lakh MT)  
(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08 =100)**



**Figure : 0.7**  
**Total Foodgrain Production (in Lakh MT)  
(Relates to Agriculture Year)**



Up to December, 2024, 20.42 lakh MT of urea, 6.42 lakh MT of DAP, 4.41 lakh MT of SSP and 2.36 lakh MT of NPK have been supplied to the farmers in the State. In addition to that 1.73 lakh MT of urea, 0.17 lakh MT of DAP, 1.38 lakh MT of SSP and 0.20 lakh MT of NPK have been made available in the stock to meet the demand of farmers in the year 2024-25.

Under **Namo Drone Didi Yojana** financial assistance, capacity building and hand holding support for spraying Nano Urea and Pesticides through drone technology will be provided to 1000 women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for purchase of drone and accessories. An amount of ₹18.02 crore have been sanctioned for implementation of this scheme in the State.

During the year 2024-25, long-term loans of ₹24.21 crore have been distributed by Primary Land Development Bank against the target of ₹51.88 crore, mid-term loans (Agriculture and non-agriculture) of ₹369.11 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹16,781.27 crore against the total target of ₹23,000 crore have been distributed up to December, 2024.

**Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY),** the claim of ₹2,777 crore has been distributed among the eligible farmers in the year 2024-25.

With consistent efforts of the department, irrigation facilities have been created in a total area of 39.36 lakh hectare up to March, 2024 by constructing major, medium and minor irrigation projects. In the year 2024-25, additional irrigation potential of 14,514.41 hectare has been created up to December, 2024. In addition to irrigation management, the department has also overseen the construction of key irrigation schemes. A budget provision of ₹5,803.75 crore has been allocated for the year 2024-25 (excluding the Indira Gandhi Canal Project), against which an expenditure of ₹2,816.09 crore has been incurred till December, 2024.

**Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (integrated ERCP)** envisages transfer of surplus monsoon water from Kunu, Kul, Parbati, Kalisindh and Mej river sub-basins to the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Gambhiri and Parvati river sub-basin. This project will provide drinking water to 17 districts, benefiting approximately 32.5 million people. The project will also enhance agricultural productivity by providing irrigation to 2,51,000 hectare of new farmland and supplying additional water for irrigation across 1,52,000 hectare. Furthermore, it will support the growth of industries in these districts by ensuring a steady and sustainable water supply.

The State is home to about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24 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 14.44 per cent of milk and 47.98 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2022-23.

Under the **Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana** as per the State budget 2024-25 announcement, the State government provides additional financial assistance of ₹2,000 per annum to the farmers benefiting under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, with a proposed annual provision of ₹1,400 crore. The amount under the scheme is transferred to the farmers through the DBT system.

Under **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, ₹1,150 per month is being given. Under this scheme, 2,09,530 applicants have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹246.64 crore during the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

Under the "**Rajasthan Krishak Samarthan Yojana**", a bonus amount of ₹150.66 crore has been paid by the State government at the rate of ₹125 per quintal over the MSP.

Under **Micro-irrigation component of PMKSY**, an area of 34,469 hectare and 56,727 hectare have been brought under drip & mini sprinkler and sprinklers irrigation respectively and up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹123.79 crore has been incurred under the scheme.

## Industrial Development and Investment Promotion

Rajasthan's strategic location at the crossroads of major trade corridors, coupled with its strong infrastructure and investor-friendly policies, positions it as a burgeoning industrial hub. The State leverages its vast mineral resources, young workforce and sectors such as mining, textiles, cement and renewable energy to drive growth. The State's 424 industrial areas and collaborations like the Japanese Zone at Neemrana further enhance its potential for transformative industrial development.

The State's industrial sector has witnessed robust growth, with a 5.77 per cent increase in 2024-25 at constant (2011-12) prices. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) from the industry sector grew significantly, from ₹1.36 lakh crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹4.26 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.17 per cent at current prices. In the year 2024-25, the industry sector contributed 27.16 per cent to

Rajasthan's GSVA, with manufacturing being key contributor. Index of Industrial Production has also shown a significant increase from 122.34 in the year 2020-21 to 157.31 in the year 2024-25 (up to November, 2024).

Rajasthan's growth is further fueled by strategic initiatives such as **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024**, designed to attract both domestic and international investments with incentives across sectors. **The Rajasthan Export Policy 2024** aims to boost the State's export potential by offering targeted support to exporters, while the **Rajasthan MSME Policy-2024** focuses on fostering small and medium enterprises, creating a conducive environment for their growth. **Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024** is a strategic initiative aimed at promoting the production and usage of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand (Bajri) in construction. **The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024** aims to promote sustainable, transparent, and responsible mineral development, leveraging the State's abundant mineral resources for economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and community welfare.

Rajasthan organised the **Rising Rajasthan Investment Summit**, where ₹35 lakh crore worth (MOUs) have been signed indicating the State's commitment to economic growth and investment. During the summit 10 new policies have been launched towards the holistic development of the State keeping in view of "Viksit Rajasthan". The State Government has identified exports as a key growth driver, bringing foreign exchange, market expansion, quality improvements and job creation. Rajasthan's exports in the year 2023-24 reached ₹83,704.24 crores, with engineering goods, gems & jewelry, metal, textiles and handicrafts accounting over 65 per cent.

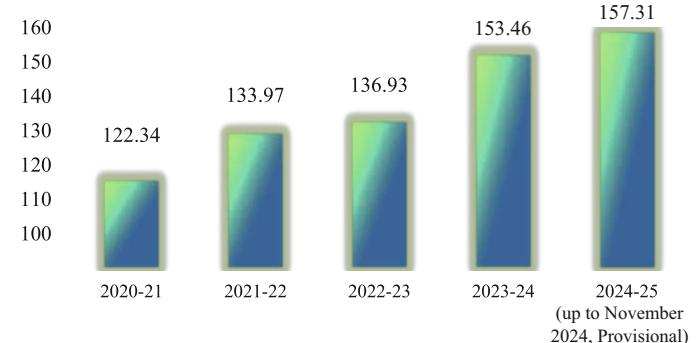
The expansion of Inland Container Depot (ICD) Basni industrial area, Jodhpur to a rail-linked mega depot at Salawas has been sanctioned under the PM GATI-SHAKTI scheme.

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 14.95 per cent (4.39 million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (29.36 MMTPA) in India. Petroleum potential area in the State is spread over about 1,50,000 sq. km under 4 petroliferous basins.

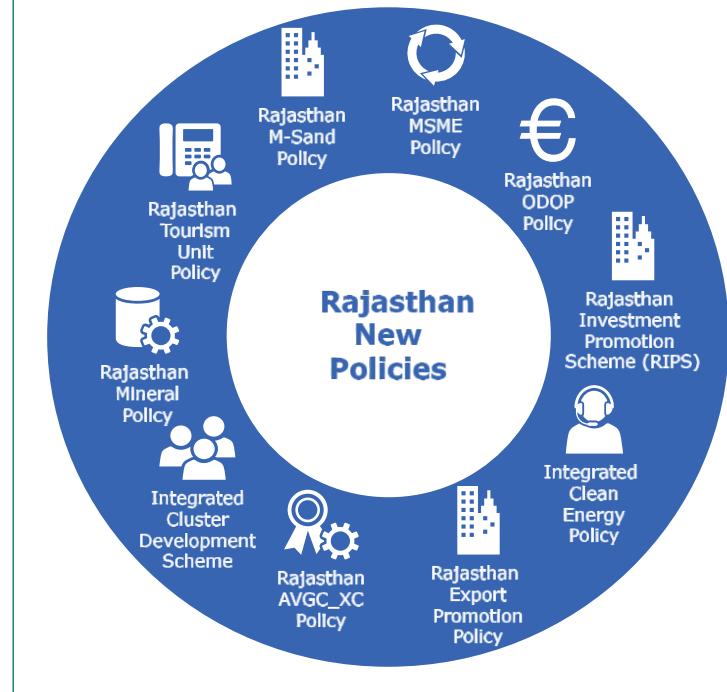
The crude oil production from Barmer is currently around 66,000 to 67,000 barrels of oil per day (bopd) from 15 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields. The net natural gas production from Barmer ranges between 2.70 and 2.80 MMSCM (million metric standard cubic meters) per day, while the net natural gas production from Jaisalmer is ranges between 0.81-0.87 MMSCM per day. The total net natural gas production in Rajasthan is between 3.50 and 3.70 MMSCM per day.

9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Balotra will produce BS-VI standard products

**Figure : 0.9**  
**Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)**



**Figure : 0.10**



and will be the first refinery in India to be integrated with a Petrochemical complex.

Upto December, 2024, work orders amounting to ₹71,509 crore have been issued and expenditure of ₹52,332.50 crore has been spent on various site-related activities. Approximately 84 per cent of the project work has been completed and more than 24,000 workers are employed in this project.

## Tourism, Art and Culture Promotion

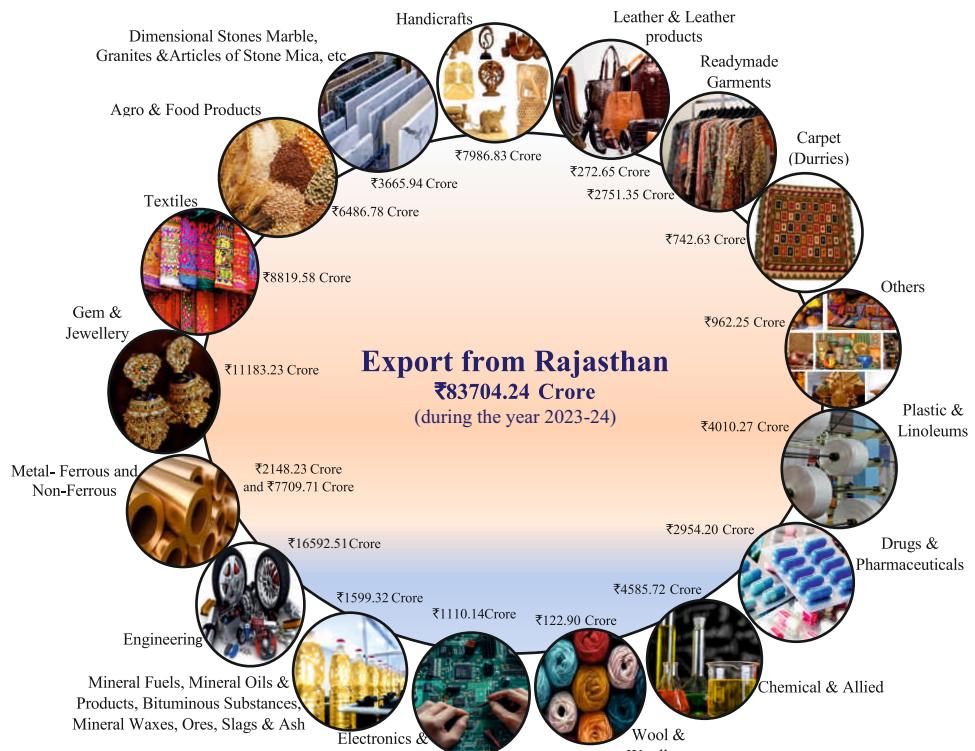
Tourism in Rajasthan plays a vital role in employment generation and economic development. The State's rich cultural heritage, majestic forts, palaces, and desert landscapes attract millions of tourists annually, boosting revenue through hospitality, handicrafts and transport sectors. It provides direct employment in hotels, restaurants, travel agencies and guides, while also supporting traditional artisans, folk artists, and local markets. The sector significantly contributes to Rajasthan's GDP, enhances infrastructure development and promotes rural livelihoods through eco-tourism and heritage tourism initiatives.

During the calendar year 2024 total 2,321.56 lakh (2,300.84 lakh domestic and 20.72 lakh foreigners) tourist visits in Rajasthan. Key districts such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Ajmer have remained top destinations for international visitors.

Key government initiatives to promote tourism art and culture are as :

- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) -2024** has been implemented in the State on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 with the aim of increasing the benefits payable to investors and entrepreneurs associated with tourism and providing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through encouraging the establishment of new tourism units in the private sector.
- Investment and Employment:** 259 tourism unit projects worth investment of ₹3,599.23 crore and involving potential employment of about 12,000 persons have been approved in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).
- Thematic Tourism and Cultural Promotion:** The State has diversified its tourism offerings through thematic tourism, including adventure, eco-tourism, film-tourism, and religious tourism. The promotion of Rajasthan's cultural activities, such as the organization of 72 fairs and festivals, underscores the State's commitment to preserving and showcasing its cultural heritage.
- Artistic Endeavors and Heritage Conservation:** The art of Rajasthan thrives through institutions like Jawahar Kala Kendra and Ravindra Manch, which serve as cultural hubs for the preservation and promotion of the arts. The Department of Archaeology and Museums plays a crucial role in conserving the State's rich heritage, managing 345 protected monuments and 43 archaeological sites, which continue to attract tourists and generate revenue.

Figure : 0.11



- Skilling, Marketing, and Safety Initiatives:** The establishment of the Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN) and other training programs reflects the State's focus on developing a skilled workforce for the hospitality industry. Marketing efforts, including the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) and Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM), have successfully promoted Rajasthan as a destination for diverse tourism experiences. The Tourist Assistance Force initiative ensures a safe and welcoming environment for visitors, further enhancing Rajasthan's appeal as a tourist-friendly State.

## Sustainable Development and Green Growth

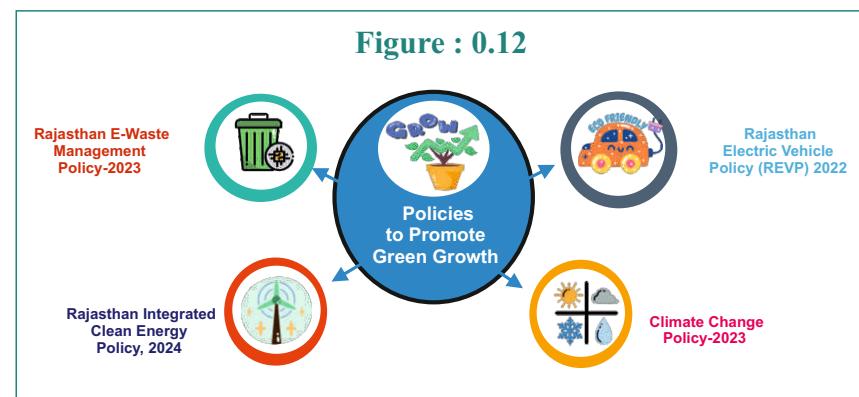
In SDGs India Index, Rajasthan has improved its overall SDGs score from 60 in 2020-21 to 67 in 2023-24, moved its position from Performer to Front-Runner category, which is remarkable. In this index the State has made notable progress in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), achieving a perfect score of 100 followed by notable achievements in Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Despite progress, there are areas where the state requires focused attention, such as achieving gender equality (Goal 5) and reducing inequalities (Goal 10).

The latest 5<sup>th</sup> version of Rajasthan SDGs Index has been constructed on 95 indicators covering 14 goals. The 1<sup>st</sup> Rank has been achieved by district Jhunjhunu with a score of 66.44. Nagaur and Sikar took the second and third positions in the index respectively.

Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, sets an ambitious target of 125 GW of renewable power by the year 2029-30, positioning Rajasthan as a key player in India's low-carbon and self-reliant economic pathways.

'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign, aiming to promote tree plantation has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under this campaign, the State planted 5.62 crore saplings against the target of 3 crore.

Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, 111.77 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 22,657 consumers up to December, 2024.



## Human Resource Development and Health for All

Rajasthan has made remarkable progress in advancing education, healthcare and employment sectors to cultivate a skilled workforce. The State is focused on creating a resilient society through investments in infrastructure, policy reforms and skill development initiatives.

### Education

The State Government is making concerted efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/ schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, continuing Education Programme and Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakaram. In the education system there are 45,531 Government Primary/ Upper Primary Schools and 19,739 Government Senior Secondary Schools in the State. Besides, 569 government colleges, 1,615 private colleges and 956 B.Ed. colleges, alongside 1,942 technical institutions are functional in the State.

In the academic year 2024-25, in government schools, enrolment reached 24.30 lakh in elementary education and 52.46 lakh in secondary education.

The teacher-student ratio is favourable at 14:1 for elementary and 22:1 for secondary schools, surpassing the NEP 2020 standard of 30:1. Initiatives like Swami Vivekananda Model Schools and PM SHRI schools have enhanced educational access.

To promote gender inclusivity, Rajasthan has established 342 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) with 43,543 girl students enrolled and distributed free tablets to 23,100 meritorious students. Vocational training has expanded through 4,155 vocational schools, benefiting 3.25 lakh students.

In medical education, Rajasthan has 43 medical colleges and added five new colleges in 2024-25, increasing MBBS seats to 4,330 in government and 2,050 in private colleges for UG (MBBS) courses.

Through strategic investments in education, Rajasthan is enhancing its human resource landscape and fostering socio-economic development.

### Medical and Health

The State government is dedicated to implement sustainable health reforms and policies aimed at ensuring essential healthcare access for all, particularly for the poor and vulnerable section. With a strong emphasis on controlling communicable diseases, the government provides both curative and preventive care services. The Rajasthan Medical & Health Department is actively working to enhance healthcare accessibility in rural and urban areas by strengthening medical infrastructure in line with the National Health Policy 2017.

By December, 2024 over 6.20 crore ABHA IDs (Ayushman Bharat Health Account) have been generated in Rajasthan for improved access to medical histories and treatment along with more than 88.67 lakh health records linked to these IDs. Rajasthan Digital Health Mission focuses on digitizing patient records for streamlined healthcare delivery.

In the year 2024-25, the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Yojana covered 1.33 crore families registered for cashless treatment, where the government spent a total of ₹1,675 crore. Under the Mukhyamantri Nishulik Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana, 14.93 crore patients were benefited up to December, 2024 with an expenditure of ₹1,221.76 crore.

Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS) covered 13.65 lakh families, including government employees, pensioners, MLAs and Ex-MLAs, and an expenditure of ₹2,370.82 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) for 130.72 lakh healthcare claims.

The State has introduced a tele-radiology initiative leveraging artificial intelligence for the early detection of silicosis, facilitating timely treatment for affected individuals across the State. In recognition of this groundbreaking effort, the State has been honored with the prestigious National e-Governance (Gold) Award for the year 2024-25.

The State has achieved significant progress in healthcare outcomes, as reflected in National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data. Notably, the infant mortality rate (IMR) has decreased from 41.3 (NFHS-4) to 30.3 (NFHS-5) per 1,000 live births, reflecting enhanced children health services. Additionally, the total fertility rate (TFR) has dropped from 2.4 to 2.0, leading to progress toward population stabilisation. Improvement was also evident in the maternal health outcomes, with Maternal Mortality Ratio decreasing from 141 (SRS 2017-19) to 113 (SRS 2018-20) per 1, 00,000 live births. The State has made strides in addressing child malnutrition, with a significant reduction in Stunting and Wasting.

Overall, Rajasthan is making remarkable progress in public healthcare, with significant improvements in maternal and child health, disease control, institutional births and digital health services. With a commitment to universal healthcare and continuous improvements, Rajasthan is paving the way for a healthier future for all.

## Employment

Employment in Rajasthan has been at focal point of development, reflecting the State's efforts to enhance the employment opportunities for its diverse population. With a growing industrial landscape, the State has seen significant changes in labour market dynamics.

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) plays a crucial role in assessing the employment and unemployment situation in India and all the States. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for July 2023 to June 2024 indicates the unemployment rate reduced to 4.7 per cent from 4.9 per cent in the year 2022-23, suggesting accessible job openings.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment in India launched e-Shram portal, which aims to create a comprehensive national database of unorganized workers in India, seeded with Aadhaar. In Rajasthan, 1,43,32,020 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

The Department of Personnel (DoP) in Rajasthan plays a crucial role in managing human resources within the State government, oversees the recruitment process for various State services, including the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) and other civil services. In the year 2024-25 (till 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2025), appointments have been made to 59,236 posts and recruitment process for 1,72,990 posts is under process.

Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), during the financial year 2024-25 (up to December), total ₹7,676.98 crore has been spent and 2,309.72 lakh man-days generated by providing employment to 53.28 lakh households. 1.27 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

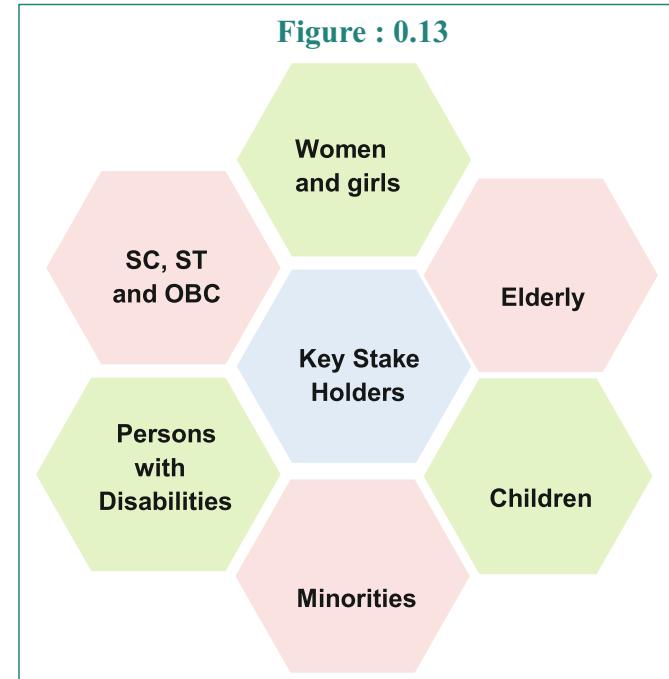
Mukhyamantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana provides economic support to urban families by offering unskilled labor employment for members aged 18-60 years. Families can register for free using Janaadhar ID and receive a job card. Up to December, 2024, 6.53 lakh families have been registered under this scheme. In the year 2024-25, 1.83 lakh families were allocated work. Up to December, 2024, 86.48 lakh human days of labor have been generated.

With the aim to transform traditional employment exchanges into IT-enabled Model Career Centres (MCCs), a total of sixteen MCCs have been established in the following districts: Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara, and Sriganganagar. Additionally, the department organizes quarterly Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs at district headquarters to support unemployed youth.

To promote large-scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people in Rajasthan, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) engaged over 1, 111 partner agencies and in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) more than 8.65 lakh youths have received training in various sectors.

## Social Security

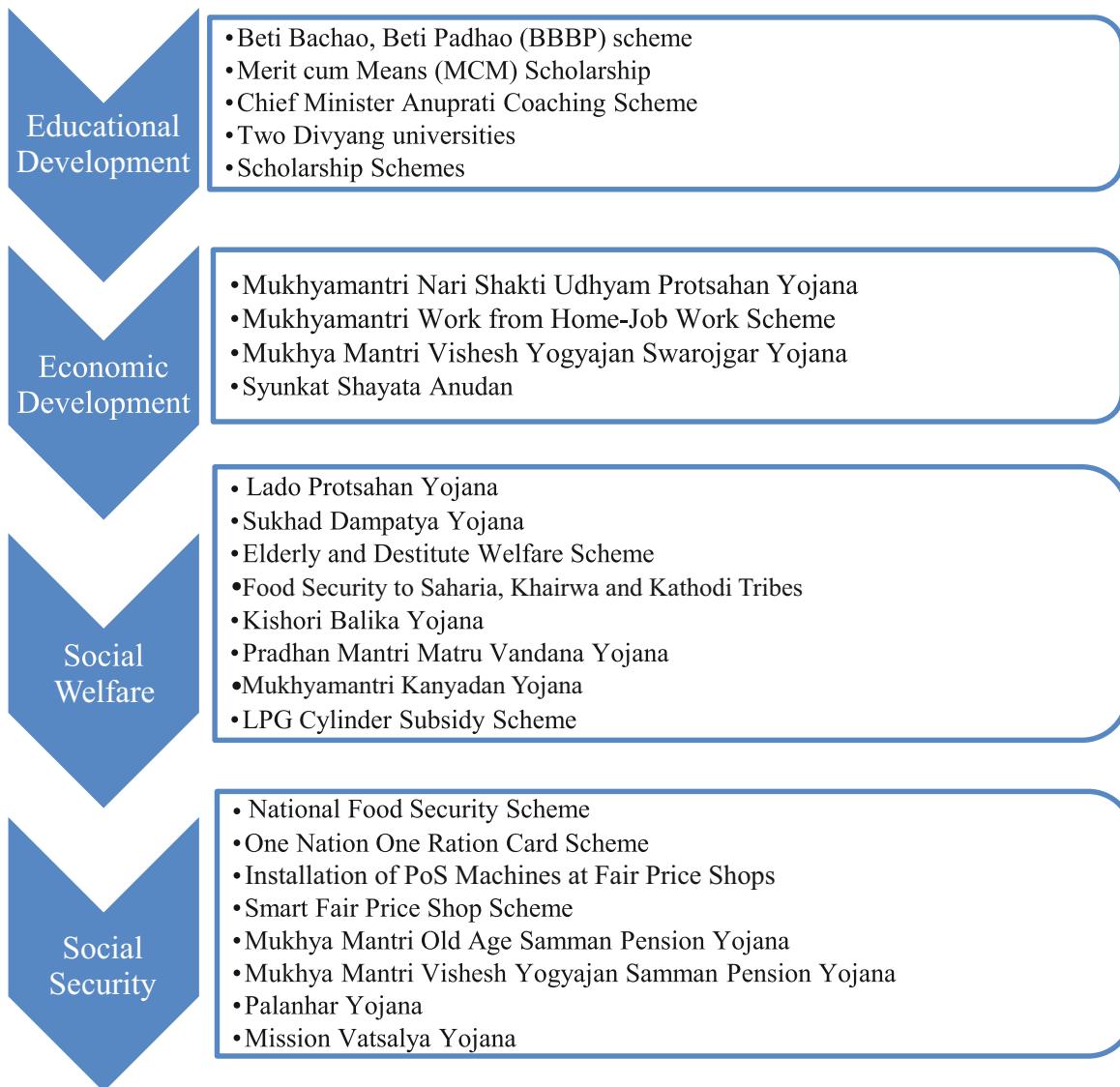
The government is implementing various programs aimed at improving access to education, providing financial assistance healthcare and employment opportunities, thereby promoting holistic empowerment. These efforts reflect a broader understanding that social security is not merely about providing aid; it is about creating an enabling environment where individuals can thrive, contribute to their communities and break the cycle of poverty. Through these initiatives, Rajasthan is paving the way for sustainable development and social inclusion, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity to lead a fulfilling life.



Rajasthan's performance on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to social sector for the years 2020-21 and 2023-24 reveals significant progress across several key areas. Notably, the State has made substantial improvements in No Poverty (Goal-1), which increased by 19 points, indicating a strong commitment to reducing poverty levels. Similarly, Zero Hunger (Goal- 2) saw an 11-point rise, reflecting enhanced food security measures. Additionally, State Progress also surged under areas of Good Health & Well-Being (Goal-3), Quality Education (Goal-4), Gender Equality (Goal-5), Clean Water & Sanitation and Reduced Inequalities (Goal-10) by 3,3,13, 6 and 4 Point respectively.

**Figure : 0.14**

#### Key government welfare Schemes/Programmes:



#### Good Governance

Rajasthan is at the forefront of redefining governance through innovation, inclusivity and citizen-centric reforms, with a focus on efficiency, transparency and accountability. The State prioritizes good governance as a key driver of both economic growth and human development. The State strives to ensure effective delivery of public services, create economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for its citizens.

##### Good Governance Initiative:

a) **Citizen-Centric Service Delivery:** Rajasthan government has launched several initiatives to improve

service delivery as, Jan Aadhaar, a comprehensive data repository and DBT portal, integrating over 175 schemes and services, facilitating transactions worth over ₹78,300 crore. The DBT facilities integrated with Jan Aadhar enables the delivery of cash and non-cash transactions directly into the account of beneficiary. Grievance redressal platform, Rajasthan Sampark (181), Jan Soochna Portal are also functional in the State towards citizen centric service delivery.

The 3-tier Jansunwai initiated by the Government of Rajasthan with an aim to improve governance and create a robust system for the prompt disposal of public grievances. This system is structured across three levels: the District Level, the Sub Divisional Level and the Gram Panchayat Level. Through this process, common people are provided a platform to voice their concerns, seek redressal, and receive prompt responses to their grievances.

The progress of grievances received and disposed of from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 is as follows.

- At the District level, a total of 23,663 grievances have been registered. Out of these, 23,422 grievances have been disposed of.
  - At the Sub-Divisional level, a total of 34,006 grievances have been registered. Out of these, 33,981 grievances have been disposed of.
  - At the Gram Panchayat Level, a total of 1,83,419 grievances have been registered. Out of these, 1,83,275 grievances have been disposed of.
- b) Administrative Mechanism for Good Governance:** Rajasthan's administrative reforms focus on inclusivity, transparency and accountability with the following initiatives:
- Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGDPS) Act, 2011: Ensuring timely service delivery.
  - Right to Information Act, 2005: Facilitating online applications for information access.
- c) Financial Management for Good Governance:** The State has revolutionized its financial governance through the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), which integrates budgeting, accounting and financial operations. This system enhances transparency, accountability and efficiency in public finance management.

Rajasthan's strategic approach to good governance has led to significant improvements in administrative processes, service delivery and financial management. The State's initiatives serve as a model for other regions, demonstrating the impact of technology-driven reforms on governance and public administration.



# 01

# Transforming Rajasthan: Economic Growth and Public Finance Insights

Rajasthan, the largest State of India in terms of geographical area, known for its rich cultural heritage and abundant natural resources. The State has emerged as a dynamic contributor to the national economy, with its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) projected to grow at 7.82 per cent in 2024-25. The State's economy has been characterized by its resilience in navigating challenges such as climatic uncertainties, global economic pressures, and post-pandemic recovery. This year, Rajasthan has made remarkable progress across sectors, driven by targeted policy interventions, advancements in renewable energy, enhanced infrastructure development and a strong focus on inclusive and sustainable growth through improved healthcare, education and skill development initiatives.

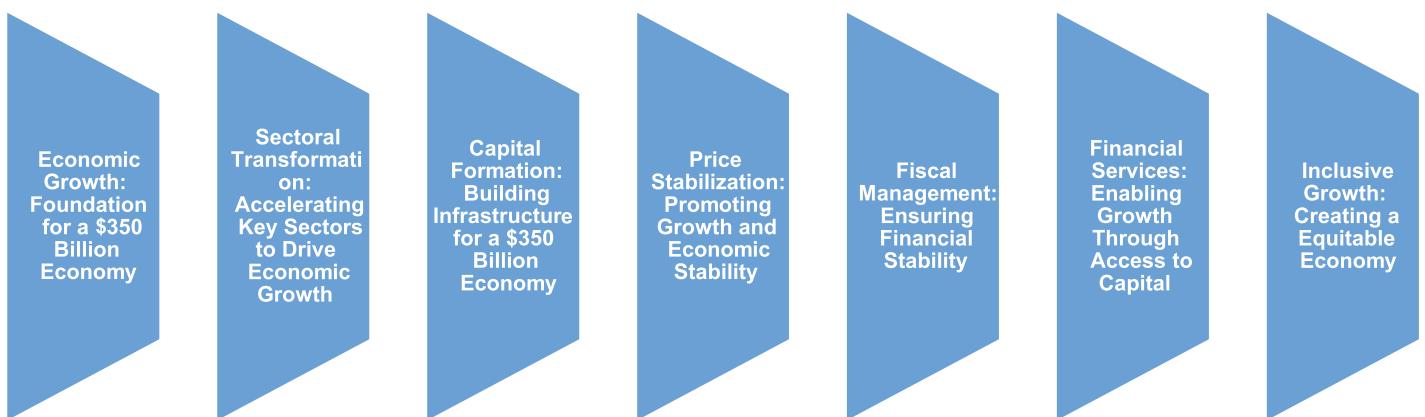
In the year 2024-25, the nominal GSDP of Rajasthan is estimated to reach at ₹17.04 lakh crore, reflecting an increase from the previous year's ₹15.22 lakh crore. The per capita income has also shown an encouraging upward trajectory, projected at ₹1.85 lakh, a rise of 11.04 per cent over the previous year. This growth is supported by robust performance in the industrial and service sectors, while agriculture continues to be a critical backbone of the economy, contributing 26.92 per cent to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and employing nearly a major chunk of the workforce.

Rajasthan's industrial sector, with its expanding MSME base and large-scale manufacturing units, contributed 27.16 per cent to the GSVA amid investments in industrial parks and further implementation of the different Industrial Promotion Policies. The services sector, contributing the largest share of 45.92 per cent to the GSVA, saw remarkable growth in tourism, IT-enabled services, and financial services, further strengthening Rajasthan's position as a key player in the national economy.

Despite these achievements, Rajasthan continues to face challenges such as climatic vulnerabilities, and regional disparities in growth. However, the State is proactively addressing these issues through innovative policies, investments in renewable energy, digital transformation, infrastructure development, strengthened healthcare systems, modernization of education and a focus on improving human development indicators.

The State's commitment to modernizing traditional sectors, bolstering industrial growth, expanding services and embracing sustainable development. This growth will be driven by strategic focus across several key areas: agricultural modernization, industrial expansion, tourism, renewable energy and infrastructural development. The key components of the economy and the targeted approaches for each will be centered to the government's strategy for economic growth, as outlined in the figure 1.1.

**Figure 1.1: Strategic Pillars for Achieving a \$350 Billion Economy**



## Economic Growth: The Foundation for a \$350 Billion Economy

Rajasthan's path to a \$350 billion economy begins with adopting an environment conducive to robust economic growth. The State aims to build upon its solid economic foundations and maintain a strong growth trajectory. The government will focus on increasing investment in critical sectors, boosting productivity and driving innovation to ensure the State remains competitive on both national and global fronts. The state has exhibited impressive economic performance in the year 2024-25, as per the advance estimates demonstrated by the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

### State of Economy

The 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. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the State. State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people.

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices of Rajasthan for the year 2024-25 is expected to reach at ₹17.04 lakh crore compared to ₹15.22 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 as per the advance estimates, reflecting a significant growth rate of 12.02 per cent for 2024-25. As per the advance estimates, the nominal GDP for All India at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 is projected to attain a level of ₹324.11 lakh crore, showing a growth of 9.7 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.26 per cent to the nation's GDP.

The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth rate at current prices are being presented in the table 1.1.

**Table: 1.1 GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India (At Current Prices) (₹Crore)**

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
GSDP - Rajasthan	1017917	1195641	1356480	1521510	1704339
Growth Rate (%)	1.79	17.46	13.45	12.17	12.02
GDP-All India	19854096	23597399	26949646	29535667	32411406
Growth Rate (%)	-1.2	18.9	14.2	9.6	9.7

For Rajasthan-For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)  
For All India- For the year 2023-24- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2024-25 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices reveals the real growth of the economy by eliminating the impact of inflation. This adjustment enables a clearer comparison of economic performance over time, focusing on the true increase in output, excluding the effects of price changes. For the year 2024-25, the GSDP at constant prices is expected to reach at ₹9.06 lakh crore, compared to ₹8.41 lakh crore in the year 2023-24, showing a growth of 7.82 per cent in the year 2024-25.

As per the advance estimates, GDP for All India at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2024-25 is likely to attain a level of ₹184.88 lakh crore, showing a growth of 6.4 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 4.90 per cent to the nation's GDP.

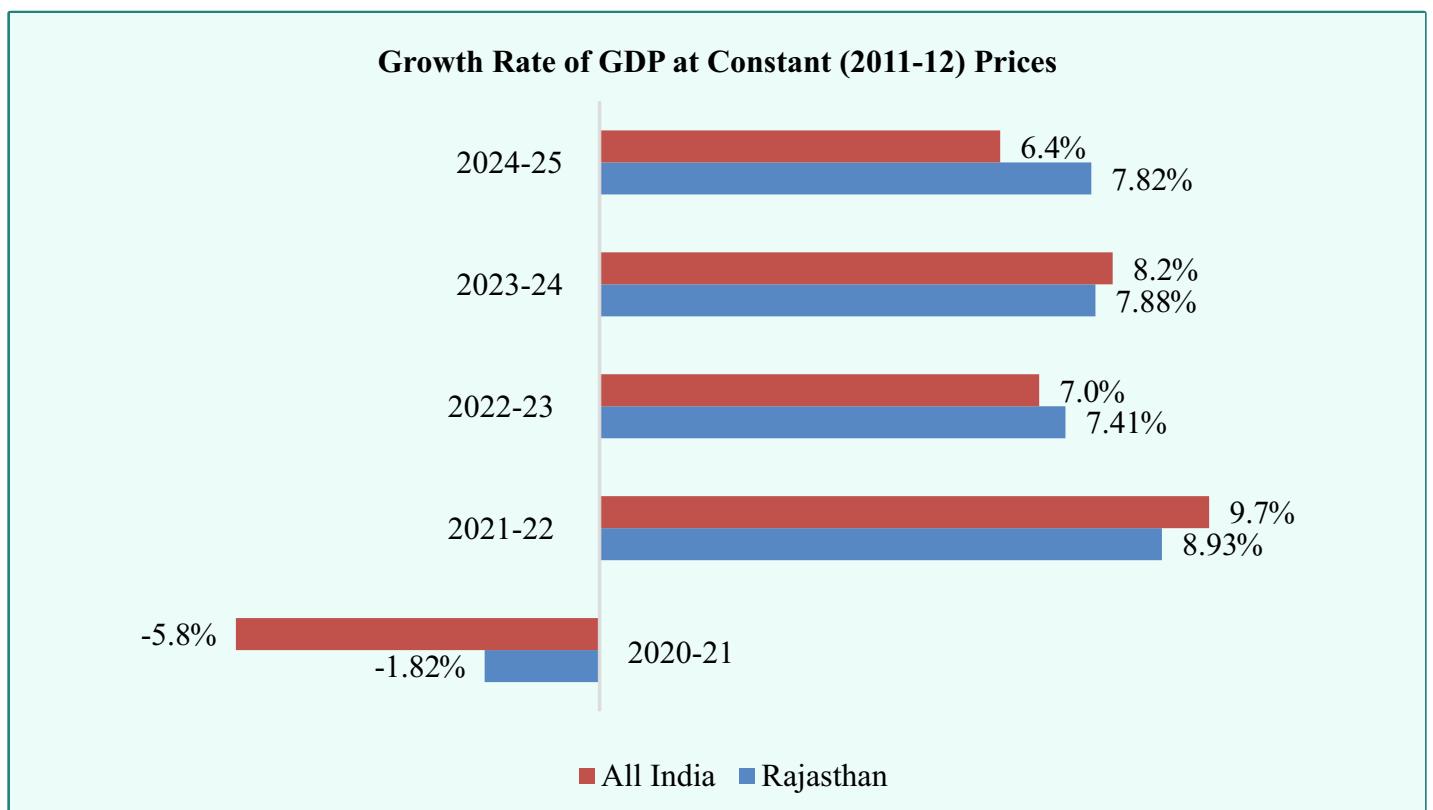
The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at constant (2011-12) prices are presented in the table 1.2 and their growth rates in figure 1.2

**Table: 1.2 GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices**  
(₹Crore)

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
GSDP - Rajasthan	665963	725464	779196	840599	906294
Growth Rate (%)	-1.82	8.93	7.41	7.88	7.82
GDP-All India	13694869	15021846	16071429	17381722	18488381
Growth Rate (%)	-5.8	9.7	7.0	8.2	6.4

For Rajasthan-For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)  
For All India- For the year 2023-24- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2024-25 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

**Figure 1.2**



#### Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figures to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which is used up in the production process during the year.

### **NSDP at Current Prices**

As per the advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 is likely to attain a level of ₹15.25 lakh crore, as against ₹13.59 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a growth of 12.23 per cent in the year 2024-25.

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

As per the advance estimates of the year 2024-25, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹7.96 lakh crore, as against ₹7.37 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a growth of 8.03 per cent in the year 2024-25. The Estimates of NSDP of Rajasthan is presented in the table 1.3.

**Table: 1.3 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan (₹Crore)**

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Current Prices	906308	1070324	1210092	1358742	1524950
Growth Rate (%)	0.76	18.10	13.06	12.28	12.23
Constant (2011-12) Prices	579208	634247	682281	737182	796352
Growth Rate (%)	-3.18	9.50	7.57	8.05	8.03

For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)

### **Per Capita Income (PCI)**

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

### **Per Capita Income at Current Prices**

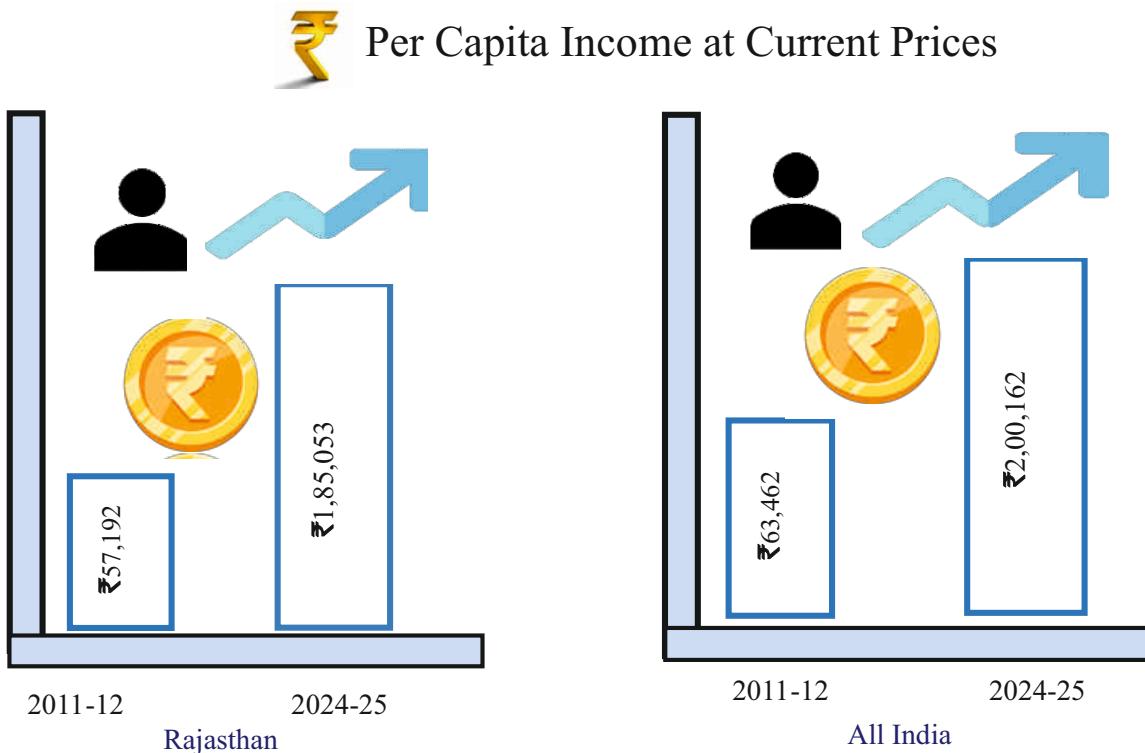
As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2024-25 is estimated to be ₹1,85,053 as compared to ₹1,66,647 for the year 2023-24 registering a growth of 11.04 per cent in the year 2024-25. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at current Prices are depicted in table 1.4 and figure 1.3

**Table: 1.4 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India (At Current Prices) (₹)**

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
PCI - Rajasthan	114925	134143	150020	166647	185053
Growth Rate (%)	-0.53	16.72	11.84	11.08	11.04
PCI- All India	127244	150906	169496	184205	200162
Growth Rate (%)	-3.9	18.6	12.3	8.7	8.7

For Rajasthan-For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)  
For All India- For the year 2023-24- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2024-25 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

**Figure 1.3**



#### Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2024-25 is estimated to be ₹96,638 as compared to ₹90,414 for the year 2023-24, showing a growth of 6.88 per cent in 2024-25. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) prices are depicted in table 1.5.

**Table: 1.5 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India (At Constant (2011-12) Prices)**

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
PCI - Rajasthan	73447	79490	84585	90414	96638
Growth Rate (%)	-4.42	8.23	6.41	6.89	6.88
PCI-All India	86034	94054	99404	106744	112358
Growth Rate (%)	-8.9	9.3	5.7	7.4	5.3

For Rajasthan-For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)  
For All India- For the year 2023-24- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2024-25 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

#### District-wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

The district-wise distribution of GDDP at current prices reveals that the Jaipur district recorded the highest Gross District Domestic Product of ₹2.12 lakh crore in 2023-24, as compared to ₹1.87 lakh crore in 2022-23, reflecting a growth of 13.63 per cent. The Gross District Domestic Product for all districts is provided in Annexure -A-14 & A-15 and Gross District Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices of top five districts is given in the table 1.6.

**Table 1.6 : Gross District Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices of Top Five Districts**  
 (₹ Crore)

District	Gross District Domestic Product at Current Prices			District	Gross District Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices		
	2022-23	2023-24	Growth Rate (%)		2022-23	2023-24	Growth Rate (%)
Jaipur	186868	212335	13.63	Jaipur	111417	123421	10.77
Alwar	104047	119820	15.16	Alwar	65903	74782	13.47
Jodhpur	74635	83191	11.46	Jodhpur	41818	44974	7.55
Bhilwara	67475	76716	13.69	Ajmer	34686	37792	8.95
Ajmer	61637	70283	14.03	Bhilwara	33563	37016	10.29

\*The GDDP data are based on the second advance estimates of State GSDP released on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2024.

Among the top five districts of Rajasthan at current prices, Jaipur leads with a GDDP of ₹2,12,335 crore in 2023-24, highlighting its position as the State's primary economic center. Alwar follows with ₹1,19,820 crore, recording the highest growth rate at 15.16 per cent, driven by rapid industrialization and development initiatives. Jodhpur secures third place with ₹83,191 crore, with growth rate of 11.46 per cent. Bhilwara and Ajmer, with GDDPs of ₹76,716 crore and ₹70,283 crore respectively, show impressive growth rates of 13.69 per cent and 14.03 per cent respectively, outperforming the State average growth rate of 12.56 per cent. This ranking shows the dominance of Jaipur while highlighting Alwar's rapid ascent and the potential of Ajmer and Bhilwara to contribute significantly to the state's economy. In terms of constant (2011-12) prices, Jaipur maintains its lead among the top five districts with a GDDP of ₹1,23,421 crore in 2023-24, growing at a steady rate of 10.77 per cent. Alwar excels with a remarkable growth rate of 13.47 per cent, establishing itself as a dynamic and rapidly growing economic hub. Jodhpur remains third with ₹44,974 crore. Ajmer and Bhilwara follow, with GDDPs of ₹37,792 crore and ₹37,016 crore, achieving growth rates of 8.95 per cent and 10.29 per cent, respectively.

#### District-wise Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net District Domestic Product)

The analysis of district-wise per capita income shows that the Alwar district ranks first with a per capita income of ₹2,40,808 at current prices in 2023-24. Bhilwara secured second place with ₹2,37,076 followed by Jaipur ₹2,36,666 followed by Ajmer with ₹2,05,326 and fifth position is Jaisalmer with ₹2,01,054. The Per Capita Net District Domestic Product is provided in Annexure -A-16 & A-17 and Per Capita Net District Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices of Top Five Districts is depicted in the table 1.7.

**Table 1.7: Per Capita Income of Top Five Districts at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices** (₹)

District	Per Capita Income at Current Prices			District	Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices		
	2022-23	2023-24	Growth Rate (%)		2022-23	2023-24	Growth Rate (%)
Alwar	211302	240808	13.96	Alwar	131635	147849	12.32
Bhilwara	210787	237076	12.47	Jaipur	122297	134241	9.77
Jaipur	210174	236666	12.61	Rajsamand	107035	113514	6.05
Ajmer	181802	205326	12.94	Bhilwara	103334	112743	9.11
Jaisalmer	177828	201054	13.06	Jaisalmer	106193	109364	2.99

\*The GDDP data are based on the second advance estimates of State GSDP released on 10th July, 2024.

## Sectoral Transformation: Accelerating Key Sectors to Drive Economic Growth

Rajasthan's journey toward a \$350 billion economy will be propelled by targeted growth strategies across its key sectors—agriculture, industry, and services. The State has been focused on enhancing its irrigation infrastructure, improving water management, and promoting micro-irrigation. Alongside irrigation expansion, the State is promoting diversification into high-value crops and strengthening agro-processing industries, aiming to add value at every stage of the agricultural value chain. These efforts will enhance productivity, boost farmer incomes, and increase the export potential of Rajasthan's agricultural produce.

For industry, Rajasthan is concentrating on the growth of manufacturing, mining, and renewable energy. The State is prioritizing investments in industrial infrastructure, promoting industrial clusters, and improving the ease of doing business to attract both domestic and international investments. A major focus is also on expanding renewable energy, with Rajasthan aiming to become a leader in solar and wind power, which will not only diversify the energy mix but also drive sustainable industrial growth.

The service sector is expected to see continued expansion, driven by tourism, information technology, and financial services. Leveraging its rich cultural heritage, Rajasthan aims to enhance its tourism offerings, while digital infrastructure improvements will support the growth of IT and fintech industries. The development of smart cities, innovation hubs, and e-governance initiatives will further accelerate the growth of services, positioning the state as a key player in the services-driven economy. The impact of these sectoral developments is reflected in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA), which provides a detailed picture of each sector's contribution to the state's economic growth.

### Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Basic Current Prices for the year 2024-25 is likely to attain a level of ₹15.70 lakh crore, as against ₹14.17 lakh crore in the year 2023-24 showing a growth of 10.83 per cent in the year 2024-25 against 11.12 per cent in the year 2023-24. The corresponding sectoral growths are 11.44 per cent in Agriculture, 7.88 per cent in Industry and 12.29 per cent in Service sector in the year 2024-25 over the year 2023-24. The composition of Gross Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Basic Current prices from the year 2020-21 onwards is depicted in table 1.8 and sectoral contribution in GSVA of Rajasthan is depicted in figure 1.4.

**Table 1.8 Sector wise Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices (₹Crore)**

Years	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Agriculture Sector	292644	322739	351442	379460	422854
Industry Sector	257294	315450	348176	395333	426472
Service Sector	411238	492527	575571	642179	721120

For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)

The contribution of Agriculture Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) for the year 2024-25 is likely to be 26.92 per cent. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction is likely to be 27.16 per cent during 2024-25. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are the major contributor in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution of 45.92 per cent during 2024-25.

**Figure 1.4**

Sectoral Contribution in GSVA for Rajasthan for the Year 2024-25 (AE)



#### GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices for the year 2024-25 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.22 lakh crore, as against ₹7.73 lakh crore for the year 2023-24 showing an increase of 6.29 per cent in 2024-25 against the growth of 6.39 per cent in 2023-24.

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry and fishing sector is estimated to be 26.54 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2024-25. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.18 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a positive growth of 5.05 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industry sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector is estimated to be 28.39 per cent for the year 2024-25. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.33 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a growth of 5.77 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sector which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial and other service sectors is estimated to be 45.07 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2024-25. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹3.70 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a growth of 7.38 per cent over previous year.

The Gross Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices from the year 2020-21 onwards is depicted in table 1.9.

**Table 1.9 Sector wise Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices**

(₹Crore)

<b>Years</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
Agriculture Sector	186902	191571	201460	207628	218112
Industry Sector	177994	194568	204406	220646	233383
Service Sector	256394	293757	321021	345041	370492

For the year 2022-23 Revised Estimates-III, year 2023-24- Revised Estimates-I and year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)

## Capital Formation: Building Infrastructure

A crucial component of Rajasthan's growth plan will be extensive infrastructure development, with a particular emphasis on both rural and urban areas. The State will prioritize the creation of world-class infrastructure that supports industrial growth, improves the quality of life and attracts both domestic and foreign investments. Key projects will include improvements in transportation including roads, railways, airports, the development of smart cities, industrial corridors and the expansion of public utilities. In addition, rural infrastructure, such as better roads, irrigation systems and access to electricity and clean water, will be enhanced to bridge the urban-rural divide. This holistic approach to infrastructure development will not only stimulate economic activity but also generate significant employment opportunities, increase overall productivity and promote inclusive growth across the State.

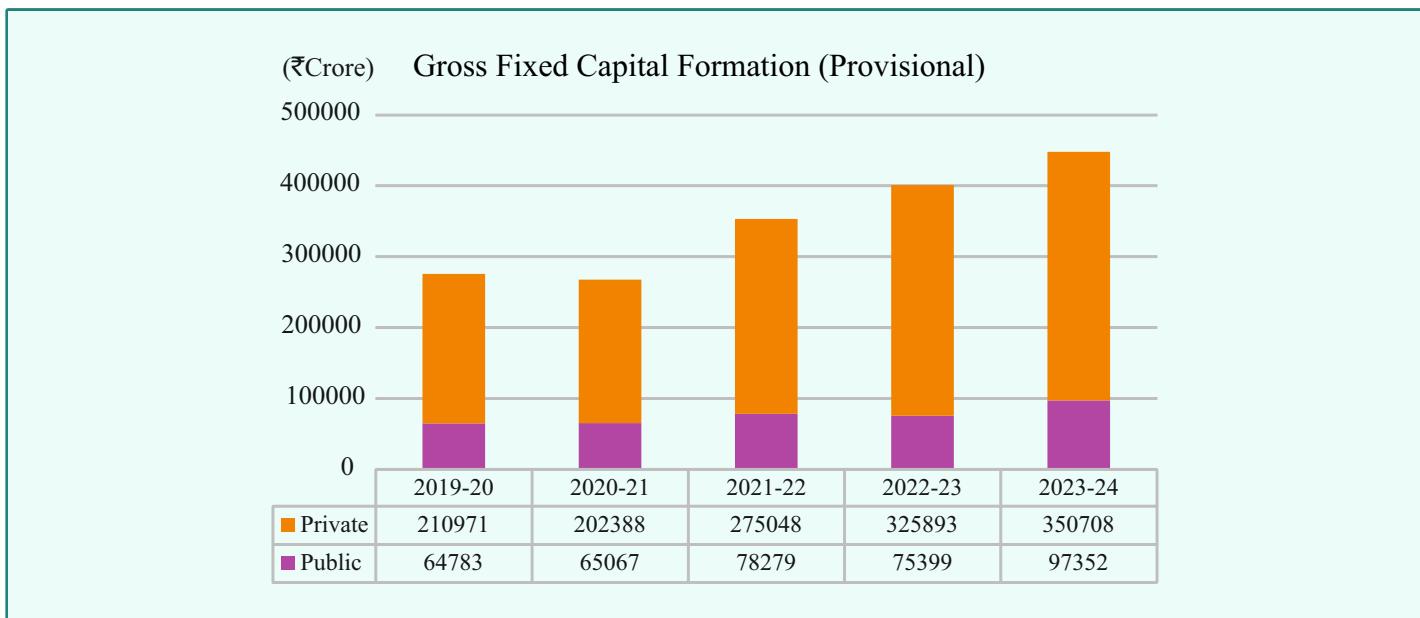
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is a critical indicator of investment in fixed assets, reflecting the State's capacity for long-term economic growth and development. In Rajasthan, GFCF has shown steady growth, driven by investments in key sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing, agriculture and services. Significant contributions come from industrial infrastructure, including the development of industrial parks, logistics hubs, and transportation networks. Rural infrastructure improvements, along with investments in renewable energy and technology, also play a vital role in enhancing Rajasthan's GFCF. As the state aims for sustained economic expansion, increasing GFCF will be essential for boosting productivity, creating jobs, and improving overall competitiveness.

### Gross Fixed Capital formation (GFCF)

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation 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 2023-24, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹4,48,061 crore, which is 29.45 per cent of the GSDP (₹15,21,510 crore). The GFCF in the year 2023-24 increased by 11.65 per cent over the previous year 2022-23. The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2023-24 are 78.27 per cent and 21.73 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2019-20 is shown in the table 1.10 and contribution of private sector and public sector in GFCF since 2019-20 is shown in figure 1.5.

**Figure 1.5**



**Table-1.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)**

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Industry	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Agriculture	9095	9892	11602	11462	14570
2	Forestry	98	131	331	365	704
3	Fishing	2	1	2	9	11
4	Mining	2613	2638	2698	2606	2598
5	Manufacturing (Registered)	15701	13091	20035	27585	32838
6	Construction	103174	103875	154931	187621	205780
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16159	17901	20769	9709	13467
8	Railways	1222	296	1051	1999	2360
9	Communication	15136	11824	14473	18540	15001
10	Manufacturing (Unregistered) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	10902	10503	12856	14928	20075
11	Financial Services	1731	1278	1140	1254	1082
12	Residential Building	66405	62869	73474	79827	84711
13	Public Administration	33518	33157	39964	45385	54863
	<b>Total</b>	<b>275755</b>	<b>267455</b>	<b>353327</b>	<b>401291</b>	<b>448061</b>

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

### Price Stabilization: Promoting Economic Growth and Stability

Prices tend to change over time as well as across geographical areas due to various economic, social and political factors. Since prices influence various economic decisions, particularly financial monitoring of price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. The primary tool for monitoring these changes is the price index. Price Index measures relative change in the price levels of commodities or services in a region during a given period of time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are two important indices which measure the prices at retail and wholesale level respectively. The WPI reflects price changes at the wholesale level, affecting production costs, while the CPI measures the cost of living for consumers, impacting their purchasing power.

#### Price Statistics in 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. Also the prices of livestock products, by-products, rates for the construction material used in building and labour wages are collected from all the districts of the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

#### Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan

##### (Base Year 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the government and also used by financial institutions, industries and business sector. It also helps in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material, industrial products, food and other non-food items. Price index helps in comparative study of changes of prices at national and global level.

Rajasthan government releases the WPI on monthly basis. 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 weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group, it is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for All Commodities increased from 387.90 in 2023 to 394.68 in 2024 marking an increase of 1.75 per cent. For specific categories, the WPI for Primary Articles rose from 420.67 to 438.15, showing an increase of 4.16 per cent and Manufactured Products also saw an uptick, rising from 303.29 to 307.73, reflecting an increase of 1.46 per cent while the WPI for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants decreased from 579.11 to 570.72, a decline of 1.45 per cent. The All India WPI on the 2011-12 base year rose from 151.3 in 2023 to 153.9 in 2024 showing variation of 1.72 per cent. Detailed percentage variations for each major commodity group from 2020 to 2024 are provided in tables 1.11 and 1.12 and monthly index of WPI figure 1.6 and month on month (MoM) inflation in figure 1.7.

**Table 1.11: Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

	Major Groups	Annual Average Index				
		2020*	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Primary Articles	331.49	378.22	416.65	420.67	438.15
(a)	Agricultural Articles	328.58	377.10	415.64	414.86	431.42
(b)	Minerals	353.47	386.65	424.23	464.56	488.97
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	509.26	569.93	576.88	579.11	570.72
3	Manufactured Products	272.27	285.65	302.60	303.29	307.73
	<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>330.86</b>	<b>363.23</b>	<b>385.83</b>	<b>387.90</b>	<b>394.68</b>

\*(April & May 2020 Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

**Table 1.12 : Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State**

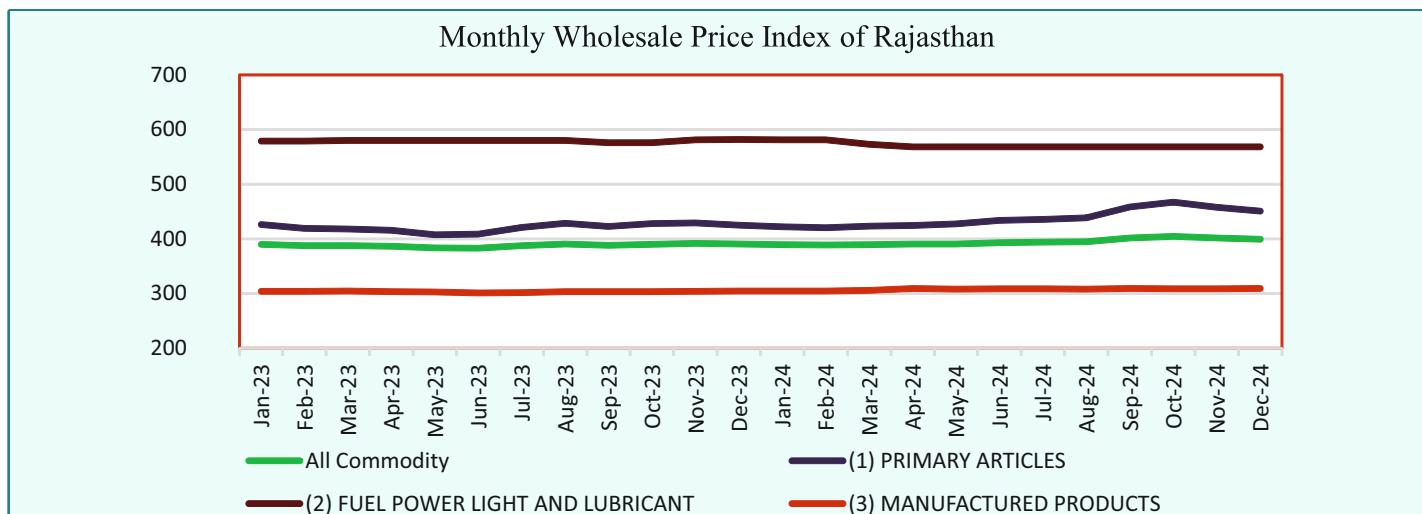
(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

	Major Groups	Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2020*	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Primary Articles	4.41	14.10	10.16	0.96	4.16
(a)	Agricultural Articles	4.35	14.77	10.22	-0.19	3.99
(b)	Minerals	4.87	9.39	9.72	9.51	5.25
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	10.42	11.91	1.22	0.39	-1.45
3	Manufactured Products	6.05	4.91	5.93	0.23	1.46
	<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.75</b>

\*(April & May 2020 Index not release due to Covid-19 pandemic)

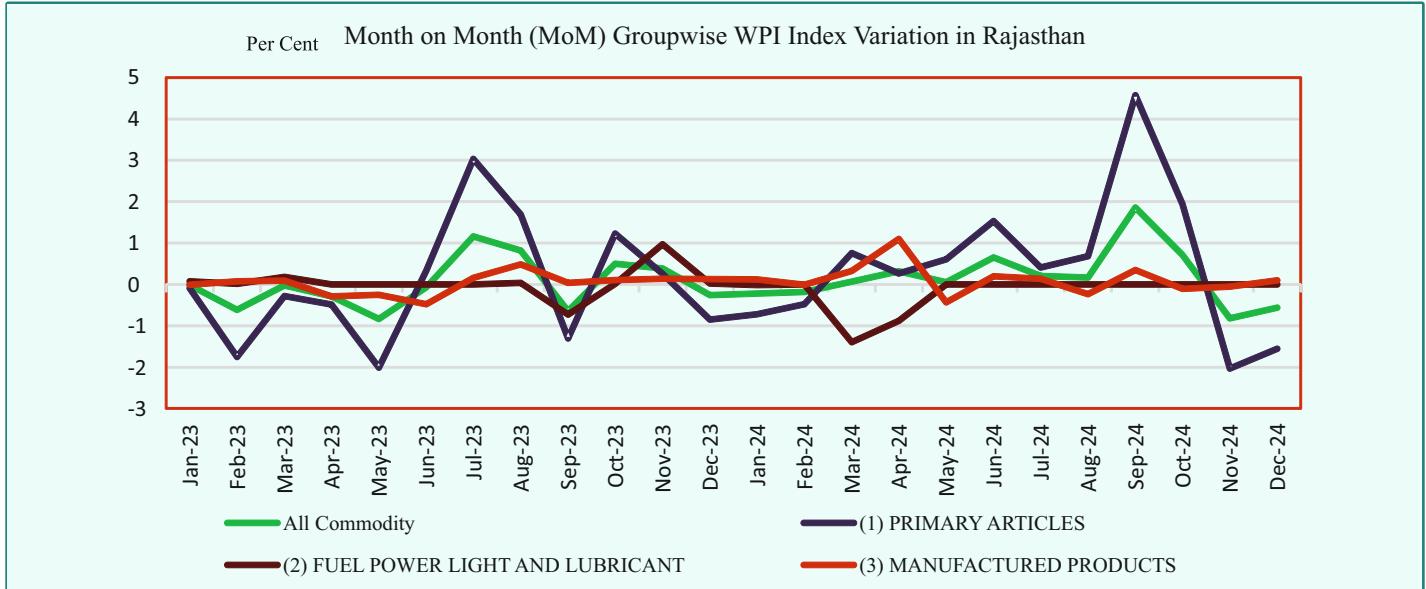
**Figure. 1.6**

(Base year 1999-2000=100)



**Figure. 1.7**

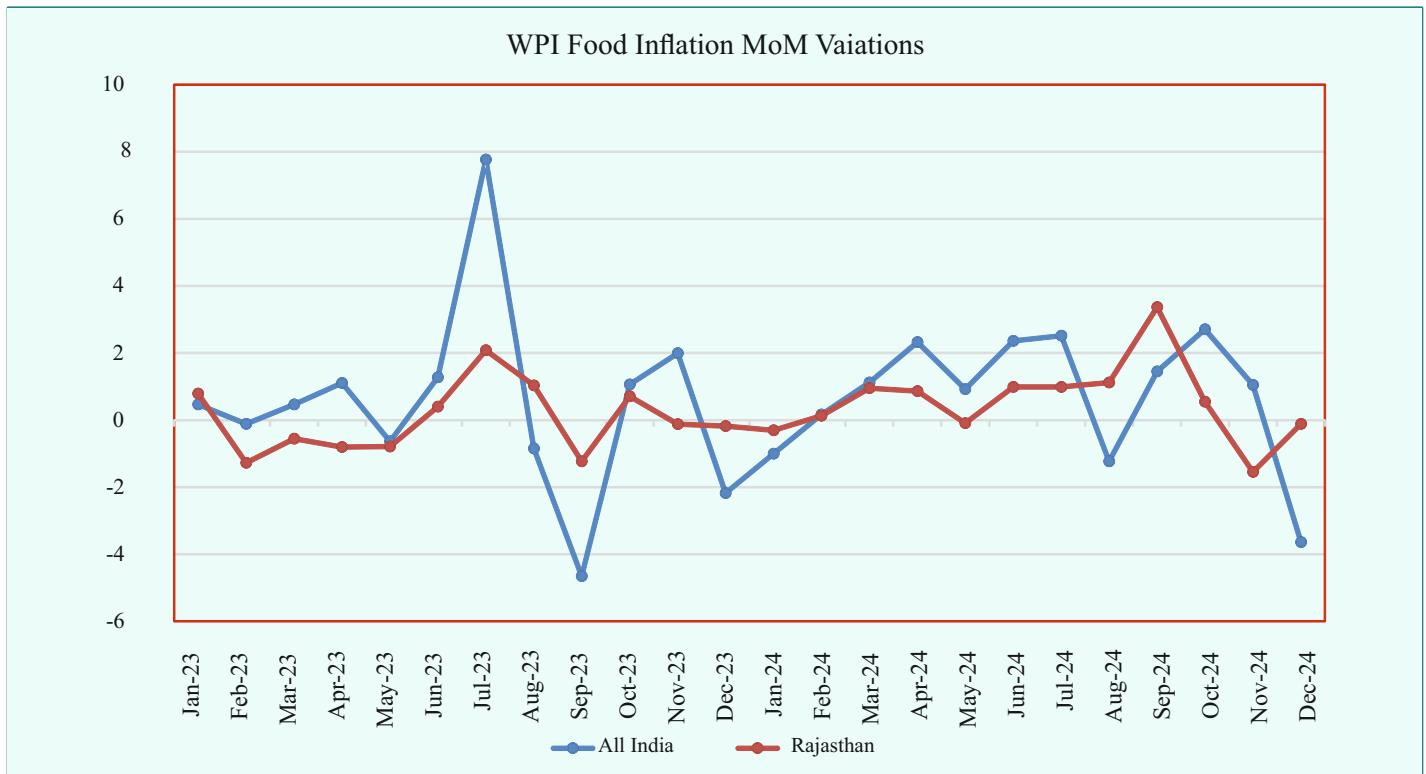
(Base year 1999-2000=100)



#### Food Inflation-WPI Food Index (Weight 30.163)

Food inflation has been a global phenomenon in the last two years. The rising vulnerability of food prices due to climate change, heat waves, uneven monsoon distribution, unseasonal rainfall, hailstorms, torrential rainfall and dry conditions. In the State level Food Index consisting of 'Food articles' from primary articles group and 'Food product' from manufactured products group increased from 403.92 in the year, 2023 to 421.67 in the year, 2024 . It is registered an increase of 4.39 per cent. The WPI Food Index group during percentage variation over the previous month is given in the following figure 1.8.

**Figure. 1.8**



### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in average general level of retail prices of selected goods and services purchased by the households for the purpose of consumption. Such changes effect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. As this index captures the movement in prices for each and every consumer, the Government focuses more on Consumer Price Index (CPI) than Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation. Four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being calculated every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural, Urban & Combined (CPI-R,U&C). The first three indices are calculated and released by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Chandigarh and the fourth by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistical Programme Implementation(MoSPI), New Delhi.

#### Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal changes in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports, railways, electricity production and distribution establishments. This Index is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors.

CPI-IW are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau Chandigarh. Previously, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur centers were part of the older series of CPI-IW (Base Year 2001=100). However, since September 2020, the Labour Bureau has been releasing the new CPI series with a base year of 2016=100, which now includes Alwar as a replacement for Ajmer. At the national level, the CPI-IW for the central series is calculated based on data from 88 selected industrially developed centres across India including three centers Alwar, Bhilwara, and Jaipur from Rajasthan.

In 2024, a continuing rise in consumer prices was observed. Up to November, 2024, the General Index of Consumer Prices recorded a 4.47 per cent increase at the Alwar centre, 1.06 per cent at Bhilwara and 0.79 per cent at Jaipur center. All India 3.67 per cent increase over the previous year, 2023. CPI Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur centres are summarized 2024 over year 2023 as year on year inflation in the table 1.13.

**Table 1.13: Groupwise Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

(Base Year 2016 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Alwar Centre		% Variation over Year, 2023	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over Year, 2023	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over Year, 2023
		*Year 2024	Year 2023		*Year 2024	Year 2023		*Year 2024	Year 2023	
1	Food & Beverages Group	143.9	131.5	9.43	140.2	133.6	4.94	147.1	141	4.33
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	146.3	144.1	1.53	134.1	138.4	-3.11	117.4	116.9	0.43
3	Clothing & Footwear Group	131.0	118.9	10.18	139.6	137.2	1.75	140.9	134.5	4.76
4	Housing Group	115.2	114.0	1.05	120.0	116.9	2.65	121.9	115.5	5.54
5	Fuel & Light	109.7	153.8	-28.67	89.9	143.3	-37.26	67.7	128.5	-47.32
6	Miscellaneous Group	136.0	125.3	8.54	137.7	134.1	2.68	122.8	118.2	3.89
General Index		133.3	127.6	4.47	133.3	131.9	1.06	127.4	126.4	0.79

\*(Up to November, 2024)

**Table 1.14: Year wise Average Consumer Price Index (General) for Industrial Workers**

(Base year 2016 = 100)

Year	Alwar		Bhilwara		Jaipur		All India	
	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year
2020 (Sept. to Dec. 2020)	118.1	-	116.2	-	114.3	-	119.1	-
2021	120.9	2.37	118.5	1.98	115.8	1.31	122.0	2.43
2022	126.3	4.47	127.0	7.17	123.1	6.30	129.2	5.90
2023	127.6	1.03	131.9	3.86	126.4	2.68	136.4	5.57
2024*	133.3	4.47	133.3	1.06	127.4	0.79	141.4	3.67

\*(Up to November, 2024)

#### **Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base 1986-87=100)**

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh with (1986-87=100) as the base year. The indices for Agricultural Labourers of Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below in table 1.15 and figure 1.9.

**Table 1.15: General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers**

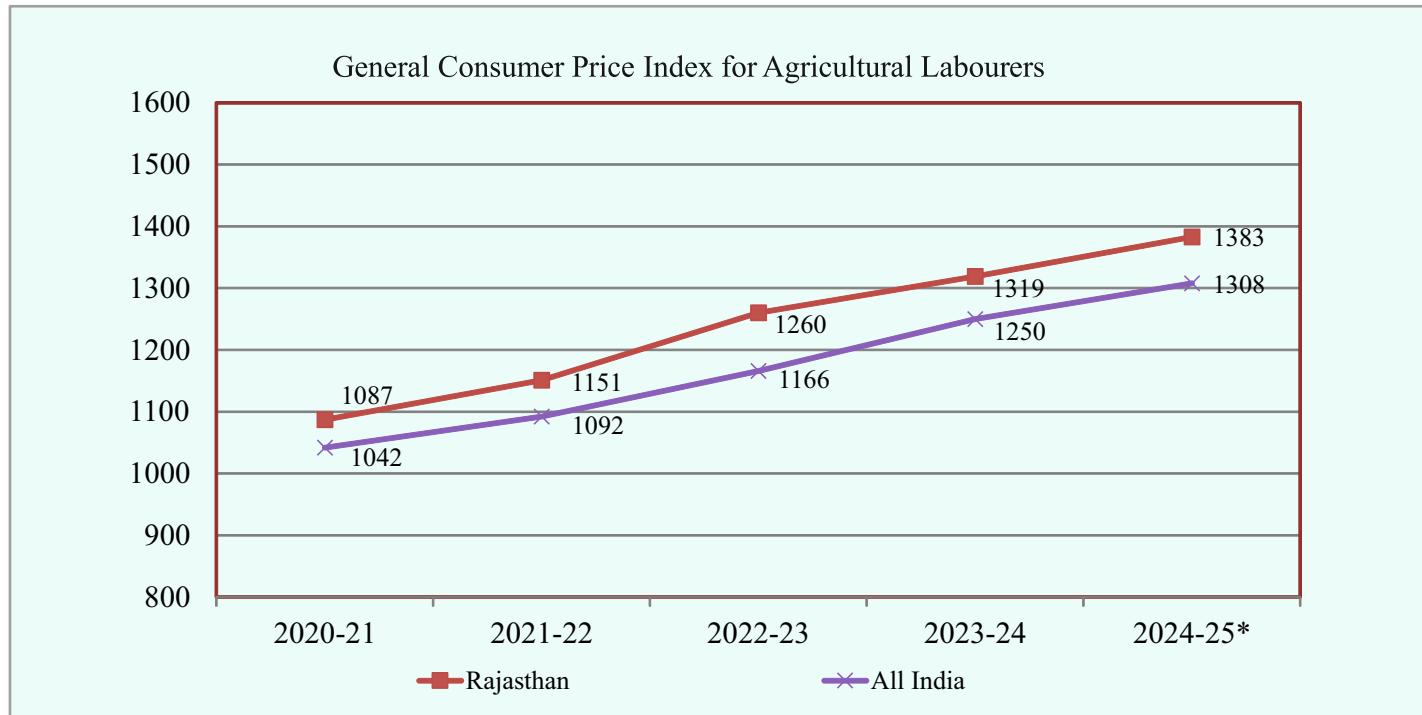
Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food Group	General Index	Food Group	General Index
2020-21	1038	1087	994	1042
2021-22	1108	1151	1026	1092
2022-23	1247	1260	1094	1166
2023-24	1328	1319	1192	1250
2024-25*	1402	1383	1251	1308

\* Average of months (July to Dec. 2024)

**Figure : 1.9**

Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)



\* Average of months (July to December, 2024)

#### **General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (Base Year 2012=100)**

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) releases General Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with 2012 as base year for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month since January, 2015. The details of general index from year 2020 to 2024 are given in the table 1.16

**Table 1.16: General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined**

(Base year 2012=100)

Year	Rajasthan			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
2020 <sup>#</sup>	153.11	152.38	152.84	154.54	152.27	153.47
2021	157.85	157.73	157.81	161.89	160.73	161.35
2022	169.10	167.98	168.70	173.13	171.03	172.15
2023	180.41	179.10	179.95	183.17	180.41	181.88
2024	189.20	187.96	188.75	193.11	188.34	190.88

# Index of Rajasthan (April to May, 2020) not released due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

## Fiscal Management: Ensuring Financial Stability

The performance of the State during 2023-24 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under :-

### Revenue Deficit :-

Revenue Deficit was at ₹38,955 crore in 2023-24 as against ₹30,072 crore estimated in Revised Estimates.

### Fiscal Deficit-

The fiscal deficit remains at ₹65,580 crore in 2023-24, as against ₹65,082 crore in Revised Estimates. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio remains 4.31 per cent inclusive of additional borrowing ceiling 0.50 per cent and 0.56 per cent respectively towards power sector and 50 year loan under special assistance to states for capital expenditure.

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 1.17 and figure 1.10 to 1.15.

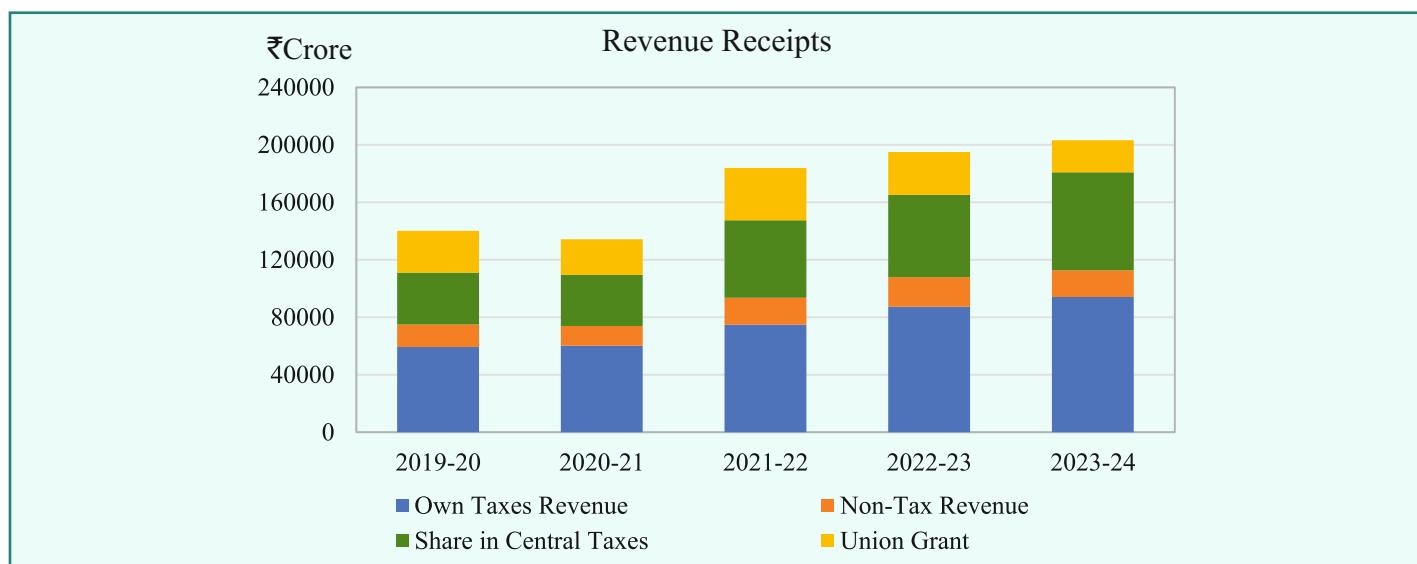
**Table 1.17 Fiscal Position / Parameters**

(₹crore)

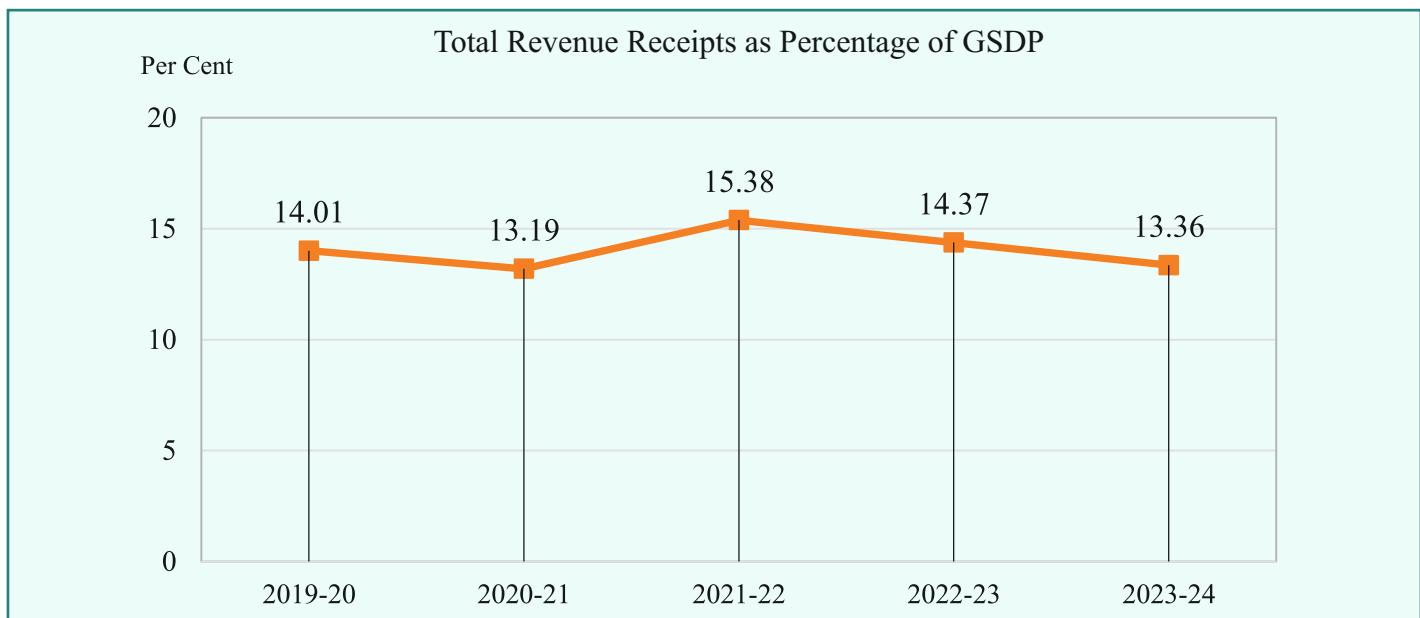
Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>140114</b>	<b>134308</b>	<b>183920</b>	<b>194988</b>	<b>203276</b>
(i) Own Taxes	59245	60283	74808	87347	94086
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	15714	13653	18755	20564	18680
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	36049	35576	54031	57231	68063
(iv) Union Grant	29106	24796	36326	29846	22447
<b>2. Non Debt Capital Receipts</b>	<b>15690</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>419</b>
Of which - UDAY scheme	14722	0	0	0	0
<b>3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)</b>	<b>155804</b>	<b>134696</b>	<b>186325</b>	<b>195424</b>	<b>203695</b>
<b>4. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>193458</b>	<b>194071</b>	<b>234563</b>	<b>246452</b>	<b>269275</b>
Of which - UDAY scheme	14722	0	0	0	0
(i) Revenue Expenditure	176485	178310	209790	226479	242231
of which					
(a) UDAY Scheme	13816	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest payment	23643	25202	28100	30602	34128
(ii) Capital Outlay	14718	15270	24152	19798	26646
Of which - UDAY scheme	906	0	0	0	0
(iii) Loans & Advances	2255	491	621	175	398

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>5. GSDP (At current prices on 2011-12 series)</b>	<b>1000032</b>	<b>1017917</b>	<b>1195641</b>	<b>1356480</b>	<b>1521510</b>
<b>6. Revenue Deficit</b>	<b>36371</b>	<b>44002</b>	<b>25870</b>	<b>31491</b>	<b>38955</b>
<b>6. a Revenue Deficit (Without UDAY Scheme)</b>	<b>22555</b>	<b>44002</b>	<b>25870</b>	<b>31491</b>	<b>38955</b>
<b>7. Fiscal Deficit</b>	<b>37654</b>	<b>59375</b>	<b>48238</b>	<b>51028</b>	<b>65580</b>
<b>8. Primary Deficit</b>	<b>14011</b>	<b>34173</b>	<b>20138</b>	<b>20426</b>	<b>31452</b>
<b>9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>4.31</b>
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	1.63	-4.14	36.94	6.02	4.25
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	3.25	1.75	24.09	16.76	7.72
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	14.01	13.19	15.38	14.37	13.36
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	5.92	5.92	6.26	6.44	6.18
<b>14. Expenditure on Salary &amp; Wages</b>	<b>49066</b>	<b>51619</b>	<b>57118</b>	<b>59774</b>	<b>65399</b>
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	35.02	38.43	31.06	30.66	32.17
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	37.15	39.50	36.08	35.06	36.15
<b>15. Expenditure on Interest Payments</b>	<b>23643</b>	<b>25202</b>	<b>28100</b>	<b>30602</b>	<b>34128</b>
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	16.87	18.76	15.28	15.69	16.79
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	13.40	14.13	13.39	13.51	14.09
<b>16. Debt &amp; Other Liabilities</b>	<b>352702</b>	<b>410499</b>	<b>462845</b>	<b>505574</b>	<b>571639</b>
as % of GSDP	35.27	40.33	38.71	37.27	37.57

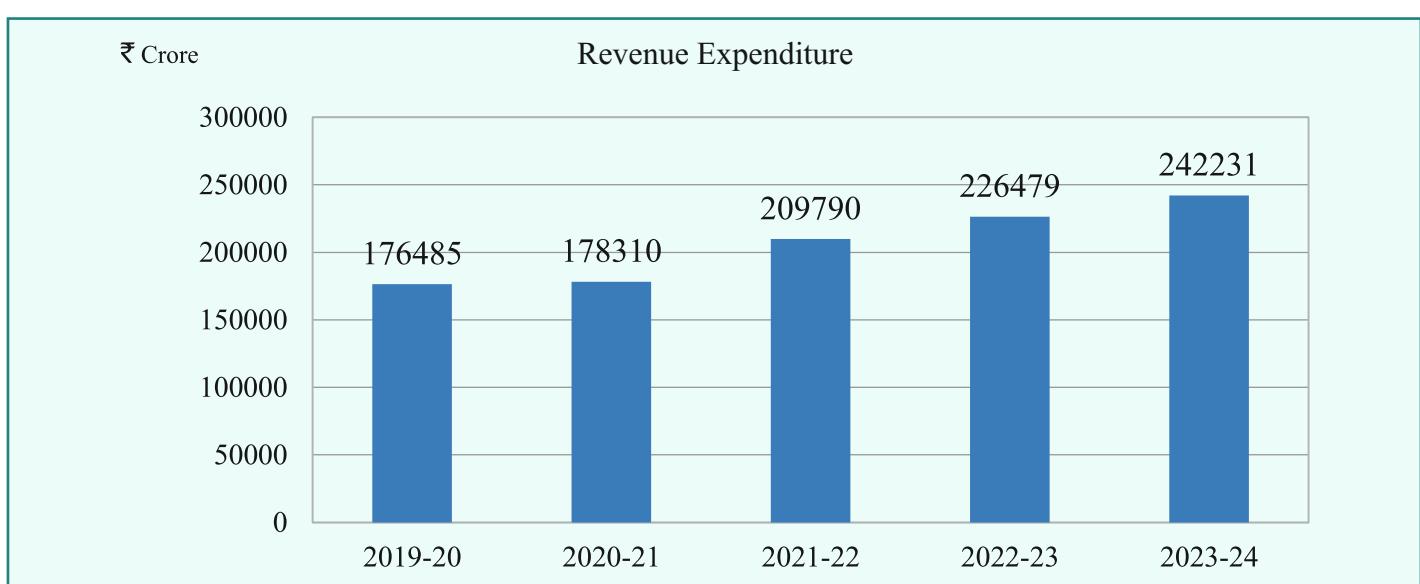
Figure 1.10



**Figure 1.11**



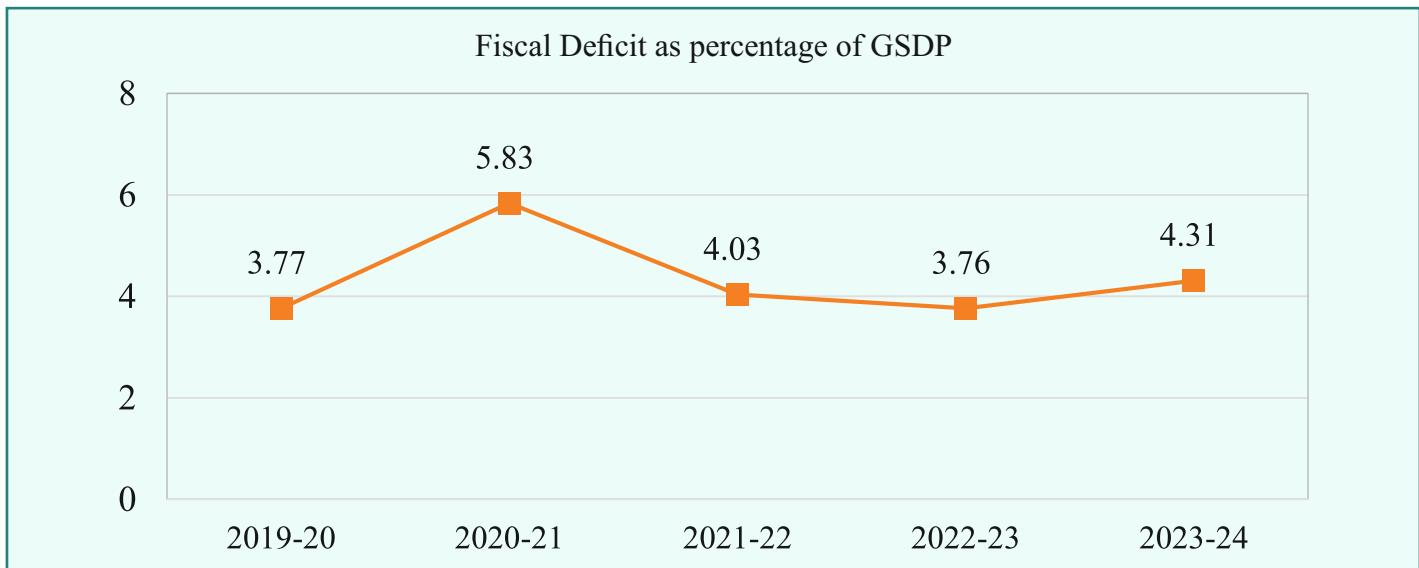
**Figure 1.12**



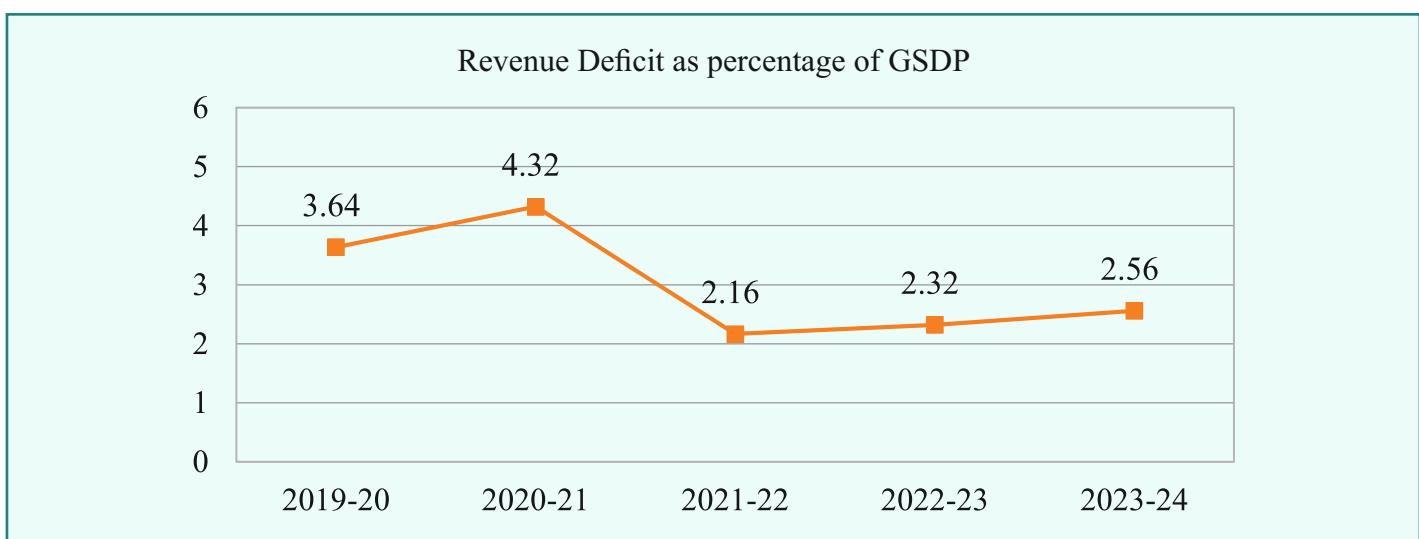
**Figure 1.13**



**Figure 1.14**



**Figure 1.15**



Details of sector-wise revenue expenditure is given in table 1.18

**Table 1.18 Details of sector-wise revenue expenditure** (₹Crore)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total Revenue Expenditure	176485	178310	209790	226479	242231
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	56186 (31.83)	60144 (33.73)	65406 (31.18)	71875 (31.74)	77678 (32.07)
Social Services	68313 (38.71)	74010 (41.51)	85054 (40.54)	90168 (39.81)	101884 (42.06)
Economic Services	51986 (29.46)	44156 (24.76)	59330 (28.28)	64436 (28.45)	62669 (25.87)

Note:- Figures in parentheses are the percentage of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

### **Trends of Receipts**

During the year 2023-24, the Revenue Receipts increased by 4.25 per cent over the previous year. The growth rate of Own Tax Revenue was 7.72 per cent, this is attributed to growth in State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) by 12.50 per cent, Stamps and Registration by 12.12 per cent, Electricity Duty by 11.16 per cent, Vehicle Tax by 9.39 per cent, Sales Tax by 3.28 per cent, over the previous year.

### **Trends of Expenditure**

During the year 2023-24, 75.49 per cent of total expenditure were met from revenue receipts and remaining expenditure were met from capital receipts and borrowed funds. Expenditure on schemes during the year 2023-24 was ₹1,56,867 crore which is 10.27 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2022-23. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2023-24 was 36.15 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). Expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2023-24 increased by 9.41 per cent in comparison to previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,91,190 crore during the year 2023-24, which is 71.0 per cent of total expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 1.19

**Table 1.19 Details of Development expenditure**

(₹Crore)

Details	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Social Services	74089	81932	96119	99019	111857
Economic Services	62720	51597	72554	75016	79333
of which UDAY Scheme	14722	0	0	0	0
Total Developmental Expenditure	136809	133529	168673	174035	191190
Total Expenditure	193458	194071	234563	246452	269275
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	70.7%	68.8%	71.9%	70.6%	71.0%

### **Capital Outlay**

During the year 2023-24, the capital outlay was ₹26,646 crore which was 34.6 per cent higher than 2022-23.

### **Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities)**

The fiscal liabilities were ₹5,05,574 crore at the end of 2022-23, which increased to ₹5,71,639 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, showing an increase of ₹66,065 crore over previous year. The growth in fiscal liabilities was 13.07 per cent during the year 2023-24 over the year 2022-23. However fiscal liabilities excluding additional borrowing (for GST Compensation and Capital Expenditure) remains ₹5,43,964 crore which is 35.75 per cent of GSDP. Components of fiscal liabilities are as follows:- (i) Internal Loan ₹3,99,858 crore, (ii) Loan from Central Government ₹46,794 crore, (iii) Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹70,219 crore and (iv) Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹54,768 crore.

### **Fiscal Consolidation**

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 281.21 per cent during the year 2023-24. Fiscal liabilities were 5.07 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of the year 2023-24. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP were 37.57 per cent at the end of the year 2023-24 and it is 35.75 per cent of GSDP without additional borrowing.

### Review of Schematic Budget

Approved outlay and expenditure of Schematic Budget are given in table 1.20

**Table 1.20 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Annual Plans/Schematic Budget**

(₹Crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Schematic Budget (2017-18)	81157.97	78117.34
Schematic Budget (2018-19)	107865.40	99743.07
Schematic Budget (2019-20)	116735.96	103530.80
Schematic Budget (2020-21)	110200.82	101872.43
Schematic Budget (2021-22)	132251.35	137764.24
Schematic Budget (2022-23)	169655.55	141924.56
Schematic Budget (2023-24)	184311.57	158714.39*
Modified Schematic Budget (2024-25)	209633.99	131072.04#

\* Tentative Expenditure

#Upto December, 2024

### Modified Schematic Budget Outlay (2024-25)

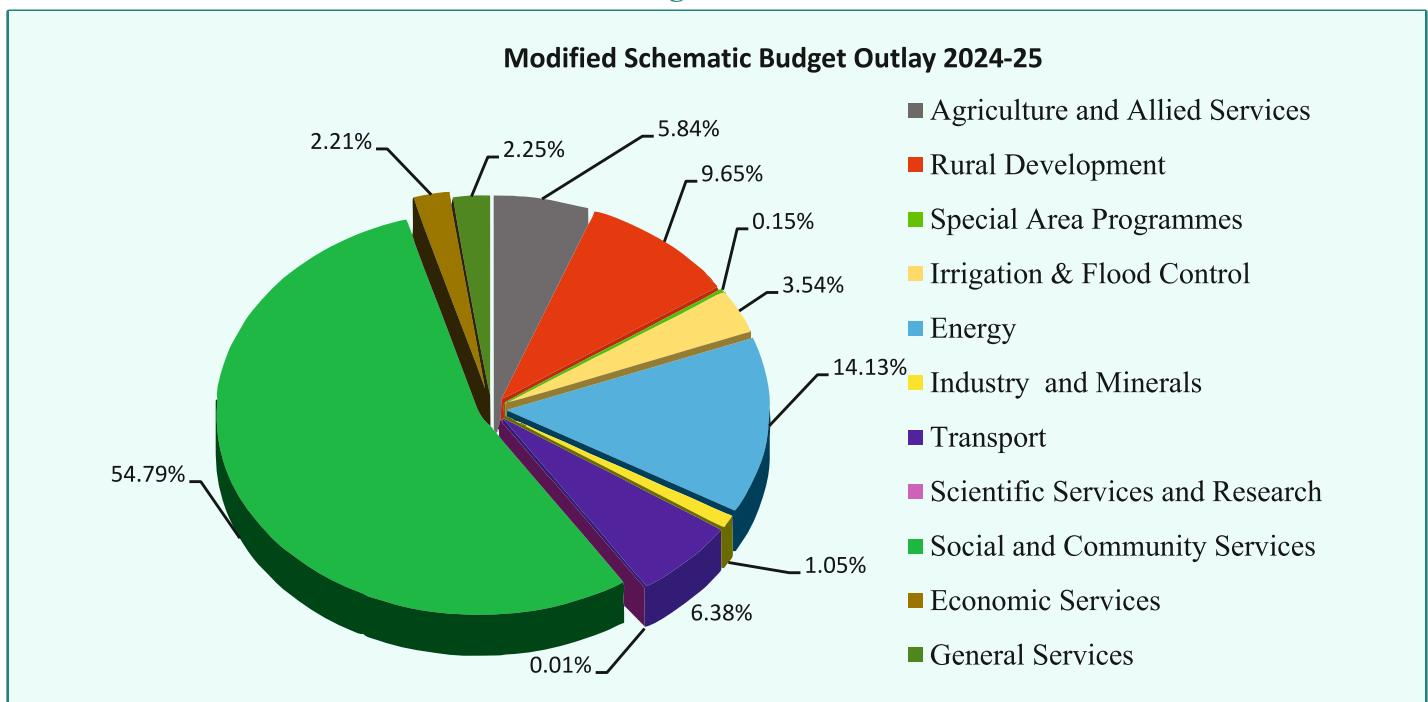
The Schematic Budget Outlay for the year 2024-25 is ₹2,09,633.99 crore. The major head wise allocation for 2024-25 are given in table 1.21 and figure : 1.16.

**Table 1.21 Modified Schematic Budget Outlay 2024-25**

(₹Crore)

Major head/ Sector	Modified Schematic Budget Outlay 2024-25
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	12239.00
2. Rural Development	20233.86
3. Special Area Programmes	309.88
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7419.29
5. Energy	29631.34
6. Industry & Minerals	2199.79
7. Transport	13367.28
8. Scientific Services and Research	30.79
9. Social & Community Services	114857.49
10. Economic Services	4641.75
11. General Services	4703.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>209633.99</b>

Figure 1.16



The progress under Schematic Budget 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given in table 1.22

**Table 1.22 Progress under Schematic Budget 2023-24 and 2024-25**

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2023-24*	2024-25#
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	9883.90	7316.34
2	Rural Development	11772.16	11100.36
3	Special Area Programmes	45.38	17.69
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	5226.76	3664.73
5	Energy	27696.29	21381.18
6	Industry & Minerals	1871.53	693.29
7	Transport	11310.60	10610.42
8	Scientific Services and Research	18.27	10.22
9	Social & Community Services	79856.39	69366.81
10	Economic Services	4534.60	1560.15
11	General Services	6498.51	5350.85
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>158714.39</b>	<b>131072.04</b>

\*Tentative Expenditure

#Upto December, 2024

## Financial Services: Enabling Growth Through Access To Capital

### Banking

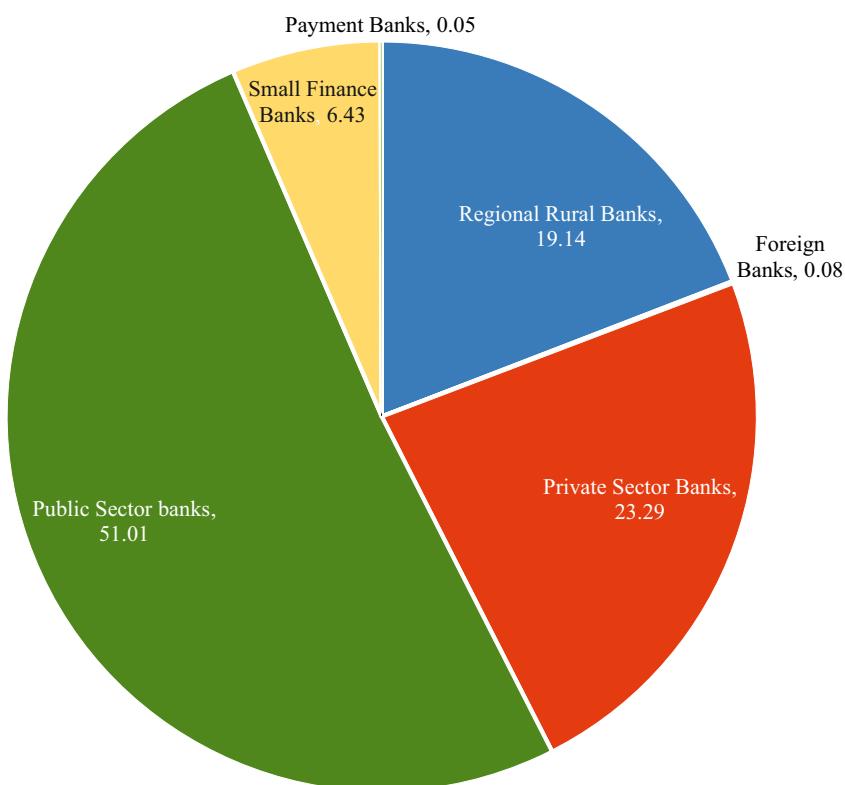
Banking and financial services are critical in driving Rajasthan's ambitious goal of achieving a \$350 billion economy by 2028-29. Financial institutions, including banks, play a vital role in mobilizing deposits and disbursing credit to key sectors, enabling investments for both infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programs. The growth in deposits and credits across various banking sectors in Rajasthan highlights the expanding reach and effectiveness of financial services. With further advancements in digital payments, business correspondents, and direct benefit transfer schemes, these financial services are providing the necessary foundation to sustain long-term economic growth and improve the living standards of the State's population, paving the way for a stronger, more resilient economy.

Financial institutions play an important role in the economic development of the State by mobilizing deposits and disbursing credits to various sectors. To supplement planned financing, the government started tapping the facility of institutional financing from banks and other lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State, in which banks/financial institutions play an important role. However optimum utilization of credit to maximize returns and enhanced beneficiary coverage is pertinent.

Credit through banks are an important source of investment for the development of the State and through the involvement of banks several poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented such as National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Urban Livelihood Mission, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), PM- MUDRA Yojana, Start-up/Stand-up India Programme, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, SC/ST development schemes, Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udhamprotasahan Yojana, Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protasahan Yojana, Mukhyamantri SVANidhi Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swa-Rozgar Yojana etc. The execution of various rural development schemes by banks (including the Regional Rural Banks) helps in fulfilling the national objective of uplifting the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on September, 2024 and September, 2023 are presented in table no. 1.23.

**Figure 1.17 : Bank Branches in Rajasthan as on September, 2024 (In per cent)**



**Table 1.23: Comparative Data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits**

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		Sept, 2023	Sept, 2024	Sept, 2023	Sept, 2024
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	1591	1593	22056*	22140#
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	44641	49130	597073*	641599#
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	34306	39165	419190*	479195#
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	7	7	782	781
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	1004	1158	926518	1078997
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	1210	1284	532157	595705
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	1936	2093	42051	45023
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	163593	191680	6647671	7638381
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	201395	230650	6396836	7167542
4	Public Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	4241	4271	85502	86180
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	399296	430072	11490370	12503989
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	272108	306468	8049372	9049223
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	535	564	6898	7221
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	23130	31513	181950	236969
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	28578	33979	210865	252878
6	Payment banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	4	3	97	72
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	121	3	13970	17566
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	0	0	0	0
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
Total	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	8314	8531	157386	161417
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	631785	703556	19857552	22117501
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	537597	611546	15608420	17544543

Source: <https://www.rbi.org.in>

\*As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 #As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024

Note : As per the reserve bank of India, data on credit and deposit for regional rural bank is collected annually, so the september, 2024 quarter is not available.

### The following can be observed from table 1.23

1. The total deposits have increased in September, 2024 as compared to the September, 2023 by 11.36 per cent, with respect to the All India level increase of 11.38 per cent.
2. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 86.92 per cent in Rajasthan and 79.32 per cent at All India level in September, 2024.
3. Total Credit in Rajasthan has increased in September, 2024 as compared to the September, 2023 by 13.76 per cent, with respect to the All India level increase of 12.40 per cent.
4. One bank branch in Rajasthan caters to the need of 9,660 persons, per estimated population of 824.06 lakhs (by 01, October 2024), covering a total area of 40.12 sq.km. within the state

### Digital Payment

1. In June, 2024 all Districts of Rajasthan have been selected for 100 per cent digitization for the purpose of enabling digital payment methods
2. Jan Aadhaar card holders can get services for cash/financial transactions at different service points in districts, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats available in the State. To enable such transactions more than 90,000 kiosks/emitra/micro ATMs along with bank branches are working in the State.
3. 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 with Jan Aadhaar Payment Platform to provide mobile payment facility to the beneficiaries.

### Business Correspondent

Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring timely, adequate and affordable access to financial services to the needy and vulnerable groups including weaker sections and low-income groups. Financial Inclusion incorporates financial services such as credit, saving, insurance, remittance facilities, financial counselling and advisory services by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor.

Banks are providing financial services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and 91,762 business correspondents under financial inclusion in the State (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024).

### Stand Up India Scheme

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

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a web-portal (<http://www.standupmitra.in>) to encourage wider propagation of the scheme and address any queries. Under the scheme, loan of ₹587.16 crore has been sanctioned to 2,675 beneficiaries (from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024).

### Others

- Under the scheme "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" in Rajasthan 3.67 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 92.06 per cent accounts have been completed up to 31<sup>th</sup> December, 2024.

- In the State under the "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)", a total of 96.85 Lakh persons and under "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)", a total of 238.07 Lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of eligibility in APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000 per month and up to ₹5,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contribution by the subscriber. In the State, under this scheme, total of 36.62 Lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.
- Progress of disbursement made under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and Micro Finance Institutions in the Rajasthan during the financial year 2024-25, is as following in table 1.24.

**Table 1.24 Progress under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the financial year 2024-25  
(Up to 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2025)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Sanctions</b>	<b>Disbursement Amount (₹Crore)</b>
SHISHU	422870	1556.00
KISHORE	535994	7791.00
TARUN	67602	5262.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1026466</b>	<b>14609.00</b>

#### **Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for State:-**

As per direction of Government of India (GoI) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) a State DBT Advisory Board has been constituted and it is effective from 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. The State DBT Advisory Board monitors the time bound implementation of following key parameters:-

- Comprehensive identification of DBT Schemes and their on-boarding on Jan Aadhaar portal.
- Notification of State Schemes under Section 7 or Section 4 of Aadhaar act.
- End-to-end digitization of DBT schemes processes, through service plus or any other portal of State.
- Identification of citizen centric services of DBT Schemes and integration with UMANG as Mobile App.

#### **Status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission portal-**

- It is a web based portal developed by DBT Mission, Government of India to provide aggregated real time view of DBT applicable schemes running in center as well as State. The status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission Portal is as below-
- Presently 99 State and 51 CSS DBT schemes have been on boarded on DBT Bharat Portal.

A cumulative DBT of ₹3,14,385.88 crore have been transacted up to November, 2024 for the year 2024-25 so far. During the year 2024-25, total DBT of ₹27,494.31 crore has been transacted with 5.71 crore beneficiaries up to 05<sup>th</sup> December, 2024

## Inclusive Growth: Creating a Equitable Economy

Inclusive growth is a cornerstone of Rajasthan's economic vision, aimed at ensuring that the benefits of development reach all segments of society, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable groups. Achieving equitable economic growth involves addressing disparities in income, access to basic services, education, healthcare, and opportunities for employment. The state government's focus on inclusive policies seeks to bridge regional, social, and gender divides, ensuring that economic growth translates into a better quality of life for all residents, especially those in rural and backward areas.

One key measure of inclusivity is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which assesses poverty not only by income but also by factors such as education, health, and living standards. Rajasthan has made significant progress in reducing poverty, but challenges remain in addressing multidimensional poverty, particularly in rural areas where access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and quality housing is often limited.

As of 2023, Rajasthan's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is 15.31 per cent (NFHS-5, 2019-21), showing significant improvement from 28.86 per cent (NFHS-4, 2015-16). In comparison, the national average improved from 24.85 per cent in 2015-16 to 14.96 per cent in 2019-21. The state performs better than Bihar (33.76 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (22.93 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (20.63 per cent) but lags behind more developed states like Kerala (0.55 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (2.20 per cent), Gujarat (11.66 per cent) which have significantly lower MPI scores. To achieve its \$350 billion economy goal, Rajasthan will continue to focus on improving education, healthcare, and living standards, especially in rural areas, to reduce poverty across multiple dimensions and ensure inclusive growth.

As Rajasthan sets its sights on becoming a \$350 billion economy, stimulating inclusive growth will be central to ensuring that the benefits of economic expansion are equitably distributed across all sections of society. To achieve this, the state government has introduced a range of initiatives aimed at creating an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economy.

Key initiatives include expanding rural infrastructure through enhanced road networks, irrigation infrastructure, and rural housing, ensuring that even the most remote areas are integrated into the state's economic growth. This will improve access to markets, reduce regional disparities, and create new opportunities for rural populations. Additionally, the Rajasthan Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (RREGS) has been strengthened with a focus on skill development, allowing workers to transition from traditional labor to more productive, wage-generating jobs in emerging sectors such as renewable energy, technology, and manufacturing.

Financial inclusion is another cornerstone of the state's strategy. The government has prioritized access to credit for small businesses, women entrepreneurs, and low-income households, particularly in rural areas. The Mukhya Mantri Mahila Udyog Yojana and financial literacy programs aim to empower women and marginalized groups, supporting their participation in the formal economy and fostering entrepreneurship.

In the education and skill development sectors, the government has ramped up investments to bridge the skills gap, with an emphasis on vocational training aligned with market demands. Rajasthan Skill Development Mission has expanded its programs to provide industry-specific training, particularly for youth in both urban and rural settings, which will increase employability and entrepreneurship potential.

The state's healthcare initiatives focus on improving access to quality services, particularly in underserved areas. The Rajasthan Health Infrastructure Improvement Plan aims to build more health centers and provide mobile healthcare solutions to ensure all citizens have access to essential medical services, particularly maternal and child health. Additionally, the government is addressing multidimensional poverty by enhancing access to

sanitation, clean drinking water, and affordable housing, aiming to reduce poverty across various dimensions, not just income.

As the state strives to achieve a \$350 billion economy, these inclusive growth strategies—focused on rural development, financial empowerment, education, healthcare, and social security—are essential to ensure that economic growth is broad-based, benefits all citizens, and contributes to long-term social stability. By prioritizing inclusivity, Rajasthan is laying the foundation for a robust, equitable, and sustainable economy.



## 02

# Advancing Infrastructure to Improve Basic Amenities

Rajasthan, endowed with abundant resources and a strategic geographical location, is on a transformative path to becoming an economic powerhouse, aiming to achieve a \$350 billion economy by 2030. Key feature of this vision is to develop a comprehensive and resilient infrastructure framework spanning in critical sectors such as power, renewable energy, transportation, water resources and innovative public-private partnership (PPP).

A well-developed and interconnected network of rural roads, State and national highways, and industrial corridors is fundamental to unlocking the State's vast industrial and economic potential. This connectivity not only facilitates trade and commerce but also ensures inclusive and equitable growth by bridging urban-rural divides. Furthermore, the expansion of reliable power infrastructure, with a strong emphasis on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, will cater to the rising industrial and domestic demands while championing sustainability and addressing climate goals. The seven pillars, as depicted in the figure, defines the growth of infrastructure in Rajasthan including power, roads, transport and water, which are essential for driving economic progress and improving quality of life across the State.

**Figure 2.1 : Key Infrastructure Sectors for Accelerating Economic Growth**



Infrastructure serves as a cornerstone of economic development, acting both as a direct driver of growth and as a crucial enabler for poverty alleviation. It enhances a State's ability to attract investments, improve trade logistics, and provide essential services to its population. Key components of physical infrastructure—such as transportation systems (roads, railways, and air connectivity), communication networks (telecommunications and digital infrastructure), and power generation form the backbone of a robust economy. These elements are critical not only for promoting industrial growth but also for enhancing the quality of life for citizens, reducing regional disparities, and promoting social development.

Recognizing this, the Government of Rajasthan has undertaken proactive measures to accelerate infrastructure development across the State. Strategic investments in transportation, including the enhancement of rural road networks and the creation of industrial corridors, aim to integrate remote areas with mainstream economic activities. Similarly, the State's ambitious renewable energy initiatives, particularly in solar and wind power, underscore its commitment to sustainable growth while positioning Rajasthan as a leader in green energy production.

Rajasthan aims to be a leader in sustainable energy by utilizing its natural resources to promote economic growth, innovation, and environmental preservation. The state will expand energy generation, integrate renewable sources, and enhance energy storage and efficiency, while modernizing the grid and increasing renewable energy's share in the energy mix.

The state will develop a technologically advanced infrastructure that supports growth and improves quality of life. Integrated planning and modern construction techniques will enhance the road network, ensuring that district headquarters are accessible within one hour of an expressway. Operational efficiency will be optimized through advanced technologies, with a focus on sustainability using eco-friendly materials like asphalt recycling and geo-grid technology.

Rajasthan will uphold the highest road safety standards by eliminating railway crossings and implementing safety features. The transport system will be efficient, green, and affordable, reducing congestion and promoting electric vehicles powered by renewable energy. Institutional reforms will streamline processes, ensuring rapid development and positioning Rajasthan as a model of sustainable infrastructure.

Rajasthan is dedicated to developing a sustainable, low-carbon energy system that provides secure, reliable, and affordable energy for inclusive growth. The state will prioritize green infrastructure investments that align with its growth goals while ensuring environmental responsibility.

The focus will also be on strengthening water and road infrastructure to support economic development and improve access. With an emphasis on safety and all-weather road connectivity, Rajasthan aims to integrate every community into the broader development process, enabling long-term sustainable growth and improved quality of life for all its citizens.

### Building An Energy-driven Economy

The power sector is a cornerstone of Rajasthan's economic growth, providing essential support to agriculture, industry and services while significantly enhancing the living standards of its population. The State's diversified electricity network meets the diverse needs of various consumer segments, from rural households to industrial consumers, facilitating sustained economic progress. To ensure long-term development, Rajasthan aims to achieve economic viability in its power sector by 2030, focusing on enhancing sector efficiency, expanding renewable energy sources and modernizing infrastructure.

Key initiatives include accelerating the deployment of solar power, especially in agriculture, with a target to meet at least half of the agricultural demand through solar energy by 2030. In addition, the State is prioritizing

improvements in electricity distribution, digital infrastructure and energy storage solutions to provide affordable, reliable and clean power to all sectors. Efforts are also underway to support the development of renewable energy component manufacturing and facilitate green energy exports, contributing to job creation and broader economic growth. Rajasthan is committed to strengthening its power sector by investing in modern infrastructure, expanding renewable energy capacities and ensuring energy security.

### **Installed Capacity of Power**

Power generation plays a pivotal role in the economic growth and development of Rajasthan, driving industrialization, urbanization and improving living standards. With the State's rapid growth trajectory, ensuring a steady and diverse energy supply is essential for sustaining its economic ambitions. The installed capacity in the State was 24,783.64 MW up to March, 2024 and it has increased to 26,325.19 MW up to December, 2024. Rajasthan's power generation is derived from multiple sources, ensuring a reliable and diverse energy supply. These sources include thermal power, hydropower, gas-based generation and renewable energy (wind, solar, and biomass). The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 2.1.

Thermal power remains the dominant source of energy in Rajasthan. Up to December, 2024, the installed thermal capacity from State-owned projects stands at 7,830 MW and it is supplemented by contributions from central-sector thermal power plants. Thermal generation provides a stable and continuous source of power, particularly for industries that require consistent electricity supply. In recent years, Rajasthan has increasingly turned to renewable energy as a key component of its power generation mix. The State is a national leader in solar power generation, benefiting from its abundant sunshine, with vast stretches of desert and arid land that are ideal for solar power projects. Up to December, 2024 solar power capacity in Rajasthan has reached 5,482.66 MW, representing a significant portion of the State's energy portfolio.

Similarly, Rajasthan has also capitalized on its favorable wind conditions, particularly in regions like Jaisalmer and Barmer, to harness wind energy. The State's installed wind power capacity has grown to 4,414.12 MW by December, 2024, making it one of the top contributors to the country's wind energy capacity. Together, wind and solar energy account is 37.59 per cent of the total installed capacity in Rajasthan up to December, 2024. This shift towards renewable energy is a testament to the State's commitment to sustainable development, with Rajasthan positioning itself as a renewable energy hub in India. The rapid growth in renewable energy is also aligned with national goals to reduce carbon emissions and achieve energy security.

### **Power Generation**

Over the past few years, Rajasthan has experienced steady growth in its power generation capacity. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for total power generation has been 4.08 Per cent from 2020-21 to 2023-24. Renewable energy, in particular, has seen impressive growth. Solar power has expanded at a CAGR of 20.57 per cent, while wind power has grown at a CAGR of 5.30 per cent during the same period. This rapid expansion of renewable energy is expected to continue, driven by favorable policies, technological advancements, and growing investments in green energy.

Looking ahead, Rajasthan aims to significantly enhance its renewable energy capacity, with targets for solar and wind energy reaching new heights. The State government has committed to adding thousands of MW of solar and wind energy capacity by 2030, in line with national renewable energy targets. Additionally, the State is exploring new avenues such as green hydrogen production, which could further transform its energy landscape. The growing energy capacity, particularly in renewable energy, is also attracting significant private sector investment, creating employment opportunities and contributing to the overall economic growth of the State. The State's focus on sustainable energy production has the potential to reduce energy costs for businesses, enhancing competitiveness and improving the overall business environment.

**Table 2.1 Installed Capacity of Power**

(In MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Up to December 2024)
<b>1. State Owned projects/ Shared projects</b>						
(a)	Thermal	7170.00	7830.00	7830.00	7830.00	7830.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	603.50	603.50	603.50	600.50	600.50
	<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>8790.79</b>	<b>9450.79</b>	<b>9450.79</b>	<b>9447.79</b>	<b>9447.79</b>
<b>2. Allocation to State from Central Sector projects</b>						
(a)	Thermal	1903.46	1947.41	1916.37	1916.37	1916.37
(b)	Hydel	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66
(c)	Gas*	221.10	221.10	*0	0	0
(d)	Atomic	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
	<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>3321.96</b>	<b>3365.91</b>	<b>3113.77</b>	<b>3113.77</b>	<b>3113.77</b>
<b>3. RREC, RSMMI and Private Sector Wind/ Biomass/ Solar projects</b>						
(a)	Wind	3734.10	3734.10	3730.35	4359.63	4414.12
(b)	Biomass	101.95	101.95	109.95	109.95	124.85
(c)	Solar (with KUSUM PPA)	2288.10	3057.60	3362.10	4010.50	5482.66
(d)	Thermal/Hydel	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00
	<b>Total (3)</b>	<b>9866.15</b>	<b>10635.65</b>	<b>10944.40</b>	<b>12222.08</b>	<b>13763.63</b>
	<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>21978.90</b>	<b>23452.35</b>	<b>23508.96</b>	<b>24783.64</b>	<b>26325.19</b>

Note: \*Allocation of 221 MW Gas Power from NTPC was surrendered due to high purchase cost in view of MoP guideline released on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2021.

### Transmission System

Rajasthan's Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network has expanded significantly, growing from 36,079 Ckt.km (circuit kilometers) in March, 2017 to 44,638 Ckt. km up to December, 2024, including Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects. This marks a 23.72 per cent increase in the transmission network from 2016-17 to December, 2024. Detailed information on the transmission network is shown in Table 2.2. The State envisages significant advancements in the power transmission network, targeting the expansion of transformation capacity and the development of extensive transmission lines, with a goal to achieve these milestones by 2030. The plans also emphasize strengthening inter-regional transmission links and establishing green energy corridors to facilitate seamless electricity evacuation to other regions, promoting renewable energy integration and enhancing energy security.

**Table 2.2 : Transmission Network in the State with PPP** (In Ckt. KM)

S.No.	Particulars	Transmission Network	
		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	Achievements (up to Dec., 2024)
1	765 KV Lines	425.498	425.498
2	400 KV Lines	7842.386	7914.408
3	220 KV Lines	16299.525	16337.669
4	132 KV Lines	19665.497	19960.429
<b>Total Lines</b>		<b>44232.906</b>	<b>44638.004</b>

The number of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-stations and their capacity in the State are presented in table 2.3

**Table 2.3 : Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity with PPP**

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	EHV GSS	
			As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024	Achievements (up to Dec., 2024)
1	765 KV GSS	Number	2	2
	Capacity	MVA	9000	9000
2	400 KV GSS	Number	18	19
	Capacity	MVA	16070	16570
3	220 KV GSS	Number	129	130
	Capacity	MVA	33915	34695
4	132 KV GSS	Number	493	500
	Capacity	MVA	37922	39167
<b>Total EHV GSS</b>		<b>Number</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>		<b>MVA</b>	<b>96907</b>	<b>99432</b>

#### **Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State:**

Energy availability and consumption play a critical role in supporting the economic development and growth of any State. In Rajasthan, the energy sector has witnessed significant improvements over the years, contributing to its expanding economy. From 2020-21 to 2023-24, Rajasthan's total energy availability increased by 27.87 per

cent, increasing from 8561.36 crore units to 10,948.74 crore units. This surge in energy availability reflects the State's growing capacity to meet its demand for electricity and support the expansion of various industries, agriculture and urban infrastructure. With the State's ongoing efforts to diversify its energy sources, including the expansion of renewable energy like solar power, Rajasthan has positioned itself as a key player in the national energy landscape.

Energy consumption grew due to increasing demand driven by industrialization, urbanization and the growing population. The increasing energy needs are not just a reflection of increased economic activities but also signify a greater reliance on energy for meeting the needs of households, commercial establishments, and industries. The State's energy infrastructure has evolved to keep pace with these growing demands. Various initiatives, including improvements in power generation, transmission, and distribution systems, have been implemented to ensure a steady supply of electricity. The expansion of renewable energy projects, alongside traditional sources, has been a key focus to achieve sustainability and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

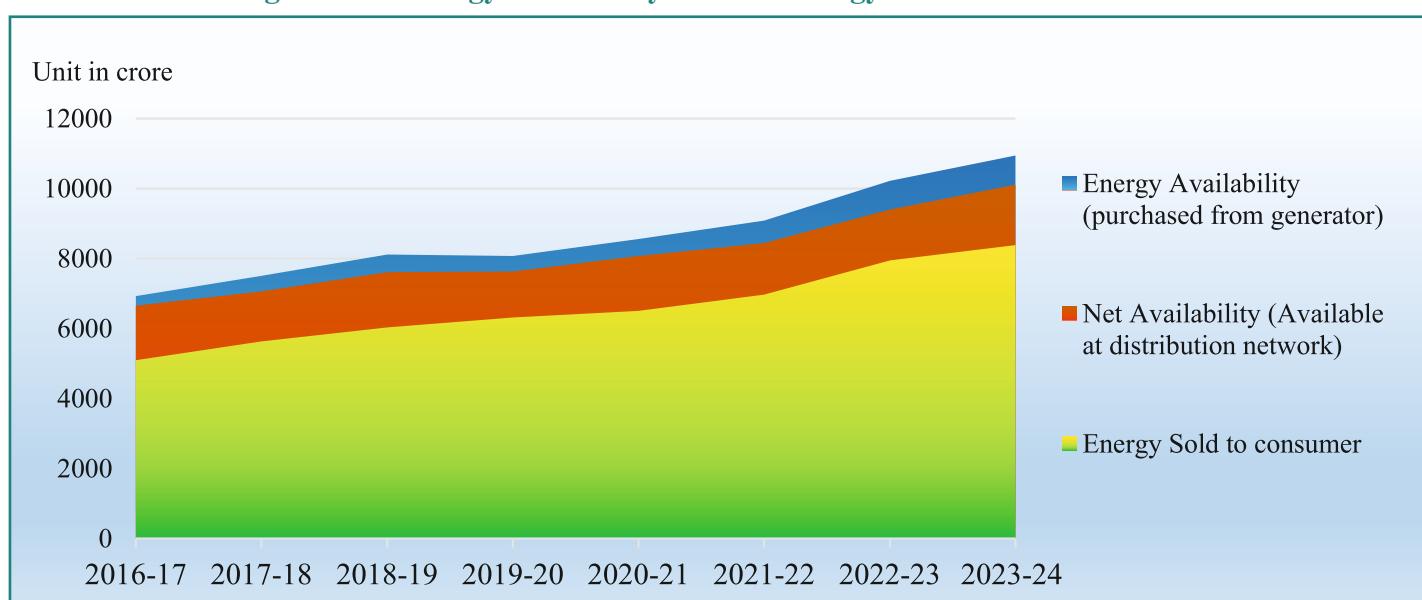
As Rajasthan's economy continues to expand, the demand for energy is expected to increase further. Ensuring the availability of reliable and affordable energy will be crucial to maintaining the growth momentum and achieving the State's economic goals. The figures for energy availability and consumption in the State are shown in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 : Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State**

Unit in Crore

Year	Energy Availability (purchased from generator)	Net Availability (Available at distribution network)	Energy Sold to consumer
2020-21	8561.36	8069.97	6508.39
2021-22	9080.92	8446.61	6969.65
2022-23	10219.78	9399.57	7948.72
2023-24	10948.74	10113.94	8384.75
2024-25 Up to September 2024	5679.80	5246.80	4602.60

**Figure 2.2 : Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State**



## Distribution System

### 1. Consumers

The power distribution system in Rajasthan serves a diverse range of sectors, including domestic, non-domestic, industries and agricultural each contributing to the State's economic growth. The State has made significant strides in enhancing power supply reliability, particularly in rural areas and for agriculture, while also meeting the increasing demand from urbanization and industrialization. Key initiatives, such as the integration of renewable energy sources, the adoption of smart grid technologies and the rollout of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), have modernized the distribution network, improving efficiency and reducing losses.

Rajasthan has also encouraged private sector participation through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in transmission and distribution projects, further boosting infrastructure and service delivery. These efforts, combined with energy efficiency programs and a focus on sustainability, ensure that the State's power distribution network can meet current and future energy demands while supporting the growth of its economy. The number of consumers has grown from 190.61 lakh in March, 2024 to 196.22 lakh in December, 2024, marking a growth of 2.94 per cent. The category-wise distribution of consumers across Discoms is shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Category wise Consumers**

S. No.	Category	Consumers as on 31st March, 2024	Connections released During 2024-25 (Tentative)	No. of Consumers as on December, 2024 (Tentative)	Per cent Consumers
1	Domestic	14962307	336683	15372119	78.39
2	Non-Domestic	1698026	52194	1761456	8.97
3	Industries	316425	7029	325184	1.66
4	Agriculture	1941022	54679	2013395	10.23
5	P.H.E.D.	88149	3970	92651	0.47
6	Street Light	28203	548	29012	0.15
7	Mixed Load	26708	835	27684	0.14
8	EV	373	130	538	0.003
<b>Total</b>		<b>19061213</b>	<b>456068</b>	<b>19622039</b>	<b>100.013</b>

### 2. Rural Electrification

Rural electrification is a key priority for the Government of Rajasthan, aimed at improving the quality of life and promoting economic development in rural areas. The State has made significant strides towards achieving 100 per cent rural electrification, which is critical for supporting agriculture, improving healthcare, enhancing education and fostering overall rural prosperity.

Up to December, 2024, the government has successfully electrified 43,965 villages, making substantial progress towards full rural electrification. This effort is part of the national mission to ensure that every household, especially in remote and underserved regions, has access to reliable and affordable electricity. The electrification of these villages has not only facilitated better living conditions but also powered essential services, thereby contributing to the economic upliftment of rural communities. In addition to village electrification, the State has also focused on providing electricity to individual households. Up to December, 2024, a total of 1.14 lakh dhanis and 108.09 lakh rural households have been electrified, bringing much-needed power to rural households for domestic, agricultural and small business activities.

### **3. Agricultural connection**

- In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 72,373 agricultural connections have been provided to farmers.
- A tariff subsidy of ₹22,755.22 crore has been provided to farmers during the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### **4. Solar Pump and Power Plant Initiatives in Rajasthan**

Rajasthan has taken significant initiatives to improve agricultural energy access through solar power. The Government of India's PM Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme has been adopted in the State to support farmers by installing off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.

#### **Component-A:**

**Phase-I:** Under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) issued Letters of Allocation (LoA) to 623 successful applicants for aggregate 722.5 MW capacity for setting up de-centralized Solar Power Plant of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity within 5 KMs range of 33/11 KV Substations. Out of 623 of awarded projects, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been signed for 489 against 602 MW capacity up to December, 2024.

**Phase-II:** The implementation of PM-KUSUM Component A, which was initially handled by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL), was transferred to the Rajasthan Discoms as per the directions of the Energy Department, Government of Rajasthan, on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2024. The target for this phase is 1,000 MW, distributed among the three Discoms: 335 MW for JVVNL, 330 MW for AVVNL, and 335 MW for JDVVNL. On 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) approved a pre-fixed leveled tariff of 3.04 per unit. Following this, on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, all three Discoms issued an Expression of Interest (EoI) for the installation of solar power plants under Component A of the PM-KUSUM Scheme.

#### **Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)**

On 4<sup>th</sup> December 2020, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), introduced and issued guidelines for implementation of Feeder Level Solarization under Component C of PM-KUSUM Scheme wherein Grid Connected Solar power plant of capacity that can cater to the annual power requirement of one or more segregated agriculture feeders can be installed either through CAPEX mode or RESCO mode to supply power to that feeder(s). Subsequently, MNRE sanctioned target of 4,00,000 of agricultural pump sets for solarization.

- Number of sub-stations covered : 5,020
- Number of Agriculture consumers targeted for solarization: 14.21 lakh
- Target solar power plants capacity: 17,155 MW

Rajasthan Discoms have successfully issued Letter of Awards (LoAs) for 1,753 Solar SPV, capacity of 4,444 MW covering around 3.13 lakhs agriculture pumps. Out of 1,753 SPV, 36 of solar PV plants having 93.41 MW capacity is successfully commissioned.

### **5. Expanding Solar Energy Access for Households**

The Government of India launched the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2024, aiming to install solar plants on one crore houses, providing up to 300 units of free electricity per month. Applicants can register via the official portal "<https://www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in>" or the PM Surya Ghar mobile app. A maximum grant of ₹78,000 (for 3 KW or more) is available under the scheme. In Rajasthan, the target is to install solar rooftop plants in 5 lakh houses. Up to December, 2024, 111.77 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 22,657 consumers. The scheme offers subsidies for rooftop solar plants, concessional bank interest rates, and a fully online system for registration, approval, and grant disbursement. It is widely promoted through social and print media, as well as door-to-door campaigns in remote areas.

### **6. Empowering Agriculture with Free Electricity**

The 'Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojna,' which earlier provided a subsidy of ₹1,000 per month (up to ₹12,000

annually) to agricultural consumers, has been merged with the 'Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna (Krishi Anudaan)' as announced in the year 2023-24 budget. Under the revised scheme, agricultural consumers with monthly electricity consumption of up to 2,000 units are provided free electricity starting from the billing month of June, 2023. For consumption exceeding 2,000 units in a month, a subsidy of ₹1,000 is provided under the earlier scheme. During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), a provisional subsidy of ₹16,709.24 crore has been extended to 18.59 lakh agricultural consumers, with zero-amount bills issued to 10.02 lakh consumers.

## **7. Electricity Benefits for Domestic Consumers**

Under the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna, domestic consumers with monthly electricity consumption up to 100 units receive electricity at no cost (zero bills). For the people consuming up to 200 units per month, the charges for the first 100 units, along with fixed charges, urban cess, and electricity duty, are waived. Consumers with monthly consumption exceeding 200 units also receive the first 100 units at no cost, excluding other charges. The scheme's benefits have been provided since the billing month of June, 2023. During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), a provisional subsidy of ₹5,658 crore has been extended to approximately 95.79 lakh domestic consumers, with zero-amount bills issued to around 62.10 lakh consumers. A total subsidy of ₹7,940.42 crore has been provided during the year 2024-25.

## **Enhancing Power Transmission Efficiency**

Rajasthan's Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS) implemented by Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) is a transformative initiative aimed at enhancing the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of the State's power transmission infrastructure. With the growing energy demands in the State, it is essential to have an optimized and resilient transmission system that can meet increasing needs, reduce operational losses, and improve system stability.

With this system, the Nigam intends to achieve 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 efficient asset management. The system provides better visualisation and awareness of the transmission system. Order for implementation of communication backbone i.e. ICT infrastructure and OPGW fiber network placed on dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2017 and 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 respectively. The work order for the SCADA/EMS system under this scheme have also been issued. Installation of 14,320 km of OPGW on transmission lines has been finished, and the installation of IP/MPLS-based communication at 552 substation locations have been completed, along with the establishment of three command and control centers, which are now fully operational. Data from 535 substations and 20 generating plants has been integrated. The remaining work for data acquisition is expected to be completed up to March, 2025.

## **Transmission and Generation Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation**

Allowing participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

### **A. Transmission Projects**

- The maintenance of 225 Grid Sub-stations at 132 KV in the State has been entrusted to the private sector, resulting in an annual savings of approximately ₹45 lakh per sub-station.
- Two projects, the 400 KV GSS at Alwar and Deedwana, have been developed through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the State.
- Two transmission projects have been initiated under the Public-Private Partnership mode with the VGF scheme:
  - The 400 KV D/C Bikaner-Sikar transmission line (PPP-6) has been completed and commissioned.
  - The 400 KV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner transmission line (PPP-7) has been completed and commissioned.
- One 220 KV and Fifteen 132 KV GSSs along with associated lines have been developed through the PPP model in the State.

- The 400 KV GSS at Sangod, along with the associated line, has been awarded, and the Letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued.
- The Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) adopted the Transmission Tariff on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2024 and the transmission license for the Raj/PPP-11 project has been granted by RERC on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2024. The project is expected to be completed by 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2025.

## **B. Power Generation Projects**

The State Government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines set by the Government of India and approved the procurement of 2,786 MW of power by RVPN through private developers. A total of 2,786 MW has been commissioned in the State through private sector participation.

### **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Rajasthan is a key player in India's renewable energy sector, leveraging its abundant solar and wind resources. The State has made significant strides in expanding its renewable energy capacity, contributing to both national energy security and environmental sustainability. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is State Nodal Agency for Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also a State Designated Agency of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for promotion of energy efficiency and energy conservation.

#### **A. Solar Power Generation**

Rajasthan, with its high solar radiation intensity of 6-7 KWh/Sq.m/day and over 325 sunny days annually, holds immense potential for solar energy, estimated at 142 GW by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). The State, traditionally known for its desert landscape, is quickly becoming a major hub for green energy. The Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, aims to contribute to the national target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030. Up to December, 2024, Rajasthan has commissioned 22,676 MW of ground-mounted solar power capacity, in addition to solar rooftop and off-grid projects. The policy sets a target of 115 GW of renewable energy and 10 GW of storage capacity by 2029-30, promoting solar, wind, biomass, and green hydrogen projects integrated with battery storage systems to ensure reliable, round-the-clock energy generation. Rajasthan has shown remarkable growth in solar energy, with substantial increases year-by-year, especially with the implementation of projects like PM-KUSUM. Wind and biomass energy have also grown, but at a more moderate pace. The data highlights Rajasthan's progress in renewable energy, with solar becoming the leading contributor.

**Figure 2.3 : Solar and Wind Power Generation**



## B. Development of Renewable Energy Parks and Mega- Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects:

**Renewable Energy Parks:** Policy promotes development of RE Parks (Solar/Wind/Hybrid parks) by Private Park Developers for creation of common infrastructure to evacuate power into grid.

Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd. (RSDCL) a special Purpose Vehicle of RRECL was established for development of infrastructure management of RE/Solar Parks.

### Solar Parks Project:-

The Bhadla Solar Park, with a total capacity of 2,245 MW, has been commissioned in four phases at Bhadla, Jodhpur:

1. **Phase-I (65 MW):** Developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (a subsidiary of RRECL), with a capacity of 65 MW successfully commissioned.
2. **Phase-II (680 MW):** Also developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL), with 680 MW capacity commissioned.
3. **Phase-III (1,000 MW):** Developed by M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ), a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and IL&FS Energy Development Co. Ltd., with a 1,000 MW capacity commissioned.
4. **Phase-IV (500 MW):** Developed by M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited, a joint venture between GoR and Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited, with a 500 MW capacity commissioned.

**Phase-I** of the Bhadla Solar Park was developed by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) independently, while Phases II, III, and IV were developed under the Solar Park Scheme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

### Five Solar Parks are in development stage under Solar Park Scheme of MNRE listed below:

1. Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park (750 MW) has been developed by the joint venture between M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited and Government of Rajasthan 450 MW of capacity has been commissioned for this.
2. Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1500 MW) has been developed by the joint venture of M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited and 896 MW of capacity has been commissioned.
3. Nokha Solar Park (925 MW) has been developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) and 190 MW of capacity has been commissioned.
4. Pugal Solar Park (2450 MW) has to be developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) in three phases-two phases of 1,000 MW each and one phase of 450 MW.
5. Bodana Solar Park (2000 MW) has to be developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) in Jaisalmer.

## C. Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop Scheme

Scheme for Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings under RESCO Mode is executed by RREC. Total 1.2 MW capacity has been commissioned.

## D. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM):

In the modified budget for the year 2024-25, the Government of Rajasthan announced the saturation of government buildings with Rooftop Solar (RTS) under the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM). As part of this initiative, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) is implementing this Model. On 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 bids were invited for the empanelment of bidders to design, supply, erect, test, commission and provide comprehensive operation and maintenance for 25 years of 1,000 MW Grid-Connected RTS Projects on State

Government undertaking buildings in Rajasthan. RRECL has issued a Letter of Award (LoA) to 18 bidders for the installation of 489 MW RTS capacity on government buildings. The bid for the remaining 511 MW capacity is currently in process.

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

The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 284 GW at 150 Meter above ground level as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, GoI.

A total of 5,209 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned up to December, 2024 in the State. Apart from this 1,690 MW hybrid capacity has been commissioned during the year 2024-25 which includes 867 MW wind capacity.

#### **F. Biomass Energy and waste to Energy**

Biomass is an important clean energy source in Rajasthan, primarily utilizing mustard husk and Prosopis Juliflora. Up to December, 2024 14 Biomass Power Generation Plants with a total capacity of 128.45 MW have been commissioned, though two plants (28 MW) have been non-operational since 2012. Currently, 8 Biomass power plants, with a combined capacity of 105.40 MW, are under execution. The Government of Rajasthan introduced the Biomass and Waste to Energy Policy in 2023, effective from 29<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

#### **G. Green Hydrogen**

Rajasthan's Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 aims to achieve a target of 2000 Kilo Tonnes Per Annum (KTPA) Green Hydrogen generation by 2030. The first 500 KTPA Green Hydrogen project will benefit a 50 per cent waiver on transmission and wheeling charges. Furthermore, 70,000 MW of renewable energy capacity has already been registered to support Green Hydrogen projects in the State.

#### **H. Energy Conservation Programme**

RREC is the implementing agency for energy conservation and efficiency programs in the State. It has conducted various promotional activities to encourage the use of energy-efficient appliances and energy-saving techniques. For pollution prevention and environmental protection, the initiative aims to promote clean cooking and reduce the dependency on conventional cooking fuels.

### **Connecting Rajasthan: From Rural Pathways to Industrial Highways**

Rajasthan's geographical challenges, including extensive desert terrain, an international border in the west, and the absence of coastal access, necessitate a strong and efficient road system. With neighboring States relying on Rajasthan for port connectivity, the State's roads must be robust to support inter-State and intra-State transportation demands. The road network in Rajasthan has expanded significantly, growing from 13,553 Km in year 1949 to 3,17,121 Km up to March, 2024. By the end of March, 2024, the State's road density reached 92.66 Km per 100 sq. Km, as compared to the national average of 165.24 Km per 100 sq. Km (as per Basic Road Statistics 2018-19), highlighting the need for further development to bridge the gap. Rajasthan's 91.09 per cent villages are connected by roads up to March, 2024 i.e. 39,408 villages. The total classified road length in the State is shown in table 2.6.

**Table 2.6 Road Length in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024** (KM)

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	10790	0	0	0	10790
2	State Highways	17325	4	19	28	17376
3	Major District Roads	14118	17	112	125	14372
4	Other District Roads	53696	6020	198	8351	68265
5	Village Roads	160219	2661	40407	3031	206318
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>256148</b>	<b>8702</b>	<b>40736</b>	<b>11535</b>	<b>317121</b>

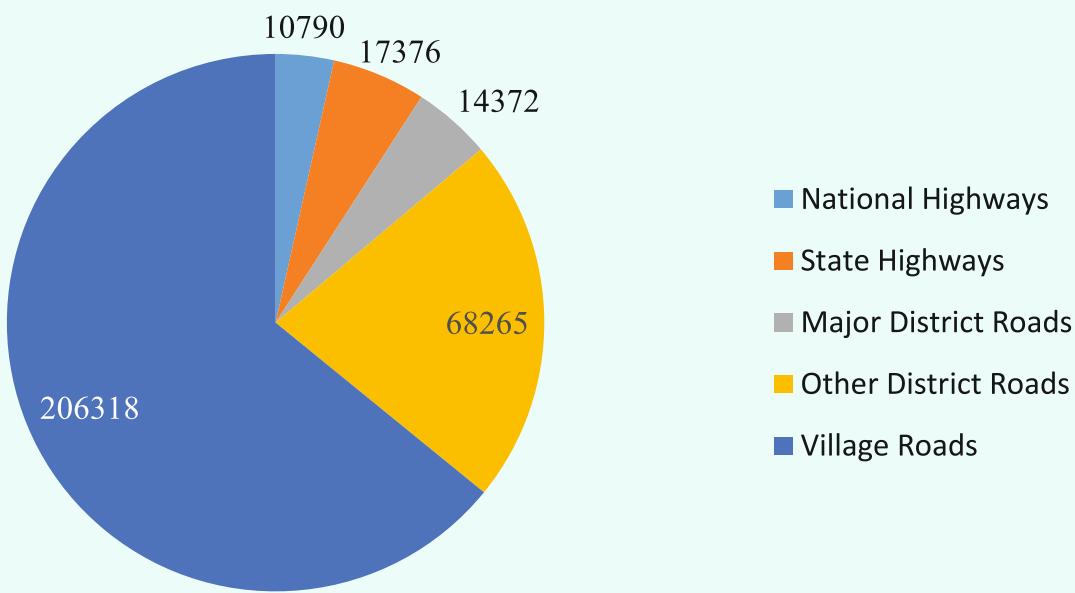
(BT- Black Top, MR- Metal Road, GR- Gravelled Road, FW-Fair Weather)

Out of total road length of 3,17,121 km, Public Work Department (PWD) maintains 1,87,634 km in the State. Category wise road is as follows:-

**Table 2.7 Road Length of PWD as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024** (KM)

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	3534	0	0	0	3534
2	State Highways	16892	4	19	28	16943
3	Major District Roads	13696	17	112	125	13950
4	Other District Roads	13837	4	160	0	14001
5	Village Roads	135961	1068	2177	0	139206
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>183920</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>2468</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>187634</b>

**Figure 2.4 : Road Length in the Rajasthan (as on 31st March, 2024)**



Strategic projects such as the Delhi-Vadodara-Mumbai and Amritsar-Jamnagar Green Corridor expressways are transforming Rajasthan into a key economic hub. These corridors improve transportation efficiency, reduce travel time and strengthen safety while connecting major economic centers. Mining is one of the important sectors for the State, hence durable concrete roads are being prioritized to handle heavy machinery, protect rural infrastructure and support the efficient transportation of resources. Such investments not only strengthen the mining sector but also improve rural connectivity and drive economic growth.

Railway level crossings remain a safety & efficiency concern and requires consistent investment in the construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs). Accelerating these projects is essential to reduce disruptions and improve road safety. Furthermore, with the growing need for climate-resilient infrastructure, the State is focusing on constructing high-level bridges based on hydrological assessments. These bridges ensure reliable connectivity, mitigate flooding risks and address the challenges posed by resource limitations.

Rajasthan's commitment of expanding and modernizing its road infrastructure highlights its vision to create a world-class transportation network. The State will have collaborative efforts with the Central Government to upgrade the Jaipur-Jodhpur National Highway to a four-lane corridor, reducing travel time to just three hours. The

State is also planning to develop an extensive network of flyovers, Road Under Bridges (RUBs), and Road Over Bridges (ROBs). The rapid completion of the Jodhpur Ring Road and the construction of similar ring roads in other cities are being pursued in coordination with the Central Government. To accelerate road development, strategies have been framed to expedite the construction of 47 national highways and 23 State highways. Additionally, under the Rajasthan Road Development and Maintenance Program, the State will invest ₹10,000 crore over the next five years to construct and maintain high-quality roads, ensuring durable and efficient transportation infrastructure.

Rajasthan envisions a world-class road network characterized by seamless connectivity, climate resilience and advanced technology. The State plans to expand highways, construct bypasses for all district headquarters, upgrade State highways and DFCC station links to four-lane standard and eliminate railway crossings. Integrated transport modes will connect key hubs, while sustainable practices and eco-friendly materials will reduce environmental impact. Emerging technologies such as AI-based incident management and GNSS tolling will enhance efficiency. Aligned with the PM Gati Shakti initiative, this vision aims to drive inclusive growth and establish Rajasthan as a leader in modern infrastructure development.

### **Road Infrastructure: Implementation of Sankalp Patra**

- Out of 14 ROBs approved under the Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF), 10 are under construction, land acquisition is underway for 2, tender approval is pending for 1 and revised DPR for 1 is being processed. Under the SETU Bandhan Scheme of CRIF, approval was granted in July, 2024 for 4 ROBs, 1 RUB and 2 flyovers, with DPR preparation ongoing. Additionally, 23 ROBs and 14 RUBs are being constructed under various State schemes.
- The construction of the Jodhpur Ring Road by NHAI is underway.
- 15 National Highway works have been completed, while 32 projects are underway and expected to be completed by November, 2025. Out of 23 State Highways, 4 have been completed and remaining 19 works are under progress.
- More than ₹60,000 crore will be invested in the Rajasthan Road Development and Maintenance Programme over five years. For the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹11,986 crore has been allocated, against this an expenditure of ₹10,705 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- A task force has been constituted on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2024, to make Rajasthan the expressway capital of India. As part of the 2024-25 Budget Announcement, plans for 9 Greenfield expressways are underway. DPRs for 7 expressways were approved on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2024, one is being prepared by NHAI, and another is under evaluation.

### **Annual Scheme-wise achievement (2024-25):**

**State Road Funds (SRF):** This scheme focuses on constructing ROBs, RUBs, ODRs, MDRs, missing links and improving the width and strength of State highways and major district roads. It also includes the development of village-connecting roads. For 2024-25, a budget provision of ₹1,550 crore has been allocated, with a physical target of 5,099 Km. Up to December, 2024, a road network of 3,127 km has been completed with a cost of ₹1,524.64 crore.

**NABARD:** This scheme targets the construction of missing link and non-patchable roads. Under the scheme the budget provision for 2024-25 is ₹1,200 crore, with a physical target of 2,060 Km. Up to December, 2024, 1,452 km of roads have been developed with an expenditure of ₹384.99 crore. Up to December, 2024 total 1,043 works covering 3,030.80 km, costing ₹2,149.50 crore, have been sanctioned.

**SMR - State Highways:** For 2024-25, ₹400 crore has been earmarked under this scheme, with a physical target of 400 Km. Up to December, 2024, 281 km road has been developed at ₹291.86 crore. Total sanctions of ₹5.94 crore were received to develop 4.90 Km up to December, 2024.

**SMR - Major District Roads & Others:** This scheme has a budget provision of ₹500 crore for 2024-25, with a

physical target of 800Km. Up to December, 2024, 395 km roads has been completed at a cost of ₹499.53 crore. Up to December, 2024, 16 projects, totaling 222.55 km in length and with a cost of ₹214.47 crore were sanctioned under this scheme.

**Rural Roads:** The focus is on missing links and non-patchable roads. A budget provision of ₹4,000 crore has been allocated for 2024-25, with a target of 13,796 Km road development. Up to December, 2024, 5,606 km of road has been completed with an expenditure of ₹3,511.25 crore. Up to December, 2024 a total of 1,043 projects of 3,030 km, with an estimated cost of ₹2,149.50 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme.

**Urban Roads:** Aimed at missing link and non-patchable roads, ₹150 crore is allocated for 2024-25. The physical target is 204 km and 190 km of road has been achieved at a cost of ₹139.71 crore up to December, 2024. By November, 2024, 386 projects covering a distance of 224.28 km and costing ₹150.93 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme.

**Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF):** A 100 per cent GoI-funded scheme, CRIF focuses on strengthening and widening of State Highways and Major District Roads. For 2024-25, ₹1,000 crore is allocated, with a target of 881 Km. Up to December, 2024, 780 km of roads have been completed at a cost of ₹1,000 crore ₹1357.36 crore has been received to develop 687.47 Km roads up to December, 2024.

**PMGSY-III:** Under this scheme, 8,662.50 km of rural roads have been selected for upgradation. The Ministry of Rural Development has approved 8,658.34 km of roads, amounting to ₹5,174.06 crore. Up to December, 2024, total 8,249.40 km of roads have been upgraded with a cost of ₹3,619.67 crore.

**Pradhan Mantri JANMAN Scheme:** In district Baran, 38 unconnected habitations will be connected by 98.69 km of new roads, with a cost of ₹68.87 crore. Up to December, 2024, 0.45 km of roads have been developed at the cost of ₹1.78 crore.

**Financial Incentive Scheme:** Financial incentives were given on State's exemplary performance, totaling ₹941.91 crore. This enabled the renewal of 10,258.06 km of PMGSY roads with an expenditure of ₹859.44 crore. up to December, 2024.

**Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-2:** The total cost of project is ₹2,617.04 crore which includes a loan of ₹1,310.81 crore from Asian Development Bank. Project aims to improve transportation efficiency on 754 km of State Highways and MDRs, with safety features and climate change adaptations. An expenditure of ₹1,361.17 crore has been incurred under the project.

**Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-3:** With a cost of ₹1,287.15 crore, this ADB-funded project will improve 290 km of State Highways and MDRs. Up to March, 2024, an expenditure of ₹550.41 crore has been incurred. Project is scheduled for completion by September, 2026.

**National Highway-Engineering Procurement Construction (NH-EPC) Mode with PWD:** Under this mode, 52 projects amounting to ₹7,444.49 crore are in progress, out of this 7 projects have been completed.

**National Highway Authority of India (NHAI): NHAI's work progress in 2024-25 includes:**

16 works under NHDP and Bharatmala Pariyojana, covering 845.32 km at a cost of ₹15,920 crore, five projects have been completed and the 11 works are under progress.

The Delhi-Vadodra Greenfield Expressway is under development in Rajasthan, with an estimated cost of ₹18,332.43 crore. Eleven packages are completed and the remaining two are under progress.

The Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in Rajasthan spans 637 km, with 21 of 23 packages completed and the final two are under progress.

## Integrated Transport: Paving The Way For Economic Growth And Mobility

Transportation is key component of economic development, providing the necessary infrastructure to support growth and improve connectivity. Rajasthan can unlock new opportunities for businesses, tourism and regional

development through a well-integrated transport system. The advance transport system will not only boost economic growth and attract investment but also generate employment and improve mobility for goods and people across the State.

An enhanced transportation network supports trade, strengthens regional competitiveness, and improves the quality of life for residents. By focusing on creating a sustainable, modern transport infrastructure, Rajasthan can address challenges like traffic congestion and safety concerns while embracing innovations such as smart transportation technologies, electric vehicles, and environmentally friendly practices. The goal is to develop an efficient, eco-conscious system that supports economic progress, fosters urbanization, and ensures accessibility for all citizens.

### Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

RSRTC plays an important role in providing accessible, reliable and affordable public transportation across Rajasthan. As the state's primary bus service provider, RSRTC connects urban and rural areas, ensuring seamless travel for residents and tourists. With an extensive network, RSRTC aims to promote regional mobility, supporting economic activities, and enhancing the overall transportation infrastructure in Rajasthan. Up to December, 2024, RSRTC operates a total fleet of 3,525 self-owned and hired private buses. RSRTC runs 2,944 buses daily, covering 12.06 lakh km across 1,998 routes and carries 6.81 lakh passengers per day. The fleet status and operational results from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are shown in Tables 2.8.

**Table 2.8 Year wise Vehicle fleet status** (Number)

Description/Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (up to December)
Corporation Vehicles	4179	3466	3157	2833	2705
Hired Vehicles	908	860	826	832	820
<b>Total</b>	<b>5087</b>	<b>4326</b>	<b>3983</b>	<b>3665</b>	<b>3525</b>
Average Fleet Age (in year)	5.68	6.34	7.22	7.90	6.95
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	341	NIL	NIL	NIL	510
Condemned vehicles	673	385	375	268	360

#### Benefits for citizen:

- During the year 2024-25, RSRTC provided free travel to 6,04,338 women on "Women's Day" and 7,47,976 women on "Raksha Bandhan."
- RSRTC started installing Vehicle Tracking Systems (VTS) in buses, allowing passengers to track their buses in real-time and reduce waiting times.
- The installation of "Panic Buttons" has been initiated in buses to enhance safety for women and other passengers.
- RSRTC initiated a Passenger Complaint Management System to ensure quick resolution of complaints, with passengers access to track their complaints online via the web portal.
- The concessions in fare for women and senior citizens has been increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent for travel on RSRTC buses.
- RSRTC launched A/C bus services on various new routes.
- In the year 2024-25, RSRTC began offering free travel to "Loktantra Sainani".

- Up to December, 2024 RSRTC provided free travel to 58.61 lakh candidates appearing for competitive exams and interviews.

### **Registration of Motor Vehicles**

A robust transport system serves as a key driver of economic development. During the year 2023-24, a total of 15,74,956 vehicles have been registered. In comparison, from April to December, 2024, 12,76,657 vehicles have been registered in the year 2024-25. The status of vehicle registrations for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 (April to November, 2024) is shown in Table 2.9.

**Table 2.9 Year wise Vehicle Registered in Rajasthan**  
(Number)

S. No.	Vehicle Class	2023-24	2024-25 (up to Dec. 2024)
1	Two Wheeler	1095886	931881
2	E-Rickshaw	23359	11469
3	E-Cart	5667	4679
4	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	18490	16004
5	Three Wheeler (Goods)	4761	3832
6	Maxi Cab/Motor Cab	10549	8358
7	Motor Car	196329	156167
8	Bus/ Omni Bus	1736	2264
9	Ambulance	1583	1119
10	School Bus	1913	1637
11	Agri- Tractor	119713	83328
12	Tractor-Trolley (Com-)	7519	1709
13	Articulated/ Dumper/Trailer	17979	12093
14	Goods Carrier	50951	35814
15	Construction/Earth Moving Equipment	6633	4609
16	Other	11888	1694
<b>Total</b>		<b>1574956</b>	<b>1276657</b>

**Revenue Achievement:-** The transport department generated a total revenue of ₹6,703.59 crore in the year 2023-24. In the year 2024-25, from April to December, 2024, the department generated revenue of ₹4,977.32 crore.

### **Schemes/Programmes and Innovations**

- To reduce road accidents in the State, a ten-year road safety strategy and action plan has been developed on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2024.

- To raise public awareness about road safety, the State Road Safety Cell, in collaboration with RKCL, launched a road safety web portal.
- From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024, the system for issuing e-driving licenses and e-registration certificates, replacing the traditional smart cards for driving licenses and registration certificates, was implemented.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2024, an order was issued to increase the incentive amount for Good Samaritans who save the lives of road accident victims by taking them to the hospital, from ₹5,000 to ₹10,000.
- To encourage the adoption of electric vehicles in the State, an order has been issued on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 for creating an e-Vehicle Promotion Fund of ₹200 crore under the Electric Vehicle Policy.
- The online portal "Samadhan" was launched on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 for the redressal of complaints from passengers related to the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation's services.

### RAILWAYS

Rajasthan's railway infrastructure plays an important role in the State's connectivity, economic growth and development. With its extensive network managed by the North Western Railway, the State benefits from efficient transportation of both passengers and goods. Electrification and modernization efforts are enhancing operational efficiency, environmental sustainability, and cost-effectiveness. As Rajasthan continues to invest in its railway infrastructure, the sector will further contribute to the State's economic objectives, enhance connectivity, and support its growth trajectory towards a 350 billion dollar economy by 2030.

Rajasthan's railway infrastructure is a vital component of the State's transportation network, connecting the diverse regions and enabling economic growth. The railway network managed primarily by the North Western Railway (NWR) zone, includes key routes linking cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner with the rest of India.

The railway network, being of strategic importance, supports both passenger and freight services, and plays a significant role in the transportation of commodities such as cement, salt, minerals, and agricultural produce, which are critical to the State's economy.

Rajasthan also boasts heritage railways, such as the Palace on wheels is contributing to tourism. The State's ongoing modernization efforts include electrification, doubling of tracks and improved connectivity to enhance efficiency and support the State's ambitious economic growth targets.

**Budget Allocation -** Budget allocation for Railways in Rajasthan for the year 2024-25 is ₹9,959 crore (Approx. 15 times of per year Average in 2009-14)

**Electrification of Railway Line -** Electrification of railway lines have several benefits for the State, including enhancing the socio-economic growth. Electrified railway network is cost efficient, improve operational efficiency by allowing faster acceleration, allowing for enhanced freight capacity and requiring lesser maintenance, giving a faster turn-around time. An enhancement in the electrification of railways would support mass transit, connectivity, enhanced logistical capacity, making Rajasthan a crucial State in facilitating logistics between northern, central and western India.

The Total Electrified Railway Line in Rajasthan is 5,703 RKM (which is 97 per cent of Broad Gauge Route). A total of 5,568 RKM has been electrified in Rajasthan since year 2014, increasing from average 27 Km year in 2009-14 to 484 Km in year 2023-24. 290 RKM railway line has been electrified in 2024-25 up to December 2024 which is a 5.66 per cent increase.

### Railway Infrastructural Development -

Development of new line/track doubling/gauge conversion of 1,544 Km is under progress, along with new line works of 555 KM (NWR 555 Km) at the cost of ₹12,480 crore. Furthermore, track doubling works of 832 Km at the cost ₹8,204 crore and gauge conversion works of 152 Km at the cost of ₹1,716 crore is also under progress. Of

this, 24 Km work have been completed during 2024-25 up to December 2024 in the new line/track doubling and total 100 Km of work have been targeted for completion in the year 2024-25

The re-development work of 85 stations under Amrit Station Scheme at a cost of ₹4,500 crore (approx.) is under progress. The 13 major stations are under re-development which include Jaipur (₹717 crore), Gandhinagar Jaipur (₹211 crore), Jodhpur (₹494 crore), Jaisalmer (₹140 crore), Udaipur City (₹354 crore), Bikaner (₹471 crore), Pali Marwar (₹268 crore), Sanganer (₹107 crore), Ajmer (₹290 crore), Kota (₹208 crore), Dakanaya Talav (₹111 crore), Chittorgarh, Abu Road (₹80 crore). Indian Railways first Girder launching work 72x48 Mtr has been completed for air concourse at the Gandhinagar Jaipur station. 60 per cent of re-development work at Gandhinagar Jaipur Station and 40 per cent of work at Jaipur has been completed under the Amrit Station scheme. Redevelopment work at five smaller station; Khairthal, Rajgarh, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Deshnok, and Gogameri are under progress.

Rajasthan hosts 4 Vande Bharat Express trains, namely Ajmer-Chandigarh, Jodhpur-Sabarmati, Udaipur city-Jaipur and Udaipur city-Agra Cantt

**Technological Advancement & Safety** - A dedicated Broad Gauge test track of 64 Km is under development between Gudha-Thathana Mithri in Deedwana-Kuchaman district. Approximately 1,700 Kms rail network has been covered under Kavach for safe and secure train operation. Further, Automatic Signalling System has also been commissioned over 127 KMs rail networks in the State.

35 kms of dedicated test track is completed. Work of laying optical fiber cable for implementation of Kavach is in progress and work has been awarded for construction of tower

**Customer Amenities** - Rajasthan has been striving to provide excellent facilities to the customers availing railways services in the State to provide them with a pleasant experience from the start till the end of their journey, this effort involves the provision of free Wi-Fi facility at 438 stations and the improvement of existing customer amenities at a cost of ₹1,331 crore, along with the provision of 45 Escalators, 37 Lifts, 265 ATVMs, 400 PA system at stations. Furthermore, for the promotion of local goods and business from Rajasthan, the State has implemented One Station – One Product initiative through 142 Stalls & Trolleys. QR code have also been provided at 603 locations for enabling digital payments.

## POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

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 in strengthening communication among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State were 11,044 up to November, 2024 while total telecom subscribers were 6.59 crore at the end of September, 2024. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers (BSNL) in the State for the year 2024-25 is shown in table 2.10.

**Table 2.10 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State**

S. No.	Item	Unit	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Post Offices	Number	11049	11,044 (up to Nov., 2024)
(a)	Rural	Number	10448	10,448
(b)	Urban	Number	601	596
2.	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline)(BSNL)*	Crore	6.73	6.59 (up to Sept., 2024)
(a)	Wireless Subscribers	Crore	6.63	6.47
(b)	Wireline Subscribers	Crore	0.10	0.12

\* The Indian services Performance Indicator 2024 (TRAI)

## Securing Rajasthan's Future: Integrated Water Infrastructure

The State has been facing scarcity in groundwater resources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming 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 complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

### Urban Water Supply

There are 256 towns including all district headquarters in the State. All the 256 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 85 towns rely on surface sources and 89 towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 82 towns are dependent on a mix of both surface and groundwater sources. All seven major towns in the State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns are also facing shortage of water due to failure of local sources on account of excessive extraction and poor recharge of groundwater sources. Furthermore, the Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources to reduce dependence on groundwater.

Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem.

### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

Amrit 2.0 scheme has been launched by the Government of India on 01<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, under which it is targeted to provide drinking water to all the houses through “Har Ghar Nal” by the year 2025-26 through water supply schemes in all urban bodies. Under the said scheme, the Central Government share in cities with population less than 1 lakh will be 50 per cent, in cities with population more than 1 lakh but less than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share will be 33.33 per cent, in cities with population more than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share will be 25 per cent and the remaining part will be borne by the State Government. 10 per cent of the State Government's share will be borne by the concerned municipal body.

Under AMRUT 2.0, works worth ₹5,123.06 crore have been approved by the Government of India for water supply in 183 urban bodies of Rajasthan State, which will be implemented through the Public Health Engineering Department.

Out of 183 urban towns, tenders for 175 towns have been invited while the process of technical sanction and tender invitation is underway for the remaining towns.

**Tube well, Hand pump construction in urban area:** The Drinking water supply in most of the towns in the State is dependent on ground water. During the year 2024-25, 159 Tube wells and 81 Hand pumps have been installed in urban area of the State.

**Hand pump repair in urban area:** Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in towns for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in urban areas throughout the year. During the year 2024-25, 27,994 hand pumps have been repaired.

**Budget provision and expenditure for capital works in Urban Sectors (Including major projects):** Funds have been provided by the Central Government and the State Government as per annual plan of the department for execution of capital works. ₹1,295.59 crore has been incurred against budget provision of ₹2,358.05 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025).

### Rural Water Supply

By vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Since 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2026. Hence the focus of the department has now changed from coverage of habitations to providing FHTC to every household.

### **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for Rural Household Tap Connections-**

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. The funding pattern between Central share and State Share is in the 50:50. State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level; District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSC) at district level and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at Village level are the main implementing and monitoring agency for JJM.

11,159 Single Village Schemes and 139 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹93,427 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 92 lakh families will be benefited with water supply through house hold water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 47.92 lakh rural families have been benefited with house hold connections under JJM. The cumulative expenditure of ₹25,856 crore have been incurred up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025.

Total 59.61 lakh household tap connections have been provided up to 3rd February, 2025 under which 8.26 lakh new connections have been released during the year 2024-25 (up to 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025).

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided, both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) and the State plan. During the year 2024-25 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025) an amount of ₹4,337 crore has been incurred.

### **Tube well and Hand pump construction in Rural Sector**

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in the State is dependent on ground water. During the year 2024-25 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024) 1,012 Tube Wells and 1,268 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State.

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural areas round the year. During the year 2024-25, 1,64,684 hand pumps have been repaired up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.

### **Transportation of drinking water**

Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply schemes or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. During the year 2024-25 water transportation facilities have been carried out in 15,417 villages/habitations in the State.

### **Major Water Supply Projects**

Rajasthan has several sustainable surface water resources, including the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (serving 5,719 villages and 39 towns), Chambal River (serving 4,899 villages and 29 towns), Narmada River (serving 902 villages and 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (serving 3,109 villages and 22 towns), and Jawai Dam (serving 811 villages and 10 towns), among others. These resources have been leveraged for major water supply projects across the State.

120 major drinking water projects have been sanctioned, with a total investment of ₹39,362.64 crore. These projects are designed to provide potable water to 107 towns, 16,680 villages, and 12,685 dhanies.

### **Progress of Water Supply Projects**

- Up to December 2024, 99 towns, 14,548 villages and 11,798 dhanies have benefited from these projects, with a total expenditure of ₹33,164.56 crore.
- 98 projects, amounting to ₹24,406.44 crore, have been completed, providing water supply to 70 towns, 10,095 villages and 10,946 dhanies, with ₹21,792.74 crore spent.
- Currently, 19 ongoing projects with a total cost of ₹13,558.18 crore are serving 29 towns, 4,453 villages and 852 dhanies. These projects have incurred ₹10,465.03 crore.

**Water Resource Department Projects:** The Water Resource Department is executing 3 projects costing ₹1,398.02 crore, with ₹906.79 crore already spent on them.

**Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Projects:** Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), 122 work packages amounting to ₹21,242 crore have been issued, with 183 packages sanctioned.

- 30 projects worth ₹1,222 crore have been completed.
  - 92 projects worth ₹20,020 crore are under progress.
  - 61 projects worth ₹45,027 crore, are in the tendering stage.

These initiatives are crucial in providing sustainable water supply across Rajasthan, improving access to clean drinking water, and addressing the State's growing water needs.

## Fueling Growth: Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects

The State Government has sought assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

Some of the major external funding organizations are as follows: The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agency Franchies De Development (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc. These funding agencies have been funding various projects of State in the sectors such as irrigation, water supply, forestry, roads, urban development, infrastructure and energy.

These agencies through their partnership and collaborative efforts with the State government, are helping to overcome several challenges in the high priority areas of drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood. To improve the standard of living of the people of Rajasthan, external assistance by these agencies play an important role. This source of financing has added additional resources for the State. Other important and crucial projects in different sectors have also been supported by various different external agencies.

The State Government has been receiving funds from the Government of India on the basis of the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission along with foreign assistance from external agencies on the same service provision with the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

**Year 2024-25** - At the starting of the year 2024-25, there were 13 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During this period, one new project is Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement (JICA) has been sanctioned and effective from October, 2024. The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the year 2024-25 is ₹3,886.18 crore against which ₹2,167.93 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

**Table 2.11 Financial Overview of ongoing Externally Aided Projects** (₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2024-25 up to December, 2024	Total Exp. since inception to December, 2024
1	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to March, 2025	3930.45	176.45	3689.79
2	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-I) (ADB) January, 2021 to November, 2028	3076.63	312.51	2067.80
3	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-II) (ADB) April 2023 to May 2028	2450.00	214.35	660.35
4	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- I (Tranche-II) (ADB) *December, 2019 to March, 2025	2617.07	266.65	1627.84

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2024-25 up to December, 2024	Total Exp. since inception to December, 2024
5	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-I (Tranche-III) ( <b>ADB</b> ) December, 2022 to September, 2026	1287.15	284.96	835.38
6	Rajasthan State Highway Development Program-II (Tranche-I) ( <b>World Bank</b> )* October, 2019 to December, 2024	2996.70	412.88	2247.61
7	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project ( <b>JICA</b> ) April, 2017 to March, 2028	2294.30	88.34	881.38
8	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - Tranche I,II ( <b>NDB</b> ) May, 2018 to February, 2025	3291.63	311.46	2626.30
9	Intra State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor -II ( <b>KFW</b> ) November, 2022 to October, 2026	984.32	0.00	0.00
10	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan ( <b>World Bank</b> ) July, 2018 to March, 2025	275.69	5.93	255.23
11	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II ( <b>JICA</b> ) July, 2021 to December, 2027	4765.31	2.79	3.20
12	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project-II ( <b>World Bank</b> ) April, 2021 to March, 2027	503.02	20.10	148.53
13	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project ( <b>AFD</b> ) April, 2023 to March, 2031	1693.91	71.51	139.66
14	Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement ( <b>JICA</b> ) October, 2024 to March, 2035	1774.30	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>31940.48</b>	<b>2167.93</b>	<b>15183.06</b>

\* Including PPP share

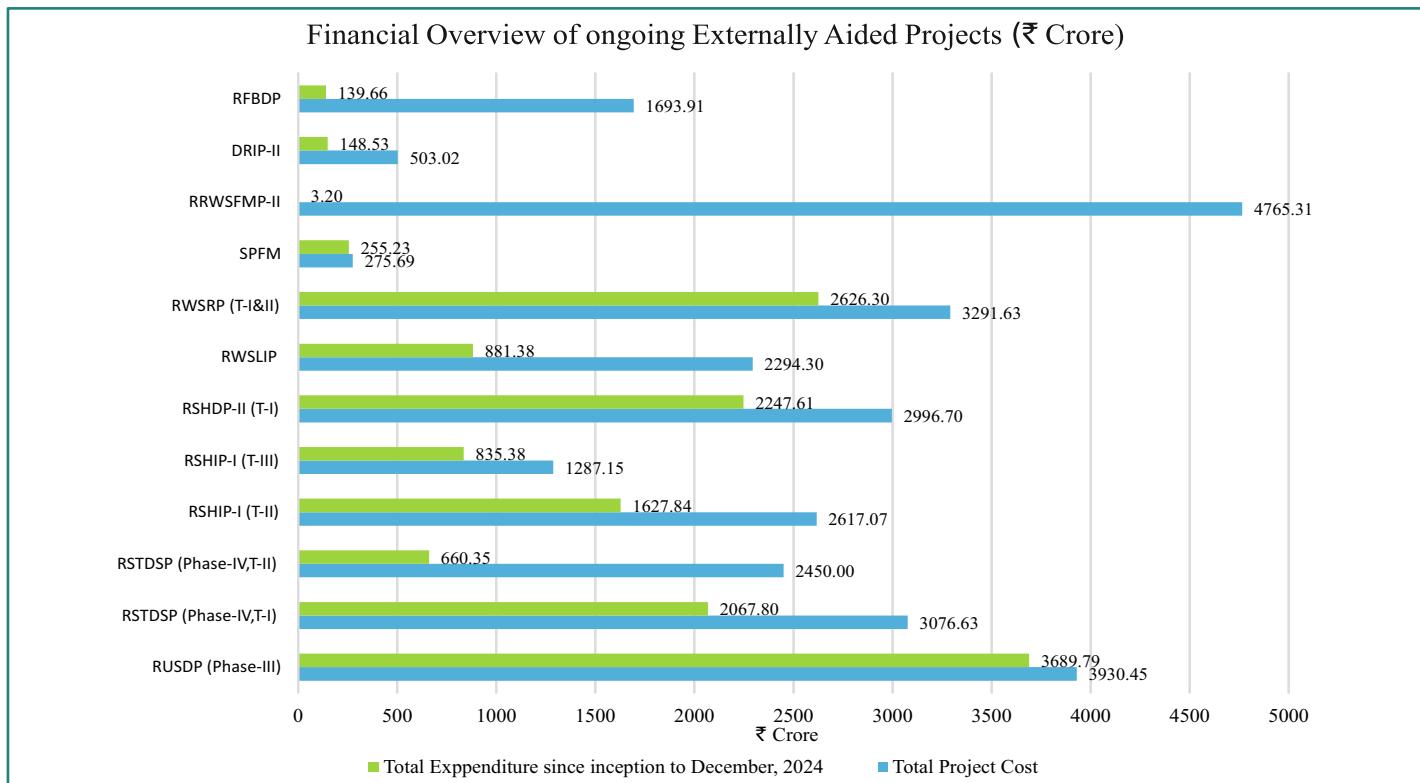
**Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-**

### **1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase III)-ADB**

Under the project, works worth ₹3,930.45 crore are being implemented across 12 cities. These include sewerage and water supply works in Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar and Tonk, district sewerage works in Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawaimadhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, and Kota; and drainage work in Banswara.

Completed works include sewerage and water supply projects in Pali and Jhunjhunu; sewerage projects in Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawaimadhopur, Kota, Udaipur and Mount Abu and drainage work in Banswara. Sewerage and water supply works in Tonk & sewerage work in Jhalawar are expected to be completed by March, 2025, while those in Sriganganagar are scheduled for completion by June 2025. The Phase-III works will benefit a population of 18 lakh.

**Figure 2.5**



Up to December, 2024, ₹3,689.79 crore has been spent on the project since its inception. During the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹289.62 crore was allocated, out of which ₹176.45 crore had been utilized by December, 2024.

## **2. Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project - Phase IV Tranche-I -ADB**

Under the project, works worth ₹3,076.63 crore are being implemented in 27 cities. In 14 cities these include sewerage and water supply works in Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa and Kuchaman; sewerage works in Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana and Makrana; and water supply work in Laxmangarh.

Additionally, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works worth ₹45.65 crore are underway in 13 cities: Bandikui, Neem Ka Thana, Shahpura (Jaipur), Jobner, Bari, Deeg, Bhawani mandi, Shahpura (Bhilwara), Tijara, Bhinder-Kanod, Gangapur (Bhilwara), Dausa and Suratgarh-Pilibanga. Among these, the water supply work in Laxmangarh, sewerage works in Fatehpur and Pratapgarh and FSSM works in Neem Ka Thana and Bandikui have been completed.

Up to December, 2024, ₹2,067.80 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹571.37 crore was allocated out of which ₹312.51 crore has been utilized by December, 2024.

## **3. Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project - Phase IV Tranche-II -ADB**

Under the project, works costing of ₹2,450 crore are being implemented in 16 cities. As per need of infrastructure works of sewerage, water supply, urban beautification, drainage will be done. Under this project, Work orders amounting to ₹1,989 crore have been issued which includes Sewerage & Water supply works at Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Balotra and Sagwada; Sewerage work at Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Barmer; Water supply work at Nimbaheda & Nathdwara; Drainage work at Jodhpur, Navalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi & Bhawanimandi and City Beautification work at Bharatpur, Sagwada & Jaisalmer which are under progress. The Phase-IV works aim to benefit a population of 49.9 lakh.

Bids of City Beautification work amounting to ₹65.47 crore in cities namely Bundi, Navalgarh, Pushkar and Mount Abu are under process and in Nathdwara city amounting to ₹15.89 crore since its inception is under invitation.

Up to December, 2024, an amount of ₹660.35 crore has been incurred under the project against, an outlay of ₹473.80 crore which ₹214.35 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

#### **4. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-I (Tranche-II)-ADB**

This project is financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with a total cost of ₹2,617.04 crore. Of this, ₹1,310.81 crore (US\$190 million) is the ADB loan portion, ₹849.20 crore will be covered by the State Government, and ₹457.06 crore is the private share. The project became effective in December, 2019 and is scheduled for completion by March, 2025.

The main objective of the project is to enhance transportation efficiency and safety on State Highways. It involves the construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of approximately 754 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs), upgrading them to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards. The project also incorporates features like road safety and climate change adaptation and aims to strengthen the project management capacity of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department (PWD), with a focus on safeguards implementation, monitoring and road safety.

The development work is divided into six packages, covering 11 highways with a total length of 754 km. Four of these packages, comprising 6 highways (474 km), are being executed under the Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode, while the remaining two packages, consisting of 5 highways (280 km), are on the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM).

Construction work has been awarded for 11 highways (6 under EPC and 5 under HAM) 4 highways (EPC) has been completed, while works of 7 highways are ongoing (2 EPC and 5 HAM).

Up to December, 2024, ₹1,627.84 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. In the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹318.63 crore was allocated, out of which ₹266.65 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

#### **5. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (Tranche-III)-ADB**

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a total cost of ₹1,287.15 crore. Of this, ₹895.29 crore is the ADB loan portion and ₹391.86 crore will be contributed by the State Government. The project is effective from December, 2022 and is scheduled for completion by September 2026.

The primary objective of the project is to enhance the efficiency and safety of transportation on the State Highways. It includes the construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of approximately 290 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs), upgrading them to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards. The project also incorporates road safety and climate change adaptation features and aims to strengthen the project management capacity of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department (PWD), particularly in safeguards implementation, monitoring and road safety.

Development work is being carried out in four packages, covering 293 km across four highways, under the Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode. Of these, work on three highways has been completed, and work on one highway is currently in progress.

Up to December, 2024, ₹835.38 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception during the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹106.94 crore was initially allocated, which was later revised to ₹445.49 crore. Up to December, 2024, ₹284.96 crore of the revised outlay had been utilized.

#### **6. Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II -World Bank**

This project is funded by the World Bank with a total cost of ₹2,996.70 crore, which includes a ₹1,779.43 crore loan from the World Bank, ₹893.63 crore contributed by the State Government, and ₹323.64 crore from private entities. The project is effective from October, 2019 and is scheduled for completion by December, 2024.

The primary objective of this project is to enhance the management of State Highways and improve traffic flow on selected highways in Rajasthan. Key components include:

- Upgrading 891 km of State Highways to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards.

- Operationalizing the Rajasthan State Highway Authority.
- Institutional strengthening, road safety initiatives, and project management support.

The project comprises 10 packages covering 13 highways over 891 km. all packages have been awarded, of which 6 projects (303 km) have been completed and 7 projects (588 km) are currently in progress.

From inception to December, 2024, ₹2,247.61 crore has been utilized. During the year 2024-25, against the provision of ₹731.98 crore, an expenditure of ₹412.88 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

### **7. Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) -JICA**

The Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP), supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), is advancing the rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects across all the districts of Rajasthan. The project aims to restore a total Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 4.70 lakh hectares over its 11-years duration, from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2028.

The project cost is ₹2,294.30 crore (39,987 million yen), with JICA financing ₹1,882.70 crore (32,619 million yen) and the State contributing ₹411.60 crore (7,368 million yen). The financing is structured in two tranches:

- **Tranche 1:** ₹827.20 crore (13,725 million yen), signed on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017.
- **Tranche 2:** ₹1,055.50 crore (18,894 million yen), signed on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2023.

The project seeks to improve farmers' livelihoods and promote gender mainstreaming in agriculture and irrigation by enhancing water use efficiency and agricultural productivity through the restoration of existing irrigation facilities. The project is divided into three stages i.e. Stage I - 65 irrigation sub-projects; Stage II - 36 irrigation sub-projects; Stage III -36 irrigation sub-projects. Out of these 137 sub projects administrative and financial sanctions for 95 sub-projects have been issued, DPRs for one sub-project are under review, proposals for two others are awaiting sanction and survey, investigation, and DPR preparation for 39 sub-projects are under process.

Rehabilitation works on 63 sub-projects (CCA 2.52 lakh hectares) worth ₹654.53 crore have been completed. Works on 26 sub-projects with cost of ₹397.66 crore are in progress and tendering for 6 sub-projects is under process.

Since the project's inception, ₹881.38 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024. During the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹246.14 crore was allocated, of which ₹88.34 crore was utilized up to December, 2024.

Under the project, a total 73 irrigation sub-projects with the cost of ₹937.36 crore are targeted to be completed by March, 2028. This will benefit farmers across 2.74 lakh hectares with in the project area. The project also involves renovation of 20 to 30 year old dams and canals to conserve water and enhance groundwater levels. Furthermore, 2.5 lakh plants will be distributed to women of 150 Water User Associations. To conserve energy and water, solar-powered micro-irrigation systems will be installed in 5–10 per cent of the project area.

### **8. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas (Tranche I&II)-NDB**

The Restructuring of Phase-I of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project, funded by the New Development Bank (NDB), benefits the districts of Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Barmer. The project, with an estimated cost of ₹3,291.63 crore, is being implemented in two phases over seven years. NDB finances 70 Per cent of the project, with the remaining cost borne by the State Government.

- **Relining Works** - Indira Gandhi Feeder: RD 496 to 555 (Haryana) and RD 555 to 671 (Rajasthan) and the Indira Gandhi Main Canal: RD 0 to 620 (179.53 km total) and 2,498.69 km of the distribution system.
- **Waterlogging Mitigation:** Resolves salinity and waterlogging issues (SEM) over 33,312 hectares.
- **Institutional Development:** Strengthens Water User Associations (WUA) and institutions like IMTI and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

The Phase I of the project Loan Agreement of US \$100 million (₹1,037.25 crore) was signed on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2018, effective from 31<sup>st</sup> May 2018. The major achievements of this phase are -

- Renovation of 67.69 km lining of the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal.
- Lining of 875.08 km of the distribution system completed.
- Total expenditure: ₹1,037.25 crore.
- Claim of ₹726.60 crore received from NDB.

The Phase II of the project Loan Agreement of US \$245 million (₹2,254.38 crore) was signed on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2022, effective from 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2022. The achievements (up to December, 2024) of this phase are as follows -

- Lining of 109.22 km completed (target: 111.84 km).
- Renovation of 1,619.35 km completed in the distribution system (target: 1,623.61 km).
- Total expenditure: ₹1,589.05 crore.

The overall progress- of the project are as follows -

- Total lining completed: 176.91 km (target: 179.53 km).
- Out of 286 sanctioned works, 275 are completed; 11 are in progress.
- In the distribution system, 2,494.43 km of renovation (target: 2,498.69 km) is complete. Of 109 sanctioned works, 107 are complete; 2 are in progress.

The total expenditure of phase I and phase II was ₹2,626.30 crore, Out of which claims of ₹1,715.22 crore were received from NDB.

### **The benefits of the project have been the following -**

1. Enhanced Water Access: Relining improves water availability at the tail ends of canals, benefiting farmers with proportional irrigation. Training initiatives introduce modern agricultural techniques, boosting productivity.
2. Micro Irrigation and Solar Pumps: Encourages water conservation and energy efficiency.
3. Land Reclamation: Addresses waterlogging and silt problems, improving land usability and agricultural output.

### **9. Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project –II (KfW)**

Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RRVPL) proposed a transmission scheme under the Green Energy Corridor Phase-II (GEC-II) for the evacuation of renewable energy (RE) power in the Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur, and Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan. The project has an aggregated estimated cost of ₹984.32 crore (including IDC) and ₹880.92 crore (excluding IDC).

The scheme includes the construction of - 400 KVGrid Substation (GSS) Udaipur and associated transmission lines, 220 KVGSS Dungarpur and associated transmission lines, 400 KVGSS Hanumangarh and associated transmission lines, 220 KVGSS Dalot and associated transmission lines.

The financing of the project is as follows -

- A KfW loan agreement for €49.88 million (approximately ₹414.03 crore) was signed on 19th December, 2022, with the Project and Separate Agreements were signed on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2022. The loan carries a variable interest rate (6-Month Euribor + 0.35 Per cent per annum).
- The financing structure comprises:

1. 47 Per cent loan from KfW (€49.88 million or ₹414.03 crore).
2. 33 Per cent central grant (₹290.70 crore) through the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
3. 20 Per cent State equity.

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), MNRE, and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have approved the scheme under GEC-II. To expedite execution, the projects will be implemented in multiple packages. On 29th November, 2024, the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) approved the development of three key substations and their associated transmission systems through the RTM (Regulated Tariff Mechanism) mode:

1. 400 KV GSS Hanumangarh (Kenchiya).
2. 400 KV GSS Udaipur
3. 220 KV GSS Dungarpur.

The 220 KV GSS Dalot along with associated transmission lines is already under execution through RTM mode.

Notice Inviting Bids (NIBs) for 10 packages (NCB-1 to NCB-10) under the KfW-funded GEC-II scheme was issued on 31st August 2024, via the SPPP portal and published in newspapers on 3rd September 2024. The bid submission deadline has been extended to 27th January 2025. Physical and financial progress of the schemes is yet to commence in the current financial year.

## **10. Strengthening Public Financial Management (SPFM) in Rajasthan Project-World Bank**

The total cost of Strengthening Public Financial Management (SPFM) Project is US\$ 31 million, with US\$ 21.7 million funded by the World Bank and US\$ 9.3 million contributed by the State Government. The project is effective from July 2018 and is scheduled for completion by March, 2025.

The SPFM Project aims to enhance Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms in the Government of Rajasthan, contributing to improved budget execution, increased accountability, and greater efficiency in public spending. Additionally, it focuses on strengthening the revenue system and building capacity within the State government. The project includes:

- Strengthening the Public Financial Management Framework.
- Enhancing Expenditure and Revenue Systems.
- Project Management and Capacity Building.

### **The major reforms introduced under the SPFM project are as follows -**

1. Support for GST Implementation.
2. Strengthening audit processes through the Online Audit Management System (AMS).
3. Enhancing the Integrated Cash and Debt Management System (ICDMS).
4. Development of the Commitment Control System (CCS).
5. Establishment of a Public Investment Management (PIM) Framework.
6. Conducting Business Process Reengineering (BPR) studies to improve operational performance in the Excise and Transport Departments.
7. Capacity development in Contract Management and the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTTP) Act & Rules.
8. Development of an Inventory Management System.
9. Establishment of a Public Financial Management Training Institute for capacity building.

As Phase-I of the SPFM Project is near to completion, the proposal for Phase-II is under review by the Government of India. The Project Proposal Report (PPR) for Phase-II has been submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs.

Provision of ₹6.45 crore was allocated for the year 2024-25, out of which ₹5.93 crore has been utilized. Total expenditure of ₹255.23 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

## **11. Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Phase-II-JICA**

The project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with a total cost of ₹ 4,765.31 crore, including contributions from Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) (Government of India Share) ₹1,985.17 crore, State Plan (Rural) ₹577.14 crore, State Plan (Urban), ₹28.35 crore, JICA Loan: ₹2,174.65 crore, the project became effective in July, 2021 and is scheduled for completion by December, 2027.

The project aims to ensure sustainable and safe water supply in the Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts of Rajasthan by constructing water treatment plants and related infrastructure, developing the capacity of Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSCs), and implementing community development initiatives to enhance living conditions, hygiene and health standards for residents in the region. The project will provide drinking water to:

- 1,173 villages in Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts; 2 towns viz. Surajgarh and Udaipurwati of Jhunjhunu district.
- 4,184 other habitations in Jhunjhunu and Barmer District.
- 3,50,239 Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).

The project is divided into four construction packages: one for Jhunjhunu District and three for Barmer District. JICA granted concurrence for all package bid documents (based on international competitive bidding) by 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2023. Bids for all four packages have been invited and received and are currently under evaluation/approval. The Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) was selected through international competitive bidding, with the work order issued in February, 2023. The agreement was signed in May, 2023, and the PMSC began its services from June, 2023.

Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹3.20 crore has been incurred. During the year 2024-25, the revised outlay stands at ₹56.00 crore, of which ₹2.79 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

The project focuses on supply of sustainable and safe drinking water to villages of Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts by,

- Constructing water treatment plants and associated facilities.
- Strengthening the capacity of Village Water Sanitation Committees.
- Continuing community development activities to improve living conditions, hygiene and health standards.

Future water supply projects will integrate green energy solutions, including:

- Solar energy-based water pumping for cluster distribution from Elevated Storage Reservoirs (ESRs) to households and village distribution systems.
- Solar-powered pumping stations for in-village water distribution.
- Installation of solar pumps and panels in all pump houses.
- Solar power-based pumping from clear water reservoirs to village distribution systems, assessed and adopted as per requirements.
- Solar sensor-based ON-OFF switch operation for road light arrangements at all headworks.

## 12. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project-II (DRIP-II)-World Bank

The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-II has been launched in Rajasthan with support from the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), facilitated by the Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The project aims to enhance the safety and operational performance of selected dams in Rajasthan by implementing comprehensive planning, management and rehabilitation measures. It also seeks to strengthen the State's dam safety framework through risk-informed management practices, sustainable financing mechanisms and institutional reforms.

Rajasthan has 212 large dams, of which 189 dams are included in DRIP Phase-II & Phase-III. The project is structured in two phases spanning a total duration of 10 years, with each phase lasting six years and overlapping of two years. The Phase-II became effective from April, 2021 and scheduled for completion by March, 2027. The Phase-III will commence in April 2025 and conclude by March, 2031. Under Phase-II, rehabilitation work has been sanctioned for 14 dams. Out of which 7 dams have been completed, works of 2 dams are ongoing and remaining 5 dams are under administrative and financial approval.

The efforts under DRIP Phase-II focus on ensuring the safety and sustainability of large dams by addressing critical areas:

- 1) Risk-Informed Dam Safety Management:** Ensuring that dam safety assessments are based on the identification and analysis of potential risks, helping to prioritize rehabilitation and improvement efforts for the most vulnerable infrastructure.
- 2) Sustainable Financing Mechanisms:** Establishing long-term financial systems to support continuous maintenance and safety improvements, ensuring that adequate resources are available to manage dam safety over the time.
- 3) Climate Change Adaptation:** Recognizing the need to factor in the impacts of climate change, such as shifting weather patterns, changing rainfall, and extreme weather events, which can affect the stability and performance of dams.
- 4) Institutional Framework Enhancement:** Strengthening the organizational and governance structures responsible for dam safety management to ensure better oversight, accountability and the implementation of best practices.
- 5) Environmental and Social (E&S) Compliance:** The project adheres to E&S norms issued by the World Bank to ensure that environmental and social impacts are minimized. This includes ensuring the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, addressing water and air pollution control, soil conservation, waste management and worker health and safety. Special attention will be given to gender-sensitive issues like women's safety, providing adequate worker training and hygiene.
- 6) Construction of Building for DSO:** As part of the overall initiative, the construction of a high-performance, sustainable building for the Dam Safety Organization (DSO) is proposed. This building will follow green energy standards, promoting energy efficiency and minimizing its environmental impact. The project explores incidental revenue generation through tourism development, water recreation activities, and renovation of rest houses. A tourism policy is being prepared at the CWC level, with Rajasthan's inputs submitted for consideration. A portion of the revenue generated will be allocated for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of dams.

Financial Progress - From inception to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹148.53 crore has been incurred under the project. During the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹169.37 crore was allocated, out of which ₹20.10 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

This initiative highlights Rajasthan's commitment to enhancing dam safety, ensuring sustainability and addressing environmental and social considerations to safeguard its water resources and infrastructure.

### 13. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project-AFD

The Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project (RFBDP) is an initiative supported by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), spanning eight years from 2023-24 to 2030-31. The total project cost is ₹1,693.91 crore, with ₹1,185.28 crore as AFD's loan contribution and ₹508.63 crore provided by the State of Rajasthan.

The project is being implemented across 13 districts of Rajasthan namely - Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, and Tonk. It encompasses activities in 800 villages, aiming to conserve biodiversity and enhance deciduous forest resources in the eastern region of the State.

The primary goal of the RFBDP is to conserve biological diversity and enhance forest resources to combat climate change through community empowerment. It addresses the impacts of human activities on biodiversity, promotes sustainable ecosystems and ensures effective conservation through innovative methods and community participation.

The key features of RFBDP are as follows -

1. **Strengthening Protected Area Networks** - Securing habitats for wildlife and enhancing biodiversity conservation efforts.
2. **Community Empowerment and Livelihood Development** -
  - Incorporating socio-economically and gender-differentiated traditional knowledge.
  - Providing livelihood opportunities for diverse groups, including women and men, through Joint Forest Management (JFM).
  - **Formation or support of two Self-Help Groups** (SHGs) per Village Forest Protection and Management Committee (VFPMC) or Eco-Development Committee (EDC) based on need.
3. **Mitigation of Biodiversity Loss and Human-Wildlife Conflicts** - Undertaking interventions to reduce ecological risks and ensure sustainable management of forest resources.
4. **Alignment with National and International Commitments** - Supporting Rajasthan Forest Department (RFD) in fulfilling commitments under National and International conservation agreements.
5. **Core Activities** -
  - **Afforestation**: Increasing green cover to restore ecological balance.
  - **Soil and Water Conservation**: Enhancing soil fertility and water availability.
  - **Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation**: Improving habitats and promoting wildlife development works.
  - **Capacity Building and Research**: Conducting training programs and research activities for effective forest management.
  - **Livelihood Improvement**: Supporting forest-dependent communities through participatory management under JFM.

Since its inception, up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹139.66 crore has been incurred under the project. During the year 2024-25, an outlay of ₹237.92 crore was approved, of which ₹71.51 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

RFBDP is a transformative initiative aimed at fostering environmental sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and community-driven forest management in Rajasthan. By integrating innovative conservation methods with socio-economic development, the project is a significant step toward safeguarding the State's natural resources and combating climate change.

### **14. Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement (CRESEP) – JICA**

This project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Project cost is ₹1,774.30 crore in which ₹1,493.20 crore is JICA loan portion and ₹281.10 crore will be borne by the State Government. The Project is effective from October, 2024 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2035.

The development activities will be carried out in 19 districts of Rajasthan which are Ajmer, Barmer, Banswara, Bikaner, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sikar, Sirohi, Rajsamand and Udaipur.

During the year 2024-25, the following major activities are planned under CRESEP, with a total budget of ₹43.54 crore:

- **Agro-Forestry Works** - Promoting agro-forestry practices to enhance rural livelihoods and improve ecological balance.
- **Conservation of the State Bird, Great Indian Bustard** - Development initiatives focused on the Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, to protect and conserve this critically endangered species.
- **Strengthening Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)** - Capacity-building efforts for 160 Biodiversity Management Committees to enhance biodiversity conservation at the grassroots level.
- **Oran (Sacred Grove) Conservation** - Undertaking conservation measures across 10,000 hectares of sacred groves in the western districts to preserve their ecological and cultural significance.
- **Creation of Plant Micro Reserves** - Establishing 3,000 hectares of Plant Micro Reserves for the conservation of Rare, Endangered and Threatened (RET) plant species.

CRESEP aims to promote sustainable ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and rural development in Rajasthan. Through targeted interventions and community involvement, the project seeks to balance ecological preservation with socio-economic growth, ensuring long-term benefits for the State and its residents.

### **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure**

Robust infrastructure is essential in boosting productivity, supporting development, and reducing poverty. Good infrastructure helps in lowering transportation costs, improving efficiency and strengthening the State's economy. However, Rajasthan faces few challenges in infrastructure due to rapid urban growth, rapidly rising population, migration from rural areas to the cities, rapid urbanization and fast-paced economic development. These factors have put pressure on the current existing infrastructure, while the government's budget is fixed, making it a challenge to meet the ever-growing requirement for public infrastructure.

To address these challenges, the Government of Rajasthan has turned to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key intervention. By working with private companies/ organisations, the government can use their resources, expertise, and efficiency to improve infrastructure projects. Rajasthan is actively engaged with the private sector in developing and upgrading the State's infrastructure in a cost-effective and sustainable way.

Rajasthan has been focusing on projects like highways, water supply systems and renewable energy through PPPs, aiming to develop both urban and rural infrastructure.

#### **Policy initiatives to promote private participation**

The State Government has taken number of policy and institutional initiatives to support an increasing role for PPP – both in creating new infrastructure assets and in managing assets already created. Over the years, the State has successfully implemented PPP projects particularly in roads, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors.

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

## A. Institutional Arrangement

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

- 1) **Approving Committee(s):**
    - a) **Council for Infrastructure Development (CID)** - With a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructure projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), basis State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, which are beyond financial power of the departments or higher than ₹500 crore project cost.
    - b) **Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID)** - To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID formulates, reviews, and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also follows up and monitors implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It also undertakes such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. It also approves the PPP proposal of departments / implementing agencies to attract central assistance under IIPDF and VGF schemes of GoI. Planning Department serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.
    - c) **Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects** - In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP), an Empowered Committee has been constituted separately under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department (PWD).
    - d) **State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for Swiss Challenge Proposals** - A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of the 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 for the project proposals (both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Planning Department.
  - 2) **PPP Cell (Nodal Agency)** - The PPP Cell was created in the Planning Department in 2007-08 as the State Nodal Agency to co-ordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes, etc. It also serves as the secretariat of CID, ECID and SLEC. The PPP Cell is under the direct supervision of the Secretary-in-Charge of Planning Department, who acts as the State PPP Nodal Officer.
  - 3) **Respective Administrative Departments/Agencies (Implementing Agency)** - Administrative departments/agencies of the Government of Rajasthan are competent to identify, develop and execute projects under the PPP modality in all subject areas of their jurisdiction as laid down in the Rajasthan Rules of Business issued by the Government of Rajasthan.
- ## B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with private Sector participation
- 1) **Project Development Company of Rajasthan Limited (PDCOR)** was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and also develop infrastructure projects in the PPP mode.
  - 2) **Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)** was formed in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.

- 3) **Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (SUCRL)** was formed in 2014 for development of 1,000 MW Solar Parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.
- 4) **Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (ESUCRL)** was formed in 2014 for development of 750 MW Solar Parks at Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in phased manner.
- 5) **Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd (AREPRL)** was formed in 2015 for development of 2,000 MW Solar Parks at Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

#### C. Project Development Funds (PDFs)

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

Government of India has restructured the existing IIPDF in November, 2022 as a Central Sector Scheme with total outlay of ₹150 crore for a period of 3 years from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Funding under the IIPDF Scheme is available to the Project Sponsoring Authorities (PSAs) for PPP projects for the purpose of meeting the project development costs, which can be availed to finance the cost of consultants and transaction advisors.

Funding under IIPDF Scheme can be for a maximum amount of ₹5 crore for a single proposal (Project Transaction Adviser/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Professional Service Expenses etc.) Any funding requirement over and above ₹5 crore may be borne by the Project Sponsoring Authority itself.

The funding under IIPDF Scheme is based on the milestones achieved by the Project Sponsoring Agency and is not recoverable.

#### D. Transaction Advisory Services

State Administrative Departments are competent to procure transaction advisory services (Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisor) through open advertising route as per the procedure laid down under the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013. The RTPP Rules, 2013 also provides preferred hiring of consultancy services from any of the following:-

- 1) **Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)**
- 2) **Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited (WAPCOS)**, a public sector enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.
- 3) **NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCON)** a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD.
- 4) **Rail India Technical and Economic Service Ltd. (RITES)** a public sector enterprise under the aegis of Indian Railways, Government of India.
- 5) **PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL)**, a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), Government of India.
- 6) **Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)**, a joint venture company of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) and POWERGRID."
- 7) **PDCOR Ltd.** for professional services on end-to-end basis for project/ programme formulation & implementation including resource mobilization (such as PPP projects/ asset redevelopment/ asset monetization) for socio economic / infrastructure development, environmental improvement, efficiency improvement etc. except the consultancy services where only consultancy without any role/stake in the success of implementation is required, provided (i) the fee payable to PDCOR Ltd. is combination of professional fee linked to milestones and accomplishment/success fee linked to completion of project

/programme and (ii) minimum 50 Per cent of total service charges is payable to PDCOR Ltd. as success fee in all cases.

- 8) **Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited (RFSDL)**, a wholly owned subsidiary of Government of Rajasthan.

#### **E. Viability Gap Funding Scheme**

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

The infrastructure projects being developed on PPP format that are economically justified but commercially unviable due to large capital investment requirements, long gestation periods and inability to increase user charges to commercial levels, etc. can avail financial assistance under the “Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure” of the Government of India.

This Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India; it provides financial support in the form of grants, one time or deferred, to economically desirable but commercially unviable infrastructure projects undertaken through PPPs with a view to make them commercially viable.

The scheme has been revamped by the Government of India in November, 2020 to provide enhanced VGF support to social infrastructure as per the following sub-schemes:-

**Sub-Scheme-1:** Enhanced VGF support may be provided by Government of India/State Government for Capital Expenditure (Capex) maximum up to 60 per cent of Total Project Cost (30 per cent + 30 per cent each) to social sector projects such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health and Education Sectors with 100 per cent Operational Cost recovery.

**Sub-Scheme-2:** It is limited to support demonstration pilot projects in the Health and Education sectors only. The projects eligible under this category should have at least 50 per cent Operational Cost recovery. The Central Government provides VGF support for Capex maximum up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support up to maximum 40 per cent of the TPC. (Total project cost).

In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum up to 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25 per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date.

All other sectors covered under the scheme will continue getting VGF support for Capex maximum up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project where the Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex up to maximum 20 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support for Capex maximum up to 20 per cent of the TPC.

#### **F. Monitoring Mechanism**

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

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

**Steering & Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects** - In order to ensure inter-departmental coordination among the Works Departments while undertaking their projects, the Steering and Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary also reviews the major projects (Both PPP and Non-PPP) above ₹100 crore, pertaining to Infrastructure Departments and facing delays of more than 3 years over their prescribed time schedule, through the Major Projects module of Chief Minister Works Management System (CMWMS) portal on a monthly basis.

## G. Other Enabling Efforts

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

### 1) Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994 and subsequently revamped in the year 2013. The State has been in the forefront in planning and Successful implementation for various road sector projects in the recent past.

### 2) Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2014. Under this Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1 Cess on sale of petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under this Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

### 3) Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

The State has enacted Rajasthan State Highways Act in 2014 on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015 to facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety, regulation of highways, use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways/other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority (RSHA) and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. RSHA has been operationalized with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2023 and presently (up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024) oversees development of 57 State Highways.

### 4) Capacity Building

The State Government recognizes that successful management and implementation of PPP projects on a sustainable basis requires the development of adequate capacities amongst public institutions, government officials and all other stakeholders. To this end, the PPP Cell of Planning Department is assisting the nodal officers of administrative departments in developing capacities for identification, procurement and post-award management of PPP projects.

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.

The Infrastructure Finance Secretariat under the Department of Economic Affairs organizes various programs and training sessions periodically. These programs aim to enhance the skills and knowledge of officials involved in all stages of infrastructure projects, including conceptualization, structuring, planning, implementation, and monitoring.

The training covers a range of areas, such as Infrastructure Finance, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), Project Management, Negotiation, and Litigation. The objective is to improve participants' capabilities in effectively developing and managing infrastructure projects. State government officials participate in these programs and training sessions according to their areas of expertise.

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

### 5) Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development have taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and social sectors. A summary of Status of PPP projects under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementations and projects under planning or in pipeline as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 is shown in table 2.12.

**Table 2.12 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024**

S.No. No.	Sector	Projects Completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	75	10707.35	10	2541.05	4	1573.80
2	Urban Infrastructure	28	561.37	9	516.97	17	7056.45
3	Power	15	7449.37	5	1005.45	33	38930.13
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	6	22023.50
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	0	-
6	Social	62	626.67	3	16.47	5	413.35
7	Others	16	166.36	-	-	2	1708.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>198</b>	<b>19611.13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4079.94</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71705.23</b>

The above summary indicates that while 198 projects with an investment of ₹19,611.13 crore have been completed as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024, 27 projects with an investment of ₹4,079.94 crore are currently under implementation and another 68 projects involving an investment of ₹71,705.23 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

### **Building a Sustainable Future: the Potential of Green Infrastructure**

With the Government of India's focus on sustainability and environment, the State of Rajasthan, has also taken steps to incorporate sustainability in its consistently rising infrastructural demands and provide Green Infrastructure as means of balancing need for public infrastructure and ensuring sustainability for the future. The Green infrastructure in Rajasthan is designed as a network of natural and semi-natural systems, which provide environmental, economic, and social benefits, by addressing urban and rural challenges sustainably. In Rajasthan, a State known for its arid and semi-arid climate, green infrastructure is emerging as an important strategy to combat desertification, enhance water management, promote biodiversity, and manage the impacts of climate change.

Over the past year, the State has undertaken transformative green initiatives to combat climate change, enhance biodiversity, and promote clean energy solutions. From ambitious tree plantation drives and the integration of electric vehicles in wildlife reserves to the formulation of a comprehensive clean energy policy, Rajasthan is paving the way for a greener and more sustainable future. These initiatives not only aim to protect the environment but also position the State as a leader in renewable energy, contributing significantly to India's global climate commitments.

#### **Green Infrastructure Initiatives in Rajasthan**

- Massive Tree Plantation Drive:** In July, 2024, the government launched a campaign to plant trees under the "Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan," with an investment of ₹4,000 crore over five years. This initiative aims to significantly increase the State's green cover.
- Electric Vehicles in Tiger Reserves:** To reduce pollution in protected areas, the government introduced electric vehicle (EV) transport systems for visitors to the Trinetra Ganeshji Temple in Ranthambore and the Pandupole Temple in Sariska Tiger Reserve. This move is expected to lower carbon emissions and minimize disturbances to wildlife.
- Renewable Energy:** Rajasthan is leading in renewable energy adoption, focusing on solar and wind energy projects such as the Bhadla Solar Park, which is the largest solar park in the world, located in Jodhpur, with a capacity of 2,245 MW, Wind Farms in Jaisalmer which contributing significantly to the State's renewable energy output.

- **Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024:** Unveiled in December 2024, this policy sets an ambitious target of achieving 125 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, including 90,000 MW of solar power and 25,000 MW of wind and hybrid energy. The policy also promotes rooftop solar installations, virtual net metering, and group net metering to encourage decentralized renewable energy generation.
- **Reduction in Development Fees for Renewable Projects:** In October, 2023, the government reduced development fees by 50 per cent for renewable energy developers, aiming to attract more investments and expedite the achievement of the State's renewable energy targets. The revised policy also introduced incentives for emerging technologies like pumped storage hydropower and green hydrogen.
- Drip Irrigation and Sprinklers systems have been implemented under government schemes like the Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RAJAMIIP) and Mandatory Rainwater Harvesting in urban areas such as Jaipur.
- **Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSAs)**: This, flagship program to promote water conservation through rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and traditional water body restoration. Over 4,200 villages have benefited from improved water availability and agricultural productivity.
- **Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project:** This Project focuses on ecological restoration, biodiversity conservation and community-based forest management along with support to livelihood generation through eco-tourism and forest produce.



**03**

## **Enhancing Quality of Life Through Urban, Rural and Regional Development**

Enhancing the quality of life for its citizens is one of the major goals of Rajasthan's development agenda, which is intricately linked to balanced urban, rural and regional growth. Being India's largest States by area, Rajasthan is characterized by diverse socio-economic dynamics, encompassing vibrant cities, expanding rural landscapes, and distinct regional identities. Effective urbanization, inclusive rural development and equitable regional planning are essential for ensuring sustained economic growth, improving human development indicators and creating a harmonious living environment.

Urbanization refers to the migration of people from rural to urban areas, marked by a steady increase in the proportion of the population living in cities. It also encompasses the ways in which society adjusts to this transformation. Urban areas are better suited for high-value sectors such as services and industry due to factors like higher income, better purchasing power, availability of skilled labor, and essential infrastructure.

According to the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Report 2023, more than half of the world's population currently resides in cities, with this share projected to rise to 66.66 per cent by the year 2050. Urbanization plays a critical role in driving economic growth, as cities and metropolitan areas contribute approximately 80 per cent to the global GDP. These urban centers function as hubs of development, where commerce, government and transportation intersect to provide the necessary infrastructure for sharing knowledge, fostering innovation and supporting entrepreneurship and growth.

To achieve balanced growth State's focus is on sustainable urbanization, expanding infrastructure and effective governance in cities, while also ensuring comprehensive rural development through social inclusion programs. Strengthening Panchayati Raj and promoting non-farm rural development will create equitable economic opportunities, bridging the gap between urban and rural areas for a more inclusive future.

Rajasthan envisions of creating the cities that are safe, inclusive and sustainable, where all residents—especially vulnerable groups—have access to affordable housing, basic services, public transport and green public spaces. The State aims to eliminate slums and ensure opportunities for productive employment, thereby enhancing the quality of life for everyone, including the poor.

The State will prioritize affordable, inclusive housing, transforming informal settlements into authorized colonies equipped with essential services. Clean cities will be a focus, using the 5R approach—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Remove—and advanced technology for efficiency. The local self-governance will ensure participatory development and effective service delivery, shaping a prosperous, inclusive and environmentally sustainable Rajasthan. The State envisions strengthening decentralized governance to empower rural communities, improve infrastructure, ensure livelihood security and promote water safety, environmental sustainability and the realization of Gram Swaraj.

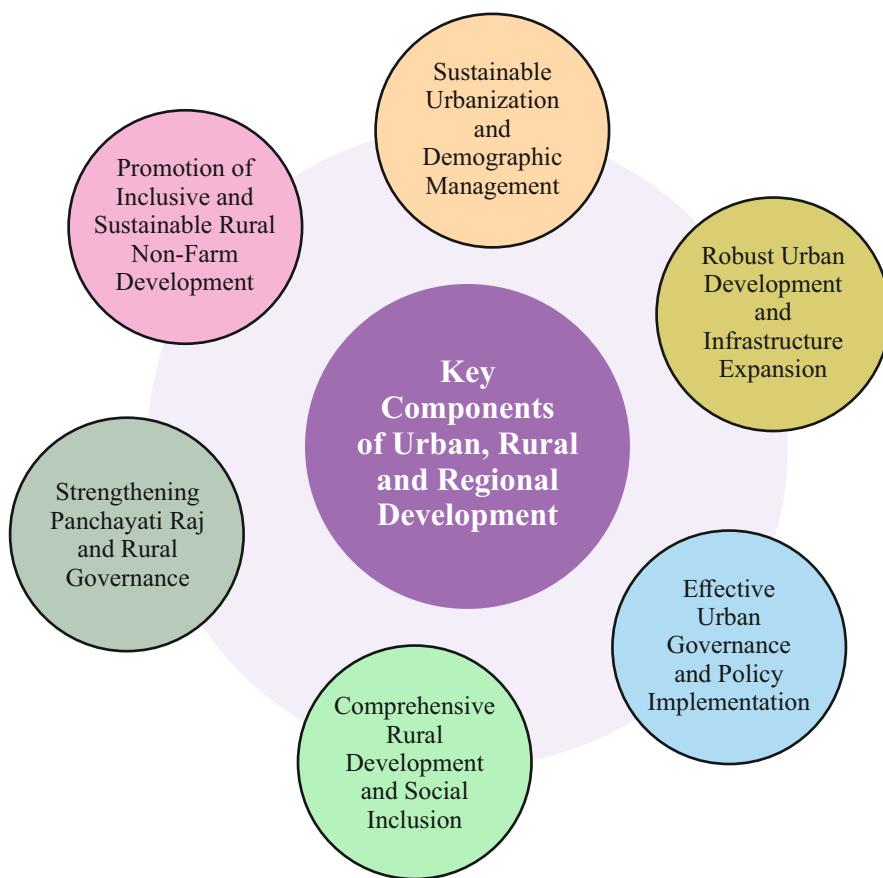
Water security will be ensured through effective governance and sustainable conservation practices, maintaining the availability, quality and equity of water resources to support agriculture, ecosystems and the well-being of citizens. A robust disaster management framework will be established, preparing communities to adapt to changing conditions and ensuring their safety and sustainable development.

Rajasthan will prioritize sustainable urbanization, aiming to build cities that are safe, livable and environmentally responsible. The State will ensure that all residents, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable housing, essential services, public transport, and green spaces, while working to eliminate slums and create quality employment opportunities.

The State will implement integrated water management to guarantee clean, safe, and affordable water, while protecting its water resources.

In rural areas, every individual will have access to sustainable livelihoods, healthcare, education, housing, and social protection. Panchayati Raj Institutions will be strengthened to serve as inclusive, democratic, and gender-equal bodies that empower local communities and support Gram Swaraj. This vision will lead Rajasthan toward balanced, sustainable growth, focusing on inclusivity and enhancing the quality of life for all. Rajasthan shall provide low-carbon, integrated, economically viable and resilient energy system which enables secure, reliable, affordable, and clean energy for sustainable development.

**Figure 3.1: Key Components of Urban, Rural and Regional Development**



### Sustainable Urbanization and Demographic Management

The trend of urbanization in Rajasthan has been following a similar pattern to the national level. The share of India's urban population in the total population increased from 17.97 per cent in the year 1961 to 31.14 per cent in the year 2011. A comparable trend is seen in Rajasthan, where the percentage of the urban population in the State's total population rose from 16.28 per cent in year 1961 to 24.87 per cent in the year 2011.

According to the technical group on population projections by the National Commission on Population, Ministry

of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the projected share of urban population for India is 34.43 per cent in the year 2021 and is expected to rise to 37.55 per cent by in the year 2031. In Rajasthan, the share is projected to be 26.33 per cent in 2021 and increase to 27.74 per cent by in the year 2031.

The total population of Rajasthan in the year 2001 was 565 lakh which includes 294 lakh of male population and 271 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 872 lakh which includes 444 lakh male population and 428 lakh female population in the year 2031.

The total population living in urban areas of Rajasthan in the year 2001 was 132 lakh which include 70 lakh of male population and 62 lakh of female population which is expected to reach at 242 lakh including 126 lakh male population and 116 lakh female population in the year 2031.

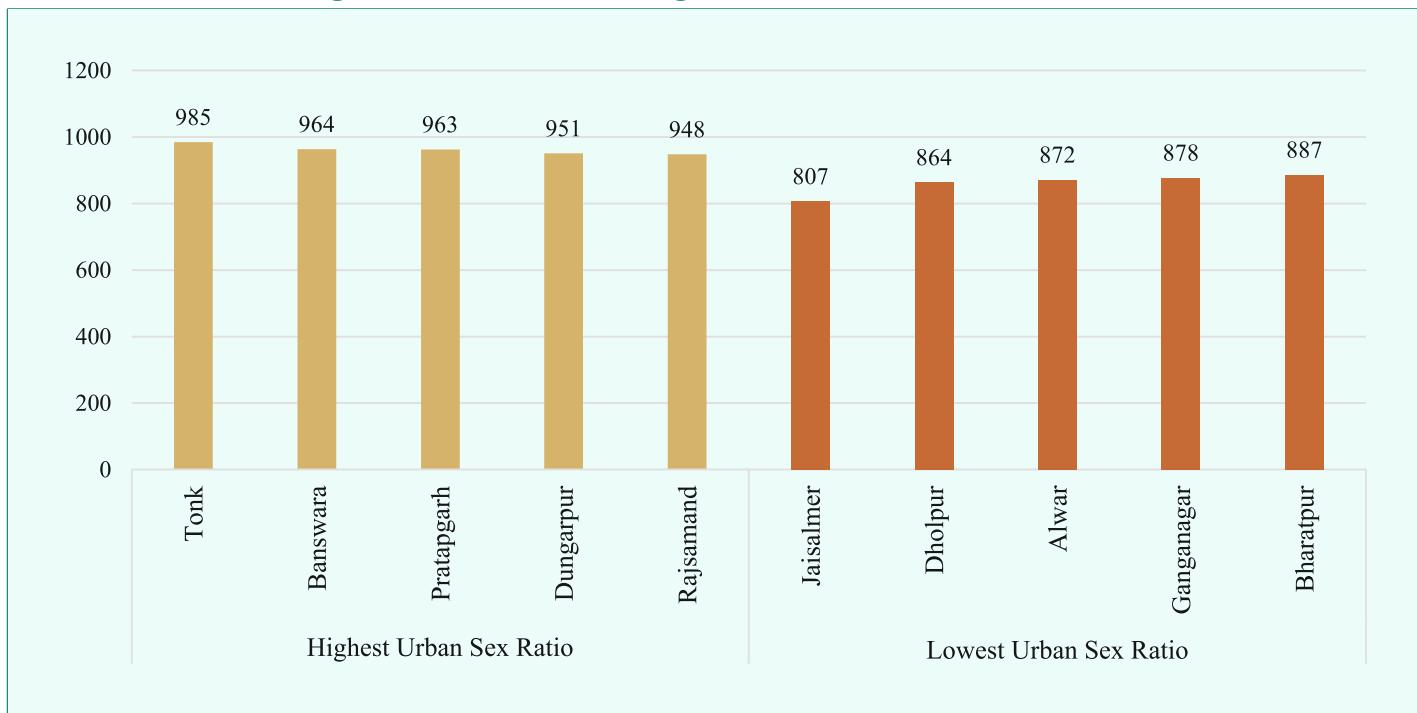
### **Child Population (0-6 Age Group)**

In Rajasthan, the total population of children aged 0-6 years in the year 2001 & 2011 remained relatively stable, with approximately 106 lakh. In the year 2001 boys constituted 52.39 per cent of this population and girls percentage was 47.61. In the year 2011 it has change to 52.95 and 47.05 respectively.

### **Sex Ratio:**

Sex Ratio in urban areas of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in the year 2011, as compared to 890 females in the year 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban areas has been increased by 24 females per 1,000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas stands at 933 females per 1,000 males in the year the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In the year 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males in the year 2001 which was significantly higher than urban areas statistics. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Figure 3.2.

**Figure 3.2 Districts with Highest and Lowest Urban sex ratio**

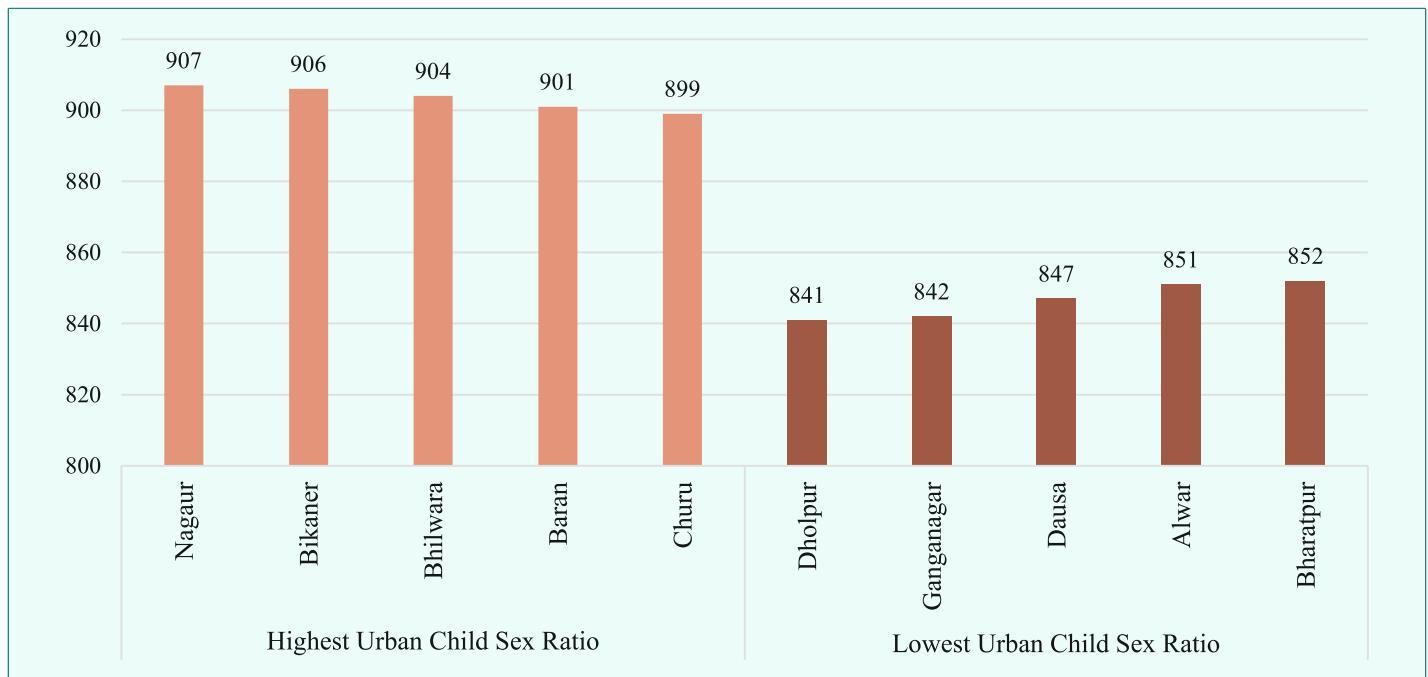


Source: Census 2011

### **Child Sex Ratio**

A similar trend is observed in the Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio across urban and rural areas of Rajasthan. While rural areas have performed better than urban areas, both regions experienced a decline in the Child Sex Ratio in the year 2011 compared to the year 2001. In urban areas, the Child Sex Ratio decreased from 887 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001 to 874 girls per 1,000 boys in 2011. In rural areas, it declined from 914 girls per 1,000 boys in the year 2001 to 892 girls per 1,000 boys in the year 2011. Details of districts with the highest and lowest urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan, as per Census 2011, are presented in Figure 3.3.

**Figure 3.3 Districts with the Highest and Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio**



Source: Census 2011

### **Literacy Rate**

Over the years, Rajasthan Government has actively introduced a range of initiatives to strengthen the education sector at all levels. This is reflected in the fact that the literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate of Rajasthan in the year 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from 60.40 per cent in the year 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for urban areas was 79.70 per cent in the year 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural areas. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan are shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Districts with the Highest and Lowest Urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan**

Districts with Highest Urban Literacy Rate			Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy Rate		
S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate	S.No.	Districts	Literacy Rate
1.	Udaipur	87.5	1.	Nagaur	70.6
2.	Banswara	85.2	2.	Jalore	71.1
3.	Pratapgarh	84.8	3.	Churu	72.6
4.	Dungarpur	84.4	4.	Dholpur	72.7
5.	Ajmer	83.9	5.	Karauli	72.8

Source: Census 2011

### Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above

According to the 2011 Census, among the cities/urban agglomerations with a population of 1 lakh or more, it is observed that Jaipur, with a population of 30.46 lakh, is the largest city in Rajasthan in terms of population size, followed by Jodhpur (11.38 lakh), Kota (10.02 lakh) and Bikaner (6.44 lakh). Banswara (1.01 lakh), an urban agglomeration has the smallest 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), Barmer (6.98 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanised districts.

### Migration in Rajasthan (Rural-Urban)

According to the 2011 Census data, males in Rajasthan mainly migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, while females primarily migrate due to marital reasons. The Census indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas nationwide, with 32 lakh migrating from rural to urban areas in Rajasthan, accounting for 4 per cent of the total rural-urban migration in the country. 49.16 per cent of the male migrant population in Rajasthan moved for better work opportunities, while 59.11 per cent of the female migrant population migrated due to marriage. Similarly, at the national level, 45.06 per cent of male migrants relocated for employment and 51.80 per cent of female migrants moved after marriage. This suggests that the reasons for migration from rural to urban areas are similar in both Rajasthan and across the country.

### Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

Around 68.9 per cent of houses in urban Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition, slightly higher than the national average of 68.4 per cent. Census of India classified houses into three categories based on their condition: Good, Livable and Dilapidated. In Rajasthan more than half of urban households have been classified under 'Good' condition while 29.3 per cent have been classified under 'livable' Condition. Further 1.8 per cent of the urban households are in 'Dilapidated' conditions without proper physical infrastructure and hence require immediate attention.

### Slum Dwellers in Rajasthan (Urban)

Slums form and grow in different parts of the country due to many reasons like rapid rural to urban migration, high unemployment, poverty, economic stagnation and poor planning. These slums are usually in dilapidated condition lacking basic civic facilities like supply of clean & fresh water, continuous electricity supply, proper hygiene & sanitation conditions etc. which are causing various air and water borne diseases among the slum dwellers. Not only this, even the structure of houses in slum areas are weakly built having poor quality construction.

Though it is very difficult to define slum areas, the Census Organization classified the following areas as slum:

- All such areas which have been notified by State/Local Self-Government or Central administered by any act as slums.
- All such areas which have been recognized as slums by State/Local Self-Government and Central administered areas notified by any act.
- All such congested areas which have a minimum population of 300 or 60-70 households with unplanned residential clusters which totally lack basic civic amenities of light, drinking water, sanitation, unpolluted air etc.

The population of slum dwellers in Rajasthan is 20.68 lakh as per Census 2011 constituting 12.13 per cent of the total urban population. The highest number of slums dwellers is 3.23 lakh living in the limits of Jaipur Municipal

Corporation which alone constitutes 15.64 per cent of slum population of the State and 10.62 per cent of total population of the city. It is followed by Kota (Municipal Corporation) 15.44 per cent, Jodhpur (Municipal Corporation+Out growth) 12.29 per cent, Bikaner (Municipal Corporation) 5.89 per cent, Ajmer (Municipal Corporation) 5.35 per cent, Udaipur (Municipal Corporation) 3.13 per cent, Ganganagar (Municipal Council+Out growth) 2.44 per cent of the State's slum population. The highest percentage of slum dwellers relative to the total population in Rajasthan has been recorded in Pilibanga (M) at 74.53 per cent, followed by Jahazpur (M) at 63.79 per cent and Kersisinghpur (M) at 61.46 per cent. Slum population in Rajasthan is given in table 3.2

**Table 3.2 Demographic Status of Slums in Rajasthan, Census-2011**

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1	Slum households	Number	394391
2	Slum Population	Number	2068000
3	Males	Number	1078991
4	Females	Number	989009
5	0-6 years	Number	307035
6	SC population	Number	582562
7	ST population	Number	100675
8	Per cent of slum households in urban households	Per cent	16.12
9	Per cent of slum population in urban population	Per cent	16.21
10	Literacy Rate	Per cent	69.79
11	Sex-Ratio	No. of females per thousand males	917
12	Sex-Ratio ( 0-6 year population )	No. of females per thousand males	897

### **Robust Urban Development and Infrastructure Expansion**

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, urban trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Seven development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur), 10 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bhilwara,, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

The Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation and Urban Development Authorities are key contributors to urban growth and infrastructure enhancement. The Jaipur Metro's phased expansion, with a total investment of over ₹18,000 crore, highlights the State's focus on improving urban mobility, with notable phases like 1B leveraging ₹810 crore in funding from the Asian Development Bank. Simultaneously, Urban Development Authorities such as the Jaipur Development Authority, which reported ₹913.34 crore in capital expenditure, are driving initiatives like road networks, flyovers, and residential projects. These combined efforts demonstrate a strategic approach to improving urban connectivity and quality of life across Rajasthan.

**Table 3.3 : Phased Expansion of Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Phase-1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole)	Operational since 3 <sup>rd</sup> June 2015.	₹2,023 crore	Fully funded by the State Government.
Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar)	Operational since 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2020. Length: 2.01 km. Heritage of the walled city preserved during construction.	₹1,126 crore	₹810 crore loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB), remaining from GoR
Phase - 1 C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar)	DPR prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.	₹980.08 crore	Approved and currently funded by the State Government and project under deliberation at the level of GoR
Phase-1D (Mansarovar to 200 Feet Bypass Ajmer Road)	DPR prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. Work in progress for project implementation.	₹204.81 crore	Approved and currently funded by the State Government.
Phase-2	Proposed route from Sitapura to Vidhyadhar Nagar-	Approx. 14000 Crore (above is the tentative cost, estimated project cost will be known once DPR is finalized)	Once, the DPR is approved by GoR then the decision over funding will be made, as the formation of 50:50 Joint Venture between GoI & GoR is in advance stage.

**Table 3.4: Urban Development Authorities**

<b>Development Authority</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Financial Information (Up to December, 2024)</b>
Jaipur Development Authority (JDA)	Responsible for construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. and development of commercial projects and residential schemes.	Total Receipts: ₹1,233.51 crore Total Expenditure: ₹1,171.35 crore • Capital Expenditure: ₹913.34 crore • Loan Repayment: ₹124.68 crore
Jodhpur Development Authority (JODA)	Focus on roads/flyovers, bridges, electrification, sewerage, parks and new construction projects.	Total Receipts: ₹234.83 crore Total Expenditure: ₹115.49 crore
Ajmer Development Authority (ADA)	Focus on beautification, maintenance of electricity, water, roads, sports grounds, sewerage and smart city development.	Total Receipts: ₹144.56 crore Total Expenditure: ₹137.74 crore
Kota Development Authority (KDA)	Focus on infrastructure and development projects.	Total Receipts: ₹636.45 crore Total Expenditure: ₹575.79 crore • Development Works: ₹420.11 crore
Udaipur Development Authority (UDA)	Focus on road networks, flyovers, bridges, electrification, parks and development works.	Total Receipts: ₹181.72 crore Total Expenditure: ₹241.44 crore

**Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA):** To facilitate the growth and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector while protecting the interests of allottees, promoters and real estate agents, as provided under the Act and Rules, Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2019.

RERA has a web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in. All the applications for registration of projects and agents and all the complaints are made on-line through this web portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA up to December, 2024 is given in Figure 3.4.

## **HOUSING**

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for dealing with and fulfilment of housing needs in the State. Activities of RHB for the year 2024-25 are given in table 3.5

**Figure 3.4:** cumulative progress made by RERA



**Table 3.5: Activities of Housing Board during the year 2024-25 (Up to December, 2024)**

S.No	Activities	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	New houses taken up	Number	3870	774
2.	Houses completed	Number	4385	145
3.	House allotted	Number	2484	977
4.	Houses handed over	Number	3571	1852
5.	Expenditure on works	₹Crore	587.86	211.77
6.	Receipts	₹ Crore	1031.50	231.03

### **Core initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board:**

A new registration scheme of 2,101 independent houses and 980 flats, totaling 3,081 houses/flats has been created by the Board for new projects in various cities of the State. In the first phase, a total of 12 schemes with 3,001 flats/houses have been launched by RHB on 15<sup>th</sup> march, 2024. In the second phase, the work of preparing RERA registration and registration booklet by approving the cost determination and maps of the houses on new land and development rate for the registration scheme of a total of 80 flats/houses is in progress. The details of district-wise projects are given in a Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6. Details of District-wise Projects**

S.No	District	Initiatives/Projects
1	Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Renovation of the 200-feet wide Ganga Marg (97 per cent complete).</li> <li>•Construction of 365 houses with an expenditure of ₹39.01 crore.</li> <li>• Development of 164 villas and 132 shopping arcades at Pratap Nagar with an expenditure of ₹231.85 crore.</li> <li>•Construction nearing completion for 856 EWS and 730 LIG flats in Pratap Nagar with an expenditure of CMJAY scheme.</li> <li>• 225 MIG-B flats in Sector-23, Pratap Nagar under construction</li> <li>•159 MIG-A flats in Sector-22, Pratap Nagar under completion.</li> <li>• 289 HIG flats under completion.</li> </ul>

S.No	District	Initiatives/Projects
2	Jodhpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 1,041 houses with an expenditure of ₹218.88 crore</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 294 independent houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), 329 for Lower Income Groups (LIG), 53 for Middle Income Group-B (MIG-B) and 41 for Higher Income Group (HIG) are currently under construction in the Badli Awasiya Yojana.</li> </ul>
3	Hanumangarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 564 houses with an expenditure of ₹85.60 crore</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 108 low-income flats are currently under construction near the DTO Office.</li> </ul>
4	Udaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 212 houses at Deoli, Goverdhan Vilas with an expenditure of ₹29.03 crore.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 56 low-income group (LIG) flats are currently under construction in South Extension. In addition, 24 flats for the Middle Income Group-B (MIG-B) are being developed in Hiran Magri Yojna and 12 MIG-B flats are also under construction in Atal Nagar, Bhindar.</li> </ul>
5	Bundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 195 houses with an expenditure of ₹35.11 crore.</li> </ul>
6	Sirohi (Abu Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 118 houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), 49 for Low-Income Groups (LIG), 26 for Middle-Income Group-A (MIG-A), 25 for Middle-Income Group-B (MIG-B) and 31 for High-Income Groups (HIG) are currently under construction.</li> </ul>
7	Bhilwara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Shahpura, 49 houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), 18 for Low-Income Groups (LIG), 9 for Middle-Income Group-A (MIG-A) and 7 for Middle-Income Group-B (MIG-B) are currently under construction.</li> <li>• At Patel Nagar Extension, 42 houses for Middle-Income Group-A (MIG-A), 52 for Middle-Income Group-B (MIG-B) and 8 for High-Income Groups (HIG) are being built.</li> <li>• The Badi Sadri Scheme features 28 houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), 6 for Low-Income Groups (LIG), 24 for Middle-Income Group-A (MIG-A), 24 for Middle-Income Group-B (MIG-B) and 14 for High-Income Groups (HIG) under construction.</li> </ul>

### Shaping the Future of Our Cities by Town Planning

The objective of the Town Planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of Master plans, Zonal/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. Town planning in Rajasthan aims to manage rapid urbanization while ensuring sustainable growth and improving quality of life. The State follows comprehensive master plans to guide urban development, with a focus on zoning, infrastructure, and green spaces. Key initiatives include affordable housing schemes, infrastructure upgrades and the Smart Cities Mission, which focuses on enhancing urban living through technology. Public-Private Partnerships are often utilized to meet housing and commercial demands. Tourism has also influenced town planning in cities like Jaipur and Udaipur where heritage conservation and tourism infrastructure are prioritized.

**Master Plans:** A master plan for any city provides a vision and a legal framework for its development over a period of around 20 years. Of the 300 municipal towns in Rajasthan, master plans for 194 have been prepared and approved by the government. The urban areas of Chomu, Bagru, and Bassi (new municipalities) are included in Jaipur's Master Development Plan-2025. Tapukara and Kotkasim are part of the Greater Bhiwadi Master Plan, while Neemrana and Bardod are covered under the Shahjahanpur, Neemrana and Bhiwadi (SNB) Master Plan. The urban area of Borawar is included in the Makrana Master Plan. In Consecutive four years 2021 to 2024, 106 new municipalities were formed and their master plans are currently under preparation.

**National Capital Region:** The NCR Cell offers technical expertise and support in planning to the administration and local bodies in the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Baharod and Deeg. Its role includes providing valuable opinions to ensure effective urban and regional development in these areas. The projects in the Rajasthan sub-region have received financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, as outlined in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Financial Assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) up to December, 2024**

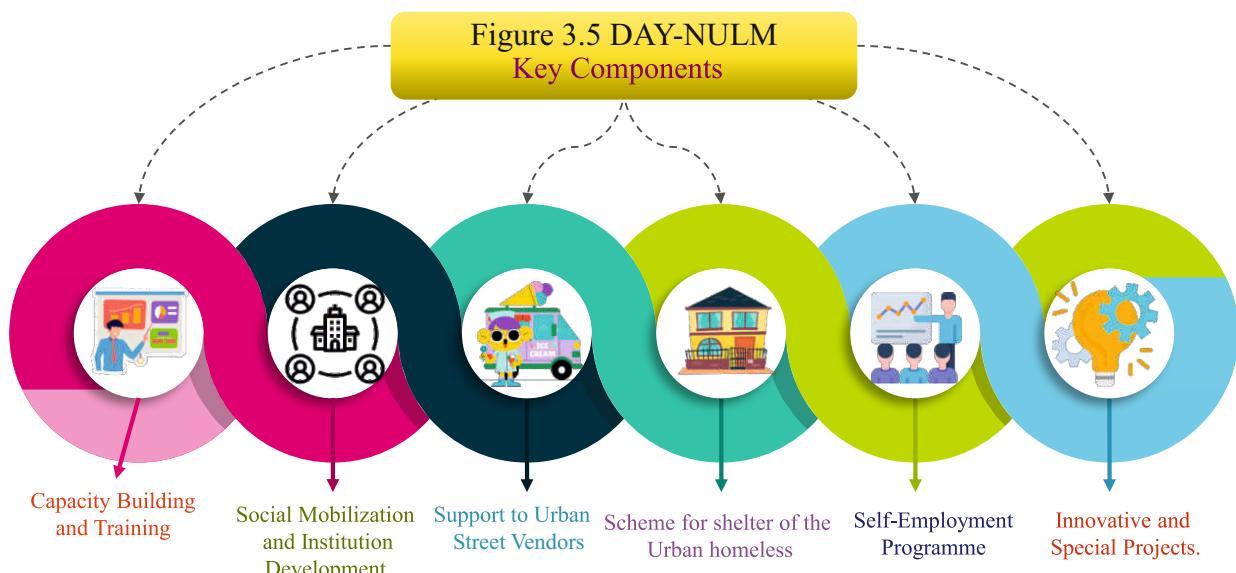
S.No.	District/Location	Project Details	Loan Amount (₹crore)
1	Alwar (Karauli, Unyan)	Construction of 120/132 KV GSS lines	46.98
2	Alwar (Barkheda)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS with transmission line	17.75
3	Bharatpur (Sikri)	Construction of 220/132 KV GSS with transmission line and works	87.69
4	Bharatpur (Phulwara)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS with transmission line	16.60
5	Bharatpur (Chikhru Bayana)	Construction of 132/33 KV GSS with transmission line	16.07
6	Jaipur (SMS Hospital)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 2x50 MVA GSS substation	63.99
7	Jaipur (SMS Stadium, Mansarovar-Sanganar over had line)	Conversion of 132 KV, D/C and associated work.	85.88

### **Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation**

Effective urban governance and policy implementation are crucial for sustainable city development. They ensure efficient resource management, enhance public services and foster community engagement, ultimately improving the quality of urban life. To achieve this goal, the state is currently implementing the following initiatives:-

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

The mission is being implemented in 213 urban local bodies of Rajasthan. The key components of the DAY-NULM are mentioned in Figure 3.5. Progress for the year 2024-25 is given in table 3.8.



**Table 3.8 : Progress under DAY-NULM in 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Self Help Group (SHGs) formed	Number	2128
Revolving fund given to SHGs	Number	1238
Self-Employment loan (individual and group)	Number	1447
Self Help Group credit linkage	Number	465

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

The Central Government launched this scheme to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in small and medium-sized towns. It is applicable to all cities and towns except those covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) revised the funding pattern to 60:20:20 (GoI: State: ULB) in alignment with the AMRUT funding structure for 11 ongoing projects.

The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) serves as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the state. A total of 12 projects, including 11 sewerage projects and 1 water supply project, amounting to ₹646.24 crore have been sanctioned across 12 towns. Sewerage projects are being executed in Chirawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh Shekhawati, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri, Fatehnagar Sanwar and Kushalgarh, while the water supply project is underway in Kekri. Out of the sanctioned amount, ₹586.43 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

### **Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDFII)**

The Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II was established on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 with provisions to secure loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), financial institutions and banks, as well as to receive special or additional grants from the State Government. Contributions to the fund are also mandated from all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Development Authorities, Urban Improvement Trusts and the Rajasthan Housing Board.

### **Smart Cities Mission**

The Smart City Mission, launched by the Government of India in June, 2015, aims to develop cities that offer core infrastructure, ensure a high quality of life for residents, maintain a clean and sustainable environment and utilize 'Smart Solutions' for urban development. The mission targets 100 cities, with funding of ₹100 crore per city per year provided as a grant by the Government of India, matched by an equal contribution from the respective State/ULB. In Rajasthan, four cities-Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer were selected for development as Smart Cities. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹3,740.30 crore has been incurred under this scheme against the provision of ₹3,820 crore. Key projects under the mission include water supply systems, development of medical and educational facilities, park development, open-air gyms, procurement of fire rescue jeeps and bikes, construction of smart roads and toilets, enhancement of public transport systems and development of parking infrastructure. Details of fund availability and expenditure are presented in Table 3.9.

**Table 3.9: Status of Fund Available and Expenditure Incurred (₹crore) up to December, 2024**

City	Total Share					Fund Available					Expenditure Incurred
	GoI Share (50 per cent)	GoR Share (30 per cent)	ULB Share (10 per cent)	Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/ UIT Share (10 per cent)	Total	GoI Share	GoR Share	ULB Share	Development Authority/ UIT Share	Total	
Jaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	270	80	100	940	904.60
Udaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	100	100	990	958.49
Ajmer	500	300	100	100	1000	490	270	90	100	950	946.21
Kota	500	300	100	100	1000	490	270	90	90	940	931.00
Total	2000	1200	400	400	4000	1960	1110	360	390	3820	3740.30

#### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

Under this mission, projects focusing on sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water supply are being executed with a central assistance of ₹3,552 crore. A total of 38 sewerage projects costing ₹5,341.57 crore have been approved across 31 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), out of which 37 works have been awarded. Up to December, 2024 works worth ₹1,137.42 crore have been executed. These sewerage projects aim to benefit approximately 24.35 lakh people by providing sewer connections to 4.87 lakh households. Additionally, 100 works for the rejuvenation of water bodies and development of green spaces, costing ₹359.09 crore, have been approved. Out of these, 56 works have been awarded (13 have been completed) and 44 are under tendering. Works of ₹89.19 crore have been executed up to December, 2024.

For water supply, projects in 183 ULBs amounting to ₹5,123.06 crore have been approved. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) is the executing agency for these works under AMRUT 2.0. 170 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved by the State Level Technical Committee (SLTC), with the remaining DPRs are under preparation at the PHED level up to December, 2024. Tenders have been floated by PHED for above 170 works.

#### LED Light Project

The "Energy Saving Project" has been launched in the State to enhance energy efficiency in street lighting. The project aims to improve road illumination while reducing electricity consumption. The installation of LED lights has been nearly completed in 191 local bodies, approx 12.02 lakh LED lights installed in the State up to December, 2024.

#### Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to enhance cleanliness across India through public participation, focusing on the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets, urinals, and effective solid waste management. According to ULB progress reports, 3.69 lakh IHHLs and 22,547 seats in community/public toilets (CTs/PTs) have been completed. All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and are certified by the Government of India.

Under the mission, an amount of ₹925.95 crore (Central share ₹611.34 crore and State Government share ₹314.61 crore) has been disbursed to ULBs and utilization certificates have been submitted accordingly.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0**

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 was launched in October, 2021 for a five-year period. Its key components include toilet construction (Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets (CTs/PTs) and urinals), solid waste management, used water management, and Information, Education, Communication & Capacity Building (IEC&CB).

The total allocation for Rajasthan under the mission is ₹1,770.27 crore. ₹163.73 crore has been received from the Government of India, along with a state matching share of ₹78.48 crore has been received up to December, 2024. An action plan amounting to ₹3,899.31 crore has been approved by the State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), GoI for the release of ₹1,789.25 crore as the Central Share SBM(U) 2.0 guidelines.

### **Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana**

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, is being implemented in urban areas of the State, exemplifies the commitment to good governance and the vision of "Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya." With an annual expenditure of ₹250 crore, the scheme operates 1,000 Rasois across 240 urban bodies, benefiting the public by serving 9.21 crore food plates annually.

Under this initiative, pure and nutritious meals are provided to the general public in permanent kitchens at a subsidized cost of ₹8 per plate, with the State Government contributing a grant of ₹22 per plate. Up to December, 2024 a total of 23.03 crore plates have been served, significantly benefiting those in need.

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

The housing scheme aims to provide affordable housing to the homeless and individuals from the Economically Weaker Section (annual income up to ₹3.00 lakh) and Lower Income Group (annual income between ₹3.00 to ₹6.00 lakh). A total of 2,88,550 houses have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the State. This includes 27,396 houses under the "Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)" component, 1,12,792 houses under the "Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLIC)" component and 1,48,362 houses under the "Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)" component, which were sanctioned by the concerned Development Authorities, Development Trusts, Municipal Bodies, and Housing Boards on private land under the grant component in the loan.

In total under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in the State 2,88,550 houses have been sanctioned, 1,96,700 houses have been completed and 73,603 houses are under construction. The mission period was set to end up to December, 2024, Which now has been extended up to December, 2025.

### **Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund**

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 to manage a well-organized, safe, pollution-free and efficient transport system in the State. The funds collected are utilized to provide financial support and loans to departments, urban local bodies, companies and corporations involved in transport management.

A total of ₹7,482.77 crore has been collected in the fund from the year 2011-12 to 2024-25 (up to September, 2024) out of this an expenditure of ₹5,083.88 crore incurred up to December, 2024.

### **ROBs/RUBs**

Currently, 9 Road Over Bridges (ROB) / Road Under Bridges (RUB) are under construction, with a total cost of ₹299.04 crore (₹169.06 crore from the state share and ₹129.98 crore from the railway share). Over the past 10 years, the State Government has sanctioned 56 ROB/RUB projects, of which 47 have been completed up to December, 2024.

### **Mukhyamantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana**

The scheme provides economic support to urban families by offering unskilled labor employment for members aged 18-60 years. Families can register for free using a Janaadhar ID and receive a job card. In 2023-24, the number of employment days was increased from 100 to 125. Up to December, 2024, 6.53 lakh families have been registered. In 2024-25, 1.83 lakh families were allocated work. Up to December, 2024, 2,746 works were sanctioned, utilizing ₹113.61 crore and generating 86.48 lakh human days of labor. Over 80 per cent of the laborers are women, reflecting the scheme's emphasis on women's empowerment.

### **Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase-III**

Works totaling ₹3,930.45 crore are being carried out across 12 cities, namely Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar and Tonk (sewerage and water supply) as well as Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, Kota (sewerage) and Banswara (drainage). Among these sewerage and water supply works in Pali and Jhunjhunu, sewerage works in Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Udaipur and Mount Abu, along with drainage works in Banswara have been completed. Sewerage and water supply works in Tonk and Sriganganagar, along with sewerage work in Jhalawar are expected to be finished soon. Up to December 2024, an expenditure of ₹3,689.79 crore has been incurred. These Phase-III works will benefit a population of 1.8 million. Progress under RUIDP Phase-III given in Figure 3.6.

### **RUIDP Phase IV Trench-I**

Works totaling ₹3,076.63 crore are being implemented across 14 cities, including Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa, and Kuchaman (sewerage and water supply works), as well as Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana and Makrana (sewerage works), along with water supply works in Laxmangarh. Additionally, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works amounting to ₹45.65 crore are underway in 13 cities namely Bandikui, Neem ka Thana, Shahpura (Jaipur), Jobner, Bari, Deeg, Bhawani Mandi, Shahpura (Bhilwara), Tijara, Bhinder-Kanod, Ganagapur (Bhilwara), Dausa, and Suratgarh-Pilibanga. Completed works include water supply in Laxmangarh, sewerage in Fatehpur and Pratapgarh and FSSM in Neem ka Thana and Bandikui. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹2067.81 crore has been incurred on the project. Progress under RUIDP Phase-IV Trench-I given in Figure 3.7.

### **RUIDP Phase IV Trench-II**

Under RUIDP Phase IV Tranche-II, funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan, approximately ₹2,450 crore will be invested in infrastructure works across 16 cities, covering areas such as sewerage, water supply, urban beautification and faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM). Out of these works with cost of ₹1,989 crore

Figure 3.6 Progress under RUIDP Phase-III



- Amount utilised till December 2024 (in ₹ crore)
- Amount to be utilised (in ₹ crore)

Figure 3.7 Progress under RUIDP Phase-IV Trench-I



- Amount utilised till December 2024 (in ₹ crore)
- Amount to be utilised (in ₹ crore)

Figure 3.8 Progress under RUIDP Phase-IV Trench-II



- Amount utilised till December 2024 (in ₹ crore)
- Amount to be utilised (in ₹ crore)

have been awarded and are currently in progress. These include sewerage and water supply works in Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Balotra and Sagwada sewerage works in Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Barmer; water supply works in Nimbaheda and Nathdwara drainage works in Jodhpur, Navalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi, and Bhawanimandi and city beautification projects in Bharatpur, Sagwada, and Jaisalmer. Progress under RUIDP Phase-IV Trench-II given in Figure 3.8.

Bids of City Beautification work amounting of ₹65.47 Crore in cities namely Bundi, Navalgarh, Pushkar and Mount Abu are under process and in Nathdwara city amounting of ₹15.89 crore is under invitation. An expenditure of ₹660.36 crore has been incurred on the project up to December, 2024. Population of 4.99 million will be benefited under Phase-IV works.

The Government of Rajasthan has made strides in urban development during the year 2024-25 year with a strong focus on improving infrastructure, enhancing urban amenities and fostering sustainable growth across its cities and towns. Key initiatives under various urban development programs including the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) and collaborations with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), have proven to be instrumental in addressing the growing demands of urbanization. The State Government has focused on the development of essential urban infrastructure such as sewerage, water supply, drainage, and solid waste management with a particular emphasis on cities facing high population pressure and rapid urban growth. The implementation of projects like sewerage and water supply systems in cities such as Pali, Jhunjhunu and Bhilwara, alongside drainage and city beautification works in regions like Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Bundi highlights the government's commitment to not only improving the quality of urban life, but also to create more livable, sustainable urban spaces.

The urban development initiatives undertaken by the Government of Rajasthan in 2024-25 reflect a strong vision for the future, aiming to transform the State's urban landscape into modern, sustainable and resilient cities. These efforts are aligned with the objective of ensuring regional development and contributing to Rajasthan's projected economic growth of \$350 billion by 2030.

## Comprehensive Rural Development and Social Inclusion

Rural development is important to enhance the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Nearly all development activities undertaken as part of the State's planned development framework contribute to improving the lives of the rural population. To ensure focused implementation of rural-specific initiatives, the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department functions as a dedicated entity in the State, delivering a range of programs through Panchayati Raj institutions at various levels.

The department has implemented several impactful schemes aimed at the development of rural areas. Prominent among these are livelihood projects and centrally sponsored schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) spearheaded by the Ministry of Rural Development. Additionally the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD) funded by the Ministry of Statistics also contributes to rural development.

State-sponsored initiatives further add to these efforts, including the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme, Mewat Area Development Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJFY), Dang Area Development Scheme and Magra Area Development Scheme. These programs are strategically designed to reduce poverty, improve infrastructure, create opportunities for wage and self-employment and address regional disparities in development and rural housing.

Through these efforts, the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department aims to enable sustainable growth, empower rural communities and enhance the overall standard of living in the State's rural regions. The following schemes and programs are being implemented to achieve these objectives:

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

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958 and through it the work of implementing all the rural livelihood programmes is being done with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional concept.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world. All rural poor are identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey. Following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

**National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** is being implemented across the State. The provision for the year 2024-25 is ₹505.08 crore out of which an expenditure of ₹298.66 crore have been incurred up to December, 2024.

**National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)** is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the State. Under this project, an expenditure of ₹9.08 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹10.92 crore. This project was completed in June, 2024.

**Financial Resources:** In the above schemes, the contribution of the Government of India is 60 per cent and the contribution of the State Government is 40 per cent. The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented are Institution Building, Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood Intervention and Convergence.

Up to December, 2024, 48.64 lakh poor families were organized into 4.09 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 31,425 Village Organization (VOs) and 1,050 Cluster Level Federations under the project. Financial assistance has been provided to 2,99,795 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 1,70,457 SHGs received livelihood support (Community Investment Fund) from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 3,22,200 SHGs have their savings accounts opened in banks and have been provided loans of ₹8,712.94 crore through banks.

#### **Key achievements up to December, 2024**

- Currently, the project is being implemented in all blocks of the State, A total of 4.09 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in 37,912 villages, benefiting 48.64 lakh rural families.
- Over 31,425 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1,050 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) have been linked and are playing a significant role in enhancing livelihoods through financial assistance and training.
- ₹1,763.93 crore have been allocated for livelihood enhancement and ₹8,712.94 crore as bank loans have been provided.
- Loan of ₹382.47 crore have been provided to 93,906 women of Rajeevika from the Rajasthan Women's Fund, these loans are being offered at an annual interest rate of 2.5 per cent with an 8 per cent interest subsidy by the State Government.
- 6,047 women are working as Digital Sakhi (DG Pay Sakhi) and 6,047 women as Business Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi), handling transactions of ₹519.55 crore in the year.
- 21.98 lakh poor families have been benefited in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors.
- 2 producer companies have been established for livelihood enhancement in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors.

- To promote 40,000 women dairy producers, Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited was established with technical support from the National Dairy Development Corporation at a cost of ₹41.89 crore in the Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts. So far, 30,033 families have benefited. Milk worth ₹250 crore has been purchased from Self-Help Group (SHGs) families, contributing to their livelihood enhancement.
- In Kota and Baran districts, the Hadauti Women Farmer Producer Company Limited was formed with an investment of ₹17.39 crore to develop value chains based on soybean, mustard and coriander benefiting 18,346 farmers. This initiative has benefited 13,500 families with a total turnover of ₹31.54 crore.
- To promote agriculture and animal husbandry activities, 2,300 producer groups were formed, involving 1.50 lakh families in agricultural and animal husbandry activities.
- 65 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) were formed, benefiting 41,982 families through their activities.
- In 8 districts (Baran, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Kota and Udaipur), 461 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras were established, benefiting 1,39,329 women members.
- Under Entrepreneurship Promotion, more than 46,000 women enterprises have been established (including tailoring, beauty parlors, spice industry, handicrafts, grocery, and ladies stores, etc.), contributing to the enhancement of women's livelihoods.
- 272 canteens have been started in various district and block headquarters which are being operated by women.
- To increase the sales of Self Help Groups (SHGs), 18 retail stores have been opened in Jaipur, Tonk, Bikaner, Churu, Sri Ganganagar, Udaipur, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Alwar, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand and Kota.
- To promote non-farm activities 238 producer groups have been formed, involving over 7,000 families in non-farm activities.
- Under the Udaan Scheme, production units have been established in all districts. In the first phase, 29 lakh sanitary pads were distributed.
- 984 Annapurna Rasoi are being operated by SHG women in rural areas.
- In the direction of women's empowerment, the Suraksha Sakhi Yojana has been initiated by Rajasthan Police, which serves as a strong medium for dialogue between the police and the general public. 3.42 lakh women from Rajeevika SHGs have been registered as Suraksha Sakhis.
- Rajeevika's activities are primarily implemented by women. Approximately 59,000 Self-Help Group (SHGs) members are working as Bank Sakhi, Business Correspondent (BC), Community Resource Person (CRP), Data Entry Sakhi, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry Sakhi, etc.
- Under the Lakhpatti Didi Scheme, as per the guidelines of the Government of India, 528 master trainers have been trained so far. These Lakhpatti Master Trainers have trained 15,683 Lakhpatti CRPs. Currently 14.04 lakh potential women have been trained under the Lakhpatti Didi program.
- To ensure regular and timely honorarium payments for various Sakhi cadres, the Raj Sakhi Mobile App has been launched.
- The packaging and branding of products produced by Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been refined to increase sales at various levels. The Mission Panch Ratna initiative has been launched for marketing these products.
- The aim of Mission Panch Ratna is to increase the number of Lakhpatti Didi's by providing better market access for products made by SHG women in Rajasthan and by offering opportunities in various service sectors for SHG members. The Panch Ratna's are physical store sales, government procurement, online sales, export promotion and opportunities in the service sector. The achievements under various activities under Rajeevika for the year 2024-25 are given in Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10 : Achievement under Different activities under Rajeevika (Up to December, 2024)**

Sr. No.	Activities	Target (2024-25)	Progress (2024-25)	Cumulative Progress
1	SHG Formation	40000	21410	409104
2	No. of HHs Covered in SHGs	440000	253868	4864827
3	No. of VOs promoted	-	393	31425
4	No. of SHGs availed Revolving funds @ 15000/SHG	63215	34344	299795
5	No. of SHGs availed CIF@ 75000/ SHG	42885	11529	170457

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

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth. It 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.

During the year 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹9,293.31 crore has been incurred and 3,571.92 lakh man-days generated to provide employment to 63.85 lakh households. 5.09 lakh households have completed 100 days employment. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹7,676.98 crore has been incurred and 2,309.72 lakh man-days generated, providing employment to 53.28 lakh households. 1.27 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

**Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS),** Rajasthan has been started in the State. Under this, on completion of 100 days of employment under MGNREGS additional 25 days of employment is being provided and 100 days additional employment is being provided to "Sahariya" tribal families residing in Baran district and "Kathaudi" tribal families residing in Udaipur district and specially abled persons of the State.

#### **Mission Amrit Sarovar**

Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is "construction/ development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) in every district" and the target of the State is 2,475. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pondage area of minimum of 1-acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meter. During the year 2024-25 3,458 works (140 per cent of the target) have been started and 3,138 works (127 per cent of the target) have been completed in all the districts. Now Phase-2 of Amrit Sarovar to be started. Under this, identification of Amrit Sarovar is in progress.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)**

The Pradhan Mantri PVTG Vikas Mission has been launched to improve the socio-economic conditions of "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)". The mission aims to develop 75 PVTGs. For the grant given to the houseless Sahariya families residing in 08 Panchayat Samities of Baran district of the State, there is a provision of ₹2.35 lakh including ₹2.00 lakh for house construction ₹12,000 for toilet construction and the estimated remuneration payable per unskilled man day from MNREGA is ₹23,940.

Under the scheme, all houseless Sahariya families are eligible except those having pakka house or families with government employees in the family. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, under the PM JANMAN in the year 2023-24, a survey of the families of Sahariya tribe was conducted in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district and 26,671 eligible families were identified and uploaded on Awas Soft. Under the scheme, up to December, 2024 approvals for 18,260 houses were issued against the total allocated targets of 23,558 in which 17,512 were for the year 2023-24 and 6,046 were for 2024-25. Under the scheme, 1,254 houses have been completed with an expenditure of ₹129.39 crore up to December, 2024.

### **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin**

Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages (up to 90 days) through MGNREGS. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹64,379.07 lakh has been incurred and 1,55,253 new houses have been constructed.

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

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as in urban areas. An allocation of ₹5 crore for each year has been fixed for each assembly constituency. At least 20 per cent of the total annually allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST habitations. Up to 20 per cent of yearly allocation can be recommended by Hon'ble MLA for repairing and renovation works of public utilities.

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, hospitals/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions and court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. Up to December, 2024 ₹673.61 crore have been utilized against total available fund of ₹2,973.83 crore and 11,435 works have been completed.

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

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Member of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to ₹5.00 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire State may recommend works 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 "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. Up to December, 2024 ₹102.07 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹840.93 crore and total 1,922 works have been completed.

### **Mewat Area Development Scheme**

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara and Deeg districts. The scheme covers 807 villages in above districts. The area inhabited by Mevs is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan has sponsored a scheme known as Mewat Area Development Scheme, which is being implemented since 1986-87.

The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area and encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Under the scheme, the budget provision for the year 2024-25 is ₹50.00 crore, ₹5.24 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹66.08 crore and total 108 works have been completed up to December, 2024.

### **Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY)**

In February, 2020 Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY). The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas only. Under this scheme, 90 per cent funds for construction of Shamashan/Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 per cent for construction of other community assets (80 per cent in case of the total population of scheduled caste/tribe dominated area is more than 40 per cent) is provided by the State Government and the remaining amount is collected from the public.

A provision of ₹20 crore has been kept for the year 2024-25 under this scheme. ₹13.10 crore has been utilized against the total available fund ₹61.96 crore and total 103 works have been completed up to December, 2024

### **Dang Area Development Scheme**

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Scheme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The scheme covers 2,192 villages of 8 districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). For the year 2024-25 ₹50 crore has been allocated, total ₹13.30 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹56.43 crore and total 142 works have been completed under the scheme up to December, 2024,

### **Magra Area Development Scheme**

The central southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Scheme" was initiated in 2005-06. At present it is being implemented in 1,746 villages in above districts. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are being undertaken for development of the area.

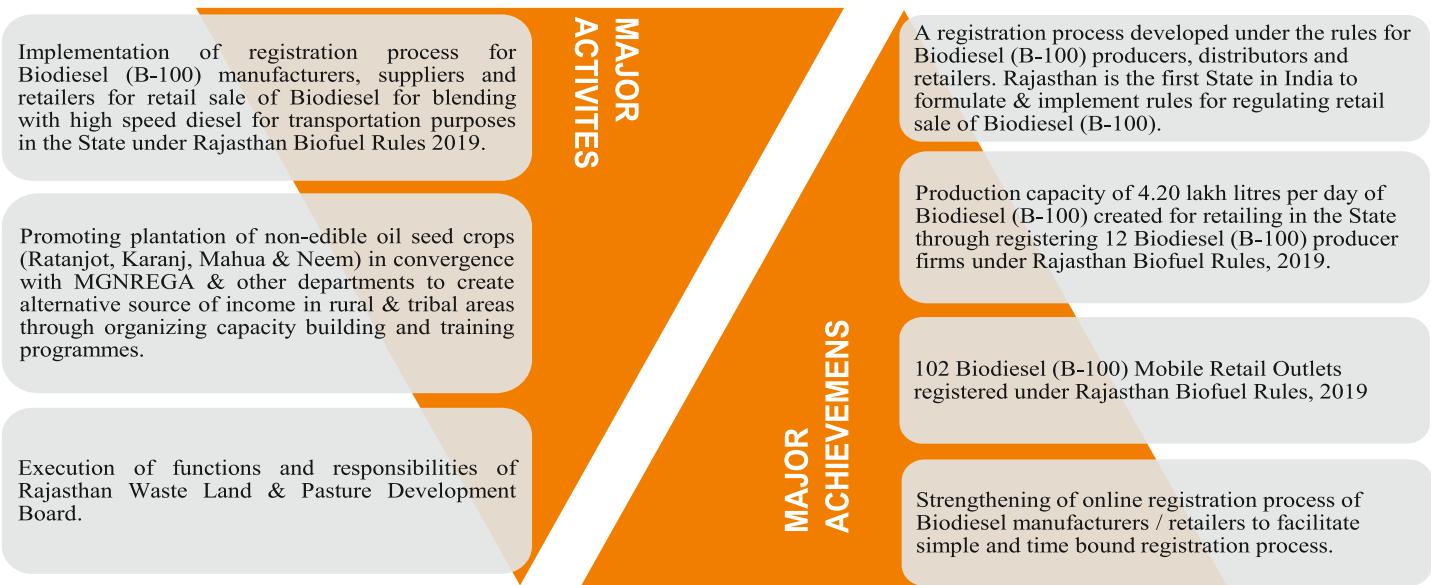
In the year 2024-25 the budget provision of the scheme is ₹50.00 crore. Total ₹12.17 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹59.93 crore and total 178 works have been completed in the year up to December, 2024.

The rural development initiatives undertaken by the government of Rajasthan have made significant strides toward improving the quality of life for the rural people. These efforts have been focused on addressing key areas such as infrastructure development, healthcare, education, livelihood generation, and rural governance. By implementing targeted programs such as the, the Rajasthan Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (RREGS), has made notable progress. The emphasis on infrastructure development has contributed to better connectivity and increased access to basic services, which in turn has enhanced local economies. Education initiatives, such as the expansion of schools and skill training centers in rural areas, have helped enhance literacy rates and empower individuals with the knowledge required to contribute to the State's economy. Healthcare improvements, especially in remote areas, have led to better access to essential services, contributing to improved public health and life expectancy.

As Rajasthan works towards achieving its ambitious economic goals, sustained rural development efforts will play an important role in creating a more equitable and prosperous future for the State.

### **Bio-Fuel Authority**

Biofuel Authority was constituted in year 2007 subsequent to announcement of State Biofuel Policy, keeping in view the vast potential for production of bio-fuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oil seed crops in the barren land of the State.



### Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been renamed as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board in the year 2016 with the objective to develop wasteland and pastures of the State. The Wasteland and Pasture Development Board reconstituted on 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2022. following key activities have been implemented under the wasteland & pasture development board.

- Waste Land & Pasture Land Development Committees at District, Block and Gram Panchayat level have been formed.
- Formulation of programme and activities for capacity building on the roles and responsibilities of the members of the committees and other stakeholders.

### Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger a process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving 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. These Gram Panchayats are selected by Hon'ble MPs. Phase wise progress of SAGY are shown in table 3.11.

**Table 3.11 Phase wise Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) up to December, 2024**

(In Number)

Phase	No. of GPs Selected	Baseline survey and VDP complete works	Total works in VDP	Works completed	Works in Progress
I	34	34	1424	1403	8
II	31	31	1999	1944	9
III	17	17	601	592	7
IV	30	30	1201	622	80
V	22	22	804	482	78
VI	16	16	796	288	51
VII	23	23	1074	599	103
VIII	17	17	465	223	40

## **Strengthening Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance**

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 First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of State policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to village panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-governance. 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.



### **Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/ Institutions are:-**

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment.
- Effective implementation of rules: Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA)
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of elected representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabha for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various State schemes (FFC, SFC-VI) including State and Central flagship programmes-Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) of the government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.

- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State and central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural areas and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level. Presently 33 Zila Parishads, 365 Panchayat Samities and 11,194 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State.

### **Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions Fifteenth Finance Commission (15<sup>th</sup> FC)**

- The period of Fifteenth Finance Commission is for five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. According to the recommendations of State Finance Commission-VI, the amount will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 among the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively on the basis of population of year 2011 and proposed district wise weightage.
- In the final report of the 15<sup>th</sup> FC, Government of India, 40 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of basic untied grant and the remaining 60 per cent as basic tied grant. Untied grant can be used to fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) except salary or other establishment expenses, Such as street light & lighting system, other public buildings/ assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair & maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds, cremation sites
- According to recommendations of Panchayati Raj Ministry, Finance Ministry, Department of Expenditure, Government of India the grant will be released in two instalments of 50 per cent each. Out of which 50 per cent of the tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and remaining 50 per cent can be utilized for basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling.
- The Budget provision for this year 2024-25 is ₹4,100 crore. In the year 2024-25 total ₹2,203.29 Crore has been transferred to PRIs. an expenditure of ₹2,204.24 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the total available fund ₹4,583.57 crore and 42,028 works have been completed.

### **Sixth State Finance Commission**

- According to the Action Taken Report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under the interim report (for 2020-22) submitted by the Sixth State Finance Commission, Rajasthan out of the total grant amount payable to Panchayati Raj Institutions, 55 per cent amount will be provided for basic and development works, 40 per cent amount for implementation of schemes / activities of national / State priority and 5 per cent amount will be provided as incentive grant by Panchayati Raj Institutions on increase in their own income.
- According to the Action Taken Report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under the interim Report (2020-22) submitted by the Sixth State Finance Commission, it has been recommended that 6.75 per cent share of the State's own net tax revenue be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 75.1 per cent and 24.9 per cent on the basis of the 2011 Census Report and the amount be distributed on the basis of district-wise weightage i.e. 5 per cent to the Zila Parishads of the State, 20 per cent to the Panchayat Samitis and 75 per cent to the Gram Panchayats in the financial year 2024-25.
- The Budget provision for this year 2024-25 is ₹4,000 crore. In the year 2024-25 total ₹621.07 crore has been transferred to PRIs. During the year 2024-25 an expenditure of ₹1,886.13 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the total available fund ₹2,742.81 crore and 37,394 works have been completed.

## **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**

Rajasthan has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) up to March, 2018. The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for five years. The key objective of SBM-G Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

### **Actual Performance and Achievements in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

- **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL):** The Incentive amount of ₹12,000 is being provided for the construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM-G to all eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Families. In the financial year 2024-25, total 1,03,566 toilets have been constructed up to December, 2024.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) :** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat with special provision of specially abled person with a cost of ₹3.00 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. During the financial year 2024-25, total 1,238 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed up to December, 2024.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management:** With adequate management of locally generated Solid and Liquid Waste, health and hygiene can be improved and all around development of the community can be achieved. Villages are being developed as ODF Plus Model villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this year 2024-25, total 32,793 villages are developed as ODF Plus Model villages up to December, 2024.
- **GOBAR-dhan Project:** It is an important components under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The objective of this project is to develop sources of income by cleaning the villages from animals dung and organic waste and producing energy and manure. One model Gobar-dhan project is being established in each district. In this year 2024-25 total 11 Gobar-dhan project have been established up to December, 2024.
- In the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹74.65 crore has been incurred on Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Gobar-dhan project up to December, 2024.

## **Panchayat Award**

- **National Panchayat Award:** Under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) launched by Government of India to evaluate and encourage the implementation of devolved activities as per 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, "National Panchayat Awards" are awarded every year on National Panchayat Day on 24<sup>th</sup> April by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India to recognize their performance under various priority areas/themes with financial incentives to the award-winning Panchayats.
- **National Panchayat Awards Themes/Categories:** National Panchayat Awards will be given to Panchayati Raj Institutions in various categories such as Deendayal Upadhyaya Panchayat Sustainable Development Award and in special category Gram Urja Swaraj Special Panchayat Award and Carbon Neutral Special Panchayat Award for implementation, monitoring and accountability based on 9 themes localization of Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Department has received recommendations of 45 Gram Panchayats from the district level for Deendayal Upadhyaya Panchayat Sustainable Development Award under National Panchayat Award Year-2024, in continuation of which the names of 8 Gram Panchayats have been selected by the State Level Panchayat Evaluation Committee and forwarded to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj Government of India for the National Panchayat Award.

### Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

As per the instructions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, Gram Panchayat Development Plan is being prepared since the year 2015. Gram Panchayat Development Plan is the process of planning the resources received by the Gram Panchayats from various sources in which, on the basis of public participation, the proposals received as per the need and priority of the Gram Panchayat are approved by special Gram Sabhas and a coordinated action plan is uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.

- People's Plan Campaign (PPC) is an effective strategy to ensure the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan in campaign mode. Jan Yojana Abhiyan is being run from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025. During the campaign, development plans (GPDP, BPD and DPDP) in the year 2025-26 will be prepared.
- As per the recommendation of the Central Finance Commission, including the resolutions taken by the Gram Panchayats on 9 subjects of localization of Sustainable Development Goals during the campaign, 11,194 Gram Panchayat Development Plan, 346 Block Panchayat Development Plan and 27 District Panchayat Development Plan have been uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal in the year 2024-25.

### Svamitva Yojana

- The Svamitva Yojana was launched on Panchayat Day on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2020. The programme is being jointly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department, the Survey of India Department and the Revenue Department.
- Under the scheme, the Survey of India Department will prepare a digital map of the population areas of all the villages of the State through drones and present it to the concerned Gram Panchayat.
- On the basis of the map, the concerned Gram Panchayat will issue Patta to the concerned person under the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1996.
- In the State, drone survey work has been completed in 35,955 villages out of total 36,352 surveyable villages.
- On the basis of Map-2 received from the Survey of India after the drone survey in 10,765 villages. 6,85,935 pattas are distributed to the land owners with Svamitva Card.

### Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana has been started from 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2024 in rural towns of the State. Through the scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided as per local taste at affordable rates. Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) is being operated by women SHGs through Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) in all the identified rural towns of the State. Under Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, lunch and dinner are being provided through 891 kitchens, in which there is a provision to provide maximum of 100 lunches and maximum of 100 dinners per day in each kitchen in rural towns. ₹8 per thali is being taken from the beneficiary and ₹22 per thali is being paid by the State Government.

Each beneficiary is being served a thali of 600 grams of food (300 grams of chapati, 100 grams of pulses, 100 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of rice/millets khichdi and pickle). A total of more than 2.27 crore meals have been served up to December, 2024 through 891 operated kitchens in rural areas, which is 89.3 per cent of the total food capacity.

### Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is being implemented since the year 2018. At present, it is being implemented under the name of "Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan" (Revamped RGSA), whose duration has been fixed up to March, 2026. This campaign is a centrally sponsored scheme to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions and to provide capacity building and training to the elected public representatives and personnel. The financial provision under the scheme is in the form of 60 per cent Central Share and 40 per cent State Share.

Under the scheme, in the annual work plan for the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹162.95 crore has been approved on 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 by the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) constituted at the level of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. An expenditure of ₹10.30 crore has been incurred on the approved activities of the year 2024-25 from the balance amount of ₹23.70 crore of last year. The amount of the first installment under the scheme is expected to be received from the Government of India in the year 2024-25.

### **Village Master Plan (VMP)**

In view of importance of the planned development, master plan will be prepared for the residential area of the villages of the State. In the master plan, land required for future need of education, health, residential area extension, sports, parks, government buildings & roads will be assessed. After assessment, with the help of patwari, land will be identified.

- The village master plan will be prepared keeping in view the requirements of 2050 i.e. the next 30 years.
- After calculating the availability of land, land will be identified for facilities in the settlement concerned village accordingly.
- In 1<sup>st</sup> phase with the help of Science & Technology Department, Land Settlement Department and Department of Information Technology and Communication an application has been prepared for 110 villages having population more than 10,000.

### **Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman**

The buildings of Gram Panchayats (GP) have been proposed to be constructed at least 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.

Out of the 1,452 newly formed Gram Panchayats (GPs), 9 GP offices are operating in schools or other building campuses. For the construction of office buildings for 1,443 new GPs, land has been allotted for 1,436 buildings, and financial sanctions have been issued for 1,421 buildings. A total of 1,220 GP buildings have been completed, with 201 works currently in progress.

### **Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman**

In the year 2019, the State Government re-delimited the Panchayati Raj Institutions in which 57 new Panchayat Samitis were created in the State. Land has been allotted in 56 Panchayat Samitis for the construction of Bhawans of the newly created 57 panchayat samitis and administrative sanctions have also been issued for the same. The land allotment for remaining 1 PS is under process. Technical and financial sanction has been issued for 54 buildings. Work of 40 buildings has been started.

In the year 2022-23, 03 new Panchayat Samities Sikri (Bharatpur), Bagdi (Pali) and Bhanokhar (Alwar) have been formed. In the year 2023-24, 10 new Panchayat Samiti Narayanpur (Alwar), Ganoda, Chhoti Sarvan (Banswara), Hada (Bikaner), Siddhamukh (Churu), Mandawar (Dausa), Paldeval, Gamdi Ahada (Dungarpur) and Khemli, Devla (Udaipur) have been formed.

### **Ambedkar Bhawan**

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except in Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Palika headquarters. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹50 lakh.

For construction of 123 buildings for Ambedkar Bhawans, amount of ₹25 lakh per building has been transferred from the State fund to the personal deposit account of Zila Parishads. The remaining amount has been arranged

through convergence of other schemes. Out of 123 Ambedkar buildings 113 works have been completed, 07 works are under progress and 03 works are not in running condition due to court adjournment/dispute.

### "Har Ghar Tiranga" program

In the year 2024, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India organized the Har Ghar Tiranga Program from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 under the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence. Approximately 63.53 lakh Tiranga flags were hoisted at private residences, government/non-government offices etc.

### Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic plot/lease allotment campaign:

On 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024, the State Government allotted 17,156 plots/pattas to houseless families from the Vimukt, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic categories. These communities often face challenges in accessing government housing schemes due to the lack of land. This initiative ensures improved living conditions and addresses long-standing housing issues for marginalized groups. By prioritizing equitable access to resources, the campaign demonstrates the government's dedication to uplifting vulnerable communities and promoting social inclusion across the State.

### Fit India Freedom Run 5.0 Campaign (Cleanliness and Health)

In Compliance of the instructions of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, Unity Run programs were organized in Panchayati Raj Institutions in the state with name of "Fit India Freedom Run 5.0" campaign with the theme of cleanliness and health from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024.

- As per the progress recorded by Gram Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti /Districts in the State, in this programme, run have been organised at a total of 9,556 places around 36.99 lakh people participated in run and a distance of more than 27,123 Km was covered.
- The progress of the said campaign has been recorded on the Indian Sports Portal ([www.fitindia.gov.in](http://www.fitindia.gov.in)), according to which a total of 10,443 programs have been registered across the country for the Fit India Freedom Run, out of which 6,202 programs have been in the State of Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan has ranked first in the country in the "Fit India Freedom Run 5.0" campaign.

### Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Non-Farm Development

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 follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, organizing fairs and training camps. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

The impact of these interventions of RUDA can be seen as an alternate avenue of sustainable income through self-employment with enhanced capabilities to the participating artisans in core sub sectors like Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals, in drought prone State like Rajasthan. This is a unique organization working in non-farm sector in India.

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

- Leather
- Wool and Textile
- Minor Mineral

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for conducting RUDA activities. In the head a target has been set to benefit 1,500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹200 Lakh against which expenditure of ₹130.31 Lakh has been incurred & 749 artisans have been benefited up to December, 2024.

RUDA also organize Fairs and Exhibitions to provide assistance to artisans for marketing their products. In the year 2024-25 up to December 2024, 232 artisans have been benefited through one day workshops in Leather and Wool & Textile sector. 105 Artisans have been benefited through Teej Utsav, Bikaner House at New Delhi, 12 artisans through Deep Utsav at New Delhi and 340 Artisans through Rashtriya Craft Bazar during Lokrang 2024 at Jaipur.

### **State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**

As of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) had an opening balance of ₹3,493.98 crore. During the year 2024-25, ₹914.40 crore was added to the fund, with 75 per cent contributed by the Government of India and 25 per cent by the State Government. As result, an amount of 4,408.38 crore is available in SDRF. An amount of ₹1595.83 crore has been allocated for various disaster management activities up to December, 2024. These funds aim to ensure timely and efficient responses to any disaster-related challenges the State may face. Allotment of funds under different items given in table 3.12.

**Table 3.12 : Allotment of funds under different activity during 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

S. No.	Activity	Amount (₹crore)
1	Relief Activities (Drinking Water)	1.20
2	Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	1247.90
3	Other Items	346.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1595.83</b>

Rajasthan has taken significant steps to protect its citizens from natural disasters. To prevent lightning incidents, 2,130 sensitive locations were identified, with ₹63.90 crore allocated for portable lighting devices and lightning arrestors. The state established a 24-hour Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) at the Jaipur operations center, ensuring quick disaster response. In the 2024 monsoon session, ₹373.52 crore was approved for the repair of public properties in flood-affected areas. ₹1,595.83 crore was allocated for agricultural subsidies to support farmers and others impacted by natural disasters, with aid provided through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), ensuring fast and direct relief.

The assessment of quality of life across urban, rural, and regional contexts specifies the important role of equitable development in enabling inclusive progress. Urban areas, with their growing infrastructure and access to services, continue to attract investments, but challenges such as overcrowding, pollution, and housing shortages remain critical. Meanwhile, rural regions, despite strides in connectivity and basic amenities, require sustained efforts to address challenges in education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Regional development strategies must balance the competing demands of urban expansion and rural upliftment, ensuring that no community or section is left behind.

A focused approach combining policy innovation, participatory governance, and resource optimization will be essential to enhance the quality of life for all citizens, bridging the urban-rural divide and enabling a more inclusive and sustainable future.



# 04

## Towards a Resilient and Prosperous Farming

Agriculture and allied sectors remain key constituents of the State economy. This sector is contributing 26.92 per cent to the State's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2024-25 at current prices which is notably higher than the All-India contribution of 17.77 per cent as per the advance estimates. There has been a continuous increase in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sector at constant as well as current prices. It increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹2.18 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, showing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.76 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices.

Rajasthan with 10 agro-climatic zones have the potential to produce a variety of food grains, cash crops and horticulture crops. Farmers in the State practice mixed farming which not only increases the resilience of farmers to various economic and climate shocks but also helps increase and diversify their income sources.

The State has introduced various interventions to give a push to the Agriculture and Allied Sectors. Initiatives like management of water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects, incentive for promotion of pressure irrigation, advance stocking of fertilizers, distribution of quality seeds, enhancing storage facilities and providing marketing infrastructure have been undertaken to increase the productivity and efficient use of meagre water resources of State.

Agriculture Sector of Rajasthan faces various challenges, including scattered and small farms, water scarcity and its inefficient use and climate change impacts. The vision for resilient and prosperous farming focuses on overcoming these hurdles through innovation, sustainable practices, value addition and better integration into global markets. With a focus on technology and value addition, Rajasthan aims to build a resilient and prosperous agricultural sector, driving economic growth and sustainability.

The vision of transforming agriculture focuses on leveraging advanced technologies to enhance productivity and efficiency. It emphasizes sustainable, water-efficient, and climate-resilient farming practices to address challenges such as erratic monsoons and water scarcity. Strengthening farmer cooperatives is key, providing them with better access to resources, financial support, and collective marketing opportunities.

The vision also promotes crop diversification and improved post-harvest management to boost farmer's income and resilience. Rural infrastructure, including storage, transportation, and market access, will be upgraded to support agriculture and livestock further. Finally, the plan includes developing collective water management systems for efficient rainwater harvesting and sustainable farming practices, ensuring long-term agricultural sustainability.

The goal is to make Rajasthan a leading agricultural powerhouse by boosting productivity, enriching soils and increasing farmers' incomes while driving economic growth across farm and non-farm sectors. Key objectives include doubling the productivity and incomes of small-scale producers, especially women and Indigenous farmers, through equal access to resources, knowledge and markets.

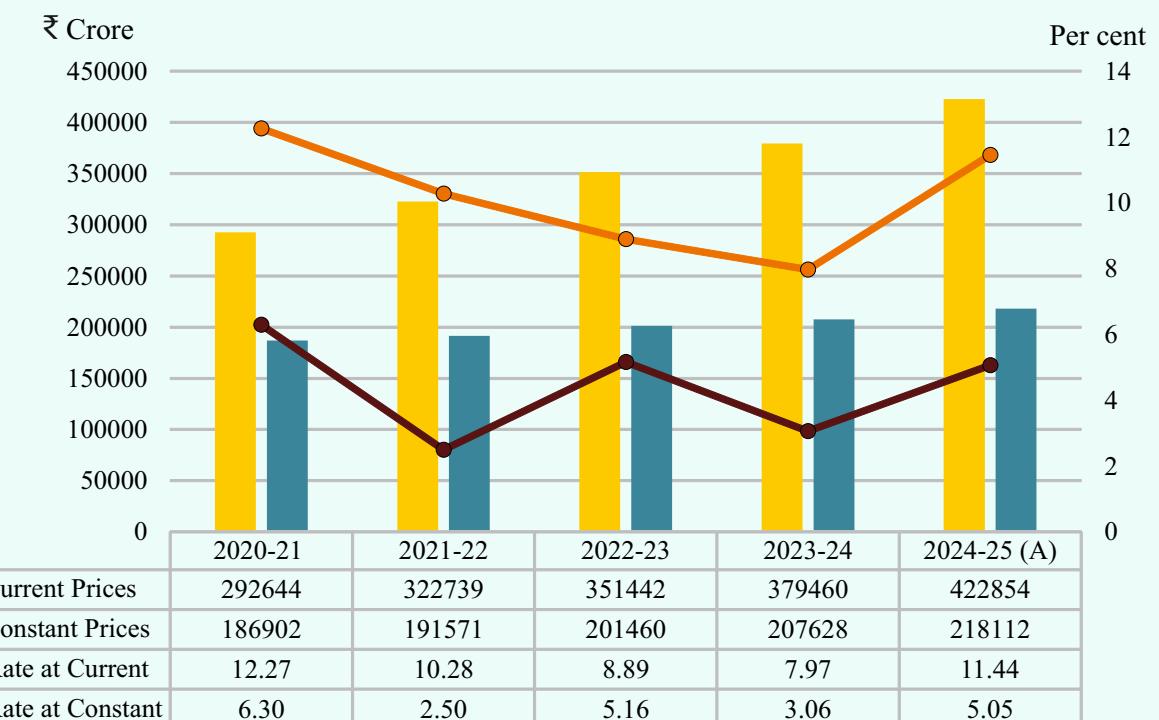
### Contribution and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector

The Gross Value Added (GVA) increased from ₹1.87 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 to ₹2.18 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 3.94 per cent CAGR at constant (2011-12) prices while at current prices, the

GVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹2.93 lakh crore in the year 2020-21 to ₹4.23 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing an increase of 9.64 per cent CAGR. The GVA and growth rate of Agriculture and allied sectors at the current and constant (2011-12) prices is shown in figure 4.1

**Figure 4.1**

**Gross Value Added (GVA) and Growth Rate at Current and Constant  
(2011-12) Prices of Agriculture & Allied Sectors**

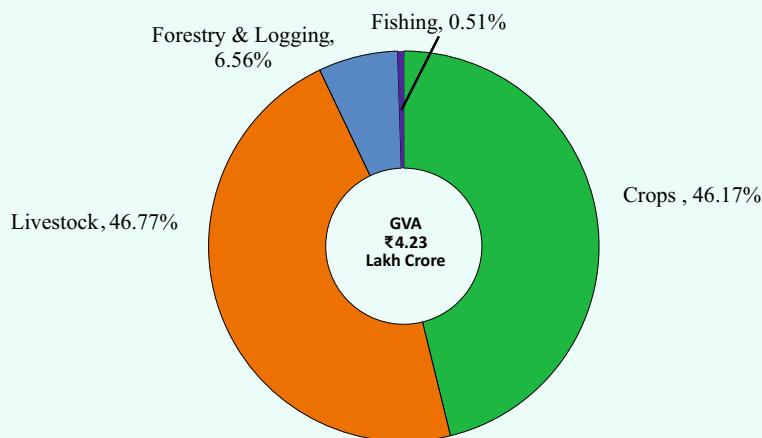


Note: For the Year 2022-23 Revised Estimates 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2023-24 Revised Estimates 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024-25 Advance Estimates

In the year 2024-25, Agriculture and allied sectors contributed to 26.92 per cent of Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in the year 2011-12. Sub-sectors of Agriculture and allied sectors are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. These shares of different sub-sectors within Agriculture and allied sectors can be shown in figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.2**

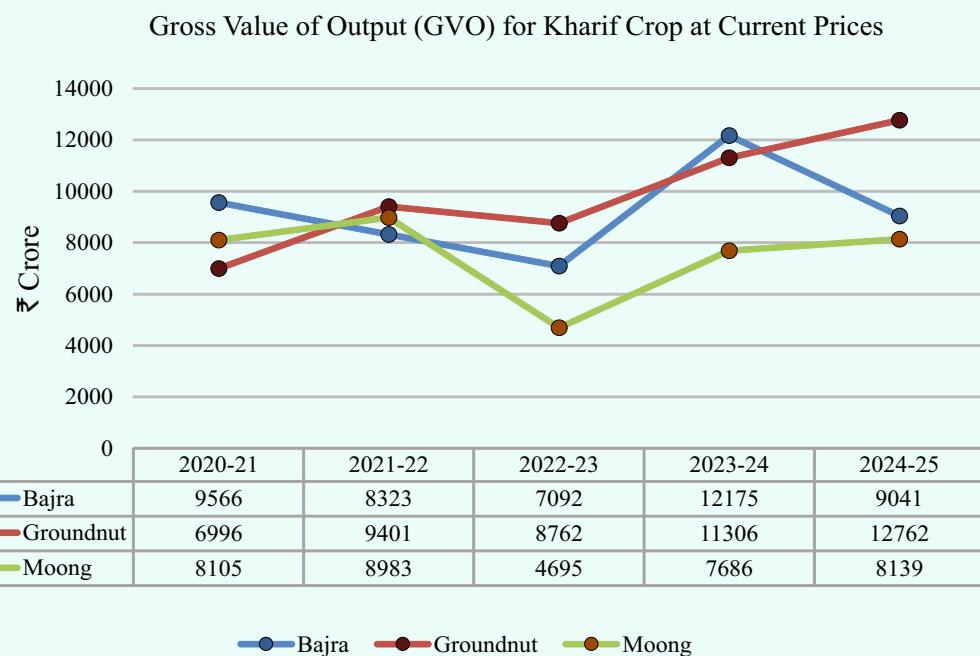
**Sectoral Contribution of Agriculture Sector at Current Prices for 2024-25 (AE)**



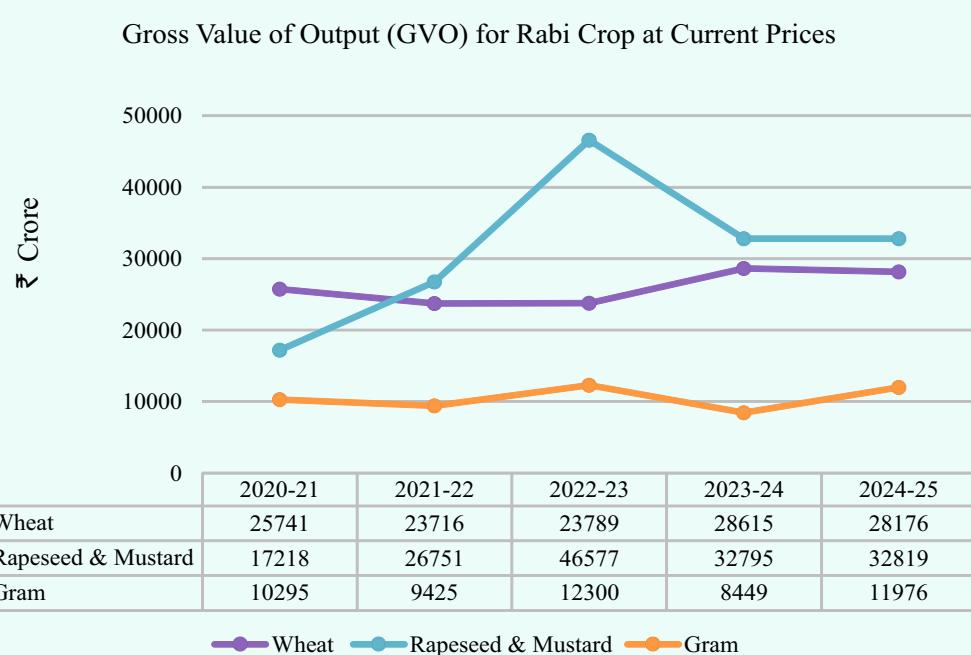
In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sectors achieved a growth rate of 5.05 per cent in the year 2024-25 over the year 2023-24 at constant (2011-12) prices. The crop, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sectors are estimated to grow at 4.73 per cent, 5.43 per cent, 3.76 per cent and 25.89 per cent per annum respectively.

The GVA of the crop sector in the year 2024-25 at current prices stood at ₹1.95 lakh crore. Bajra, groundnut and moong were the major contributor to kharif crops and wheat, rapeseed & mustard and gram were the major contributor to the income from the rabi crop sector in the State. Figure 4.3 and 4.4 are showing the Gross Value of Output for these crops for the past 5 years.

**Figure: 4.3**



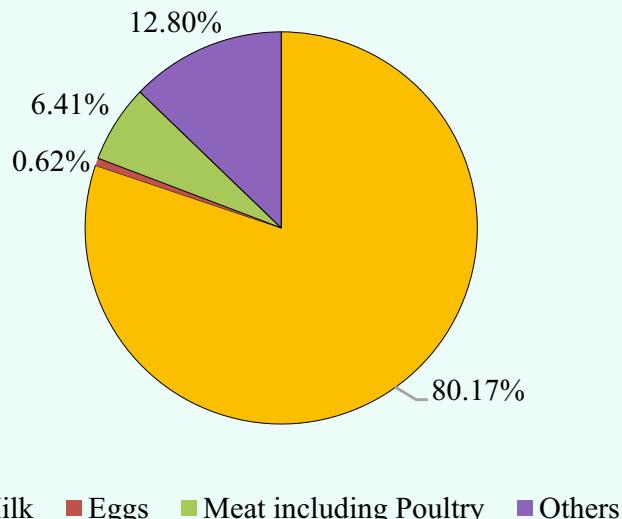
**Figure: 4.4**



The GVA of the livestock sector in the year 2024-25 at current prices stood at ₹1.98 lakh crore, which is even higher than the crop sector. Milk is the major contributor to the income from the livestock sector. There is further scope to improve the poultry/eggs sector contribution. Figure 4.5 shows the percentage share of livestock products in Gross Value Output at current prices in the year 2024-25.

**Figure: 4.5**

Percentage Share of Livestock Products in Gross Value Output (GVO) at Current Prices in the year 2024-25



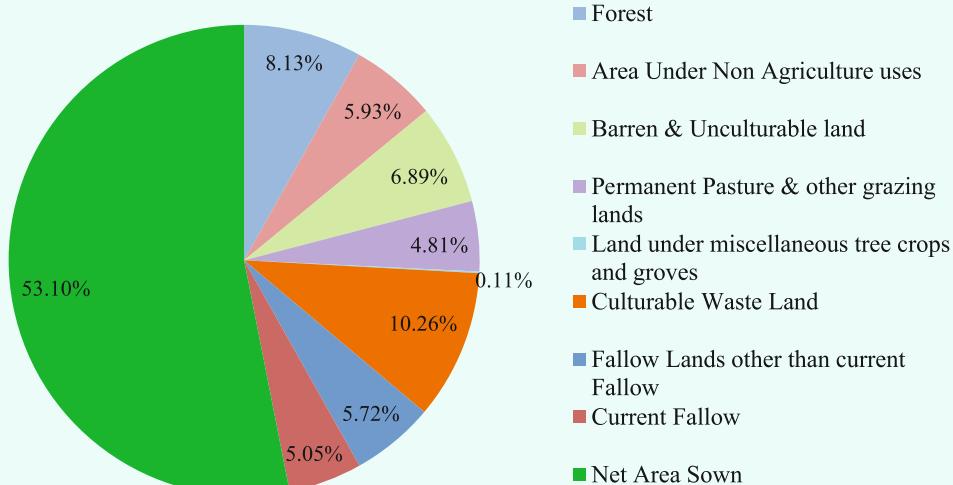
### Efficient Land Utilization and Cropping Pattern for Prosperous Farming

Efficient land utilization is critical for prosperous farming in Rajasthan due to its arid climate, limited arable land, and water scarcity. Key strategies include adopting water-efficient practices like drip irrigation, promoting drought-resistant crops (e.g., millets, pulses), and integrating agroforestry with livestock farming. Sustainable methods like crop rotation, zero tillage, and rainwater harvesting can combat soil degradation and enhance productivity.

The total reporting area of the State is 342.74 lakh hectare during the year 2023-24. Out of this, 53.10 per cent is a net sown area as shown in Figure 4.6.

**Figure: 4.6**

Land Use Statistics 2023-24 (Provisional)



## Operational Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State is 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 4.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation probably attributable to the splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has decreased to 208.73 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 211.36 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a decline of 1.24 per cent in total land holding area.

The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively, in comparison to the year 2010-11. On the other hand, the total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent respectively. As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, average size of operational land holdings in the State was 2.73 hectare whereas it was 3.07 hectare in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 per cent.

## Female Operational Land Holdings

As per the 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, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 4.1). The ratio of classified female land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories to total female land holdings is 49.55 per cent, 20.77 per cent, 14.97 per cent, 11.74 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. It is evident from Table 4.1 that there is an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11.

Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 4.1).

## Agro- Climatic Zones in the State

Rajasthan, due to its diverse geographical and climatic conditions, has been divided into 10 agro-climatic zones. These zones are defined on the basis of climate, soil types, topography, and cropping patterns. The North-Western region of Rajasthan, covering 61 per cent of the State, is desert or semi-desert and reliant on rainfall. The South-Eastern region, comprising 39 per cent of the state, is fertile. Details of major crops grown in different agro-climatic zones are shown in table 4.2.

## Production and Productivity of Major Crops

Rajasthan, being the largest State in India, has a diverse agricultural landscape. The major crops grown in Rajasthan can be categorized as Kharif crops (eg- Bazra, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton) Rabi crops (eg- Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Gram) and cash crops and spices (eg- guar, Cumin seed, Coriander, Fenugreek).

Agriculture production in the State largely depends on the timely arrival of monsoon. During the Kharif season, production and productivity depend not only on the quantum of rainfall but also on the proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate period and its intensity. The detailed position of the area and production under Kharif and Rabi crops for the last three years is shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.1 Agriculture Census 2015-16**

Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)									
S. N.	Size class (in hectare)	Sex	No. of operational land holdings (000)			Area operated (000' hectare)			
			2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)	Male	2268	2683	18.30	1120	1304	16.43	
		Female	239	384	60.67	116	177	52.59	
		Institutional	4	4	0.00	2	2	0.00	
Total			2511	3071	22.30	1238	1483	19.79	
2	Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)	Male	1389	1514	9.00	1988	2158	8.55	
		Female	120	161	34.17	171	227	32.75	
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	3	4	33.33	
Total			1511	1677	10.99	2162	2389	10.50	
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)	Male	1240	1297	4.60	3509	3655	4.16	
		Female	92	116	26.09	258	325	25.97	
		Institutional	3	3	0.00	7	8	14.29	
Total			1335	1416	6.07	3774	3988	5.67	
4	Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)	Male	1051	1038	-1.24	6459	6334	-1.94	
		Female	74	91	22.97	445	549	23.37	
		Institutional	2	3	50.00	14	16	14.29	
Total			1127	1132	0.44	6918	6899	-0.27	
5	Large (10.0 - Above 10.0 hectare)	Male	381	334	-12.34	6621	5657	-14.56	
		Female	21	23	9.52	340	377	10.88	
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	83	80	-3.61	
Total			404	359	-11.14	7044	6114	-13.20	
All Classes		Male	6329	6866	8.48	19697	19108	-2.99	
		Female	546	775	41.94	1330	1655	24.44	
		Institutional	13	14	7.69	109	110	0.92	
Total			6888	7655	11.14	21136	20873	-1.24	

**Table 4.2 Agro–Climatic Zones of Rajasthan**

S. N.	Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1	Arid Western Plain (I-A)	Jodhpur, Phalodi, Barmer and Balotara	Bajra, Moth & Sesamum	Wheat, Mustard & Cumin seed
2	Irrigated North Western Plain (I-B)	Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh	Cotton & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
3	Hyper arid partially irrigated Western Plain (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Part of Churu (Ratangarh, Sardarsahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil)	Bajra, Moth & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
4	Transitional plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Sikar, Churu (Exclusive of Ratangarh, Sardarsahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil), Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Deedwana- Kuchaman	Bajra, Guar & Pulses	Mustard & Gram
5	Transitional Plain of Luni basin (II-B)	Jalore, Sirohi (Exclusive of Pindwara, Aburoad Tehsil) and Part of Beawar (Jaitaran & Raipur Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Sesamum	Wheat & Mustard
6	Semi-arid Eastern Plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Khairthal, Tijara, Kotputli-Behrore and Beawar (Exclusive of Jaitaran, Raipur Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Jowar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
7	Flood-prone Eastern Plain (III-B)	Alwar, Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Guar & Groundnut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
8	Sub-humid Southern Plains (IV-A)	Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Exclusive of Badi Sadri Tehsil), Rajasamand, Bhilwara and Part of Sirohi (Pindwara & Abu road Tehsil)	Maize, Pluses and jowar	Wheat & Gram
9	Humid Southern Plains (IV-B)	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Parts of Salumber (Badi Sadri Tehsil) and Chittorgarh	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram	Wheat & Gram
10	Humid South Eastern Plain V)	Kota, Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Mustard

**Table 4.3 Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi Crops in the State**

Crops	Area (Lakh Hectare)			Production (Lakh Tonnes)		
	2022-23	2023-24 (Final)	2024-25 (Advance)	2022-23	2023-24 (Final)	2024-25 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	97.46	93.39	98.89	216.37	208.52	219.83
Kharif	64.04	59.47	63.19	91.88	77.95	81.98
Rabi	33.42	33.92	35.70	124.49	130.57	137.85
(B) Pulses	55.47	54.63	58.00	36.43	33.34	47.84
Kharif	35.71	36.47	37.09	17.72	13.45	21.73
Rabi	19.76	18.16	20.91	18.71	19.89	26.11
(A+B) Food Grains	152.93	148.02	156.89	252.80	241.86	267.67
Kharif	99.75	95.94	100.28	109.60	91.40	103.71
Rabi	53.18	52.08	56.61	143.20	150.46	163.96
(C) Oil Seeds	71.38	66.46	60.02	103.41	101.22	96.17
Kharif	24.31	24.52	25.14	35.66	37.24	39.51
Rabi	47.07	41.94	34.88	67.75	63.98	56.66
(D) Sugarcane	0.04	0.04	0.06	3.15	3.63	4.40
(E) Cotton (Lint)*	8.15	10.04	6.27	27.76	26.21	18.45

\* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg.)

As per advance estimates for the year 2024-25, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 267.67 lakh tonnes with an increase of 10.67 per cent as compared to previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2024-25 is expected to be 103.71 lakh tonnes as against 91.40 lakh tonnes of the previous year, with an increase of 13.47 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2024-25 is expected to be 163.96 lakh tonnes as against 150.46 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 8.97 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals for the year 2024-25 is expected to be 81.98 lakh tonnes compared to 77.95 lakh tonnes for the previous year representing a growth of 5.17 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2024-25 is expected to be 137.85 lakh tonnes against 130.57 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24 with an increase of 5.58 per cent.

The production of Kharif pulses is estimated to be 21.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2024-25 against 13.45 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 61.56 per cent. Production of rabi pulses for the year 2024-25 is expected to be 26.11 lakh tonnes against 19.89 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 31.27 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in the kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in the rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2024-25 are estimated at 96.17 lakh tonnes against 101.22 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with a decrease of 4.99 per cent.

The production of Kharif oilseeds are estimated to be 39.51 lakh tonnes in the year 2024-25 as against 37.24 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 6.10 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds are likely to be 56.66 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25 as against 63.98 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with a decrease of 11.44 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is estimated 4.40 lakh tonnes in the year 2024-25 as against 3.63 lakh tonnes for the year 2023-24, with an increase of 21.21 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 18.45 lakh bales for the year 2024-25 as against 26.21 lakh bales for the year 2023-24, with a decrease of 29.61 per cent.

Table 4.4 shows the comparative productivity of major agricultural crops over last five years.

**Table 4.4 Productivity (Kg/ha) of Agricultural crops**

Crops	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Cereals	2248	2423	2093	2220	2233
Pulses	709	671	628	657	610
Food grains	1646	1757	1486	1653	1634
Oilseeds	1257	1523	1484	1449	1525
Sugarcane	73055	79111	75852	89307	87161
Cotton (Lint)	623	675	558	579	444
Guar seed	452	458	419	540	513

#### **Comparative Position of Rajasthan in Major Agriculture Crops**

In the year 2022-23, Rajasthan has secured first position in the production of rapeseed & mustard, bajra, total oilseeds, nutri-cereals and guar crops; second position in the production of groundnut and third position in the production of jowar, gram, total pulses & soyabean. Comparative status of Rajasthan with other States in the production of major agriculture crops are given in table 4.5.

**Table: 4.5 Comparative Status of major crops production with other States**

S. No.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of Country (in percentage)
1.	Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	46.13
2.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat	44.66
3.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	22.78
4.	Nutri-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	15.66
5.	Guar	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	90.36
6.	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	18.76
7.	Jowar	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Rajasthan	14.87
8.	Gram	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	14.75
9.	Total Pulses	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	13.88
10.	Soyabean	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	8.05

Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2023 DoA&FW, MoA&FW, Government of India.

Table 4.6 shows the details of the area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

**Table 4.6 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices**

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Spices		
	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare
2017-18	54207	736350	13584	166234	1699584	10224	902650	1392301	1542
2018-19	57933	956430	16509	166175	1663007	10008	916848	1096838	1196
2019-20	62328	997948	16011	178961	1885210	10534	1013343	1097801	1083
2020-21	68883	906739	13163	189387	2185865	11542	962367	1180477	1227
2021-22	78137	956442	12240	204005	2374806	11640	811797	1044880	1287
2022-23	82331	906134	11006	192712	2334884	12116	922616	933317	1012
2023-24	88672	1197555	13506	193510	2711816	14014	684449	379720	555

## Drivers of Agriculture Growth

### a) Seed

Seed is an important factor of production for agricultural growth. The quality seeds not only enhance crop yield but also help in protecting crops from various diseases. Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited (RSSCL) is the nodal agency for the production, procurement, processing and supply of quality seeds to farmers in the State. RSSCL has 22 processing units whose seed processing capacity is 12.58 lakh quintals per year and storage capacity is 10.21 lakh quintals. The Rajasthan State Seed and Organic Production Certification Agency (RSSOCA) ensures high-quality seeds and organic product certification, promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting farmers and improving crop productivity and market access in Rajasthan.

**Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana:** Production of quality seed at their own fields by farmers and use by themselves is the objective of the scheme. Seed production of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soybean, Moong, Moth, Mustard and Urad varieties up to 10 years old being taken under the scheme. During Kharif season of the year 2024-25, 19,836 quintals of seeds of various crops were distributed to farmers. For Rabi season against the target of 47,160 quintals, 42,000 quintals seed of various crops have been distributed to farmers.

In the Kharif and Rabi seasons of the year 2024-25, a total of 31.59 lakh seed mini-kits of newly released varieties have been distributed to female farmers at no cost.

**Table 4.7 Total availability and distribution of seeds (certified/improved) of various Kharif crops during 2024**

S. N.	Crops	Availability of seed (quintal)	Sources wise availability (quintal)			Seed distribution (quintal)
			Government	Private	Total	
1	Bajra	152845	21295	131550	152845	122643
2	Jowar	45729	15228	30501	45729	25040
3	Maize	178802	41199	137603	178802	143735
4	Paddy	24425	442	23983	24425	14842
5	Moong	135888	56561	79327	135888	113960
6	Urad	30823	3226	27597	30823	15532
7	Cowpea	6163	0	6163	6163	3575
8	Moth	25286	10051	15235	25286	14472
9	Arhar	608	0	608	608	108
10	Soyabean	225281	62893	162388	225281	160719
11	Groundnut	237399	917	236482	237399	130680
12	Til	4556	25	4531	4556	2482
13	Castorseed	16890	0	16890	16890	11650
14	Guar	82720	2045	80675	82720	57014
15	Cotton	2658	0	2658	2658	250
16	BT Cotton	15470	0	15470	15470	6550
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1185543</b>	<b>213882</b>	<b>971661</b>	<b>1185543</b>	<b>823253</b>

**Table 4.8 Total availability and distribution of seeds (certified/improved) of various Rabi crops during 2024-25**

S. N.	Crops	Availability of seed (quintal)	Sources wise availability (quintal)			Seed distribution (quintal)
			Government	Private	Total	
1	Wheat	1306673	373535	933138	1306673	715000
2	Barley	224300	35931	188369	224300	96000
3	Gram	376110	133610	242500	376110	265500
4	Mustard	170100	98553	71547	170100	90000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2077183</b>	<b>641629</b>	<b>1435554</b>	<b>2077183</b>	<b>1166500</b>

Above tables shows that in the year 2024-25 total 19,89,753 quintals of seeds were distributed in the State.

### Fertilizers and Soil Health

Balanced use of chemical fertilizers and bio-fertilizers is crucial for increasing crop production and maintaining soil health, especially in Rajasthan's diverse agro-climatic zones. For this purpose 3,40,153 soil samples were collected and 3,14,543 soil health cards have been issued to farmers during the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

In the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024, 20.42 lakh MT of urea, 6.42 lakh MT of DAP, 4.41 lakh MT of SSP and 2.36 lakh MT of NPK have been supplied to the farmers in the State. In addition to that 1.73 lakh MT of urea, 0.17 lakh MT of DAP, 1.38 lakh MT of SSP and 0.20 lakh MT of NPK have been made available in the stock to meet the demand of farmers.

To reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizer the State is encouraging farmers to use bio-fertilizers, organic fertilizers and Nano-fertilizers, a scheme named Goverdhan Jaivik Uravark Yojana has been launched. Under this scheme financial assistance of up to ₹10,000 per farmer is being provided to 50 farmers at each block to produce organic fertilizer (vermi-compost) by using cattle waste. 28,638 online applications have been received on the Rajkisan portal and against these 14,422 administrative approvals and 2,969 financial approvals have been issued up to December, 2024.

**Agri Clinics:** To provide expert services to farmers for soil testing, information about crops and treatment of pests/diseases, Agri Clinics are being established at all district headquarters. It is proposed that 20 clinics will be established in the year 2024-25 and 13 will be established in the year 2025-26. An amount of ₹21.00 crore will be provided for this purpose.

**Namo Drone Didi Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance, capacity building and hand holding support will be provided to 1,000 women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for purchase of drone and accessories. Spraying Nano Urea and Pesticides through drone technology will enhance the precise application of fertilizers & pesticides and transforming traditional agricultural practices. An amount of ₹18.02 crore have been sanctioned for implementation of this scheme in the State.

#### a) Agriculture credit

Agricultural credit refers to financial services provided to farmers and agribusinesses to support agricultural activities. It enables farmers to access funds for purchasing inputs, equipment and other infrastructure for enhancing productivity and sustainability in agriculture. Access to affordable credit is crucial for boosting agricultural growth, improving food security and reducing rural poverty.

#### Inclusive Growth by Cooperative Credit

There are 42,283 registered co-operative societies with 23 federations, 24 Milk Unions, 38 consumer wholesale stores, 8,592 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 278 General Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State. Currently, 29 Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) are providing short term agriculture loan and 36 Primary Land Development Banks are providing long-term agricultural loans.

During the year 2024-25, **long-term loans** of ₹24.21 crore have been distributed by Primary Land Development Bank against the target of ₹51.88 crore, **mid-term loans** (Agriculture and non-agriculture) of ₹369.11 crore and **short-term crop loans** of ₹16,781.27 crore against the total target of ₹23,000 crore have been distributed up to December, 2024.

In the year 2024-25, permission for the formation of 28 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), 1 Large-sized Adivasi Multipurpose Society (LAMPS) and 15 Women Multipurpose Societies has been granted up to December, 2024.

**Women Co-operatives** – To empower women in rural areas through cooperatives, an amount of ₹15.00 lakh has

been allocated in the year 2024-25 for vocational training to leaders of self-help groups. Further, 947 Rajivika Mahila Sarwageen Vikas Cooperative Societies have been formed in the State, benefitting more than 8.70 lakh women through these societies.

**Short-term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate** – In the year 2023-24, Central Co-operative Banks have distributed agricultural crop loans of ₹22,344.82 crore to 31.40 lakh farmers through co-operative societies. To encourage timely repayment of short-term agricultural loan, State Government is providing interest subsidy to the farmer who repay their crop loan amount within the prescribed time limit.

**Interest-free crop loan scheme** - In the year 2024-25 loans worth ₹16,781.27 crore have been distributed by Cooperative Banks to 30.12 lakh farmers (members of gram seva cooperative society) up to December, 2024 against the target of ₹23,000 crore. Out of which ₹145.89 crore loans have been disbursed to 89,730 new farmers.

**Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Loan Scheme** - Loans are provided through cooperative banks to rural artisans, members of rural families who are earning their livelihood from non-agricultural activities and families of small & marginal farmers who fulfill other eligibility criteria under the scheme. In the year 2024-25, loans worth ₹12,809.31 lakh have been distributed to 14,292 persons under this scheme.

**Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme** – Under this scheme, Central Co-operative Banks provide a maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes to meet agriculture credit and crop loan requirements of farmers. During the year 2024-25, loan of ₹92.99 crore has been disbursed up to December, 2024.

**Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme** - Farmers are being provided loans at the rate of 3 per cent against the pledge of agricultural produce. During the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024, loan of ₹198.95 lakh have been distributed to 68 farmers.

**Interest subventions up to 3 per cent under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** - Agricultural Infrastructure Fund of ₹1 lakh crore was announced by the Honorable Finance Minister, Central Government on 15th May, 2020 to create farm gate infrastructure for farmers. Under AIF, an interest subsidy of 3 percent per annum is given on all loans up to the limit of ₹2.00 crore. Further, AIF has also been linked with PACS as a Multi Service Centres (MSC) scheme. 2,880 projects worth ₹3,020.30 crore have been approved and an amount of ₹1,804.10 crore have been disbursed for 2,519 projects up to December, 2024.

### b) Crop Insurance

To protect farmers against crop losses and crop failures in case of unforeseen events **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** has been implemented since Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/ horticultural crops. The Farmer premium for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Commercial/Horticultural crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. A State-funded scheme is in operation for payment of premium subsidies and incentives to primary workers for conducting crop-cutting experiments. In the year 2024-25, the claim of ₹2,777 crore has been distributed among the eligible farmers.

## Towards a Water-Secure Rajasthan

Rajasthan, the largest State in India, covers 10.41 per cent of the country's area, with 101 lakh hectare of wasteland. Despite its size, it receives only 1.16 per cent of the nation's water resources. The state's erratic rainfall patterns, with high intensity and fewer rainy days, lead to huge water wastage, depleting the water table and turning cultivable land into a waste land.

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed i.e. depends on monsoon so farmers have to depend on both rainfall and ground water. In the year 2024, the monsoon arrived on time, by June 25, and covered the entire state by the first week of July. The actual rainfall from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, was 662.44 mm, exceeding the normal rainfall of 417.46 mm by 58.68 per cent. The rainfall during this period was higher than normal across all districts in the State.

## Irrigation

In Rajasthan, irrigation is done by canals, tube wells, open wells, ponds, and other sources. The total net irrigated area covers 95,47,292 hectare, aiding farming in this arid region.

Indira Gandhi Nahar, Mahi, Narmada Canal, Bisalpur, Chambal Command Area etc. are the major irrigation projects of the State. During the year 2024-25, 7 major projects (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur Lift, Navnera Barrage, Upper High level Canal-Mahi, Pipalkhund High Level Canal, Kaliteer Lift), 6 medium projects (Gararda, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi, Hatiyadeh, Andheri) and 40 minor irrigation schemes are under progress for strengthening and expanding Rajasthan's irrigation facility.

Other key initiatives aimed at enhancing the State's irrigation infrastructure and for optimum utilization of available water, include the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project, the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0, Atal Bhujal Yojna etc.

With consistent efforts of the department, irrigation facilities have been created in a total area of 39.36 lakh hectare up to March, 2024 by constructing major, medium and minor irrigation projects. In the year 2024-25, additional irrigation potential of 14,514.41 hectare has been created up to December, 2024. In addition to irrigation management, the department has also overseen the construction of key irrigation schemes. A budget provision of ₹5,803.75 crore has been allocated for the year 2024-25 (excluding the Indira Gandhi Canal Project), against this an expenditure of ₹2,816.09 crore has been incurred till December, 2024.

## Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project (integrated ERCP)

Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (integrated ERCP), envisages transfer of surplus monsoon water from Kunu, Kul, Parbati, Kalisindh, and Mej river sub-basins to the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Gambhiri and Parvati river sub-basin. This project will provide drinking water to 17 districts, benefitting approximately 32.5 million people. The project will also enhance agricultural productivity by providing irrigation to 2,51,000 hectare of new farmland and supplying additional water for irrigation across 1,52,000 hectare. Furthermore, it will support the growth of industries in these districts by ensuring a steady and sustainable water supply.

### Phase-1A

In the first phase of the Modified PKC Link Scheme (Integrated ERCP) construction of Navnera Barrage has been completed recently. Approximately 80 percent construction work of Isarda Dam has been done and it is proposed to be completed by June 2025.

The DPR of Navnera-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda (NGBI) Link project for drinking purposes with an estimated cost of ₹14,200 crore has been prepared in the year 2022-23. This work involves the construction of Ramgarh Barrage on the Kul River, Mahalpur Barrage on the Parbati River and the construction of a canal system/pumping station/pipeline to transfer water from Ramgarh Barrage to Mahalpur Barrage to Navnera Barrage to Galwa Dam to Bisalpur Dam and Isarda Dam. The DPR also includes the provision of increasing the Full Reservoir Level of the Bisalpur Dam by 0.5 meters and filling the Isarda Dam up to a full reservoir level of 262 meters.

The work of construction of Ramgarh barrage on Kul river, Mahalpur barrage on Parbati river and to use surplus water available in Kul, Parbati & Kalisindh river, work in three (03) Packages amounting to ₹9,416.70 crore has been awarded & the Agreement has been signed on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.

### Package 1

Construction of Ramgarh Barrage, Mahalpur Barrage, Navnera pump house, Rising Main up to Delivery Cistern and Delivery Cistern with its O&M for a period of 20 years on Hybrid Annuity Model in Baran & Kota Districts of Rajasthan.

Letter of Acceptance (LoA) for ₹2,395.80 crore has been issued and land acquisition, forest land diversion, design and drawing etc. are under progress.

## **Package 2**

Construction of Feeder with all structures from Delivery Cistern at Navnera barrage to Submergence of Mez Anicut including the construction of Aqueduct for the crossing of Chambal River, O&M for a period of 20 years on “Hybrid Annuity Model” in Kota & Bundi Districts of Rajasthan.

Letter of Acceptance (LoA) for ₹2,330.10 crore has been issued and land acquisition, forest land diversion, design and drawing etc. are under progress.

Application for wildlife clearance for Package 2 has been submitted to State Board of Wildlife for approval and further submission to the National Board of Wildlife.

## **Package 3**

Construction of Pump House with intake at Mez Anicut, rising main, delivery cistern, tunnel and feeder drain up to submergence of Galwa dam, Head work at Galwa, feeder up to Isarda submergence, Modification of Galwa River, Construction of Pump House at Bank of Galwa River, Rising main up to delivery cistern for feeder to Bisalpur Submergence with its O&M for a period of 20 years on Hybrid Annuity Model in Bundi and Tonk Districts of Rajasthan.

Letter of Acceptance (LoA) for ₹4,690.80 crore has been issued and land acquisition, forest land diversion, design and drawing etc. are under progress.

## **Phase-1B**

The following works has been announced in the Budget 2024-25:

(i) Works of Mej Barrage-Bundi, Doongri Dam & Rathod Barrage-Sawai Madhopur and their Conveyance system (Approximate cost ₹13,000 crore) (ii) Isarda Dam to Ramgarh Dam- Jaipur, Jawanpura Dhabai Dam-Shahpura & Buchara Dam (Approximate Cost ₹4,100 crore) (iii) Doongri Dam to Alwar Reservoir (Approximate Cost ₹9,700 crore) (iv) Bisalpur Dam to Mor Sagar Ajmer (v) Doongri Dam to Bandh Baretha to Sujan Ganga-Bharatpur Link.

For compliance of the budget announcements and looking to the priority of drinking water in project area Administrative and Financial sanction have been issued & Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) floated on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 for the following works:-

- Construction of Mej Barrage- ₹317.99 crore.
- Construction of feeder from Isarda to Ramgarh Dam Jaipur- ₹1,914.95 crore.
- Construction of feeder system from Khura Chainpura to Jaisamand Alwar- ₹3,446 crore.
- Construction of Mor Sagar Artificial Reservoir and feeder from Bisalpur to Mor Sagar Artificial Reservoir – ₹3,865.11 crore.
- Construction of feeder from Isarda to Khura Chainpura to Bandh Baretha Bharatpur- ₹2,520 crore.

### **a) Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)**

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project known as the lifeline of Western Rajasthan is an example of the courageous battle of man against the odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of that area. The objectives of project are drought proofing, improvement of environment and forestation, employment generation and rehabilitation. As per a decision taken by the State Government in the year 2005, irrigation facilities have been provided in 16.17 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage I and 10.71 lakh hectare in stage-II) Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) by completing canal works. Now construction of 6 new canals are under progress to provide irrigation facility in 0.10 lakh hectare additional CCA in Choudhary Kumbha Ram Arya Lift Scheme.

Due to the continuous use of canals in IGNPs stage II (Flow area), these canals have deteriorated, resulting in a huge loss of water. Hence, the following projects of renovation and modernization of the canal system are under progress with funds of NABARD:

- Renovation and Modernization of Dattor, Nachna, Awai, Sakariya, Main Canal-direct Minors- Cost-₹121.00 crore (under RIDF-XXV)
- Renovation and Modernization of Shaheed Birbal Shakha Cost-₹58.42 crore (under RIDF- XXV)
- Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Bisalpur Branch, Bhuttowala & Dhodha canal system of IGNPs Stage-II, Cost-₹134.55 crore (under RIDF-XXVI)
- Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of the Charanwala Branch system of IGNPs Stage-II, Cost - ₹102.31 crore (under RIDF-XXVII)

Expenditure of ₹5.37 crore, ₹1.85 crore, ₹6.10 crore & ₹26.62 crore has been incurred respectively on these projects during the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024.

Under other important works, an expenditure of ₹11.03 crore has been incurred on the construction of new canals in Choudhary Kumbha Ram Arya Lift, ₹1.87 crore have been incurred on the renovation & modernization of Sagar Mal Gopa Shakha and ₹5.02 crore have been incurred on renovation & modernization of direct minors of the main canal off taking from RD 1254 to 1458.

For the year 2024-25, total budget of ₹837.52 crore has been allotted. Out of this ₹38 crore has been kept for the Kanwarsain lift scheme of Stage I and ₹799.52 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and construction works of stage II. During the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024, ₹466.27 crore has been incurred.

Since its inception, a total of 14.70 lakh hectare of land have been allotted under the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. In the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024 the Colonization Department collected ₹99.84 crore, against the target of ₹60.00 crore.

Construction of pucca watercourses has been undertaken in the Bhakra CAD Project, IGNPs Stage-I, Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, and Amar Singh Sub Branch Project. Up to December, 2024, the following works have been completed.

- Bhakra CAD Project: 11,628 hectare, with an expenditure of ₹60.87 crore.
- IGNPs Stage-I (Suratgarh): 2,470 hectare, with an expenditure of ₹6.48 crore.
- IGNPs Stage-I (Khajuwala): 2,977 hectare, with an expenditure of ₹10.92 crore.
- Sidhmukh Nohar & Amar Singh Sub Branch Projects: 6,040 hectare, with an expenditure of ₹27.56 crore.

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

The scheme aims to expand irrigation coverage and improve water use efficiency. It incorporates initiatives like Har Khet Ko Pani and Per Drop More Crop to promote sustainable irrigation practices, enhance water conservation, and boost agricultural productivity, ensuring long-term agricultural growth and food security.

#### **Watershed Development Component- PMKSY 2.0**

Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, 149 projects for treatment of 7.50 lakh hectare covering 30 districts with cost of ₹1858.85 crore have been sanctioned in 2021-22 & 2022-23.

### Key Activities undertaken in the scheme are:

- Natural Resource Managements such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation activities.
- Water harvesting structures such as check dams, nala bund, farm ponds, tanks, anicut, amrit sarovar works etc.
- Effective rainfall management like field bunding, contour bunding /trenching, staggered trenching, land levelling, mulching etc.
- Capacity building & entry point activities for participation of beneficiaries
- Production activities such as nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development works etc.
- Livelihood activities for the asset-less persons, females & micro enterprises small and marginal farmers etc.

Total fund of ₹886.32 crore including State share of ₹354.52 crore has been received under the scheme, against which an expenditure of ₹814.05 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024. 36,868 works have been started under the scheme out of which 23,098 works have been completed up to December, 2024.

### Repair, Renovation Restoration scheme (RRR)

The RRR scheme was launched in January 2005 by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Government for the repair and improvement of small water structures in the 60:40 funding pattern. In the year 2017-18 this scheme was made a part of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

- **Ongoing Projects under RRR:** Currently, 37 works of water bodies in the State with a sanctioned cost of ₹124.71 crore (Central Share ₹74.83 crore and State Share ₹49.88 crore) are under implementation. These projects will be executed in 14 districts, Ajmer, Baran, Bundi, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Pratapgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Tonk. A total of 1,94,122 farmers will be benefitted from these projects, out of which 92,269 farmers are from SC/ST. After completion of these projects 7,484.17 hectare Irrigated Command Area (ICA) will be revived.

Under the scheme, Central Assistance of ₹40.76 crore has been received up to December, 2024. Against the budget provision of ₹70.00 crore for the year 2024-25, expenditure of ₹15.88 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and the total expenditure so far is ₹48.73 crore.

- **New Proposals under RRR:** 84 new proposals with the cost of ₹142.92 crore (Central Share ₹85.75 crore and the State Share ₹57.17 crore) have been approved in the scheme. These projects are being executed in 3 districts namely Kota, Bundi and Tonk. 2,16,415 farmers will be benefited including 88,629 SC/ST farmers from these projects. After completion of these projects, 4,404 hectare of Culturable Command Area (CCA) will be revived.
- **Micro-irrigation component of PMKSY:**

Drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the most efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields & quality along with water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, subsidy is being provided to different categories of the farmers. General farmers are eligible for subsidy of 70 per cent (27 per cent Central Share, 18 per cent State Share and 25 per cent Additional State Share). Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribes/Women/Small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy of 75 per cent (22-33 per cent Central Share, 18-22 per cent State Share and 20- 30 per cent Additional State Share)

A provision of ₹438.35 crore (₹262.99 crore as Central Share and ₹175.36 crore as State Share) has been kept in the year 2024-25. In order to make provision of additional subsidy on Drip and Sprinkler irrigation and to implement MIF project an amount of ₹350.00 crore has been kept from State Fund. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹123.79 crore has been incurred under the scheme. An area of 34,469 hectare and 56,727 hectare have been brought up to December, 2024 under drip & mini sprinkler and sprinklers irrigation respectively.

**• Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Project of PMKSY:**

Gang Canal Project Phase-II is one of the Priority Command Area Development and Water Management Project under PMKSY. Under this project construction of Pucca Water Course in 1,17,975 hectare to be completed with an expenditure of ₹341.53 crore. During the year 2024-25 construction of Pucca Water Course have been completed in 4,575 hectare with an expenditure of ₹25.62 crore up to December, 2024.

**c) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM 'KUSUM') Component-'B'**

The PM 'KUSUM' Component-B scheme supports the installation of stand alone solar pumps (ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP), with a maximum grant payable for pumps up to 7.5 HP. Farmers who do not have agricultural power connection for irrigation and depend on diesel based pump sets, are eligible to install solar power pump system under this scheme.

The farmer share under the scheme is 40 per cent. Remaining 60 per cent will be provided by GoI and GoR equally i.e. 30-30 per cent. The farmer can opt for a loan from the bank up to 30 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent will be payable by the farmers. During the year 2024-25, 25,668 solar pumps have been installed, with an expenditure of ₹205.14 crore incurred up to December, 2024, against a budget provision of ₹299.15 crore.

**d) Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJS 2.0)**

Launched in February, 2024 to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water resources in the State. Under this Scheme construction of new Anicuts, farm ponds, Mini Percolation Tanks (MPT), Sub Surface Barriers (SSB) and repair of old water harvesting structures etc. are undertaken. It is proposed that in the next four years 5,00,000 Water Harvesting and Water Conservation Structures will be constructed in 20,000 villages of the State under the MJS 2.0.

Under the first phase of MJS 2.0, over 1.10 lakh works will be completed through convergence, with an expenditure of ₹2,500 crore by June, 2025. 101,567 works have been sanctioned out of which 33,260 works have been completed up to December 2024.

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

The objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of farmers and promote gender mainstreaming in the agriculture and irrigation sector in the State. For improving water use efficiency and agriculture productivity, through the improvement of existing irrigation facilities and agriculture support services.

The project, supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), focuses on the rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in three stages: Stage I (65 sub-projects), Stage II (36 sub-projects) and Stage III (36 sub-projects). The project will be implemented in 11 years, from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2028, with a total CCA of 4.70 lakh hectare to be treated under the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP).

The total cost of the project is ₹2,294.30 crore (39,987 million yen) out of which JICA is providing ₹1,882.70 crore (32,619 million yen) and the state contribution is ₹411.60 crore (7,368 million yen). JICA will finance the project in two tranches: Tranche-1 for ₹827.20 crore (13,725 million yen) and Tranche-2 for ₹1,055.50 crore (18,894 million yen). The loan agreement with JICA was signed on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2023.

Out of the 137 sub-projects, administrative and financial sanctions have been issued for 95 sub-projects and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one sub-project is under process. Proposals for two sub-projects have been submitted for administrative and financial sanction, while work orders for Survey Investigation, Design Drawing, and DPR preparation for the remaining 39 sub-projects (3 from Stage II and 36 from Stage III) have been issued to empanelled consultants.

Rehabilitation works for 63 sub-projects, covering 2,52,359 hectare at a cost of ₹654.53 crore, have been

completed. Rehabilitation of 26 sub-projects, amounting to ₹397.66 crore, are in progress and tenders for 6 sub-projects are under process. The budget estimate for the year 2024-25 is ₹246.14 crore, out of which an expenditure of ₹88.34 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024. The total expenditure of ₹870.43 crore has been incurred under the project up to December, 2024.

**f) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)**

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-II has been started in the State, with the assistance of World Bank & AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) through Central Water Commission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The objective of this project is to increase the safety of selected dams in the State by planning, management and rehabilitation and to strengthen dam safety management by introducing risk-informed dam safety management, establishing sustainable mechanisms for financing dam safety, enhancing the institutional framework.

Under the project, works related to stop water leakage will also be taken to improve the water-holding capacity of the dams. This water will be available for irrigation and drinking purposes. Dams will be modernized through modern equipment so that data related to the rainy season/flood protection will be immediately available. Under the project, training will be provided to the officers and employees of the department to increase their work efficiency.

Further, it is also proposed to explore the incidental revenue generation through innovative ideas i.e. development of tourism, water recreation activities, rest house renovation etc. and divert some part of this generated revenue for O&M of a given dam.

The project will be completed in two phases with a total duration of 10 years. Each Phase will be of 6 years with 2 years of overlapping period. Out of a total of 212 large dams in the state, 189 dams are primarily selected in this DRIP-II & III. Under DRIP-II, the Project Screening Template (PST) of 14 dams have been sanctioned by CWC. Works of 7 dams have been completed and works of 2 dams are ongoing.

Under the project, a provision of ₹169.37 crore has been kept for the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹20.10 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and a total expenditure of ₹150.16 crore has been incurred under the project.

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

The objective of this Project is the rehabilitation of the Indira Gandhi canal system to prevent seepage, conserve water and enhance water usage efficiency. Micro irrigation component is also included under the Project, which contributes to enhancement in water usage efficiency.

The project will be carried out in two phases over a span of seven years. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹3,291.63 crore, with 70 per cent of the funding provided through a loan from the New Development Bank (NDB) and the remaining 30 per cent covered by the state's own revenue sources.

The key focus areas of the project include the relining of the Indira Gandhi Feeder from RD 496 to 555 (Haryana portion) and RD 555 to 671 (Rajasthan portion), as well as the relining of the Indira Gandhi Main Canal from RD 0 to 620, covering a total of 179.53 km. Additionally, the project involves the development, of a 2,498.69 km distribution system, the reclamation of 33,312 hectare of waterlogged area, and the expansion of the command area. It also emphasizes the strengthening of Water User Associations (WUAs) and the institutional development of IMTI/Krishi Vigyan Kendra. These initiatives will benefit several districts, including Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Falodi, Jaisalmer, Balotra and Barmer.

**Phase 1:** A loan agreement of USD 100 million for the first phase of the project, costing ₹1,037.25 crore, was signed on 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2018. The department completed the renovation and distribution system work for the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal, utilizing ₹1,037.25 crore, and claimed USD 100 million (₹726.60 crore) from the New Development Bank (NDB).

**Phase 2:** A loan agreement of ₹2,254.38 crore was signed with NDB on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2022 for the second phase. This phase focused on the lining and renovation of the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal. Up to December, 2024, an expenditure of ₹1,587.90 crore has been incurred against the allocation of ₹2,254.38 crore for this phase.

Under the project out of the 286 total sanctioned works, 275 have been completed up to December, 2024 and 11 works are in progress. In the distribution system, 2,474.21 km of the proposed 2,498.69 km renovation has been completed. Out of the 109 sanctioned works in this area, 104 have been completed and 5 are still ongoing. For the year 2024-25, a provision of ₹715.95 crore has been kept, against which an expenditure of ₹312.96 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024. The total expenditure on the project till December, 2024 is ₹2,558.53 crore.

#### **h) National Hydrology Project**

##### **a. Irrigation**

This project is funded by the Ministry of Water Resources, Department of River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India (World Bank Project). Total cost of the project is ₹134.00 crore (100 percent grant from Government of India) and it runs from the year 2016 to September, 2025.

The work of establishment of 321 surface water and 150 ground water stations has been completed across the state. 169 automatic rain gauges, 143 automatic water level gauges and 25 automatic weather stations have been installed. The real time data is received to server and made available to public through WRIS Dashboard.

SCADA system has been installed on 7 dams in the state namely Bisalpur, Mahi, Gudha, Jawai, Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar Dam, Chhapi and 2 canals i.e. Ganga-Bhankhada Canal System and Narmada Canal System. Rajasthan State Water Information Center (SWACC) has been established in Irrigation Building with IT base and training facilities. The work of installing 705 piezometers has been completed.

An amount of ₹17.84 crore has been provided by GoI under the National Hydrology Project for the year 2024-25 against which an amount of ₹4.41 crore has been received. Against which an expenditure of ₹3.22 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024. Total expenditure of ₹ 75.28 crore has been incurred under the project up to December, 2024.

##### **b. Ground Water**

The project aims to enhance water resources information and strengthen the capacity of water management institutions in India. It is funded by the World Bank and the Central Government. It runs from the year 2016 to year 2024. The total cost of the project for the State is ₹140.33 crore out of which ₹22.30 crore has been allotted to the groundwater department.

Under this scheme, the Ground Water Department has developed a comprehensive monitoring system for data collection, exchange, analysis, and dissemination. This scheme includes the construction of 705 piezometers, the installation of 150 telemetric Digital Water Level Recorders (D.W.L.R.), procurement of equipment for chemical laboratories, and the construction of necessary buildings. Equipment, instruments, and chemicals have been provided for chemical laboratories in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur and the chemical laboratory in Jaipur is now fully operational.

#### **i) Atal Bhujal Scheme**

The Atal Bhujal scheme is a World Bank assisted Central Sector Program being implemented from April, 2020 to March, 2025. The primary objective of this program to arrest the declining trend of ground water through promotion of ground water management at Gram Panchayat level and by behavioral change among the

community for sensitive water utilization. Preparation of participatory water security plan and active involvement of local community specially women participation are the key component of the program. 1,132 Gram Panchayat of 38 Blocks of 17 Districts have been covered under the program.

The provision for the state of Rajasthan for 5 years is ₹1,189.65 crore as a grant. Against the total provision, an amount of ₹389.52 crore has been received and against this, an expenditure of ₹321.56 crore has been incurred till December, 2024. As per the initial assessment 189 out of 1,132 Gram Panchayats have shown improvement in the declining trend of ground water level.

**j) Parwan Major Project**

Parwan Major Multipurpose Project is proposed on River Parwan, District Jhalawar of Rajasthan. Under this project, irrigation facility will be provided in 2.01 lakh hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts and drinking water facility will be provided in total 1,402 villages. The entire irrigated area is proposed to be irrigated by SCADA controlled pressurized pipe through sprinkler irrigation system for optimum use of water. The power supply for the project will be made available from the proposed solar power plant under the project.

Revised administrative and financial sanction of ₹7,355.23 crore has been provided for the project. In this project an expenditure of ₹63.33 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the provision of ₹750.00 crore for the year 2024-25 and total ₹5,612.56 crore has been incurred till now.

**k) Navnera Barrage (ERCP)**

A barrage is being constructed across river Kalisindh near Kota district. This project will be an integral part of ERCP. Revised approval of ₹1,316.32 crore has been issued for the first phase of the project. The construction of the barrage has been completed. The water has been filling up to full level RL 217.00 meters and wet testing of the gates of the barrage has been completed from 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 to 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

A provision of ₹150.00 crore has been kept in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹64.23 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and a total of ₹1,117.80 crore has been incurred till now.

**l) Dholpur lift**

A complete lift irrigation cum drinking water project conceptualized on the micro irrigation system to provide irrigation in about 39,980 hectare CCA in Dholpur district besides mandatory micro irrigation in the entire command area, installation of 30 MW solar power generation plant to full fill annual power requirement is one of the main features of project.

A provision of ₹150.00 crore has been kept in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹41.76 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and a total of ₹695.80 crore has been incurred till now. This project is expected to be completed by the year 2025-26.

**m) Kaliteer Lift**

This project has been prepared to mainly meet out the drinking water demand of PHED for 483 villages (Bari-170, Baseri-193, Dholpur-59, Saipau-61 & 3 Town (Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura) of Dholpur district from Parvati & Ramsagar Dam. In this scheme 98.60 Million Cubic Meter (MCUM) water will be lifted from Chambal River Near the village Kaliteer Tehsil Sarmathura During in the monsoon period every year.

A provision of ₹275.00 crore has been kept in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹94.06 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and total ₹130.60 crore has been incurred till now. This project is expected to be completed by the year 2025-26.

**n) Narmada Canal Project**

This is the first major irrigation project in India in which sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory in the entire command area of 2.46 lakh hectare in 233 villages of Jalore and Barmer districts. This project will supply drinking water to about 37.48 lakh people in 1,541 villages (667 in Jalore and 874 in Barmer district) and 3 towns i.e. Jalore, Bhinmal and Sanchor and around the command area. Irrigation potential of 2.46 lakh hectare has been created by March, 2024.

The revised cost of this project is ₹3,124.00 crore. A budget provision for the year 2024-25 is ₹15.52 crore against which ₹0.36 crore has been incurred till December, 2024 and ₹3,268.67 crore has been incurred till now.

**o) Upper high level Canal (Mahi)**

Under the project, irrigation facility is to be created through micro irrigation system by providing water through about 105 km main canal and distribution system from “saddle” dam no. 1 of Mahi project in 41,903 hectare area of 338 villages of Banswara, Kushalgarh and Bagidora assembly constituencies. The total cost of the project is ₹2,500 crore. The survey work of the project has been completed and the construction work is in progress.

A provision of ₹550.00 crore has been kept for the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹135.18 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and ₹222.85 crore has been incurred till now.

**p) Pipalkhund High-level canal Project**

Under this project irrigation facility is provided through a sprinkler system in 5,000 hectare of uncommanded area of 16 villages of Pipalkhund Tehsil, along with 3.72 TMC water to be diverted from the right end of Mahi Dam to Jakham Dam. Total project cost is ₹2,000 crore. Survey work has been completed and construction work is in progress.

A provision of ₹550.00 crore has been kept in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹438.36 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 and ₹643.64 crore has been incurred till now.

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

On 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2019, MoU was signed between Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and Government of Punjab to complete the relining work of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Part) and Sirhind Feeder by June, 2022 keeping closure of 70 days in three working sessions every year. According to the agreement, 60 percent central assistance and 40 percent will be borne by the state government for the relining of Indira Gandhi feeder (Punjab Portion). For relining of Sirhind feeder, Punjab and Rajasthan will have 54.15 and 45.85 per cent share respectively.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> revised cost estimate of relining of Sirhind Feeder and Rajasthan Feeder was approved by the Directorate of Cost Evaluation (Irrigation)-2, Government of India, Central Water Commission on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2023.

Under this project, re-lining is to be done in 97.00 km length in Indira Gandhi feeder and 100.00 km length in Sirhind feeder. As per the agreement, 70 days canal closure will be imposed every year for re-lining of Indira Gandhi feeder and the work will be executed.

**r) Rajasthan Feeder**

In the Rajasthan feeder, Punjab has completed 81.70 km long re-lining works against the total length of 97 km. The re-lining work in the remaining 15.30 km length is proposed to be done in the next canal closure month of March-May 2025. Punjab has spent ₹1,286.96 crore till December, 2024 on these works. Rajasthan has transferred ₹820.86 crore to Punjab against its share for re-lining of Rajasthan feeder.

**s) Sirhind Feeder**

Up to December, 2024, Punjab has executed re-lining work in about 89.45 km length against 100 km length in Sirhind Feeder. Relining work in the remaining 10.55 km length is proposed to be done in the upcoming canal closure. Punjab has spent ₹649.43 crore till December, 2024 for re-lining of Sirhind Feeder. ₹178.21 crore has been transferred to Punjab by Rajasthan against its share for re-lining of Sirhind Feeder.

#### **t) Yamuna Water Agreement**

According to the May, 1994 agreement on Yamuna water, 1,917 cusecs (annual 577 MCM) of water was allocated to Rajasthan at Tajewala Head (Hathini Kund Barrage) by the Upper Yamuna River Board during the monsoon period (July to October). An MoU was signed on 17th February, 2024 between Rajasthan and Haryana, under which it was agreed to prepare joint DPR to bring water from Tajewala Head (Hathnikund Barrage) to Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu and other areas of Rajasthan state through underground conveyance system to meet their drinking and other necessary needs. By mutual cooperation of Rajasthan and Haryana states, efforts are being made to prepare joint DPR.

#### **u) NABARD funded Projects under WRD**

NABARD is providing financial support to projects for Water Harvesting Structures including mediums, minors, micros and small water harvesting structures to improve ground water table in village areas which directly benefit to local farmers without any hindrance to fulfil their water needs. Presently, works of Tranche RIDF 25 to 29 are in progress. During these tranches 120 projects have been sanctioned with the cost of ₹1,956.56 crore and loan sanctioned by NABARD is ₹1,585.00 crore. Out of these, 62 projects have been completed and 57 projects are in progress.

Proposal for 14 works worth ₹299.87 crore have been submitted to NABARD for approval in NABARD Tranche RIDF-30 in the year 2024-25. In the year 2024-25 expenditure claims of ₹297.23 crore have been submitted to NABARD for reimbursement out of which claims of ₹196.24 crore have been reimbursed up to December, 2024.

#### **v) Chambal Command Area**

An allocation of ₹435.00 crore was proposed in the year 2023-24 for the improvement of the remaining 435 km of pucca lining and fields across various canals, distributaries and minors in the Chambal Command Area covering Kota, Bundi and Baran districts. During the year 2024-25, lining of canal system in 155.46 km length with an expenditure of ₹89.98 crore and On Farm Development (OFD) works in 3,987 hectare with an expenditure of ₹16.31 crore have been completed up to December, 2024.

### **Promoting Sustainable Horticulture Practices In Rajasthan**

Rajasthan has a large scope for the development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro-processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2024-25, a budget estimate of ₹1,348.09 crore has been kept under the state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹515.83 crore has been utilized up to December, 2024.

The following schemes are being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

#### **National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 31 districts with a budget estimate of ₹114.76 crore (₹68.86 crore as Central share and ₹45.90 crore as State share) during the year 2024-25. An expenditure of ₹20.42 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

Orchards of fruits have been established on 1,287 hectare, 3.23 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 47 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 3 vermi-compost units have been established, 524 low cost onion storage structures, 5 pack houses and 43 water harvesting structure have been constructed up to December, 2024.

#### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

The scheme includes initiatives such as date palm cultivation, horticulture development in districts lacking NHM support and vegetable clusters in urban areas. It also focuses on strengthening centers of excellence in Jhalawar,

Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota) for promoting protected farming and developing nurseries. An expenditure of ₹6.75 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024) against the allocation of ₹7.04 crore.

### **Major Initiative for Agricultural Improvement**

#### **(i) National Food Security Mission**

- National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses has been launched in Rajasthan during 2007-08 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Government of India with 60:40 funding pattern.
- The major interventions of National Food Security Mission -Wheat and Pulses are distribution of Certified Seeds, Demonstration of improved production technology, support to Bio-fertilizer, Micronutrients, Gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Agricultural Implements, Sprinklers, Pump sets, Pipe lines for carrying Irrigation water, Barbed wire fencing, Cropping system based trainings.
- National Food Security Mission -Wheat is implemented in 14 districts of the State viz Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pratapgarh, S. Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur, Pali and under Food and Nutrition Security Mission-Pulses in all the districts of the State have been included from the year 2010-11.
- National Food Security Mission -Course Cereal Maize is implemented in 5 Districts viz Bhilwara, Banswara, Chittorgarh Dungarpur and Udaipur.
- National Food Security Mission -Coarse Cereal Barley is implemented in 7 Districts viz Ajmer, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar and Sikar.
- National Food Security Mission - Nutri- Cereals- This mission was launched in Rajasthan during 2018-19 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Major interventions in NFSM-Nutri-Cereals includes to distribution of Certified Seeds, Production of Certified Seed, Demonstration on improved production technology, support to Bio-fertilizer, Micronutrients, Intergrated Pest Management (IPM) Barbed wire fencing and Cropping system based training for farmers. The Crops involved are Bajra & Jowar. The crop-wise selected districts by the GoI under the mission are as below-
  - a. Jowar-10 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh,Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali &Tonk)
  - b. Bajra-21 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi & Tonk).
- National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops: The programmes on Front Line demonstration and Plant Protection Chemicals for cotton crop are taken under this componant.
- During the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹86.12 crore has been incurred under National Food Security Mission -Pulse, Wheat, Nutri-cereal, Coarse Cereal and Commercial Crop up to December, 2024.

#### **(ii) National Mission on Edible Oil- Oilseed and TBOs**

Main components of this mission are Purchase of Breeder seed (100 per cent GoI) Production of Foundation Seed and Certified Seed (60:40), Distribution of Certified Seed, Crop Demonstrations, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Plant Protection Chemical, Distribution of Plant Protection Equipments, Bio-fertilizers, Gypsum, Pipe line for carrying water for irrigation, Farmers trainings, Agriculture implements, Distribution of Seed Minikits, Wire Fencing and Infrastructure development etc. Funding pattern of the mission is 60:40.

Under Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBO's) support is provided for plantation of 6 TBO's namely Olive, Mahua, Neem, Jojoba, Karanj and Jatropha. During the year 2022-23 only Olive and Jojoba plantation programmes are being implemented. During the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹4.60 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹131.94 crore up to December, 2024 under Oilseed and TBOs Sub Mission.

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

NMSA, focusing on climate change adaptation, integrates the National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Soil Health and Rainfed Area Development. To promote balanced use of manures and fertilizers in the state, 3,40,153 soil samples have been collected and 3,14,543 soil health cards have been issued to farmers during the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### **Adaptive Trial Center (ATC) & Assistance for Organic Farming**

The Adaptive Trial Centers (ATCs) focus on verifying new agricultural recommendations from state research stations for their adaptability and economic viability in specific zones. Further, under the State fund, three farmers adopting organic farming are being awarded ₹1.00 lakh each year.

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

Organic farming is promoted through a cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. The PGS-India programme ensures quality assurance, allowing farmers to adopt various forms of organic farming in line with PGS-India standards.

Physical progress of important component of Agriculture Department is shown in Table 4.9

**Table 4.9 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2024-25**

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement (up to December, 2024)
Pipe Line	Km	14560	11004
Diggi	No.	5000	763
Farm Pond	No.	20000	12472
Agriculture Implements	No.	66000	4954
Plant Protection Equipment	No.	10597	3272
Farmer's Visit	No.	54	20
Crop Demonstration	No.	292596	110081
Seed Minikits Distribution	No. (Lakh)	31.90	31.59
Integrated Pest Management Demonstration	No.	240	215
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No.	12757	11367
PP Chemical/Bio pesticides	No.	338247	12631
Soil Health Card	No.	720000	529131
Barbed Wire Fencing	Mtr	20000000	8225068

## Post-Harvest Management

Post-harvest management plays a critical role in the agricultural sector, serving as the backbone for effective food production and distribution systems. It encompasses a range of facilities and technologies designed to handle agricultural produce after harvest, including storage units, processing plants, and transportation networks. Post-harvest management not only enhances food security and nutrition by reducing waste but also supports economic stability for farmers by improving their market access and profitability. Effective post-harvest management strategies, including technological advancements and capacity building, are necessary to address the challenges posed by inadequate facilities and practices that currently hinder agricultural productivity and sustainability.

### I. Storage

Storage is essential in agriculture as it helps maintain the quality of harvested crops, preventing spoilage and pest damage. Effective storage systems reduce waste and contribute to food security by allowing farmers to keep their products until market conditions are favorable, thus stabilizing their income. The nodal agency in the state that develops and manages warehouses for storing agricultural commodities scientifically is Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC).

- There are currently 96 warehouses in 41 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 18.12 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 16.98 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the corporation) up to December, 2024.
- During the year 2024-25, the average utilization of warehouses was 8.53 lakh metric tonnes which is 47 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity up to December, 2024. Government provides 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, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation.
- In the year 2024-25, the corporation has constructed 0.60 lakh metric tonnes storage capacity and a capacity of 0.37 lakh metric tonnes is under construction.

Achievements of RSWC are summarized in the table 4.10 below:

**Table 4.10 Achievement of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation**

S. No.	Items	Achievements				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 Up to December, 2024
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	15.89	14.71	15.98	16.79	18.25
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	14.73	10.31	6.10	7.37	8.53
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	93 %	70 %	38%	44%	47%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	0.32	2.24	2.40	0.71	0.60
5.	No. of Warehouses	93	93	93	94	96
	<b>Total Income (in lakh ₹)</b>	<b>29114.77</b>	<b>12261.01</b>	<b>13012.79</b>	<b>13037.04</b>	<b>12626.13 (Tentative)</b>

There are 8,842 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions which are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food grains storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department.

### I. Processing

Processing plays a crucial role in improving food security, minimizing post-harvest losses and enhancing the market value of products, which can stimulate economic growth and create jobs in rural communities. The state government has taken several measures in this regard, some of the key measures are highlighted below –

- The Food Park Development and Land Allotment Policy 2024 has been prepared.
- Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024 Under this program, through coordination with investors and stakeholders, 2,531 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been finalized, with a total investment of amount to ₹51,135.50 crore.

#### Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy, 2024

- Enterprises engaged in Agro & Food Processing are provided with special incentive equivalent to 50 per cent of capital investment made by the unit, subject to maximum of ₹1.5 crore.
- Further, 5 per cent additional capital subsidy for FPOs owned by SC/ST/women entrepreneurs or Enterprises setting up units in areas identified under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)

Under the scheme, there is a provision of a maximum grant of ₹10 lakh at the rate of 35 per cent per individual category applicants for setting up or expanding food processing units. The scheme allows the establishment of all types of small food processing industries. Scheme is proposed from the year 2020-21 to the year 2025-26. 1,502 individual applications have been received upto December, 2024 out of which 672 have been approved and submitted to banks and 324 applications have been sanctioned with subsidy amount of ₹18.59 crore.

Additionally, a grant of ₹14.10 crore has been transferred as seed capital for 3,078 Self-Help Group (SHG) applications. Under the scheme, 8 incubation centers have been approved in 8 districts of the state, with an amount of ₹23.11 crore.

### II. Marketing

Agricultural marketing is essential for connecting farmers with consumers, facilitating the efficient distribution of agricultural products. Effective marketing systems support price stabilization and encourage investment in modern practices, ultimately fostering sustainable agricultural development and empowering rural communities. In an interconnected economy, strong agricultural marketing is vital for meeting consumer needs and driving economic growth. Various steps taken by the state government to enhance the marketing of agriculture goods are highlighted below –

- **Establishment of New Market Yards**-State government established new market yards as number of independent market has been increased from 145 to 173 during last five years. There is a provision for establishment of private market yards as well as Private E-Sub yards in the APMC Act. To Increase the access of farmers to market yards, several new sub yards have been constructed in the state. Currently, 335 sub market yards are notified in the state.
- **Adoption of reforms**-According to the recommendation of modal act 2003 and subsequent draft of modal act 2017, several amendment had been incorporated and adopted in the APMC act of the Rajasthan. Provisions like private market, direct marketing e-trading platform, single point levy of market fee, single unified license etc had been incorporated in the mandi act and rules have been made in this regard.
- **Availability of Modern facilities inside market yard**:-All market committees have been providing facilities to farmers and traders. Facilities like covered platform/dome for auction of agricultural produce,

cemented internal roads, solar power, water harvesting, electronic weighment, display board for auction price, farmers guest house, Kisan bhawan, drinking water, light, toilets, parking and canteen facility have been made available inside the market yard.

- **Krishak Upkar Yojana** - The scheme operates through e-NAM portal to cover individual's selling products through e-NAM. The producer-farmer get a coupon on the sale of his produce of the value of ₹10,000 and additional coupons on the sale of produce in the value of its multiple through e-Nam software digitally. Prizes worth ₹1.32 crore have been distributed through 762 lotteries at mandi and division level.
- **Cooperative Marketing Structure** - There are 278 Kraya Vikraya Samities and fruit & vegetable marketing societies registered in the State. During the year 2024-25, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce worth ₹86.72 crore, ₹233.17 crore and ₹1,968.15 crore respectively. RAJFED has also distributed 2,895 metric tonne seeds to farmers during the year.
- **National Cooperative Spice Fair 2024:** The fair was organized from 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 to 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur. In these fairs, famous and good quality products of their region are brought for sale by the cooperative institutions of the State and other states.
- **Cattle Fairs Expansion** - Previously held in 7 districts, approval has been granted to organize 11 additional cattle fairs.
- Construction activities related to mandi yards & subyards, road construction and other departmental deposit works have been undertaken. During the year 2024-25, upto December, 2024 a total of ₹624.20 crore has been spent on the development of mandi yards, road construction, and deposit works for other departments. Additionally, a total of 230.41 kilometers of road has been constructed in the mandi areas up to December, 2024.
- **Co-operative Consumer Structure** - To protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively and providing consumer products at reasonable prices. For this purpose, 38 co-operative wholesale bhandars have been registered out of which 33 are working at district level and Rajasthan State Consumers' Cooperative Federation (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector.

During the year 2024-25, business of ₹1,008.95 crore has been done against the target of ₹2,256.23 crore upto December, 2024.

## Livestock for Prosperous Farming

The State, animal husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. This provides livelihood support to the farmers in the event of scarcity.

It also enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines and provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

The livestock Census-2019 placed total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State is home to about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24 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 14.44 per cent of milk and 47.98 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2022-23.

State is focused on increasing the outreach through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with

awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State is quite remarkable, as may be visualized in the table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan**

Institutions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Up to December, 2024
Polyclinic	35	35	38	48	73
Block Veterinary Health Office/I <sup>st</sup> Grade Veterinary Hospitals	786	788	813	831	857
Veterinary Hospitals	1709	2105	2095	2187	2240
Veterinary Sub Centre	5661	5768	6030	7167	7565
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	102	102	102	102	102

In table 4.12, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 23,668 thousand tonnes of the year 2018-19 to 33,307 thousand tonnes in the year 2022-23. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has been increased from 1,662 million in 2018-19 to 2,761 million in 2022-23.

Similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was 192 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 and it has increased to 240 thousand tonnes in 2022-23. However, the production of wool shows an increase from 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2018-19 to 161 lakh kilograms in the year 2022-23.

**Table 4.12 Livestock Production**

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg Production (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2018-19	23668	192	1662	145
2019-20	26572	200	2698	144
2020-21	30723	201	2488	157
2021-22	33265	221	2688	156
2022-23	33307	240	2761	161

In the year 2024-25, a total of 534.75 lakh vaccinations was administered to control livestock diseases. For breed improvement, 2.26 lakh large animals and 4.63 lakh small animals were castrated, and 15.33 lakh artificial inseminations performed.

### Livestock Development

Livestock development in Rajasthan focuses on improving animal health, productivity, and welfare through various government schemes and initiatives. The state promotes sustainable practices like breed improvement, fodder development, and enhanced veterinary services.

- **Veterinary Infrastructure Improvements:** 500 new veterinary sub-centres have been approved, 101 veterinary sub-centres upgraded to hospitals and 2 new veterinary hospitals have been established. Additionally, 51 hospitals have been upgraded to first-class status and 25 first-class hospital have been upgraded to a veterinary polyclinic hospital.
- **1962 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs):** MVUs were launched on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2024, these units provide veterinary services at farmers' homes. A total of 536 MVU vehicles are operating statewide, offering services like disease diagnosis and treatment based on calls received via a toll-free number- 1962.
- **Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control Program:** An intensive vaccination campaign led to the administration of free disease prevention (FMD vaccines) to 200.13 lakh cows and buffaloes across the State.
- **Sex Sorted Semen Scheme:** The subsidy for improving milch animal breeds increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, benefiting approximately 2 lakh cattle farmers.
- **Pashumitra Yojana:** It aims to deliver animal husbandry services such as tagging, vaccination, insurance, artificial insemination for improving the breed of animals, pregnancy testing etc. directly to farmers' doorsteps. Under this scheme, 5,000 young unemployed trained livestock assistant will be provided fixed honorariums, based on their work performance.

#### **Animal Welfare Initiatives for the protection, care of livestock and conservation of native breeds**

- Camel Conservation Grant provides financial assistance of ₹10,000 in two installments (for each calf newborn at 0-2 months of age as well as 1 year of age) to camel farmers. In the year 2024-25, 3,887 camel herders benefitted from this scheme with an increase in assistance from ₹10,000 to ₹20,000 for newborn camels.
- Livestock Free Health Scheme (Pashudhan Nishulk Aarogya Yojana) provides free treatment for livestock through veterinary institutions and camps. Under this scheme in the year 2024-25, 138 types of medicines, vaccines, and 25 types of surgical consumables were made available at no cost.

#### **Livestock farmer's welfare initiatives**

- **National Livestock Mission (NLM)** is an Entrepreneurship Development Program, with the aim of motivational animal farmer to establish enterprises in the field of Animal Husbandry under this scheme, proposals from 550 eligible applicants for loans have been sent to banks to encourage entrepreneurship in animal husbandry.
- **Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (8<sup>th</sup> Phase):** A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2024. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5.00 lakh is payable in case of accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. 1,53,508 milk producers have been insured under this scheme.
- **Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima:** As on December, 2024, a total of 30,690 milk producers have been insured under the 18<sup>th</sup> phase of the Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima scheme.
- **Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana:** Under this scheme grant in aid has been increased from ₹2 per liter to ₹5 per liter to the milk producers in the year 2022-23. Provision of ₹600 crore for the year 2024-25, has been kept of ₹378.22 crore has been made.
- **Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen:** Under this scheme Accident Insurance coverage is being provided to those persons who are engaged in fishing activities. Currently, 20,000 fishermen in the State rely on this sector for their livelihood. Up to December, 2024, 4,862 active fishermen have been covered under group accident insurance through the National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad.

### Gopalan

The State promotes the conservation and development of native cattle breeds, focusing on sustainable growth through gaushalas and Nandishalas under the Govansh Sanrakshan and Samvardhan Nidhi Rules, 2016. It organizes training programs for Gau palak and gaushala representatives on organic farming, fodder production and value addition of cow products. The initiative also includes promoting the use of panchgavya.

### Gaushala Development Initiatives

- **Gaushala Vikas Yojana:** State Government is providing financial assistance of maximum ₹10 lakh on 90:10 (Government:Public) basis, for the development of basic infrastructure (Cattle shed, fodder store, Gopalak Awas Grih, water tank etc.) in registered Goshalas. Up to December, 2024, an amount of ₹26.07 crore has been provided to 353 working agencies of Gaushalas.
- **Grant-In-Aid for Registered Gaushalas** provides financial aid supports to registered Gaushalas and Kanji houses for feed, fodder, and water for unproductive or diseased cattle at a rate of ₹44 per large cattle head/day and ₹22 per small cattle head/day starting from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2024. The scheme is effective for 270 days starting from year 2022-23. Up to December, 2024, ₹740.62 crore has been allocated to 2,921 Gaushalas across various districts.
- Recognition awards for best Gaushala presented on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2025.

In compliance to Budget announcement 2024-25, Gaukasth machine will be made available to 100 gaushalas on subsidized rates with public partnership on 80:20 basis. Total outlay for the scheme is ₹70.35 lakh.

### Initiatives for stray cattle's

- **Panchayat Samiti Starie Nandishala Jansehbhagita Scheme** is aimed at addressing stray male cattle issues, by establishing Nandishalas at the Panchayat Samiti level with a funding ratio of 90:10 from government and public contributions. Each unit costs approximately ₹1.57 crore with ₹15.23 crore allocated across 13 districts as of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.
- **Gram Gaushala/Pashu Ashraya Sthal Jansehbhagita Scheme** focuses on sheltering stray animals by establishing Gaushalas or Pashu Ashray Sthals at the Gram Panchayat level, with an estimated setup cost of ₹1 crore (90:10 funding). A total of ₹2.80 crore has been allocated to seven Gram Gaushalas under this scheme.

### Other initiatives

- **Grant-In-Aid for Cattle Saved from Slaughter/Smuggling by providing assistance** designated for the care of cattle housed in Gaushalas for up to one year. Up to December, 2024, an amount of ₹2.01 crore has been disbursed under this scheme.
- **Regular Training Programs** and training sessions on cow product processing at four institutes located in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Pali. In the year 2024-25, 34 Gaupalaks have been trained in Jodhpur with an expenditure of ₹1.09 lakh. Total allocations for all institutes is ₹9.79 lakh up to December, 2024.
- **E-Newsletter, "Gopalak Vani,"** has been launched in this year 2024-25 to promote awareness of Gopalan schemes gaushala management and share innovations in the cattle-based economy being implemented nationally and internationally.

### Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is executed through Cooperative Societies. Up to December 2024, a total of 19,054 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 24 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

The installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants has reached 51.40 lakh liters per day through

various financial assistance schemes and resources. Up to December, 2024, milk unions affiliated with the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) have procured an average of 30.04 lakh kilograms of milk daily. Currently, 9.25 lakh milk producers are part of the cooperative dairy development program, receiving year-round remuneration for their milk. Up to December, 2024, these unions have disbursed ₹3,902.00 crore to milk producers. Key achievements in the dairy development sector are detailed in table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 Dairy Activities during the year 2024-25**

Activity	Unit	Target up to December, 2024	Achievement (up to December, 2024)
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	41.96	30.04
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh Ltr. per day	27.46	22.19
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	294	225
Revived Societies	Number	1201	400
New Societies	Number	724	275
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	315	195

Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) has produced 3,77,107 metric tonnes of cattle feed and sold 3,76,638 metric tonnes to milk producers up to December, 2024. RCDF has arranged to supply 14,290 quintal of improved fodder crop seeds at a subsidized rate to the district milk unions, based on their demand for the year 2024-25. Additionally, RCDF manufactures various dairy products including Ghee, Chhach, Lassi, Srikhand, Paneer, Curd, Tetra pack milk, Mawa, Ice Cream, Flavored milk, Barfi, and Peda. Up to December, 2024, 18,742 metric tonnes of ghee have been marketed by the federation.

### **Aquaculture and Fisheries development**

The fisheries sector in Rajasthan not only utilizes state water resources for development but also provides affordable, protein-rich food and employment opportunities, particularly for rural and marginalized communities. The state boasts approximately 4.30 lakh hectare of water bodies, including 3.36 lakh hectare in the form of large and medium reservoirs and 0.94 lakh hectare in the form of smaller ponds and tanks. Rajasthan ranks 10th in the country for water resource availability, highlighting its potential for further growth in fisheries production.

### **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)**

The scheme aims to increase fish production, improve fisheries infrastructure, and enhance the livelihoods of fishermen, fish farmers and related stakeholders. It provides subsidies to fish farmers for various activities, including fisheries pond construction, shrimp farming, cage culture, and feed mills. A provision of ₹698.46 lakh has been kept for the fisheries sector in the year 2024-25, against this an expenditure of ₹54.74 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

In the year 2024-25, approvals have been granted for constructing brackish water shrimp ponds for 22 farmers across 21.41 hectare and for 32 farmers covering 37 hectare of fresh water area. Additionally, eight cage culture units (with 18 cages each) and two fish feed mills have been sanctioned. A subsidy of ₹54.74 lakh has been directly transferred to 17 beneficiaries through the Janadhaar DBT system via the SNA sparsh portal.

Year-wise details of fish production, fish seed production/stocking and revenue in the state are shown in table 4.14.

**Table 4.14 Fish Production, Fish Seed Production & Revenue**

S. N.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production/Stocking (Million fry)	Revenue (₹ in crore)
1	2020-21	60163.50	1087.09	51.99
2	2021-22	65693.92	1181.40	41.35
3	2022-23	79286.40	1197.74	68.92
4	2023-24	91349.43	1364.00	67.95
5	2024-25 (Upto December, 2024)	63107.05	1297.94	19.58

### Brackish Water Aquaculture Laboratory in Churu

This laboratory aims to address the potential for aquaculture in areas with brackish water resources, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions where freshwater resources are limited. The laboratory in Churu has been completed as part of a budget initiative to support local shrimp farming. This facility will provide shrimp farmers with access to essential brackish water testing services.

### Welfare of Farmers and Agriculture Labours

The welfare of farmers and agricultural laborers is crucial for the sustainability and growth of the agricultural sector. Farmers are not only responsible for food production but also play a significant role in maintaining rural livelihoods and contributing to national food security. The challenges faced by these groups, including fluctuating market prices, climate change impacts, underscore the need for comprehensive welfare programs to address their socio-economic conditions.

Welfare initiatives for farmers and agricultural laborers are essential for several reasons. Firstly, they provide economic stability by offering financial assistance and support services that help stabilize farmers' incomes, enabling them to invest in better farming practices and technologies. This enhancement in productivity contributes to sustainable agriculture. Secondly, these programs empower marginalized groups within the agricultural sector, including smallholder farmers and landless laborers, by providing access to education, healthcare, and social security vital components for improving their quality of life.

The commitment to enhancing their welfare reflects a broader understanding of the interconnectedness between agriculture, rural development, and national prosperity.

#### Major initiatives

- **Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana:** As per the State budget 2024-25 announcement, the state government provides additional financial assistance of ₹2,000 per annum to the farmers benefiting under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, with a proposed annual provision of ₹1,400 crore. The amount under the scheme is transferred to the farmers through the DBT system.
- **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 ₹1,150 per month is being given. Under this scheme, 2,09,530 applicants have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹246.64 crore during the year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024).
- **Rajasthan Krishak Samarthan Yojana:** Under this scheme, a bonus amount approximate ₹150.66 crore was paid by the state government at the rate of ₹125 per quintal over the MSP.

- **Procurement of wheat at Minimum Support Price:** In the Rabi Marketing Season 2024-25 (10th March, 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024), 94,694 farmers have been benefited by purchasing 12.05 lakh metric tonnes of wheat at 459 procurement centres in the State at the minimum support price ₹2,275 per quintal.
- **Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme:** For the welfare of the farmers of the state, the State Government has waived off all the short- term crop loan outstanding as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 to eligible loanee farmers. Under this scheme 20.84 lakh loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹7,888.20 crore up to March, 2024. Additionally, to provide relief to those small and marginal farmers who are unable to make their land free from pledge of banks, Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme 2019 (middle term/long term credit structure) has been approved for overdue loanees upto ₹2.00 lakh as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. Under this scheme 30,326 loanee farmers have been benefited by relief of ₹298.33 crore up to September, 2024.
- **Supply of Supplementary Nutrition articles under Integrated Child Development Scheme:** To enhance the business, supplementary nutrition articles are being supplied by Confed to near about 61,893 Anganwadi Centres under Integrated Child Development Scheme of Women and Child Development Department. A total supply of ₹653.64 crore has been made up to December, 2024.
- **Kisan Kaleva Yojana:** The scheme has been introduced to provide farmers with quality food at subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities and all other financially feasible mandi of the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). Up to December, 2024, 19.76 lakh farmers and laborers have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹5.51 crore.
- **Training for women:** One-day training for women are being organized at the gram panchayat level, where in the government provides an assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate technology to fellow farmers. Under this scheme 3,12,750 women have been benefitted through 10,425 training sessions in the year 2024-25 upto December, 2024.
- **Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education:** Incentives are provided at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation and Ph.D levels to encourage girls to take education formally. Assistsances of ₹15,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture), ₹25,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag)/ M.Sc. (Ag) and ₹40,000 per girl per year for Ph.D. girls students is granted. In the year 2024-25, total 28,559 girls have been benefitted with an amount of ₹4,971.00 crore up to December, 2024.
- **The Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Sahayata Scheme:** This scheme offers financial support to agriculturists, agricultural laborers and hamals in the event of death or accidents occurring during agricultural work, including agricultural marketing. Up to December 2024, a total of ₹26.65 crore has been distributed to 1,690 beneficiaries under this scheme for the year 2024-25.
- **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Scheme:** The scheme was launched in the year 2015 with the objective to improve the lives of laborers working in agricultural produce markets. In the year 2024-25, ₹2.40 crore have been disbursed to 666 mandi labourer under the scheme upto December, 2024. Important features of the scheme are as follows:
  - **Pregnancy Assistance** of amount equivalent to 45 days of non-skilled labour rate is provided to license holder woman labourer for two pregnancy period. Rupees equivalent to 15 days non-skilled labour rate is provided to the father of newly born child. ₹1.77 lakh has been distributed to 33 women labourer during the year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024).
  - **Marriage assistance** of ₹50,000 is provided to licensed female laborers for their own marriage and for the marriage of up to two daughters.

- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students** - The son/daughter of licensed labourer on obtaining 60 per cent or above marks is entitled for scholarship under this scheme.
  - **Medical Assistance** - Financial assistance of ₹20,000 is given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if she might has been admitted for treatment in government hospital or any hospital authorized by government.
- ■ ■ ■

## 05

# Accelerating Mining & Industrial Development for Greater Investment Prospects

The State is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral wealth, world-renowned handicrafts, handloom and outstanding skills. These provide ample opportunities for manufacturing, processing activities and services in the MSME sector, which has been the strength of the State. State has a very strong base of MSMEs in Gems and Jewellery, Handicrafts, Food Processing, Auto Components, Textiles, Leather and Dimensional Stones. It is the vision and endeavour of the State to encourage and give a fillip to the setting up of micro, small and medium enterprises in the State and create an enabling and conducive environment for them to attain a high competence level. The State Government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The State has huge potential for exports. In order to augment the shares of exports in the national exports basket, the State has continuously been striving in introducing various exports oriented reforms. Incubation of Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) and development of Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) are key measures which shall boost exports from the State. All sustained efforts made by the State are focusing on making Rajasthan the most preferred investment destination in India with the most conducive ecosystem for inclusive and sustained industrial development.

With the vision of fostering industrialization, The Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has successfully developed 424 industrial areas and many more are in the phase of development. More than 44,560 industrial units are currently in production within these industrial areas.

RIICO focuses on creating well-planned, efficient, and business-friendly environments that cater to a diverse range of industries. Its efforts are designed to facilitate seamless industrial growth and provide a robust foundation for businesses looking to establish a presence in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan's investor-friendly policies are designed to address market needs and foster growth, making it one of India's most attractive investment destinations. Additionally, the state also benefits from a young and energetic workforce with almost one-third of the population in the age group of 16-35. State's vast renowned educational institutions and skill development institutions play a vital role in nurturing the talent needed for emerging industries sectors.

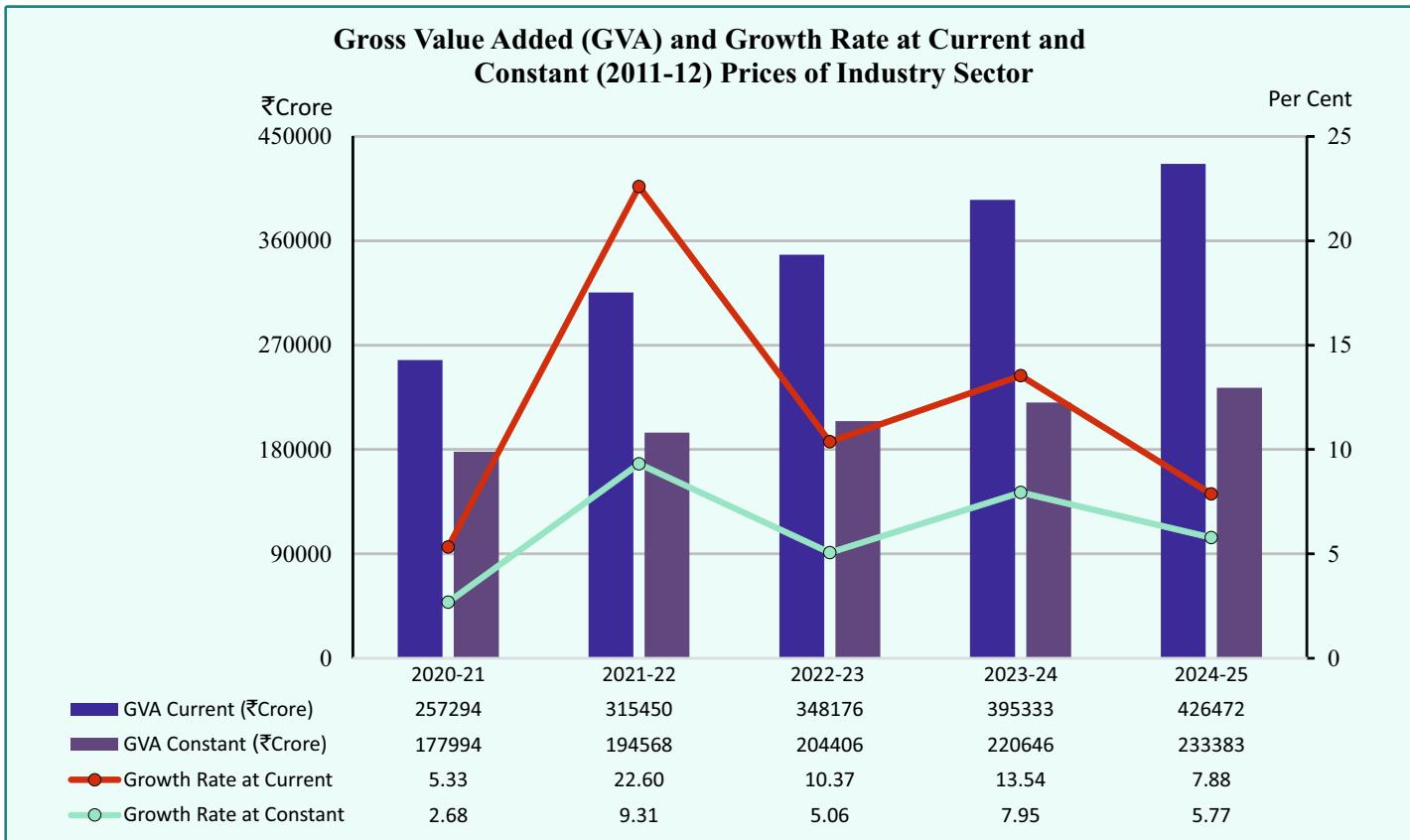
Rajasthan envisions to becoming a leading economic powerhouse, driven by its continued growth and diverse industrial landscape. With a strong commitment to fostering innovation and attracting investments, the State aims to double its economy in upcoming years, playing a pivotal role in India's journey towards a thriving "Viksit Bharat." By leveraging its rich mineral reserves and embracing technological advancements, Rajasthan seeks to achieve sustainable growth, underpinned by forward-thinking policies and strategic investments that create lasting opportunities for both businesses and communities.

## Contribution of Industries to State's Economy

### Gross Value Added of Industries Sector

The industry sector witnessed a growth of 5.77 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2024-25. The Industry Sector comprises mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Industry Sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.33 lakh crore in 2024-25, showing an increase of 4.22 per cent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) while at current prices the GVA increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹4.26 lakh crore in the 2024-25 showing an increase of 9.17 per cent CAGR. Figure 5.1 shows the GVA of the Industry Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

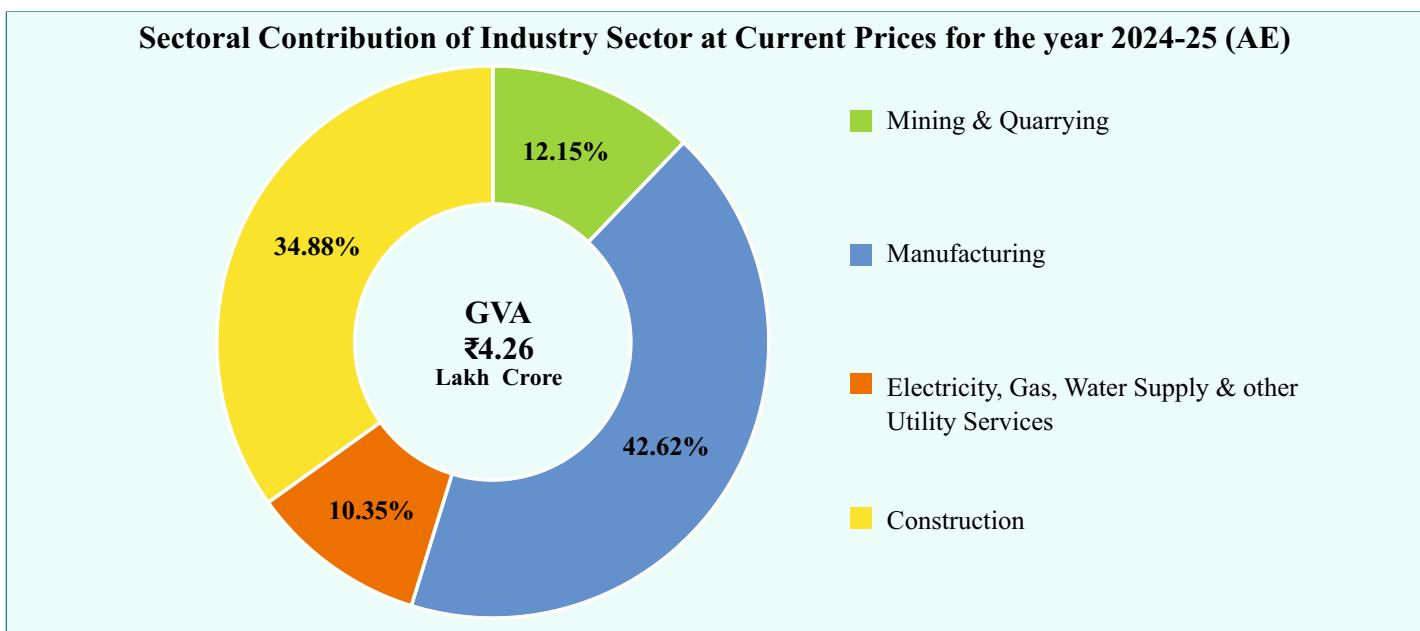
**Figure 5.1**



Note: 2022-23 Revised Estimates 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2023-24 Revised Estimates I<sup>st</sup>, 2024-25 Advance Estimates

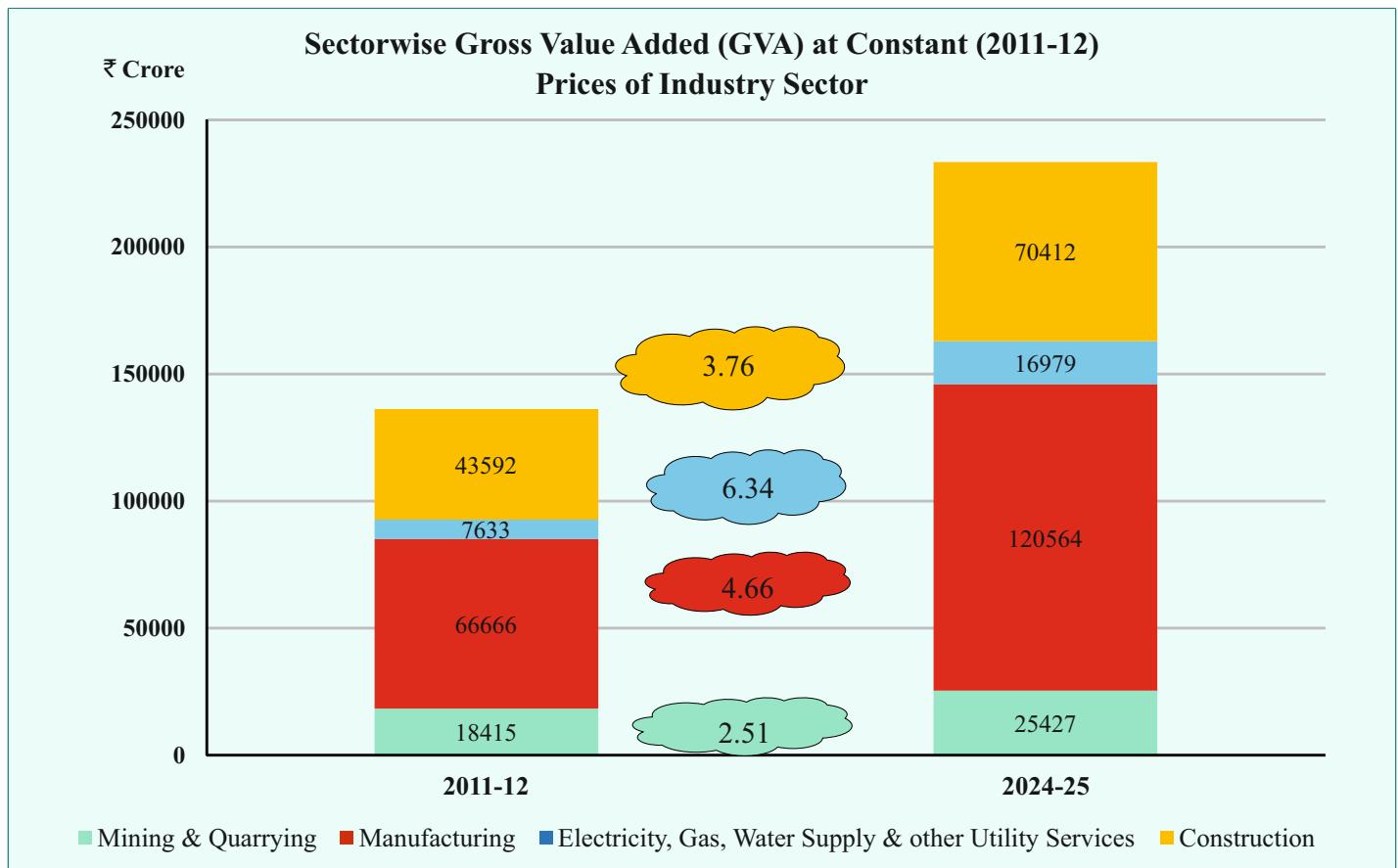
In the year 2024-25, the Industry Sector contributed to 27.16 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. In the same year, the share of manufacturing is estimated to be 42.62 per cent, followed by 34.88 per cent in the construction sector. The share of electricity, gas, water & other utility services is estimated to be 10.35 per cent while mining & quarrying is estimated to be 12.15 per cent in the Industry Sector. These shares of different sub-sectors within the Industry Sector can be seen in Figure 5.2.

**Figure 5.2**



In terms of growth, Industry Sector witnessed a growth rate of 5.77 per cent in the year 2024-25 over the year 2023-24 at constant (2011-12) prices. The mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector grew at 3.59 per cent, 4.68 per cent, 5.51 per cent and 8.60 per cent respectively in the year 2024-25 over the year 2023-24. Figure 5.3 shows GVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2011-12 and 2024-25 with sectoral CAGR over thirteen years.

**Figure 5.3**



**Index of Industrial Production (IIP):** The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the chosen base year. The IIP is the leading indicator of Industrial performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The IIP series (Base Year 2011-12) is based on three broad categories i.e. Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 is given in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12)**

Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 Up to November, 2024 (Provisional)
Manufacturing	122.95	136.14	142.18	169.50	180.47
Mining	119.43	124.53	116.76	111.38	97.60
Electricity	126.10	144.93	157.21	168.64	176.69
General Index	122.34	133.97	136.93	153.46	157.31

## Key Component for Industrial development

### **Infrastructural Development**

- Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016
- Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)
- Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)
- Industrial parks and Special Investment Zones
- MED Tech Medical Devices Park
- Integrated Resource Recovery Park
- Agro Food Parks
- Sports Goods and Toys Zone
- Other Infrastructure development

### **Connectivity**

- Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
- Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

### **MSME**

- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024
- The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act-2019
- Integrated Cluster Development Scheme
- Small Development Center and Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP) Scheme
- PM Vishwakarma Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY)
- Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana

### **Financial Assistance**

- Long Term loans and Incentives
- Up-gradation of Industrial Effluent Management System
- Rajasthan Financial Corporation
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana

### **Marketing Support**

- RAJASTHALI Outlets
- Support to small-scale industries by supplying products
- Promotion of Khadi and village Industries
- Rajasthan Export Promotion Council

### **Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)**

- Raj Nivesh Portal
- RIICO EoDB initiatives
- Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM)
- Business Reforms Action Plans

### **Exports**

- Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024
- One District One Product (ODOP)
- Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited
- Export Promotion Trainings

### **Other Initiatives**

- Rajasthan Foundation
- Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum
- Registration of Partnership Firms
- Factories and Boilers

### **Mining**

- Mining sector in Rajasthan
- Rajasthan State Mineral Exploration Trust
- Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)
- Intensive Mineral Survey
- District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT)

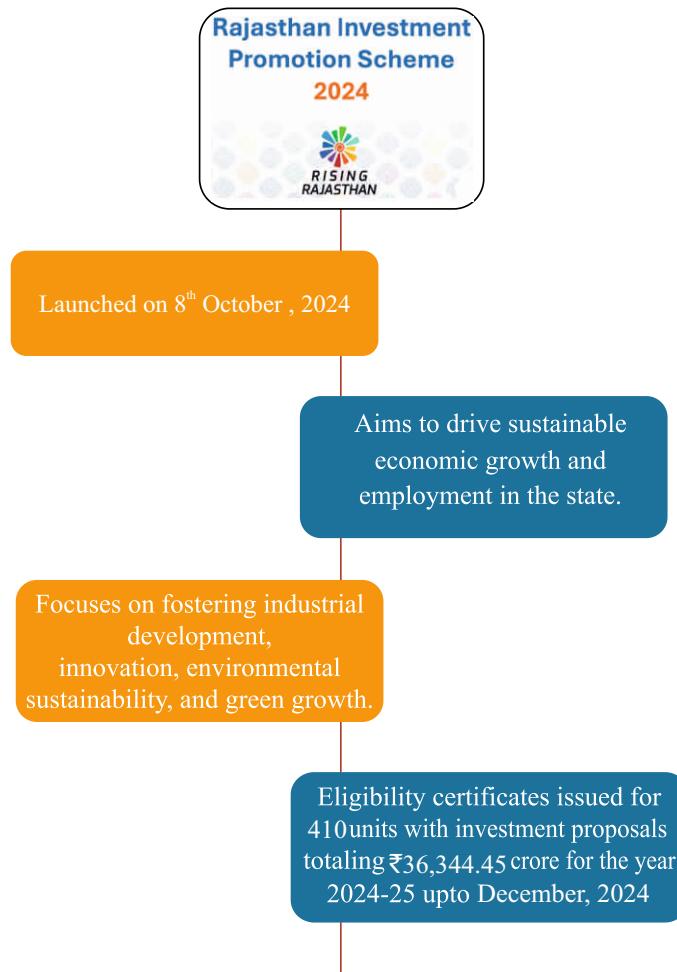
### **Oil and Natural gas**

- Exploitation, Production & Development of Crude Oil & Natural Gas
- Rajasthan Refinery Project

### **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024 (RIPS 2024)**

The scheme targets key sectors like manufacturing, services, MSMEs, start-ups, Research and Development (R&D), Global Capability Centres (GCC), industrial infrastructure, green growth and export promotion, positioning Rajasthan as a leader in industrialization.

**Figure 5.4**



#### **Asset creation incentives under Manufacturing and Services Packages**



75 per cent investment subsidy on State taxes for up to 7 years for investments above ₹50 crore in manufacturing and ₹25 crore in services (₹10 crore for tourism).

or



Capital subsidies or turnover-linked incentives are provided for 10 years after commercial production begins. Additional incentives include Employer Booster (10-15 per cent) and Thrust Booster (10 per cent) for manufacturing, and Anchor Booster (20 per cent) for regional/sectoral anchor units.



Major exemptions include 100 per cent exemption in electricity charge for 7 years, 100 per cent reimbursement of mandi/market fees, 75 per cent exemption in stamp duty and conversion fee.

### Sector-Driven Incentives

RIPS 2024 offers three tiers of incentives based on sectors, State priorities and investor flexibility, including 7 standard packages (Manufacturing, Services, MSMEs, Start-ups, Industrial Infrastructure, R&D, GCC & Test Labs) and 3 State priorities (green growth, export promotion and capability development).

### Customized Incentives

A 'Platinum' package for investments over ₹3,000 crore, offering relaxed annual incentives ceilings.

### Standard Manufacturing and Services Incentives

Includes 75 per cent reimbursement of State taxes for 7 years or capital subsidy (13-28 per cent for Manufacturing, 10-20 per cent for Services) and turnover-linked incentives (1.2-2.0 per cent for Manufacturing, 1.0-1.4 per cent for Services) for 10 years.

### MSME Incentives:

No minimum investment required, with including benefits of 3-6 per cent interest subvention for 7 years, 75 per cent SGST reimbursement for 10 years and special subsidies for employment generation and fund-raising.

### Industrial Infrastructure Incentives

Expanded coverage includes Warehouses, Multi Model Logistic parks (MMLPs) and Container Freight Stations.

### Start-up Support

Business incubation and 100 per cent SGST reimbursement for women-led start-ups for 2 years.

### Exemptions

100 per cent electricity duty exemption, 100 per cent mandi fee reimbursement for 7 years, 75 per cent exemption on stamp duty/conversion charges along with 25 per cent reimbursement.

### New Sectors

Incentives for Aero & Space, Defence, Drones, Semiconductors, Agri-Tech, Waste Recycling, and Thrust sectors like Higher Education and Skilling.

### New Initiative

Additional incentives for Tourism, IT/ITeS, women-led start-ups, Sick Units, Clusters and Power Intensive Sectors.

## **Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024**

The Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024, marked as a significant milestone in the state's journey towards the economic excellence. The summit, meticulously organized by the Government of Rajasthan, served as a grand stage to unveil the vast investment opportunities within the state. The summit has been a resounding success, drawing participation from 32 countries, with 17 countries joining as partner countries. Over 20,000 delegates, including international investors, industry leaders and government representatives, converged to explore collaborative ventures and exchange insights. The event was graced by the presence of the Honorable Prime Minister, who inaugurated the summit, signaling the central government's support for Rajasthan's economic aspirations.

In preparation for the summit, the state government organized 8 international, 2 national and 8 departmental pre-summits and District investors meets to attract investors and promote the state's innovation policies. These events showcased Rajasthan's investment potential on a global platform. The summit held 13 thematic sessions covering renewable energy to advanced manufacturing and other key economic sectors reflecting Rajasthan's diverse economic potential. Additionally, sessions by 8 countries provided a platform for international participation to align with Rajasthan's development goals and explore business opportunities.

The Pravasi Rajasthani Conclave and the MSME Conclave were key highlights of this summit, focusing on the diaspora's role in the state's growth and the pivotal contribution of MSMEs to the economy. These conclaves facilitated meaningful dialogues and fostered partnerships that are expected to yield tangible outcomes in the near future. A landmark feature of the summit was the inaugural Rajasthan Global Business Expo, which attracted approximately 35,000 visitors. The expo featured a Rajasthan theme pavilion, country pavilions and displays by major companies and central public sector undertakings (PSUs), offering a glimpse into the state's industrial capabilities and cultural heritage. The summit concluded with a remarkable achievement; proposals for Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) worth ₹35 lakh crore, underscoring the confidence of the global investment community in Rajasthan's potential. These commitments are set to catalyze a new era of growth, innovation and prosperity for the state.

Department wise details of MoUs signed in Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024 are given in Table 5.2.

**Table 5.2 Department wise details of MoUs signed in Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024**

<b>Department Name</b>	<b>No. of MoUs</b>	<b>Investment (₹crore)</b>
Energy	531	2607804.45
Industries	3675	328151.80
Mines	1034	172709.46
UDH	637	121617.08
Tourism	1156	73813.91
Agriculture	2424	55176.46
Education	569	48576.95
Medical & Health	389	37003.16
DoITC	108	17584.27
Aviation	9	11497.10
LSG	51	8624.80
Other	57	18058.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>10640</b>	<b>3500617.82</b>

## Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development in Rajasthan is a critical focus area for fostering economic growth and industrial advancement. Currently, 36 District Industries and Commerce Centres, along with 8 Sub-Centres, offer support to entrepreneurs.

The Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) plays a pivotal role in this process by creating specialized industrial parks and zones equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure. These developments aim to provide essential facilities such as transport networks, power supply, water management and modern communication systems, which are vital for the success of businesses and industries.

During the Year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024), RIICO acquired 1,462.87 acre of land, developed 363.49 acre of land and developed 5 new industrial areas i.e.: (i) Chadual, Sirohi (Aburoad) (ii) Boranada Extn. (Boranada) (iii) Mathasoola Phase-II (Jaipur-R) (iv) Ganeshwar (Sikar) (v) Moorda (Rajsamand) and allotted 664 plots (includes industrial, commercial, residential and others). During this period, RIICO incurred an expenditure of ₹309.52 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹1,120.74 crore from the same.

### Rajasthan Special Investment Regions (SIR) Act, 2016

To ensure planned development of Special Investment Regions (SIRs) across the state and in the DMIC region, a special legislation in the name of "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016" has been notified on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. A State-level "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Board" was formed to oversee SIR development. The "Bhiwadi Integrated Township" (BIT), covering 363 villages in the Alwar district, was declared as an SIR and the "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) was established on 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2018. On 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2020; 43 (with one newly created village) villages were separated and designated as the KBNIR SIR, with RIICO as the Regional Development Authority, while BIDA continues to oversee the remaining 321 villages of BIT.

### Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed in an area close to 154 sq. km, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Node has been notified as a Special Investment Region (SIR). RIICO has been entrusted with the responsibility of JPMIA which is designated as JPMIA Regional Development Authority. The project is being developed in three phases -

Phase A- This phase consists of the government and RIICO's acquired land (641.88 hectares). The competent authority of the Government of India has approved equity distribution of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) in the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the JPMIA. This will cover 1,577.69 acre at an estimated project cost of ₹921.66 crore (including land) for construction of various infrastructure components, with 49 per cent equity investment of ₹322.80 crore and ₹105 crore in soft debt from National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT). The debt includes a 10-year interest moratorium and a 10-year repayment period based on 10 years G-Sec rate.

Phase B - Preliminary notification for the acquisition of 1,086.45 hectares of private land has been issued on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2024 and acquisition work is under process.

Phase C - The working plan for the acquisition of private land is being prepared.

### Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)

The Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) spans 165 sq. km, covering 43 villages from the former Alwar district. It was notified as a Special Investment Region (SIR) on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2020. RIICO was designated as the KBNIR Development Authority in the same notification. A 558.95 hectare area was identified as the project zone in the SIR. Possession of whole (558.95 hectares) acquired land has been taken. The whole award amount of ₹500.67 crore as compensation has been paid to project-affected persons (PAPs).

### **Industrial parks and Special Investment Zones**

- MED Tech Medical Devices Park at Boranada, Jodhpur in 274 acre of land, for which the process of plot allotment has been started. Total 21 plots have been allotted through e-auction and an expenditure of ₹42.55 crore has been incurred upto December, 2024.
- Integrated Resource Recovery Park at Jamwaramgarh, Thaulai industrial area of Jaipur district is established in 48.21 hectares of land, to promote pollution control and environmental protection. In this park, the process of allotment of plots through e-auction has been started. Upto December, 2024 an expenditure of ₹19.41 crore has been incurred on it.
- Agro Food Parks - RIICO has developed 04 Agro Food Parks at Boranada (Jodhpur), Kota, Alwar and Sriganganagar. The Corporation has also allotted plots by establishing an “Agro and Food Processing Zone” on about 33 hectares of land in the industrial area of Tinwari, Jodhpur.
- Sports Goods and Toys Zone at Khushkheda Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-II which spreads over an area of 56,576 square meters. A total of 39 plots are planned in the Sports Goods and Toys Zone and all plots have been allotted. Upto December, 2024 an expenditure of ₹3.46 crore has been incurred on it.
- RIICO has allotted 43,828 square meters of land for the establishment of “Gems Bourse” in Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur, to promote Gems & Jewellery sector.
- A Solar Panel Manufacturing Park is being developed by RIICO over 41 hectares of land in the industrial area at Kakani, Jodhpur.
- A Handicraft and Furniture Park is being developed by RIICO over 65.46 hectares of land at the Boranada Extension industrial area in Jodhpur.

### **Other Infrastructure development**

- The expansion of Inland Container Depot (ICD) Basni industrial area, Jodhpur to a rail-linked mega depot at Salawas has been sanctioned under the PM GATI-SHAKTI scheme. Furthermore, a new air cargo complex extension is being developed at ICD Mansarovar, Jaipur, under the Trade Infrastructure Services scheme of Government of India. Both projects will be implemented by the Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation.
- RIICO has allocated 15,187 square meters of land and also is the implementing agency for the Unity Mall project at Fintech Park, Jaipur.
- RIICO has established 06 fire stations at Keshwana (Neemrana), Khairthal (Alwar), Khara (Bikaner), Kaladwas (Udaipur), Bagru (Jaipur) and Ratangarh (Churu), to protect industrial units from fire incidents.

### **Connectivity**

Connectivity in the industrial sector is crucial for enhancing productivity and operational efficiency. Robust connectivity becomes essential for integrating smart technologies, fostering adaptability and achieving sustainability goals across manufacturing operations.

### **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor**

The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is one of India's most ambitious infrastructure and industrial development projects, aimed at creating a modern industrial hub between India's two major cities: Delhi (the capital) and Mumbai (the financial capital). It is expected to boost economic growth, create millions of jobs and enhance India's manufacturing and export potential.

A band of 150 km. (Influence region) has been chosen on both 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. For the development of these two nodes, a joint SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) company - Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation (RIDCO) has been established.

## Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

The Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) is a significant infrastructure project in India, aimed at improving the transportation of goods across the western part of the country. As a part of India's broader plan to modernize its railway network and create dedicated freight corridors to enhance logistics efficiency between Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai), which covers a total length of 1,504 km. About 38 per cent of the corridor passes through Rajasthan.

## MSME

MSMEs play a crucial role in the economy, significantly contributing to industrial production, exports, employment and the creation of entrepreneurship.

For redressal of cases of delayed payment of micro and small enterprises of the State, under the powers conferred by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006, 14 micro and small enterprise facilitation councils have been reconstituted into 17 micro and small enterprises facilitation councils. By these 17 facilitation councils, 754 cases have been redressed during the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024.

Additionally, MSME Investor Facilitation Centres (MIFC) have been established in each District Centre to provide essential information and guidance to entrepreneurs.

### Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

The Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024 has been implemented to foster economic and social strengthening in Rajasthan through the balanced and inclusive development of MSME sector. This policy is set to remain in effect until 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2029 and aims to create a globally competitive and locally relevant MSME ecosystem.

The primary objective of this policy is to create an environment that enables MSMEs in Rajasthan to attain high levels of competitiveness. Designed as a “One Stop Shop,” the policy aims to simplify access to all state government incentives, ensuring a streamlined process for obtaining benefits and support.

#### Key provisions in the policy -

- For the establishment of new MSMEs and the expansion of existing MSME units, an interest subsidy under RIPS 2024 will be provided on loan amounts up to ₹50 crore, along with an additional interest subsidy of up to 2 per cent for selected units.
- One-time assistance of upto ₹15 lakh to SMEs to raise equity capital through NSEs/BSEs exchange platform.
- For micro and small enterprises, assistance of 50 per cent of the expenditure (up to ₹5 lakh) incurred for acquiring advanced technology/software from major national institutions established by the Government of India/Rajasthan will be provided.
- Assistance of 50 per cent (maximum ₹3 lakh) of the expenditure incurred for obtaining national and international standard certifications and intellectual property rights (IPR) will be provided as reimbursement.
- For marketing MSME products by participating in national and international trade fairs, 75 per cent assistance (maximum ₹1.5 lakh) will be provided for stall rent and travel expenses for 2 persons.
- Reimbursement of 75 per cent (maximum ₹50,000) of the expenditure incurred for the digitization of enterprises will be provided.
- To promote the use of e-commerce, 75 per cent reimbursement (maximum ₹50,000) of the platform fee will be provided.

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

The Rajasthan Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act 2019 was enacted on 17th July, 2019, to simplify the setup of MSMEs. The state has launched the web portal, Raj Udyog Mitra. MSME units need to submit a 'Declaration of Intent' to the nodal agency, which issues an 'Acknowledgement Certificate.' This certificate exempts the unit from approvals and inspections under state laws for five years from its issuance.

During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), a total of 1,888 Acknowledgement Certificates have been issued. Out of these, 954 certificates for the Micro category, 576 certificates for the Small category and 358 certificates for the Medium category have been issued.

### Integrated Cluster Development Scheme

The scheme has been launched on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 and aims to enhance the productivity, quality and efficiency of handicraft, handloom and MSME clusters in Rajasthan. The scheme will run until 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2029, with an initial target of developing 15 clusters.

#### Major components of Integrated Cluster Development Scheme:

##### 1. Assistance to Artisan/ Craftsman/ Weaver Clusters by State Government

- **Soft Intervention:** Maximum assistance of ₹50 lakh for capacity building initiatives such as trainings for development of skill, design, packaging, market etc.; exposure visits; quality certifications etc.
- **Operation of Raw Material Banks:** Interest subvention assistance up to 8 per cent on term/ composite loans for setting up and operation of raw material depots to provide raw material at affordable rates.
- **Marketing Promotion through E-Commerce:** One-time incentive to artisans/ craftsmen/ weavers up to ₹50,000 on total annual sales generated through e-commerce.

##### 2. Assistance for setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs) [For facilities like common testing/ packaging/ processing/ recycling etc.]:

- Ensure state participation in Central Government Cluster Development programmes as per their guidelines.
- **State support for establishment of CFCs:** Maximum assistance of 90 per cent on project costs up to ₹10 crore for setting up of Common Facility Centres to address common challenges of micro and small enterprises.

##### 3. State assistance to group of MSMEs for infrastructure development:

- Support for infrastructure development in existing MSME clusters in non-RIICO industrial areas; assistance up to 80 per cent on project costs up to ₹10 crore.
- Support for development of greenfield MSME clusters in non-RIICO industrial areas; assistance up to 60 per cent on project costs with maximum assistance of ₹5 crore.

## Small Development Center and Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Program (MSE-CDP) Scheme

The scheme aims to provide an integrated infrastructure in rural and under developed areas for the development of Small Industries, Small Development Centers and Micro Small Enterprises. At present, 36 projects with a project cost of ₹225.54 crore have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹106.40 crore. Out of the 36 projects, 34 projects have been completed. The government of India has released ₹65.60 crore for the projects. A total expenditure of ₹172.40 crore has been incurred on all 36 projects up to December, 2024.

### PM Vishwakarma Yojana

The scheme aims to improve artisans' skills, income and financial security and encourage digital business growth. The scheme covers 18 trades, including carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, tailoring and more.

**Figure 5.5**  
**PM Vishwakarma Yojana**

#### PM Vishwakarma Certificate and Identity Card

For recognition as a skilled professionals.



#### Skill enhancement training

With a stipend of ₹500 per day for 5-7 days of basic training and 15 days of advanced training.



#### Toolkit assistance

of ₹15,000 for purchasing tools.



#### Collateral-free loans

At 5 per cent interest, with two tranches: ₹1 lakh (18 months) and up to 2 lakh (30 months).



#### Digital transaction incentives

of ₹1 per transaction for up to 100 digital transactions per month..



### Progress under PM Vishwakarma Yojana (upto December, 2024)

A total of 20.57 lakh applications have been submitted through the online portal for the scheme in the state. 14.65 lakh applications have been verified at stage 1<sup>st</sup> (Gram Panchayat/ULB level), 3.78 lakh applications have been verified at stage 2<sup>nd</sup> (District Collector Level) and sent for further verification to the Government of India and 2.17 lakh applications have been verified by the MSME Ministry, Government of India. The Ministry of Skill Development has provided training to 1.42 lakh beneficiaries in the state. A total of 23,473 individuals have received loans from banks under the scheme. Under the scheme, 2 per cent additional interest subsidy is being provided by the State government.

**Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY):** The Scheme offers loans up to ₹10 crore through financial institutions for setting up new enterprises or expanding existing ones in manufacturing, service and trade sectors. The scheme provides an interest subsidy of 8 per cent on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent on loans up to ₹5 crore and 5 per cent on loans up to ₹10 crore for small-scale entrepreneurs.

Up to December, 2024, loans amounting to ₹1103.51 crore has been distributed to 3,616 entrepreneurs, with an interest subsidy of ₹172.92 crore granted.

**Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration:** To facilitate the procedure of MSME registration by the revised MSME definition, the Ministry of MSME launched the Udyam Registration Portal on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020.

During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), a total of 4,07,381 industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units have investment proposals of ₹8,709.65 crore and are expected to generate opportunities of direct employment for 23,08,337 persons.

**Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana:** Aims to boost SC/ST participation in non-agriculture sectors. Under the scheme, eligible applicants can receive interest subvention of 9 per cent on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 7 per cent on loans between ₹10 lakh to ₹5 crore and 6 per cent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore. Additionally, a margin money grant of 25 per cent of the project cost, or ₹25 lakh (whichever is less), will be provided.

Up to December, 2024, a total 530 loan applications have been sanctioned and out of them 503 applicants have benefitted with a loan amount of ₹131.49 crore. Margin money grant of ₹30.32 crore was provided to 457 applicants, while an interest subsidy of ₹6.17 crore was extended to 1,056 applicants.

**Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana:** The Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana supporting young entrepreneurs (18–35 years) by providing 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans up to ₹25 lakh and 6 per cent on loans between ₹25 lakh and ₹1 crore, along with a one-time margin money grant of 10 per cent for male entrepreneurs and 15 per cent (up to ₹5 lakh) for female entrepreneurs. Up to December, 2024, a total of 288 loan application has been sanctioned, out of which loan amounting to ₹74.56 crore disbursed to 287 applicants. Additionally, the state government disbursed ₹122.75 lakh in interest subsidies and ₹427.49 lakh in margin money.

### **Financial Assistance**

Financial assistance for industries in Rajasthan is provided through various schemes and programs aimed at supporting the growth and development of businesses and industries.

- RIICO provides financial assistance in the form of loan. Up to December, 2024, the term loan amounting ₹14.56 crore was disbursed and recovered ₹67.23 crore.
- The Government of India has provided special assistance of ₹146 crore for implementation of a project "Up-gradation of Industrial Effluent Management System of RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi". Total expenditure of ₹124.07 crore incurred up to December, 2024 on the project.
- Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has provided loans of ₹8,918 crore to 84,595 units since establishment 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.
- **Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY):** To encourage youth participation in industrialization, initiative aims to finance 1,000 units, the State Government is providing 6 per cent interest subvention on loans up to ₹2 crore. Entrepreneurs aged 45 or below can avail the benefit of scheme. Since inception, loans amounting ₹637.76 crore sanctioned to 622 units up to December, 2024.

Financial targets and achievements of RFC during the last five years are given in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3 Financial Targets and Achievements of RFC** (₹Crore)

Years	Loan Sanctions		Disbursement		Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2020-21	300	164.56	250	139.07	275	230.38
2021-22	150	131.55	100	114.13	200	284.10
2022-23	125	116.94	100	101.12	250	276.65
2023-24	125	104.51	110	83.65	210	214.75
2024-25 Upto December, 2024	250	111.21	200	90.06	200	160.66

## Marketing Support

The government supports industries through various initiatives designed to enhance accessibility and extend market reach. These efforts help industries to grow, attract new customers and boost competitiveness at local and global level.

- The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) markets handicrafts items of 450 artisans through 'RAJASTHALI' outlets in Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi and Kolkata. For the past 43 years, RSIC has also served as the nodal agency for the Rajasthan Pavilion at the IITF New Delhi. Sales turnover of the handicraft items and SSI products has been ₹12.62 crore up to December, 2024.
- Additionally, RSIC supports small-scale industries by supplying products such as barbed wires, tents, tarpaulins, steel furniture, polythene bags and angle iron posts to various government departments, benefiting around 55 industrial units in the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024.
- The Khadi and Village Industries Board offered a 50 per cent discount on khadi garments from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2024, to 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2025 and promoted khadi through exhibitions, including a divisional event at Shilpgram, Jaipur and participation in the India International Trade Fair (IITF) New Delhi in December 2024.
- The Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) reimburse 50 per cent of the rent (up to ₹1 lakh) for units at approved overseas trade fairs and has been allocated ₹10 lakh for sending delegations to foreign trade fairs and exhibitions. An amount of ₹90 lakh as subsidy has been disbursed to 90 exporters up to December, 2024.

## Ease of Doing Business

The government is focused on improving the regulatory and operational environment to make it easier for businesses to start and operate. This includes simplifying procedures, reducing costs and enhancing infrastructure. The aim is to foster growth, attract investment and create a more competitive and transparent business environment.

- The Raj Nivesh Portal, launched under the Single Window Scheme, streamlines approvals for investment proposals over ₹10 crore in Rajasthan. Established through the Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act-2011, it was integrated with the Single Window Clearance System on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2024, to create a unified platform for approvals. In the year 2024; 98 applications with an investment of ₹6,348.18 crore have been approved.
- RIICO has launched a mobile app available on the Play Store and Apple Store, which includes modules for tax-related processes like GST and TDS. RIICO's ERP system has been integrated with the Raj Nivesh Portal, e-Registration Portal and the Registrar of Firms. Additionally, a Geographic Information System (GIS) for RIICO plots has been made available.
- A Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) has been established, under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary at the state level and the District Collector at the district level, to resolve issues faced by new enterprises and encourage investment. The committee's decisions are binding on all departments. 114 meetings have been held up to December, 2024.
- The State Government has continuously pursued rationalization of the regulatory process for establishing businesses and industrial units across the State. To improve the Ease of Doing Business, the State is following and implementing the Business Reforms Action Plans of "The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)", Government of India. Currently, the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 includes 435 business-centric reforms for States and Union Territories. The implementation of these reform measures is currently underway.

## **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 valuable 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 upgradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities.

### **Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024**

The Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024 aims to foster sustainable and inclusive export growth, with a focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), local handicrafts and diversifying export products. Key measures include providing freight subsidies, marketing assistance, support for export documentation and certification, product testing subsidies, e-commerce export facilitation and export credit insurance. The policy seeks to enhance the competitiveness of Rajasthan's exporters through strategic fiscal and infrastructural support. It also focuses on improving connectivity, developing export-oriented clusters and offering targeted assistance to MSMEs. Additionally, the policy promotes skill development, technology adoption and market access through international trade fairs and digital platforms. By simplifying export processes and creating a single-window clearance system, the policy aims to strengthen Rajasthan's position in global trade, encourage innovation and generate employment opportunities.

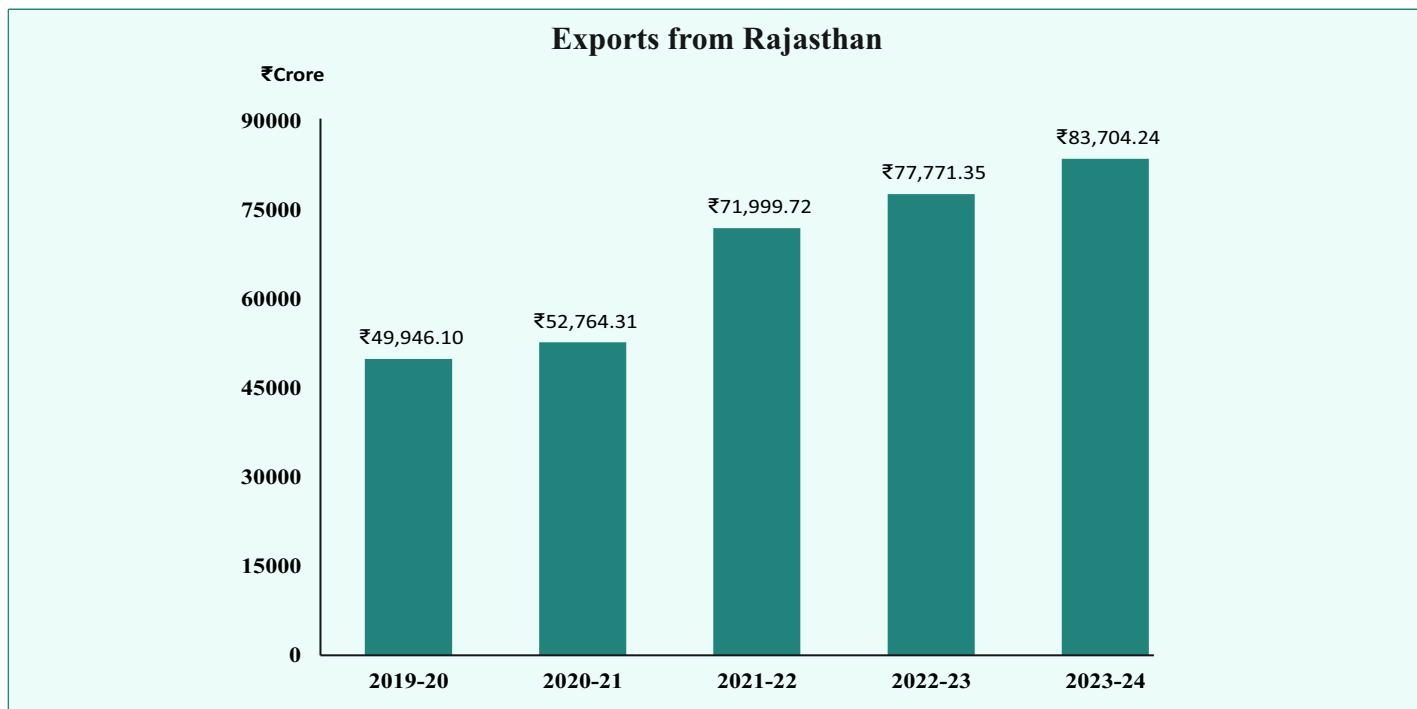
In Rajasthan, Engineering Goods, Gems & Jewellery, Metal, Textiles and Handicrafts are the top five export items that account for more than 65 per cent of exports from the State. The total exports from the State for the year 2023-24 equalled ₹83,704.24 crore. Details of exports from Rajasthan are shown in table 5.4 and figure 5.6.

**Table 5.4 Exports from Rajasthan** (₹Crone)

S.No.	Product	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Textiles	6165.79	5729.29	9251.39	7834.36	8819.58
2	Agro & Food Products	3708.96	3740.65	5180.17	6334.21	6486.78
3	Gems & Jewellery	5109.60	4067.36	6811.04	9178.77	11183.23
4	Engineering	7674.76	7781.81	11966.1	13887.00	16592.51
5	Metal	1. Ferrous	1216.60	1102.94	1436.00	1754.02
		2. Non-Ferrous	3182.29	4180.75	6802.57	9509.89
6	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & Articles of Stone Mica, etc.	3208.81	4080.22	4481.15	3572.18	3665.94
7	Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral Waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash	871.39	842.34	1393.34	1345.82	1599.32
8	Electronics & Computer Software	2729.70	3016.01	464.73	829.71	1110.14
9	Wool & Woollens	130.74	62.31	133.47	154.41	122.90
10	Chemical & Allied	4260.30	5016.53	6995.14	6429.28	4585.72

S.No.	Product	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
11	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1899.69	2268.39	2577.60	2781.64	2954.20
12	Plastic & Linoleums	1178.65	1337.58	2030.83	1948.58	4010.27
13	Handicrafts	5219.48	6205.32	7830.07	7309.05	7986.83
14	Leather & Leather products	226.25	193.43	298.59	309.69	272.65
15	Readymade Garments	2073.20	1764.40	2561.09	3074.53	2751.35
16	Carpet (Durries)	563.08	464.70	706.18	731.83	742.63
17	Others	526.81	910.28	1080.24	786.38	962.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>49946.10</b>	<b>52764.31</b>	<b>71999.72</b>	<b>77771.35</b>	<b>83704.24</b>

**Figure 5.6**



#### One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024

The main objective is to identify and promote the products and services with export potential from each district and transform each district into a potential export hub.

The Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024, announced on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, aims to implement the 2024-25 budget's goals by leveraging each district's strengths and integrating them with national and international markets. The policy focuses on streamlining support for local industries, enhancing product value chains and fostering regional development.

The key measures include financial assistance for new enterprises, technology adoption, quality certification, renewable energy initiatives, infrastructure development, marketing support, e-commerce promotion and recognition for outstanding ODOP performers. By creating a robust ecosystem, the policy aims to showcase and promote the unique products and cultural heritage of each district on a global stage.

**Figure 5.7**



Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) provides export infrastructure services to Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bhilwara. Currently, export/import services are available at the ICDs in Jodhpur and Jaipur. Additionally, RSIC offers airway export facilities through the Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur. Up to December, 2024 the turnover of ICDs and Air Cargo Complex has been ₹11.05 crore.

#### **Training Programme on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation**

Training Programme on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation launched in 2012, aims to support entrepreneurs in Rajasthan by providing knowledge about the export process, documentation and market information. This initiative helps exporters exporting through middlemen. The Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) was established to tackle export challenges and offer training on export procedures and documentation.

#### **Other Initiatives**

- The Rajasthan Foundation aims to engage with Pravasi Rajasthanis both in India and abroad, encouraging their participation in the state's development and maintaining a connection with their homeland. It provides a platform for Pravasi Rajasthanis to contribute to the state's socio-economic growth. To foster strong ties, the Rajasthan Foundation has set up chapters in 12 cities including Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat,

Mumbai, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore in India and London (UK), New York (USA) and Kathmandu (Nepal) abroad. Opening of 14 new chapters of Rajasthan Foundation in Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Delhi and Pune in India and Dubai (UAE), Munich (Germany), Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), Tokyo (Japan), Singapore, Melbourne (Australia), Nairobi (Kenya), Kampala (Uganda) and Doha (Qatar) abroad has also been approved.

- For Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024, Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with the Rajasthani diaspora for organizing Diaspora meets during investment roadshows in Japan, Dubai, Qatar, Singapore, Germany, UK, Saudi Arabia and in Mumbai, New Delhi and Ranchi. Pravasi Rajasthani Conclave was organized on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2024. About 4,000 Pravasi Rajasthani from India and abroad, officials and delegates of various associations participated in the conclave. A thematic session on strengthening rural healthcare was also organized with Pravasi Rajasthani doctors during Pravasi Rajasthani Conclave. In the conclave, Hon'ble Chief Minister announced for creating a new Department keeping in mind the interests of Pravasi Rajasthani, conferring of the Pravasi Rajasthani Samman Awards, celebrating 10 December every year as Pravasi Rajasthani Divas and creating a single point contact in every district for the issues faced by the families of Pravasi Rajasthani.
- 9 proposals with an investment of ₹ 910 crore for the establishment of large industries have been submitted up to July, 2024 to the Government of India under the Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (I.E.M).
- The Khadi and Village Industries implement various schemes, including the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). 607 units are to be established in the year 2024-25, with a margin money allocation of ₹16.62 crore. The scheme aims to create 6,677 jobs and up to December, 2024, 156 units have received ₹13.31 crore, generating 2,074 jobs.
- **Registration of Partnership Firms:** The Non- Trading Companies are being registered under the Non-Trading Companies Act, 1960 and Rajasthan Non -Trading Companies Rules, 1962 by the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Industries & Commerce. Up to December, 2024, the revenue of ₹9.55 lakh has been collected through the registration of 3183 firms.
- To promote industrial health and safety, the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory established by the Factories and Boilers Department collected and analyzed 784 air pollutant samples from 155 factories up to December, 2024. The department conducted 3,622 inspections and registered 530 new factories and 113 new boilers, providing employment to approximately 49,306 workers. Furthermore, 51 safety training programs were organized with 1,503 participants during the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024.

## Exploring Opportunities : Mining , Oil and Gas Development

### Mining Sector in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is one of India's richest states in terms of mineral resources, with deposits of 81 types of minerals, 58 of which are actively mined. The State is the sole producer of Lead & Zinc ores, Selenite and Wollastonite and leads the country in the production of Silver, Calcite and Gypsum. The State is also the leading producer of Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. Additionally, Rajasthan is a major producer of dimensional stones like Marble, Sandstone and Granite, as well as cement-grade and steel-grade limestone.

Mining leases are currently granted through e-auctions. Currently 145 mining leases for major minerals, 16,962 mining leases for minor minerals and 17,185 quarry licenses exist in the State.

During the year 2024-25, a revenue target of ₹9,500 crore was assigned to the Mines and Geology department, out of which, a total of ₹6,340.85 crore revenue has been collected up to December, 2024.

### Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024

The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024 aims to promote sustainable, transparent, and responsible mineral development, leveraging the state's abundant mineral resources for economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and community welfare.

#### Key Highlights:

- a. **Economic Growth and Investment:** Enhance mineral-based industries, attract investment, and increase the sector's contribution to the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- b. **Employment Generation:** Provide direct and indirect employment to over 1 crore people by 2047.
- c. **Sustainability and ESG Compliance:** Implement zero-waste mining, eco-friendly practices, and waste management strategies.
- d. **Technology Integration:** Utilize advanced exploration techniques, AI-driven monitoring, and digital governance for transparency.
- e. **Illegal Mining Mitigation:** Use GPS-based tracking, geo-fencing, and real-time monitoring to prevent unauthorized activities.
- f. **Major Initiatives:**
  - Expansion of mineral extraction from 58 to 70 minerals by 2047.
  - Auction of 50 major mineral blocks with pre-embedded clearances.
  - Increase mining concession area to 2 per cent of the state's land by 2047.
  - Promote strategic and critical minerals (such as lithium, rare earth elements) to support clean energy.
  - Establish a State Mining Company for value addition and research in mineral resources.

### Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024

This policy is a strategic initiative aimed at promoting the production and usage of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand (Bajri) in construction. Given the rising demand for construction materials and the environmental concerns surrounding river sand mining, this policy seeks to ensure responsible resource management while fostering economic growth.

#### Key Highlights:

1. **Promoting M-Sand Adoption:** The policy facilitates the establishment of M-Sand units by simplifying procedures, easing regulations, and offering financial incentives.
2. **Incentives for M-Sand Units:**
  - **Financial benefits:** Exemptions in royalty (50 per cent) and charges for overburden dump utilization.
  - **Investment subsidies:** 75 per cent state tax reimbursement for 10 years.
  - **Electricity duty exemption:** 100 per cent for 7 years.
  - **Stamp duty reduction:** 75 per cent exemption on stamp duty.
  - **Employment benefits:** 50 per cent reimbursement of employer contributions towards EPF and ESI for domiciled employees.
3. **Quality Standards and Control:**
  - Mandates BIS certification and periodic testing to ensure quality compliance.
  - Encourages on-site quality testing laboratories in M-Sand units.

**4. Waste Management and Sustainability:**

- Promotion of zero-discharge systems for water reuse.
- Encouragement for C&D waste recycling to produce M-Sand.
- Environmentally responsible waste disposal mechanisms.

**5. Implementation Strategy:**

- Establishment of a dedicated M-Sand Cell under the Department of Mines and Geology to oversee implementation.
- Mandates gradual increase in M-Sand usage in government projects (targeting 50 per cent by the year 2028-29).

**Rajasthan State Mineral Exploration Trust**

The trust is focused on reforming the Mines and Geology department, enhancing mineral prospecting and exploration, strengthening the department and promoting technological innovation, technical consultancy, logistical support and business development. Up to December, 2024, the chemical analysis of 711 samples through tender and the analysis of 3,650 samples by an NABL-accredited laboratory has been done.

Furthermore, the Trust has prepared 21 e-auction blocks and carried out 4,980 meters of core drilling for the exploration of limestone and base metals up to December, 2024 and the total estimated expenditure for these initiatives amounts to ₹7.57 crore.

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

Premier public sector enterprises of the Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost-effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects.

Since its inception, RSMML has taken initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), the company generated unaudited gross revenue of ₹2,125.46 crore and earned a profit before tax of ₹762.63 crore (unaudited).

The company has contributed a sum of ₹221.42 crore to the government exchequer up to December, 2024.

The major activities of the company have been divided into four parts named as Strategic Business Units & Profit Centres (SBU & PC) under the direct control of the Corporate Office situated at Udaipur. The four SBUs & PCs are as follows-

1. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra, Udaipur.
2. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Gypsum at Bikaner.
3. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Limestone at Jodhpur.
4. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Lignite at Jaipur.

The financial performance up to December, 2024 in terms of operational revenue earned is shown in table 5.5.

**Table 5.5 Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue** (₹Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Operational Revenue 2024-25 Upto December, 2024
1.	SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate	719.32
2.	SBU & PC-Limestone	194.09
3.	SBU & PC-Gypsum	15.88
4.	SBU & PC-Lignite	206.18
5.	106.3 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power	25.37

**Social Activities:** RSMML is constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹2.56 crore has been incurred on CSR activities from its various SBUs and ₹68 lakh on forest & plantation upto December, 2024.

## **Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS)**

As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2024-25, total 35 projects have been kept for geological investigation under 6 exploration programmes.

In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) regional mineral survey has been done for 565 sq km, regional geological mapping has been done for 256 sq. km, detailed geological mapping has been done for 45.86 sq. km and drilling has been done for 1731.50 meters.

**District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT)**

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts which are affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining-related operations. Details of works and financial activities under the DMFT up to December, 2024 are given in the table 5.6.

**Table 5.6 Details of works and financial activity under the DMFT**

Sr. No.	Activity	Unit	Figures
1	Financial sanctions issued for Various works	Numbers	19289
2	Financial sanction issued	₹ Crore	7952.74
3	Work completed	Numbers	11684
4	Total expenditure up to December, 2024	₹ Crore	5085.90

Oil and Natural Gas

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 14.95 per cent (4.39 million metric tonnes per annum) to total crude oil production (29.36 MMTPA) in India. Petroleum potential area in the State is spread over about 1,50,000 sq. km under 4 petroliferous basins:

1. Barmer-Sanchor Basin - (Barmer, Sanchor and Jalore districts)
  2. Jaisalmer Basin - (Jaisalmer district)
  3. Bikaner-Nagaur Basin - (Bikaner, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu districts)
  4. Vindhyan Basin - (Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, part of Bhilwara & Chittorgarh districts)

The crude oil production from Barmer is currently around 66,000 to 67,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) from 15 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagvam, Aishwarva, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields. The net

natural gas production from Barmer ranges between 2.70 and 2.80 MMSCM (million metric standard cubic meters) per day, while the net natural gas production from Jaisalmer is ranges between 0.81 and 0.87 MMSCM per day. The total net natural gas production in Rajasthan is between 3.50 and 3.70 MMSCM per day.

### **Exploitation, Production & Development activities of Crude Oil & Natural Gas-**

- Up to December, 2024, a total of 935.83 MMSCM of Natural Gas has been produced from the Jaisalmer and Barmer-Sanchore Basins by Cairn Vedanta Limited, Focus Energy, ONGC and Oil India Limited. In the same period, Cairn India Limited produced a total of 26.36 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil from Barmer-Sanchore basin.
- Production and Exploration activities for Crude Oil & Natural Gas are underway in 13 Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) and 14 Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) blocks.
- During the year 2024-25, revenue of ₹2,078.21 crore has been accrued up to December, 2024.
- About 1,55,713 barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from the Baghewala area, district Jaisalmer up to December, 2024. Presently, heavy oil production to the tune of 580 barrels oil per day (BOPD) is in progress.
- Three Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) Extension have been sanctioned to Oil India Ltd for exploration of crude oil/ Heavy oil and Natural Gas.
- One PML Chinnewala Tibba, Jaisalmer has been re-granted to ONGCL for production of Natural Gas.

### **Rajasthan Refinery Project**

HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) is a Joint Venture between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR), with an equity contribution of 74 per cent (₹17,991 crore) and 26 per cent (₹6,321 crore) respectively. Work of 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Balotra has been commenced on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. The revised cost of the project is ₹72,937 crore and is funded by debt equity ratio 2:1. This refinery will produce BS-VI standard products and will be the first in India to be integrated with a Petrochemical complex.

Upto December, 2024, work orders amounting to ₹71,509 crore have been issued and expenditure of ₹52,332.50 crore has been incurred on various site-related activities. Approximately 84 per cent of the project work has been completed and more than 24,000 workers are employed in this project. An amount of ₹3,734.91 crore has been paid to HRRL, out of the total ₹6,321 crore, representing 26 per cent equity of the State government.

Production and revenue accrued from the petroleum sector are given in table 5.7

**Table 5.7 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector**

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹ Crore)	Total (₹ Crore)
	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production (Lakh Metric Tone)	Production Million Barrels	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production MMSCM		
<b>2020-21</b>	1784.32	58.83	42.62	112.42	1232.75	8.05	1904.79
<b>2021-22</b>	3601.13	58.63	42.46	384.54	1684.51	9.72	3995.40
<b>2022-23</b>	4322.14	50.52	36.55	555.14	1638.78	11.89	4889.17
<b>2023-24</b>	2881.56	44.01	32.00	526.66	1522.41	16.86	3425.08
<b>2024-25*</b> Upto December, 2024	1763.67	26.36	19.18	300.56	935.83	13.98	2078.21

Details of the proceedings carried out by the department of Mines and Geology to check illegal mining and transportation of minerals up to December, 2024 are given in table 5.8.

**Table 5.8 Details of the proceedings carried out to prevent illegal mining and transportation of minerals**

S. No.	Description	2024-25 Upto December, 2024
1	Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock	6956
2	Number of FIRs lodged	588
3	Number of seized vehicle/ machine/tools	5446
4	Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crore)	50.20

Rajasthan's strategic location, abundant natural resources and investor-friendly policies have positioned it as a prime destination for industrial growth and investment. The state's focus on infrastructure development, including the establishment of industrial parks and special investment zones, has laid the groundwork for a transformative industrial revolution. With initiatives like the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024 and the Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024, the state is poised to double its economy in the coming years, leveraging its rich mineral reserves and technological advancements to achieve sustainable growth.

The critical role of MSMEs in the State's economy, the significant strides in infrastructural development and the concerted efforts to enhance connectivity as well as ease of doing business is also highlighted in this chapter. The government's support for marketing, exports and other initiatives underscores its commitment to fostering a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. With a clear vision and strategic investments, Rajasthan is set to become a leading economic powerhouse, contributing to India's journey towards a thriving "Viksit Bharat." The State's comprehensive approach to industrial development, coupled with its focus on innovation and sustainability, ensures that Rajasthan will continue to rise as a model State of economic progress and industrial excellence.



## 06

# Fostering Growth in Tourism, Art, Culture and Services

The vision for Rajasthan is to emerge as a premier global destination for tourism, arts and culture, while ensuring sustainable development and the preservation of its rich heritage for future generations. The State government is committed to enhancing tourism infrastructure, making it more accessible for visitors and integrating smart technologies to create an efficient and engaging travel experience. Sustainability initiatives will play a crucial role in safeguarding cultural heritage and natural resources, while expanding community engagement will support local economies and promote tourism-based livelihoods.

Adventure tourism will be a focal point, with activities such as trekking, safaris, boating, parachuting, paragliding, hot air ballooning, and quad biking being actively promoted. Furthermore, cultural immersion experiences will be enhanced to provide visitors with authentic insights into Rajasthan's vibrant heritage.

The newly introduced Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy-2024 aims to foster the growth in tourism industry by creating a more investor-friendly environment, ultimately positioning Rajasthan as a leading destination that harmonizes economic development with cultural preservation.

Tourism, arts, culture, and services are integral components of State's economy and identity, contributing significantly to its socio-economic development. With its rich tapestry of history, vibrant traditions, and stunning landscapes, Rajasthan is the attraction of both domestic and international tourists. This influx not only generates substantial revenue but also creates extensive employment opportunities across various sectors, including hospitality, handicrafts and local services.

To encourage growth in tourism, arts, and culture, State government policies are focused on improving infrastructure, supporting cultural events / festivals, and offering training programs for artists, artisans and tourism workers. As Rajasthan continues to develop its tourism infrastructure and services, the synergy between tourism and local culture will be crucial for sustainable growth and regional development, ensuring that both the economy and cultural heritage thrive in harmony.

The Government of Rajasthan aspires to position the State as a global leader in tourism, renowned for its integration of rich heritage with contemporary attractions. The State aims to rank among the top three destinations for both domestic and international tourists. Ambitious plans include the establishment of world-class infrastructure, new tourism zones and circuits that highlight the State's diverse cultural fabric.

Rajasthan will be at the forefront of smart tourism, with digital engagement and visitor satisfaction reaching new heights through comprehensive digitalization of services. The State will continue to innovate in tourist experiences, with a focus on global market trends and the development of new tourism products. A highly skilled workforce will be the backbone of the tourism and hospitality sectors, enhancing Rajasthan's global reputation for excellence.

The State is committed to building a legacy with its long-term vision that will be cherished for generations. This vision is set to position Rajasthan as an inspiration of creativity, heritage, and innovation, and a favored destination for tourists worldwide.

The Government of Rajasthan's mid-term vision is a transformative journey, where the State emerges as a premier cultural and tourism hub. The goal is to increase the share of domestic tourist visits to 8% and foreign tourist visits to 7.5% of India's total. To achieve this, the government will enhance tourist infrastructure and connectivity, modernizing amenities and ensuring seamless travel experiences. A diverse range of tourist

experiences will be developed, including adventure, eco-tourism, and wellness tourism, to cater to the evolving preferences of visitors. The Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2024 seeks to enhance tourism's contribution to the State's economy while preserving its rich heritage and environment in alignment with the mid-term vision.

Embracing smart tourism through technology will be essential, with the Rajasthan Tourism App providing personalized experiences, augmented reality features, and real-time information. Skill development and capacity building initiatives will be implemented to cultivate a workforce that meets international standards in hospitality and cultural expertise. Marketing strategies will be encouraged to promote Rajasthan's unique tourism offerings on a global stage.

Sustainable and responsible tourism will be a guiding principle, ensuring the preservation of Rajasthan's rich natural, historical, and cultural assets while accelerating socio-economic growth. This vision is set to position Rajasthan as a model State for inclusive and sustainable tourism development.

## Tourism

Tourism plays an important role in creating employment opportunities, connecting local society to global communities. It further helps in promoting sustainable growth of local communities, industries and shaping other sector of development.

Rajasthan, often referred to as the "Land of Kings," is one of India's most iconic and sought-after tourist destinations, renowned for its rich cultural heritage, majestic forts, and vibrant traditions. The State captivates travelers with its architectural marvels like the Amber Fort in Jaipur, the City Palace in Udaipur, and the Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, many of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Beyond its historical grandeur, Rajasthan offers diverse experiences, from camel safaris in the Thar Desert and wildlife adventures in Ranthambore National Park to colorful festivals like the Pushkar Camel Fair and Desert Festival.

### (a) Domestic & International tourist visits Footprints in Rajasthan

#### Domestic Tourism :

Domestic tourism showed steady growth from 2018 to 2019, with an increase of 3.95 Per Cent tourist visits in Rajasthan, but experienced a decline of 71.05 Per Cent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is rebounded strongly in the following years, with remarkable growth rates from 2022. 1,790.52 lakh and 2,300.84 lakh tourist visits in calendar year 2023 and 2024 respectively.

**Figure : 6.1 Number of Domestic Tourist visits in Rajasthan**



**Table - 6.1 Domestic tourist visits in Rajasthan**

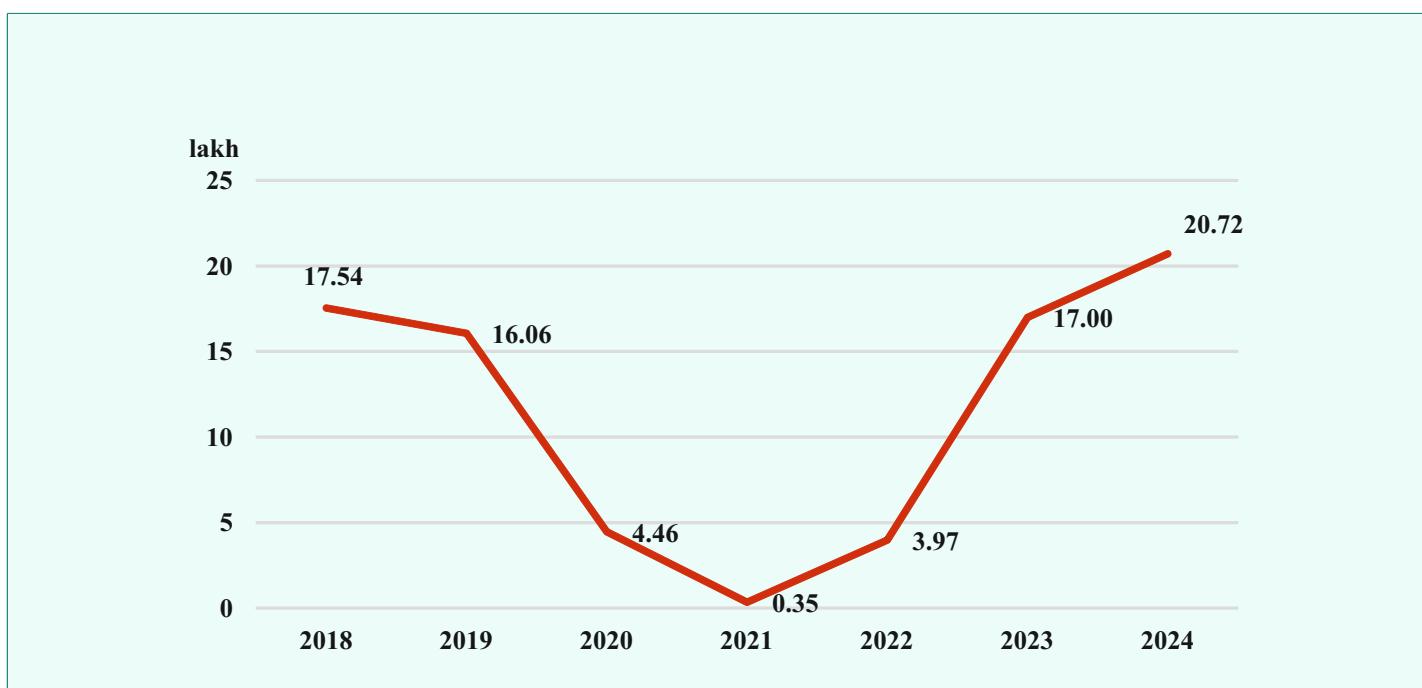
Rank	2024		2023	
	District	Number of tourist visits	District	Number of tourist visits
1.	Sikar	2,76,61,349	Sikar	2,63,36,316
2.	Chittorgarh	2,41,94,865	Jaipur	2,01,22,184
3.	Ajmer	2,25,89,808	Ajmer	1,56,41,130
4.	Jaisalmer	2,24,16,810	Chittorgarh	1,42,80,751
5.	Sawai madhopur	1,43,06,561	Sawai Madhopur	1,35,57,802

District wise Domestic tourist visits:- The number of the Domestic tourists visited in Rajasthan 2023 and 2024 given in table 6.1 highlights that sikar is top visited district, but witnessed a significant growth of 99,14,114 visitors from 2023 to 2024 in Chittorgarh District while Ajmer saw an exceptional increase of 69,48,678 Domestic visitors.

#### International tourism -

International tourism is rebounded strongly after year 2021 given figure 6.2 shows remarkable growth rates. The recovery has been slower compared to domestic tourism, with gradual increase each year, culminating in 20.72 lakh tourists in 2024, 17.00 lakh rise from 2023.

**Figure 6.2 Number of International Tursist visits in Rajasthan**



**District wise International tourism visits:-** The number of the International tourists visited in Rajasthan 2023 and 2024 highlights shifts in tourist preferences and district ranking. Jaipur maintained its position as the most visited district but witnessed a significant drop of 2,49,353 visitors from 2023 to 2024 while Udaipur saw an exceptional increase of 2,69,838 international visitors, more than doubling its 2023 figures. Jodhpur also saw the same trend with increase of 75,431 international tourist visits in the year 2024 than the year of 2023. Jaisalmer and Ajmer are also in under top 5 international tourist visits during the year 2024.

**Table - 6.2 International tourist visits in Rajasthan**

Sr. No.	2024		2023	
	District	Number of tourist visits	District	Number of tourist visited
1.	Jaipur	6,23,534	Jaipur	8,72,887
2.	Udaipur	4,83,109	Udaipur	2,13,271
3.	Jodhpur	2,07,490	Jodhpur	1,32,059
4.	Jaisalmer	1,61,884	Ajmer	1,05,780
5.	Ajmer	1,01,321	Dausa	78,985

**Table - 6.3 The status of visiting tourists from various countries**

Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
United States of America	148039	145178	49368	7307	64891	124819	156719
United Kingdom	175947	172698	54548	1939	29532	86987	127886
France	244351	218657	64025	3237	34999	84772	123585
Germany	147286	134098	31985	1140	18303	53716	76603
Italy	82301	83060	18383	644	14886	49140	78242
Australia	83723	81564	25131	614	15841	44002	67228
Bangladesh	58863	49017	8053	3208	22159	31160	21140
Canada	53822	50194	16866	810	7918	16308	25407
Japan	33503	37452	8907	1496	4659	15052	25790
Switzerland	16369	17109	5062	224	3996	9868	14344
Other	710144	616533	164129	14186	179500	1184045	1355463
<b>Total</b>	<b>1754348</b>	<b>1605560</b>	<b>446557</b>	<b>34805</b>	<b>396684</b>	<b>1699869</b>	<b>2072407</b>

**The following initiatives have been taken to promote tourism sector in Rajasthan:-**

- Under the aegis of Rising Rajasthan Summit held on 09<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> December, 2024, in Jaipur 1,320 MoUs of private investment in Tourism Sector have been signed up to 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2024 involving a proposed investment of ₹96,967.61 crore and direct employment of 2,02,607 persons.
- MOU signed for prestigious IIFA 25 ceremony on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2024. Ceremony is proposed to be held in Jaipur on 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2025.
- Ministry of Finance, Government of India has been approved capital expenditure of ₹145.92 crore in Rajasthan under part III (Development of Iconic Tourist Centres to Global Scale) of the scheme for Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment (SACI) 2024-25 for recommended 2 capital projects as given below:
  - Development of Amber-Nahargarh and surrounding Area, Jaipur – ₹49.31 crore.
  - Development at Jal Mahal, Jaipur – ₹96.61 crore.
- To promote domestic tourism in the State, Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) was organized from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 at Jaipur, in which over 600 exhibitors from Rajasthan and over more than 650 domestic tour operators/travel agents from across India participated. More than 13,500 B2B meetings organized
- On 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2024, 'Wed in India Expo' has been organized in Jaipur for the first time in the country in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
- In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) 259 tourism units projects worth investment of ₹3,599.23 crore and involving potential employment of about 12,000 persons have been approved.
- 27 heritage certificates were granted to heritage properties In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an Expenditure of ₹6,987.07 lakh has been incurred against the allocation of ₹41,652.49 lakh.

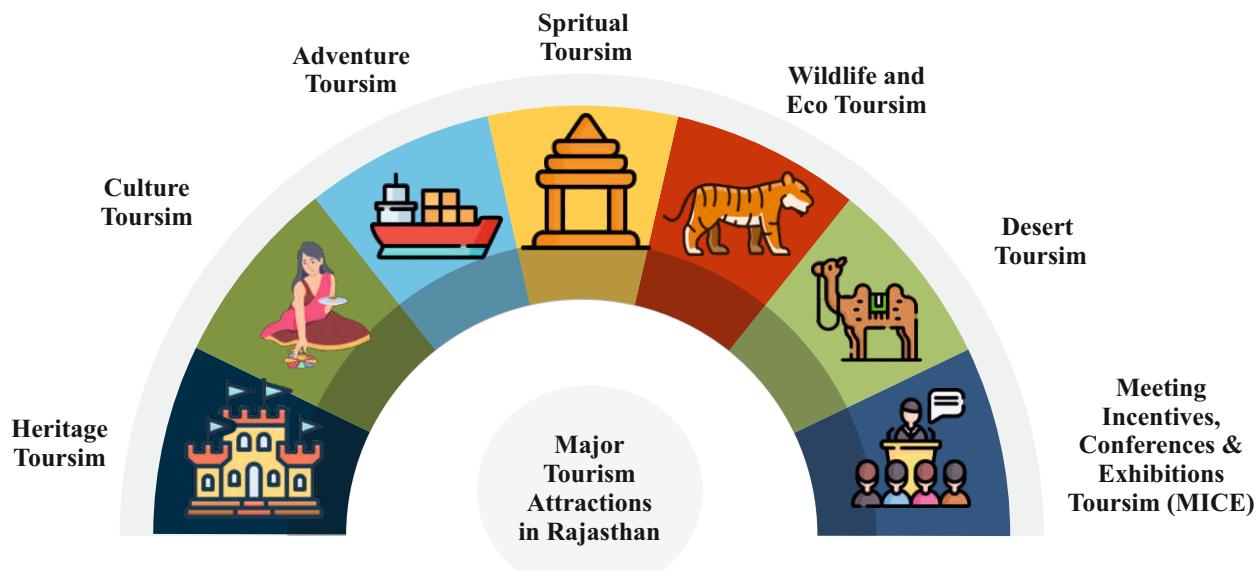
**Table 6.4 Status of institutions under Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited as on December, 2024**

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Number
1	Hotel	39
2	Motel	18
3	Cafeteria	08
4	Yatrika	03
5	Janta Awas greh	01
6	Palce on Wheels	01
7	Package Tour	01

## Thematic Tourism

The State is known for offering unique experiences to tourists, showcasing its vibrant culture, rich heritage, and diverse natural landscapes. The State government is focusing on Adventure Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Film-Tourism and Religious Tourism. Rajasthan's film tourism sector has received a significant boost, with 39 films have been shoot in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Figure - 6.3 Major Tourism Attractions in Rajasthan**



**Heritage** tourism focuses on visits to locations of historical, cultural, or natural importance. Rajasthan has developed these locations into 'Iconic Tourist Destinations' that feature world-class facilities and amenities. Rajasthan has 9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, forts like City Palace, Amer Fort, Hawa Mahal -Jaipur, Kumbhalgarh fort -Rajsamand and Jaisalmer Fort in the state which have maintained their global significance and enhanced their appeal to international tourists.

**Culture Tourism** is known for its fairs and festivals that showcase the vibrant culture, traditional cuisine, customs and costumes which attracts millions of domestic and international tourists from all over the world. Rajasthan imbued with vibrant culture, cuisines and natural experiences through fairs and festivals like Teej, the Pushkar Camel Fair, and the Jaipur Literature Festival showcase the State's rich heritage. Folk dances such as Ghoomar and Kalbeliya, along with traditional music, are integral to the Rajasthani experience.

**Adventure tourism** activities in Rajasthan are broad horizon of adventure activities like a hot air balloon trip in Jaipur and Pushkar for a bird's-eye view of beautiful palaces and scenic landscapes. For desert adventures, there is camping, cycling, and camel safaris at Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Pushkar. Trekking attracts people in Udaipur, Ghanerao, and Kumbhalgarh to connect with the diverse landscapes and attractions of Rajasthan.

**Spiritual Tourism:** Rajasthan attracts millions of domestic and international tourists and pilgrims every year to its famous temples and spiritual sites. The State has some major pilgrim sites: Nathdwara, Khatu Shayam, Salasar, Mehandipur, chittorgarh, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Ajmer, Bikaner, Balotra and Jaipur among many other spiritual and religious tourism.

**Wild and Eco tourism:** Rajasthan offer diverse ecosystems, from deserts to forests experiences with 3 National Parks, namely Ranthambore National Park, Mukundra National Park and Keoladeo National park and 26 wildlife sanctuaries including the Mount Abu Sanctuary, Bhainsrodgarh Sanctuary, Jaisamand Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Jawahar Sagar sanctuary, Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary etc.

**Thar Desert** in Rajasthan is one of the most sought sites attracting domestic and international tourists from

different parts of the globe. The State has Desert National Park inscribed in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In addition to existing desert tourism activities desert camps, camel safaris, jeep safaris, new desert tourism activities such as paramotoring, ATVs, quad biking, skydiving, are being introduced. The beautiful sand dunes in Jaisalmer, Pushkar, Phalodi, Sambhar, Nagaur, Churu, Bikaner and Barmer are the major destination for desert tourisms.

**Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions (MICE):** One of the most fascinating and rapidly expanding areas of the state's tourism industry is the Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions (MICE) market. Stone Mart, Vastra, an International Textile and Apparel Fair, the International Gems & Jewellery Show (IGJS), the Jaipur Jewellery Show, the Rajasthan International EXPO-Jodhpur, and numerous other events and exhibitions have made Rajasthan one of India's most popular destinations for national and international MICE events. Jaipur Udaipur, Jodhpur, Nimrana etc are the major destination for wedding, meetings, conference and event in the state. Rajasthan is focusing on attracting Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions (MICE) by identifying suitable locations and facilitating the establishment of convention centers. On the line of Bharat Mandapam in Delhi, Rajasthan Mandapam is proposed to built in Jaipur

#### Preserving Rajasthan's rich heritage

Conservation, and exhibition of the State's cultural legacy, including its rich artistic and architectural heritage, for the benefit of present and future generations. These places, including famous forts and palaces, draw both national and international visitors, the forts in Jaipur, and Udaipur are recognized as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, making them even more appealing to tourists.

In total, the State Government manages 345 protected monuments, which includes temples, mosques, forts and Havelis etc. Additionally, there are 43 protected archaeological sites under the control of State Government.

**Figure : 6.4 Rajasthan has 9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites**



**Table - 6.5 Income and tourist visits under archaeology and Museums department**

S. No.	Year	No of tourist (in lakh)	Revenue Generated		
			Income by sale of entry tickets (in ₹crore)	Commercial Activities (in ₹crore)	Total Income (in ₹crore)
1	2023-24	79.20	59.24	14.36	73.60
2	2024-25 (upto Dec., 2024)	53.37	37.83	10.61	48.44

### Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) -2024

Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) -2024 has been implemented in the State on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 with the aim of increasing the benefits payable to investors and entrepreneurs associated with tourism and providing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through encouraging the establishment of new tourism units in the private sector. Separate building norms for Tourism Units shall be prescribed under prevailing Building Bye laws in the State.

The Policy places significant emphasis on leveraging the heritage assets available in the private sector by further strengthening relaxations and exemptions for heritage hotels and properties. Additionally, the procedure for acquiring licenses to operate hotels, restaurants and other tourism-related establishments has been streamlined.

With its focus on creating tourism-led employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the tourism and hospitably sector, RTUP-2024 will play a pivotal role in enhancing Rajasthan's appeal as a prominent destination for tourism investment.

The State's objective is now to double the tourism economy in the next five years by further enhancing coordinated efforts and drawing greater investments.

#### Benefits under Prevailing RIPS for Tourism Units

- All fiscal benefits as provided in prevailing Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) for Tourism shall be available to the Tourism Units as defined in this Policy.
- Entitlement certificate to avail benefits under RIPS may be obtained as per the procedures laid down in the prevailing RIPS.

**Figure - 6.5 Benefits of Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy-2024**



## Culture

Rajasthan's culture is a vibrant blend of royal heritage, artistic traditions and timeless customs that reflect the State's glorious past and dynamic present. Known for its lively festivals, soulful folk music and captivating dance forms like Ghoomar and Kalbelia, Rajasthan offers a rich cultural experience that is both unique and immersive.

By harnessing the potential of its cultural resources, Rajasthan aims to foster a thriving economy that benefits local communities, preserves traditional practices and showcases the State's unique identity to the world.

### For promote Culture Major initiative and events Are as below

- **Preserving Tradition, Promoting Tourism through Heritage Handicrafts**

Rajasthan's heritage handicrafts are a testament to its rich cultural legacy. Traditional crafts like woodworking, pottery, and textiles are not only preserved but also promoted through tourism initiatives. Visitors can witness artisans at work, learn about the craft-making process, and purchase authentic handicrafts. By supporting heritage handicrafts, tourists contribute to the preservation of Rajasthan's cultural heritage, empowering local communities and promoting sustainable tourism practices.

- **A Celebration of Rajasthan's Cultural Activities**

Around 72 fairs, festivals and other cultural programs have been organized in the calendar year 2024, including Pushkar Fair (Ajmer), Mewar Festival (Udaipur), Marwar Festival (Jodhpur), Kumbhalgarh Festival (Rajsamand), Camel festival (Barmer), Desert festival (Jaisalmer), Sambhar Festival, Kite Festival (Jaipur), Deeg Mahotsav (Deeg), Gangaur and Teej Utsav (Jaipur), Rajasthan Day amongst others.

### Other major cultural programs are as follows:-

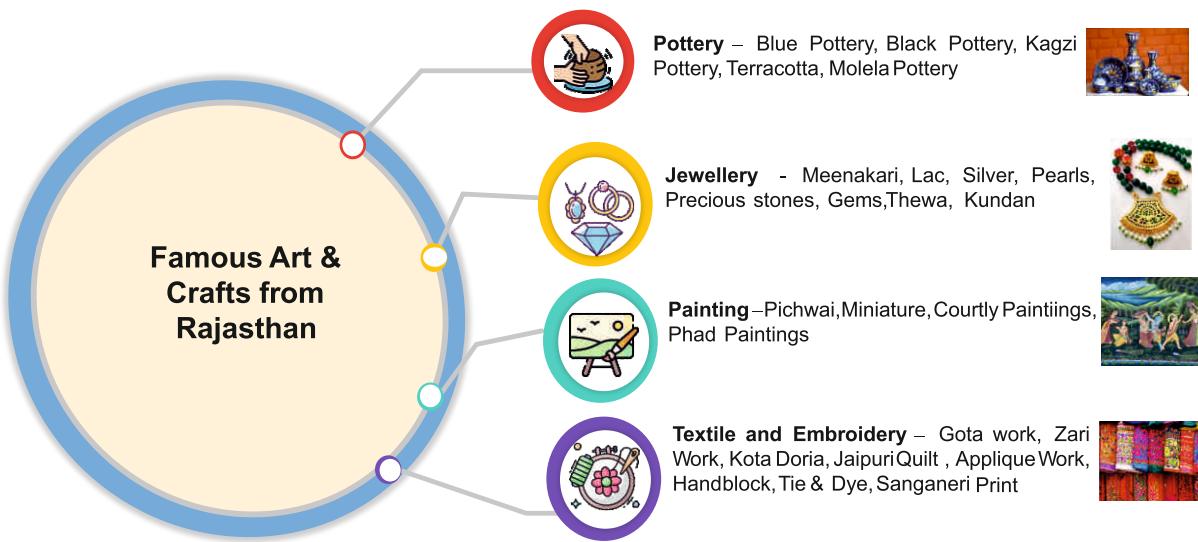
- Cultural Programs at Albert Hall, Jaipur:-Albert Hall, a premier tourist destination in Jaipur, hosts bi-fornightly cultural programs. These events will celebrate Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage, focusing on folk art and culture as documented in Cultural Diaries.
- To commemorate World Tourism Day, a fusion of kathak and folk dances program was organized on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, at the iconic Albert Hall in Jaipur, along with district headquarters. This event is organised to create awareness about tourism.
- **Gazi Khan and Group Dazzle at The Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM)** - The Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, witnessed a spectacular cultural performance by Gazi Khan and his group, leaving a lasting impression on the audience and showcasing the best of Rajasthan's cultural heritage.
- As part of the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' program, a series of cultural events were organized across all district headquarters to celebrate India's 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day. The highlight of these events was a mesmerizing musical performance by renowned artist Shri Mame Khan in Jaipur on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2024. This initiative aimed to foster patriotism and national pride among citizens.
- **Elegant Cultural Evening marking Rajasthan High Court's Platinum Jubilee** - A well curated cultural show was organized on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, to inaugurate the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Rajasthan High Court, showcasing the State's rich cultural heritage.
- A grand cultural show was organized in Jaipur on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2024, to commemorate the visit of the 16<sup>th</sup> Central Finance Commission. The occasion was a testament to the State's warm hospitality and its efforts to promote cultural exchange.
- **A Celebration of Rajasthan's Cultural Diversity (GITB 2024)** - As part of the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) held from 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> May, 2024, a cultural performance based on wedding theme was organized to showcase Rajasthan's diverse cultural traditions, mesmerizing audiences with its music, dance and art.

## Art

Rajasthan is a vibrant canvas of art that reflects its rich cultural heritage and historical significance. Renowned for its intricate craftsmanship, the State boasts a diverse array of artistic expressions, including miniature paintings, textiles, pottery, and traditional puppetry. Rajasthani art is characterized by vivid colors, elaborate patterns and a strong narrative style that often draws inspiration from local folklore, mythology, and the royal legacy of its past. The region's artistic traditions have evolved over centuries, influenced by various dynasties and cultural exchanges, resulting in unique forms. As a vital aspect of Rajasthan's identity, art not only showcases the creativity of its artisans but also serves as a means of preserving and celebrating the State's rich history for future generations.

Rajasthan, boasts of a wide range of traditional crafts, jewellery and textiles, paintings and pottery and metal craft. Famous art & crafts from Rajasthan such as

**Figure - 6.6 Famous Art & Crafts from Rajasthan**



**Primarily, the preservation of art in the State is being done through the following centers:-**

### **Jawahar Kala Kendra**

Jawahar Kala Kendra, popularly known as, JKK operates with the objective of preservation and promotion of the various genres of art, culture and heritage. JKK is a popular cultural destination and provides a point of reference to the newly arising art and cultural centers.

JKK also organizes programmes and projects in collaboration with cultural organizations, eminent artistes; across all art forms. Apart from this, JKK has been constantly facilitating art-connoisseurs, scholars, artists, artisans and visitors to interact with each other through its holistic programming. The communion and connivance has emerged to make them to observe extrinsic as well as intrinsic aspects of art and culture of Rajasthan.

JKK aspires to be a Centre of National and International Excellence in the field of visual arts, performing arts (music, dance & theatre) and literature. The thrust of the programming at JKK is towards regular high quality curate events which include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of art and culture.

In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) a grant of ₹650 lakh for programmes & activities and ₹10 lakh for repair and maintenance and ₹205 lakh have been allocated for salary head, out of which expenditure of ₹337.06 lakh was spent on programme/activities and ₹149.11 lakh has been incurred on salary head.

## Ravindra Manch

Ravindra Manch Jaipur was established by the State government to nurture dance, drama and musical arts. At present Ravindra Manch has a well equipped main theatre with a capacity of 690 seats, an open air theatre with a capacity of 3,500 spectators and a mini theatre with a capacity of 125 spectators.

In this series 22 plays have been staged by Ravindra Manch under Tagore Theatre Scheme this year and 158 programs have been organized by providing reservation to institutions. With the help of the State Government, efforts are being made to make the stage services more effective and to provide maximum facilities to artists and theatres workers.

## Conservation and Preservation of Monuments and Sites for future generations

- Conservation, restoration and development works have been done at two significant heritage sites: ChanneriPaneriDevalya in Jhalawar and Siwana Fort in Barmer.
- Conservation, restoration, and development works are presently underway at Khetri Fort, Jhunjhunu.

During in the year 2024-25 (upto December, 2024), the Archaeology and Museums Department has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2018.48 lakh, of the total allocated of ₹ 3571.06 lakh.

## The Rajasthan Excellence in Tourism with Awards

These awards are a testament to Rajasthan's growing reputation as a premier tourist destination, offering unique and unforgettable experiences for visitors

### The Rajasthan Excellence in Tourism with Awards

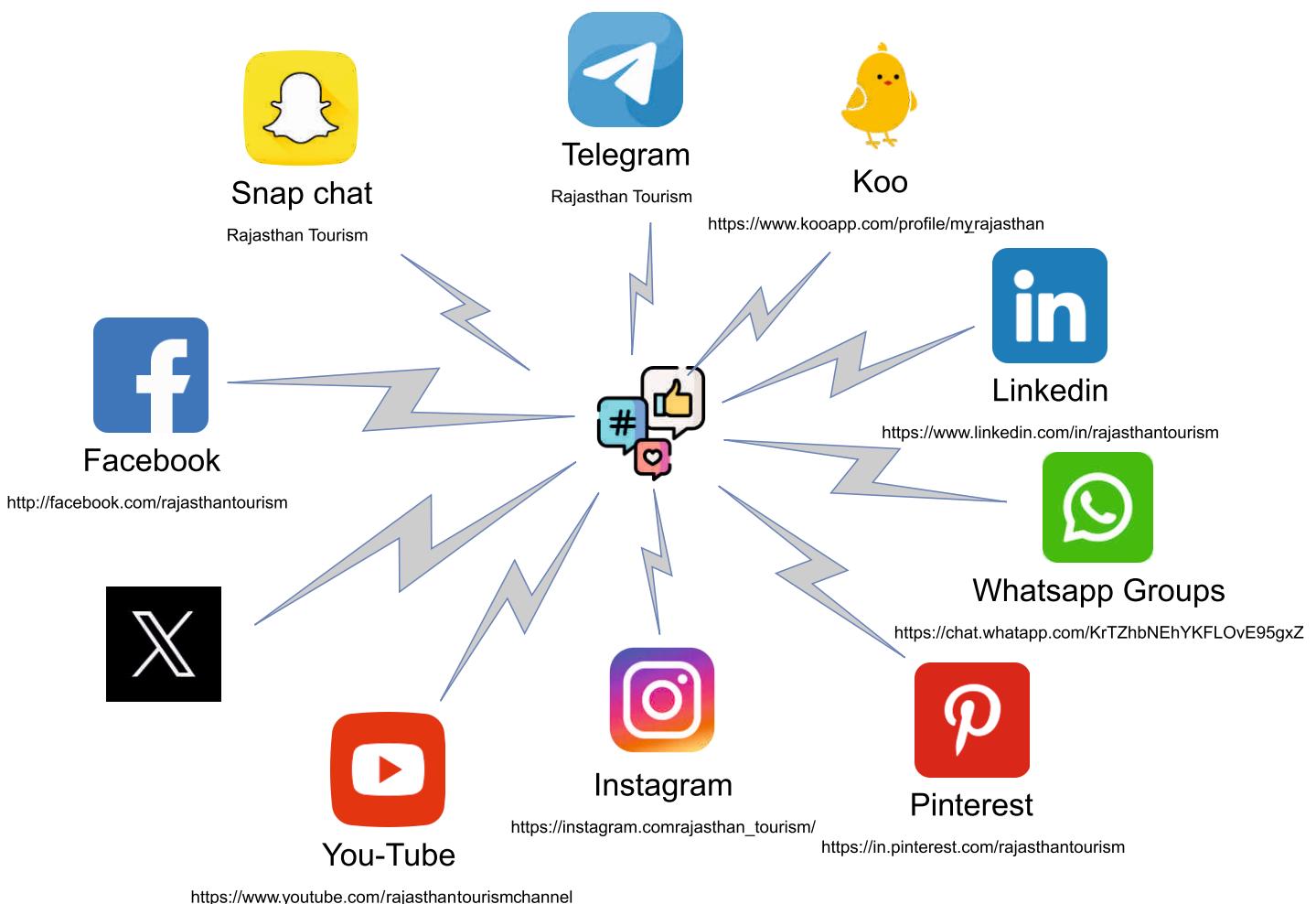
1. **Best Decoration and Design Award:-** Received at India OTM in Mumbai on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2024
2. **Creativity Award:-** Won for the film "Romance of Rajasthan" at Prime Time Award 2023 on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2024
3. **Best Heritage Destination Award:-** Honored at Gujarat Travel Fair Expo in Ahmedabad on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2024
4. **Best Wildlife Hotel Award:-** RTDC Hotel Castle Jhoomar Baori, Sawai Madhopur, received this award at Gujarat Travel Fair Expo in Ahmedabad on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2024
5. **Pilgrimage Destination of the Year Award:-** Received at India International Travel Mart in Bengaluru on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2024
6. **Best Digital Marketing by State Award:-** Won at the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of Indian Association of Tour Operators (IITM) in Bhopal on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2024
7. **The Most Promising Wedding Destination Award:-** Received at Travel and Tourism Fair in Patna on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024.
8. **Brand companion of the year Award :-** Received at India international travel mart in Pune on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2024
9. **Wedding Destination of the year Award :-** Received at India international travel mart Hyderabad on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2024

- **Skilling and Training :** To fulfill the growing demands of hospitality industry and providing employment opportunity, by foreign language training, special programs for guides and career-oriented training for youth, ensuring better facilities and effective management the State government has established State hotel Management institute in Jodhpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhpur, Jhalawar & Udaipur and Food-craft Institute in Ajmer and Sumerpur (Pali), Baran and Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN) at Jaipur to prepare skilled and professional human resource.

### Print and Electronic Media for tourism development

The utilization of print and electronic media for promoting tourism in Rajasthan is widespread. Print media, including newspapers, magazines, and journals, provide information about Rajasthan's tourist destinations, culture, and advertisement of fairs and festivals to attract tourist. Rajasthan government has launched several electronic media campaigns to promote tourism, such as the official website of Rajasthan Tourism, presence on social media platforms, and short promotional video advertisements showcasing the State's tourist attractions& expenditure

**Figure : 6.7 Print and Electronic Media**



### Tourist Assistance Force-

To ensure a safe and respectful environment for tourists, particularly women, in Rajasthan, the State government has launched the Tourist Assistance Force campaign, effective from 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2024. This initiative aims to create awareness about sensitive behavior towards tourists and crack down on touts and anti-social elements.

As part of this campaign, 250 Tourist Assistance Force personnel have been deployed across 19 districts to provide assistance and support to tourists. These personnel are also responsible for patrolling tourist sites, ensuring a secure and enjoyable experience for visitors.

## Facilitating Religious Tourism

Rajasthan fosters a thriving ecosystem that enhances spiritual experiences, preserves cultural heritage, and benefits both pilgrims and local communities.

Rajasthan Government is engaged in protection and promotion of religious culture. Currently, 390 State direct charge and 203 State self-sufficient temples and institutions are managed by the State government. The State is also taking care of state regulated temples in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra State.

**Table 6.6 List of Temples monitored by State**

SN	Temple Category	Number	Located in the state	Located in other regions/State
1	In government Direct Charge	390	365	25
2	Government self-reliant	203	187	16
3	In State delivery	343	305	38
4	Government aided	10009	9935	74
5	Annuity receiving (annual)	48466	48466	-
6	Under temple Board Act	2	2	-

During the year 2024-25 (up to January, 2025), out of 24 sanctioned works under the scheme, 5 have been completed. A total amount of ₹358.96 lakh has been incurred against the allocated of ₹936.65 lakh.

## Major schemes run by government for citizen –

- **Senior Citizen Tirtha Yojana:** Free travel and darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the State to different religious places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri, Ayodhya, Veshnodevi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shravanabelagola, Sammedshikhar, Bihar Sharif, Goa, Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow, Mathura-Vrindavan by train and through airline to Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal). Under this scheme in the year 2024-25 (up to January, 2025), a total of 23,123 (21,321 by train and 1802 by air) pilgrims have been travelled through various places of pilgrimage and an amount of ₹65.00 crore has been incurred.
- **Sindhu Darshan Tirtha Yatra Yojana:** Under this scheme 50 percent of total travel expenses are reimbursed maximum upto ₹15,000 per pilgrim is provided, During in the year 2024-25 (up to January, 2025) 28 application has been received for reimbursement in the scheme.

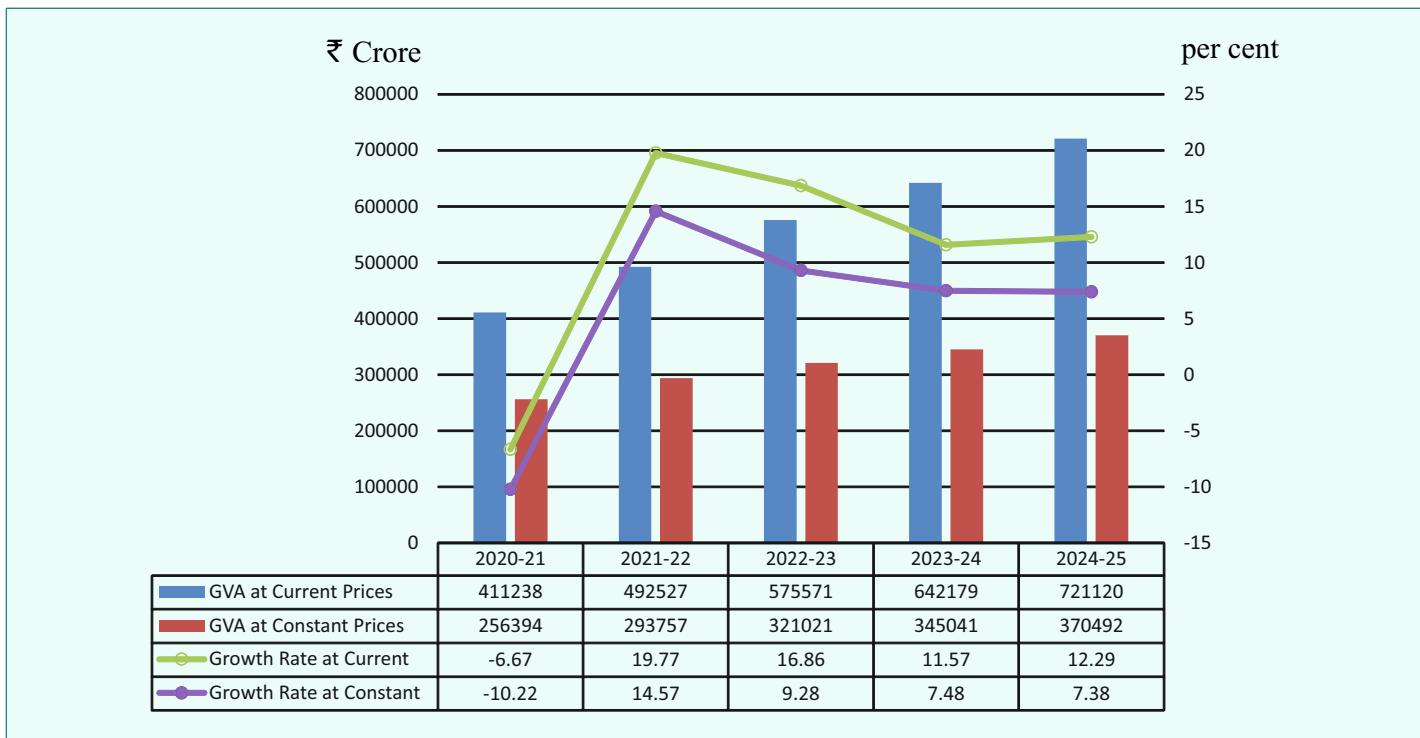
## Services

### Service Sector in Rajasthan

Service Sector is a sector of economy that produce & offers services. At present, service sector is the largest sector in most of the developed nations. It includes advanced activities like computer software & telecommunication as well as simplest activities like plumbing. According to the National Accounts classification, the service sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and community, social & personal services and public administration.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of service sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹3.45 lakh crore in 2023-24 to ₹3.70 lakh crore in 2024-25, showing an increase of 7.38 per cent over previous year while at current prices the GVA increased from ₹6.42 lakh crore in 2023-24 to ₹7.21 lakh crore in 2024-25 showing an increase of 12.29 per cent over previous year. The figure 6.8 shows the GVA of service sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

**Figure - 6.8 Gross Value Added (GVA) and Growth Rate at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices of Service Sector**

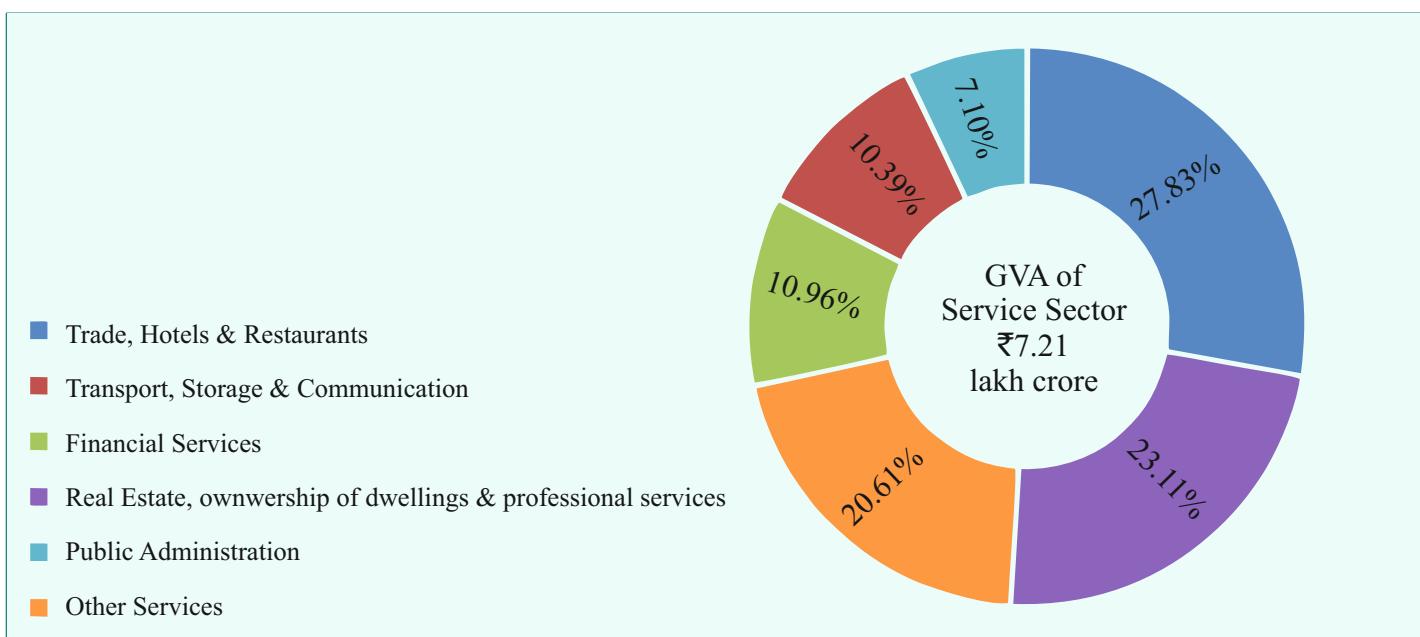


Note: For the Year 2022-23-Revised Estimate-III, 2023-24-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)

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

In the year 2024-25, Service Sector continued to be the largest sector in the State with a share of 45.92 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. Share of different sub-sectors in service sector at current prices for the year 2024-25 is shown in figure 6.9.

**Figure 6.9 Share of Sub Sectors of Service Sector at Current Price for 2024-25 (AE)**



Note: For the Year 2024-25 Advance Estimates (AE)

Trade, hotels & restaurants have the significant position in service sector in the Rajasthan. In the year 2024-25, trade, hotels & restaurants contributed 27.83 per cent of the GVA in the service sector, followed by real estate ownership of dwellings & professional services with a share of 23.11 per cent. The share of other services is 20.61 per cent and share of transport, storage and communication is 10.39 per cent in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the service sector, while this number is 10.96 per cent for financial services and 7.10 per cent of public administration.

#### **Growth Rate of Sub Sectors in Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices**

The Trade, hotel & restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services, public administration and other services are estimated to grow by 6.83 per cent, 5.87 per cent, 7.30 per cent, 5.13 per cent, 10.55 per cent and 10.84 per cent respectively for the year 2024-25 over the previous year.



# 07

## Sustainable and Green Growth



Rajasthan, India's largest state by area, faces unique environmental, economic and social challenges due to its arid and semi-arid climatic conditions, extensive desert ecosystem and reliance on agriculture. Rajasthan houses 10.41 per cent of India's landmass and has approximately 5.66 per cent of the national human population but only 1.16 per cent of the country's water resources. The State hosts 10.6 per cent of the livestock of the country. More than 60 per cent of Rajasthan's land is part of the Thar Desert. Sustainable and green growth is vital for ensuring the long-term prosperity of the State with preserving its natural resources and combating the adverse impacts of climate change.

### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015, includes 17 SDGs and their 169 targets to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The Sustainable Development Goals are a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs Agenda is a plan of action that focuses on 5Ps namely People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The SDGs are universal (for all nations - developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible. It also seeks to comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of 'Leaving No One Behind'.

### **India's commitment to SDGs**

India has committed to achieve the SDGs with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism in the country, which is reflected in national policies and programs. As a nodal agency NITI Aayog has been driving SDGs localization and working shoulder to shoulder with the States/UTs to develop instituting, monitoring, reporting & reviewing systems. NITI Aayog also engages civil societies and the private sector through vigorous partnerships to achieve SDGs.

The Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing & reviewing the National Indicator Framework (NIF), which helps in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Statistical indicators of National Indicator Framework is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and will scientifically measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs. At present, the NIF consists of 290 indicators for measuring the progress of SDGs. The Ministry has developed and circulated guidelines for the development of State Indicator Framework (SIF) to facilitate and assist States /UTs in July, 2019. The number of goal wise indicators included in various indicator frameworks are presented in table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 : Indicators included in various level indicator frameworks**

SDGs	SDGs Targets	Global Indicator Framework (GIF)	National Indicator Framework (NIF)	State Indicator Framework (SIF)	District Indicator Framework (DIF)
SDG 1: No Poverty	7	13	18	28	22
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	8	14	19	38	32
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	13	28	38	47	29
SDG 4: Quality Education	10	12	19	28	21
SDG 5: Gender Equality	9	14	31	34	26
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	8	11	13	16	13
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	6	5	11	6
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	12	16	26	31	18
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	8	12	16	18	7
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	10	14	12	6	2
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities	10	15	13	15	9
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	11	13	14	9	5
SDG 13: Climate Action	5	8	7	2	1
SDG 14: Life Below Water	10	10	11	3	2
SDG 15: Life on Land	12	14	15	10	8
SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	12	24	21	28	23
SDG 17: Partnership for Goals	19	24	12	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>226</b>

## SDGs India Index

The SDGs India Index is an initiative to measure the progress of states and UTs on SDGs by NITI Aayog. This SDGs index has fostered competition among the States and UTs and encouraged collaboration among them to learn from each other. This Index reflects our nation's collective efforts towards SDGs and it has spurred discussions on gaps and challenges.

In SDGs India Index, the composite score ranges from 0 to 100 and denotes the overall achievement of the State/UT in achieving the targets under the Goals. States and UTs are classified into 4 categories based on their score i.e. Achiever, Front-Runner, Performer and Aspirant. Any State/UT with a score of 100 would be called an Achiever, any State/UT with a score of equal or above 65 and below 100 would be classified as a Front Runner, States/UTs equal or above 50 and below 65 are Performers, and those with score below 50 are classified as Aspirant.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the SDGs India Index was launched in December, 2018, using 62 indicators across 13 SDGs, the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Index was launched in December, 2019, covering 16 Goals with 100 indicators and the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the index was released in March, 2021, using 115 indicators across 16 Goals.

The latest 4<sup>th</sup> version of SDGs India Index 2023-24, computed on 113 indicators across 16 goals released in July, 2024. In SDGs India Index 2023-24 (4.0), the composite score of India improved to 71 in 2023-24 from 66 in 2020-21, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. This SDGs India Index presents a positive trend in the performance of States and UT's.

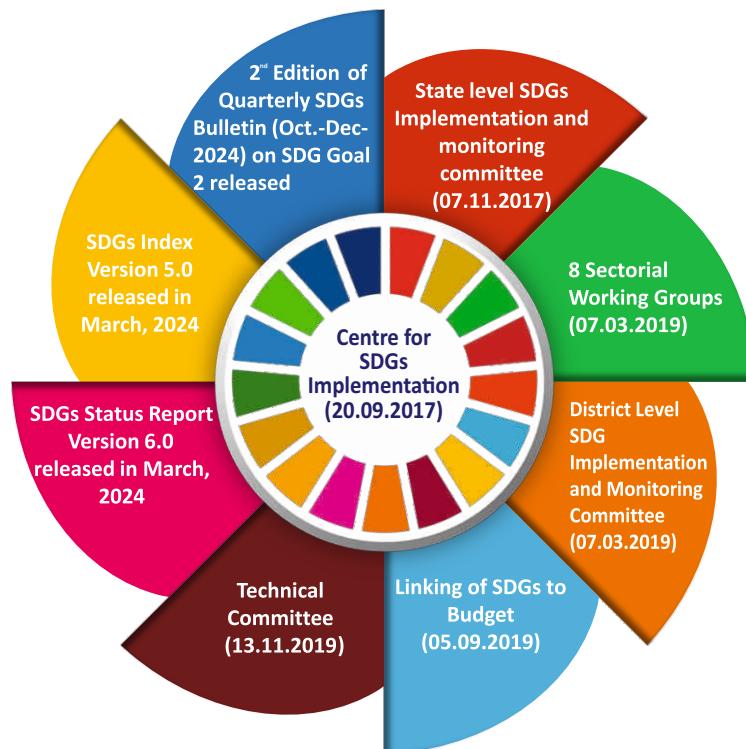
## Rajasthan's Commitment towards SDGs

Rajasthan's commitment to the SDGs is highlighted in the State's strategic approach, progress and institutional mechanisms. The State's efforts are geared towards creating an inclusive, equitable & sustainable future for all its residents and contributing to the national vision of the global sustainable development agenda.

Rajasthan has aligned its programs, schemes, polices and interventions with the SDGs for sustainable and inclusive growth of the State. The State has also emphasized the importance of data quality & availability and investing in strengthening statistical systems to support evidence-based policymaking.

State's strives are presented in figure 7.1.

**Figure 7.1 : State's Strives for SDGs**



## State Progress

Rajasthan has made significant progress in several SDGs, particularly in improving maternal health, increasing access to quality education and expanding clean energy solutions. According to the SDG India Index, Rajasthan's composite score has seen an improvement, indicating positive strides in several SDGs.

Rajasthan has improved its overall SDGs score from 60 in 2020-21 to 67 in 2023-24, moved its position from Performer to Front-Runner category, which is remarkable. The State has made notable progress in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) with achieving a perfect score of 100, followed by notable achievements in Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Despite progress, there are areas where the state requires focused attention, such as achieving gender equality (Goal 5) and reducing inequalities (Goal 10).

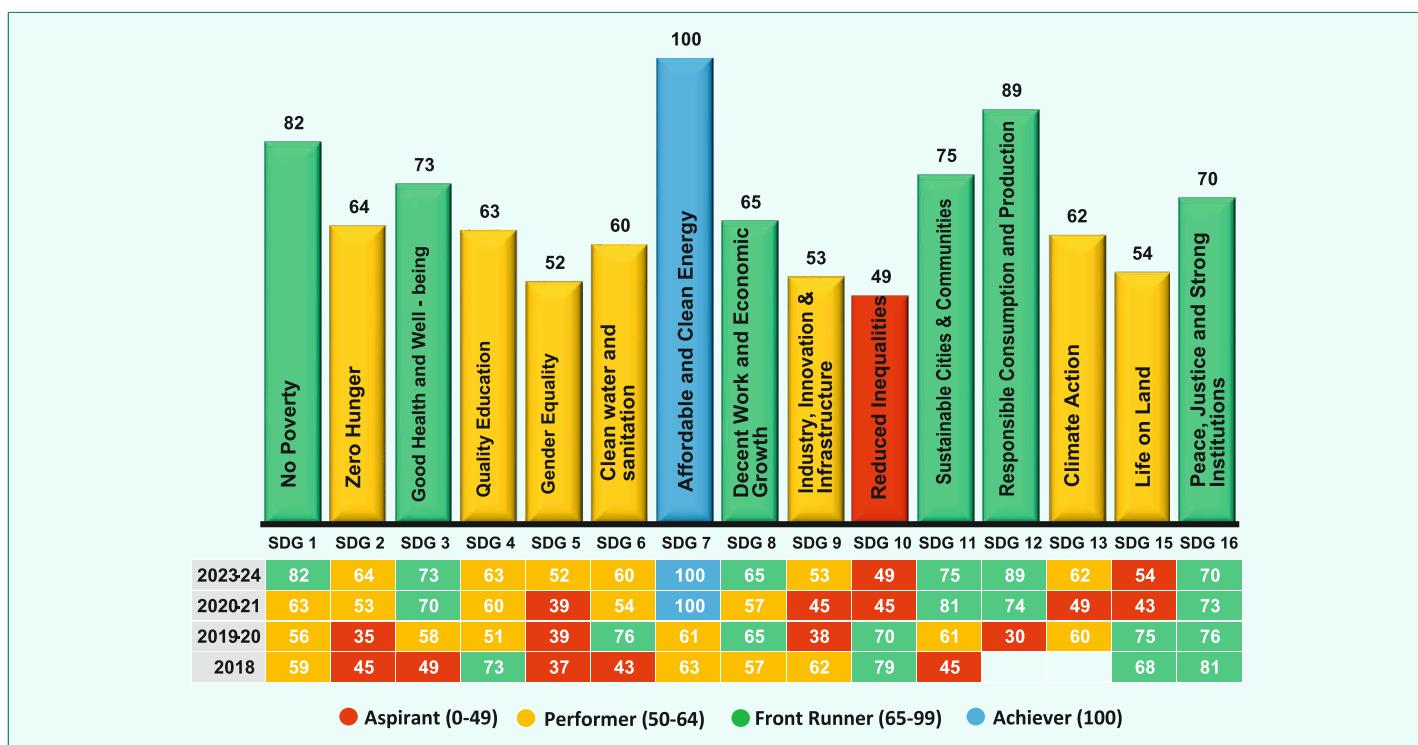
The Goal wise performance of Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices presented in figure 7.2 and Goal-wise comparative scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices are presented in table 7.2.

## Institutional Mechanism to achieve SDGs

The Planning Department is the nodal department for SDGs in the State. The State has established a Centre for SDGs Implementation in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) to systematically track progress & effective monitoring of SDGs and facilitate in data-driven policy decisions.

- **A State Level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee** has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, in which the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/ Secretary of the concerned departments has been nominated as a member.
- **District Level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee** has been constituted under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector for effective implementation, periodic review and assessment of achievement of SDGs at District level.

**Figure 7.2 Goal-wise performance of Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices**



**Table 7.2 Goal-wise comparative scores of India and Rajasthan in SDGs India Indices**

Goal No.	Goal	2018 (1.0)		2019-20 (2.0)		2020-21 (3.0)		2023-24 (4.0)	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	No Poverty	54	59	50	56	60	63	72	82
2	Zero Hunger	48	45	35	35	47	53	52	64
3	Good Health and Well-Being	52	49	61	58	74	70	77	73
4	Quality Education	58	73	58	51	57	60	61	63
5	Gender Equality	36	37	42	39	48	39	49	52
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	63	43	88	76	83	54	89	60
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	51	63	70	61	92	100	96	100
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	65	57	64	65	61	57	68	65
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	44	62	65	38	55	45	61	53
10	Reduced Inequality	71	79	64	70	67	45	65	49
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	45	53	61	79	81	83	75
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	-	-	55	30	74	74	78	89
13	Climate Action	-	-	60	60	54	49	67	62
15	Life on Land	90	68	66	75	66	43	75	54
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	71	81	72	76	74	73	74	70
<b>Composite Score</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>

**Centre for SDGs Implementation**

To follow the continuous efforts and initiatives being made by MoSPI at National Level, a Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Centre has been established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Yojana Bhawan for effective implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals- 2030 in the State. This Centre is closely monitoring progress and journey of state through development and regular updation of State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF), publication of the Rajasthan SDGs Status Report and construct Rajasthan SDGs Indices. Moreover, this Centre is also regularly releasing Quarterly SDGs Bulletins and IEC materials to share progress and create awareness among the stakeholders.

### Monitoring and Publication

The State has published periodic reports on SDGs progress to share with stakeholders through transparent way and fostering public engagement in the sustainable development agenda.

- **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** has been developed for the effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs in the state as per the state's priorities. The latest version of the SIF 2.0 includes a total of 330 indicators.
- State has released 6 versions of '**Rajasthan SDGs Status Report**' to share the State's progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The first version of the Rajasthan SDGs Status Report was released in the year 2018 and latest 6<sup>th</sup> version was released in March, 2024.
- **District Indicator Framework (DIF)** has been developed for monitoring and measuring the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals at the district level. A total of 226 indicators are included in the version 2.0. Metadata has also been prepared and shared to the districts for the calculation and compilation of data of these indicators.
- To build healthy competition for achieving SDGs among the districts of the State and to localize and implement the Sustainable Development Goals in the State more effectively, district wise **Rajasthan SDGs Index** has been developed. The latest 5<sup>th</sup> version of this index has been released in March, 2024, in which Jhunjhunu is on top with 66.44 composite score and Jaisalmer is in bottom with 50.63 composite score.
- Mapping of goals/targets/indicators have been done with their respective departments, along with this, the goals and targets have also been mapped with the state/central schemes.
- The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has started publishing a quarterly **SDGs Bulletin** as an attempt to share detailed goal-wise progress and status to stakeholders. In this bulletin, status of various indicators related to current programs and schemes, major achievements & challenges and in-depth analysis through graphs/info-graph/maps have been included. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the bulletin for the quarter July-September, 2024 on Goal-1 (No Poverty) and the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the bulletin for the quarter October-December, 2024 on Goal-2 (Zero hunger) have been released.
- Budget provisions of all schemes and programs were mapped with SDG goals and targets and also an online module has been developed on the IFMS portal for mapping and regular updating. The details of target-wise schemes and their budget allocations are being included and published in the state budget documents since 2020-21.

### Capacity-Building and Training

- The Centre is regularly conducting capacity-building workshops for government officials to enhance understanding and ownership of the SDGs across all levels of administration.
- Directions have been circulated to apex government training institutes to incorporate at least one session on SDGs in the training programs for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and generate awareness among state personnel.

### Rajasthan SDGs Index

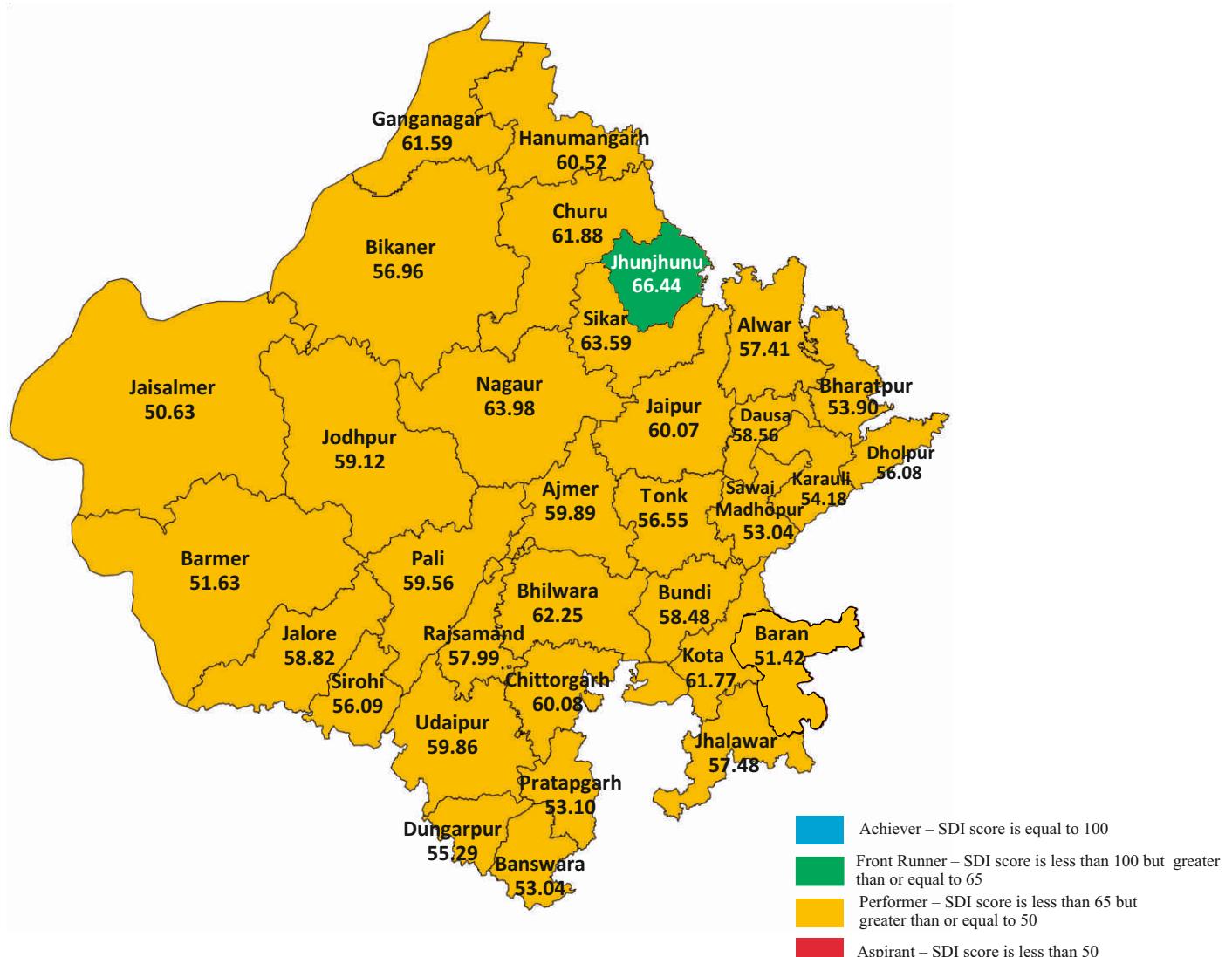
The Rajasthan SDGs Index aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDGs and develop competition among districts to achieve SDGs. The index adopted the methodology to compute the scores and classification to assess the performance of districts used in NITI Aayog's SDGs India Index. Additionally, SDGs Index can be broken down into goal level score in order to understand, which goals have been achieved and where more effort is needed.

- Rajasthan SDGs Index 1.0 was launched in 2020, which covered 31 indicators across 12 goals.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2021, which was computed on 55 indicators covering 13 SDGs.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> version of Rajasthan SDGs Index was launched in March, 2022, which was computed on 75 indicators covering 14 SDGs.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> edition of Rajasthan SDGs Index was released in April, 2023 which has been computed on 83 indicators covering 14 goals.

The latest 5<sup>th</sup> version of Rajasthan SDGs Index has been constructed on 95 indicators covering 14 goals. Most of the indicators in this index are directly taken from the SIF & NITI Aayog index indicator list and some indicators have been modified due to data unavailability across all districts. Data of indicators are collected/updated from various sources such as departmental informations, portals and government publications.

The 1<sup>st</sup> rank has been achieved by District Jhunjhunu with a score of 66.44. Nagaur and Sikar took the second and third positions in the index respectively; besides this, Jaisalmer is in the bottom position. District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2024 (ver. 5.0) is presented in figure 7.3.

**Figure 7.3 : District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2024 (ver. 5.0)**



Note : Map Not to Scale

Comparative of District's Performance on Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2023 and 2024 is presented in figure 7.4

**Figure 7.4 : Comparison between District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2023 and 2024**



## Green Growth

Green growth refers to a development approach that emphasizes economic growth and environmental sustainability simultaneously. It focuses on creating a more efficient, low-carbon economy by encouraging investments in clean technologies & renewable energy, sustainable resource management and minimizing environmental degradation. The objective is to promote long-term prosperity by reducing negative impacts on the environment and conserving natural resources for future generations. Green growth integrates environmental goals with economic and social policies, ensuring that growth does not come at the cost of ecological health.

**Vision:** Rajasthan aims to promote thriving forests, flourishing wildlife & clean environment and achieve better resilience against climate change through protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combating desertification & land degradation.

The state has set an ambitious target of 125 GW of renewable power by 2029-30 under Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 to place Rajasthan as a key player in India's low-carbon and self-reliant economic pathways.

### The Key features of Green Growth are as follows:

- It provides a practical and flexible approach for achieving concrete and measurable progress across its economic and environmental pillars.
- Green growth strategies ensures that natural assets can deliver their full economic potential on a sustainable basis.
- The provision of critical life support services includes clean air and water and the resilient biodiversity needed to support food production and human health.
- Green Growth policies take account of that natural assets are not infinitely & substitutable.

### State's Initiatives for Green Growth

Rajasthan, being the largest desert area in India, faces challenges like water crisis, desertification, extreme temperatures, low economic development and living standards. Sustainable growth is vital for long-term stability and quality of life. Green growth strategy is essential to preserve desert ecology, control land degradation and maintain biodiversity of the State.

### Major Policies of the State Government for Green Growth:

- i) The State has introduced **Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy-2024** to promote renewable energy. This aligns with India's net-zero carbon emissions commitment by 2070.
- ii) To improve e-waste management in the State, the **E-Waste Management Policy-2023** has been introduced.
- iii) To address climate change and promote sustainable use of natural resources, **Climate Change Policy-2023** has been introduced.
- iv) To promote sustainable transportation with a comprehensive strategy, **Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy (REVP)-2022** has been introduced for the next five years. To encourage the adoption of electric vehicles in the State, an order was issued on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 to establish an e-Vehicle Promotion Fund of ₹200 crore under the Electric Vehicle Policy.

### Forest, Environment and Climate Change Sectors Key Initiatives and Schemes:

The total recorded forest area in the State is 33,014 sq km., which is 9.64 per cent of the geographical area of the State. As per the provisions of the Rajasthan Forest Act 1953, the said forest area has been legally classified as reserved forest, protected forest and unclassified forest, which is 36.95, 56.43 and 6.62 per cent of the total forest area respectively. According to the India State of Forest Report-2023, the forest cover of the State is 16,548.21sq km (4.84 per cent of total geographical area), tree cover is 10,841.12 sq km, so that total forest cover & tree cover of the state is 27,389.33 sq km, which is 8 per cent of the geographical area of the State.

Various environmental challenges are being faced worldwide due to the economic growth-oriented approach leading to rapid industrialization and urbanization over the past few decades. In Rajasthan, the past few decades have seen rapid growth in the mining sector, industrial development and urban advancements. Key initiatives and schemes of Environment and Forest sectors are as follows:

- i) Hon'ble Prime Minister launched '**Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam**' campaign, aiming to promote tree plantation. Under this campaign, the state achieved 5.62 crore saplings against target of 3 crore as per the Meri Life portal ([merilife.nic.in](http://merilife.nic.in)).
- ii) Under the Rajasthan Greening and Rewilding Mission, the '**Tree Outside Forest Rajasthan**' (TOFR) scheme was launched in 2023-24. The scheme aims to increase greenery outside forests by planting 5 crore saplings annually. Out of these, 1 crore saplings are allocated for Gochar, Orans and Grasslands, 1 crore for urban areas and 3 crore for public distribution for planting at homes and fields. Total 409.41 lakh saplings have been distributed against the 400 lakh target up to December, 2024.
- iii) To promote eco-tourism, **2 Luv Kush Vatikas** will be developed in each district, featuring recreation activities, walking tracks, water bodies, bird-watching facilities, etc. A budget of ₹48.26 crore has been allocated for the year 2024-25.
- iv) Under the Twenty-Point Program in the year 2024-25, up to December 2024, tree plantation has been done in 1,18,369.29 hectares of public and forest land area, which is 147.41 per cent against the target area of 80,297 hectares. A total of 578.67 lakh seedlings have been planted which is 110.87 per cent against the target of 521.93 lakh.
- v) Under **Joint Forest Management Program**, 6,508 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) / Eco Development Committees are protecting and managing 14.94 lakh hectare of forest land. Out of these 6,508 committees, 770 Eco Development Committees have been constituted around sanctuaries and national parks to get the participation of local people in wildlife management.
- vi) **Botanical gardens** are being developed in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer, modeled after the World Forestry Arboretum, Jaipur. During the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024 an expenditure of ₹119.32 lakh has been incurred against the total provision of ₹500 lakh.
- vii) 91 Air Quality Monitoring Stations (45 Manual Stations and 46 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Station) are established in the State.
- viii) Online Continuous Emission / Effluent Monitoring Stations (OCEMS) : Currently, approximately 600 industries/ common facilities in the State are covered under the ambit of OCEMS.
- ix) Early Warning System for Air Quality Index is functioning in Jaipur.

### **Renewable Energy Sector's Key Initiative and Schemes:**

Rajasthan's geographical advantage, with its vast tracts of arid land and high solar insolation, position it as an ideal location for solar and wind energy projects. The State's policies have been tailored to attract investment and facilitate the growth of renewable energy infrastructure. As the State's Solar Energy Policy incentivizes the establishment of solar parks and promotes decentralized solar power production. Similarly, Rajasthan's wind energy potential is harnessed through policies that encourages the development of wind farms, particularly in the windy corridors of Jaisalmer, Barmer, and Jodhpur.

- 1) **Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024:** It represents a comprehensive approach to scaling up renewable energy production, integrating innovative storage solutions and fostering a conducive environment for clean energy investments. The State's abundant solar and wind resources, coupled with supportive policies, position it as a leader in India's transition to sustainable energy.

This forward-thinking policy is aligned with India's national target of achieving a 500 GW renewable capacity, underscoring the State's commitment to sustainable growth and energy security. The policy's strategic duration extends until March, 2030 or until superseded by another policy.

**The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC)** is designated as the nodal agency for overseeing the policy's execution, project registration, approvals and coordination. The policy also details the allotment of government land for RE projects and prioritizing projects based on their type and connectivity to the grid.

The policy aims to foster renewable energy ecosystem that not only promotes clean energy but also protects consumer interests and ensures a reliable energy supply. The policy framework emphasizes stakeholder engagement and bringing together a diverse array of participants including utility-scale producers, small generators, state utilities, regulatory bodies, government and consumers.

**To support the growth of the renewable energy sector, the policy also emphasizes:**

- a) **Human Resource Development:** It focuses on education and job creation within the renewable energy sector which is crucial for sustaining long-term growth.
- b) **Research and Development (R&D):** The policy encourages R&D activities to drive innovation in renewable energy products, processes and systems.

Target of Renewable Energy Capacity for the State up to 2029-30 are given in table number 7.3.

**Table 7.3 Target of Renewable Energy capacity up to 2029-30**

S.No.	Type of renewable energy	Target Capacity (2029-30)
1	Solar	90,000 MW
2	Wind & Hybrid	25,000 MW
3	Hydro, Pump Storage Plant (PSP), Battery Energy Storage System	10,000 MW
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,25,000 MW</b>

### **Key Initiatives under the Policy:**

- a) **Hybridization of Solar and Wind Technologies:** To minimize variability in power and achieve better grid stability, the policy encourages the integration of solar and wind resources. This approach also ensures optimum utilization of infrastructure, including land and transmission systems.
- b) **Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and Green Hydrogen:** Recognizing the importance of addressing the

intermittency of renewable energy sources, the policy promotes the development of ESS to enhance grid reliability. Furthermore, green hydrogen is identified as a sustainable energy source that can serve the industrial, power, transportation and aviation sectors while reducing carbon emissions.

- c) Decentralized Generation: The policy advocates for decentralized generation through solar rooftop systems and decentralized grid-connected projects. These initiatives aim to reduce transmission losses, save on infrastructure costs and promote local power generation.

### Incentives and support in the policy's implementation:

- a) Solar Rooftop Systems: Subsidies and incentives are provided for the installation of rooftop photo-voltaic (PV) systems, with net metering and gross metering schemes to encourage adoption.
  - b) Off-Grid Applications: The policy incentivizes off-grid solar applications to enhance energy accessibility in remote areas.
  - c) RE Parks: Support for the development of infrastructure for concentrated renewable energy projects including the creation of RE parks.
- 2) **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:** The Government of India has launched the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2024, aiming to install solar plants on one crore houses for providing up to 300 units of free electricity per month. A maximum grant of ₹78,000 (for 3 KW or more) is provisioned under the scheme. In Rajasthan, the target is to install solar rooftop plants in 5 lakh houses. Up to December, 2024, 111.77 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 22,657 consumers. The scheme offers subsidies for rooftop solar plants, concessional bank interest rates, and provide a platform of fully online system for registration, approval and grant disbursement.
- 3) **PM Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM):** The Government of India's KUSUM Scheme has been adopted in the State to support farmers by installing off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants. Under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-I), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) has successfully installed 307.75 MW capacity solar power plants. Under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-II), all three Discoms issued an Expression of Interest (EoI) for the installation of solar power plants.
- Under **Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)**, grid connected solar power plant of capacity can be installed to cater the annual power requirement of one or more segregated agriculture feeders. Rajasthan Discoms have successfully issued Letter of Awards (LoAs) for 1,753 SPV plants, capacity of 4,444 MW covering around 3.13 lakhs agriculture pumps. Out of 1,753 SPV plants, 36 SPV plants having 93.41 MW capacity is successfully commissioned.
- 4) **Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMM&L) Initiatives :** The company is generating Wind and Solar power. The wind energy farms have been installed in eight phases having a generation capacity of 106.30 MW power at Jaisalmer. The wind farms have a capacity to generate around 1300 lakh units per annum.

### Other Key Initiative and Schemes:

- 1) **Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy (REV) 2022:** It marks a significant step towards sustainable transportation, with a comprehensive strategy for the next five years. For the year 2024-25, a budget provision of ₹50 crore for SGST reimbursement encourages EV adoption. RIICO will also develop dedicated Electric Vehicle and Component Manufacturing Parks.

The policy outlines that priority cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, and others will need additional support due to higher vehicle density and pollution levels. The setup of charging stations is de-licensed to promote private and public charging infrastructure development. The policy aims to reduce vehicular emissions and foster a conducive environment for the EV ecosystem with the following provision:

- Building an EV Landscape: Supporting EV adoption, creating a robust charging network, fostering R&D, and promoting manufacturing within the State.
  - Responsible Departments: Various departments like Transport, Energy, Industries, Information Technology & Communication, etc. are assigned responsibility to operationalize the policy's actionable, ensuring cross-departmental collaboration.
  - Incentives: The policy prescribes financial incentives for Electric Vehicles, aiming to make EVs more affordable for consumers.
  - IT Platform: A mobile application-based platform for public charging stations will provide real-time information to enhance user convenience.
- 2) **Water Conservation and Management:** Rajasthan's 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0' is a prime initiative for rain water harvesting, water conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies structures to support and realising green growth in the State.
- 3) **Green Manufacturing Industry:** The State is encouraging green industrial practices, with policies that promote eco-friendly practises and investments in the mining & manufacturing sector, aiming to create jobs while ensuring environmental conservation.
- 4) **Green Budget:** Sustainable development can be prioritized through "Green Growth" to combat the impacts of climate change. This will help in ensuring the long-term prosperity of the State and contribute to economic progress. In the context of the Union Budget 2023-24, State Government has also decided to present a Green Budget for the year 2025-26, to integrate the principles of "Green Growth" into development plans to ensure sustainable development of the State.
- The primary objective of presenting the Green Budget is to prevent the adverse effects of climate change in the State, reduce the impact of greenhouse gases, prevent desertification & land degradation and control rising temperatures. It aims to showcase the expenditures being made in these areas collectively, as well as to increase efforts and spending related to these issues.
- 5) **Green Rating Scheme:** To evaluate industries on environmental performance, Green Rating Scheme was introduced. The scheme has been expanded on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2024 to include healthcare facilities, hotels and housing projects. Based on ratings, applicable fees are reduced and validity of consent is extended up to one year.
- 6) **Green Infrastructure and Urban Development :** Green infrastructure is a key focus area for Rajasthan, with initiatives aimed at improving water management, renewable energy adoption and urban green spaces. The government promotes electric buses and development of modern shelters and charging stations in major cities to ensure a sustainable urban transport system to reduce carbon emission.
- 7) **Administrative Reforms and Good Governance:** Administrative reforms in Rajasthan are geared towards embedding sustainability into governance practices, with a focus on green IT and efficient public service delivery. The Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority's digital delivery platform for beneficiaries authentication & benefit distribution of public welfare schemes is an example of leveraging technology for sustainable governance.
- 8) **Paperless Governance:** To foster eco-friendly practices and integrate IT into governance, the State has introduced the Raj-Kaj Portal (e-File System) - a step towards paperless operations. This initiative aims to save time and digitize & streamline administrative processes, which ultimately enhances efficiency, transparency and accountability in governance. Up to December 2024 over 9.8 lakh users across more than 56,500 offices from 77 administrative departments have successfully on boarded and up to December, 2024, more than 28.8 lakh files have been created in the Raj-Kaj e-Office system.



In Rajasthan, Human Resource Development is continuously evolving with a focus on sustainable development and skill enhancement across various sectors, with intensive efforts on the pillars of Education, Healthcare and Employment. The State's approach highlights the concurrent economic and human development, recognizing the investment in human capital is essential for holistic progress. As a State with majority of rural and tribal population, Rajasthan has focused on education & skill development and creating accessible opportunities to reduce the regional disparities thereby creating a more equitable socio-economic landscape.

In the domain of education, the implementation of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and Shala Darpan led to the significant increase in enrolment rates in the State. Rajasthan has implemented multi-dimensional approaches that connect education with the skill development and employment opportunities, with the establishment of new universities, colleges, and skill development centres, including government-run ITIs and polytechnic institutes. It has equipped thousands of youth with employable skills narrowing the skill gap across various sectors. The State's skill development policy bridges the gap between the education systems and employer needs, specially focusing on vocational training, technical skills and creating pathways for youth employment.

The State is able to achieve transformative breakthrough in providing employment opportunities under the State leadership. Through programmes like the Rajasthan Skill & Livelihood Development Mission and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), both the urban and rural population were empowered by means of income security and professional training. In addition, dedicated efforts have been made by the Government to promote Entrepreneurship and Women's Employment have further diversified economic participation in the State.

With the schemes like the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Yojana and Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS), Healthcare has also seen tremendous progress, providing financial protection and ensuring Universal Access to quality healthcare for all, whilst also ensuring last mile service delivery to the remotest of the corners through investments in rural health infrastructure.

The young demographic dividend of the State is a pathway to sustainable human resource development in the State. In the current milieu 27.8 per cent of the State's population is youth. With focus on strategic intervention, the State can transform its demographic dividend into a powerful economic asset, contributing to the State's overall socio-economic development.

By aligning the synergistic efforts in Education, Healthcare and Employment, Rajasthan is building a resilient human resource base, laying the foundation for sustainable development and inclusive growth across the State

The vision for education focuses on creating a unified "One State, One Syllabus" system with standardized quality benchmarks across all institutions. Advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) and adaptive learning tools will be integrated to personalize education and track student's progress. Immersive Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies will be developed to create interactive, hands-on classroom experiences. Research and innovation hubs in various upcoming fields such as AI, biotechnology and space sciences will be established to drive breakthroughs in these fields. Vocational training will be expanded through mobile and virtual labs, ensuring access in remote areas and aligning with industry needs. Sanskrit and traditional knowledge will be digitally integrated with modern applications to preserve cultural heritage. Additionally, national and international partnerships will be formed to enhance curriculum, integrate advanced technologies and foster research collaborations amongst the prestigious Institutions around the world.

The primary purpose of education is to cultivate the capacity to learn and grow in an individual. A quality

education ensures that every child attends a school where they receive exceptional instruction and care, to develop the cognitive and foundational capacities of literacy and numeracy along with higher order cognitive capacities. Rajasthan is committed to delivering high standards in education through child-centric pedagogy, state-of-the-art school infrastructure, highly skilled teachers and governance driven by technology. By integrating technology into both Teaching and Administration, Rajasthan is on the path to create an innovative and inclusive learning environment to all students.

Developing a higher and technical education ecosystem in the State that enhances access and equity, ensures excellence in quality, nurtures a well-rounded, productive and creative human resource.

Our vision is to establish an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled, multidisciplinary education system that prioritizes student learning outcomes at all levels of education. We aim to offer industry-aligned courses that cultivate functional, critical and soft skills to develop research centres of excellence on par with the best in the country, foster innovative thinking and knowledge creation in the State.

Medical Education Institutions across the State aim to position the State as a leading hub in medical education and research field and fostering excellence in training medical, nursing and paramedical professionals.

### **Education for All: Ensuring Equity in Learning**

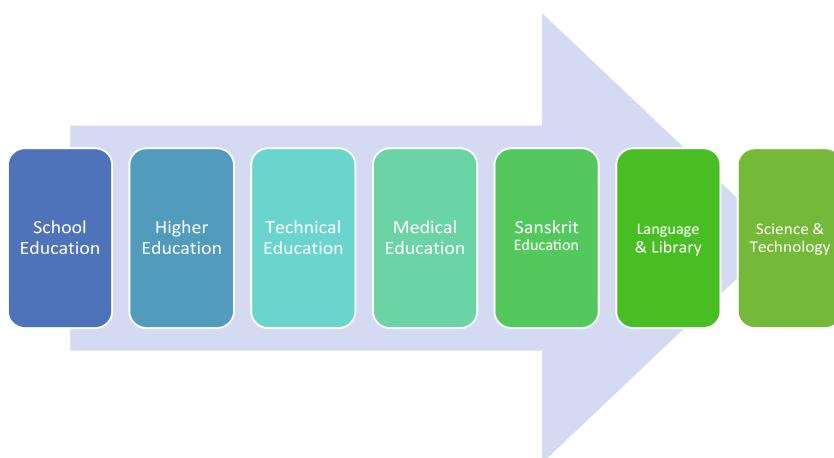
Human Resource Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to strengthen human resources in the State, according to desired priorities. Development of human resource activities like Education, Health and Employment are assumed to be fairly important. The State Government is committed towards the overall development of all sections of society.

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factor for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic and social development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits for individuals and society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity, also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements.

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. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objectives of total literacy and quality education through various programmes and schemes.

Initiatives aimed at achieving total literacy and delivering quality education are being implemented through an array of targeted programs and schemes. Investments in school infrastructure, teacher training, digital learning and skill development centres have significantly expanded access to education across rural and urban areas.

**Figure 8.1 : Verticals of Education, Rajasthan.**



## School Education: Ensuring Elementary & Secondary Education for all

School education lays the ground work for intellectual, social and emotional development of child, preparing them for future challenges. It encompasses both elementary and secondary education, combining fundamental learning in early years with advanced subjects and critical thinking skills in later stages. This comprehensive approach not only equips students with knowledge but also fosters essential life skills, promoting well-rounded individuals ready to contribute to society.

- There are 45,531 Government Primary/ Upper Primary Schools and 19,739 Government Senior Secondary Schools in the State.
- The total enrolment of students in government schools is 76.76 lakh.

Elementary Education is crucial in laying the foundation of all the initiatives in the State for ensuring child's lifelong education learning and development. Initiatives in elementary education ensure universal access and retention, bridging the gaps in educational equity and providing opportunities for all children. Several key initiatives such as Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Parakh National Survey 2024 along with Pre-Metric Scholarship, The Free Textbook Distribution Scheme have been implemented towards making elementary education accessible to all children in the State.

On the other hand, Secondary Education builds upon the foundation laid by the Elementary Education, expanding the knowledge and the critical thinking abilities of the students through diverse curriculum. This progression not only prepares the students for higher education but provide them with the necessary life skills and necessary social and inter-personal skills necessary in today's workforce. To ensure this smooth transition, the State carried out the various activities such as upgradation of upper primary schools, establishment of English Medium Government Schools, Free Textbook and Free Cycle Distribution scheme along with Technological support to the students.

In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently 19,739 government higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 1,368 higher secondary schools are running for girls.

### Initiatives under School Education

- To provide financial support to students under Secondary Education, **Pre- metric scholarship scheme** was initiated in the State, which provides scholarships from class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) students and students belonging to minority communities. Eligible students who have passed class 5<sup>th</sup> are selected through an entrance examination and admitted to private, reputed residential schools in the State, as chosen by the State government. The maximum financial support under this scheme is ₹50,000 per student per year, covering accommodation, food and other expenses. In order to be eligible, students must secure at least 50 per cent marks in each academic year from class 6<sup>th</sup> to class 11<sup>th</sup>. In the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹1023.17 lakh incurred up to December, 2024.

Under Elementary Education, Pre-metric scholarship is being provided to the students belongs to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC). In the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹330.49 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

- In order to enhance access to education and promote continuity in learning, **Free Textbook Distribution Scheme** was initiated in the State. Under the scheme free textbooks are being provided to all the students studying in classes 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> of government schools, all girls studying in class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class, SC/ST students and those students whose parents do not pay income tax. Under this scheme, in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) the State Government distributed 4.03 crore textbooks free of cost through the Rajasthan State Textbook Board, Jaipur to the students of elementary and secondary education in all State Government schools.
- To provide English medium study facilities in government schools, English Medium Government Schools were established on the occasion of the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of our Father of the Nation-Mahatma Gandhi. State government had decided to convert government schools into Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) from standard 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. Pre-primary kindergarten classes in 1,010 English medium

schools have been started up to December, 2024, against the target of 1,033 English Medium schools. In the year 2024-25 (up to December), a total of 3,737 English Medium Government schools are running in the State, with a total enrolment of 4,95,044 students. Average enrolment in these schools are 132 students for the session 2024-25.

- To promote the girls education, the **Gargi Award scheme** is being implemented in the State. For the girls who secured 75 per cent or more marks in the secondary level examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer and who study regularly in class 11<sup>th</sup> and class 12<sup>th</sup> are rewarded with a certificate and ₹ 3,000 per year. For the year 2024-25, 1,87,612 girls are to be awarded in the State.
- An amount of ₹5000 and a certificate is being awarded under **Balika Protsahan Puraskar scheme** for the girls securing 75 per cent or more marks in Senior Secondary Examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan. In the year 2024-25, a total of 1,52,316 girls are to be awarded in the State.
- To promote the digital education and encourage the academic excellence of the academically talented students Free of cost quality Tablets with Internet connection have been given to meritorious students who have achieved 75 per cent or more marks in 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> standard in 2023-24. In the year 2024-25 (academic session 2023-24), administrative and financial approval has been issued to provide 33,000 tablets with internet connection (for 3 years) to the students, out of which 23,100 tablets have been distributed to students.

In the year 2024-25, the student enrolment and teacher strength in government schools under primary education are 24.30 lakh and 1.76 lakh respectively, with a student-teacher ratio of 14:1. In secondary education the student enrolment and teacher strength is 52.46 lakh and 2.33 lakh respectively, with a student-teacher ratio of 22:1. Both ratios are better than the recommended student-teacher ratio of less than 30:1 as per National Education Policy (NEP), 2020.

Gross Enrolment Ratio\* in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 is given in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan**

Year	Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Elementary (1-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
2022-23	102.8	93.7	99.4	80.1	66.6
2023-24	95.1	90.9	93.6	80.2	62.0

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2022-23, 2023-24 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- In Year 2023-24 for Primary education the Gross Enrolment ratio (GER) of Rajasthan has decreased by 7.7 percentage points and for Upper Primary decrease of 2.8 percentage points and for Higher Secondary decrease of 4.6 percentage points has been observed, as compared to the preceding year of 2022-23.

Pupil Teacher Ratio\* in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 is given in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.2: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Rajasthan**

Year	Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
2022-23	24	13	11	17
2023-24	20	12	11	15

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2022-23, 2023-24 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- In the year 2023-24 the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR) in Rajasthan at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary levels stood at 20, 12, 11, and 15, where the ratio has showed a marked improvement from the preceding year of 2022-23.

Transition Rate\* in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 is given in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.3: Transition Rate in Rajasthan**

Year	Primary to Upper Primary (5 to 6)	Upper Primary to Secondary (8 to 9)	Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)
2022-23	93.0	90.3	78.1
2023-24	90.7	87.6	82.6

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2022-23, 2023-24 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- Transition rate from Secondary to Higher Secondary was increased from 78.1 (2022-23) to 82.6 (2023-24), whereas the transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary was reduced from 93.0 (2022-23) to 90.7 (2023-24)

Retention Rate\* in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 is given in Table 8.4.

**Table 8.4: Retention Rate in Rajasthan**

Year	Primary (Class 1 to Class 5)	Elementary (Class 1 to Class 8)	Secondary (Class 1 to Class 10)	Higher Secondary (Class 1 to Class 12)
2022-23	85.5	67.9	60.3	54.1
2023-24	82.5	75.3	59.1	48.9

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2022-23, 2023-24 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- For the elementary level (class 1-8), the retention rate has improved from 67.9 (2022-23) to 75.3 (2023-24).
- On the other hand, for the primary level (class 1-5) it has decreased from 85.5 (2022-23) to 82.5 (2023-24)
- For higher secondary level the retention is noticeably lower at 48.9 per cent (2023-24), highlighting critical area of improvement, especially as students transition from higher secondary to higher levels of education.

Dropout Rate\* in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 is given in Table 8.5.

**Table 8.5: Dropout Rate in Rajasthan**

Year	Primary (1 to 5)	Upper Primary (6 to 8)	Secondary (9-10)
2022-23	4.4	5.7	11.9
2023-24	7.6	6.8	11.1

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2022-23, 2023-24 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- For the Primary level, the dropout rate of the State increased to 7.6 (2023-24) from 4.4 (2022-23) and for upper primary level, the dropout rate of the State increased to 6.8 (2023-24) from 5.7 (2022-23). For Secondary level, the dropout rate of the State decreased to 11.1 (2023-24) from 11.9 (2022-23).

\* Gross Enrolment Ratio: Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

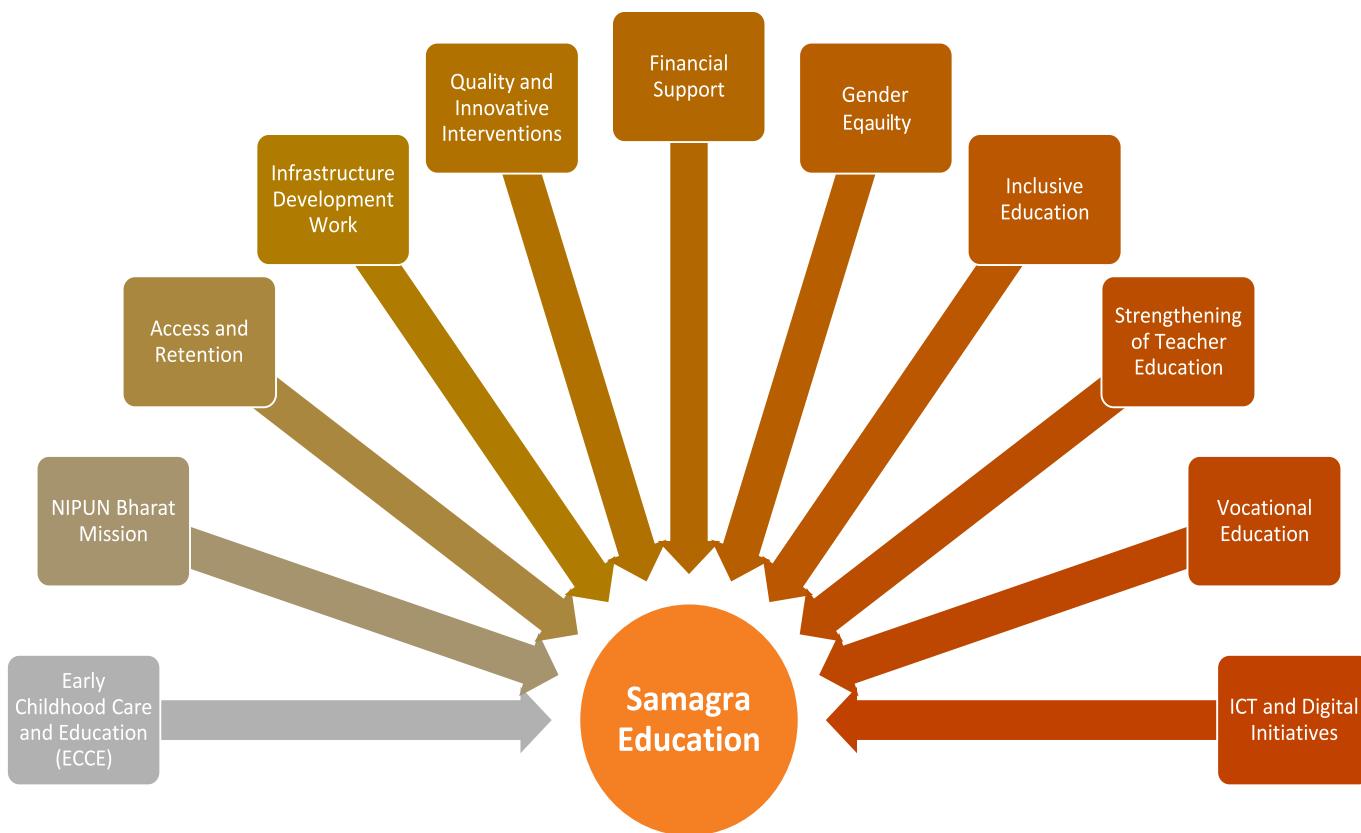
\* Pupil Teacher Ratio: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school-year.

\* Transition Rate: Proportion of students who progress from the final grade of one educational level to the first grade of the next level.

\* Retention Rate: Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or schools) enrolled in a first grade of a given level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of the level.

\* Dropout Rate: Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year.

**Figure : 8.2**



## **Samagra Education - Towards Holistic Development**

### **A. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

At present, there are 16.18 lakh children in the age-group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in 62,020 Anganwadi centers under Anganwadi services.

- Out of 62,020 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) being run under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in the State, 42,052 AWCs have been integrated with primary/ upper primary/ secondary/ senior secondary Government schools of the School Education Department to provide education along with nutrition.
- Out of the integrated AWCs, 22,746 AWCs are inhabited and functional on the premises of Government schools (physically integrated), while 19,306 AWCs, are functionally integrated and located within a 700 meter radius of Government schools.

### **B. NIPUN Bharat Mission for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy**

Nipun Bharat Mission aims to improve the efficiency and learning skills of children. Under the National Education Policy 2020, the mission seeks to enable every child to achieve essential reading, writing and mathematical skills by the end of class II by 2026-27.

For the year 2024-25, ₹300 per student is allocated for activity-based learning. This includes providing art kit, Activity-Based Learning (ABL) kit and school readiness work book to enhance artistic skills, distributing Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)-based parent calendars, FLN-based posters for Panchayat Elementary Education Officer/ Urban Cluster Elementary Education Officer (PEEOs/UCEEOs) and organizing the NIPUN Mela under the NIPUN Bharat Mission fund. As part of these activities, a total of 41,66,261 students have been benefitted up to December, 2024. In the year 2024-25; ₹5,600.88 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 for implementation of the various activities of the mission,

With the objectives under the NIPUN Bharat Mission, FLN Teacher's Training Programme has been organised to improve teacher's understanding of basic literacy and numeracy in classes 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>. Total 198 State Resource Persons (SRPs) and 2,872 Key Resource Persons (KRPs) have been trained under this programme. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) 1,36,261 teachers teaching in classes 1 to 5 have been provided 3 days training at block level on Basic Literacy and Numeracy and Classroom Practice Process.

To develop teachers' understanding on SMSA activities and improve leadership skills, 3 days training was organized at the block level for 11,751 PEEO/UCEEOs in the State. SMSA has also conducted SRG training for SMSA District & Block level staff, Librarians and Lab Assistants. In the year 2024-25, total ₹1143.80 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 under this activity.

To bridge the learning gap among the students, workbooks of Hindi, Mathematics and English for students of class 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> and Science, Mathematics and English workbooks for class 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> students were provided by the Rajasthan Council of School Education. Budget for the activity has been approved in STARS (Strengthening of Teaching-Learning and Results for State) Project for workbooks of class 3<sup>rd</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>. Under the activity, ₹ 4969.88 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 in the year 2024-25.

### C. Access and Retention

Following initiatives have been undertaken in the State for improving the access and retention in school education.

**Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools** have been started to enhance the quality of education particularly in educationally backward areas in the State. Affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi, it focuses to give maximum benefit for the deprived sections of the society with a special focus on girl's education. In this regard, admission for girls is encouraged with a minimum of 55 per cent of seats reserved for them. The curriculum followed in these Model Schools is based on National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) guidelines.

- Out of 186 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the State, 134 **Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools** with class 01<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> are operating in 134 blocks across 27 districts with 64,465 enrolled students in the session 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).
- **Mewat Balika Residential Schools** have been established for girls in the Mewat region, which is highly backward in the field of education. 10 Mewat Balika Residential Schools for girls are operational in the State. Also, these residential schools of Alwar district have been constructed under Mewat Area Development Programme. During the year 2024-25, enrolment of girls in these hostels is 722 against total capacity of 1,000. For the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹510.42 lakh has been allocated and ₹255.21 lakh has been distributed under the programme.
- **Residential/ Non-Residential Special Training Camps** are being organized for children aged 7 to 14, who have never enrolled in school, have dropped out or require special training to develop appropriate competency levels. These camps are being organized at district/block and Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) levels. For the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹5.41 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allocation of ₹29.43 lakh for 237 residential/non-residential training camps.
- In some districts, people migrate for livelihood to other districts and states, often taking their children with them. This migration interrupts the children's elementary education, resulting in dropping out of schools. To address this issue, **Seasonal Hostels** are established by School management Committee (SMC) on need basis during the migratory period. These hostels provide dropout students the opportunity to complete their elementary education. For the year 2024-25 an expenditure of ₹5 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 on setting up seasonal hostels for 100 students.
- **Residential School/ Hostel** for class 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> is being run as per KGBV Type-I in Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kota which have scattered population in villages and habitation that do not fulfil the norms for opening a school. These residential schools are also being opened

for boys and girls who are homeless, poor, orphans and have no one who can support them. After class 5<sup>th</sup>, a significant number of SC/ST boys and girls dropout in a sparsely populated and isolated areas. For such students total 11 residential hostel (7 for Boys, 4 for Girls) have been set up. For the year 2024-25, a budget provision of ₹562.21 lakh has been allocated and ₹337.33 lakh is released to respective districts up to December, 2024.

- To ensure safe and reliable access to schooling for all students, particularly those in remote or underserved areas, **Transport Voucher for Class 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> students and Girls of Class 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>** is given to Government school students in rural areas. School Management Committees (SMCs) provide transportation vouchers to eligible students. The vouchers are issued for students from class 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> who live 1 km away from primary school and for students of class 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> who live 2 km away from upper primary school. Similarly, transport vouchers are provided to girls studying in rural areas from class 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>, who live more than 5 km away from the secondary/senior secondary school/section in rural areas and studying in urban schools located more than 5 km away from their residence due to unavailability of transportation facilities in villages. For the year 2024-25, ₹1,007.10 lakh has been transferred to districts up to December, 2024.

### **D. Infrastructure Development Work in Education**

The purpose of **School Infrastructure Development** in Rajasthan is to create safe, accessible, and well-equipped learning environments that enhance the quality of education. It focuses on improving facilities like classrooms, sanitation, electricity, digital resources, ensuring better learning outcomes and promoting equal educational opportunities especially in rural and remote areas.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has approved a target of ₹386.37 crore in year 2024-25 under SMSA elementary education for the construction of classrooms in Primary Schools to Upper Primary upgraded schools, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, additional classrooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, construction and strengthening of KGBVs, boundary wall works and major repair works etc. An expenditure of ₹80.24 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

Similarly, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, has approved a target of ₹929.95 crore in year 2024-25 under SMSA secondary education. The allocation is for various infrastructure projects such as construction of Upper Primary to Secondary upgraded schools buildings, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, classrooms in Secondary School to Senior Secondary upgraded schools, additional classrooms, science lab with equipments, computer rooms, art & craft rooms, library rooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, major repair toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets, Maha Rao Shekhaji academy etc. An expenditure of ₹154.59 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

The "**Gyan Sankalp Portal**" has been established by the Education department to provide financial support to government schools and strengthen the existing infrastructure. The main objective of the portal is to collect necessary funds through Bhamashahs / Donors / Industrial Organizations, crowd funding and obtain the co-operation of donors for various projects for the development of schools. Through this online platform, donors can contribute directly by joining Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Development work. In the year 2024-25, approval of ₹41.60 crore has been made for development work initiatives in schools through Gyan Sankalp Portal.

### **E. Quality and Innovation Interventions**

In order to enhance the learning experience and outcomes for students by introducing new methodologies and technologies, **Jaadui Pitara** is an innovative play-based learning material launched by the Ministry of Education, designed for children aged three to eight years. Developed under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, this "Magic Collection" comprises playbooks, toys, puzzles, posters, flashcards and storybooks that reflect local culture and languages. It available in 13 Indian languages and digitally accessible through the DIKSHA platform. Jaadui Pitara embodies the NEPs vision of "learning through play" and seeks to make early childhood education more interactive, joyful and comprehensive.

To raise awareness about India's rich cultural heritage and diversity, **Kala Utsav (Art festival)** is organised in secondary schools for students from class 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> at the district, State, and national levels in 6 disciplines (Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Traditional Story Telling), where a total of 15 students from Rajasthan will participate in National Level Kala Utsav competition. In the Year 2024-25 ₹9.29 lakhs have been incurred up to December, 2024 under this activity.

With the broad objective to transform schools holistically by ensuring access to quality equal inclusive education at all levels, **Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme** was initiated in the year 2022. Existing schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/ Local Bodies will be strengthened under the scheme. These schools are established as green schools by incorporating environmental friendly activities like solar panels, LED lighting, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic-free environment, water conservation and storage. Under the scheme provision is made to select two schools (one from secondary education and one from elementary education) from each block / ULB of the State through online portal.

- In the first phase of PM SHRI Scheme 402 schools and in the second phase, 237 schools have been selected from Rajasthan. Nearly 3.15 lakh students enrolled in the total 639 PM SHRI schools. Out of these 639 PM SHRI Schools, 84 schools are of elementary education, 554 are of secondary education and 01 school of Sanskrit education. For the year 2024–25, a budget of ₹366.75 crore has been allocated for PM SHRI Schools.

### F. Gender Equality

#### Initiatives to promote Girls' Education:

In the academic session 2024-25, 342 **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)** are functional with enrolment of 43,543 girls. In the year 2024-25, against the amount of ₹21,426.99 lakh approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, ₹9,047.39 lakh has been allocated to the districts. Never-enrolled and dropout girls are given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs.

For **Empowerment Programme for Adolescent Girls** an amount of ₹866.30 lakh has been released to the districts for the programme, under which the following activities have been undertaken in the State:-

The main objective of **Academic Kishori Mela** is to create an academic environment and develop a creative attitude among the children, with a special focus on Science and Mathematics. In each fair, 25 to 30 educational stalls based on math and science games have been set up. These Academic Kishori Mela have been organised in the month of October, 2024 at 10,259 PEEO level.

The **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch** help to mobilize families and communities to support girls education, enrolment and retention. Meena-Raju Manch has been formed in 18,550 upper primary schools including girls studying in classes 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> and Gargi Manch has been formed in 17,418 secondary schools including girls studying in classes 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.

### G. Inclusive Education

Mainstreaming and socializing the **Children with Special Needs (CWSN)** is one of the most important aspect of inclusive education. The aim is to enable them to have access to education to improve their enrollment, retention and integration in the general education system. They are provided with medical, functional, educational and therapeutic support by conducting various activities under Inclusive Education Programme.

- For the year 2024-25, a total budget of ₹2,905.92 lakh has been allocated, of which ₹938.61 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- As an innovation, two State model resource rooms Jaipur and Udaipur have been established, in which free of cost therapeutic and educational services have been given to the Children with Special Needs.

## **H. Capacity Building of Teachers**

With the objective to improve the quality and governance of school education **STARS (Strengthening of Teaching-Learning and Results for State) Project** has been started from the year 2020-21 through Samagra Shiksha in six States of India, namely Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. The financial sharing ratio of center and State in the scheme is 60:40. The World Bank is providing financial support to the Government of India to improve the evaluation system in Indian schools along with strengthening the governance and decentralized management of schools. For the year 2024-25, ₹675.08 crore has been allotted in which ₹121.06 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024 under this project.

## **I. Vocational Education**

The purpose of **vocational education** in Rajasthan is to equip students with practical skills, enhancing employability and promoting self-reliance particularly for youth in rural and disadvantaged areas.

During the academic year 2024-25 Rajasthan has a total of 4,155 vocational education schools approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, covering 16 sectors. Out of these, 1,169 schools are having double-sector vocational education schools and 2,528 are single-sector schools. Additionally, 244 vocational education schools are Spoke Schools and 207 vocational education schools are functional under STAR Project (200 for Out of School Children and 7 schools for Children with Special Needs). The total enrolled students in these schools are 3.25 lakh. For the year 2024-25 ₹38,373.26 lakh has been allocated in which ₹8,836.50 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2024.

## **J. ICT and Digital Initiatives**

**School Management Information System (Integrated ShalaDarpan)** is a live database management portal of the School Education Department, Rajasthan, where information about all government schools and education offices is kept online and updated regularly.

Monitoring of beneficial Government schemes such as transport vouchers, free cycle distribution, free textbook distribution, uniform distribution, Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana, Palanhar Yojana, Rajshree Yojana and online application and payment of all types of pre and post-matric scholarship is undertaken through the Shala Darpan portal.

## **K. Community Mobilisation**

Under this initiative, **School Management Committee (SMC)/ School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) Trainings** have been organized to enhance the awareness and develop the capacity of SMC/SDMC members to effectively perform their expected role in school management. Two days training programme has been organised for SMC/SDMC (comprises of five parent members and 1 public representative in each school) in the Government schools of the State. In the year 2024-25, a total budget of ₹2082.03 lakh has been allocated for 69,401 schools in the State.

## **Empowering Lifelong Learning: Advancing Literacy and Continuing Education**

Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is providing functional literacy to the illiterate persons of the age group of 15 years and above and connect them with the development activities of life and develop useful skills. Fundamental literacy and skill development is to be provided through various schemes of Central and State government to the illiterate people of the State, especially women and people of backward classes.

## **Inclusion of Adult Literacy Programs through Technology Integration**

In order to enhance literacy among individuals aged 15 years and above, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “**Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakaram**” is being implemented by the Government of India in the State from 01<sup>st</sup> April 2022. By using a volunteer-based campaign approach in rural and urban areas with schools registered under UDISE codes as the primary implementation units, survey of 15.25 lakh learners and 0.89 lakh Voluntary Teachers (VT's) under the scheme had been conducted by the surveyors in online mode by Understanding of

Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) App. In the year 2024-25, 5.19 lakh (approximately) learners have been certified under the scheme. In the year 2024-25, a budget of ₹1,718.62 lakh has been allotted, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 219.96 lakh has been incurred up to December 2024.

With the aim to make education accessible, flexible, allowing the learners to learn anytime, anywhere and supporting personalized inclusive learning, two YouTube channels, E-Saksharta (73 uploaded videos and over 27,000 subscribers) and Saakshar Rajasthan (10 uploaded videos and more than 1,480 subscribers) were launched by the Literacy Department in collaboration with Mission Gyan, on the occasion of International Literacy Day on 08<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 to facilitate e-classes among the students in the State.

To facilitate education to the neo-literates, the number of **Mahatma Gandhi Libraries and Reading Rooms** operated under the Sakshar Bharat Karykram has been increased from 8,870 to 14,970 in the year 2022-23. Along with providing literature and other books related to the life philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, magazines and newspapers are being made available in these libraries and reading rooms regularly. Recurring expenditure of ₹500/- has been spent every month for each library.

### **Encouraging Women's Adult Literacy Programmes**

The purpose of encouraging Women's Adult Literacy Programmes in Rajasthan is to empower women by improving their literacy, promoting economic independence and reducing gender disparities in education. These programmes enhance women's participation in social, economic and decision-making processes, contributing to the State's overall development.

With the aim to empower the women belonging to deprived groups, **Mahila Shikshan Vihar** residential school has been established in the State. The school offers education up to the 10<sup>th</sup> standard and vocational training for women aged 15 to 30 years who are divorced, widowed, tribal or belong to deprived groups. The objectives of the programme is to empower these women by improving their quality of life, making them self-reliant and helping them become economically independent.

Presently, this programme is being run in Jhalawar district, where 100 women have been enrolled and amount of ₹30.31 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024; against the allocated budget of ₹53.04 lakh during the year 2024-25.

### **Knowledge-Based Future by Empowering Higher Education**

The purpose of higher education in Rajasthan is to equip individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary for professional growth, economic development and social empowerment. It fosters research, innovation and cultural preservation, contributing to both local and national progress. Additionally, it promotes inclusivity and enhances employability across various sectors.

The Higher Education Department caters to the work management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there have been only 7 colleges of General Education in the State but presently the numbers of colleges have reached to 3,210. Out of which there are 569 government Colleges, 19 government law colleges, 43 government agriculture colleges, 1,615 Private colleges, 956 B.Ed. Colleges, 2 Self Financing Institutions and 6 privately aided colleges are running in the State.

Under Higher Education, in the year 2024-25, a budget provision of ₹1,66,843.61 lakh has been allotted in which an expenditure of ₹65,306.20 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

### **Major activities/initiatives undertaken in the year 2024-25.**

- 33 new government colleges opened and 4 new government agriculture college have been opened in the State.
- 12 government degree colleges have been upgraded to PG colleges and 13 new faculties have been introduced in government colleges.
- 43 new subjects have been introduced at Under Graduate (UG) level in government colleges and 33 new

subjects have been introduced at Post Graduate (PG) level in government colleges.

- Under financial assistance for higher education of tribal girl students, a budget of ₹2,000 lakh has been allocated in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹646.07 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of tribal talented boy students (Board and University), a budget of ₹87.50 lakh has been allocated in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹12.16 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- Under financial assistance for Sahariya students' B.Ed. training, a budget of ₹24 lakh has been allocated in the year 2024-25, against which an expenditure of ₹17.85 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of Sahariya students a budget of ₹340 lakh has been allocated in the year 2024-25 against which an amount of ₹152 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

#### **Promoting Inclusion in Higher Education:**

Encouraging Women and Girls Education in Rajasthan involves providing financial support, creating a safe educational eco-system and offering flexible learning options. Community engagement and strong government policies are helping the State to encourage girls and women to pursue higher education for a more inclusive society.

In order to provide widow/divorced women with much-needed financial support for education **Chief Minister (B.Ed) Sambal Yojana** has been initiated for widow/divorced women. The State reimburses the course fees for B.Ed. in teacher training institutions for widows or abandoned women who enrol in the programme. Under this scheme in the year 2024-25, ₹14.30 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allocation of ₹48 lakh and 79 girls have been benefited under this scheme.

With the aim to help girls who are unable to attend classes on campus the Higher Education Department of the Government of Rajasthan is offering a **Distance Education Scheme for Girls** for the academic year 2024-25. The girls are provided with opportunities for distance learning, which is especially useful for girls in remote areas of Rajasthan, making higher education more accessible to them. In the year 2024-25, ₹268.73 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allocation of ₹993.15 lakh and 10,144 girls have been benefited under this scheme.

To encourage the education among the girl students in the State, **Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana** is an ambitious scheme of State where it provides financial assistance to meritorious girls in Rajasthan. Under the scheme, in the year 2024-25, ₹120.56 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allocation of ₹346.50 lakh, where 207 girls have been benefitted under this scheme.

With the aim to promote higher education among female students, **Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana** has been launched to motivate the meritorious girl students of the State to study by taking admission in government schools. Scooty is provided to meritorious girls who have passed their class 12<sup>th</sup> exam and enrolled in the first year of higher education. In the year 2024-25 a budget provision of ₹31,469.35 lakh has been allocated under the scheme.

With a focus on empowering girls through education, **Devnarayan Girls Scooty Distribution & Incentive Scheme** was launched in the year 2023. Under the scheme, in the year 2024-25 a budget provision of ₹5,000 lakh has been allocated.

To enhance educational levels and provide assistance to children from low-income families **Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme** has been launched in the State. In the year 2024-25 ₹1,741.16 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allocation of ₹5,095.00 lakh. In the year 2024-25, a total of 27,740 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

## Advancing Technical Education in Rajasthan for Shaping a Skilled and Innovative Workforce

India is currently experiencing an era of science and technology, leading to a growing demand for technical education. **Technical education** provides specialized knowledge in various trades, crafts and professions. The purpose of imparting technical education in Rajasthan is to equip students with specialized skills and knowledge in various trades and professions, meeting the growing demand for a skilled workforce.

The State aims to enhance the competitiveness of State's technical manpower to global standards by imparting high quality & state of art Technical Education and Training to all sections of the society.

**Professional Education** is essential for Rajasthan as it directly contributes to the State's socio-economic development, empowers its citizens with the skills necessary for a dynamic economy, promotes social justice and equality. A well-educated skilled workforce will help Rajasthan capitalize on its unique opportunities, reduce its developmental gaps and create a sustainable future.

The purpose of imparting **Engineering and Management Education** in Rajasthan is to develop a skilled workforce capable of driving innovation, economic growth and industrial development. It aims to provide students with the technical, managerial and leadership skills necessary to meet the demands of modern industries, while also enhancing employability and fostering entrepreneurship in the State.

- To provide engineering education at the Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels total 74 engineering colleges (20 government colleges and 54 private colleges) are functional in the State with total intake capacity of around 27,967 students per year. In the year 2024-25 total 15,234 students enrolled in these colleges.
- Similarly, for Management Education at the P.G. level 48 MBA institutions (06 government colleges and 42 private colleges) with an admission capacity of around 4,095 students per year. In the year 2024-25 total 2,033 students enrolled in these colleges.
- All these UG, PG and Master of Business Administration (MBA) level autonomous/ private engineering colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University-Kota, Bikaner Technical University-Bikaner, MBM University-Jodhpur, Mohanlal Sukhadia University-Udaipur, Maharana Pratap Agriculture and Technology University-Udaipur, Agriculture University-Jodhpur and Govind Guru Janjatiya University, Banswara.
- In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota, MNIT Jaipur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functional in the State.

Imparting Technical Education is crucial for Rajasthan's economic development, workforce skill enhancement, innovation and tackling key challenges. Prioritizing technical education will enable Rajasthan to unlock its potential and lead in sectors like renewable energy, industrial growth, agriculture and digital transformation.

With the aim to foster innovation, enhance employability and contribute to the State's economic growth **Polytechnic Colleges** in the State are providing quality technical education aligned with industry needs.

To provide technical education in the State for the year 2024-25, a total of 116 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 22,238 students are functioning in the State.

- Out of these 39 are government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 6,397 students, 01 Centre Co-education college with intake capacity of 60 students, 8 government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur) with intake capacity of 1,108 students.
- Under the technical education (polytechnic), a budget of ₹9,924.52 lakh has been allocated and ₹4286.63 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

In order to provide craftsman training facilities in the State, **Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)** in the State are working under the Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Overall, there are 307 functional Government ITIs with an intake capacity of 61,488 students and current enrolment of 31,155 students, 1,393 functional private ITIs with an intake capacity of 2,55,386 students and current enrolment of 71,877 students.

- Out of the total government ITIs, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Mandore (Jodhpur), Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara.
- Under the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS), training is provided in 45 engineering and 39 non-engineering trades with duration of one to two years.
- Under the technical education (ITIs) for the year 2024–25, a budget of ₹40,678.17 lakh has been allocated and ₹19,201.96 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

### **Strengthening Medical Education for a Healthier State**

Strengthening medical education in Rajasthan is crucial for improving healthcare access, addressing professional shortages and enhancing public health. It will foster innovation, create jobs and ensure better healthcare, particularly in rural areas leading to a healthier and more resilient manpower in State.

There are 43 medical colleges in the State as on December, 2024, out of these 6 are in government sector, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 22 medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES), one ESI college in Alwar, one All India Institute of Medical Sciences Jodhpur and remaining 12 are in private sector.

- For the year 2024–25, a budget of ₹24,106.79 lakh has been allocated for medical education, of which ₹15,399.57 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- For the academic year 2024–25, the admission process for UG courses has been completed in all 43 medical colleges and admission process in PG courses is currently under process.
- Undergraduate (UG) medical colleges: 6,505 students enrolled in academic year 2024-25.
- Postgraduate (PG) medical colleges: 2,948 students, including 309 enrolled in super-specialty courses in academic year 2023-24.

Under the **Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES)** of the State, 5 medical colleges (Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali and Dungarpur) had been started from the academic session 2018-19, Barmer had been started from academic session 2019-20, Sikar medical college had been started from academic session 2020-21 and Dholpur, Chittorgarh, Sri Ganganagar and Sirohi academic session had been started from the year 2022-23. 5 Medical colleges- Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, Bundi and Hanumangarh has been started from the year 2023-24 and 5 new medical colleges (Baran, Banswara, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sawai Madhopur) has been started from the year 2024-25 with admission capacity of 100 MBBS seats per college. For the year 2024–25, a budget of ₹2,46,651.97 lakh was allocated under RajMES out of this, ₹1,55,255.93 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.

Sanction for 15 Medical Colleges in Alwar, Baran, Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Sirohi, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur have been received from Government of India with the project cost of ₹325 crore for each college with the Central and State share of 60:40 respectively. Building construction works for all 15 Medical colleges and attached hospitals are in under process.

Annual intake capacity of the 30 Government Medical Colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 4,330 seats; for postgraduate courses it is 1,897 and for super-specialty courses it is 202 seats. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur has 125 Undergraduate, 190 Post graduate and 83 super specialty courses seats.

In the context of Private Medical Colleges, annual intake capacity of the private medical colleges for undergraduate course (MBBS) is 2,050, for Post graduate courses is 1,096 and 153 seats for super specialty diploma (DM/MCH) students.

Similarly, there are 15 dental colleges in the State. Out of this, one is Government College (RUHS College of dental Sciences, Jaipur) which is constituent college of RUHS and 14 are in private sector. Annual intake capacity of government dental college in the Under Graduate course is 50 seats and in post graduate courses is 22 seats. Annual intake capacity of private dental colleges in the under graduate course is 1,300 seats and in Post-Graduate courses, 328 seats.

Apart from these, post MBBS Diploma course in 8 specialties with admission capacity of 385 seats in 27 government district hospitals and Masters in Public Health (MPH) course has been started in RUHS Jaipur, medical college Jodhpur and Udaipur with admission capacity of 25 seats.

The hospitals attached with medical colleges are taking care of medical and health needs of a large proportion of population in the State as outdoor & indoor patients. Besides this, patients of the neighboring States (i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, MP, UP etc.) are also being taken care.

### **Revitalizing Sanskrit Education in the State**

Revitalizing Sanskrit education in Rajasthan is crucial for preserving cultural heritage, fostering intellectual growth and connecting students with India's ancient literature and philosophy. It enhances linguistic skills, supports critical thinking and helps preserve indigenous knowledge, while also contributing to modern research and innovation. Sanskrit is the world's oldest language, retaining its form and structure for thousands of years. It is highly scientific in word formation. Rajasthan has been a leader in promoting Sanskrit with a separate Directorate for the language established in 1958 and the founding of a Sanskrit University in 1998. The Directorate works to promote Sanskrit from school to postgraduate levels.

Rajasthan has a total of 2,368 institutions dedicated to Sanskrit education, in which 1,862 institutions in government sector and 506 private sector institutions. A total number of 1.60 lakh students are studying in these institutions. During the year 2024-25, one government and 15 private STCs colleges are functional, while one government SSIERT and 86 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are functional in the private sector. In the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹16,190.52 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget provision of ₹22,006.86 lakh on various schemes.

The number of institutions for Sanskrit education during 2024-25 is given in Table 8.6.

**Table 8.6 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education in Rajasthan**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Institutions of Sanskrit Education	1862	506	2368

**Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute (SSIERT)** Mahapura, Jaipur is established in the State, with the following objectives :

- Develop syllabus, textbooks and training materials for Sanskrit education from classes 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>, ensuring alignment with educational norms.
- Organize Sanskrit teacher training courses and support in-service teachers to improve teaching quality.
- Promote Sanskrit as a public language, enhancing communication skills and supporting its propagation and research.
- In the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹74.26 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the budget allotment of ₹93.55 lakh and 2,593 teachers have been benefited.

### **Enhancing Language and Library Education in the State**

The Department of Language and Library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and the administration of public libraries. At present, there are a total of 323 libraries, which includes one State central library, 7

divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of language and library department), 276 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of Secondary Education Department) are working. A plan has been prepared in State to establish government public libraries in newly formed districts and remaining Panchayat Samitis.

In the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹269.52 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against the allocated budget of ₹564.46 lakh.

Sincere efforts are being made to enhance the number of readers in the libraries as part of the **Library Awareness Programme**. Library services are being provided to all age groups of male and female readers. Senior citizen corner, women corner, children section, Mahatma Gandhi corner and Neo-Literate corner reading facilities for visually impaired users are also available in the selected libraries. A total of 22,99,238 books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. In the year 2024-25, total 15,377 members have been registered in these libraries.

**The Government Maharaja Divisional Public Library in Jaipur** has introduced an Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system for the first time in government public libraries. This system makes it easier for members to borrow and return books while helping the library run smoothly with fewer staff.

### **Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State**

The Department of Science and Technology in Rajasthan promotes scientific awareness by organizing exhibitions, workshops and seminars for students and the public, to encourage STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) careers, supports science clubs, competitions and runs regional offices for public outreach. The department also sets up science centres and museums to encourage hands-on learning, innovation and curiosity.

- On 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2024, an MoU has been signed between the State Innovation Council, Department of Science and Technology and the National Innovation Foundation to identify and promote innovations solving societal problems.
- Under the KARYA-2024 Program, 38 students were awarded fellowships to conduct research at prestigious institutions across the country.
- An MoU has been signed on 22<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, between the State Innovation Council, Department of Science & Technology, Jaipur Innovation Centre and AICTE to promote, support innovation in Patent filing and technology transfer in collaboration with higher education institutes.
- Under the Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit, a Start-up Pre-Summit has been organized on 12th November, 2024, in which two MoUs for investment in technology and innovation have been signed with IIT Jodhpur and Paripatram Solution Private Limited.
- For the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹873.82 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024 against a budget allocation of ₹1,529.56 lakh.

The purpose of the State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur is to assist in development planning by providing information on natural resources, to create maps of soil, water, forests, agriculture and minerals, supporting effective resource management.

To promote applied research in Science & Technology, Research & Development Division has been established in the State. The division provides financial support to government and non-government researchers, academics and institutions.

With the aim to develop scientific interest and scientific outlook among the students and general masses, establishment of new science centers at Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Bikaner are under construction in the State.

## Towards a Healthier Future: Modernizing Rajasthan's Healthcare

The State Government of Rajasthan is dedicated to implement sustainable core health reforms and policies aimed at ensuring essential healthcare access for all, particularly for the poor and vulnerable population. With a strong emphasis on controlling communicable diseases, the government provides both curative and preventive care services. The Rajasthan Medical & Health Department is actively working to enhance healthcare accessibility in rural and urban areas by strengthening medical infrastructure in line with the National Health Policy 2017.

Rajasthan envisions leveraging advanced technologies to transform its healthcare system, aiming to enhance the productivity and efficiency of both health infrastructure and healthcare professionals. By integrating innovative solutions like telemedicine, electronic health records and AI-driven diagnostics, the State seeks to improve service delivery, streamline operations and expand access to quality care across urban and rural areas. This focus on technology not only enhances the capabilities of healthcare workers but also ensures better patient outcomes, paving the way for a more robust and responsive healthcare ecosystem.

The government has introduced the Rajasthan Digital Health Mission, which aims to digitize health records and improve healthcare delivery through technology. The Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) is a digital health ID launched under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI to create a centralized repository for individuals' health records, thereby facilitating seamless access and sharing of medical information among healthcare providers. This initiative aims to enhance the efficiency of healthcare delivery, improve patient outcomes and promote transparency in health services across the country, including Rajasthan. Additionally, The Right to Healthcare Act, 2023, marked a significant step towards making health services more accessible and affordable in the State.

By December, 2024 over 6.20 crore ABHA IDs have been generated in Rajasthan for improved access to medical histories and treatment continuity with more than 88.67 lakh health records linked to these IDs. The integration of over 20,128 private entities into the ABDM ecosystem has further strengthened healthcare interoperability. Additionally, Rajasthan has been recognized for its proactive approach in registering beneficiaries under various social welfare schemes, ensuring that citizens can leverage the benefits effectively. These efforts reflect a comprehensive approach to health reform, addressing both immediate healthcare needs and long-term sustainability within the State's health system.

## Universal Health Access

Trends of various health indicators for Rajasthan and India are given in table 8.7

**Table 8.7 : Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan and Government of India (GoI)**

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		All India	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2020-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2020-21)
1.	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	20.2	29.5	24.9
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	30.3	40.7	35.2
3.	Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live births)	50.7	37.6	49.7	41.9
4.	Institutional Births (Per Cent)	84.0	94.9	78.9	88.6
5.	Full Immunization * (Per Cent)	54.8	80.4	62.0	76.4

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		GoI	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2020-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2020-21)
6.	Anaemia Prevalence among pregnant woman (age group 15-49 years)	46.6	46.3	50.4	52.2
7.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (children per woman)	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
8.	Children under 5 years who are Stunted (Per cent)	39.1	31.8	38.4	35.5
9.	Children under 5 years who are Wasted (Per cent)	23.0	16.8	21.0	19.3
10.	Children under 5 years who are Underweight (Per cent)	36.7	27.6	35.8	32.1

\*Children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

**The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR)** in Rajasthan has significantly improved, decreasing from 29.8 per thousand live births in 2015-16 to 20.2 in 2020-21. This reduction reflects positive progress in neonatal healthcare, likely due to improved prenatal care, better access to healthcare services and targeted interventions for new-born health. Rajasthan's NNMR is now lower than the national average of 24.9 in 2020-21, indicating that the State has made notable strides in improving neonatal survival rates. The improvement from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 further emphasizes the effectiveness of health policies and programmes focused on reducing neonatal mortality in the State.

**The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** in Rajasthan has improved significantly, decreasing by 11 points from 2015-16 which was 41.3 to 30.3 per thousand live births in 2020-21, as per NFHS data. This improvement reflects positive advancements in infant healthcare, including better access to essential health services, nutrition and immunization. Moreover, Rajasthan's IMR is now lower than the national average of 35.2 for 2020-21, highlighting the State's progress in reducing infant mortality relative to the rest of the country. This indicates that the State's health interventions have been effective in improving infant survival rates.

**The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)** in Rajasthan has shown significant progress, declining from 50.7 per thousand live births in 2015-16 to 37.6 in 2020-21, marking an impressive reduction of 13.1 points from NFHS-4. This improvement indicates effective interventions in child health, including better healthcare access, nutrition and vaccination programmes. Additionally, Rajasthan's U5MR is now lower than the national average of 41.9 in 2020-21, demonstrating the State's relative success in reducing child mortality compared to the rest of India. This progress highlights the impact of health policies focused on improving child survival rates.

**The Percentage of Institutional Births** in Rajasthan increased from 84.0 per cent in 2015-16 to 94.9 per cent in 2020-21, as per NFHS data, surpassing the national average of 88.6 per cent in 2020-21. This improvement reflects better access to healthcare facilities for childbirth, contributing to safer deliveries and improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes in the State.

**The Prevalence of Anaemia among Pregnant Women in the age group of 15-49 years** has decreased between 2015-16 and 2020-21 by 0.3 points. It is 5.9 points lower than the national average as per NFHS-5 data, indicates a better State performance to tackle the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women in the State, helping to achieve improved maternal and child health.

**The Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** in Rajasthan decreased to 2.0 in 2020-21, a reduction of 0.4 points from 2015-16. This rate is now in line with the national average of 2.0 for 2020-21, indicating successful family planning and reproductive health interventions in the State. The reduction of TFR from 2.4 to 2.0 signifies progress towards achieving population stabilization in Rajasthan. The replacement level fertility rate, which is approximately 2.1 as per NFHS-5, is critical for maintaining population levels without leading to growth or decline. The fact that Rajasthan's TFR has reached this level suggests that the State is on a path toward stabilizing its population growth, which is essential for sustainable development.

The Percentage of Children under five years of age who are stunted, wasted and underweight in Rajasthan stood at 31.8, 16.8 and 27.6 respectively in 2020-21, has shown significant improvement. Stunting decreased by 7.3 points to 31.8 per cent, wasting by 6.2 points to 16.8 per cent and underweight by 9.1 points to 27.6 per cent, as per NFHS-5 data. These reductions indicate positive progress in addressing malnutrition and improving child health through better nutrition, healthcare and sanitation. Despite the improvements, these figures still highlight the need for continued efforts to further reduce malnutrition among children in the State.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Rajasthan has shown significant improvement, decreasing from 141 per lakh live births in 2017-2019 to 113 in 2018-2020, as per Sample Registration System (SRS) data. This reduction indicates progress in maternal healthcare, reflecting better access to healthcare services, improved maternal care and interventions to reduce maternal deaths. However, Rajasthan's MMR of 113 is still higher than the all-India average of 97 for the same period, highlighting the need for continued efforts to further reduce maternal mortality and achieve parity with national levels.

**Table 8.8 : Trend of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		SRS (2017-19)	SRS (2018-20)	SRS (2017-19)	SRS (2018-20)
1.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per Lakh Live Birth)	141	113	103	97

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) 2017-19 and 2018-20

## State Health Care Infrastructure

### Physical Infrastructure:

Rajasthan has a well-established and diverse healthcare infrastructure, with numerous Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic institutions providing widespread medical services. The State supports a significant number of hospitals, health centres and dispensaries across these systems, with a focus on both urban and rural coverage. Special programmes targeting marginalized communities further enhance healthcare accessibility, particularly through camps for SCSP/TSP areas. This multi-system approach highlights the State's commitment to comprehensive healthcare for all.

The status of government **Allopathic Medical Institutions** (excluding Medical College Hospitals) up to December, 2024, is given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9 : Status of Allopathic Medical Institutions in Rajasthan**

S.No.	Medical Institutions/Services	Number of Medical Institutions	Under the NUHM (Functional)
1.	Hospitals*	238	-
2.	Community Health Centres	815	16
3.	Primary Health Centres (Rural)	2478	-
4.	Primary Health Centres (Urban)	57	296
5.	Dispensaries	183	-
6.	Mother & Child Welfare Centres	118	-
7.	Sub-Centres (Rural)	15341	-
8.	Sub-Centres (Urban)	20	-
9.	Beds	72123	480

\* 61 District, 108 Sub-District, 22 Satellite and 47 other hospitals are included.

In November 2023, MoHFW has renamed Health & Wellness Centers as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM). In next 5 years, State is striving hard to make functional all health facilities (PHC/UPHC/SHC/U-AAM & Ayush AAM) as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM). total 9,259 AAMs are functional in State.

There are 127 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 84 Block Ayush Hospitals, 03 yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and 3,577 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 03 yoga & Naturopathy dispensaries, 01 Surgical Ambulatory Therapy Unit and 13 Ambulatory Therapy Units are functioning in the State. The Ayurved institutions in the State also include 45 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 45 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 82 Panchkarma Kendra, 10 Ksharsutra Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres. The number of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the State is provided in the table 8.10.

**Table 8.10 : Ayurveda and other Institutions in the State (up to December, 2024)**

S. No.	Name of Medical Institution	Number of Institutions
1.	District Hospitals	39
2.	Ayurveda Hospitals	88
3.	Block Ayush Hospitals	84
4.	Ayurveda Dispensaries	3577
5.	Mobile Units	14
6.	Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres	33
7.	Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals	03
8.	Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries	03

To enhance healthcare access through various institutions, the **Homoeopathic Department** is also functioning in the State. Currently, there are 07 hospitals, 188 dispensaries, 60 single medical units, 225 Block Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 02 mobile units & 81 Government Block Ayush Hospitals are functional in the State.

### Health for All

Rajasthan has made substantial progress towards achieving “Health for All” through the enactment of the Rajasthan Right to Health Care Act 2023, which legally recognizes the right to health and aims to provide equitable access to healthcare services for all residents.

With the aim to ensure that all people have access to quality health services without facing financial hardships, **Mukhya Mantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana** is being implemented in the State to provide financial protection to the families against higher Out-of-Pocket-Expenditure (OOPE) by offering cashless treatment to eligible beneficiaries at government as well as private empanelled hospitals for a wide range of medical services.

Around 1.33 crore families are registered under the scheme, providing free health insurance to National Food Security Act (NFSA), Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), Economically Weaker Section (EWS), small and marginal farmers (EWS), contractual workers, EWS families, senior citizen (70 year and above) and COVID-19 ex-gratia beneficiaries. The remaining population can enroll by paying annual premium of ₹850 per family and rest of the premium has been by the State Government.

- New phase of the scheme was launched with a premium of ₹1,965 per family, covering 1,819 packages in the scheme, including 1,761 packages in insurance mode and 58 packages in trust mode.
- Provides cashless treatment up to ₹25 lakh per family per year, split into ₹5 lakh in insurance mode and ₹20 lakh in trust mode, including special packages for organ transplants and cochlear implants, with reimbursement options available in other States.
- 73 day care cancer treatment packages are included, as announced in the year 2024 budget.
- e-KYC for 2.17 crore eligible individuals has been completed against a target of 2.86 crore beneficiaries.

- In the year 2024-25, Expenditure of ₹1,675 crore has been incurred against total provision of ₹2,500 crore up to December, 2024.

Physical progress under **Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana** for the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) shown in table 8.11.

**Table 8.11 : Progress Under Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana**

S. No	Particulars	Number	Amount (in ₹Crore)
1.	Treated Patients	2390520	-
2.	Claims Submitted	5355463	2755.68
3.	Paid Claims	4007295	2190.51

In order to provide free healthcare services to all citizens in Rajasthan, the **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan Yojana** is being implementing in the State. This initiative ensures that indoor and outdoor patients at Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub Health Centres and Ayushman Arogya Mandir receive essential medicines and check-up facilities at no cost. The scheme includes a list of items as per essential drugs- 1,240 medicines, 428 surgical items and 156 sutures, with quality ensured through testing at approved laboratories. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 14.93 crore patients have been benefited significantly from this initiative, with an expenditure of ₹1,221.76 crore on medicine.

With the aim of providing cashless and quality medical facilities to Rajasthan government employees, the **Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS)** is being implemented in the State covering approximately 13.65 lakh families. The scheme benefits are available for Hon'ble Ministers, MLAs, Ex-MLAs, serving and retired AIS officers, State Government employees & pensioners and their dependents. Registration is done via Jan Aadhaar, allowing beneficiaries to access cashless OPD/IPD services at government and more than 740 empaneled private hospitals within the State and more than 35 empaneled private hospitals outside the State. The RGHS also supports treatments in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha. A fully online system facilitates various functions for beneficiaries, including a mobile app for easy access. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹2,370.82 crore has been incurred for 130.72 lakh claims of OPD/IPD services and pharmacy reimbursements.

Inclusive healthcare in Rajasthan is being shaped by significant schemes currently implemented in the State. With the aim to ensure accessible healthcare for the elderly to receive necessary medical treatments without financial burden, the **Ayushman Vay Vandhan Scheme** launched on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, provides cashless treatment for senior citizens aged 70 and above, offering coverage of up to ₹5 lakh. Approximately 22 lakh senior citizens are now registered under this scheme.

To deliver quality health services to rural communities, the **Adarsh Primary Health Centre/ Model Community Health Centre scheme** were initiated. Under this scheme, Rural Primary Health Centres in the State are designated as Adarsh Primary Health Centres. In the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024, 10.33 lakh patients have been treated monthly in outdoor patient departments and conducted 5,160 deliveries per month in the health centres. For the year 2024-25, administrative and financial approvals of ₹300.00 lakh have been secured to support this initiative.

To ensure pure food commodities accessible to all consumers in the State, the Rajasthan government launched the "**Shudh Aahar Milavat par War**" campaign that began on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2024. Up to December, 2024 total 28,551 samples have been collected through 13,711 inspections. After the tests, 2,409 samples were sub-standard, 90 samples were misbranded and 382 samples were unsafe. The expenditure for this initiative in the year 2024-25 was ₹4,262.72 lakh up to December, 2024.

**The National AIDS Control Programme**, implemented by the Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society, aims to halt and reduce the spread of HIV infection.

- Blood samples of 29,64,614 individuals have been tested, revealing 5,497 HIV-positive cases upto December, 2024.

- Free counselling, testing, and medications are available at all 53 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Clinics across Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and selected centres.
- The state operates 256 Blood Banks, including 58 State Government, 07 Central Government and 191 private banks, ensuring safe blood supply.
- There are 28 Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres and 08 PPP ART Centres distributing free Anti-Retroviral Drugs to HIV/AIDS patients.

The aim of the **Mental Health Programme** is to enhance healthcare accessibility and support for patients. Under this initiative, medical facilities have been extended to 2,80,703 new patients and 4,32,707 follow-up patients through outpatient departments (OPD). Additionally, a total of 954 camps have been organized under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), where 16,485 patients have received treatment. Up to December 2024, a total expenditure of ₹245.80 lakh has been incurred under this programme for the year 2024-25.

To combat the public health challenge posed by fluorosis, particularly in regions affected by high fluoride levels in drinking water, **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)** was initiated across the States. According to a report from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. In the year 2024-25 total of 2,288 villages in the State have been identified as fluoride-affected. The NPPCF is actively operational in 30 districts, where in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) 20,557 suspected fluorosis patients were identified, with 7,680 confirmed cases. Up to December 2024, an expenditure of ₹2.13 lakh has been incurred under this programme.

The aim of the **National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)**, launched by GoI in the year 2014-15 is to enhance oral health care and reduce disparities in access to dental services across urban and rural populations. This initiative has made significant strides in promoting better oral health practices. Up to December 2024, a remarkable 3,478 camps have been organized, where a total of 1,36,419 patients have undergone examinations. Furthermore, the programme has successfully treated 12,85,219 patients at Government Dental Medical Institutes.

The State is implementing **Family Welfare** programmes to reduce maternal and child mortality. In the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), the State has conducted 86,379 sterilization operations, 4,64,631 inserted IUDs, 2,20,562 post-placental IUCDs (PPIUCDs) and provided the first dose of injectable contraceptives to 1,30,847 and offered services for oral pills to 3,65,195 users, 5,29,638 CC users and 64,540 Centchroman users. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reached the national level of 2.0, as per NFHS-5. Additionally, an intensive immunization programme is underway to lower the Infant Mortality Rate and protect infants and pregnant women from serious diseases.

**Table 8.12 : Progress under Immunization Programme, 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

S.No	Items	Achievements (in Lakh)
1.	Penta-3	10.26
2.	BCG Immunization	10.90
3.	MR-1	11.30
4.	TD	11.12
5.	OPV-3	10.37

#### **Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)**

To provide comprehensive medical and social security benefits to employees and their dependent families, **Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)** is functional in the State. The scheme covers employees of various sectors, including factories, hotels and educational institutions with minimum ten employed workers having salary not exceeded ₹21,000 per month.

- Over 16.66 lakh insured individuals and dependents are registered under ESIS. Medical benefits extend to the insured's spouse, children (up to age 21), unmarried daughters, disabled children and dependent parents.
- The expenditure for medical treatment during 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) amounted to ₹14,510.31 lakh, covering 14,31,521 OPD visits, 758 IPD patients and 1,49,417 lab tests. Funding is shared between the ESI Corporation and the State Government at a ratio of 7:1 whereas, Contributions of 3.25 per cent from employers and 0.75 per cent from employees is applicable.
- The scheme operates through 03 fifty-bedded hospitals (located in Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali) and 74 dispensaries. Notable facilities include the Model ESIC Hospital in Jaipur and others across Bhiwadi, Udaipur, Bikaner and Alwar.
- Dental care is provided in 63 hospitals/dispensaries by qualified dentists across the State.

### The 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). Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows.

- 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 19 years of 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 through Gram sabha and works with the coordination with ANM & AWW. All the ASHAs in the State have to undergo through an intensive induction training programme. At present 53,923 ASHAs are working in the State as on December, 2024. The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include working as a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and Women and Child Development Department (WCD) in delivering key RCH services and messages regarding various RCH activities during MCHN day and household visits. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB and many more health provisions. Monetary incentives are being paid to ASHA for rendering various services in the community. In the year 2024-25, against the provision of ₹6,419.98 lakh, an expenditure of ₹7,789.10 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- Under the NHM, in order to enhance child health services, **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)** was launched across the country. The programme focuses on the early detection and management of various health conditions affecting children under age of 18 years, covering 40 pre-identified health issues such as birth defects and developmental delays. **Mobile Health Teams (MHTs)** are deployed in the State to conduct regular screenings in schools and community settings. The Mobile Health Team (MHT) screened a total of 45.00 lakh children in 2024-25, (up to December, 2024) treating 1.44 lakh of them, including 673 major surgeries (291 cardiac and 382 other surgeries) by December, 2024. The approved budget for the year 2024-25 is ₹4,826.50 lakh, with expenditure of ₹861.50 lakh up to December, 2024.
- With the primary objective to promote holistic development of adolescents aged 10-19 years, particularly in the rural areas and the under served areas of the State, **Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram** was launched by the Government of India. The programme has been implemented in 15 high-priority districts of Rajasthan.
- In the 15 districts of Rajasthan, "**UJALA CLINICS**" have been established with 332 facilities 156 Community Health Centres, 158 Primary Health Centres, 12 District Hospitals, 6 Sub District Hospitals and one Medical College, with 319 facilities being currently operational. There are a total of 70 RKS K counsellors assigned to the UJALA Clinics out of 141 sanctioned positions. They provide clinical and counselling services on topics such as nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, mental health, non-

communicable diseases (NCDs), injuries and violence, RTIs/STIs and substance misuse. By December 2024, a total of 1,72,172 counselling sessions have been conducted at UJALA Clinics. The approved budget for 2024-25 is ₹2,027.79 lakh, with an expenditure amounting to ₹349.56 lakh upto December 2024.

- **104 Janani Express service** in Rajasthan plays a vital role in enhancing maternal healthcare by providing timely transportation for pregnant women to medical facilities. In the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), these ambulances have transported a total of 24, 325 pregnant women from home to hospital, 2,06,599 from hospital to home and for 12, 617 sterilization cases. Additionally, 4,325 infants were transported from home to hospital and 36,428 from hospital to home. 2, 776 pregnant women and 322 sick neonates were referred to other health facility centres. Total 184 children screened under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) were also transported to higher health facilities. The '104' or '108' service is being used to request 'Janani Express' ambulances. The total budget approved for the year 2024-25 is ₹10,024 lakh, with an expenditure of ₹5,536.52 lakh up to December 2024.
- With the aim to provide free and efficient emergency response to the people of the State, **108 Ambulance Service Yojana** was launched in September 2008. Up to January, 2025, 1,878 ambulances are operational throughout the State. During the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), the service has addressed 3,11,338 medical emergencies, 27,270 police incidents and 1,21,233 pregnancy-related cases. The total budget approved for the year 2024-25 is ₹22,477.09 lakh, with an expenditure of ₹15,274.86 lakh (up to December 2024).
- **Mobile Medical Service scheme** was started in 2008-09 with an objective of providing medical services in the outreach areas through 20 free medical camps on monthly basis in desert/tribal/inaccessible villages/regions/blocks in all the districts of Rajasthan where basic health facilities such as PHC/CHC/Sub-Centre or private health care facilities are not available. There are 163 Mobile Medical Vehicles running in State. Against the provision of ₹8707.68 lakh, ₹1127.86 lakh has been incurred up to December, 2024.
- Constitution of **Village Health & Sanitation Committees** is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as people's movement. 43,440 Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of Sarpanch/wardpanch. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (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. During the year 2024-25 upto December, 2024, 2,89,545 meetings were held across the State. Total Budget approved for the year 2024-25 is ₹1164.53 lakh and expenditure ₹302.53 lakh up to December, 2024.
- **Strengthening Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)** : To promote the comprehensive development of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, the Rajasthan State AYUSH Society and the Office of the **National Ayush Mission** has been established in the State. Under the mission, activities pertaining to upgradation, renovation and support are undertaken, the details are as follows: -
  - Under the Ayush Services, medicine for contingency support has been provided to 4,030 Ayush dispensaries, 226 hospitals, 06 integrated AYUSH hospitals and 33 Yog and Naturopathy hospitals, 1012 isolated AYUSH facilities consolidating services under one roof.
  - Construction/renovations have been completed in 557 dispensaries/hospitals, 06 integrated Ayush hospitals, 07 Rasayanshala, civil branding wards of 2,019 AAM(Ayush) centres and 10 Kharsutra units.
  - 2,019 dispensaries have been transformed into **Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH)** under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, offering regular yoga practice, laboratory services, Prakruti parikshan, herbal gardens and surveys on non-communicable diseases.
  - Under **National Ayush Mission** ₹16,813.83 lakh have been received against the total approved amount ₹33,627.66 Lakh in the year 2024-25 in which ₹3,553.46 has been incurred (up to December, 2024).
  - **50 Ayushman Arogya Mandir (Ayush)** have awarded National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) certification.

In Rajasthan, the significant achievements under AYUSH mission in the year 2024-25 are as follows:

- International Yoga Day has been celebrated on 21<sup>th</sup> June, 2024, with the theme "Yoga for self and society," involving 24,85,988 participants across various levels in the State.
- Ayurveda Hospital in Balotra and Ayush Hospital in Anupgarh commenced the operations in the State.
- Existing District Ayurveda hospitals in Barmer and Sri Ganganagar have upgraded to District AYUSH hospitals. The Ayurveda dispensary in Bhim-Rajsamand has elevated to upgrated Block AYUSH hospital.
- A new Ayurveda dispensary opened in Khakhawali (Nagar)-Deeg

In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 1,98,74,853 patients have received treatment at **homoeopathic institutions**. Additionally, under the Special Scheme for SCSP/TSP areas, 9,039 patients have also been benefited from treatment in 40 camps during the same period.

The **Unani system** of medicine, one of the oldest treatment systems globally, operates with various facilities in 12 hospitals, 120 dispensaries, 07 mobile units and 142 DH/CHCs/PHCs units in the State, along with an excellence centre for Hijama therapy. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) 9,85,285 patients have been treated, including 4,34,374 female patients and 41,643 patients have benefitted through free camps. The budget provision for the year 2024-25 is ₹5,035.51 lakh and an expenditure of ₹3,519.87 lakh incurred up to December, 2024.

#### **Ayushman Aarogya Mandir**

Primary health care is the only affordable and effective path for India to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The National Health Policy, 2017 recommended strengthening the delivery of Primary Health Care, through establishment of "Health and Wellness Centres" as the platform to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) and called for a commitment of two thirds of the health budget to primary health care. Comprehensive Primary Health Care encompasses preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative aspects of care. In November 2023, MoHFW has renamed Health & Wellness Centers as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM).

List of 12 services provided under Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPH) at Ayushman Arogya Mandir are as follows:-

1. Care in Pregnancy and Child-birth.
2. Neonatal and Infant Health Care Services
3. Childhood and Adolescent Health Care Services.
4. Family Planning, Contraceptive Services and other Reproductive Health Care Services
5. Management of Communicable Diseases: National Health Programmes
6. General Out-patient Care for Acute Simple Illnesses and Minor Ailments
7. Screening, Prevention, Control and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases
8. Care for Common Ophthalmic and ENT Problems
9. Basic Oral Health Care
10. Elderly and Palliative Health Care Services
11. Emergency Medical Services including Burns and Trauma
12. Screening and Basic Management of Mental Health Ailments

**Table No. 8.13 : Number of AAM facilities where expanded range of services rolled out (up to December, 2024)**

Facility Type	Total AAM Functional on Portal	Roll out of Expanded Package of Services against functional AAM
PHC	2113	2040
SHC	6854	6330
UPHC	292	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>9259</b>	<b>8439</b>

#### • Telemedicine

The Government of India has initiated the **e-Sanjeevani** HWC portal to enhance community health services through **Telemedicine**. This portal provides tiered consultation from lower to higher facilities (PHC-CHC/DH/Medical College) using a Hub & Spoke Model. Up to December 2024, the no. of teleconsultations in the State have reached 21.61 lakh.

#### National Urban Health Mission

The State Government is focused on improving the health status of its people, particularly the weaker sections, by controlling and eradicating infectious diseases while providing both curative and preventive health services. The Department of Medical and Health aims to deliver health facilities to all individuals in urban areas through planned infrastructure development and the strengthening of medical institutions, in line with the National Health Policy.

- In the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 38,976 Urban Health and Nutrition Days have been organized, with the target of 55,968 days.
- 2,013 Outreach Camps have been organized, with the goal of 3,588 camps for 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)
- Under the Quality Assurance programme, 20 UPHCs received National Certification in 2024-25 (up to December 2024).
- The total approved budget for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 205.27 crore, with an expenditure of ₹ 52.48 crore up to December, 2024.

**Table 8.14 : Status of Urban PHCs, CHCs and UAAM.**

S. No	Name of Medical Institutions	Achievement (Up to December 2024)
1.	Urban Community Health Centres (UCHCs)	16 UCHCs are operational
2.	Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHCs)	296 UPHCs are operational
3.	Total Beds (UCHCs & UPHCs)	480
4.	Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (UAAMs)	321 UAAM are operational

#### Achievements under different programmes during the year 2024-25:

- Under the Leprosy Eradication Programme, out of a target of 1,200 patients, 954 new leprosy cases were identified, while 908 patients were cured against a target of 1,165.
- In the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP), currently, 1,70,560 patients are being treated, falling short of the target of 1,70,000 cases.
- As part of the National Programme for Control of Blindness, a total of 576 eye transplants and approximately 2,50,128 cataract surgeries were performed, against a goal of 4,32,200 operations.
- National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme has collected and examined 98.35 lakh blood samples out of a target of 114.01 lakh blood samples.
- In Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme, 1,42,235 samples have been collected. On Global IDD Day (October 21), awareness campaigns about iodized salt are conducted in Jaipur's slum areas.
- The State has introduced a tele-radiology initiative leveraging artificial intelligence for the early detection of silicosis, facilitating timely treatment for affected individuals across the State. In recognition of this groundbreaking effort, the State has been honored with the prestigious National e-Governance (Gold) Award for the year 2024-25.

## Empowering Rajasthan: Fostering Employment

The Labour Department in the State is dedicated for fostering a harmonious industrial environment to sustain high levels of industrial production and employment generation. It ensures the timely payment of wages and allowances to workers while safeguarding their interests in accordance with employment terms and conditions through the enforcement of various labour laws.

The Rajasthan government is committed to implement sustainable employment reforms and policies that ensure job opportunities for all, especially targeting youth and marginalized communities. Emphasizing skill development, the State has launched various initiatives aimed at enhancing employability through vocational training programmes and partnerships with industries.

Rajasthan faces challenges in meeting its employment goals, with a current unemployment rate of 4.7 per cent<sup>1</sup> in the year 2023-24. The State needs improved infrastructure and educational facilities to support skill development. The workforce participation rate requires urgent attention, as the State needs to enhance training programmes and expand access to higher education. Additionally, there is a indispensable need for collaboration between the government and private sectors to foster innovation and entrepreneurship. This includes providing incentives for startups and small businesses that can drive job creation in local communities.

The government's commitment to sustainable practices and inclusive policies will be crucial in ensuring that all citizens get benefit from this economic transformation.

Rajasthan envisions a thriving and inclusive employment ecosystem powered by innovation, advanced skill development, and entrepreneurial initiatives. By fostering sector-aligned upskilling and promoting emerging industries like green jobs and technology, the State aims to bridge employment gaps, empower youth and women, and achieve sustainable economic prosperity. Through strategic investments and a robust innovation ecosystem, Rajasthan aspires to become a model of inclusive development.

**Employment Situation:** The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) plays a crucial role in assessing the employment and unemployment situation in India and all the States. It measures critical parameters such as Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) etc.

Employment related indicators for Rajasthan and India is given in the table 8.15 {as per usual (ps+ss - status Principal Status and Subsidiary Status) age group: 15-59 years}<sup>1</sup>:

**Table 8.15 : Employment related indicators for Rajasthan and India**

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India		
		2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	
1.	<b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b>					
	Male	78.6	81.4	83.2	83.5	
	Female	50.5	54.1	39.8	45.2	
	Total	64.8	67.6	61.6	64.3	

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report PLFS 2023-24

[https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/AnnualReport\\_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf](https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf)

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
2.	<b>Worker Population Ratio</b>				
	Male	73.9	77.4	80.2	80.6
	Female	48.9	51.7	38.5	43.7
	Total	61.6	64.4	59.5	62.1
3.	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>				
	Male	6.0	4.8	3.6	3.5
	Female	3.2	4.5	3.2	3.4
	Total	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.5

As compared to the year 2022-23, trends indicate a gradual increase in both WPR and LFPR in the State.

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for July 2023 - June 2024, Rajasthan's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)<sup>3</sup> stands at 67.6 Per cent, reflecting an increase from 64.8 Per cent in the previous year (July 2022 - June 2023) and indicating a growing trend of individuals seeking employment opportunities in Rajasthan specifically, the LFPR has shown improvement, reflecting an increasing number of people engaged in or looking for work.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)<sup>4</sup> serves as a vital metric for understanding employment levels within a population. It indicates the proportion of the working-age population that is engaged in work, providing insights of labor market dynamics. The increase in WPR suggests an expanding economy in Rajasthan.

The Unemployment Rate (UR) for Rajasthan was noted at 4.9 per cent in 2022-23 (PLFS Annual Report), whereas in 2023-24, UR stood at 4.7, decreasing by 0.2 per cent point, which indicates ongoing challenges but also opportunities for improvement through skill development initiatives. Overall, while Rajasthan's economic scenario is evolving with industrialization and service sector growth contributing significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), substantial gender and regional disparities remain in employment opportunities that the state addressing through targeted policies and skill development.

<sup>2</sup>Annual Report PLFS 2023-24

[https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/AnnualReport\\_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf](https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf)

[https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/AR\\_PLFS\\_2022\\_23N.pdf](https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AR_PLFS_2022_23N.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>the percentage of people in a country's working-age population who are actively working or looking for work.

<sup>4</sup>the percentage of people in a population who are employed.

**Workers by Compilation category :** The table 8.16 shows the employment status of the State in terms of activities along with its comparison with India:

**Table 8.16 : Percentage distribution of usually working persons (ps+ss) by industry of work  
(industry sections of NIC-2008) – Rajasthan<sup>5</sup>**

In Per Cent

S.No	Sections	Rajasthan	India
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.05	46.07
2	Mining and quarrying	0.47	0.23
3	Manufacturing	10.95	11.44
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.34	0.27
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.23	0.27
6	Construction	12.31	11.98
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.61	10.23
8	Transportation and storage	3.71	4.28
9	Accommodation and Food service activities	1.89	2.00
10	Information and communication	0.58	1.35
11	Financial and insurance activities	0.77	1.05
12	Real estate activities	0.14	0.22
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.82	0.67
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.76	0.92
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.95	1.42
16	Education	2.73	3.04
17	Human health and social work activities	1.17	1.35
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.34	0.22
19	Other service activities	1.47	1.67
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	0.70	1.31

#### **Empowerment of Work Force: -**

Empowerment of the workforce plays a crucial role in driving economic growth by unlocking the full potential of individuals, boosting productivity, and fostering innovation. When workers are equipped with education, skills and opportunities for advancement, they become more capable and efficient in their roles. Empowered workers are more likely to contribute creative solutions, improve processes and enhance overall business performance.

#### **Labour Welfare**

The Labour Department in Rajasthan aims to create a positive industrial environment to enhance production. It ensures timely wage payments and protects workers' rights through the enforcement of various labour laws. This effort is part of the broader mission of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW).

<sup>5</sup>Annual Report PLFS 2023-24

[https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/AnnualReport\\_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf](https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf)

Established under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the primary role of the Board in Rajasthan is to administer welfare schemes for construction workers, including health insurance, maternity benefits, and skill development programmes.

During the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) status of activities:

- 51 new trade unions registered with 5,377 members.
- The Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have resolved total 1,871 cases.
- Out of 1,417 industrial complaints total 884 have been addressed, and out of 274 industrial disputes total 198 disputes have been settled.

### **Labour Welfare Schemes**

Various welfare schemes implemented by BOCW in the State under three major heads of Skill Development and Education, Health and Financial Assistance are shown in Figure 8.3.

**Figure 8.3: Schemes implemented in the state for Labour Welfare**

Skill Development and Education	Health	Financial Assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nirman Shramik Shiksha Kaushal Vikas Yojana</li> <li>• Nirman Shramik Auzaar/ Toolkit Assistance Scheme</li> <li>• Shubh Shakti Yojana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance scheme for Normal/Accidental Death/Injury</li> <li>• Prasuti Sahayta Yojana</li> <li>• Silicosis Assistance Scheme</li> <li>• Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme of reimbursement interest on commercial loans</li> <li>• Scheme for promoting construction workers and their dependents on clearing preliminary exam of Indian/ Rajasthan Administrative Services</li> <li>• Scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees</li> <li>• Reimbursement of VISA expenses</li> <li>• Scheme for promoting construction workers for participation in International Games</li> </ul>

### **Rajasthan Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) Policy 2024**

The policy aims to position the state as a leading hub for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR). Recognizing the sector's immense growth potential, the policy provides a structured framework to support startups, enterprises and academia through infrastructure development, financial incentives and skill enhancement. The objective of the policy is to strengthen Rajasthan's economy by attracting AVGC-XR investments and generate employment opportunities for youth in the AVGC-XR sector.

#### **Key Highlights**

- a. Financial Incentives: Production grants (up to 30% reimbursement), tax benefits and funding for startups.
- b. Infrastructure Development: Establishment of Atal Innovation Studios, accelerators, incubation centers, and access to high-end technology resources.
- c. Skill Development: Partnerships with universities and training institutions to create a skilled workforce.
- d. Ease of Doing Business: Dedicated AVGC-XR Cell and a Single Window Portal for approvals and incentives.
- e. Cultural Promotion: Incentives for content based on Rajasthani folklore and collaborations with media streaming platforms.
- f. Research and Development: Support for IP creation, innovation labs, and AVGC-XR sandboxes.

**The details of the various welfare schemes for construction workers are as follows:**

- To provide financial support for the education of children of construction workers in Rajasthan, the Nirman Shramik Shiksha Kaushal Vikas Yojana offers scholarships ranging from ₹8,000 to ₹25,000 for children from class 6 onwards, along with incentives of ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 for meritorious students based on eligibility. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 3,00,358 beneficiaries' children have been benefited from this scheme, an expenditure of ₹292.02 crore has been incurred under the scheme.
- Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Toolkit Assistance Scheme: This scheme provides beneficiaries with financial assistance of ₹2,000 or the actual cost of tools, whichever is lower, for purchasing essential equipment. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 1,471 beneficiaries have provided assistance of to ₹24.41 lakh.
- Under Assistance for Normal/Accidental Death/Injury scheme, beneficiaries received financial assistance of ₹2.00 lakh in the event of normal death, ₹5.00 lakh for accidental death, ₹3.00 lakh for full permanent disability, and ₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. Additionally, compensation for injuries ranges from ₹5,000 to ₹20,000. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 1,741 beneficiaries have been benefited from this initiative, receiving a cumulative amount of ₹13.60 crore.
- To provide financial support to women during childbirth, the Prasuti Sahayta Yojana offers financial assistance of ₹20,000 for the birth of a baby boy and ₹21,000 for a baby girl, distributed in three installments: ₹5,000 at delivery, ₹5,000 after one year with certified vaccination, and ₹10,000 for a son or ₹11,000 for a daughter upon school admission at age of five. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 3,788 beneficiaries have received support under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹1.62 crore have been incurred in this scheme.
- Financial support to individuals suffering silicosis, the Silicosis Assistance Scheme offers ₹3.00 lakh to individuals affected by silicosis and ₹2.00 lakh to their dependents in case of death. In the year 2023-24, a 160 beneficiaries received assistance, amounting to ₹4.77 crore.
- Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana provides financial assistance to registered construction workers. The board offers 50 to 100 per cent support on beneficiaries' contributions. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total number of 22 beneficiaries have been received ₹2,018 under this scheme.
- A financial assistance of ₹1 lakh is provided for clearing the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) preliminary exam, while ₹50,000 is awarded for passing the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) preliminary exam. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 20 beneficiaries have received ₹5 lakh under this initiative.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched **e-Shram portal**, which aims to create a comprehensive national database of unorganized workers in India, seeded with Aadhaar. The portal has been launched on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, it collects essential details such as name, occupation, address and skills to enhance employability and facilitate access to social security benefits for various worker categories, including migrant and gig workers. Eligible workers aged 16-59 who are not income tax payers or members of EPFO/ESIC can register free through various platforms. The portal not only improves the accessibility of social security services but also provides a vital resource during emergency situations. In Rajasthan, 1,43,32,020 unorganized workers have been registered on this portal in the year 2024-25(up to December).

## **Employment Generation**

Rajasthan has emerged as a leader in employment generation for the youth. Employment generation, coupled with improving employability, is a priority of the Government. The government of Rajasthan laid a vision to create 15 lakh employment opportunity in the next 5 years and accelerate the State's growth rate to 10 per cent-12 per cent.

**Employment Exchanges** aim to assist job seekers and employers by connecting them with suitable employment opportunities and workforce. Unemployed youth register at these exchanges, where their applications are matched with employer demands.

With the aim to transform traditional employment exchanges into IT-enabled Model Career Centres (MCCs), a

total of sixteen MCCs have been established in the districts: Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara, and Sriganganagar. Additionally, the department organizes quarterly **Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs** at district headquarters for unemployed youth.

In the year 2024-25(up to December), 95 such events have been held and 39,600 candidates selected for employment opportunities. Also, to provide information on vacancies, competitive exams, training opportunities, scholarships, and various courses for job seekers, a fortnightly newspaper called "**Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh**" is published by the Directorate of Employment.

A total of 1,07,686 individuals registered across various employment exchanges in the year 2024-25(up to December) including 55,664 women, 18,864 from scheduled castes, 10,914 from scheduled tribes, and 58,486 from other backward classes. The number of employed persons in public sector were reported to be 9,80,186 and in private sector, the employed persons were 4,62,720 (up to June 2024)

With an aim to enhance youth employability in the State, the **Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana** mandates that applicants complete at least three months of skill training followed by a daily four-hour internship in various government departments for unemployment benefits. The monthly unemployment allowance ₹4,000 to males and ₹4,500 to females, transgender individuals and those with disabilities, for up to maximum two years or they secure employment before years .

From 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2019 to financial year 2024-25(up to December), ₹2,856.60 crore unemployment allowance has been disbursed to 7,98,353 beneficiaries under this scheme. In the year 2024-25(up to December) a total of 1,43,624 new approvals were granted, resulting in ₹313.53 crore distributed as unemployment allowance.

**Savitri Bai Phule Study Centres** have been established in 33 district libraries to support students preparing for competitive exams. Each centre will have a mentor to help students in career guidance and exam preparation. An expenditure of ₹46.53 lakh has been incurred in the year 2024-25(up to December) against the provision of ₹93.06 lakh and 15,377 students have benefitted through these centres.

With the aim to provide social security coverage to the workforce of organized sector, three schemes are presently run by the **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)**, namely The Employees' Provident Funds scheme, 1952 (EPF), The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS), and The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (EDLI). In the year 2024-25(up to December) EPFO covered 1,10,744 Establishments, 95,86,624 Accounts and 2,03,214 Pensioners under Rajasthan Zone. Recently, EPFO has launched **Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0 (NAN 2.0)** with the objective to increase EPFO's reach across all districts of the country through an inclusive and cohesive outreach programme.

**The Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPF)** is a social security initiative aimed at providing financial security to employees in organized sectors through a mandatory scheme, where both employees and employers contribute certain per cent of the employee's wages to the fund. This scheme allows members to withdraw funds for specific needs such as housing, education and medical emergencies, ensuring a safety net for employees during retirement.

**The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS)** provides a significant social security framework for employees, offering pension benefits based on their salary and years of service.

**The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI)**, established in 1976, provides life insurance coverage to employees ensuring their families receive financial support in the event of the employee's untimely death while in service. The scheme offers a minimum assured benefit of ₹2.5 lakh and a maximum of ₹7 lakh, depending on the service tenure salary, thereby enhancing social security for workers who might not have access to comprehensive insurance plans.

**Table 8.17 : Percentage Contribution in various schemes implemented by EPFO(in per cent)**

Contribution Payable	Contribution Accounts			Administrative Charges	Total Contribution Payable
	EPF	EPS	EDLI		
Employee	12	---	---	---	12
Employer	3.67	8.33	0.50	0.50	13

**Table 8.18 : Year wise number of new Establishments and Accounts Covered**

Financial Year	Establishments Covered	Number of Accounts
2022-23	11,298	1,75,878
2023-24	12,701	1,24,781
2024-25 (Up to December 2024)	10,590	41,917

**Table 8.19 : Year wise number of Claims Settled**

Financial Year	Number of Claims Settled	Amount Disbursed (in ₹ Crore)
2022-23	10,42,036	3195.78
2023-24	11,55,024	3639.63
2024-25 (Up to December 2024)	12,15,655	3402.98

#### Department of Personnel (DoP)

The Department of Personnel (DoP) in Rajasthan plays a crucial role in managing human resources within the State government, oversees the recruitment process for various State services, including the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) and other civil services.

In the year 2024-25 (till 12<sup>th</sup> January 2025), appointments have been provided on 59,236 posts and recruitment process for 1,72,990 posts is under process.

**Table 8.20 : Year-wise Details of the Appointments Granted by the DoP in Rajasthan**

S.No	Financial Year	Appointments Granted
1	2019-20	38,431
2	2020-21	52,207
3	2021-22	17,136
4	2022-23	45,806
5	2023-24	53,990
6	2024-25 (Up to January 2025)	59,236

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

In the year 2024-25(up to December) total ₹7,676.98 crore has been spent and 2,309.72 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 53.28 lakh households. 1.27 lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

### **Mukhyamantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana**

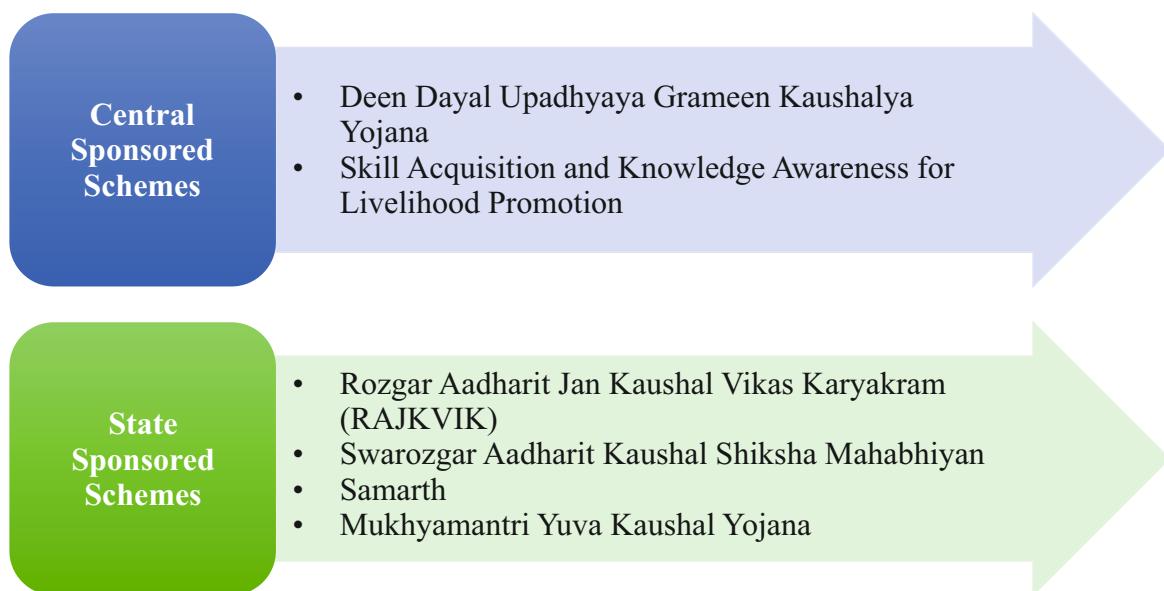
The scheme provides economic support to urban families by offering employment to unskilled labour aged 18-60 years. In the year 2024-25(up to December) 86.48 lakh human days of labour has been generated.

### **Promotion of Livelihood**

To promote large-scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people in Rajasthan, **Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL)** was established as India's first State-level initiative to develop innovative strategies for enhancing livelihoods among disadvantaged populations. RMoL transformed into the **Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)** in May 2012. It facilitated skill training across the State by collaborating with numerous training partners.

Currently, over 1, 111 partner agencies are engaged, and In the year 2024-25(up to December), more than 8.65 lakh youths have received training in various sectors.

**Figure 8.4 : Central and State Sponsored Schemes in the Rajasthan**



### **Central Sponsored Schemes**

1. As part of the Central Sponsored schemes, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)** aims to skill impoverished rural youth and prepare them for employment with regular wages above the minimum threshold. Launched on 16th August, 2014, in Udaipur, the programme integrates the LIFE-MGNREGA initiative and has set training targets for the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) with a revised budget of provisional of ₹755.93 crore. In the year 2024-25 (up to December), 3,878 youth received training under this scheme. In the year 2024-25(up to December) against the provision of ₹101.74 crore, an expenditure of ₹24.67 crore has been incurred .
2. **Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)** scheme was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on 19th November, 2018, it

aims to improve the quality and market relevance of skill development programmes while increasing participation from women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), persons with disabilities (PWDs), and other marginalized groups.

### **State Sponsored Schemes**

RSLDC has restructured its existing State-sponsored schemes to address the training needs of various youth categories. The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) is now known as the Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKVIK). Additionally, the Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP) has been divided into two initiatives: SAKSHM (Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan) and SAMARTH, targeting different societal segments. All three schemes operate under the unified framework of the **Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (MMKVY)**.

- 1. Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram/ RAJKVIK:** The scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youth by providing them employment-oriented skill trainings in relevant sectors as per the market demand. Under this scheme, skill training and employment will also be ensured by the process of Special Empanelment and adopting Recruit-Train-Deploy model. This is being done to ensure participation of industries that play an important role in ascertaining skill set demands and ensuring employment to the trained youth..
- 2. Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan (SAKSHM)** strives to promote self-employment at the local level by providing training for youth and women to connect them with self-employment opportunities.
3. The **Samarth Scheme** aims to empower the poorest and marginalized communities, including beggars, temporary settlement residents, Dalits, tribals, and inmates, by providing them training that enhance self-reliance through employment or self-employment opportunities.
4. To integrate skill development into academic colleges for enhanced employability, **Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMKY)** was launched on 7th November, 2019. Skill Development Centers within these institutions offer courses in domain-specific and soft skills to boost the employability of graduate students. Implemented in collaboration with RSLDC and the College Education Department, training is conducted by empanelled Training Partners at college premises. A total of 45 special courses, each with a maximum duration of 350 hours, have been developed, incorporating 90 hours of soft skills training in each domain course.
5. In addition to the State and Central sponsored schemes implemented by the RSLDC, **Bhikshuk Orientation & Rehabilitation (BHOR) Programme** has also being launched to help beggars transition to dignified livelihoods. This initiative includes 840 hours of training over 105 days, with an additional 15 days for grooming and counseling, in collaboration with the Police Commissionerate of Jaipur. Participants receive wage loss compensation of ₹225 per day. So far, 100 beggars have been trained and out of them 82 have secured dignified employment.
6. RSLDC has implementing training programme in Jaipur Central Jail, Bhilwara Jail, Balika Sudhar Grah and 5,013 persons have been trained through empanelled training partners under RSTP scheme. Trainings are being provided in employment oriented courses such as Housekeeping in Hotels & Restaurants & Customer Relations, IT/BPO sector, Tailoring, Electrical Wireman for Deaf, Screen Printing for Deaf, Canning of Chairs and Bridal Jewellery making.

### Convergence efforts of RSLDC with various Departments

With the aim to improve employability and support economic growth in the State, the Government of Rajasthan aims to enhance skill development by converging all related schemes across various departments. RSLDC serves as the nodal agency for these initiatives, with signed MoUs with 10 State departments. In the year 2024-25(up to December) over 86,700 youths have trained in diverse sectors. Currently, RSLDC is focused on training under three key departments:

1. Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
2. Tribal Area Development Department
3. Minority Department

Innovative strategies being implemented to realize the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan' has been shown in figure 8.5.

**Figure 8.5 : Innovative strategies to realize the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'**



Under the **CSR Partnership**, a dedicated CSR cell has been created at RSLDC to mobilizes funds for Rajasthan Skill Development Fund, this fund is being utilized for various skill training initiatives through Corporate Skill Centers of Excellence.

To ensure the market ready employment in the State, **Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD)** approach has been adopted, where RSLDC collaborates with industry associations to where employers select candidates, provide training, and ensure their placement.

Looking to the vast employment opportunity in Tourism Sector in the State, a **Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT) at Udaipur** was established in partnership with ITEES, Singapore. 892 youths have been provided skill training in the tourism and hospitality sector. RSLDC is providing support to this centre by gap funding.

**Third Party Assessments and Certifications in collaboration** with 36 Sector Skills Councils is being ensured for comprehensive assessments and certifications. More than 3,25,102 youths have been certified by NCVT/SSCs In the year 2024-25(up to December) in the State.

**Overseas Placement Bureau**, in the year 2011 and **Rajasthan Overseas Workers Welfare Cell**, in the year 2015 were established to provide guidance and support for overseas job placements and safe migration awareness at RSLDC.

Under **Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT)** programme, approved by the Ministry of External Affairs, RSLDC offers training support in five districts, 4,170 candidates have been trained for overseas employment In the year 2024-25(up to December).

**Skill training programmes** covering courses like housekeeping and IT/BPO skills are also been conducted in Jail inmates, Juveniles and for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

For the effective monitoring of the skill projects, **District Level Skill Committees** have been formed in the State. These committees are headed by District Collectors and regularly monitor skill development activities being implemented at district level.



**09**

## Social Security: Safeguarding Citizens' Well-being

Social security and empowerment are essential components of a progressive society, serving as vital mechanisms for enhancing the quality of life for individuals, particularly those from marginalized communities. These components provide a safety net that helps people cope with economic hardships and social vulnerabilities, enabling them to pursue opportunities for personal and collective growth. The State is making significant strides to promote social security measures aimed at empowering its citizens. The State is implementing various programs aimed at improving access to education, providing financial assistance healthcare and employment opportunities, thereby promoting holistic empowerment. These efforts reflect a broader understanding that social security is not merely about providing aid, it is about creating an enabling environment where individuals can thrive, contribute to their communities and break free from the cycle of poverty. Through these initiatives, Rajasthan is paving the way for sustainable development and social inclusion, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity to lead a fulfilling life.

The State aims to strive for inclusive development by partnering with media, civil society and local businesses, with a focus on empowering women, youth and marginalized groups. The State shall leverage technology and grassroots approaches to enhance the impact of initiatives, strengthen social security systems and expand access to resources for vulnerable populations, including senior citizens, persons with Disabilities and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The State is committed to protecting workers rights through strong labour laws, eradicating child labour and ensuring transparency via robust grievance redressal system and social audits. IT innovations, including a Single Application Platform integrated with Jan Aadhaar, will streamline processes and ensure timely benefits for all eligible individuals.

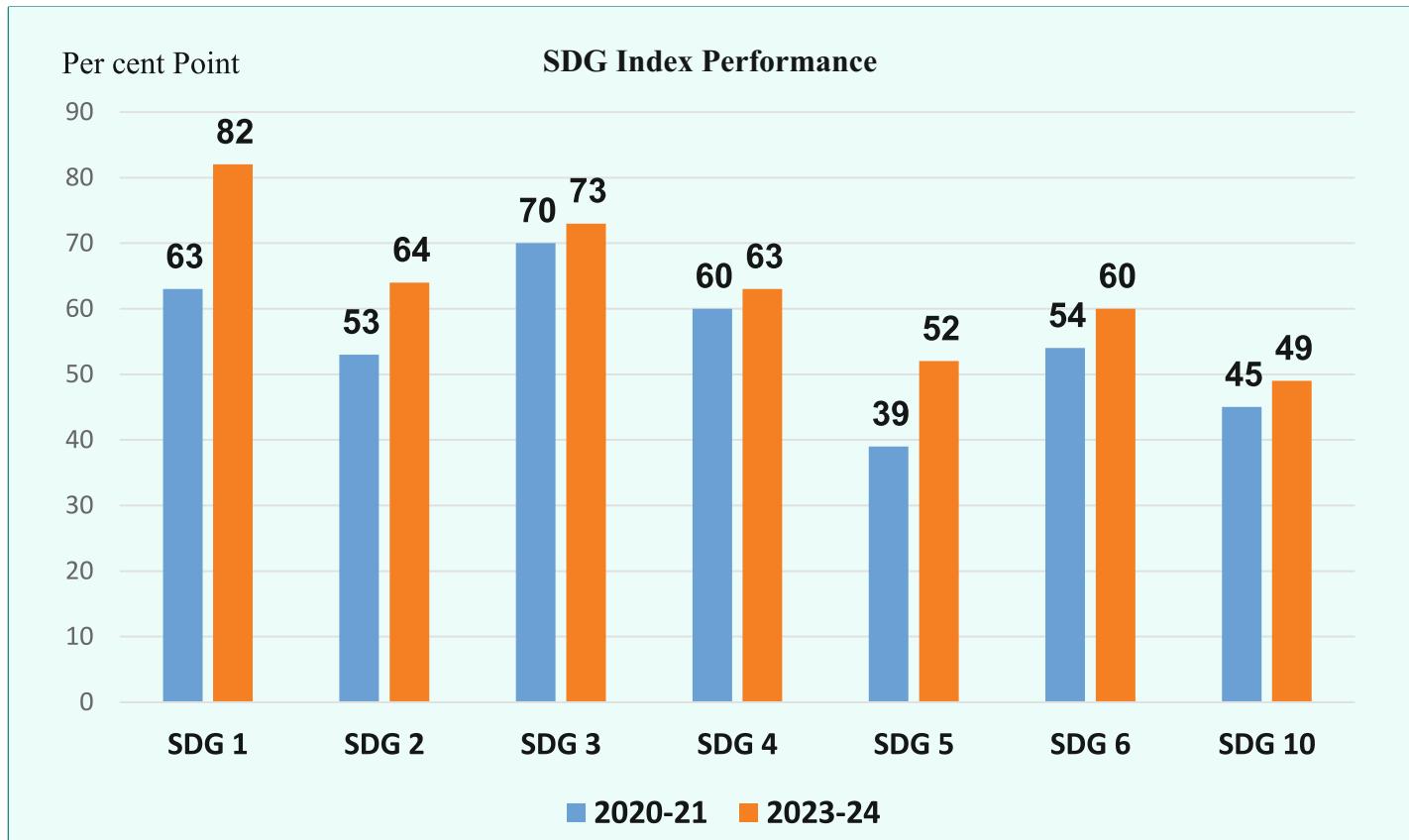
In education, hostels will be established to support students pursuing higher education while working part-time. The State will standardize beneficiary schemes, introduce a State Child Protection Policy and extend self-employment loans to transgender individuals from SC/ST communities. By restructuring existing schemes and involving police, NGOs and civil society, The State is building an equitable, sustainable society for all.

### Achievement under Social Sector in Sustainable Development Goals

Rajasthan has made notable progress in social sector as shown in the report of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the period of 2020-21 to 2023-24. The data indicate a general upward trend across various goals, reflecting the State's commitment to improving socio-economic conditions and environmental sustainability.

Rajasthan's performance on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to social sector for the years 2020-21 and 2023-24 reveals significant progress across several key areas. Notably, the State has made substantial improvements in No Poverty (Goal-1), which increased by 19 points, indicating a strong commitment for reducing poverty levels. Similarly, Zero Hunger (Goal- 2) saw an 11-point rise, reflecting enhanced food security measures. Additionally, State progress also surged under areas of Good Health & Well-Being (Goal-3), Quality Education (Goal-4), Gender Equality (Goal-5), Clean Water & Sanitation and Reduced Inequalities (Goal-10) by 3, 3, 13, 6 & 4 points respectively.

**Figure 9.1**



Source: SDG Index Reports

The State government has established institutional frameworks to monitor progress, engage local communities and implement policies aligned with the SDGs.

### Key Stakeholders

Social security and welfare system play a crucial role in safeguarding the well-being of individuals and communities. These system are designed to ensure that all members of society, particularly marginalized groups, have access to basic needs such as healthcare, education and financial assistance etc.

**Figure 9.2**



By recognizing and addressing the diverse needs of these stakeholders, social security and welfare programs create a more inclusive society that promotes equity and enhances the quality of life for all.

Further, the chapter highlights stakeholder wise (as mentioned above) under four broad categories

- Educational Development
- Economic Development
- Social Welfare
- Social Security

<b>Educational Development</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Social Welfare</b>	<b>Social Security</b>
Educational development involves systematic efforts to enhance the quality, accessibility and effectiveness of education across all levels. This includes improving teaching methods, curriculum design and learning environments to achieve better educational outcomes. The main objective is to equip individuals with essential knowledge and skills for personal growth and societal advancement while promoting lifelong learning and adapting educational practices to meet evolving societal and economic needs.	Economic development encompasses policies and initiatives aimed at enhancing the economic well-being and quality of life for individuals and communities. It focuses on fostering growth through job creation, increased productivity and innovation. Key aspects include investing in human capital and supporting businesses to reduce poverty, improve living standards and ensure sustainable growth by creating a strong economic environment.	Social welfare encompasses government programs that provide assistance to individuals and families in need. These services aim to improve the well-being of vulnerable populations and may include healthcare, housing assistance, food security initiatives and community support. The primary goal is to promote social justice, reduce inequality and enhance the quality of life for all members of society.	Social security encompasses government programs that provide financial support and protection to individuals against different types of risk. These programs are designed to ensure a basic standard of living for individuals when they are unable to work or face financial hardships. The primary aim is to provide a safety net that promotes economic stability and security for individuals and families throughout their lives.

## **Women and Girls**

Empowering girls and women are essential for fostering equality and promoting sustainable development. This empowerment involves enhancing their ability to make informed choices, access resources and participate fully in social, economic and political spheres. It not only addresses gender inequalities but also drives progress by unlocking the potential of half of the population. When girls and women are empowered, they contribute significantly to their families and communities, leading to improved health, education and economic outcomes. The State is implementing the following schemes and programs aimed at the educational and economic development, as well as the social welfare and security of girls and women:

### **Educational Development**

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme

### Economic Development

- Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Work from Home-Job Work Scheme
- Pannadhy Suraksha Evam Samman Yojana

### Social Welfare

- Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana
- Widow Marriage Gift Scheme
- LPG Cylinder Subsidy Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls
- Women Development Programme
- Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana 2021
- Lado Protsahan Yojana
- Kalibai Bheel Udaan Scheme
- 181 Women Helpline
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti
- Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development
- State Hub for Empowerment of Women “Mission Shakti”

### Social Security

- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
- Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana
- Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan
- Shakti Sadan Yojana
- Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK)
- One Stop Center/Sakhi Kendra
- Pannadhy Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra

### Educational Development

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme** - It is a Government of India initiative aimed at promoting the welfare of girls in India. It focuses on preventing gender-based discrimination, improving the sex ratio and encouraging education for girls. The scheme seeks to create a society where girls are valued, educated and empowered.

Under this scheme various activities such as meetings, trainings, workshops, cultural events and other media activities are being conducted for generating awareness among community members. In the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹3.90 crore has been allocated, out of which an expenditure of ₹2.45 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) total 51,184 girls birth have been celebrated under Beti Janmotsav programme.

### Economic Development

**Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)** - Amrita Haat empowers women economically and socially by offering a platform for Self Help Groups (SHGs) to showcase and sell their products. The State also supports SHGs to participate in events like the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and other departmental fairs.

A provision of ₹1.50 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2024-25, out of which an expenditure of ₹75 lakh has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) and 702 SHGs have been benefitted.

**Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana** – The scheme supports women entrepreneurs in State by providing financial assistance, skill development and other resources. The scheme encourages women to start or expand businesses, promoting economic independence. It aims to empower women and improve their socio-economic status. Under this scheme an expenditure of ₹20 crore has been incurred against the total provision of ₹30 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) and 825 loan applications worth ₹60.94 crore have been approved by the bank.

**Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana** – The scheme aims to empower women in State through skill development and vocational training. It enhances not only women's employability but also fosters economic independence. Under this scheme an expenditure of ₹26.54 crore has been incurred against the total provision of ₹56 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024). Total number of 4,142 women/girls are being trained through Kaushal Samarthya Yojana (up to December, 2024).

**Mukhyamantri Work from Home-Job Work Scheme** – The scheme supports women seeking to contribute to their family's livelihood through work from home. Women and girls can register on the portal for various job opportunities in fields of textile work, online consultation, tutoring, web design, digital marketing, data entry, accounting, GST filing, jewelry manufacturing, packaging and medical consultation. Presently 39,721 job opportunities have been created with 129 job providers. Under the scheme, 5,049 women/girls have been benefitted till December, 2024.

**Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Yojana** – The scheme has been formulated to create the identity of women and to honor the work being done for them. The main goal of the scheme is to encourage those working in the field of women empowerment. Every year on 8<sup>th</sup> March, Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Awards under the scheme are given mainly in four categories, which are as follows-

- Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Purushkar are being provided to international and national fame and distinguished achievers, through whom remarkable work has been done in the field of girl child and women empowerment.
- Individuals and organizations who do excellent work in the field of empowerment of women and girls.
- Best Women and Child Development Workers
- Best Donor/Best Corporate Social Responsibility activity

### Social Welfare

**Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana** – The scheme aims to promote the marriage of girls from economically weaker sections of society. Under this scheme, the following benefits are being provided:

- ₹31,000 for the marriage of girls aged 18 years or more from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority BPL families, with an additional ₹10,000 for 10<sup>th</sup> pass girls (total ₹41,000) and ₹20,000 for graduate pass girls (total ₹51,000).
- Provision of ₹21,000 for the marriage of daughter from BPL families, Antyodaya families, Aastha cardholders, economically weak widows, specially-abled persons, Palanhar beneficiaries and female sportspersons aged 18 or more. Additional incentives included ₹10,000 for 10<sup>th</sup> pass girls and ₹20,000 for graduate pass girls.

In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), ₹34.56 crore financial assistance has been given to 6,831 girls.

**Widow Marriage Gift Scheme** – A widow women entitled for the pension scheme is eligible for ₹51,000 as a gift from the State Government on the occasion of her marriage. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), expenditure of ₹2.55 lakh has been incurred and 5 women have been benefitted.

**LPG Cylinder Subsidy Scheme** - The scheme aims to provide support to women of needy families, the State Government has announced to provide LPG cylinders to all NFSA families also at ₹450 by expanding the scope of

the Central Government Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the scheme of providing LPG cylinders to BPL category families at just ₹450. Each NFSA beneficiary receives 12 cylinders per year (one per month) and ₹356 subsidy transferred directly to the female head of the family's bank account. Under this scheme, number of beneficiaries are 92,96,507 and total expenditure is ₹72.65 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana** – It is a Government of India scheme aimed at providing financial support to pregnant and lactating women. It offers a cash incentive to improve their health and nutrition, encouraging institutional deliveries and reducing maternal and infant mortality. Beneficiaries receive ₹5,000 in two instalments (₹3,000 and ₹2,000) for the first child upon meeting the prescribed conditions. A lump sum of ₹6,000 is provided for the second child, only if it is a girl, upon fulfilling the conditions and document verification.

From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024, State Government has been providing an additional amount of ₹1,500 to pregnant women on birth of their first child. Further, the above amount has been increased from ₹6,500 to ₹10,000 in case of disabled pregnant women on the birth of their first child effective from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2024.

Against a target of 4,10,388 beneficiaries 2,93,233 (71.45 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefitted and an expenditure of ₹153.73 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

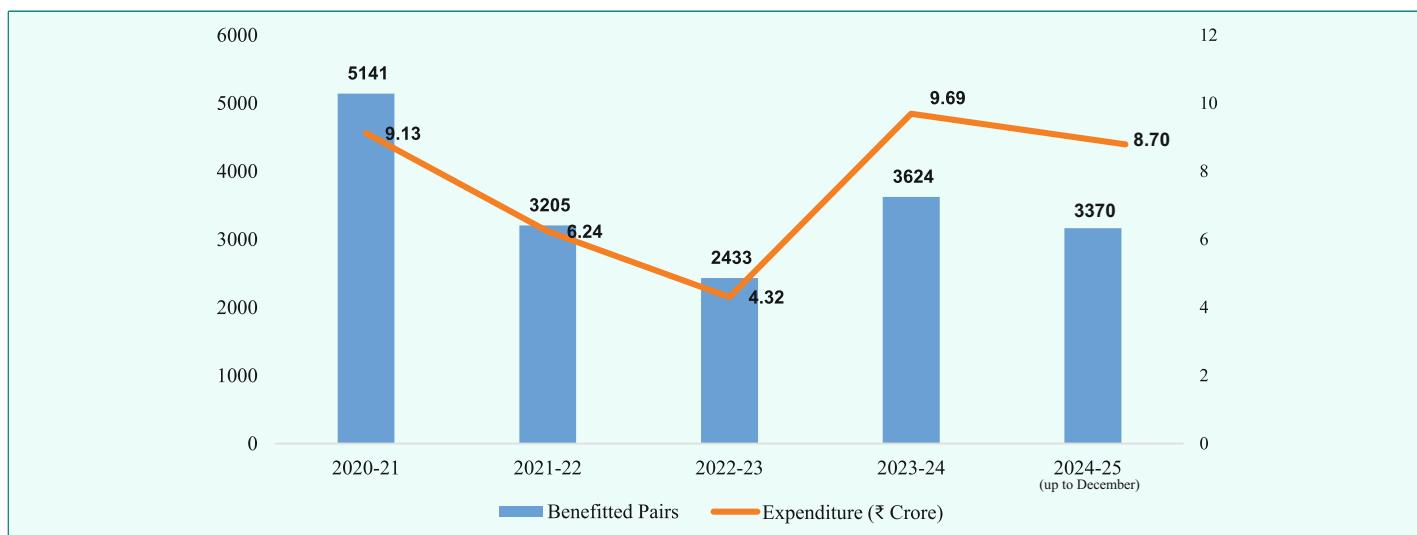
**Scheme for Adolescent Girls** - The scheme aims to educate, empower and make adolescent girls aged 14-18 self-reliant and aware, fostering a cooperative environment for their self-development. It has been launched in 5 aspirational districts of the State (Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Sirohi) since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022. Approximately 42,000 adolescent girls from these districts have been surveyed and marked for benefiting at Anganwadi centers and an expenditure of ₹2.76 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Women Development Programme** – The programme is being implemented to empower women, through "Sathins". "Sathins" raise awareness about women fundamental rights. They also combat social evils and myths, educating women about harassment, exploitation and their rights. A Sathin is appointed at each Gram Panchayat through selection by the Gram Sabha.

Currently 10,776 Sathins are working to create awareness among women. A provision of ₹69.09 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2024-25 out of which ₹55.69 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana** - Community marriages aim to discourage dowry and reduce marriage costs. A grant of ₹25,000 per couple is provided with ₹21,000 given to the bride and ₹4,000 to the organizing body. Additionally, organizers of mass weddings with at least 25 couples from minimum five different communities/castes/religions can receive ₹10 lakh for event arrangements. Under this scheme 3,370 couples have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹8.70 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Figure 9.3: Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana**



**Lado Protsahan Yojana** - This scheme is being implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2024. The scheme promotes a positive attitude towards the birth of a girl child and supports her holistic development. It aims to prevent gender discrimination, improve education and health, reduce maternal and child mortality and combat child marriage. Financial assistance of ₹1 lakh is provided in seven instalments, with six payments made to the parent/guardian and the seventh directly to the girl child's bank account. Eligibility requires the mother to be a Rajasthan native and the girl must be born in a government or approved private medical institution under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). An amount of ₹25 crore have been paid to 1 lakh beneficiaries as a first installment on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2024.

**Kalibai Bheel Udaan Yojna** - The scheme provides free sanitary napkins to women and girls aged 10 to 45 years in Rajasthan to promote menstrual health, dignity and safety. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation and Rajeevika, procure the sanitary napkins and distribute to various institutions including anganwadi centres and schools. Free sanitary napkins are being provided to about 1.22 crore adolescent girls/women. An expenditure of ₹217 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**181 Women Helpline** - To protect women from exploitation and provide support, a 24x7 women helpline has been established in the State. The helpline is providing support through referral services for 7,473 cases received in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** - Employers with 10 or more employees must constitute an Internal Committee and each district must have a Local Committee. The Act also includes domestic workers in its definition of workplace. Guidelines for forming these committees have been issued to all departments and units. Internal and Local Committees have been established across districts and various government/private units. State and District workshops have been conducted for government representatives to disseminate information about the Act's provisions.

**Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti** – The scheme aims to provide the safety, protection and grievances of women who are working in unorganized and informal sectors. Under this scheme, three level committees are being run which are as follows Divisional (chaired by the Divisional Commissioner), District (chaired by the District Collector) and Sub-Divisional (chaired by the Sub-divisional Magistrate). Each committee includes representatives from the Police, Labour, Industry, Judiciary, Medical and Social Justice & Empowerment Departments, along with NGO representatives nominated by the District Collector.

**Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development** – The institute focuses on the welfare of women and children in marginalised communities. It conducts research, develops empowerment strategies and implements programs to address socio-economic challenges. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 400 trainees have been trained under this scheme. Key focus areas of the institute include -

- Research on different aspects of women and child development.
- Impact assessment of schemes related to women and child.
- Studies of various laws, rules and others pertaining to safety of women.
- Capacity building on gender and other issues

**State Hub for Empowerment of Women “Mission Shakti”** - The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has initiated the umbrella scheme “Mission Shakti” under the Integrated Women Empowerment Programme for the safety, protection and empowerment of women. Hub for Empowerment of Women has been started at the State and district level under “Samarthya” sub-scheme of Mission Shakti. It is being operated with 60:40 budget between Center:State. In the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹5.70 crore has been received from the Government of India, out of which an expenditure of ₹3.62 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

### Social Security

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme** - The scheme provides financial support to widows aged 40 and above from BPL families. Widows aged 40 years and above but below 75 years of age receive ₹1,150 per

month, while those aged 75 years and above receive ₹1,500. The central government contributes ₹300 for those under 80 years and ₹500 for those above 80 years and the State contribute the remaining amount. Under this scheme, 4,09,324 applicants have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹114.57 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana** - The scheme provides a pension of ₹1,150 per month to widows, divorced and abandoned women aged 18 years and above but below 75 years of age and ₹1,500 per month to those aged 75 years and above. Eligibility under the scheme is based on a family income of less than ₹48,000 annually. Under this scheme, in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 18,01,265 beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹2,719.65 crore.

**Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan** – These centres provide shelter, care and rehabilitation services to women in distress. These facilities offer protection and support to women facing domestic violence, abuse or other difficult circumstances. The centres aim to empower women, ensure their safety and help them reintegrate into society. Under the scheme in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), against the sanctioned strength of 450 residents, 172 women and 13 children have been residing and an expenditure of ₹4.53 crore has been incurred.

**Shakti Sadan Yojana** – This scheme provides shelter and support to women in distress, including victims of domestic violence and abuse. It offers a safe space for women to receive legal, medical and psychological assistance. Further, it aims to empower and rehabilitate women to help them rebuild their lives. Under this scheme, in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹1.15 crore has been incurred and 171 applicants have been benefitted.

**Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK)** – These centres have been set up in each of the 41 police districts of the State to provide counselling and legal/police/medical assistance to the aggrieved women and to help them stand up against all kinds of violence, exploitation and harassment. In this way, MSSK are being operated in all 246 police circles of the State. These centres are functional in women police stations/police stations by NGOs that are selected by the Zila Mahila Samadhan Samiti. For effective functioning of the centres, a sum of ₹5 lakh per year is provided as grant-in-aid to the selected NGO for every centre.

In the year 2024-25, the allocated budget for the centres is ₹12.30 crore, out of which ₹2.69 crore have been incurred up to December, 2024. In the year 2024-25, total of 23,639 cases have been registered across all 246 MSSKs till December, 2024, out of which 22,175 cases have been disposed.

**One Stop Center/Sakhi Kendra** - The One Stop Center scheme offers 24x7 support to women affected by violence, providing medical, police, legal, counselling and temporary shelter services through a single window. It aims to deliver timely relief, justice and rehabilitation. In Rajasthan, 37 One Stop Centers/Sakhi Kendras operate across districts. Total of 6,770 cases have been registered across all the OSCs up to December, 2024, out of which 5,879 cases have been resolved.

**Pannadhy Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra** - The Pannadhy Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra, established at all district headquarters offers free counselling to women on psychological, economic and social issues. Trained women counsellors assist both rural and urban women. A helpline provides phone counselling and these counselling services are also provided at two identified girl's schools. The centres inform women and girls about various schemes, programs and job opportunities to help them. In the year 2024-25 counselling services/information have been provided to about 1.44 lakh women/school girls. A provision of ₹4.96 crore has been kept for the year 2024-25, out of which an expenditure of ₹2.35 crore has been incurred up to December, 2024.

## Children

Empowering children is crucial for their development and well-being, as it equips them with the skills, confidence and autonomy needed to navigate life's challenges. When children are empowered, they learn to make informed decisions, express their opinions and take responsibility for their actions, fostering a strong sense of self-worth and resilience. This empowerment not only enhances their academic performance but also prepares them for active participation in society, promoting civic engagement and social responsibility.

Governments play a critical role in this empowerment by implementing policies that promote children's rights, ensuring access to quality education and creating environments where children can thrive. By prioritizing child empowerment initiatives, governments not only enhance individual well-being but also lay the groundwork for a more equitable and prosperous society, where the voices of future generations are heard and valued.

### Educational Development

- Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

### Social Welfare

- Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- PM POSHAN Scheme (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME)
- Pannadhy Bal Gopal Yojana

### Social Security

- Palanhar Yojana
- Mission Vatsalya Yojana

### Educational Development

**Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana** - The main motto behind the scheme is to bring the beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme, in mainstream of society by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education. Under this scheme, ₹6.84 lakh has been incurred and 26 beneficiaries have been benefitted in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### Social Welfare

**Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana** - To provide economic, social and educational support to the orphaned children, widowed women and their children in the State due to the COVID-19, the Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana has been introduced.

Under the scheme, orphan boys and girls receive ₹1 lakh as immediate assistance, ₹2,500 per month until age 18 years and ₹2,000 annually. After turning 18 years, they are granted ₹5 lakh. They also receive free education up to class 12<sup>th</sup> in government schools/hostels and priority for college hostels and unemployment allowances under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana. Additionally, widows receive ₹1 lakh as immediate assistance, ₹1,500 per month and ₹1,000 per month for their children until age 18 years, along with ₹2,000 annually. 23,447 children/widow women have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹2.46 crore up to December, 2024.

**Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** - This program was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 1975 with the following objectives –

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under this programme, 363 child development projects have been functioning in the State. Out of these, 22 projects in urban areas, 42 projects in tribal areas and remaining 299 projects are in rural areas. A total of 62,020

Anganwadi Centres have been approved under these projects in the State. Out of these, 61,930 Anganwadi Centres are functional up to December, 2024. 60,957 Anganwadi workers and 58,330 helpers are working in the State.

Supplementary nutrition has been provided to 36.77 lakh children, 2.79 lakh pregnant & 2.60 lakh lactating women and 40 thousand adolescent girls in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024). Preschool education service is being provided to 15.42 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 6 years in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024). The list of services along with the targeted beneficiaries is shown below-

**Table 9.1: Service at Anganwadi Centers**

S. No.	Service	Beneficiary
1	Supplementary Nutrition	Children above 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant Women, lactating Mothers and 14 to 18 years Adolescent Girls (Only in 5 aspirational districts Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Baran).
2	Early Childhood and 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, Lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls.
6	Referral Services	0-6 Years Children, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.

**PM POSHAN Scheme (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME)** - The PM POSHAN Scheme (formerly Mid-Day Meal Scheme) aims to improve the nutrition of children in pre-primary to 8<sup>th</sup> grade at Government Schools, Special Training Centres, Sanskrit Schools and Madarsa. It has boosted enrolment, regular attendance and provided essential nutritional support.

The scheme is being implemented in 68,371 Government Schools and Institutions. It covers students studying approximately 62.64 lakh in classes pre-primary to 8<sup>th</sup> (38.78 lakh in class pre-primary to 5<sup>th</sup> and 23.86 lakh in class 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>).

The Mid-Day Meal scheme provides at least 450 calories and 12 grams of protein, along with 100 grams of food grains (Wheat/Rice) per day per student. The cooking conversion cost for class pre-primary to 5<sup>th</sup> is ₹5.45 per day per student and for class 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> is ₹8.17 per day per student (1<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 cooking cost ₹6.19 and ₹9.29 respectively). Presently 1,15,403 cook cum helpers have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹2,143 (maximum for 10 month in year) for cooking and serving Mid-Day Meals. Nutritional values are analysed in Mid-Day Meal samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). Against a provision of ₹1,481.88 crore for the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹534.52 crore (up to December, 2024) has been incurred in Mid-Day-Meal scheme.

**Pannadhy Bal Gopal Yojana** - The aim of the scheme is to improve the nutritional intake of students by providing them milk and sugar, enhancing their overall health and supporting their educational development. Under this scheme, students from pre-primary to 5<sup>th</sup> grade receive 15 grams of milk powder daily (for preparing 150 ml hot milk) and students in 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade receive 20 grams of milk powder daily (for preparing 200 ml hot milk). Additionally, 8.4 grams of sugar per student per day is provided for pre-primary to 5<sup>th</sup> grade and 10.2 grams for 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Provision of up to ₹1,500 per month is made for gas cylinder to boil the milk. Milk powder of 01 kg packing is being supplied by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (RCDF) to the schools at the rate of ₹421 per kg. In the year 2024-25, against the provision of ₹1,025 crore an expenditure of ₹502.40 crore has been incurred (up to December, 2024) under this scheme.

### Social Security

**Palanhar Yojana** - The Palanhar Scheme is a cash transfer initiative by the Government of Rajasthan to support children in difficult circumstances, initially launched for SC orphans and later expanded to include orphans of all

castes. It covers children of incarcerated parents, widows, remarried widows, leprosy or HIV/AIDS-affected parents, specially-abled parents and other vulnerable groups. Orphan children aged 0-6 years receive ₹1,500 per month and those aged 6-18 years receive ₹2,500 per month if enrolled in school. Other eligible children receive ₹750 (age 0-6 years) and ₹1,500 (age 6-18 years), along with an annual lump sum of ₹2,000 for clothing and essentials. Under this scheme, 6,15,098 children have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹861.37 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Mission Vatsalya Yojana** - The scheme aims to protect and rehabilitate vulnerable children, such as orphans and those in difficult circumstances. It focuses on strengthening child care institutions, promoting family-based care and preventing child trafficking. The mission also works to raise awareness and improve child welfare systems.

- 40 Government child care institutions and 85 Non Government child care institutions are operational where in 3,802 children are being benefitted with institutional care of residential, educational, counselling, skill development and other facilities. In the State 35 specialized adoption agencies are operational through which 107 domestic and 4 inter-country child adoptions have been made in the year 2024-25.
- Under Individual foster care 52 children are being benefitted, 109 children are being benefitted under Group Foster care, 160 children are being benefitted under Sponsorship programme and 38 children are being under after care programme in the State in the year 2024-25, (up to December, 2024). In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) an expenditure of ₹44.20 crore has been incurred in the scheme.
- For the operation of the Child Help Line in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹5.33 lakh has been incurred.

### SC, ST and OBC Welfare

The empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) is essential for fostering social equity and promoting inclusive development in society. These communities have historically faced systemic discrimination, marginalization and socio-economic disadvantages, which hinder their ability to access education, employment and political representation. Empowering SC, ST and OBC individuals not only helps to rectify these injustices but also contributes to the overall progress of the nation by harnessing the potential of all its citizens. The government plays a pivotal role in this empowerment through the implementation of targeted policies and programs, such as scholarships for education, reservations in jobs and educational institutions and initiatives aimed at improving economic opportunities.

#### Educational Development

- Post-Matric Scholarships
- Residential Schools
- Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana
- Hostel facilities
- Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme

#### Social Welfare

- Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme
- Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes
- Special Central Assistance Scheme
- Welfare of people in tribal area

#### Social Security

- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

## Educational Development

**Post-Matric Scholarships** - Post-matric scholarships are provided to SC, ST, OBC and MBC students with parental incomes up to ₹2.5 lakh (SC/ST/MBC/OBC) and ₹5 lakh for Mukhya Mantri Sarvjan higher education. Under this scheme, in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an amount of ₹251.50 crore has been disbursed as scholarship to 2,32,716 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.2.

**Table 9.2 Progress of Post Matric Scholarships in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

Scheme	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
SC/ST/ Post Matric Scholarships	186672	173.53
OBC Post Matric Scholarships	13450	13.40
MBC Post Matric Scholarships	32550	64.39
Mukhya Mantri Sarvjan Higher Education Yojana	44	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>232716</b>	<b>251.50</b>

**Hostel facilities** - Hostel facilities are provided to SC, ST, OBC, MBC, EWS, Nomads, Semi-Nomads, Manual Scavengers and students from backward classes, including the Mirasi and Bhisti communities. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress etc. are provided free of cost. A total of 36,245 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹133.42 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Residential Schools** - The Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) operates 40 residential schools for SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC children from BPL families. These schools provide free education, accommodation, food, clothing, textbooks, stationery and medical facilities. Under this scheme, 11,959 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹76.76 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme:** The scheme is aimed to provide coaching for various professional and competitive exams, including UPSC, RPSC, REET, Patwari, Constable and others. It is open to SC, ST, OBC, MBC, Minorities, Economically Backward Classes and Specially-Abled persons with a family annual income up to ₹8 lakh or whose parents are in government service (in specific salary criteria). Under the scheme in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹81 crore has been incurred on 17,704 beneficiaries.

**Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana** – This scheme provides benefits to students of different categories. SC 1,500 students, ST 1,500 students, OBC 750 students, Most Backward Classes 750 students, Minority 500 students and Economic Backward Classes 500 students at all district headquarters Government Colleges in graduate and postgraduate classes (only for academic courses in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties) staying away from home at rent. ₹2,000 per month (for a maximum of 10 months per year) is payable for those students under the Ambedkar DBT Voucher Scheme as a recharge amount for accommodation, food and electricity-water facilities, etc. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹24.36 lakh has been incurred on benefitting 119 students in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

## Social welfare

**Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme** - As a measure to eradicate untouchability in the society, under this scheme the State encourages marriage between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Castes. An amount of ₹10 lakh is given to such a couple. In this scheme the central share amount is ₹1.25 lakh and the State

share is ₹8.75 lakh. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹17.65 crore has been incurred and 394 couples have been benefitted in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes** - In the Tribal Areas of the State, edible oil, ghee and pulses are made available to the beneficiaries by the Tribal Area Development Department. At present, Sahariya of Baran district and Kathodi and Khairwa tribe of Udaipur district are getting free of cost 250 ml Ghee, 500 ml edible oil and 500 grams pulses per month to per member of family. These goods are being distributed to the beneficiaries through the fair price shops using PoS machines. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 3,253 Kathodi Tribes, 9,066 Khairwa Tribes and 1,17,750 Saharia Tribes have been benefitted under this scheme.

**Special Central Assistance Scheme** - Subsidy amount up to ₹50,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons. There is no limit on annual income, it is provided to priority families with annual income up to ₹2.5 lakh.

In the year 2022-23, the Centrally Sponsored Special Central Assistance (SCA to SCSP) by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi has been renamed as Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana (PM-AJAY Grant-in-aid SCA to SCSP). The physical and financial progress is shown in the table 9.3.

**Table 9.3 Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Special Central Assistance in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024)**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
<b>(a) Banking Scheme</b>					
1	Package of Programme (Urban)	500	54	250	27.00
2	Package of Programme (Rural)	500	444	250	222.00
3	E-Rikshaw/Auto Rickshaws	100	1	50	0.50
4	Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo/Goat	500	53	250	26.50
5	Mudra Yojana (Urban and Rural)	1400	374	350	93.50
Total		3000	926	1150	369.50
<b>(b) Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC&amp;NSKFDC)</b>		3000	1178	1500	589.00
<b>Total (a+b)</b>		<b>6000</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>958.50</b>

**Welfare of people in tribal area** - A number of schemes are being implemented by the State for the overall development of the tribal population. In the year 2024-25, a total budget provision of ₹1,206.50 crore has been kept which includes ₹898.96 crore, ₹175.27 crore, ₹109.50 crore and ₹22.77 crore under State plan, PMAAGY (Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana), schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹595.13 crore has been utilised up to December, 2024, that includes expenditure of ₹591.80 crore and ₹3.33 crore under State plan and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively.

Physical achievements in the year 2024-25, under various schemes for welfare of people in tribal areas –

**Table 9.4 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes**

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement (up to December, 2024)
1.	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	29775	28389
2.	Running of Residential School (Student)	No.	4680	3861
3.	Running of Sports Hostels (Student)	No.	900	896
4.	Running of Model Public School (Student)	No.	750	690
5.	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	No.	92070	91700
6.	Running of College and Multipurpose Hostel (Student)	No.	1528	1068
7.	Road (Structure)	No.	143	22
8.	Janjati Bhagidari Yojana (Structure)	No.	0	229
9.	Research Fellowship (Student)	No.	27	18
10.	Food Craft Training (Student)	No.	20	20
11.	T.B. Control Project (Beneficiaries)	No.	4695	4536
12.	Assistance to tribal for accident, diseases and deaths (Beneficiaries)	No.	100	73
13.	Skill Development (Beneficiaries)	No.	800	4838
14.	Agriculture Development (Beneficiaries)	No.	1050000	889972

### Social Security

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989** - In cases of atrocities against SC/ST individuals, victims or dependents receive compensation between ₹85 thousand and ₹8.25 lakh, depending on the nature of crime. Relief of up to ₹10,000 is provided at the FIR, Challan and Conviction stages. Widows or dependents of deceased victims are given a monthly pension of ₹5,000, with dearness allowance. The scheme is funded equally by the Government of India and the State Government. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an amount of ₹28.63 crore has been given to 4,028 victims/dependents of Scheduled Caste and an amount of ₹8.93 crore has been given to 1,121 victims/dependents of Scheduled Tribe.

## Persons with Disabilities

Empowering specially abled persons is essential for fostering an inclusive society where everyone can contribute to their fullest potential. This empowerment involves providing individuals with disabilities the necessary tools, resources and opportunities to lead independent lives, participate in the workforce and engage in their communities. When specially abled persons are empowered, they not only enhance their own quality of life but also enrich society by bringing diverse perspectives and talents. Governments play a pivotal role in this process by implementing policies that promote accessibility, ensure equal opportunities in education and employment and protect the rights of individuals with disabilities.

### Educational Development

- Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons
- Two Divyang University

### Economic Development

- Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana
- Syunkat Shayata Anudan
- Reservation in promotion

### Social Welfare

- Sukhad Dampatya Yojana
- Aastha Scheme
- Unique Disability ID Card Scheme
- Silicosis Policy-2019
- Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme
- Composite Regional Center

### Social Security

- Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme
- Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

### Educational Development

**Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons** - Scholarship is being provided to the specially abled regular students whose annual family income is less than ₹2 lakh and are studying in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government. ₹500 per month is payable to the students of class 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> and ₹600 per month is payable to the students of class 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹6.09 lakh has been incurred and 130 specially abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

**Two Divyang Universities** - Baba Amte Divyang University in Jaipur and Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University in Jodhpur have been established for the education and research of the specially abled people.

### Economic Development

**Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana** - Under this scheme, loan of up to ₹5 lakh is being provided to specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. The State also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹98.04 lakh has been incurred and 190 specially abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

**Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan** - Financial assistance up to ₹20,000 is being provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax payee) for self-employment and to compensate physical deficiency and provide artificial limb/equipment such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, callipers, hearing aids, blind stick, smart phone, jaipur foot/shoes/palm paid etc. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹24.87 crore has been incurred and 11,918 specially abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

**Reservation in promotion** - The State has introduced a 4 per cent reservation in promotions for specially abled employees, along with a 5-year age relaxation in direct recruitment and a 5 per cent concession in qualifying marks.

### Social Welfare

**Sukhad Dampatya Yojana** - Financial assistance of ₹50,000 is being provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life. Additionally, a grant of ₹20,000 is provided from organizer (registered society). Financial assistance of ₹5 lakh is being provided to the youth for making a specially abled person with 80 per cent disability as their life partner. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹2 crore has been incurred and 103 specially abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

**Aastha Scheme** - Families in which Two or more persons fall under the specially abled category with more than 40 per cent disability are being given the Aastha Card so that benefits of BPL card holder could be made available to them. Presently there are 21,008 Aastha Card holding families are in the State (up to December, 2024).

**Unique Disability ID Card Scheme** - Under the rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 implemented by the Government of India, the work of disability certification is being done by identifying 21 categories of specially abled persons for their empowerment and welfare. More than 5.69 lakh UDID cards have been issued till December, 2024. Out of which 52,837 UDID cards have been issued in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Silicosis Policy-2019** : Silicosis is an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone cutting, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. Under 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. On certification of silicosis disease, ₹3 lakh is provided for rehabilitation, ₹1,500 per month social security pension to victim. ₹2 lakh will be given to the dependent of his family on death of the victim. Widow pension of ₹1,150 to ₹1,500 according to their age group to the widow of deceased. Under Palanhar scheme assistance of ₹750 to ₹1,500 per month and ₹2,000 (annual lump sum) according to different age group will be given to the family. Victim and his family benefitted like Aastha card holder family from all BPL facilities such as NFSA. ₹10,000 is given to the family of the victim for funeral. Under the Silicosis Policy, till December, 2024, financial assistance has been provided to 17,788 silicosis victims/families with an expenditure of ₹534.48 crore by central.

**Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme**- It is an assistance scheme for providing wheel chairs to specially abled persons suffering from muscular dystrophy.

**Composite Regional Center** - Following the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's decision, the Composite Regional Center (CRC) for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities began operations in Jaipur on 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2023, located at Swayamsiddha Complex, Jamdoli.

### Social Security

**Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme** - This scheme has been started on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2009, supports BPL family members aged 18 years and above with multiple disabilities. Pensioners aged 18 years and above but below 75 years of age receive ₹1,150 per month, while those 75 years and older receive ₹1,250. The central government contributes ₹300 for those under 80 years and ₹500 for those above 80 years, with the State covering the remaining amount. Under this scheme, 17,193 beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹5.67 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana** – This scheme provides a monthly pension of ₹1,150 to specially-abled persons under 75 years and ₹1,250 for those aged 75 years and above. Leprosy-cured individuals receive ₹2,500 per month, while silicosis victims certified by a Medical Board get ₹1,500. Eligibility requires a family income of ₹60,000 or less annually. Under this scheme, 6,24,365 applicants have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹771.55 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

Additional welfare measures are the Polio Treatment Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme, State Level awards, sports competitions for specially abled persons and one-time financial assistance for self-employment schemes for pension-holding specially abled individuals.

### Elderly

Elderly represents a vital segment of society, bringing a wealth of experience and wisdom that can greatly benefit communities. Empowering the elderly is essential for enhancing their quality of life, ensuring dignity, independence and active participation in social and economic activities. This empowerment not only contributes to their mental and physical well-being but also fosters intergenerational relationships that enrich society as a whole. Governments play a crucial role in this empowerment by implementing policies and programs that address the specific needs of older adults, such as access to healthcare, social security and opportunities for engagement in community activities.

#### Social Welfare

- Elderly and Destitute Welfare Scheme

#### Social Security

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
- Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

### Social Welfare

**Elderly and Destitute Welfare Scheme** – This scheme provides comprehensive care for elderly destitute individuals in need, State operates various old age homes. These facilities offer free housing, food, clothing, entertainment and medical services to their residents. Beneficiaries include poor, destitute or childless elderly individuals, as well as those subjected to harassment by their children or relatives. Various Chief Minister Rehabilitation Homes are being run with support of State to provide social security and residential facility for the homeless, elderly, working women and helpless/despouse persons. 44 old age homes and 42 Chief Minister Rehabilitation Homes are running with support from the State. An expenditure of ₹8.76 crore has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### Social Security

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension** - The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme, launched on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2007, replaced the National Old Age Pension. It is available to members of BPL families aged 60 years and above. Pensioners below 80 years receive ₹1,150 per month, with ₹200 provided by the central government and the remaining amount contributed by the State. Pensioners above 80 years receive ₹1,150, with ₹500 from the central government. 8,45,154 beneficiaries have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹179.65 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana** – Old Age Samman Pension of ₹1,150 per month is provided to women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above, with a family income less than ₹48,000 annually. Under this scheme, nearly 51.72 lakh persons have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹6,658.27 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### Welfare for All

Welfare for all is a foundational concept that emphasizes the importance of ensuring every individual, regardless of their socio-economic status, has access to essential resources and opportunities for a dignified life. Empowering individuals through comprehensive welfare programs is crucial for fostering social equity and improving overall community well-being. Such empowerment not only helps individuals overcome immediate challenges but also equips them with the tools necessary for long-term self-sufficiency and resilience. By prioritizing welfare initiatives, State create an inclusive environment where all citizens have the opportunity to thrive, ultimately contributing to equitable society.

### Economic Development

- Grant-in-aid Scheme for purchase of raw material to Car Blacksmiths

### Social Welfare

- Antyeshti Anudan Yojana
- Navjivan Yojana
- Grant-in-aid Scheme for Car Blacksmiths for Building Construction
- National Food Security Act (NFSA)

### Social Security

- National Food Security Scheme
- One Nation One Ration Card Scheme
- Installation of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops
- Smart Fair Price Shop Scheme
- Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCl)

### Economic Development

**Grant-in-aid Scheme for purchase of raw material to Car Blacksmiths** - There is a provision to give ₹10,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the State Government for purchasing raw materials for making the Car Blacksmiths self-reliant for their business. Under this scheme, 50 applicants have been benefitted and an expenditure of ₹5 lakh has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

### Social Welfare

**Antyeshti Anudan Yojana** - Under this scheme ₹5,000 is given to identified NGOs for funeral of the unclaimed dead bodies. 777 cremation of unclaimed dead bodies have been done and an expenditure of ₹38.85 lakh has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Navjivan Yojana** - This scheme has been started for the purpose of providing alternative opportunities/resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacturing, storage and sale of illegal liquor. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), an expenditure of ₹3.12 crore has been incurred and 4,475 applicants have been benefitted.

**Grant-in-aid Scheme for Car Blacksmiths for Building Construction** - For permanent settlement of Car Blacksmiths, the State Government has made provision for allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas. Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Nirman Yojana, there is a provision to give ₹1,20,000 in three instalments to their own plot for building construction, in which a grant of ₹40,000 is given in each instalment. Under the scheme, 83 beneficiaries have been benefitted and an expenditure of ₹99.65 lakh has been incurred in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**National Food Security Act (NFSA)** - The Public Distribution System (PDS) aims to stabilize prices, ensure the rationing of essential commodities during shortages and provide affordable food to the poor and needy. The State Government is responsible for establishing fair price shops, distributed food grains, issuing ration cards and for smooth the functioning of the system. Food grain (wheat) is distributing monthly through these fair price shops. Currently there are total 32 categories in the inclusion list of the National Food Security Scheme.

### Social Security

**National Food Security Scheme** - Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, from January, 2024 onwards, Antyodaya Anna Yojana families receive 35 kg of wheat per Ration Card and other eligible beneficiaries will get 5 kg per month, free of cost, for the next five years. Benefits also extended through Aadhar and Jan Aadhar Cards, in addition to ration cards.

In the State the ceiling limit of NFSA beneficiaries is 4.46 crore. There are around 4.42 crore NFSA beneficiaries in the State up to December, 2024. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 19.19 lakh metric ton wheat have been lifted, 19.13 lakh metric ton wheat have been provided to the beneficiaries in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**One Nation One Ration Card Scheme** – The scheme enables beneficiaries to access subsidized food grains from any Fair Price Shop across India, ensuring portability for migrants. It ensures nationwide coverage under the NFSA. Aadhar seeding of 4.25 crore beneficiaries (96.68 per cent) in Rajasthan has been done.

**Installation of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops** - Point of Sale (PoS) machines have been installed at all Fair Price Shops, enabling biometric authentication for PDS commodity distribution. This online system ensures real-time tracking of stock and prevents black-marketing, ensuring proper delivery to targeted beneficiaries.

In case of fingerprint mismatch, an OTP is sent to the beneficiary's registered mobile or an authorized officer can verify the beneficiary. The state also offers "District Portability," allowing beneficiaries to access their ration entitlements anywhere within the district. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 8.82 crore transactions of wheat have been made through PoS machines. Under this scheme, 19.14 lakh MT food grains have been distributed to more than 438.75 lakh people through PoS machine with an expenditure of ₹17.54 crore in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

**Smart Fair Price Shop Scheme** - The Government of India's scheme aims to convert Fair Price Shops into smart shops and public awareness centres, enhancing infrastructure, promoting nutritious items and improving the economic viability of shopkeepers. 15 FPS have been selected in the first phase and 30 FPS in the second phase in Jaipur rural area of State under the pilot project.

**Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCsCL)** - The goal of corporation is to ensure efficient distribution of PDS goods and daily essentials through Fair Price Shops. Transportation of wheat under the Public Distribution System is a key function of the Corporation. The corporation is also upgrading PoS machines from 2G to 4G technic, which automatically connect to electronic weighing and Iris Recognition systems, as per state government directives. Total number of 12,419 PoS machines have been replaced in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024).

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, there is a provision for the formation of **State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission** at the State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at each district level. Four Commissions in Jaipur district and two Commissions in Jodhpur district are working. Total 37 District Commissions and 06 Regional Branches (Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur) are working in the State.

Status of cases in the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) are as follows -

- 1,323 new cases have been registered in the State Commission and 1,475 cases have disposed off.
- 10,602 new cases have been registered in 37 district commissions and 9,398 cases have disposed off.
- 20 cases have disposed off by the State Commission through Lok Adalat.
- 1,815 cases have disposed off by the District Commissions through Lok Adalat.

State Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is operational in the State from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2011. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 4,812 complaints have been received through Helpline out of which 91 per cent complaints have been resolved through suggestions, consultation and guidance.

### Minority Welfare

Minority welfare is a critical aspect of fostering an inclusive and equitable society, as it addresses the unique challenges faced by minority communities. Empowering these groups is essential for ensuring their full participation in social, economic and political life, which can lead to enhanced stability and development within the broader community. When minorities are empowered, they gain access to education, employment opportunities and resources that enable them to improve their living conditions and contribute meaningfully to society. State play a pivotal role in this empowerment by implementing targeted policies and programs that promote socio-economic development, protect minority rights and facilitate access to essential services.

#### Educational Development

- The Post-Matric Scholarship
- Merit cum Means (MCM) Scholarship
- Hostels

#### Economic Development

- Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation

#### Social Welfare

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)
- Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme
- Rajasthan State Haj Committee

### Educational Development

**The Post-Matric Scholarship** - This scheme offers financial aid to talented, low-income students from minority communities for higher education. Eligibility includes a parental income below ₹2 lakh per annum and at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam.

**Merit cum Means (MCM) Scholarship** - This scheme provides financial assistance to talented, low-income students from minority communities for UG and PG Technical & Professional courses. Eligibility includes a parental income below ₹2.50 lakh per annum and at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam.

**Hostels** - The State provides free hostel facilities for the educational empowerment of minority students. Hostel accommodation is offered to both boys and girls at district headquarters and in minority-populated blocks. The scheme provides ₹3,000 per student per month for up to 9.5 months for mess charges. This initiative helps reduce dropout rates among minority students in educational institutions. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024), 2,224 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

### Economic Development

**The Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC)** - It is the State Channelizing Agency for National Minority Development Finance Corporation. This offers educational and business loans at concessional interest rates. These loans are provided to unemployed minority youth and women

for employment-oriented professional and technical education. In the year 2024-25 (up to December, 2024) loans amounting to a total of ₹1.90 crore have been given to 66 beneficiaries.

### Social Welfare

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) (Earlier Multi sectoral Development Programme - PMJVK)** is a central-sponsored scheme aimed at addressing development gaps in minority-concentrated areas. It focuses on constructing health, skill and educational infrastructure in 2 district headquarters, 15 blocks and 17 towns across 16 notified minority-concentrated districts. Since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022, the scheme has been extended to all districts in the State. To qualify, at least 25 per cent of the population within a 15-kilometer radius of the proposed area must be from the minority community.

**Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme** – This scheme aims to enhance the infrastructure of registered Madarsas by providing physical assets like computers, smart classrooms, furniture and e-learning equipment. The scheme offers up to ₹15 lakh for primary level Madarsas and ₹25 lakh for upper primary level madarsas, with 90 per cent of the cost covered by the state government and 10 per cent by the madarsa management committee. Total number of 294 Madarsa have been benefitted under this scheme till December, 2024.

**Rajasthan State Haj Committee** - 3,802 Haj Yatra applications been received for the year, 2025.

### Green Initiatives for a Resilient Future

- **Tree Plantation Campaign:** Launched a campaign to plant shady trees in front of fair price shops, planting 12,555 trees at spaces on available spacies.
- **Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Plantation:** Focused on increasing MFP productivity in tribal districts by planting trees in forests, enhancing the welfare of the tribal community.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Tree Plantation:** In the year 2024-25, 1,37,234 saplings have been planted in 10,723 Gram Panchayats under Kamyavatika programme.
- **District-level Tree Planting:** Deputy and Assistant Directors of Women Empowerment planted trees at Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Anganwadi Centers, Atal Seva Kendras and departmental buildings.
- **ICDS Tree Planting:** In the year 2024-25 rainy season, ICDS planted various fruit and medicinal trees like mango, guava, lemon and neem to promote environmental sustainability.



# 10

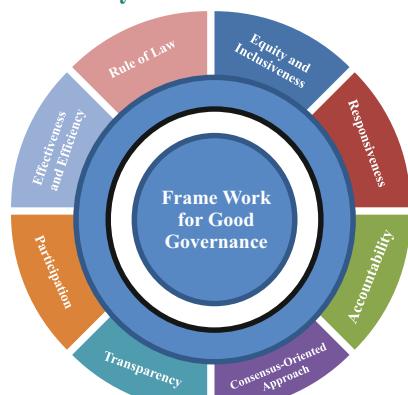
## Shaping the Future with Good Governance

Rajasthan is at the forefront of redefining governance through innovation, inclusivity and citizen-centric reforms, with a focus on efficiency, transparency and accountability. The State prioritizes good governance as a key driver of both economic growth and human development. The State strives to ensure effective delivery of public services, create economic opportunities and enhance the quality of life for its citizens.

Rajasthan is on the path to become a pioneer in data-driven governance, optimizing services and empowering citizens through efforts, that will bridge digital literacy gaps, empower marginalized communities and ensure equitable access to technology for all.

Rajasthan implements a technology-driven governance model that ensures seamless, eligibility-based service delivery, enabling real-time access to government schemes. Further, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and ML (Machine Learning) will enhance decision-making, resource allocation and service delivery in sectors like healthcare, education and infrastructure. The "Pehchan" portal enables real-time updates of Jan Aadhaar data, ensuring accurate information and supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Figure 10.1 : Key factors of Good Governance**



The United Nations defines good governance through eight key factors that work together to ensure that governments operate efficiently, adhere to high ethical standards and focus on delivering public services that meet the needs of their citizens. Good governance is the key component of socio-economic transformation with a focus on '**minimum government and maximum governance**'. It is crucial in establishing efficient, resilient, sustainable, inclusive and accountable institutions which are fundamental components for driving sustainable growth. The importance of good governance was highlighted by the World Bank, which emphasized its key role in influencing the economic performance of countries.

Many nations have recognized the need to adopt good governance practices to drive economic growth and development. In addition to adoption of economic stability, it also accelerates human development by addressing inequalities and ensuring that the benefits of growth reach at every segment of society. Consequently, strong institutions, supported by good governance, stimulate private sector growth, help in alleviating poverty, providing necessary services, addressing climate change and building citizen trust that ultimately boosts overall development of the State.

**Figure 10.2 : Major initiatives of Good Governance in Rajasthan**



## A. Citizen Centric Service Delivery

The Government of Rajasthan is committed to enhance good governance through various citizen-centric and technology-driven initiatives; with transparency, efficiency and inclusivity being the core of decision-making and service delivery.

The Government's focus is on ensuring a citizen centric approach, with a focus on empowering marginalized communities and bridging digital literacy gaps. The State is utilizing an advanced interface to streamline governance processes, improving efficiency and security while ensuring equitable access to services across rural and urban areas as per their eligibility.

For proactive delivery of citizen centric services project SMART (Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real Time System) is under implementation in the compliance of budget announcement for the year 2024-25. Under the project, golden database of citizen would be created that would be used as single source of truth. Leveraging this golden database, eligible beneficiaries of various government schemes would be identified automatically by SMART system and benefits would be disbursed automatically without any application. Prime objectives of the project are Auto Identification of Beneficiary, Auto Application, Auto Approval and Auto Delivery of Benefits.

### State Government key initiatives

#### ➤ Jan Aadhaar (one number, one card, one identity) :

For the effective implementation of the ideology of "one number, one card, one identity" in the state and to provide the benefits (cash or non-cash) of various public welfare schemes provided by various departments of the state to the residents with simplified processes, ease to the residents and in transparent manner, "**Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana**" is being implemented by the Government of Rajasthan.

At present, Jan Aadhaar data repository is one of the largest family directory in the country in which socio-economic data of more than 97 per cent of the projected population of the State has been stored. The second major functionality of the Jan Aadhaar Portal is to provide a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) portal for transfer of cash and non-cash benefits to the residents of the State. Since its inception, approximately ₹78,300 crore has been transacted through more than 184 crore transactions up to December, 2024. The Jan Aadhaar portal has been integrated with more than 175 schemes and services and working further to cover all the other State schemes and centrally sponsored State schemes.

**Table 10.1 Jan Aadhaar Scheme-(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024)**

S. No.	Particulars	Status
1.	Total Number of Enrolled families (in crore)	2.03
2.	Total Number of Enrolled Individuals (in crore)	7.88
3.	Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash) (in crore)	184.82
4.	Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT (in ₹crore)	78391
5.	Number of public welfare benefit Schemes integrated through Jan Aadhaar Platform	143
6.	Number of integrated services through Jan Aadhaar platform	34

### Key features of Jan Aadhaar Scheme-

- **One Number:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority provides a 10-digit identification number for each family and an 11-digit identification number for each member of the family.

- **One Identity:** This identification number is authorized as proof of identity, proof of address and proof of relationship of the members with the head of the family.
- **Women Empowerment:** Making a woman, above 18 years of age, the head of the family for Jan Aadhaar enrolment and making it mandatory for her to have a personal bank account for financial inclusion is a concrete effort towards women's empowerment.
- **Financial Inclusion:** All cash benefits of the family are compulsorily transferred to the bank account of the female head of the family. This provides an opportunity to the government to bring the women into the mainstream of banking for opening the doors of other banking services for each women of the state.
- **Creation of the master data for identification of ineligible and duplicate beneficiaries:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020, mandates that any individual department delivering benefits of schemes of public welfare will not create its own beneficiary database rather the data of beneficiaries will be taken only from the Jan Aadhaar database through integration for the transfer of benefits of their schemes. This condition has not only created a unified master database for the state but also has helped in accurately identifying the duplicate, fake and ineligible beneficiaries.
- **Doorstep Delivery of Benefits:** Jan Aadhaar DBT platform ensures delivery of cash benefits directly into the bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries and the non-cash benefits at their doorsteps through Aadhaar authentication.
- **Saving of financial resources:** As a result of DBT through a unified Jan Aadhaar DBT platform in the year 2024-25 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024) savings of more than ₹2.71 crore have been recorded and more than ₹500 crore are being saved annually, to use government exchequer.

### Steps taken towards "One Number, One Card, One Identity"

- The Authority is committed to ensure identification of beneficiaries only through Jan Aadhaar number for all the benefits delivery schemes and services by integrating all other databases that issue cards or numbers for delivery of such schemes for the convenience of the residents. Taking a step in this direction, the ration card database in the State has been integrated with the Jan Aadhaar database. As a result, now the Jan Aadhaar card is also the ration card in Rajasthan. With this, two cards are now integrated into one card. Similarly, the Authority is striving to integrate other such cards in the Jan Aadhaar card as well, such as BPL card, Labour card, UDID card etc.
- The Jan Aadhaar platform has been integrated with the Pehchan portal (the state portal for registering birth, death and marriage), as a result of which information about these three events in families have started being updated in real time in the state. This integration with Pehchan Portal has enabled Jan Aadhaar to enumerate the population of the State in real time.
- Integration of voter ID card data with Jan Aadhaar to easily identify fake voters, identification of specially abled persons through integration of SWAVLAMBAN Portal, identification of workers through Labour cards and to improve health indicators, integration of health related data (PCTS, NFHS, Abha Card etc.) to monitor and address the anomalies in the health system, all these changes have been executed to create an unambiguous unified database for a family registry and DBT platform.
- **Rajasthan Sampark (181) :** It serves as a centralized platform where any citizen of the state can lodge his/her grievances to the respective departments by dialing toll free number 181. It primarily consists of a State Level Call Center with integrated web portal which acts as a single point of contact for addressing and redressing various citizen centric queries and grievances related to government services.

From 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 out of 33,32,175 registered grievances 32,73,987 (more than 98 per cent) have been resolved.

- **The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGDPS) Act, 2011:** Delivery of public goods and services in a timely and efficient manner is instrumental in the economic development of the State. The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGDPS) Act, 2011 is an initiative by the State

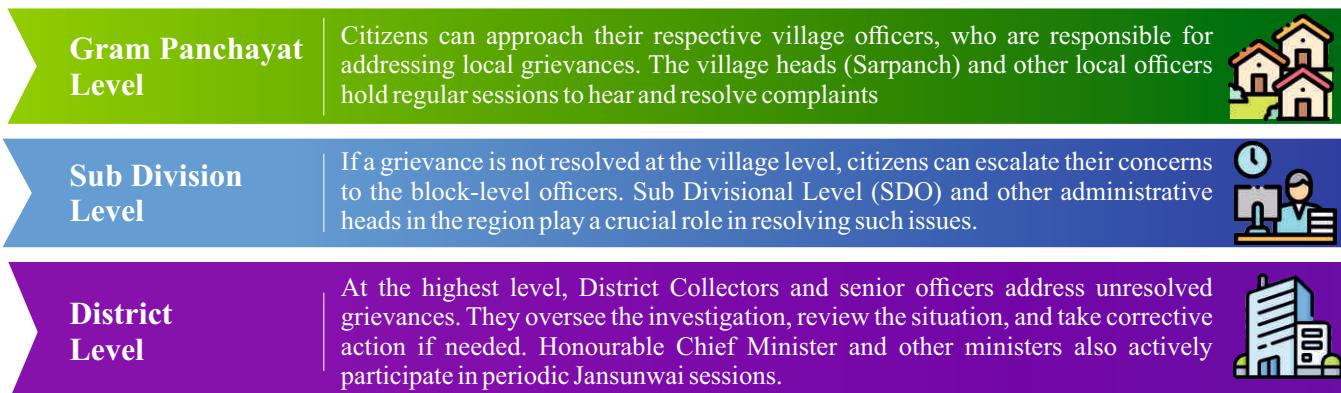
government to assure service delivery within a stipulated time period. Different services that citizens obtain from different government departments, along with time limit for delivery of such services have been notified under RGDPS Act, 2011.

For the delivery of each notified service, there is a designated officer to whom the citizen can make an application. The designated officer provides the service in a time-bound and transparent manner. In case a citizen is unable to get the desired services within the prescribed time limit, an appropriate penalty will be imposed against the designated officer. In total, 306 public services from 28 departments have been notified under the RGDPS Act, 2011 up to December, 2024 under RGDPS Act 1.87 crore applications received and out of them 1.86 crore (more than 99 per cent) have been disposed.

- In **The Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act (RTH), 2012** in the year 2024, total number of applications received 62,410, in which 62,399 applications have been disposed.

**Jansunwai system :** The 3-tier Jansunwai initiated by the Government of Rajasthan with an aim to improve governance and create a robust system for the prompt disposal of public grievances. This system is structured across three levels: the **District Level**, the **Sub Divisional Level**, and the **Gram Panchayat Level**. It is a citizen-centric initiative aimed at enhancing governance, promoting transparency, and addressing public grievances effectively. It has a systematic approach that ensures direct interaction between the citizens and government officials, fostering accountability in administration. Through this process, common people are provided with a platform to voice their concerns, seek redressal, and receive prompt responses to their grievances.

**Figure 10.3 : 3-Tier Jansunwai System**



These sessions are often held on fixed days, in which citizens are encouraged to submit their complaints in writing or orally, and the concerned officers are expected to provide solutions or timelines for resolution.

The progress of grievances received and disposed of from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 is as follows.

- At the District level, a total of 23,663 grievances have been registered, Out of these, 23,422 grievances have been disposed of.
- At the Sub-Divisional level, a total of 34,006 grievances have been registered, Out of these, 33,981 grievances have been disposed of.
- At the Gram Panchayat Level, a total of 1,83,419 grievances have been registered, Out of these, 1,83,275 grievances have been disposed of.
- e-Mitra :** Committed to quick and convenient delivery of citizen services, Government of Rajasthan has set up the e-Mitra platform of e-Governance with the objective to deliver all Government and Private citizen Centric services as permissible under the Law of Land at the doorstep of common man in a transparent and cost effective manner. Currently, more than 600 G2C and B2C services are being provided through this

platform across all rural and urban areas of the State. New services are being added to its fold regularly. The idea is to link the residents of the State, especially in the rural areas, to a basket of information and services through an IT-enabled service delivery interface.

Starting From two physical counters in the State, e-Mitra today has become a multi-modal service delivery platform and is available to the residents through web-based e-Mitra application (<http://emitra.rajasthan.gov.in>); e-Mitra mobile app and IT enabled physical kiosks are more than 78000 such outlets.

- **e-Mitra Plus:** To provide citizens access to all government services without visiting multiple offices e-Mitra Plus is a groundbreaking step and first in India for an e-service delivery, offering wide range of services directly without any human interaction, much like an ATM. Citizens can apply for government documents and print them using the built-in printer. The kiosk supports multiple payment modes, including cash, debit/credit cards and net banking with more than 80 services with more than 93 lakh transactions up to December, 2024.

In addition to these services, e-Mitra Plus offers video conferencing facilities up to the Gram Panchayat level. These include public hearings (Jan Sunwai), dissemination of information about government schemes and live telecasts of State programs. A total of 14,891 e-Mitra Plus kiosks have been installed across the State.

- **Jan Soochna Portal:** The portal is a one-stop window to gather information about various government schemes including eligibility, status and nodal department. The portal provides citizens with easy access to government schemes, services and informations in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner.

Up to December, 2024 the portal has details of 348 schemes, 743 information of schemes of 117 departments.

- **iStart:** The iStart program serves as a single-window platform for startups, investors, incubators, accelerators and mentors for building entrepreneurship in the State. Under the program, the following programs have been introduced:

- Innovation Challenge & Award
- Q-Rate Ranking System
- Incubator,
- iStart Nest

Additionally, the government has launched specific programs like School Startup and Rural Startup to further extend the reach and impact of the startup ecosystem across different segments of the population.

In the year 2024-25, up to December, 2024 total 870 registrations have been made on the application. The offices are set up in Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Pali, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur districts.

- **e-Bazaar:** The e-commerce platform offers different products from various departments and their partners for sale at a single place, which can be accessed at <https://ebazaar.rajasthan.gov.in>, up to December, 2024 the total registered sellers are 109 (B2C: 28 and B2G: 81) and 1439 products registered on the platform.

- **Single Sign-On (SSO):** All departmental applications are equipped with SSO feature, allowing users to access multiple applications with a single login, enhancing convenience and efficiency. Currently, 521 (G2G: 318 and G2C: 203) departmental applications are integrated with the SSO platform, ensuring a unified and user-friendly experience. Up to December, 2024 more than 3,10,05,853 people have benefitted.

- **Raj eVault:** Raj e-Vault is a Document Management System that serves as a Central Repository to store their documents digitally. Up to December, 2024 more than 75 crore documents of citizens and various departments are stored on Raj e-Vault and approximately 2 lakh documents are being uploaded every day through online applications of various departments.

## Key Technological Interventions for Farmers

Technological advancements in agriculture have significantly transformed farming practices improving productivity, sustainability and efficiency. Key interventions of the State include:

- a) **Raj-AIMS:** The Rajasthan Agriculture Information & Management System (Raj-AIMS) project has been approved under Digital Agriculture Mission. (DAM mission)

**b) RajkisanSaathi Portal:** To adopt “Ease of Doing Farming” approach, a single window online integrated portal is launched for farmers. It is employed for online application and DBT of agricultural schemes. Since inception, more than 98.00 lakh farmers are onboard on Rajkisan. About 5.50 lakh farmers have been benefited from various schemes. The DBT of ₹2850 crore has been provided to beneficiaries up to December, 2024. RajkisanSaathi has been awarded the “silver award” under the category “Government Process Re-engineering for Digital Transformation” of the National Award for e-Governance Scheme 2023-24.

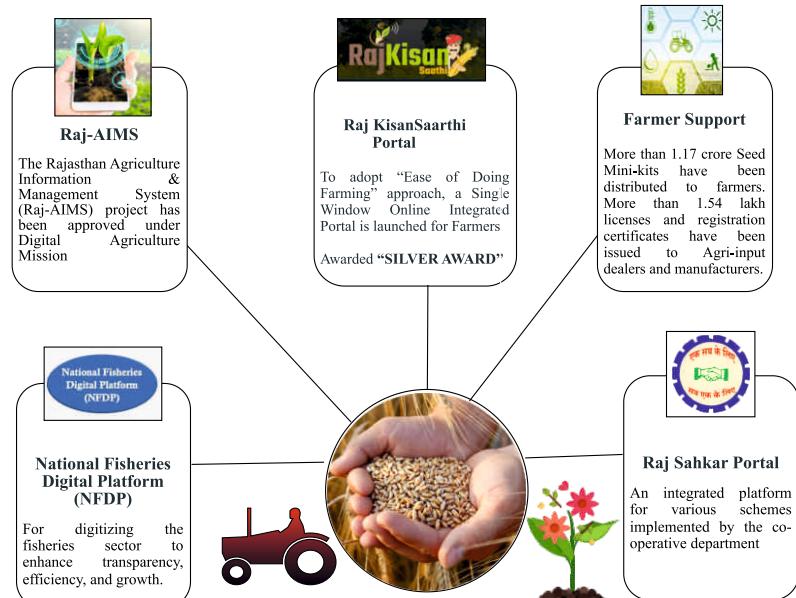
- c) **Farmer Support:** More than 1.17 crore Seed Mini-kits have been distributed to farmers. More than 1.54 lakh licenses and registration certificates have been issued to Agri-input dealers and manufacturers. Further more than 1.13 lakh quality control samples of seed, fertilizer and pesticides have been drawn using online portal facility.
- d) **Raj Sahkar Portal:** An integrated platform for various schemes implemented by the Co-operative Department.
- e) **National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP):** An integrated platform aimed at digitizing the fisheries sector to enhance transparency, efficiency and growth. This is a component of PMMSY. 4,522 farmers (Rajasthan number) successfully registered on the NFDP portal. This registration will enable farmers to access credit facilities and group accident insurance for fish farming. Additionally, the department has issued a total of 458 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to fish farmer, including 46 Cards in the year 2024-25 up to December, 2024.

## Local Self Governance :

Local Self Government Department is offering online services to urban citizens in the state through a dedicated portal. These services include Building Plan Approval, Trade License and Auto Renewal, Fire NoC, Sewer Connection, UD/Property Tax, 90A, Mobile Tower & OFC Permission, Name Transfer, Signage License, Property ID, Lease Deed (Patta), Subdivision Reconstitution and Lease Money Deposit. All applications for LSG department services are currently being accepted and processed exclusively online except UD Tax and property tax.

To ensure transparency in the auction process, an e-auction portal has been developed, allowing municipal bodies to conduct auctions digitally. Additionally, efforts are underway to create a unified portal for the Urban Development Department, Local Self-Government Department and Housing Board aiming to standardize the online processes.

**Figure 10.4 : Key Technological Interventions for Farmers**



## B. Administrative Mechanism for Good Governance

Rajasthan government's focus on good governance is about improving administrative processes along with creating a more inclusive, transparent and accountable system that benefits all citizens. The State's efforts in promoting governance through digital literacy, improving public service delivery, empowering marginalized communities and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources highlight its dedication to building a more equitable and prosperous society.

Rajasthan has been a model State with significant governance innovations that have shaped various reforms in the State. The aim is to fully realize the social, economic and political rights of citizens through greater democratic participation. The following are the key initiatives by the government for administrative mechanism:

- **Raj Wi-Fi services:** To enable connectivity, Wi-Fi services have been made available at all departmental and district headquarters across Rajasthan. Up to December, 2024, in total, 10,686 Wi-Fi hotspots have been set up in rural areas, while 4,596 hotspots have been established in urban areas. Furthermore, Wi-Fi connectivity is also accessible in 9,447 Gram Panchayats, bringing better connectivity and digital access to communities throughout the State.
- **Document Verification and Authentication Engine (DVAE):** DVAE has been introduced to ensure an effective and reliable process while improving efficiency in the verification and authentication of documents issued by government departments. Currently, the system authenticates 14 types of documents of 8 departments. Additionally, DVAE has processed 49 lakh transactions up to December, 2024.
- **RajNET:** The State has implemented an integrated network solution with last mile connectivity until Gram Panchayats through the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). As part of this initiative, video conferencing facilities (VC rooms) have been set up at the district and block-level offices. In total over 9,478 Gram Panchayats in the State have network connectivity through RajNET.
- **State Portal:** The State Portal serves as a single source of information and transactional government services for citizens, government users, businesses and people overseas. It is seamlessly connected to the 1699 web portals of different departments/institutes/ organization/PSUs/boards/schemes etc, ensuring easy access to services and information ([rajasthan.gov.in](http://rajasthan.gov.in)). 62,72,577 people visited the portal and availed the services up to December, 2024.
- **State Master Centralized Data Hub:** The hub provides all types of essential master data required by client applications across departments. It includes a wide range of data, from geographical hierarchies to other types of master data used in departmental applications.
- **State Data Centre (SDC):** To provide a physical facility for hosting e-government applications at the State level; SDC has a combined capacity of 800 racks and one Disaster Recovery (DR) site in Jodhpur. The RSDC-P4 facility, with its 600 racks, is designed to the highest standards, certified with an UPTIME Tier-4 design, which guarantees a remarkable 99.99 per cent uptime and is also the largest Tier-IV government-owned data center in India.
- **Raj-Kaj :** It is enhancing decision-making and boosting operational efficiency by digitizing various departmental processes from 'traditional offline manual paper' across all State departments, public sector undertakings, boards and corporations. Up to December, 2024 over 9.8 lakh users across more than 56,500 offices from 433 organizations spanning 77 administrative departments have successfully on

boarded the Raj-Kaj Application. Major modules include IPR, PAR, NOC, Leave and efile - eDak. To promote e-governance, State has introduced e-file system in all departments on the Raj-kaj portal instead of physical files and letters. This ensures paperless operations, saves time and resources and enhances data security, transparency, promptness and accountability. Up to December, 2024 more than 28.8 lakh files have been created in the Raj-Kaj e-Office system.

- **Raj e-Sign:** This initiative promotes a paperless system by enabling secure, cost-effective and transparent online document signing and government authorization anytime, anywhere through Aadhaar e-KYC authentication. Up to December, 2024 a total of 8,62,72,397 documents have been e-signed.
- **RajMail:** Raj Mail is a free email service for every citizen of the State, including vernacular email service for making technology more user friendly. Up to December, 2024 more than 56,78,142 accounts have been created.
- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** The ABHAY Centre provides an integrated solution for GPS and CCTV-based security, established across 7 divisional headquarters and 26 districts. A total of 11,892 cameras have been installed as part of this initiative. The project encompasses several key systems, like-video surveillance system, dial 100 control system, forensic investigation system, intelligent traffic management system, vehicle tracking system and geographical information system.
- **Committee of Secretaries (CoS) :** To facilitate collaboration across departments, review the progress of ongoing programs and help strategize future action plans with the State's development goals and improve public service delivery. State brings together high-ranking officials to discuss and implement strategies for enhancing governance and public administration. Since 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 total 25 meetings have been conducted.
- **Supervision of Important Works through District In-charge Secretaries:** To effectively supervise important programs, government projects, budget announcements, progress of schemes and the grievances redressal the department appoints District In-charge Secretaries.
- **Right to Information Act, 2005:** The Administrative Reforms Department is the nodal department for the Right to Information Act, 2005. The department has launched an online portal for submitting applications under the Right to Information Act, 2005. Through this portal, the general public can apply online and obtain the necessary information from various departments. In the year 2024. total 948 applications and 68 appeals (Administrative Reforms Department) have been made in online and offline modes.
- **Rajasthan Center for Application Development (RajCAD):** RajCAD specializes in Business Analysis, DotNet, PHP, JAVA, Mobile Application Development, UI/UX Design, SAS, Power BI, Tableau, Security Audits and RDBMS. As of now, RajCAD has successfully completed and launched 18 web portal projects for the digitalization of various departments, along with dashboards for 82 modules under data analytics. Additionally, 7 mobile application projects have been developed and made live.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** To manage and analyze data from a geographic location, a GIS-based Decision Support System has been developed. For instance, one 3D City Platform is being developed that supports initiatives such as: planning the Northern Ring Road, Nahargarh Ecological Zone mapping and Nine Chaukari surveys. Integrated with Rajdhara RIICO GIS, it aids industrial layout

planning. Data sharing benefits Jaipur's municipal corporations, PHED amongst others, enhancing urban development, water supply planning and ecological conservation through innovative GIS solutions.

- **e-Procurement:** To enhance transparency, the State has implemented e-Procurement (Government e-Procurement Solution –GePNIC) system for all government organizations in the State, including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Since the launch of e-Procurement in State with GePNIC in October, 2011 over 296 State government departments and PSUs have adopted the system, marking a significant achievement for the project.

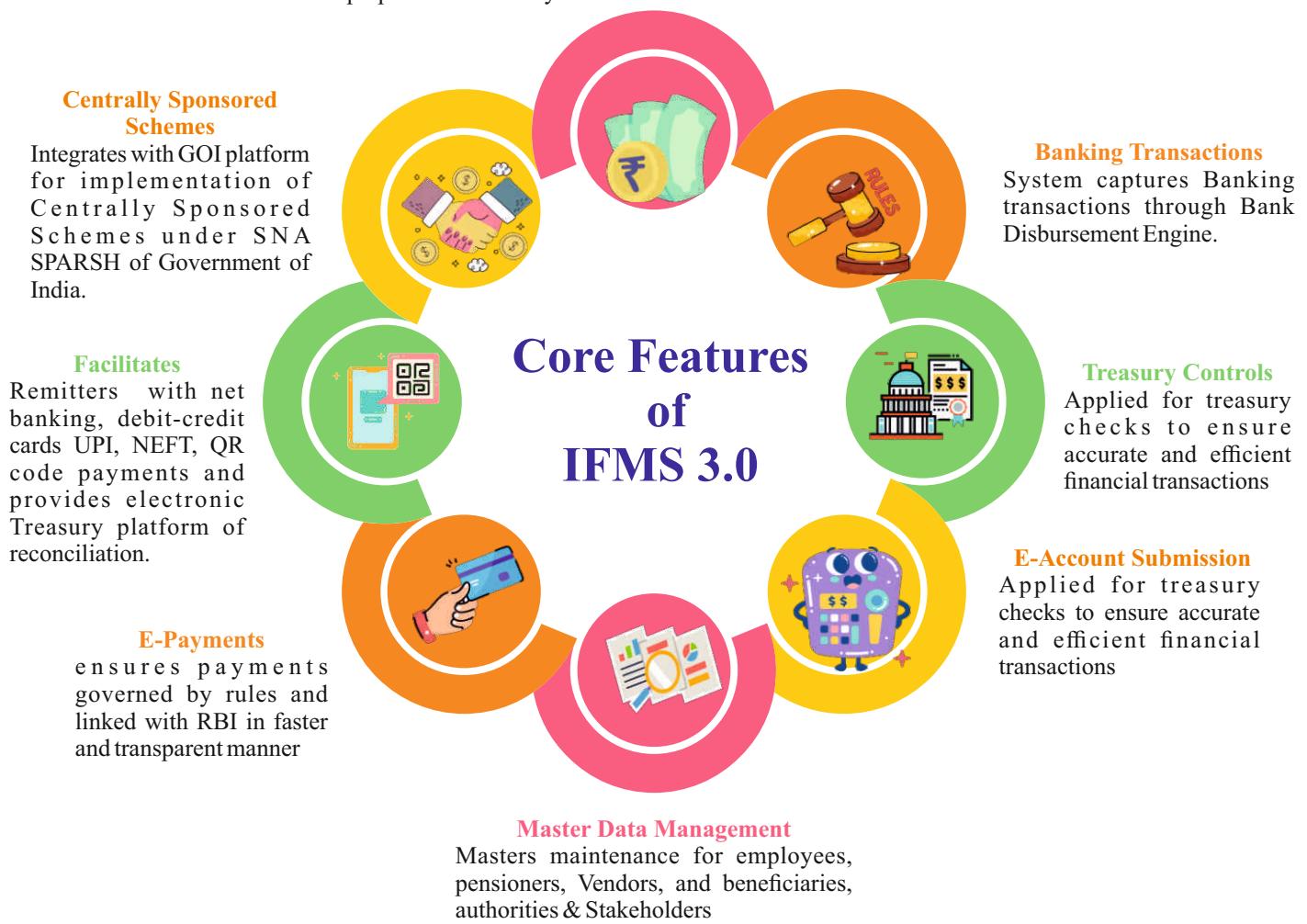
Up to December, 2024 the line departments have processed over 93,208 tenders, amounting to more than ₹1,82,845 crore.

- **Data Analytics:** The Data Analytics project has been implemented across key revenue-generating departments (Commercial Tax, Transport, Excise, Registration & Stamps and Mines & Geology) and projects such as Rajasthan Sampark, RGHS and e-Mitra to ensure more effective implementation of their schemes. By employing advanced data analytics techniques, the project supports data-driven policymaking and evidence-based decision-making, driving greater efficiency and transparency in governance. Apart from the above-mentioned project revenue generating departments, the project has also benefited various other departments of State government, like SJED, Police, Forest, Medical and Health, TAD etc.
- **Capacity Building in Government Offices:** To support the successful implementation of IT initiatives in government departments, skilled IT-trained personnel are essential. To meet this requirement, a total of 1,564 government officers and employees have been trained up to December, 2024.
  - To promote IT skill development in the government sector, the Government of Rajasthan reimbursed the fees for government personnel who successfully complete MCA and RKCL Certificate courses in IT.
  - RKCL has been established to provide IT education in remote rural areas, helping to bridge the digital divide and address last-mile connectivity challenges.

### C. Financial Management for Good Governance

Financial governance is rooted in the belief that a transparent and legally sound public finance system is integral to the broader framework of good governance. It refers to the process by which government collects, manages, monitors and controls financial information to ensure accountability and transparency. The process includes tracking financial transactions managing performance, ensuring compliance, operations and providing disclosures.

Rajasthan has implemented a comprehensive mechanism to ensure effective management of its budgeting and accounting process. This is achieved through the automated platform of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), which helps in streamlining the financial operations. And thus, it enhances transparency and strengthens accountability in public finance management.

**Figure 10.5 : Core Features of IFMS 3.0**

Through the adoption of IFMS, the budgeting processes have become more efficient, with improved cash flow management and real-time reconciliation of accounts. Additionally, system has strengthened Information Management System, enhance accuracy and timeliness of accounts preparation and improve transparency and efficiency in public delivery. These improvements enhanced financial management along with improved quality of governance.

The IFMS serves as an umbrella platform, integrating various modular systems to facilitate with both external and internal stakeholders. The State has transformed its financial governance by integrating all processes under a seamless IT platform for placement of robust financial governance. It covers budget estimation, budget preparation, pool budget, treasury functions, e-payments, e-bills, e-sanctions, e-receipts, Aadhaar based direct benefit transfers (DBT) and e-challans. Additionally, it enables data management, e-Account submission, e-reconciliation, integration with banks, RBI, AG, PFMS, Departmental Portals, NSDL, NPCI and paperless e-submissions among all stakeholders for all processes etc. Its design aims to enable fully automated financial transactions, ensuring efficient monitoring, enhanced accuracy and robust analytical capabilities. This comprehensive system supports data-driven decision-making, a more transparent and accountable public finance framework.

The transformation of financial governance under the ambit of IFMS has positioned the State for a new era of automated and efficient financial management. It seamlessly aligns with the innovative platforms of the Government of India. This evolution has expanded the scope of accounting and financial transaction delivery, reaching even the most remote areas. With a strong database of budget, financial and accounting records since 2010-11, the IFMS is now ready to integrate with Artificial Intelligence (AI). By using AI, the State aims to make decisions faster, improve predictions and minimize human redundancies, making financial operations and governance more efficient.



# **ECONOMIC REVIEW**

## **2024-25**

### **STATISTICAL APPENDIX**

## Statistical Appendix

APPENDIX	PAGE	CONTENTS
1	A1	Important Economic Indicators
2	A4	Gross/Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income
3	A5	Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
4	A6	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
5	A7	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
6	A8	Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
7	A9	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
8	A10	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
9	A11	Net State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
10	A12	Net State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
11	A13	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
12	A14	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Current Prices
13	A15	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices
14	A16	District Wise Per Capita Income at Current Prices
15	A17	District Wise Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices
16	A18	Budget-Surplus (+) / Deficit(-)
17	A19	Budget (Receipts)
18	A21	Budget (Expenditure)
19	A23	Plan-wise Expenditure
20	A25	Schematic Budget Expenditure
21	A26	Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan
22	A27	Index of Industrial Production
23	A28	Employment in Organised Sector
24	A29	Index of Agriculture Production
25	A31	Crop-Wise Production
26	A33	Area Under Crops
27	A35	Gross Irrigated Area by Sources
28	A36	Net Irrigated Area by Sources
29	A37	Installed Capacity of Power
30	A38	Road Length in the State
31	A39	Health Indicators
32	A41	Literacy Rate in the State
33	A42	District-Wise Demography Census 2011
34	A44	Loss Due to Famine / Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan
35	A45	State-Wise Important Economic Indicators

## 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	434837	493551	551031	615642
2 Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	434837	454564	486230	521509
3 Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	395331	446382	494236	551517
4 Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	395331	409802	434292	465408
5 Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57192	63658	69480	76429
6 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	57192	58441	61053	64496
7 Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	147946	161156	194011	200210
8 Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		147.66 <sup>⊕</sup>	108.92	115.89	117.98
9 Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34
10 Total Foodgrains Production **	000MT	21925	20060	20719	19643
11 Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97
12 Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur ( Base Year 2001=100)		192	214	230	238
(ii) Ajmer ( Base Year 2001=100)		191	215	233	240
(iii) Bhilwara ( Base Year 2001=100)		192	215	236	245

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

⊕ Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year

Θ Provisional

\*\* Relates to Agriculture Year

Continue...

## 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1 Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	681482	760587	832529	911519
2 Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	563340	596746	628020	643278
3 Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	610713	682626	748490	819185
4 Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	501922	529650	557618	568452
5 Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	83426	91924	98698	106604
6 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	68565	71324	73529	73975
7 Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	203488	211986	236069	265128
8 Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		119.25	122.11	133.08	140.37
9 Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		145.62	175.12	170.17	183.07
10 Total Foodgrains Production **	000 MT	18288	23140	22105	23160
11 Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		273.55	287.24	292.34	301.74
12 Consumer Price Index ◇					
(i) Jaipur ( Base Year 2001=100)		245	257	268	282
(ii) Ajmer ( Base Year 2001=100)		248	256	260	272
(iii) Bhilwara ( Base Year 2001=100)		259	269	274	278

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series

◇ Relates to calendar year

\*\*Relates to Agriculture Year

Θ Provisional

Continue...

## 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	Unit	2019-20	2020-21		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	11	12		13	14	15	16
1 Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	1000032	1017917	1195641	1356480	1521510	1704339	
2 Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	678316	665963	725464	779196	840599	906294	
3 Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	899469	906308	1070324	1210092	1358742	1524950	
4 Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	598220	579208	634247	682281	737182	796352	
5 Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	115534	114925	134143	150020	166647	185053	
6 Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	76840	73447	79490	84585	90414	96638	
7 Gross Fixed Capital Formation $\Theta$	₹ Crore	275755	267455	353327	401291	448061	N.A.	
8 Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		126.90	122.34	133.97	136.93	153.46	157.31 <sup>s</sup>	
9 Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		202.56	207.85	201.57	209.63	215.15	N.A.	
10 Total Foodgrains Production **	000 MT	26635	27324	23192	25280	24186	26767 <sup>*</sup>	
11 Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		316.00	337.70	371.22	388.45	388.09	396.54 <sup>##</sup>	
12 Consumer Price Index		Base Year 2001=100		Base Year 2016=100				
(i) Ajmer		296	300 <sup>w</sup>	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Jaipur		320	325 <sup>w</sup>	114.6 <sup>^</sup>	116.5	125.4	126.0	128.2 <sup>o</sup>
(iii) Bhilwara		301	308 <sup>w</sup>	116.0 <sup>^</sup>	120.1	129.1	132.0	134.2 <sup>o</sup>
(iv) Alwar		-	-	117.3 <sup>^</sup>	123.0	126.8	127.7	135.6 <sup>o</sup>

Note: for the 1-7 year 2022-23 revised estimates -III, year 2023-24 revised estimates -I, year 2024-25 advance estimates

SDP data based on 2011-12 series

Ψ April 2020 to August 2020

N.A. Not available

^ September 2020 to March 2021

\*\*Relates to Agriculture Year

Ø April 2024 to November 2024

Θ Provisional

## April 2024 to December 2024

\$ April 2024 to November 2024 (Provisional)

\* Advance Estimates

## 2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Net State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Per Capita Income (₹)	
	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	127746	127746	112636	112636	18565	18565
2005-06	142236	136285	125333	120202	20275	19445
2006-07	171043	152189	151428	134350	24055	21342
2007-08	194822	160017	172250	140471	26882	21922
2008-09	230949	174556	203939	152284	31279	23356
2009-10	265825	186245	233767	161159	35254	24304
2010-11	338348	213079	300907	185366	44644	27502
2011-12	434837	434837	395331	395331	57192	57192
2012-13	493551	454564	446382	409802	63658	58441
2013-14	551031	486230	494236	434292	69480	61053
2014-15	615642	521509	551517	465408	76429	64496
2015-16	681482	563340	610713	501922	83426	68565
2016-17	760587	596746	682626	529650	91924	71324
2017-18	832529	628020	748490	557618	98698	73529
2018-19	911519	643278	819185	568452	106604	73975
2019-20	1000032	678316	899469	598220	115534	76840
2020-21	1017917	665963	906308	579208	114925	73447
2021-22	1195641	725464	1070324	634247	134143	79490
2022-23*	1356480	779196	1210092	682281	150020	84585
2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	1521510	840599	1358742	737182	166647	90414
2024-25 <sup>\$</sup>	1704339	906294	1524950	796352	185053	96638

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

### 3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	128488	137066	151869	164506	169791	195212
2. Livestock	110114	133671	147777	161353	181916	197751
3. Forestry	21115	20940	22022	24111	26055	27732
4. Fishing	947	966	1070	1472	1698	2158
5. Mining	26987	33790	38114	41281	47218	51805
6. Manufacturing	105767	108635	135229	143497	170822	181783
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	31208	35185	34479	38195	41554	44132
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	27580	31442	30397	33928	37143	39402
ii Water Supply	3628	3743	4082	4267	4411	4730
8. Construction	80313	79685	107628	125203	135739	148752
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	124887	100072	127158	165842	177984	200701
i Trade and Repair Services	119374	97447	122913	156810	165454	183835
ii Hotels & Restaurants	5514	2625	4245	9031	12530	16865
10. Railways	6479	6553	6343	6682	7096	7663
11. Other Transport	30238	23393	34448	35623	39093	41366
12. Storage	533	527	486	515	610	724
13. Communication	14792	16052	18673	21921	23307	25171
14. Financial Services	38242	41050	44550	57931	69466	79002
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	102946	104153	121749	136574	151091	166654
16. Public Administration	29576	32227	36346	39139	44438	51182
17. Other Services	92918	87211	102775	111344	129096	148657
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	945551	961175	1130716	1275189	1416973	1570447
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	260664	292644	322739	351442	379460	422854
INDUSTRY SECTOR	244275	257294	315450	348176	395333	426472
SERVICE SECTOR	440611	411238	492527	575571	642179	721120

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

#### **4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES**

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	13.59	14.26	13.43	12.90	11.98	12.43
2. Livestock	11.65	13.91	13.07	12.65	12.84	12.59
3. Forestry	2.23	2.18	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.77
4. Fishing	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.14
5. Mining	2.85	3.52	3.37	3.24	3.33	3.30
6. Manufacturing	11.19	11.30	11.96	11.25	12.06	11.58
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3.30	3.66	3.05	3.00	2.93	2.81
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	2.92	3.27	2.69	2.66	2.62	2.51
ii Water Supply	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.30
8. Construction	8.49	8.29	9.52	9.82	9.58	9.47
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	13.21	10.41	11.25	13.01	12.56	12.78
i Trade and Repair Services	12.62	10.14	10.87	12.30	11.68	11.71
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.58	0.27	0.38	0.71	0.88	1.07
10. Railways	0.69	0.68	0.56	0.52	0.50	0.49
11. Other Transport	3.20	2.43	3.05	2.79	2.76	2.63
12. Storage	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
13. Communication	1.56	1.67	1.65	1.72	1.64	1.60
14. Financial Services	4.04	4.27	3.94	4.54	4.90	5.03
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	10.89	10.84	10.77	10.71	10.66	10.61
16. Public Administration	3.13	3.35	3.21	3.07	3.14	3.26
17. Other Services	9.83	9.07	9.09	8.73	9.11	9.47
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	27.56	30.45	28.54	27.56	26.78	26.92
INDUSTRY SECTOR	25.83	26.77	27.90	27.30	27.90	27.16
SERVICE SECTOR	46.61	42.78	43.56	45.14	45.32	45.92

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 5. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	23.59	6.68	10.80	8.32	3.21	14.97
2. Livestock	16.31	21.39	10.55	9.19	12.74	8.70
3. Forestry	-6.39	-0.83	5.17	9.48	8.07	6.44
4. Fishing	9.59	2.04	10.73	37.57	15.34	27.13
5. Mining	-4.91	25.21	12.80	8.31	14.38	9.71
6. Manufacturing	9.80	2.71	24.48	6.11	19.04	6.42
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	16.94	12.74	-2.00	10.78	8.79	6.20
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	19.99	14.00	-3.32	11.62	9.48	6.08
ii Water Supply	-1.97	3.17	9.06	4.52	3.37	7.24
8. Construction	8.06	-0.78	35.07	16.33	8.42	9.59
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	9.29	-19.87	27.07	30.42	7.32	12.76
i Trade and Repair Services	9.52	-18.37	26.13	27.58	5.51	11.11
ii Hotels & Restaurants	4.39	-52.39	61.71	112.77	38.74	34.60
10. Railways	10.69	1.14	-3.20	5.34	6.20	8.00
11. Other Transport	0.05	-22.64	47.25	3.41	9.74	5.81
12. Storage	9.58	-0.98	-7.85	6.06	18.30	18.83
13. Communication	15.98	8.52	16.33	17.40	6.32	8.00
14. Financial Services	11.91	7.34	8.53	30.04	19.91	13.73
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	6.11	1.17	16.89	12.18	10.63	10.30
16. Public Administration	-1.75	8.96	12.78	7.69	13.54	15.18
17. Other Services	7.50	-6.14	17.85	8.34	15.94	15.15
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	10.06	1.65	17.64	12.78	11.12	10.83
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	17.38	12.27	10.28	8.89	7.97	11.44
INDUSTRY SECTOR	8.22	5.33	22.60	10.37	13.54	7.88
SERVICE SECTOR	7.12	-6.67	19.77	16.86	11.57	12.29

# Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 6. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	87214	86912	84591	93989	94027	98474
2. Livestock	68857	80206	87089	87017	92469	97490
3. Forestry	19116	19124	19170	19583	20129	20885
4. Fishing	638	661	721	871	1003	1263
5. Mining	18110	24586	23285	23802	24545	25427
6. Manufacturing	90513	91938	102783	106483	115173	120564
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	12076	12131	12720	14589	16092	16979
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	9704	9798	10336	12234	13685	14453
ii Water Supply	2372	2333	2384	2354	2407	2527
8. Construction	52651	49339	55780	59531	64836	70412
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	78759	60434	73710	89916	96261	102832
i Trade and Repair Services	75281	58848	71250	85020	89875	94582
ii Hotels & Restaurants	3477	1585	2461	4897	6386	8250
10. Railways	3939	3322	3480	3853	4100	4337
11. Other Transport	22995	16168	21721	21319	23047	24200
12. Storage	336	318	282	279	311	354
13. Communication	11225	11084	11760	13115	13741	14726
14. Financial Services	29195	31147	31566	35928	38945	41789
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	64411	63131	71344	75955	80408	84529
16. Public Administration	19701	20621	22125	22336	23901	26422
17. Other Services	55011	50170	57769	58319	64328	71302
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	634747	621290	679896	726887	773315	821987
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	175826	186902	191571	201460	207628	218112
INDUSTRY SECTOR	173350	177994	194568	204406	220646	233383
SERVICE SECTOR	285571	256394	293757	321021	345041	370492

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	13.74	13.99	12.44	12.93	12.16	11.98
2. Livestock	10.85	12.91	12.81	11.97	11.96	11.86
3. Forestry	3.01	3.08	2.82	2.69	2.60	2.54
4. Fishing	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15
5. Mining	2.85	3.96	3.42	3.27	3.17	3.09
6. Manufacturing	14.26	14.80	15.12	14.65	14.89	14.67
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	1.90	1.95	1.87	2.01	2.08	2.07
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	1.53	1.58	1.52	1.68	1.77	1.76
ii Water Supply	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.31
8. Construction	8.29	7.94	8.20	8.19	8.38	8.57
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	12.41	9.73	10.84	12.37	12.45	12.51
i Trade and Repair Services	11.86	9.47	10.48	11.70	11.62	11.51
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.55	0.26	0.36	0.67	0.83	1.00
10. Railways	0.62	0.53	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53
11. Other Transport	3.62	2.60	3.19	2.93	2.98	2.94
12. Storage	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
13. Communication	1.77	1.78	1.73	1.80	1.78	1.79
14. Financial Services	4.60	5.01	4.64	4.94	5.04	5.08
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	10.15	10.16	10.49	10.45	10.40	10.28
16. Public Administration	3.10	3.32	3.25	3.07	3.09	3.21
17. Other Services	8.67	8.08	8.50	8.02	8.32	8.67
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	27.70	30.08	28.18	27.72	26.85	26.54
INDUSTRY SECTOR	27.31	28.65	28.62	28.12	28.53	28.39
SERVICE SECTOR	44.99	41.27	43.20	44.16	44.62	45.07

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 8. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	12.37	-0.35	-2.67	11.11	0.04	4.73
2. Livestock	15.27	16.48	8.58	-0.08	6.27	5.43
3. Forestry	2.48	0.04	0.24	2.15	2.79	3.76
4. Fishing	4.11	3.48	9.19	20.69	15.21	25.89
5. Mining	-15.23	35.76	-5.29	2.22	3.12	3.59
6. Manufacturing	9.51	1.57	11.80	3.60	8.16	4.68
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	1.46	0.45	4.85	14.69	10.30	5.51
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	4.08	0.96	5.50	18.37	11.86	5.61
ii Water Supply	-8.04	-1.64	2.16	-1.24	2.22	4.98
8. Construction	5.14	-6.29	13.05	6.72	8.91	8.60
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3.76	-23.27	21.97	21.99	7.06	6.83
i Trade and Repair Services	3.99	-21.83	21.07	19.33	5.71	5.24
ii Hotels & Restaurants	-0.88	-54.41	55.22	99.01	30.41	29.19
10. Railways	-8.95	-15.67	4.76	10.72	6.40	5.80
11. Other Transport	-1.49	-29.69	34.35	-1.85	8.10	5.00
12. Storage	4.05	-5.18	-11.55	-0.80	11.20	14.05
13. Communication	14.00	-1.26	6.10	11.53	4.77	7.17
14. Financial Services	6.13	6.68	1.35	13.82	8.40	7.30
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	4.03	-1.99	13.01	6.46	5.86	5.13
16. Public Administration	-6.10	4.67	7.29	0.96	7.00	10.55
17. Other Services	2.43	-8.80	15.15	0.95	10.30	10.84
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	5.71	-2.12	9.43	6.91	6.39	6.29
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	12.27	6.30	2.50	5.16	3.06	5.05
INDUSTRY SECTOR	4.43	2.68	9.31	5.06	7.95	5.77
SERVICE SECTOR	2.78	-10.22	14.57	9.28	7.48	7.38

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 9. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	113735	120676	133314	144276	148911	171206
2. Livestock	108921	132254	146047	159361	179671	195310
3. Forestry	20929	20743	21783	23846	25769	27428
4. Fishing	880	893	991	1364	1574	2000
5. Mining	22160	26787	31836	34845	39857	43728
6. Manufacturing	87772	89945	112823	116079	138182	147049
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	21666	23657	23347	25792	28060	29801
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	19602	21559	21165	23549	25741	27314
ii Water Supply	2064	2099	2182	2243	2318	2486
8. Construction	74272	72742	99563	113692	123259	135076
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	117794	92289	117785	154386	165438	186312
i Trade and Repair Services	112952	90417	114519	146734	154821	172022
ii Hotels & Restaurants	4841	1872	3265	7652	10617	14291
10. Railways	5132	5254	5065	5137	5456	5892
11. Other Transport	23711	16706	27041	27104	29747	31475
12. Storage	483	473	430	454	537	638
13. Communication	9617	10447	12450	14851	15790	17053
14. Financial Services	37370	39985	43377	56561	67823	77133
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	88684	88921	104229	116199	128550	141791
16. Public Administration	24628	26762	30013	32090	36434	41964
17. Other Services	87236	81033	95306	102764	119147	137201
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	844988	849566	1005399	1128801	1254205	1391058
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	244465	274566	302135	328848	355924	395944
INDUSTRY SECTOR	205869	213130	267568	290407	329358	355654
SERVICE SECTOR	394654	361870	435696	509546	568923	639460

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 10. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*	2023-24#	(₹ Crore) 2024-25\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	77001	76019	72895	81369	81402	85252
2. Livestock	67937	79142	85945	85808	91184	96134
3. Forestry	18973	18977	19012	19421	19963	20713
4. Fishing	582	600	658	789	909	1144
5. Mining	14475	19478	18926	19542	20152	20876
6. Manufacturing	75555	76641	85600	88431	95648	100125
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	4045	2652	4232	5621	6200	6542
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	2695	1346	2961	4384	4936	5215
ii Water Supply	1350	1306	1271	1237	1265	1328
8. Construction	47083	42941	48708	52060	56698	61575
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	73079	54351	67025	82508	88208	94079
i Trade and Repair Services	70137	53353	65258	78504	82987	87333
ii Hotels & Restaurants	2942	998	1767	4004	5221	6745
10. Railways	2890	2336	2565	2795	2973	3146
11. Other Transport	17534	10903	16179	15578	16844	17684
12. Storage	296	277	243	240	267	304
13. Communication	7056	6600	6956	7833	8206	8795
14. Financial Services	28493	30296	30676	34930	37864	40628
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	53607	51837	59310	63167	66870	70297
16. Public Administration	15565	16146	17346	17352	18568	20526
17. Other Services	50481	45339	52403	52530	57942	64224
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	554651	534535	588679	629972	669898	712046
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	164493	174737	178510	187387	193457	203244
INDUSTRY SECTOR	141158	141713	157466	165654	178699	189118
SERVICE SECTOR	249001	218085	252703	276931	297742	319683

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\*Revised Estimates-III

# Revised Estimates - I

\$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2019-20 to 2024-25 is based on 2011-12 series

## 11. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(₹ Crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12	27257	120689	147946
2012-13	33395	127761	161156
2013-14	47062	146949	194011
2014-15	51480	148730	200210
2015-16	56170	147318	203488
2016-17	59279	152707	211986
2017-18	61168	174901	236069
2018-19	66545	198583	265128
2019-20	64783	210971	275755
2020-21	65067	202388	267455
2021-22	78279	275048	353327
2022-23	75399	325893	401291
2023-24	97352	350708	448061

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Year 2011-12 to 2023-24 is provisional.

## 12. GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDDP) AT CURRENT PRICES\*

(₹ Crore)

S.N.	District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	48359	44992	54273	61637	70283
2	Alwar	81040	81588	98742	104047	119820
3	Banswara	15078	17904	20632	24030	26487
4	Baran	17970	18155	21117	22899	25242
5	Barmer	25091	34455	39665	47911	52796
6	Bharatpur	28395	27800	33962	36765	41425
7	Bhilwara	48472	52829	54290	67475	76716
8	Bikaner	37103	36567	44520	53098	59157
9	Bundi	15580	15828	18518	21225	23740
10	Chittorgarh	22803	25644	32495	32236	36252
11	Churu	20428	24040	28401	29183	33188
12	Dausa	20292	19446	22117	25947	28880
13	Dholpur	10640	11670	13969	15278	16964
14	Dungarpur	10202	11334	13475	16135	17669
15	Ganga Nagar	34640	35494	40320	44454	49740
16	Hanumangarh	28235	26742	31294	35082	39580
17	Jaipur	141789	133774	161453	186868	212335
18	Jaisalmer	11078	11679	13691	15771	17903
19	Jalore	16474	16936	19409	26812	29611
20	Jhalawar	18748	20416	23416	25197	28001
21	Jhunjhunu	24051	24300	29314	31417	35389
22	Jodhpur	55396	55489	63273	74635	83191
23	Karauli	15990	17619	19652	19857	21605
24	Kota	34372	31066	36084	41505	46586
25	Nagaur	38767	38147	43640	51574	57750
26	Pali	29007	28341	33830	38422	43732
27	Pratapgarh	8438	9529	11192	12582	13726
28	Rajsamand	17522	18807	24620	24750	27954
29	Sawai Madhopur	16207	16690	18746	20496	22943
30	Sikar	33995	34643	40671	49478	55592
31	Sirohi	15855	15315	18182	20714	23496
32	Tonk	18309	19135	22856	25705	28840
33	Udaipur	39704	41544	47144	54668	61793

Note:-\* Provisional

Based on State GSDP estimates released in July, 2024

### 13. GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDDP) AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES\*

(₹ Crore)

S.N.	District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	31231	29466	32352	34686	37792
2	Alwar	60021	58390	64570	65903	74782
3	Banswara	10761	11533	12363	13567	14662
4	Baran	11491	11166	12452	13203	13951
5	Barmer	17837	24981	24468	26936	28545
6	Bharatpur	18487	16849	19173	19807	21084
7	Bhilwara	30212	29326	31087	33563	37016
8	Bikaner	25989	24770	27561	32619	34432
9	Bundi	10254	9963	10781	11686	12372
10	Chittorgarh	15469	17386	18756	18324	19715
11	Churu	13281	15190	17441	16672	17652
12	Dausa	13180	11793	12850	14234	15208
13	Dholpur	7006	7443	8452	8923	9477
14	Dungarpur	7033	6981	7834	8862	9414
15	Ganga Nagar	24603	23986	24697	26910	28578
16	Hanumangarh	19800	18672	20213	21469	22768
17	Jaipur	95582	90711	102133	111417	123421
18	Jaisalmer	8160	8054	8757	9737	10120
19	Jalore	11324	10741	11153	14495	15221
20	Jhalawar	12895	12452	13780	13942	14892
21	Jhunjhunu	16106	15443	17623	17792	18923
22	Jodhpur	36455	35774	38105	41818	44974
23	Karauli	10513	10605	11195	10779	11367
24	Kota	21802	20223	21865	23923	25849
25	Nagaur	25663	23260	25086	28774	30545
26	Pali	19953	18721	19661	21382	23023
27	Pratapgarh	5593	5764	6299	6732	7038
28	Rajsamand	13244	13619	17562	16940	18138
29	Sawai Madhopur	10847	10435	10990	11617	12397
30	Sikar	21669	20996	23387	26881	28667
31	Sirohi	10587	10217	10544	11680	12609
32	Tonk	12223	11581	12894	14110	14996
33	Udaipur	29043	29475	29501	32905	35490

Note:-\* Provisional

Based on State GSDP estimates released in July, 2024

## 14. DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES\*

(₹)

S.N.	District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	147945	135126	161658	181802	205326
2	Alwar	172149	168927	203507	211302	240808
3	Banswara	66538	77707	88421	102245	111619
4	Baran	118125	116471	134762	144342	157506
5	Barmer	75457	101725	117127	139457	152532
6	Bharatpur	90100	85321	104061	111070	123979
7	Bhilwara	156483	165569	171653	210787	237076
8	Bikaner	125273	120903	146116	172554	190736
9	Bundi	112732	112077	129874	147257	163119
10	Chittorgarh	116171	129135	162033	158403	176246
11	Churu	79493	92814	108848	109674	123636
12	Dausa	101820	94727	106317	123449	136215
13	Dholpur	70333	75532	90193	97304	107095
14	Dungarpur	59195	63963	75539	89883	97444
15	Ganganagar	139153	139840	157273	171449	189961
16	Hanumangarh	126993	117503	135753	151065	169056
17	Jaipur	165856	152643	183329	210174	236666
18	Jaisalmer	130791	135671	156730	177828	201054
19	Jalore	71732	71760	81575	112798	123469
20	Jhalawar	106089	112999	128770	137156	150861
21	Jhunjhunu	89947	88715	106262	112738	125838
22	Jodhpur	118114	116144	131653	153613	169594
23	Karauli	89479	96815	106417	105356	113676
24	Kota	138762	122467	141343	160899	178838
25	Nagaur	93630	90010	102224	119355	132498
26	Pali	113391	107905	127922	143568	161828
27	Pratapgarh	78422	86350	100562	111719	120491
28	Rajsamand	121814	125358	163175	162597	181709
29	Sawai Madhopur	97687	98605	109400	118239	130883
30	Sikar	102297	102048	118910	143798	160022
31	Sirohi	121450	114928	134628	151827	170475
32	Tonk	103813	106101	125281	139400	154932
33	Udaipur	103754	105602	119287	136958	153231

Note:-\* Provisional

Based on State GSDP estimates released in July, 2024

## 15. DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES\*

(₹)

S.N.	District	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	93975	86341	94141	100098	107964
2	Alwar	126039	119424	130823	131635	147849
3	Banswara	46466	48935	51851	56579	60505
4	Baran	74632	70509	78313	82106	85822
5	Barmer	51938	70947	69865	76156	79960
6	Bharatpur	57431	50344	57239	58376	61505
7	Bhilwara	96612	91687	96583	103334	112743
8	Bikaner	86072	80137	88460	103642	108355
9	Bundi	73010	69201	74233	79694	83525
10	Chittorgarh	77305	85914	92168	88253	93965
11	Churu	50570	57431	65557	61325	64318
12	Dausa	64886	56018	60461	66525	70386
13	Dholpur	45365	47117	53613	56020	58937
14	Dungarpur	39743	38298	42841	48399	50924
15	Ganganagar	97276	92615	94271	101688	106910
16	Hanumangarh	87833	80749	85821	90659	95222
17	Jaipur	109385	100720	113016	122297	134241
18	Jaisalmer	92149	88367	96049	106193	109364
19	Jalore	48229	44267	45592	59986	62384
20	Jhalawar	71606	67480	74158	74477	78684
21	Jhunjhunu	58841	54844	62242	62299	65620
22	Jodhpur	76255	73160	77469	84331	89776
23	Karauli	57862	57169	59563	56146	58763
24	Kota	86448	77718	83529	90694	97002
25	Nagaur	60536	53345	57106	64934	68272
26	Pali	76112	69253	72340	77942	83084
27	Pratapgarh	51047	51192	55481	58680	60734
28	Rajsamand	88740	87847	112198	107035	113514
29	Sawai Madhopur	64209	60430	62866	65892	69391
30	Sikar	63798	60080	66583	76405	80669
31	Sirohi	79911	75030	76514	84117	89845
32	Tonk	68059	62798	69149	75043	78952
33	Udaipur	74222	73179	73205	80974	86448

Note:-\* Provisional

Based on State GSDP estimates released in July, 2024

**16. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)**

(₹ Crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Revenue Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)</b>	<b>Budget Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)</b>	<b>Primary Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014-15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17*	-18114.14	-491.44	-28641.01	46317.95
2016-17#	-9114.14	-491.44	-6268.82	23945.75
2017-18*	-18534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2017-18#	-6534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2018-19*	-28900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2018-19#	-16900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2019-20*	-36371.30	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2019-20#	-22554.83	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2020-21	-44001.52	-82.08	-34173.61	59375.42
2021-22	-25869.96	247.41	-20137.32	48237.79
2022-23	-31491.36	-258.10	-20426.73	51028.61
2023-24(RE)	-30071.93	28.41	-30520.63	65081.68
2024-25(MBE)	-25758.11	142.24	-32471.65	70009.47

R.E.- Revised Estimates

M.B.E.- Modified Budget Estimates

\* With Uday Scheme

# Without Uday Scheme

## 17. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts			Misc. Capital Receipts
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Union Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014- 15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17	77927.52	11615.56	19482.91	27.84
2017-18	87633.42	15733.72	23940.04	16.61
2018-19	99232.69	18603.01	20037.32	20.13
2019-20	95294.12	15714.15	29105.53	20.42
2020-21	95859.21	13653.02	24795.65	14.08
2021-22	128838.59	18754.97	36326.49	31.42
2022-23	144577.17	20564.43	29846.33	16.20
2023-24(RE)	177157.23	20647.71	39866.98	20.00
2024-25(MBE)	205111.93	22665.40	36683.96	20.00

R.E.- Revised Estimates

M.B.E.- Modified Budget Estimates

Continue...

## 17. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Receipts other than Revenue Receipts				Total Receipts
	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Public Account (Net)	
1	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17*	43888.85	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	161608.44
2016-17#	21516.66	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	139236.24
2017-18*	28556.57	15133.41	0.00	8465.50	179479.26
2017-18#	28556.57	133.41	0.00	8465.50	164479.26
2018-19*	37846.81	15158.42	0.00	13459.55	204357.92
2018-19#	37846.81	158.42	0.00	13459.55	189357.92
2019-20*	46173.72	15669.75	0.00	11612.16	213589.86
2019-20#	46173.72	947.79	0.00	11612.16	198867.89
2020-21	89964.00	373.53	0.00	10352.32	235011.81
2021-22	101363.31	2373.60	500.00	3250.06	291438.44
2022-23	160565.41	419.61	0.00	15942.70	371931.86
2023-24(RE)	229256.35	315.20	0.00	9726.60	476990.06
2024-25(MBE)	222018.54	305.53	0.00	8803.98	495609.34

R.E.- Revised Estimates

M.B.E.- Modified Budget Estimates

# With Uday Scheme

\* Without Uday Scheme

## 18. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure					Capital Outlay				
	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	—	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	—	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	—	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	—	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	—	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	—	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	—	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	—	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	—	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	—	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	—	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	—	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	—	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	—	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	—	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	—	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	—	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	—	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	—	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	—	13664.66
2014-15	67098.09	27443.88	0.00	—	94541.97	15.31	16087.37	0.00	—	16102.69
2015-16*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	21995.01	0.00	—	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	—	106239.23	-9.75	16295.01	0.00	—	16285.26
2016-17*	79657.59	47482.55	0.00	—	127140.14	12.26	16967.46	0.00	—	16979.72
2016-17#	79657.59	38482.55	0.00	—	118140.14	12.26	13967.46	0.00	—	13979.72
2017-18*	0.00	0.00	0.00	145841.52	145841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	20623.28	20623.28
2017-18#	0.00	0.00	0.00	133841.52	133841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	17623.28	17623.28
2018-19*	0.00	0.00	0.00	166773.19	166773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	19638.20	19638.20
2018-19#	0.00	0.00	0.00	154773.19	154773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	16638.20	16638.20
2019-20*	0.00	0.00	0.00	176485.10	176485.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	14718.05	14718.05
2019-20#	0.00	0.00	0.00	162668.63	162668.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	13812.56	13812.56
2020-21	0.00	0.00	0.00	178309.41	178309.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	15270.49	15270.49
2021-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	209790.01	209790.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	24151.60	24151.60
2022-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	226479.29	226479.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	19798.28	19798.28
2023-24(RE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	267743.84	267743.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	34843.51	34843.51
2024-25(MBE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	290219.40	290219.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	44216.48	44216.48

R.E.- Revised Estimates

M.B.E.- Modified Budget Estimates

\* With Uday Scheme

# Without Uday Scheme

Continue...

## 18. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Total Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014-15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.02
2016-17*	5014.57	12965.45	0.00	34959.74	162099.88
2016-17#	5014.57	2593.26	0.00	21587.54	139727.68
2017-18*	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	33630.95	179472.47
2017-18#	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	30630.95	164472.47
2018-19*	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	37666.10	204439.28
2018-19#	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	34666.10	189439.28
2019-20*	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	37005.92	213491.02
2019-20#	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	36100.43	198769.06
2020-21	41022.98	491.02	0.00	56784.49	235093.90
2021-22	56128.17	621.24	500.00	81401.01	291191.02
2022-23	125737.61	174.78	0.00	145710.66	372189.96
2023-24(RE)	173872.85	501.44	0.00	209217.81	476961.65
2024-25(MBE)	160670.80	360.42	0.00	205247.70	495467.10

R.E.- Revised Estimates

M.B.E.- Modified Budget Estimates

\* With Uday Scheme

# Without Uday Scheme

## 19. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	121.42
II Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	123.32
III Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	553.29
V Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.13
VI Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.65
VII Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	251.04
VIII Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	419.88
X Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.15</b>	<b>102.74</b>	<b>212.70</b>	<b>136.76</b>	<b>308.79</b>	<b>857.62</b>	<b>290.19</b>	<b>2130.69</b>

Continue...

## 19. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	VII Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12	XII Plan 2021-17
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	16162.99
II Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	34865.23
III Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	1094.68
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	6800.71
V Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	123502.63
VI Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	1207.34
VII Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	16914.47
VIII Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	160.38
IX Social & Community Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	107556.70
X Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	5949.85
XI General Services	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	3850.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>3106.18</b>	<b>975.57</b>	<b>1184.41</b>	<b>11998.97</b>	<b>19566.82</b>	<b>33951.21</b>	<b>93954.34</b>	<b>318065.73</b>

Continue...

## 20. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sector	Year							
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Agriculture & Allied Services	3864.85	7288.73	8659.85	10523.36	10984.65	8498.62	9883.90	7316.34
II Rural Development	12208.62	10413.97	11907.61	10885.57	17422.25	16963.91	11772.16	11100.36
III Special Area Programme	297.91	189.21	100.08	30.98	52.33	37.81	45.38	17.69
IV Irrigation & Flood Control	2268.18	2481.55	2560.99	2673.02	3677.00	3536.36	5226.76	3664.73
V Energy	16199.34	25183.88	26691.39	14695.44	23951.89	26341.94	27696.29	21381.18
VI Industries & Minerals	343.03	388.78	449.96	554.70	1388.20	1821.68	1871.53	693.29
VII Transport	6027.74	6310.44	5335.53	4575.45	8034.83	7720.67	11310.60	10610.42
VIII Scientific Services	16.44	15.44	9.33	8.54	9.74	21.44	18.27	10.22
IX Social & Community Services	34269.61	41765.08	42723.58	51641.01	65830.75	68612.61	79856.39	69366.81
X Economic Services	1769.53	2426.15	1504.87	2056.51	2118.48	2808.46	4534.60	1560.15
XI General Services	852.09	3279.83	3587.61	4227.85	4294.12	5561.06	6498.51	5350.85
Total	78117.34	99743.07	103530.80	101872.43	137764.24	141924.56	158714.39	131072.04

\*Tentative Expenditure

# Upto December, 2024

## 21. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

Year	Primary Articles Group			Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	Manufactured Products Group	All Commodities General Index
	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
Weight	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74
2019-20	320.30	339.58	322.55	468.66	261.77	316.00
2020-21	334.70	363.05	338.01	528.61	275.25	337.70
2021-22	392.13	393.50	392.29	575.00	290.47	371.22
2022-23	419.18	435.56	421.10	579.45	303.99	388.45
2023-24	413.85	474.10	420.89	579.02	303.55	388.09
2024-25*	437.44	490.02	443.58	568.11	308.62	396.54

\*Till April 2024 to December 2024

Note- WPI General Index not generated for the month April-May, 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

## 22. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

<b>Calendar/Financial Year</b>	<b>Manufacturing Sector</b>	<b>Mining Sector</b>	<b>Electricity Sector</b>	<b>General</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11
2017-18	134.71	132.85	124.96	133.08
2018-19	143.39	134.76	137.70	140.37
2019-20	125.93	125.60	135.15	126.90
2020-21	122.95	119.43	126.10	122.34
2021-22	136.14	124.53	144.93	133.97
2022-23	142.18	116.76	157.21	136.93
2023-24	169.50	111.38	168.64	153.46
2024-25*	180.47	97.60	176.69	157.31

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2024-25 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100

\* Provisional Up to November, 2024

## 23. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(Number In Lakh)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017	9.61	4.14	13.74
2018	9.69	4.40	14.08
2019	9.72	4.20	13.92
2020	9.88	4.17	14.05
2021	9.85	4.26	14.11
2022	9.86	4.34	14.20
2023	9.79	4.46	14.25
2024*	9.80	4.63	14.43

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

\* June 2024

Source: "Employment Market Information Programme" by Employment Department.

## 24. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseed	Fibers (Cotton & Sanhemp)*	Spices & Condiments #
Weight	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05@	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06@	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07@	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17	161.02	265.73	129.85	188.02	344.20
2017-18	150.37	282.66	123.52	228.11	338.60
2018-19	158.09	294.13	153.87	246.19	342.60
2019-20	180.30	348.87	152.08	335.93	371.91
2020-21	186.66	310.06	167.41	386.45	378.08
2021-22	154.41	312.90	206.22	299.09	289.51
2022-23(RF)	171.88	282.96	208.76	334.56	295.94
2023-24(F)	169.87	257.17	203.58	315.84	470.38

# Includes Chillies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric

\* From the Year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

## 24. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Fruits & vegetables \$	Sugarcane	Tobacco/ Isabgol *	Guarseed	All Crops
Weight	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100.000
1	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05@	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06@	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07@	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	175.12
2017-18	267.94	67.17	573.49	152.10	170.17
2018-19	163.74	78.82	490.49	124.01	183.07
2019-20	243.41	57.38	432.11	154.47	202.56
2020-21	281.06	69.25	536.40	136.92	207.85
2021-22	323.32	56.63	515.67	120.64	201.57
2022-23(RF)	216.06	55.40	447.46	194.16	209.63
2023-24(F)	238.13	63.80	851.26	177.92	215.15

\$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

\* From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 index is for tobacco and onwards is for Isabgol.

@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100"

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

## 25. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17	6377020	13344122	19721142	1879235	1539463	3418698
2017-18	6277655	12193726	18471381	1870091	1763595	3633686
2018-19	6621882	12779625	19401507	1867668	1890887	3758555
2019-20	7179918	14961111	22141029	1775638	2718551	4494189
2020-21	9761633	13596196	23357829	1929163	2037459	3966622
2021-22	7314482	11825609	19140091	1307385	2744361	4051746
2022-23(RF)	9187704	12449654	21637358	1772104	1870519	3642623
2023-24(F)	7795606	13056881	20852487	1344375	1989139	3333514

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

## 25. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton (Lint)	(M.Tonne)
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total			14
1	8	9	10	11	12	13			15
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988	
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683	
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956	
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576	
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424	
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561	
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690	
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229	
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022	
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737	
2014-15	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645	
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487	
2016-17	8256255	14883585	23139840	2563053	3955656	6518709	488652	265245	
2017-18	8147746	13957321	22105067	2567783	3546350	6114133	381868	321800	
2018-19	8489550	14670512	23160062	2843321	4821104	7664425	448115	347311	
2019-20	8955556	17679662	26635218	2566406	4753638	7320044	326262	473902	
2020-21	11690796	15633655	27324451	3441089	4612860	8053949	393737	545174	
2021-22	8621867	14569970	23191837	2900994	7375812	10276806	321992	421931	
2022-23(RF)	10959808	14320173	25279981	3566686	6774733	10341419	314986	471970	
2023-24(F)	9139981	15046020	24186001	3724537	6397739	10122276	362762	445554	

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

## 26. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17	5902931	3628879	9531810	4100379	1645183	5745562
2017-18	5849553	3326318	9175871	4239817	1620991	5860808
2018-19	5866486	3225883	9092369	4274556	1631449	5906005
2019-20	6047238	3802008	9849246	3838773	2497233	6336006
2020-21	6136092	3502324	9638416	3994696	1918914	5913610
2021-22	6102842	3042257	9145099	4122932	2333749	6456681
2022-23(RF)	6403756	3342388	9746144	3571071	1975715	5546786
2023-24(F)	5946768	3391996	9338764	3646881	1816825	5463706

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

## 26. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17	10003310	5274062	15277372	2026160	2800416	4826576	6854	471167
2017-18	10089370	4947309	15036679	1927066	2222532	4149598	5427	584230
2018-19	10141042	4857332	14998374	1988121	2824991	4813112	5370	629244
2019-20	9886011	6299241	16185252	2341603	3485402	5827005	4466	760500
2020-21	10130788	5421238	15552026	2471969	2817860	5289829	4977	807839
2021-22	10225774	5376006	15601780	2385037	4538803	6923840	4246	755858
2022-23(RF)	9974827	5318103	15292930	2431218	4706623	7137851	3527	814614
2023-24(F)	9593649	5208821	14802470	2451970	4193736	6645706	4177	1003790

F (Final)

RF (Revised Final)

## 27. GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445
2016-17	3219237	100588	7215168	189450	10724443
2017-18	3179567	68866	7232471	122598	10603502
2018-19	3336113	35536	7485631	164115	11021395
2019-20	3566473	79579	7963368	179220	11788640
2020-21	3441017	47410	7988133	178667	11655227
2021-22	3367935	39139	8233412	224465	11864951
2022-23	3599052	39238	8703869	240732	12582891
2023-24 (F)	3721149	51787	8961001	226035	12959972

F (Final)

## 28. NET IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997
2016-17	2018266	99296	5956495	182955	8257012
2017-18	1926523	68160	5870501	119753	7984937
2018-19	2016562	34978	6069433	161983	8282956
2019-20	2198456	78055	6368814	175651	8820976
2020-21	2145125	47051	6409749	176196	8778121
2021-22	2056469	38580	6613145	215453	8923647
2022-23	2248790	38698	6978080	234700	9500268
2023-24 (F)	2214502	51306	7063079	218405	9547292

F (Final)

## 29. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

(In MW)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17	18677.18
2017-18	19552.77
2018-19	21077.64
2019-20	21175.90
2020-21	21978.90
2021-22	23452.35
2022-23	23508.96
2023-24	24783.64
2024-25*	26325.19

Note: \* Till December, 2024

### 30. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

(km)

<b>Year</b>	<b>National Highways</b>	<b>State Highways</b>	<b>Major District Roads</b>	<b>Other District Roads</b>	<b>Village Roads</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	217707
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	226854
2017-18	9079	15543	8802	32175	170971	236572
2018-19	10600	15518	8758	53432	175937	264244
2019-20	10618	15621	8780	53792	180217	269028
2020-21	10618	15545	8965	54746	183086	272959
2021-22	10618	17238	13271	51225	186462	278813
2022-23	10790	17349	14173	67952	191548	301811
2023-24	10790	17376	14372	68265	206318	317121

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off.

## 31. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	Crude Birth Rate *		Crude Death Rate **		Infant Mortality Rate #	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41
2017	20.2	24.1	6.3	6.0	33	38
2018	20.0	24.0	6.2	5.9	32	37
2019	19.7	23.7	6.0	5.7	30	35
2020	19.5	23.5	6.0	5.6	28	32

Source:- S.R.S Bulletin RGI (Reference Year)

\* No. of live births per'000 Mid year population

\*\* No. of deaths per'000 Mid year population

# No. of infant deaths (less than one year) per'000 Live Births

Continuie...

## 31. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in Years)	
	India	Rajasthan
1	8	9
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7
2011-15	68.3	67.9
2012-16	68.7	68.3
2013-17	69.0	68.5
2014-18	69.4	68.7
2015-19	69.7	69.0
2016-20	70.0	69.4

Source:- SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, RGI (Reference Year)

## 32. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

(Per cent)

Census Year	Total Person			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total Person	Male	Female	Total Person	Male	Female	Total Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

N.A. Not available

Source:- Census of India - (Reference Period)

Note:- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

### 33. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Population (in numbers)					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per thousand Males)		Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (per cent)
	Males	Females	Total Person	Rural	Urban	overall	0-6 Years		
						1	2	3	4
Ajmer	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.6
Alwar	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.8
Banswara	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.5
Baran	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.7
Barmer	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.5
Bharatpur	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.4
Bhilwara	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.2
Bikaner	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.3
Bundi	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.4
Chittaurgarh	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.1
Churu	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.3
Dausa	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.5
Dhaulpur	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.7
Dungarpur	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.4
Ganganagar	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.0
Hanumangarh	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.9
Jaipur	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.2
Jaisalmer	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.8
Jalor	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.2
Jhalawar	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.6
Jhunjhunu	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.7
Jodhpur	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.7
Karauli	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.9
Kota	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.4
Nagaur	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.2
Pali	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.9
Pratapgarh	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.8
Rajsamand	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.7
S.Madhopur	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.6
Sikar	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.0
Sirohi	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.8
Tonk	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.3
Udaipur	1566801	1501619	3068420	245994	608426	958	924	262	23.7
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>35550997</b>	<b>32997440</b>	<b>68548437</b>	<b>51500352</b>	<b>17048085</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>21.3</b>

Continue...

### 33. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Literacy Rate in Per cent								
	Total Person			Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
Alwar	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
Banswara	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
Baran	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
Barmer	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
Bharatpur	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
Bhilwara	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
Bikaner	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
Bundi	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
Chittaurgarh	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
Churu	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
Dausa	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
Dhaulpur	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
Dungarpur	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
Ganganagar	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
Hanumangarh	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
Jaipur	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
Jaisalmer	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
Jalor	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
Jhalawar	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
Jhunjhunu	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
Jodhpur	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
Karauli	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
Kota	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
Nagaur	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
Pali	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
Pratapgarh	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
Rajsamand	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
S.Madhopur	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
Sikar	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
Sirohi	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
Tonk	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
Udaipur	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>

### 34. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

Agriculture Year	No. of Districts Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (In Lakh)	Land Revenue Suspended * (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00
2017-18	16	6838	106.50	89.38
2018-19	9	5555	72.50	14.85
2019-20	21	14331	150.72	-
2020-21	6	2062	21.62	-
2021-22	10	6122	74.28	-
2022-23	1#	92	2.36	-
2023-24	13	5110	58.69	-
2024-25	0	0	0	-

\*Figures for financial year  
# No. of Tehsil (Tehsil Pali)

### 35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	Geographical Area ( Lakh Sq. Km. ) 2011	Percentage of State area to total area of the country 2011	Percentage of State Population to all India population 2011	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	Literacy Rate (per cent) 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Andhra Pradesh	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2 Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
8 Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
9 Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
10 Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
11 Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
12 Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
<b>13 Rajasthan</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>
14 Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
15 Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
16 Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17 West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
<b>All India</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Source: Census of India - 2011

\*Telangana State Statistical Abstract, 2021

Continue...

### 35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<b>STATE</b>	<b>Infant Mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth) 2020</b>	<b>Average size of Operational Holding (in Hect.) 2015-16</b>	<b>Estimated Consumption of Fertilizer Per Hectare (Kg/Hectare) 2020-21 @</b>	<b>Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹) 2023-24#</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
1 Andhra Pradesh	24	0.94	1699.58	242479
2 Assam	36	1.09	261.61	135787
3 Bihar	27	0.39	1613.46	60337
4 Gujarat	23	1.88	1699.84	272451 <sup>s</sup>
5 Haryana	28	2.22	1374.00	325759
6 Himachal Pradesh	17	0.95	55.99	235199
7 Karnataka	19	1.36	2192.38	332926
8 Kerala	6	0.18	166.10	281001
9 Madhya Pradesh	43	1.57	2651.73	142565
10 Maharashtra	16	1.34	3135.57	277603
11 Odisha	36	0.95	587.38	163101
12 Punjab	18	3.62	1989.76	196505
<b>13 Rajasthan</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1611.39</b>	<b>167964</b>
14 Tamilnadu	13	0.75	1129.59	315220
15 Telangana	21	1.00	1636.42	356564
16 Uttar Pradesh	38	0.73	5169.07	93514
17 West Bengal	19	0.76	1542.90	154119
<b>All India</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>29796.25</b>	<b>184205</b>

# Source:- Ministry of Statistics Programme implementation, GoI (\$ Year 2022-23)

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2023, GoI

Continue...

### 35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<b>STATE</b>	<b>Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kwh.) * 2021-22</b>	<b>Number of Motor Vehicles per lakh Population @ 31.03.2020</b>	<b>Total Road Length # Per Hundred Sq. km. of area (km) 2018-19</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
1 Andhra Pradesh	1567.23	24888	108.21
2 Assam	384.32	12493	508.84
3 Bihar	328.71	8095	316.69
4 Gujarat	2238.87	38669	127.07
5 Haryana	2186.44	29336	113.75
6 Himachal Pradesh	1742.43	23216	131.54
7 Karnataka	1375.56	39200	186.82
8 Kerala	844.10	40054	669.03
9 Madhya Pradesh	1231.83	21328	118.42
10 Maharashtra	1588.32	30482	206.97
11 Odisha	2263.70	20012	196.29
12 Punjab	2350.06	37489	293.60
<b>13 Rajasthan</b>	<b>1345.30</b>	<b>24392</b>	<b>91.59</b>
14 Tamilnadu	1714.31	42089	208.47
15 Telangana	2126.18	34327	125.41
16 Uttar Pradesh	662.91	15206	183.83
17 West Bengal	733.42	11153	319.84
<b>All India</b>	<b>1255.14</b>	<b>24046</b>	<b>165.23</b>

\* Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority Ministry of Power)-PIB, GoI  
@ Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2023-24

# Road Transport Year Book 2017-18 & 2018-19, GoI

Continue...

### 35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<b>STATE</b>	<b>No. of Banking Offices per lakh population (September, 2024)</b>	<b>Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) (September, 2024)</b>	<b>Per Capita Bank credit (₹) (September, 2024)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
1 Andhra Pradesh	12	83582	132197
2 Assam	7	57219	35273
3 Bihar	4	37593	19039
4 Gujarat	12	164273	127839
5 Haryana	15	264993	175967
6 Himachal Pradesh	20	198749	70160
7 Karnataka	14	248738	172797
8 Kerala	18	227716	156749
9 Madhya Pradesh	7	69199	53045
10 Maharashtra	10	384501	372860
11 Odisha	10	110365	51353
12 Punjab	20	202193	114187
<b>13 Rajasthan</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>79415</b>	<b>69459</b>
14 Tamilnadu	16	176737	204084
15 Telangana	13	206924	226820
16 Uttar Pradesh	6	70348	34534
17 West Bengal	9	114722	57688
<b>All India</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>152522</b>	<b>121198</b>

Source:- 1st October, 2024, Population projection for India & States 2011-2036 (RGI)  
Quarterly Statistics (2024-25 Q2) on Deposite and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI





**Scan to Download**



**Yojana Bhawan, Tilak Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur**

Website : <http://statistics.rajasthan.gov.in> • Email : [dir.des@rajasthan.gov.in](mailto:dir.des@rajasthan.gov.in)

Phone No. : +91 141 2222740