

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

2.1 Since the independence, economic planning of the State has been aimed to accelerate economic growth, self-reliance, rise in average living standards of people, balanced regional development and reduction in economic inequalities & unemployment. Efforts have been made by the State to fulfill the aspiration of people and to achieve above objectives. State plan objectives have been synchronized with the objectives of the national five year plans.

2.2 The **First Five Year Plan (1951-56)** stressed agricultural production, extension of irrigation facilities, development of power resources and enhancement of basic social services e.g. education, medical facilities and drinking water. Approved outlay for the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 64.50 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 54.15 crore was incurred.

2.3 During the **Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)**, Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and Social services continued to receive attention. An expenditure of Rs. 102.74 crore was incurred during the Second Five Year Plan against the approved outlay of Rs. 105.27 crore. Highest priority was accorded to Irrigation & Flood Control (27.12%) followed by Social & Community Services (24.38%), Power (14.75%) and Rural Development (12.19%). Rajasthan became a pioneering state in introducing 3-tier Panchayati Raj System from 2nd October 1959. Land reforms were initiated in this plan and steps taken for the abolishing of Zamindari, Jagirdari and Biswedari systems of land occupancies.

2.4 The **Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)** accorded priority to creation of infrastructural facilities including Irrigation and Power sector but development of Industries and Mines sector were also considered. An outlay of Rs. 236.00 crore was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 212.70 crore was incurred. Highest priority was accorded to Irrigation & Flood Control (41.32%), followed by Social & Community Services (20.15%) and Power (18.50%). Third Five Year Plan had witnessed average annual growth rate of 1.86% in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices but Per-Capita Income decreased by 0.50%. Agriculture sector grew at 1.51%, Industry at 3.39% and Services sector at 2.16%. To increase crop production, Intensive Agricultural District Program and Intensive Agricultural Area Program were initiated. But production of food grains came down due to famines and droughts. 3 Medical Colleges were established to enhance medical education facilities in the State.

2.5 The Fourth Five Year Plan had not implemented in 1966 due to war of 1965. Consecutive 3 years were taken under Annual Plans (1966-69). During these **3 Annual Plans (1966-69)**, the approved outlay was Rs.

132.60 crore. Against which an expenditure of Rs. 136.76 crore was incurred which was, first time, higher than the approved outlay in the planning era after independence. Highest expenditure was made under Power (34.24%) followed by Irrigation & Flood Control (34.07%) and Social & Community Services (15.85%). There was shadow of droughts & famines in 2 years of these three Annual Plans. Due to this economy had witnessed a dismal growth of 0.10% at constant (2004-05) prices and negative growth of 2.17% in Per-Capita Income. Agriculture & Industry sectors declined with 1.60% & 0.56% growth rates respectively and services sector showed improvement with 4.49% growth rate.

2.6 The concept of area development was introduced in the **Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)**. Ambitious programmes were launched for Drought Prone Areas, Command Area Development and Dairy Development. Rs. 308.79 crore were spent against an approved outlay of Rs. 306.21 crore. Highest priority was again accorded to Irrigation & flood control (34.09%) followed by Power (30.43%) and Social & Community Services (23.34%). Economy grew at 7.71% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income rose by 4.34%. This plan period had witnessed excellent crops which was reflected by the 12.35% growth rate of Agriculture Sector. Industry & Services sectors also grew at 4.58% and 3.58% respectively.

2.7 During the **Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)**, economic empowerment of weaker sections along with decentralized planning was accorded a very high priority. Minimum Needs Programme was introduced and emphasis was laid on employment generation and Industries & Mines. Approved outlay for this plan was Rs. 847.16 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 857.62 crore was incurred. Again, highest priority was given to Irrigation & Flood Control (31.62%) followed by Power (29.03%) and Social & Community Services (17.38%). High priority was also accorded to Transport & Industries. Expenditure on Transport Sector was increased by more than 8 times and on Industries & Minerals by 4 times. District Industries Centres (DICs) were set up during this period and by their active participation in industrial development of the State, production of khadi products & village industries had increased. Economy had witnessed 5.34% growth at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income increased by 2.38%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector had shown growth rates of 4.76%, 5.93% & 6.32% respectively.

2.8 Due to mid-term elections, first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan was converted into **Annual Plan (1979-80)**. An expenditure of Rs. 290.19 crore was incurred against an approved outlay of Rs. 275.00 crore. Highest priority was shifted to Power (34.46%) followed by Irrigation & Flood Control (26.30%) and Social & Community Services (13.69%). This annual plan had witnessed negative growth of 14.21% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income dipped by 16.61%.

Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of -24.07%, -4.97% & -2.40% respectively.

2.9 The **Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)** emphasized on poverty alleviation and employment generation. In this series, National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) appeared as the vital ingredients of the plan. The new Twenty Point Programme was introduced with the aim to accelerate the pace of development. Rs. 2120.45 crore was spent against an approved outlay of Rs. 2025.00 crore. Highest Priority was accorded to Power (26.70%) followed by Irrigation & Flood Control (25.80%), Social & Community Services (19.81%) and Transport (11.50%) sectors. Expenditure under Rural Development increased by more than 6 times compared to the last plan. Maximum period of this plan was affected by droughts and famines. Despite that, economy witnessed 6.20% growth at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income increased by 3.26%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of 8.99%, 2.91% & 4.52% respectively.

2.10 The objectives of the **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)** were maximization of production in key sectors of the economy with special emphasis on rural economy, progressive reduction in poverty and unemployment. Further to these, emphasis was also given to reduce the gap in the average incomes of the state and the nation; to achieve growth rate of 8% in the State economy in contrast to 5% of the national level; to implement Desert Development Programme due to special geographical and physical conditions of the State and the 20 Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme. An expenditure of Rs. 3106.18 crore was made against an approved outlay of Rs. 3000.00 crore. Highest Priority was again accorded to Power (29.68%) followed by Social & Community Services (23.70%) and Irrigation & Flood Control (22.23%). Despite the all five years of droughts and famines of this plan, economy witnessed annual growth of 8.29% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income increased by 5.69%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of 9.74%, 7.84% & 11.36% respectively.

2.11 Eighth Five Year Plan could not be started due to international shocks on the national economy for 2 years. 1990-91 & 1991-92 were converted into Annual Plans. Rs. 2159.98 crore was spent against an approved outlay of Rs. 2126.00 crore during **Annual Plans (1990-92)**. Highest priority was accorded to Power (28.81%), followed by Social & Community Services (23.18%) and Irrigation & Flood Control (18.32%). An excellent economic growth rate of 11.16% at constant (2004-05) prices was noticed during this period and Per-Capita Income rose by 8.79%. Industry sector showed remarkable growth of 21.72%. Agriculture and Services sectors grew at 8.07% & 10.45% respectively.

2.12 **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)** was aimed at faster growth, generation of more employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of basic minimum facilities and enhancement in people's participation, reduction in population growth rate, completion of ongoing projects within stipulated time and diversification of agriculture to horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and agro processing, etc. An expenditure of Rs. 11998.97 crore was incurred against an approved outlay of Rs. 11500.00 crore. Highest priority was given to Power (27.12%) followed by Social & Community Services (25.80%) and Irrigation & Flood Control (15.30%). Rural Development & Agriculture were also priority areas with 16.53% share in expenditure. The growth rate of economy was 8.08% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income grew by 5.44%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of 9.04%, 8.32% & 7.76% respectively.

2.13 State's priorities for the **Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)** were generation of larger employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of basic minimum services, people's participation and infrastructure development. Accelerate the pace of development for improving the living conditions of the people and to reach the national averages in sectors in which the State was below the national average were also priority areas. An expenditure of Rs. 19566.82 crore was made against an approved outlay of Rs. 27650.00 crore. Highest priority was given to Social & Community Services (32.70%) followed by Power (26.87%). Irrigation & Flood Control (11.55%), Rural Development & Agriculture (13.99%) were also priority areas. The growth rate of economy was 4.59% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income grew by 1.95%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of 2.05%, 7.72% & 6.13% respectively.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

2.14 The Tenth Five Year Plan of nation recognized that the development objectives need to be defined not only in terms of increase in GDP but also in terms of human well being. The State's approach and strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan aimed at achieving the national average levels in respect of all the critical indicators of quality of life. In more concrete terms, the priorities were:

- Generation of employment opportunities
- Substantial reductions in poverty and regional disparities
- Provision for basic minimum services
- Ensuring greater people participation
- Focus on infrastructure development

2.15 Taking into consideration the estimated resources, the Planning Commission approved the Tenth Plan outlay for Rajasthan for Rs.

31831.75 crore. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 33951.21 crore was incurred. Highest priority was given to Power (31.51%) followed by Social & Community Services (29.94%), Irrigation & Flood Control (11.10%). The growth rate of economy was 7.17% at constant (2004-05) prices and Per-Capita Income grew by 5.19%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector showed growth rates of 6.25%, 13.74% & 7.13% respectively.

2.16 Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, was enacted in the year 2005-06. The State Government not only achieved the targets laid down in the FRBM Act but also achieved additional improvements in the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit. Public Expenditure Review Committee was constituted under the provision of FRBM Act, to give recommendations for revenue augmentation and expenditure control after carrying out detailed review of the existing system.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

2.17 The approach of the National Eleventh Plan was "Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth" under which not only a growth target but also a number of quantifiable and monitorable Socio-Economic targets relating to employment generation, school drop-out rates, infants' mortality, maternal mortality etc. were specified. The broad approach and objectives of National Plan were as under:-

- Average inclusive growth rate of 9% along with 4.1% growth rate in Agriculture, 10.5% growth rate in Industry and 9.9% growth rate in Service sector and to double per capita income by 2016-17.
- Providing essential public services such as education, health, maternal and child-care, clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities to all especially in rural areas.
- Accelerated agricultural growth through strengthening extension and technology transfer, improved credit flows along with diversification into horticulture and floriculture.
- For faster growth of manufacturing, infrastructure consisting of roads, railways, ports, airports, communication and electric power is to be substantially rectified through public private participation.
- For promoting industrial growth, creation of investment friendly climate in the states along with encouragement to FDI, focused infrastructure development for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Special Economic Regions (SERs) and greater flexibility in labour laws.
- Under Bharat Nirman, a time bound programme (2005-09) for bridging infrastructure gaps in the area of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity are to be addressed.
- Bridging divides for SCs, STs and other left behind.

- Gender balancing for minimizing gaps in all social indicators by focusing on three areas namely violence against women, economic empowerment and women health.
- Decentralized planning through greater involvement of PRIs.

2.18 Looking to the diverse geography, social structure and developmental needs of the people, a vision focused on following six priorities was identified by the State Government. These priorities were the guiding factor during the Eleventh Plan period:

- Eliminating hunger, malnutrition, starvation below subsistence level of living and abject poverty.
- Taking special care of disadvantaged, particularly women.
- Emphasizing HRD, social infrastructure, creating capabilities, filling up of social infra gaps.
- Providing gainful employment, creation of livelihoods and conservation of natural and cultural heritage.
- Ensuring good governance & fiscal reforms.
- Creation of economic infrastructure.

2.19 Originating from these six priority areas, certain related goals fixed to be pursued during the XIth Plan period were:

- State being overwhelmingly rural and major population dependent on rainfed agriculture for livelihood, stress will be on accelerated agricultural growth by judicious use of water through water saving devices, growing high value and high yielding but less water dependent crops, strengthening extension and technology transfer and diversification into horticulture along with post harvest management and marketing linkages for agro processing.
- Due to depleting water resources and erratic and inadequate rainfall, focus on rain water harvesting structure and improving water use efficiency through better maintenance of irrigation system and promoting efficiency through water saving devices and adoption of dry land farming practices on watershed basis.
- Animal Husbandry being a major labour intensive livelihood providing economic activity will be encouraged through conservation of indigenous breed, shift from veterinary health care to breed improvement, livestock extension services and promotion of livestock based industry.
- To increase employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas.
- To increase per capita income and to bring it to national average.

- Universalization of secondary education along with quality education.
- Expansion of facilities for quality higher and technical education in emerging scientific and technological fields.
- To provide safe drinking water, better medical and improved sanitation facilities both in rural and urban areas.
- Special emphasis on empowerment of women and welfare of children.
- Special attention to the problems of SCs/STs/Minorities/OBCs and other weaker sections of the society including disabled.
- State being rich in cultural and historical heritage, infrastructure facilities will be created for developing state as a tourist hub, which will generate employment and income for the state.
- To encourage public private participation not only in infrastructure sector but also in social sector.
- Efforts will be made to make the state self sufficient in power and access to make electricity available for all households by the end of Eleventh Plan.
- To make Rajasthan an industry friendly state and develop SEZs to boost industrialization.
- To develop Rajasthan as one of the leading IT destinations in the country.
- Proper strengthening and management of urban infrastructure.
- Priority will be given to exploration of minerals and petroleum deposits.

2.20 Against the Socio-Economic monitorable targets kept for the 11th Plan by the Planning Commission, the present status is as under:

Table No. 2.1

Indicator	Unit	Status at the beginning of 11th Plan	Target for 11th Plan	Latest Status
IMR	Per thousand live births	67 (NFHS-2005)	32	55 (2010)
MMR	Per lac live births	445 (NFHS-2005)	148	318 (SRS 2007-09)
TFR	Children per woman	3.9 (NFHS-2005)	2.1	3.3 (2009)
Malnutrition of Children (0-3 Yrs.)	Percentage	50.6 (NFHS-2005)	25.3	36.8 (2005-06)

Indicator	Unit	Status at the beginning of 11th Plan	Target for 11th Plan	Latest Status
Anemia among women (15-49 yrs.)	Percentage	48.5 (NFHS-2005)	24.3	53.8 (NFHS-III 2005-06)
Sex ratio (0-6 yrs.)	Per Thousand	909 (2001)	912	883 (2011)
Drop- out Rate in Elementary education	Percentage	59.40	29.42	10.54 (DISE 2008-09 P)
Male Literacy	Percentage	75.70 (2001)	91.89	80.51 (2011)
Female Literacy	Percentage	43.85 (2001)	66.22	52.66 (2011)
Total Literacy	Percentage	60.43 (2001)	79.57	67.06 (2011)
Gender gap in Literacy	Percentage	31.85 (2001)	25.6	27.85 (2011)
Poverty Ratio	Percentage	21.0	12.1	22.1 (2004-05)

2.21 Against the targeted growth rate of 7.40% for the 11th Plan, under which 3.50% was set for Agriculture, 8% for Industries and 8.90% for Services Sectors, the growth rate of economy has been 6.50% at constant (2004-05) prices during the first 4 years of the plan. Per-Capita Income grew by 4.70%. Agriculture, Industry & Services Sector had shown growth rates of 5.36%, 3.52% & 9.44% respectively during the first 4 years of the plan.

2.22 Against the state's approved plan size of Rs. 71731.98 crore for the 11th Plan, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 97038.03 crore. The year-wise approved outlay by the Planning Commission, revised outlay and expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

Table No. 2.2

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Original Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	11638.86	11950.00	13794.68
2008-09	14020.00	14020.00	14923.35
2009-10	17322.00	17333.17	18022.68
2010-11	24044.76	21222.51	21540.28
2011-12	27500.00	28757.04	28757.04 (Likely)
Total	94525.62	93282.72	97038.03

2.23 Sector-wise approved outlay and likely expenditure during the 11th Plan is as under:

Table No. 2.3

(Rs. in crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Approved Outlay	Likely Expenditure
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	2919.07	5990.67
2. Rural Development	4295.15	7345.98
3. Special Area Programme	1759.43	2221.58
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7302.06	4169.47
5. Power	25606.75	38651.23
6. Industry & Minerals	958.65	914.26
7. Transport	4033.05	5580.93
8. Scientific Services	29.70	68.64
9. Social & Community Services	19719.83	29432.87
10. Economic Services	731.04	1559.56
11. General Services	4377.25	1102.84
Total	71731.98	97038.03

2.24 Highest expenditure is likely to be incurred on Power (39.83%) followed by Social & Community Services (30.33%). Transport (5.75%), Rural Development & Agriculture (13.74%) are also the priority areas.

2.25 Approved scheme of financing for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and likely achievement are as under:

Table No. 2.4

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Item	Approved	Likely
1.	State's own Resources	8552	13582
2.	State's Borrowings (Net)	31398	34325
3.	Central Assistance	9602	10846
4.	Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources of PSEs and ULBs	22180	36786
Total		71732	95539

Mission-Mode Approach and Series of Policies:

2.26 To ensure sustainable development with time-bound strategy, following Missions have been constituted by the State Government:

- Rajiv Gandhi Population and Health Mission;

- Rajiv Gandhi Social Security Mission;
- Rajiv Gandhi Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Mission;
- Rajiv Gandhi Education and Literacy Mission;
- Rajiv Gandhi Water Development and Conservation Mission.

2.27 To promote development, make economy more efficient & competitive, enhance skill development, increase employment opportunities and to empower scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minorities, women & children, a series of Policies have been issued i.e., Agro-Processing and Agri-Business Promotion Policy, Livestock Development Policy, New Policy for establishment of Bio-mass based projects, State Environment Policy, Forest Policy, Eco-Tourism Policy, Water Policy, Affordable Housing Policy, Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, Township Policy, Mineral Policy, Litigation Policy and Solar Energy Policy etc.

Fiscal Management:

2.28 The important achievements under Fiscal Management during 11th Five-Year Plan period are as under:

- There is a significant improvement in the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the State Government, which is evident from the following data:

Table No. 2.5

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Fiscal Deficit (FD)	GSDP	FD as %age of GSDP
2007-08	30780.62	29127.64	1652.98	-3408.37	194822	1.75
2008-09	33468.85	34295.60	-826.75	-6973.31	225254	3.10
2009-10	35385.01	40132.19	-4747.18	-10298.79	255440	4.03
2010-11	45928.20	44873.35	1054.85	-4126.06	303358	1.36
2011-12 (Estimates sent to Planning Commission)	53456.97	51807.21	1649.76	-8119.15	340052	2.39

- The State Government is performing well on fiscal parameters. During the 2010-11, it is expected to generate a revenue surplus of Rs.1055 crore and achieve revenue surplus of around Rs.1650 crore during the current fiscal. The State has registered a robust growth and attained revenue surplus and fiscal surplus in the first half of the current financial year. Fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP has been brought down to 1.36% in the year 2010-11.
- During the Eleventh Plan period, there is a likelihood of achieving 15% growth in Own Tax Revenue (OTR). Similarly, during this plan period, it is expected that the State will also achieve growth of 15% in Own Non Tax Revenue (ONTR).

- There is a hike of 19.6% in salary and 24.5% in pension expenditure during the Eleventh Plan period, whereas it was around 7% for salary and 5.5% for pension during the Tenth Plan period. This abnormal hike is mainly attributed to implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission.
- The State Government has not only succeeded in containing interest payment liability, but has also lowered down the growth of percentage increase to 7% during the Eleventh Plan period, against 8% of the Tenth Plan period.
- There is a great improvement in creation of capital assets. During the year 2002-03, expenditure on creation of capital assets was 34.4% of the net borrowings. Despite global slow-down in economy during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and acute drought in 2009-10, implementation of recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission, capital expenditure has reached to 85.7% and 68.9% of the net borrowings in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Apparently, the economy of the State is on right path and there are signs of further improvement in capital expenditure in the succeeding years.
- The State Government has also received the benefit of Debt Consolidation Relief Facility (DCRF) amounting to Rs.308.70 crore as per TFC award, on achieving the requisite target of reduction in revenue deficit in the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. The matter of deduction of sanctioned debt relief for the year 2008-09, which was subsequently deducted in the year 2009-10, is still under correspondence with the Government of India. The matter of sanctioning debt relief for the year 2009-10, without considering the 'deduction entry,' is also under consideration of the Government of India.
- Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, has been enacted by the State Government in the year 2005. The State Government has not only achieved the targets laid down in the FRBM Act but brought additional improvements in the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit. With the recent amendments made in the FRBM Act, the State shall have to remain in revenue surplus and has to restrict its fiscal deficit upto 3% of GSDP. The fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP for the year 2010-11 is also 1.36% only.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

2.29 Position of projects/loan sanctioned and amount reimbursed by NABARD under RIDF XIII to XVII (up to December 2011) during Eleventh Plan is as under:

Table No. 2.6

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	RIDF Tranches	Year of sanction	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned
1	XIII	2007-08	2402	824.97

S. No.	RIDF Tranches	Year of sanction	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned
2	XIV	2008-09	957	1099.71
3	XV	2009-10	1752	1015.39
4	XVI	2010-11	2670	1300.24
5	XVII	2011-12 (Up to Dec., 11)	1276	1000.17
Total			9057	5240.48

2.30 Year-wise reimbursement received on RIDF projects during Eleventh Plan is as under:

Table No. 2.7

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount Reimbursed
2007-08	500.00
2008-09	700.00
2009-10	850.00
2010-11	1000.00
2011-12 (Up to Dec., 11)	507.25
Total	3557.25

2.31 Under RIDF, major expenditure was incurred on minor irrigation schemes / water harvesting structures, rural roads, drinking water supply projects, anganwari and hostel buildings etc.

Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)

2.32 Against the approved outlay / projections of Rs. 7,263 crore for various Externally Aided Projects, an expenditure of Rs. 2282.08 crore has been incurred during the first four years of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. 2007-08 to 2010-11. Against the revised outlay of Rs. 603.44 crore for the Annual Plan 2011-12, an expenditure of Rs.274.94 crore has been incurred up to December, 2011. The revised external assistance in the form of ACA is expected to be Rs. 443.43 crore against which Rs. 302.52 crore has already been received

2.33 During 11th Plan, 7 projects namely District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP), Residential School for Disadvantaged Groups, Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Rural Water Supply Scheme Phase-I (Apani Yojna), Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project, Rajasthan Health System Development Project (WB) and Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply (Transfer System) Project (JICA) were completed.

2.34 During the 11th Plan, 4 projects namely Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD), Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF), Rural Livelihood Project and JICA

funded Rajasthan Forestry and Bio-diversity Project Phase-II have been sanctioned.

2.35 3 projects namely Nagaur Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II (JICA), Re-Organization of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Jodhpur (AFD) and Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (World Bank) have been principally agreed by the respective external agency and loan agreements are expected to be signed during the first half of calendar year 2012.

Democratic Decentralization

2.36 During this plan period, some admirable steps have been taken for democratic decentralization. Funds, Functions and Functionaries of five major departments viz., Agriculture, Elementary Education, Primary Health Care, Women & Child Development and Social Justice & Empowerment have been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

2.37 For the first time, an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore has been made in Annual Plan 2011-12 as Untied Funds to PRIs out of State Plan. The Panchayati Raj Institutions can use these funds for formulating and implementing schemes according to their requirements. Construction works may also be taken from this untied fund. Gram Panchayats have been made executive agencies for these works.

Agriculture & Allied Sectors

2.38 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2919.07 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 5990.67 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan. Programme Golden Rays was started in tribal areas of Udaipur and Banswara districts for enhancement of maize productivity. This comprehensive area approach programme has been taken up with Monsanto India Ltd. on PPP mode. As a result, productivity has increased by almost two times under drought conditions in both the districts. Hybrid maize and Bajra seeds have been distributed to saharia tribal farmers leading to promotion of their livelihood. Status of area under foodgrains & oilseeds and their production is as follows:

Table No. 2.8

Item	Unit	Year			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Area under Foodgrains	Lac Ha.	134.49	133.42	131.89	155.81
Production of Foodgrains	Lac MT	165.17	159.54	121.65	235.19
Area under Oilseeds	Lac Ha.	39.81	45.76	41.83	54.90
Production of Oilseeds	Lac MT	44.89	55.37	43.42	66.06

2.39 For optimum utilization of water, water storage structures and sprinkler & drip irrigation techniques have been promoted. Soil testing

labs have been strengthened to provide better soil testing facilities and distribution of soil health cards to farmers. 12 mobile soil testing labs have been established under PPP mode. Crop weather based insurance scheme was extended in all the districts. Average productivity of pulses has nearly doubled. State Government has been awarded by a cash price of Rs. 1 crore by the Government of India for doubling the average productivity of pulses during last 5 years.

2.40 Works of construction of link roads, mandi yards and their maintenance along with creation of infrastructure have been undertaken. The construction of pack house at Sohela, Tonk District has been completed. Work of construction of multi chambered cold storages at Alwar, Sikar, Jodhpur, Sumerpur, Bhilwara and Udaipur are under progress. 26 district level kissan bhawans were sanctioned, out of which 21 have been completed.

2.41 To boost education, research and extension in the field of veterinary and animal sciences, Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences has been established in the State. Rajasthan is the first State in the Country to provide veterinary education in PPP mode. As a result of this, studies of veterinary and animal sciences took a leap forward with affiliation of 7 private veterinary colleges in the State. 285 sub centers have been upgraded into veterinary hospitals and 300 new sub centers are expected to be established by the end of this plan. Besides this, 200 sub centers are being upgraded into Veterinary Dispensaries. To cope up with the demand of fodder, fodder action plan for the State has been prepared. Annual milk collection is likely to reach 7791 lakh kg by the end of this plan. 3794 new dairy cooperative societies have been registered and 3010 dairy cooperative societies revived. Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation has been awarded the India Pride Award by Union Finance Minister for excellent work in dairy development.

Rural Development

2.42 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 4295.15 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 7345.98 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Five Year Plan. The National Rural Development Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 which was enacted for 6 districts of the State, has been implemented in all the districts from 1st April, 2008 with the objective to enhance livelihood security of the households in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every registered house hold. Employment of 18034.50 lakh mandays is likely to be generated during the 11th Plan.

2.43 2.86 lakh persons are likely to be benefited under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana. 3.97 lakh houses are likely to be constructed under Indira Aawas Yojana against the target of 2.25 lakh houses during this plan. Panchayati Raj Department has allotted 2.62 lakh residential

plots during first four years of this plan and the number is likely to reach 2.92 lakhs.

2.44 Hot cooked meal is being provided to students under mid-day-meal scheme. A seasonal fruit, and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. This programme is being implemented in 79845 schools and 73.41 lakh children from class I-V (52.81 lakh) and class VI-VIII (20.60 lakh) are being benefited by this scheme. A separate commissionerate office has been established for effective monitoring of the implementation and functioning of the programme. Implementation of this programme has been appreciated by many independent evaluation agencies such as UNICEF, CUTS and SIERT.

Irrigation & Flood Control

2.45 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 7302.06 crore, an amount of Rs. 4169.47 crore is likely to be spent during the 11th Plan. Three major projects viz., Mahi, Bisalpur and Ratanpura Distributory have been completed. Besides this, two medium projects viz., Bandi Sendra and Sukli Selwara have been completed and 60 minor irrigation projects are likely to be completed during the 11th plan. Additional irrigation potential in 3.07 lakh hectare is likely to be created during the 11th Plan. Water courses are likely to be constructed in 1.97 lakh hectare area.

Power

2.46 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 25606.75 crore for 11th Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 28306.28 crore has been incurred during first four years of the plan and the expenditure during the 11th plan is likely to be Rs. 38651.23 crore. During the 11th Five Year Plan period, emphasis was laid on increasing power generation. Growth of about 10 percent has also been registered in energy consumption. The target of capacity addition during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 2645 MW, against which 1795 MW is expected to be added in the State sector and 540 MW in the private sector. In this way increase of 2335 MW capacity will be achieved under Public and Private Sector by the end of 11th plan. Status of Installed Capacity is as follows:

Table No. 2.9

S. No.	Source	Installed Capacity in MW			
		At the Start of 11 th Plan	Status at the end of 2010-11	During 2011-12 (Likely)	At the end of 11 th Plan (Likely)
1.	State Sector	2807.35	4097.35	850.00	4947.35
2.	Private	-	270.00	270.00	540.00
3.	Renewable	495.95	1607.70	453.90	2061.60
4.	Central Sector	1813.16	2240.22	8.36	2248.58
5.	Partnership	972.95	972.95	0.00	972.95
Total		6089.41	9188.22	1582.26	10770.48

2.47 A progressive policy for harnessing sources of renewal energy was issued by the State Government. Till date, wind energy projects of 1747 MW capacity has been set up and this is expected to reach 2000 MW capacity by March 2012. Solar energy projects of 75 MW have already been set-up and it is expected to reach 150 MW by March, 2012. Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2011 has been issued by the State Government for promoting power generation through solar energy.

2.48 Government of India launched Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission under Prime Minister's Action Plan on Climate Change with an objective of deploying solar power generation capacity of 20,000 MW by 2022. The target for Phase-1 (Financial Year 2013) under the National Solar Mission was 1100 MW, out of which Rajasthan has been allocated 873 MW (80% of allocation) due to its progressive Solar Energy Policy issued in April, 2011. New Biomass Energy Policy was also issued in February, 2010.

2.49 Government of India conveyed 'in-principle' approval for setting up an atomic power project at Banswara. Work on this would be started early.

2.50 Looking to the importance of energy conservation and efficiency measures, Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has been made mandatory in the State for efficient use of energy in buildings. State Energy Conservation Fund has also been constituted for promoting energy efficiency and conservation activities. Incentive in the form of rebate in electricity charges is being provided for promoting use of solar water heating systems and energy efficient pump sets. Use of solar water heating systems has been made mandatory in hospitals, hotels, hostels and residential buildings of area more than 500 sq yards.

2.51 2318 villages have been electrified during the first four years against the target of 2045 villages during the entire plan. It is expected to reach 2729 villages by the end of the plan. 2.42 lakh wells have been energised during the first four years against the target of 1.31 lakh wells during the entire plan. It is expected to reach 2.92 lakh wells by the end of the plan. 51326 Domestic Lighting Systems have been installed by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation during the first four years of the Plan against the target of 24725 of the entire plan. It is expected to reach 60740 DLSs.

Industries & Minerals

2.52 Rajasthan Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy 2010 has been launched with objectives to achieve higher & sustainable economic growth through greater private investment in manufacturing as well as services sector and to create an institutional environment as well as infrastructure that facilitates and fosters private sector investment in enterprises. The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act 2011 has been promulgated for speedy clearance of

various licenses, permissions & approvals to support and investor friendly environment in the State

2.53 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are being encouraged to ensure wider and more equitable industrial growth as well as greater local employment. The likely registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is 72,407 against the target of 70,000 units by the end of the plan. 11669 artisans are likely to be covered under Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Yojana and 27249 weavers have been insured under the health insurance scheme.

2.54 Loans of Rs. 2344.13 crore are likely to be sanctioned out of which Rs. 1632.35 crore are likely to be disbursed by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation during the 11th Plan. Recovery of loans is likely to be reached 2079.33 crore by the end of the plan against the target of Rs. 2030.00 crore. Sanction of term loans by RIICO is likely to be reached Rs. 762.11 crore against the target of Rs. 400.00 crore and the disbursement is expected to reach Rs. 543.91 crore against the target of Rs. 400.00 crore. 4407 plots have been allotted during the first four years and it is expected to reach 5959 by the end of the plan.

2.55 Efforts are being made for sustainable livelihood promotion for weavers and artisans through capacity development, micro enterprise development, market facilitation through Rural Non-farm Development Agency (RUDA), Skill upgradation and Design Development Programme has been undertaken for weavers and artisans through Handloom Development Corporation. For promotion of handicrafts and to ensure their appropriate pricing to artisans, Gramin and Urban Haats have been established.

2.56 The discovery of oil and gas reserves in State provides a significant business opportunity to establish a number of upstream and downstream businesses. It would also provide large employment opportunities. State has proven resources of 900 million tonnes of crude oil. Its commercial production has started from 31st August, 2009. Present output is 1.25 lakh barrels per day. Contribution of Rajasthan in the total domestic production of the crude oil is shortly expected to reach 20%.

2.57 For setting up of an Oil Refinery in the State, consent has been given by the State Government on all concessions as requested by ONGC. State Government has already signed agreement with BPC for marketing of products of the proposed refinery. Engineers India Ltd. has also consented for 5% participation in the Refinery. It is expected that State would get approval for setting up of an oil refinery in early future.

Transport

2.58 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 4033.05 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 5580.93 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan. At the

beginning of the plan, road (BT) length in the State was 120039 kms, which has reached 143523 kms in the first 4 years of the plan and is expected to reach 144400 kms by the end of the 11th plan. At the beginning of the plan, 26581 villages were connected by road. Out of a total of 39753 villages, 32257 villages have been connected by roads by the end of 2010-11 and it is expected to reach 32277 villages by the end of the 11th plan. Status of village connectivity by BT roads is as follows:

Table No. 2.10

S. No.	Population Group	Total Villages	No. of Connected Villages		
			At the Start of 11 th Plan	Status at the end of 2010-11	At the end of 11 th Plan (Likely)
1.	1000 & above	14198	14077	14179	14179
2.	500-1000	11058	7975	10945	10958
3.	250-500	7713	3265	4826	4833
4.	Below 250	6784	1264	2307	2307
Total		39753	26581	32257	32277

2.59 North-South Corridor comprising 1053 km State Highways has been widened to 2-lane and another 176 km State Highways are being widened to 2-lane on BOT basis. It includes 7 ROBs and 30 bypasses and is being constructed by RIDCOR. 12 corridors comprising 890 km State Highways are being widened on BOT/Annuity basis by RSRDCC. A project of 16 Mega highways for upgradation of 2927 km of secondary corridors at a cost of Rs. 3,492 crore has been taken up to connect points of economic & tourism potential. Projects for the construction & renewal of 14,156 km roads with an estimated cost of Rs. 2430 crore are under execution. Construction of 32 Rail-over-bridges (ROBs) in urban areas and 20 ROBs in rural areas are under execution.

2.60 State has entered into a partnership with Railways for linking the tribal dominated areas of Banswara-Dungarpur by railway lines for which 50% cost of the project and amount of compensation for the land to be acquired, a total of Rs. 1200 crore, has been sanctioned.

Education

2.61 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 3436.47 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 6375.26 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan. 7800 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary Schools. 4730 Upper Primary Schools have been upgraded to Secondary Schools and 1156 Secondary Schools to Sr. Secondary Schools. 24075 additional class rooms and 5922 Head master's rooms are likely to be constructed by the end of the plan. 93% schools are with pucca building including separate girls' toilet.

2.62 Out of the eligible children, 90% have been enrolled in schools. There is more than 50% increase in enrollment of students of age-group 14-18, rising to 30.54 lakhs from 20.07 lakhs during 2006-11. Transition rate at Primary School to Upper Primary School is more than 90%

showing significant reduction in gender gap. About 4700 Secondary / Senior Secondary Schools have been covered under ICT programmes. Status of enrolment and drop-out is as follows:

Table No. 2.11

Year	Enrolment (Elementary) in Lakhs	Drop-Out Rate
2007-08	128.96	12.77
2008-09	123.04	10.09
2009-10	121.98	9.20
2010-11	123.52	10.32
2011-12	122.62 (Tentative)	-

2.63 200 Kastoorba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been established. More than 2.90 lakhs cycles have been distributed to girls to reduce the gender gap at secondary level.

2.64 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' is being implemented successfully for making education a basic right through 'Right to Education Act 2009'. To implement this, Rajasthan has enacted 'Rajasthan Compulsory and Free Education Right Act 2011'. It has been made compulsory for non-government schools to admit 25 percent students from poor and vulnerable sections. School management committees have been constituted in 68882 Primary/Upper Primary Schools. INSPIRE award has been given to 19413 students in 2010-11 to encourage Science subject.

2.65 During the plan, private investment has increased substantially in Higher & Technical Education. The number of higher education institutions has reached to 15 Government, 9 Deemed and 25 Private Universities, 142 Government Colleges and 1329 Private Colleges in the State. About 15 lac students are getting education in these institutions. Apart from this, Rajasthan is becoming an important centre for technical education. There are 124 Engineering Colleges, 177 Polytechnic Colleges, 38 MCA Institutes and 113 MBA Institutes in the State.

2.66 High level technical education has also been expanded. IIT has been established in Jodhpur and IIM in Udaipur. Teaching work has been started in both the institutions. It has been planned to establish IIIT in the Kota in Public Private Partnership mode.

Health

2.67 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1477.62 crore, an amount of Rs. 2627.93 crore is likely to be spent during the 11th Plan. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dawa Yojana, Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana and Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana have been launched to strengthen the medical & health services in the State.

2.68 Pregnancy & Child Tracking System (PCTS) has been initiated for tracking of pregnant women, children and eligible couples. Under this programme about 30.86 lakh pregnant women and 18.66 lakh infants

have been registered. There is a provision of SMS alert to ANM and beneficiaries under PCTS.

2.69 To make First Referral Units (FRUs) operational, rationalization of specialists have been done. Emergency referral services are being provided by a fleet of ambulances with a toll free number. Rajeev Gandhi Medical Mobile Vans are also operational for rendering outreach services. 43440 Village Health and Sanitation Committees have been constituted. Under Balika Sambal Scheme, a bond of Rs. 10000 is being given to maximum two daughters, if parents undergo sterilization. 5 litre Desi Ghee is being provided under Deshi Ghee Yojna to BPL pregnant women on their first delivery in public health institutions.

2.70 876 Sub Centers, 119 PHCs and 77 CHCs have been opened in the plan period. Besides these, 30 Ayurved dispensaries, 10 homeopathic dispensaries and 20 Unani dispensaries have been opened.

2.71 To address the declining sex ratio, 1844 centers have been registered under PCPNDT Act, out of which 130 are in the Government Sector. Under the regulatory mechanism, 4 State level inspection teams have been formed. For effective implementation, District Inspection Teams under District Collector and Block Inspection Teams under SDO have been formed. Special Public Prosecutor has also been appointed at State level. Under the monitoring mechanism for PCPNDT Act, 4695 inspections, 307 seal & seizures, 222 suspension & cancellations have been made. 221 complaints have been filed in the court by District Authorities. By the State Inspection Teams, 124 inspections, 77/119 seal and seizures of machine and records, 21 suspension and 18 cancellation of registration have been made and 22 complaints have been filed. 12 Decoy Operations have been conducted under PCPNDT Act. Out of which 10 complaints have been filed in the Court.

2.72 Judicial colloquium has been formed for all the judiciary officials under the chairmanship of Chief Justice. Rajasthan Medical Council has suspended registration of 6 doctors. PCPNDT Inspection Report (PIR) system has been developed. Online complaint website, www.hamaribeti.nic.in has been launched. A scheme namely "Mukhbir Yojana" has been launched under which there is a provision of reward of Rs. 50,000 for information regarding sex selection and reward of Rs. 25,000 for information about unregistered sonography machine. Krishna Poonia has been appointed as Brand Ambassador for "Save the Girl Child Campaign".

Water Supply

2.73 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 5085.93 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 5868.18 crore is likely to be made during the 11th Plan. Drinking water is supplied by tankers and trains when the rains fail to about 20,000 habitations and 183 towns. Presently, 85% rural water supply

schemes are dependent on ground water. Break-up of the type of rural schemes by which villages have been covered are as follows:

Table No. 2.12

S.No	Type of Scheme	No. of villages covered
1.	Piped Water Supply Scheme	2044
2.	Pump & Tank Water Supply Scheme	3303
3.	Regional Water Supply Scheme	11039
4.	Hand Pump Scheme	19878
5.	TSS	1672
6.	Diggies & Others	1811
Total		39747

2.74 Although all the 222 towns of the State have already been covered with drinking water supply system, due to low service level and poor quality of water, various water supply schemes are under implementation. There are 74 sanctioned major water supply projects to cover 82 towns, 8219 main habitations and 1062 other habitations. Out of this, 29 projects have already been completed and two projects partially completed. As on March, 2011, 23 towns, 2363 main habitations and 679 other habitations have been covered.

Urban Development & Housing

2.75 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 6208.51 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 10336.26 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan.

2.76 Jaipur Metro Project of estimated cost Rs.9732 crore is under execution. First corridor is of 23.09 kms in length and second corridor is of 12.06 kms. Civil work of first phase has been started. Works of Mansarovar Depot and Chandpole underground station are under progress. Piling work of 9.718 Km. is under progress. Process of selection of private partner for the second phase is on.

Social Justice & Empowerment:

2.77 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 1813.88 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 2054.81 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th plan. 21.03 lac SC, ST, OBC & SBC students were benefited by Post-Matric Scholarship. Pre-Matric Scholarship has been provided to 2.86 lakh SC students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations in the first four years of the plan period and 0.93 lakh additional students are likely to be benefitted during 2011-12. 6.01 lac persons are likely to be benefitted under Old Age Pension, 0.81 lac under Indira Gandhi Rastriya Widow Pension Yojana and 0.14 lac under Indira Gandhi Rastriya Disabled Pension Yojana during 2011-12. Scholarship was provided to 36244 disabled persons during the first four years of the 11th Plan and 8000 persons are likely to be benefitted during the year 2011-12.

Tribal Area Development:

2.78 Against the approved outlay of Rs.562.02 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 488.64 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan. Children of

6 to 12 years age-group are being provided education up to 2nd standard along with free school dress and mid-day-meal facility in the 587 Maa Bari Centres. These Maa Bari Centres are being run to increase enrolment in Scheduled area and Saharia area. 256 Ashram hostels are running under which free lodging and boarding facilities are being provided to nearly 16785 tribal students. 13 Residential Schools of capacity 3850 students are also being run to provide free education, lodging and boarding facilities. 41857 students were benefitted by providing room rent, 10369 students by talent scholarship and 52636 girls by economic help for higher education. 694 scooties were distributed to tribal girls who secured 65% or more marks in 10th & 12th Board Examinations during the 11th Plan.

2.79 12660 agriculture wells of tribal cultivators were deepened by blasting, 4976 electric / diesel pump sets were distributed and 90 community lift irrigation schemes were commissioned for creation of additional irrigation potential. 370 tribal basties were electrified and 6712 families were benefitted through electrification of agriculture wells. Tribal youths were imparted various trainings in the Scheduled Area. Special batches are being run for General Nursing & Midwifery (GNM) Training and Food Craft training. Special batches are also running for tribals in five ITIs of Scheduled Area having capacity of 757 students. Training is being imparted in different trades. After completion of training, the trainees are given a subsidy of Rs. 500 for tool kits.

2.80 Separate budget provisions for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) have been kept in Annual Plan 2011-12 in proportion to their population. This process will continue. Rs. 4555.62 crore and Rs. 3568.18 crore were allocated for SCSP and TSP respectively. Separate budget heads have been opened for SCSP & TSP. All the departments have been requested to prepare special schemes for SCs & STs.

Minorities

2.81 To accelerate the process of development amongst minorities, Department of Minority Affairs has been established in the State, which is the nodal agency for the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme and economic & social development of the minorities in the State.

2.82 3058 Madarsas have been registered in the State where modern education is being imparted along with traditional education inputs. 251 Madarsas have been upgraded to Upper-Primary Schools. 241 Madarsas have been covered under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM). 1200 computers have been provided. Honorarium of para teachers has been increased to Rs. 3500 per month. Hostels for girls are being opened at all the divisional headquarters and have already been operationalized in Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota in the year 2011-12.

2.83 Minorities in the State are being benefited by various scholarship schemes. 2.25 lac students have already been given scholarship in the current year, whereas in the year 2008, 18000 pre-metric scholarships were given. State has also initiated a new merit-cum-means scholarship in the state. Education loans are being disbursed at a low rate of 3% to girl students for higher and technical courses and the interest amount is waived for those girls who timely repay the loans.

2.84 In order to provide better opportunities for technical education to minority youths, 10 new ITIs have been established in the minority dominated areas. Financial assistance is also being provided to successful aspirants of Civil Services and Professional Courses. The State Government has started employment oriented skill development training programmes, in which 8000 youths will be trained in computer education and English language training through the Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation. Minority status has been granted to 55 minority educational institutions.

2.85 To avail the benefits of increasing demand of skill workers in the building and construction industry, 13 trades have been identified for training through the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi.

Women & Child Development

2.86 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 958.37 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 1488.60 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan.

2.87 Chief Minister's 7 Point Programme has been launched for women empowerment which covers

- Safe Motherhood.
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate.
- Population Stabilization.
- Prevention of Child Marriages.
- Retention of girls at least up to class X.
- Providing safe environment to women.
- Economic Empowerment of Women.

2.88 Nutritional and quality food is being provided to women after delivery through WSHGs in hospitals under Kaleva Scheme. Malnutrition treatment centers are being operated successfully and anemia control programme is in progress to tackle the anemia problem among out of school adolescent girls. ICDS is being strengthened through Public-Private Partnerships. Pre-school education is being strengthened by appointment of NTTs and shifting of Anganwari Centers in school buildings. ASHA Sahayoginis have been appointed to provide services at the doorsteps of families for nutrition.

2.89 Amrita Society is working to provide marketing opportunities to SHGs. 50% interest subvention on bank loans is being provided to SHGs. Fair price shops are being allotted to WSHGs. Grant is being provided for community group marriages.

2.90 Free training of basic computer course is being provided through Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd. to women of all groups of the society, i.e. household ladies, adolescent girls, members of SHGs, college girls and women of BPL & minorities. All expenses for this training are being borne by the State Government.

2.91 For protection of women, Mahila Suraksha and Sahayata Kendras have been established at district level. Independent protection officers under Domestic Violence Act have been deputed at block level.

2.92 For Gender Responsive Budgeting, a separate cell has been established in WCD Department. A high level committee has been constituted for gender perspectives in Government. Gender Budget Statement (GBS) has been incorporated in the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). Budget circular has been issued for budget preparation on GBS. Gender based District Sub- Plans are being prepared.

Tourism

2.93 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 201.56 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 186.35 crore is likely to be incurred during the 11th Plan including the expenditure on smaller air-strips. To exploit the vast potential in the Tourism Sector, Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been passed for a hassle free travel of tourists and to regulate conduct of persons confronting them or dealing with them. Number of arriving tourist has been reached to 268.21 lakh in 2010-11.

2.94 Tourism Department is publicizing important tourist destinations, monuments, pilgrimage places, folk culture, fairs and festivals and also providing information to the tourists through its publicity literature like brochures, mailers and folders etc. State is also participating in marts and exhibitions abroad so that more foreign tourists are attracted. In addition, for the promotion of domestic tourism, Rajasthan Calling and Road Shows are also being organized by the department in the major cities of the country. State is also participating in major International and National exhibition and seminars etc., in the country. During the first 4 years of the 11th Plan Period, 132 fairs & festivals have been organized. 36 Tourist sites have been developed during the first 4 years of the plan.

2.95 Beautification of important monuments viz Albert Hall-Jaipur, Nahargarh Fort-Jaipur, Jaisalmer Fort-Jaisalmer, Amer Fort-Jaipur, Sajjangarh Fort-Udaipur, Garh Palace- Bundi, Pushkar-Ajmer, Chittorgarh etc. has been done. On the way of computerization, a comprehensive web-portal has been developed for tourists which is

available in 5 foreign languages viz. French, German, Spanish, Italian and Japanese along with Hindi and English.

2.96 Tourist Assistance Force (TAF) has been strengthened and empowered to provide safety, security and assistance to the tourists coming to the State. TAF is making efforts to resolve the problems experienced by tourists and to protect them from anti social elements, so that they may enjoy hassle free stay in the State. Presently the force has been deployed at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Pushkar (Ajmer), Mt. Abu, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur, Bundi, Alwar-Sariska.

2.97 Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) has been successfully organized in the State in January, 2012.

IT & Governance

2.98 The State Government has promulgated "Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services, Act 2011" to ensure the delivery of certain services by public officials within stipulated time. 124 services of 15 departments have been covered presently. Officers of 15 departments from village to district level have been notified as designated officers. In case the designated officers do not provide the service within the stipulated time limit or the applications are rejected, the citizen may file first appeal and thereafter a second appeal. These appeals are also to be decided within given time frame. The second appeal officer is empowered to impose penalty of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 5000 and also can order to provide the service to the appellant. Compensation can be awarded to the appellant from out of the penalty imposed by the authority.

2.99 Public grievances portal "E-SUGAM" has been launched for quick redressal of public grievances. Any citizen of state can register a complaint or a grievance directly from any district of the state on this portal.

2.100 The State Government is using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improvement in administration, increase in investment and employment opportunities in the state. Citizen Centric Services are being provided through the medium of Information Technology and IT based infrastructure structure has been created and expanded. Three percent Plan budget of all government departments has been reserved to provide citizen centric e-services.

2.101 e-tendering has been introduced for all construction works of more than Rs. 50 lakhs. It is planned to implement e-procurement system to establish transparency in purchase of various goods and services by government departments. Rajasthan Transparency Act is under preparation to increase transparency in Store Purchase Rules and

Tender Procedures. This Act will enable implementation of e-procurement in a phased manner.

2.102 With the view to provide e-facility to the general public, the work of construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra have been completed in 230 panchayat samities out of the total 248 panchayat samities and in more than 5500 gram panchayats in the State. Rajasthan is ahead of all other States in implementation of this programme.

