

CHAPTER - 4

OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY AND PLAN SIZE

Approach and Objectives of the National Plan

4.1 The Indian economy, on the eve of the Twelfth Plan, is characterized by strong macro fundamentals and good performance over the Eleventh Plan period, though clouded by some slowdown in growth in the current year, continuing concern about inflation and a sudden increase in uncertainty about the global economy. The objective of the Eleventh Plan was faster and inclusive growth and the initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan period have resulted in substantial progress towards both objectives. Inevitably, there are some weaknesses that need to be addressed and also new challenges that need to be faced. Some of the challenges themselves emanate from the economy's transition to a higher and more inclusive growth path, the structural changes that come with it and the expectations it generates. There are external challenges also arising from the fact that the global economic environment is much less favorable than it was at the start of the Eleventh Plan. These challenges call for renewed efforts on multiple fronts, learning from the experience gained, and keeping in mind global developments.

4.2 The National Development Council in its meeting held on 22nd October, 2011 has approved the approach paper to the Twelfth Plan "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth". The broad approach and objectives of National Plan are as under:

- Average inclusive growth rate of 9% along with 4.0% growth rate in Agriculture, 9.6% growth rate in Industry and 10.0% growth rate in Service sector;
- Creating conducive policy environment that facilitates/fosters the development process;
- Ensuring adequate provision for development of rural and urban infrastructure, as well as the promotion of private sector and public- private participation;
- Extending support to population to whom benefits of development has not percolated through programmes for livelihood mission; and, ensuring access to essential public services of acceptable quality to all its citizen;
- Greater priority to resolving the problems and concerns faced by the agriculture sector;
- Special efforts to control degradation of land and water;
- Priority to agriculture sector with special emphasis on rainfed area;

- Promotion of composite use of chemical and organic fertilizer; seed replacement availability, electricity for agriculture sector; marketing reforms for sustained growth in agriculture sector;
- Priority to developing infrastructure for the entire supply chain of the Agriculture sector and Food Processing;
- Accelerated agricultural growth through strengthening extension and technology transfer, improved credit flows along with diversification into horticulture and floriculture.
- Expansion in domestic energy supplies and also a much greater focus on energy efficiency;
- Improve the quality of education and the employability of the educated, to move towards a system of universal health coverage and continue building rural infrastructure through Bharat Nirman Programme;
- Efforts should be made to improve the supply of water through enhanced resource allocation for the purpose;
- Ensuring effective allocation of water to different uses and also different areas;
- 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.
- 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.
- Promoting industrial growth, creation of investment friendly climate in the states.
- Bridging divides for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities 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.

4.3 The Approach paper specifies 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.

Approach and Objectives of the State Plan

4.4 Rajasthan's economy is a growing economy keeping intact its diverse social and cultural heritage and has come a long way in reduction of economic, geographical, social and gender imbalances. The principal

objective of the Eleventh Plan has been speedy and more inclusive growth that consolidates the steps taken to reduce poverty & augment employment opportunities and comprehensive extension of education & health services.

4.5 The large size of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has given a new direction to the development process of the State. During the Eleventh Plan period, number of innovative policy measures has taken to accelerate economic growth and sustainable socio-economic development. Government spending on rural poverty and employment programmes has increased substantially in recent years. Government expenditure has not only contributed to agricultural growth and indirectly to poverty alleviation, but it has directly created rural non-farm jobs and increased wages. Economic growth expands the material base for the fulfillment of human needs, but the extent to which these needs are met depends on the allocation of resources between people and uses and the distribution of opportunities, particularly employment.

4.6 The State has decided following priorities for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

- Building of an inclusive and equitable society;
- Creation of an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy & creative lives and to reduce deprivation;
- Expansion of people's capabilities and enable them to access opportunities;
- Ensure food security, safe drinking water and shelter to every citizen;
- Enhancing farm productivity and income through crop- livestock integrated production system;
- Empowerment of disadvantaged, particularly ST/SC/ Minorities and Women;
- Emphasis on Human Resources Development through education and training;
- Creation of livelihoods through skill development
- Conservation of natural & cultural heritage & handicrafts and promotion of tourism;
- Creation of sustainable infrastructure viz. roads, power, industries etc.;
- Improvement in urban governance and modernization of urban infrastructure;
- Development of rural areas through empowerment of Panchayati Raj System;

- Improvement in delivery of services
- Empowerment of ordinary citizen and ensure greater transparency in governance through guaranteed service delivery & fiscal reforms.

4.7 To meet the priorities effectively through planned interventions in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the State has identified following thrust areas:

- Addressing the increasing imbalance between demand for water and its availability;
- Rain water harvesting and improving water use efficiency through better maintenance of irrigation systems;
- Developing indigenous safeguards in agriculture for scanty, uncertain and fluctuating rainfall affecting agriculture in particular and economy in general;
- encouragement to Animal Husbandry through conservation of indigenous breed, shift from veterinary health care to breed improvement, livestock extension services and promotion of livestock based industry
- Improving quality of land and water;
- Value addition to the agriculture through structural, financial, marketing and technological interventions;
- Strengthening and management of Rural and Urban Infrastructure;
- Increase the pace of industrialization and creating adequate employment opportunities;
- Developing Rajasthan as an IT destination;
- Conservation of rich cultural & historical heritage and developing state as a tourist hub;
- Optimal utilization of mineral resources and encouraging mineral based industries;
- Universalisation of secondary education and addressing educational backwardness- qualitative as well as quantitative;
- Expansion of facilities for quality higher and technical education in emerging scientific and technological fields
- Promotion of preventive as well as curative healthcare and expansion of health facilities;
- Planned urbanization;
- Special emphasis on employment of women and welfare of children;
- Eliminating Discrimination against women, girl child and marginalized sections, especially tribals and minorities;

- Special attention to the problems of SC/ST/Minorities/ OBCs and other weaker sections of the society including disabled;
- Enhancing participatory planning by empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- Strengthening of Service Delivering System and e-Governance;
- Encouragement of public private partnership not only in infrastructure sector but also in social sector.

**Table No. 4.1
Economic Growth Targets**

Economic Growth Target	Unit	CAGR (2006-07 to 2010-11)		Target for Twelfth Plan	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
Agriculture	%	3.13	4.62	4.00	3.50
Industries	%	7.45	4.06	9.60	8.00
Services	%	9.97	9.19	10.00	9.50
Total- Growth Rate	%	8.15	6.54	9.00	7.70

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate

4.8 Socio -Economic monitorable targets have been set-up for some of the important indicators. State is committed to achieve all the targets of growth and human development set for the Twelfth Plan period.

**Table No. 4.2
Socio -Economic Monitorable Targets**

Social Indicators	Unit	Current Level		Twelfth Plan Goal Rajasthan
		India	Rajasthan	
IMR	Per Thousand	47	55 (SRS 2010)	40
MMR	Per lac live birth	212	318 (SRS 2007-09)	200
TFR	-	2.6	3.3 (SRS 2009)	2.5
Malnutrition of Children (0-3 Yrs.)	Percentage	40.4	36.8 (NFHS-3)	25.3
Anemia among currently married women (15-49 yrs.)	Percentage	56.2	53.8 (NFHS-3)	24.3
Sex ratio (0-6 yrs.)	Per Thousand	914	883 (Census 2011) (P)	912
Male Literacy	Percentage	82.14	80.51 (Census 2011) (P)	91.89
Female Literacy	Percentage	65.46	52.66 (Census 2011) (P)	66.22
Total- Literacy	Percentage	74.04	67.06 (Census 2011) (P)	79.57

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

4.9 The Plan proposals for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have been concretized after detailed deliberations with the implementing departments. The recommendations made by the working groups constituted for the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan have also been taken into account.

4.10 The Twelfth Plan is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 194283.44 crore. The major head wise proposed allotment of funds is as under:

Table No. 4.3

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)		Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	
	Approved Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	% to Total Outlay	Proposed Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	% to Total Outlay
Agriculture & Allied Services	2919.07	4.07	12452.78	6.41
Rural Development	5332.15	7.43	17685.04	9.10
Special Area Programme	338.58	0.47	1034.87	0.53
Irrigation and Flood Control	7302.06	10.18	6119.60	3.15
Power	25606.75	35.70	72723.25	37.43
Industry & Minerals	958.65	1.33	993.52	0.51
Transport	4033.05	5.62	10518.29	5.41
Scientific Services	29.70	0.04	242.07	0.13
Social & Community Services	20103.68	28.03	67090.05	34.53
Economics Services	731.04	1.02	3684.81	1.90
General Services	4377.25	6.10	1739.16	0.90
Total	71731.98	100	194283.44	100

4.11 There is a substantial increase in outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the Eleventh Plan, the total outlay was Rs. 71731.98 crore whereas the outlay for Twelfth Plan is Rs. 194283.44 crore. Highest priority in the Twelfth Five Year Plan is proposed for Power (37.43), followed by Social & Community Services (34.53). Agriculture and Rural Development have also given priority with 15.51 % allocation.

Plan Size- Annual Plan (2012-13)

4.12 The Annual Plan 2012-13 is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 33128 crore. The major head wise proposed allotment of funds is as under:

Table No. 4.4

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Annual Plan (2011-12)		Annual Plan (2012-13)		Increase over 2011-12	
	Approved Outlay (at 2010-11 prices)	% to Total Outlay	Proposed Outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	% to Total Outlay	Amount	%
Agriculture & Allied Services	1227.83	4.46	1839.52	5.55	611.69	49.82
Rural Development	2783.41	10.12	2976.91	8.99	193.49	6.95
Special Area Programme	126.34	0.46	156.20	0.47	29.86	23.63
Irrigation and Flood Control	970.88	3.53	1382.03	4.17	411.15	42.35
Power	12067.00	43.88	13176.05	39.78	1109.06	9.19
Industry & Minerals	178.50	0.65	183.14	0.55	4.64	2.60
Transport	1367.28	4.97	2178.93	6.58	811.65	59.36
Scientific Services	30.52	0.11	36.31	0.11	5.79	18.97
Social & Community Services	8353.20	30.38	9650.54	29.13	1297.34	15.53
Economics Services	247.77	0.90	1282.99	3.87	1035.22	417.81
General Services	147.27	0.54	265.38	0.80	118.11	80.20
Total	27500.00	100	33128.00	100	5628.00	20.47

4.13 In the 12th Plan there is substantial increase in all the sectors e.g. Agriculture (327%), Social & Community Sector (234%), Rural Development (232%), Special Area Programme (206%), Power (184%) and Transport (125%). Allocation to the Irrigation & Flood Control sector is depressed due to the completion of major irrigation projects and transfer of amount of salaries and operation & maintenance expenditure from Plan to Non-plan. One can also gather the impression that allocation to the General Services is depressed; this is because of a lump sum amount of Rs.4053 crore at the time of the Eleventh Plan formulation was kept under General Services for new innovative and developmental schemes to be undertaken during the Eleventh Plan in different sectors.

4.14 The State Government is, however, according highest priority to the Energy Sector as this sector has a major impact on the performance of all other core sectors. The allocation of funds to Power Sector as well as the internal resources of Power Companies has been substantially increased. The sector/ programme wise proposed outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2012-13 is at Annexure-A.

Externally Aided Projects - Twelfth Five Year Plan

4.15 The Externally Aided Projects play an important role in development & economy of the State. Looking to the heavy investment needs for large sized projects in the infrastructure sector as well as social sector, more focus has been given to the Externally Aided Projects from the VIIIth Five Year Plan onwards.

4.16 An outlay/estimates of Rs. 9880.31 crore is proposed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Rs. 1664.53 crore for Annual Plan 2012-13 for Externally Aided Projects. Project wise break up for the Twelfth Plan 2012-17 and the Annual Plan 2012-13 is at Annexure-B.

Status of New/Pipeline Externally Aided Projects

4.17 Eight Externally Aided Projects estimated cost of Rs.11868.00 crore are in pipeline and are under consideration at various stages. These pipeline projects are likely to be commenced during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Out of these 8 projects, 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 and it is expected that Loan Agreement with concerned external agencies may be signed during the Ist half of the calendar year 2012.

4.18 Remaining 5 projects namely Road connectivity to unconnected habitations having population of 250-499 in General Area (World Bank), Chambal – Bhilwara Drinking Water Supply Project (World Bank), Barmer Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II (JICA), Rural Drinking Water Supply Project (Aapni Yojna Phase –II) (World Bank) and Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project-RUIDP Phase-III (ADB) are pending with the different external agencies/ DEA/Central Line Ministry.

Sectoral Objectives & Strategies during the Twelfth Plan

4.19 The objectives and strategies proposed for the important sectors during the Twelfth Plan are as follow:

WATER

4.20 The state is the worst-placed in the country with regard to water. Water needs of a population growing at a rate higher than the national average and a large cattle population, agriculture and industry have strained the hard-to-augment supply. The per capita availability dropped from 2000 cu m, the satisfactory level as per international norms, in 1947 to 637 cu m at present, which is below the 1,000 cu m considered to be the minimum. Agriculture accounted for 83 per cent of the water demand in 2005, while drinking needs of humans and animals used another 7.5 per cent.

4.21 Ground water depletion is the biggest threat to water sector. Out of 237 blocks of the State, only 31 blocks are considered safe and rests all are considered as unsafe. The quality of water is also a problem. One-fifth of all villages and habitations in the State suffer from multiple quality problems.

4.22 Equitable access to water as common resource; Ensuring availability of potable water to every family; Recognizing access to

drinking water as basic human right; Conserving water available from all sources; Efficient and effective use of water for all purposes; Participative decision-making processes for water distribution and use among all stake-holders, leading to sense of ownership among them along with responsibilities that go with it; Arresting depletion of ground water as well as deterioration of water quality and minimising the cost of service are the key challenges in the situation and needs to be addressed.

4.23 Conservation, preservation and systematic utilization of every drop of water now constitute the basis for water resources planning in the State. The role of the State in the integrated development of water resources is also gradually evolving from that of owner to that of facilitator. Restructuring of the water sector in line with the changed role is being undertaken. By way of sector reforms, the State is gradually moving towards demand side management through direct and indirect measures.

4.24 Expedite harnessing surface water, reducing gap between potential created and its utilization, improvement in water use efficiency by strengthening the Water User Associations, water harvesting and providing drinking water in areas having un-potable water will need much more focused attention in the Twelfth Plan.

4.25 During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, thrust will be on enhancing recharge of ground water particularly in "dark" zones of critical or over-exploitation; Rain water harvesting through appropriate structures; effective management of irrigation projects to minimize evaporation and other losses; economizing use of water in predominant user of water specially in agriculture; and water pricing to reflect scarcity and priority of use.

4.26 In addition to the above, following policy and strategic measures will also be needed in water sector to utilize full potential of available water resource and achieve the goal of providing safe drinking water to all:

- Assigning highest priority to water related actions, especially to drinking water;
- Enabling legislation mandating recharge on part of water extractors and creating rain water harvesting structures at least in new construction;
- Fixing priorities among various uses of water, according to regional variations in availability and use patterns, considering availability from all sources in total;
- Expediting completion of projects under way incorporating measures to reduce evaporation losses and seepage in conveyance;

- Structures to prevent run-off wherever possible to enable local recharge;
- Rationalization of construction of anicuts in the catchments of major dams;
- Promoting cropping patterns to optimize water use, reducing emphasis on water-intensive crops, and discouraging practices such as flood irrigation. Promoting sprinkler and drip irrigation and other modern methods to economize use of water, where possible;
- Rationalization of water pricing so that at least operation and maintenance costs could be recovered, except in case of provision of drinking water to poor families. Fixing differential prices according to priority of use to rationalize water use and to reduce supply-demand imbalance;
- Facilitating emergence of user organizations to manage water distribution and use, with active involvement of appropriate civil society organizations where available.

AGRICULTURE

4.27 Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the backbone of the economy. 75% of the population living in rural areas depends on agriculture as main source of livelihood. Agriculture including Animal Husbandry has contributed 22.60% to State's Net Domestic Product in 2010-11 (at constant price 2004-05).

4.28 The State has higher dependence on agriculture as compared to the rest of the country but fortunes of its farming are lower in value and subject to significant fluctuations. Rajasthan has a diverse geography and soil structure. A large tract of land is having saline and alkaline soils. Agriculture is rainfed, rainfall is highly inadequate and aberrant in nature, period of monsoon is short with onset late and withdrawal early. The erratic nature of monsoon rains too is likely to persist in the medium term.

4.29 The urgent need is to change the subsistence orientation even as the dependence on agriculture for livelihood is unlikely to reduce in the near future. These concerns call for a renewed and concerted effort to make agriculture a stable and growing sector. The present vicious cycle of poor value addition leading to low investment resulting in stagnation or worse, needs to be broken. This requires a further commitment to some of the earlier objectives as well as some new ones.

4.30 The focus of cropping pattern in rainfed areas is to meet the food requirement of the people and fodder requirement of the animals. The crops are grown under very high risk. In normal years, farmers undergo

price risk due to glut in market prices and during drought years they have to face yield risk due to total or partial failure of crops.

4.31 In the State, soil testing to determine optimal nutrient requirement is very low and fertilizers application is unbalanced with excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers leading to a negative effect in productivity of soil. For amelioration of soil health, use of bio-fertilizers and organic green manure along with balanced use of chemicals & fertilizers on the basis of soil testing recommendations will be emphasized.

4.32 Water is scarce and vital input for crop production and needs to be judiciously used. The underground water is over-exploited with water table falling down at the rate of one to three meters per year. For efficient and judicious use of water, sprinklers, drip and pipe lines will be given utmost priority. Pressurized irrigation system will be promoted for rational use of irrigation water particularly in orchards and production of vegetables. Besides this, stress will be on rain water harvesting and other water harvesting systems for recharging of ground water and construction of water storage tanks/farm pond in rain-fed areas.

4.33 Good quality seeds play an important role in increasing the yield at farmer's fields. Efforts will be made to make available good quality seeds of desired crop and variety in adequate quantities to the farmers. In this regard, seed village concept will be promoted for production of quality seed in villages in compact areas.

4.34 Establishment of cold chain, low cost pre-cooling facilities, cold stores, and grading, sorting, packing facilities near farms to reduce wastages will be encouraged, besides the value added centers and horticulture based processing units in potential areas.

4.35 During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, thrust will be on targeted research and extension; newer commercial crops especially horticulture and medicinal plants; water conservation in agriculture; renewed attention to animal husbandry and fodder cultivation; and increased primary processing in growing areas.

4.36 Besides above, following objectives for Agricultural Development have also been set:

- Drought-proofing agriculture to maximum possible extent;
- Attaining growth rate of 4 to 5 per cent annually;
- Diversifying crop activities to increase income and employment, as well as to reduce risk and conserve water;
- Exploring synergies and complementarities between crop and non-crop activities, such as animal husbandry and value-added local processing;

AGRICULTURE EDUCATION

4.37 Consolidation of infrastructure facilities linked with adequate manpower support with modern machinery, equipments, tools and plants in Agriculture Universities is the prime need. Dairy Science, Food technology, Arid Horticulture & forestry and Agricultural Engineering & Technology are the potential and time need segments and will get priority during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

4.38 Animal husbandry is a major economic activity in the State, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas providing employment and much needed insurance against frequent scarcity conditions. The State is major producer of milk, meat and wool. Production of milk in the State is 363 lac kg/ per day and it is 2nd in the country, while in the production of meat, States ranks 5th.

4.39 As per Livestock Census 2009, the State had livestock population of 566.63 lac in 2007 whereas the livestock population in 2003 was 491 lac. The State has 3rd largest livestock population with 10.75% of the country.

4.40 Low livestock productivity across all species, in spite of the large number of livestock, is a major development constraint in the State. Following are the challenges of livestock production that would be addressed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan:

- Large area covered by desert (55% under Thar) and hilly areas and Recurrent famine & droughts- Water scarcity;
- Scarcity in feed & fodder/ High cost of fodder;
- Repeat breeder, high calf mortality, late maturity & long inter-calving period;
- Anoestrous & low conception;
- Limited marketing facilities of livestock & livestock product;
- Regular migration of sheep, goat & camel;
- Degradation & encroachment of common grazing lands;
- Less fiscal support and investment in the sector;
- Insufficient infrastructure;
- Insufficient veterinary health & breeding services.

4.41 To achieve the targets in the Twelfth Five Year Plan following strategies/interventions are identified:

- Strengthening of livestock health services
 - Strengthening of Veterinary institutes and opening of new institutes to cover the whole state.

- Animal disease diagnosis, monitoring and surveillance
- Disease reporting and recording system
- Weather based forewarning / Disease Forecasting System
- Preparation of Rapid Disease Diagnostic Kits
- Indigenous Breed Conservation and improvement
 - Strengthening of Breeding farms / Goshalas
 - Use of Goshalas as a Demonstration centers
 - Enforcement of Breeding Policy
 - Increase quality, home delivery services for Artificial Insemination / treatment
 - Mass castration and Elite Bull registration
 - Distribute Quality Indigenous bulls for natural services
 - Estrus synchronization and fixed time breeding programme.

4.42 Efforts will be made to promote privatization in veterinary services in the State.

4.43 Low Mass castration programme would be encouraged for eliminating non-descript bulls from the field with peoples participation and appropriate cross breeds will be promoted while conserving indigenous breeds of livestock. Breeding management through a restructured artificial insemination programme comprising input generation and delivery systems will be strengthened.

4.44 Involvement of non-governmental organizations like Gaushalas and other agencies in the development of pasturelands, production of improved variety of fodder seed and educating livestock owners to make optimum use of available resources will be further strengthened.

4.45 There is a wide scope of poultry development in the State. For this, department will increase infrastructure facilities to provide training and veterinary care to poultry farmers.

4.46 Goat and sheep occupy a unique place in areas with limited water resources. They together constitute more than 55 percent of the total livestock population in the State, posing a serious threat to the fragile ecology of this region. It is necessary to design programmes for development of sheep and goat to contain their number and increase productivity.

FISHERIES

4.47 The State has an estimated 4.23 lac ha. of water area in the form of major or medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals. Fisheries are an important source of protein rich food for poor undernourished

population and also help in upliftment of socio-economic condition of the weaker sections.

4.48 For increasing the fish production level in small water bodies, farmers will be motivated for use of organic fertilizers and feed for the culture of fishes. Beside, the practice of cage and pen culture and running water fish culture will also be promoted.

4.49 The growing demand of quality fish seed will be met through fish seed production hatcheries in private sector and process of improving the departmental infrastructure for fish seed production will continue. Upgradation of technology and training to the farmers to adopt modern practices for fish farming will be given. The development of nursery and rearing areas in public private partnership will be accorded priority during the Twelfth Plan.

FORESTRY

4.50 Forest is the most valuable natural resource and plays a significant role in the state's economy. Their conservation plays pivotal role in the maintenance of eco-system and environment. In the State, only 9.53 percent of total geographical area is classified as forest area against 33 percent as per National Forest Policy 1988. The per capita forest cover in the state is 0.03 ha only which is far below the national average 0.08 ha. The distribution of forest is unequal in the state and most of the forests are concentrated in the southern and south-eastern part of the state, whereas, there is hardly any forest in the western parts of the state.

4.51 The State Government, under State Forestry Action Plan (1996-2016), has targeted to achieve 20 percent of area under tree cover by 2016 against target of 33 percent tree cover recommended as per forest policy of Government of India for which state has to raise trees on at least 47000 Sq. Km. additional areas of forest and non-forest lands.

4.52 The Aravallis, covers over 30 percent of the State and divide the State into two unequal parts. Erosion arising from deforestation, over grazing and injudicious land uses increases deterioration in this area. The intensive reforestation and in situ soil and moisture conservation is necessary to check desertification and to restore the ecological status of the Aravallis.

4.53 State has a vast floral and fauna diversity. For Wild Life preservation and Bio diversity conservation, various measures will continue for maintaining ecological balance. Besides, Local communities living in and around forest areas need to be trained in eco-tourism activities, which will not only help to ensure their livelihood security but could facilitate their involvement in forest conservation.

4.54 Considering, wildlife preservation and biodiversity conservation an integral part of forestry, the growing needs for large human and livestock population with regard to fuel, fodder and timber and the adverse factors

like environmental degradation, depletion of forest resources, increasing biotic pressure, etc., key objectives of forestry sector for the Twelfth Plan are as follows:

- To increase the green cover of the state;
- To conserve forest, wild life & entire bio-diversity of the forest eco system;
- To arrests the march of the desert & combating desertification;
- To enhance bio-diversity of forest land;
- To augment supply of firewood, fodder & other forest produce;
- To ensure livelihood security of people living around forests including the tribal community by employment generation;
- To enhance recharge of ground water by rain water harvesting;
- To involve local people in forest protection and management and empowerment to Village Forest Protection and Management Committee to be ensured.

CO-OPERATIVES

4.55 About 90% of the short term institutional credit to the farmers is being provided by cooperatives. About 70% of the district credit plan is fulfilled by cooperative banks. 30% of the total agricultural inputs in the state are being supplied by the cooperative marketing organizations. India leads the world in milk production. The contribution of the cooperative sector in milk production and distribution is about 95%.

4.56 In Rajasthan, there are almost 1.2 crore members in more than 29000 cooperative societies, contributing in the economic development of the state through public welfare economic activities. Co-operative societies are running Credit, Marketing, consumer stores, Dairy, Processing and similar such activities through working capital of about Rs. 20,000 crore. State government also runs various public welfare schemes and programmes through co-operative institutions. It is necessary to add new members to the cooperative fold by creating a positive image of co-operative movement. The desired co-operation and co-ordination for co-operative loaning, purchase of agriculture produce and commodities, retail marketing by co-operative consumer stores & CONFED and other such cooperative activities may also be taken from co-operative institutions.

4.57 At present, there are 22 State Level Federations, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 35 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5564 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 257 Kraya - Vikraya Sahakari Samities (KVSS). Thus about 30500 Co-operative Societies are registered in the State including above societies.

4.58 State Government is committed to promote agriculture co-operative societies, for promotion of co-operative movement by formation of new Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and Large Area Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS), renewal and strengthening of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), empowerment of women through co-operatives and SHGs, timely availability of seeds & fertilizers to farmers etc. as per the resolution accepted and also make short term, medium term and long-term co-operative credit.

4.59 Efforts will be made to evolve an environment in which co-operatives become efficient, viable and competitive. Emphasis will be on regeneration, restoration and revitalization of the co-operative structure in the state. For this purpose, following strategies will be adopted to strengthen the co-operative structure:

- Revitalization of PACS/LAMPS and ensuring their viability and profitability with a view to making them financially strong enough to provide greater assistance of rural credit to the farmers by increasing their loan business and increasing the resource base through mobilization of rural small savings.
- Encouraging micro-credit groups and women co-operatives to inculcate the habit of small savings in the rural areas as a sub-system of co-operatives. The co-operative credit institutions are required to function as facilitators for linking these small groups and women co-operatives with credit institutions.
- There is an urgent need to diversify the loans portfolio of co-operative credit institutions, particularly in the area of housing, rural trading sector, integrated loaning in rural areas, agro processing and financing for MIS aiming at water saving devices.
- Diversifying lending operations, to activities allied to agriculture like dairy, farming, animal husbandry, fisheries etc., for additional employment generation in the rural areas.
- Technological upgradation of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).
- Opening of a consumer co-operative mall and better services to the pensioners.
- In addition, as many as 19 new Sahakar Bhawans are proposed to be constructed during this period in various districts so as to bring all the offices under one roof.
- Further, funds would be required for interest subsidy @2% to farmers repaying crop loans in time to co-operative institutions,
- Infrastructure assistance and compensation as well as managerial assistance for manpower deployed in branches of Mini Banks opened in Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras in the State.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

4.60 The majority of the state population lives in the rural areas and the state, therefore, accords a high priority to Rural Development and is accordingly implementing a number of programmes aimed at sustainable holistic development of the rural areas. A strategic pro-poor policy in terms of which the rural poor are treated as a net resource replete with their own ideas and experience, well in tune with the local conditions, forms an integral part of the development strategy. In the process, the disadvantaged sections of society receive a high priority. Hence, suitable investments in the rural areas to improve livelihood options, living conditions and building of social & economic security are critical to future elements in context of providing livelihood support to needy community.

4.61 The various schemes/ programmes relating to poverty alleviation for providing income generation support through self-employment and wage employment linked with creation and developments of needed amenities are being implemented. The key elements of the Rural Development are Credit linked Rural Schemes, Rural Infrastructure and Employment Generation, Area Development Schemes, participation of NGOs in implementation of Rural Development Schemes, Backward Area Development Initiatives, Strengthening & Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Waste Land, Watershed & Soil conservation.

4.62 Under the credit linked schemes, the focus during the Eleventh Plan was shifted from individual and project-based lending in rural areas to SHGs/ CIG-based Livelihood finance as far as possible. The focus in the Twelfth five-year plan will also shift from micro finance to livelihood finance and from small financial assistance to adequate financial assistance.

4.63 Thrust areas for Rural Development during the Twelfth Plan will be:

- Availability of basic physical Infrastructure in the rural areas access to basic services without any discrimination to the rural population.
- Shift to Equitous Inclusive Growth through Convergence, Collaboration, and Co-ordination (CCC).
- Work for empowerment and mobilization of the poor. Investment will be made on strengthening peoples institutions, skills enhancement of poor, financial inclusions etc..
- Enlarging the number of permissible works under MGNREGS and empowering the State Employment Guarantee Council
- Achieving the goal of Toilets for All by 2012

- Enhancing the Coverage under IAY - Right to Shelter for all rural BPL
- Enhancing Coverage of Individual Beneficiary Programmes
- Promoting Equitous Growth
- Leveraging Resources and PPP
- Livelihood Promotion through SHGs
- Protection and Development of Village Commons (Charagah, Charnot/ Oran etc.)
- Greening Rajasthan Campaign (Harit Rajasthan) to Continue
- Sustainable citizen centric ICT initiatives to form core of department's functioning - Setting up of Call Centre cum Help Desk, Development of transaction based application for IAY and MG BPL Awas Yojana, Other Development Schemes and for SHG's known as Sakh Darpan.

4.64 National Rural Livelihood Mission will set in a process that leads to empowerment of the poor families, especially women from these households through strong and viable SHGs / CIGs which draw strength and support from the banking system with a message that banking with the poor is a profitable enterprise, both for the poor and the bank. Hence, the strategy for the Twelfth five-year plan will be:

- Assisting poor families to enhance livelihood and income through a package of inputs including financial assistance in the form of grants and credit through banks and other financial institutions so as to ensure that their income level crosses the minimum level.
- Capacity building of poor families by way of improving their access to natural resources and their regeneration; basic infrastructure and services like schools, health centers, sanitation, balanced nutrition, and participation in local government (PRIs).
- Capacity-building of different stakeholders such as PRIs, NGOs, Government institutions and other service providers
- Preparing District Livelihood enhancement plan and project/ cluster based funding directly to the poor organized as CIGs/ SHGs. This will be facilitated by specially selected and competent Project Facilitation Teams (PFTs) from the private sector, NGOs or Government departments and organizations.

4.65 Efforts and steps will also be taken for enhancing the community participation including elected representatives linked with enhancing the community fund support. Attempt will be made for involvement of private sector in the rural development process.

4.66 Under special area development programme, an integrated perspective plan would be prepared and various schemes unified under one single scheme to ensure rapid development of special areas.

POWER

4.67 During the Eleventh Five Year Plan overall progress of Energy Sector in the State can be termed satisfactory. The shortfall in the power generation capacity is considerable and mainly due to poor project implementation, inadequate domestic manufacturing capacity, shortage of power equipment and slow-down due to lack of fuel, particularly coal.

4.68 The State is deficient in water resources having limited hydro power potential and too low annual rainfall. Ground water is the main source of irrigation in the State and water level is very deep (about 60 ft. in some areas). The scanty rainfall and lack of perennial river system has left the State to generate thermal power and also to depend upon significantly the costlier power generated outside the State.

4.69 The State is deficient in conventional resources of power generation like coal, oil and gas for undertaking new generation schemes. Long haulage of coal to generating stations in the State results into higher costs of generation. Lack of hydro generation in the State for meeting peaking shortage has resulted into poor hydro-thermal mix affecting the system stability during peak hours. Agriculture continues to be the main stream of the State economy. There being very little scope of surface water irrigation, farmers largely depend on electric pump sets for irrigation. Agriculture sector consumes around 39% of the total electric power consumed in the State.

4.70 As per assessment of RREC, there is vast potential for power generation from non conventional energy sources i.e. from wind, solar & biomass in Rajasthan. Looking to the potential and being environmental friendly, the non conventional energy sources need to be given emphasis/support. The benefits of renewable energy will not only supplement the electricity requirement but will help the total regional system also. The State Government is according highest priority for exploitation of renewable energy resources for power generation and for evacuation of generated power from renewable energy sources.

4.71 Despite growth in connectivity at town and village level, there are issues like unconnected households and low average consumption of electricity that need to be addressed. Agriculture accounts for around 39 percent and industry for over 31 percent of total consumption of electricity in the State. Though almost three-quarters of electricity consumers are domestic, they account for only 20 percent of the total consumption. Overall, 64.17 percent of the rural households in the State have access to electricity. Around 91 per cent of villages are connected, but electrification has not penetrated adequately at the household level with 35.8 percent of still unconnected rural households. Customer rolls

have been growing fast since unbundling, and now stand at 9.52 million. The gross annual per capita consumption of electricity (per capita consumption is equal to gross generation/population) during 2009-10 of Rajasthan was 631 KWh compared to all India average of 778.71 KWh.

Targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

- Generation 8650 MW
- Transmission
 - EHV Grid Sub-Station 150 Nos./ 20015 MVA
 - EHV Lines 12030 km
 - Augmentation 7500 MVA
- Distribution
 - 33 KV Lines 6000 km
 - 33 KV Sub-Stations 1200 Nos
 - Urban Domestic Connections 5,00,000 Nos
 - Rural Domestic Connections 10,00,000 Nos
 - Wells Energisation 1,00,000 Nos

4.72 Power and Energy sector growth and performance will be the deciding factor during Twelfth Five Year Plan for the State to achieve targeted growth rate and output levels. The foremost Challenge before the State is to increase the pace of energy generation capacity to match its level of demand and reduces the dependency over the neighboring States. Other significant challenges for the Twelfth Five Year Plan are:

- Arranging suitable land for the projects on account of R&R and other matters. Sourcing of land at a reasonable price.
- Delay in grant of coal linkage/ allotment of coal mines by Min. of Coal, Govt. of India has shown unavailability of Gas up to 2015-16
- Environmental clearances.
- Financial support required for creating large evacuation system for development of renewable energy sources.
- Politico-economic uncertainty may adversely affect the power sector companies for mobilization of resources and timely execution of projects to implement cost reflective tariffs etc.
- Challenges in reduction of T&D losses below 15% in, geographically, the largest State with diverse climate conditions.
- Financial sustainability of Distribution companies

4.73 To meet the above challenges State would emphasize upon non-hydel source of energy and reduce transition and distribution losses. Thrust areas for the Twelfth Five Year Plan are:

- Bridging the gap between demand and supply to become self sufficient in generation
- Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Network.
- Reduction in AT&C losses up to the level of 15%.
- Tariff rationalization and reducing the subsidy requirement.
- Achieving financial turn- around by the Distribution Companies.
- Improving customer satisfaction.
- Use of new techniques / Information Technology.
- Introduction of IT up to Sub Division level under R-APDRP
- Private Sector participation in Generation and Transmission, outsourcing and franchising.
- Harnessing huge potential of renewable sources (Wind and Solar)

INDUSTRY

4.74 Presently, industrial output accounts for 30 per cent of the state GDP, but it is dominated by processed agriculture-dairy products, oils & oilcakes and mineral products- cement (Rajasthan is among the leading producers in the Country), copper and zinc products. Modern engineering or capital goods or consumer products industry has an insignificant presence in the state. Consequently, the employment generation by organized units is low, only about 13 lakh, three-quarters of which is in the public sector. The challenge, thus, is to bring about a transformation whereby industry not only adds to the growth but also to equitable employment generation and skill development. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan thrust will be on processing of agriculture, especially of newer, high technology output of precision agriculture such as floriculture and horticulture processing; using newly-discovered resources of oil, natural gas, and conventional minerals to add value locally instead of merely shipping them out for use elsewhere. Ancillary activities as facilitated by the development of DMIC; skill enhancement to meet emerging needs of industry and utilising existing skills pool of intricate craftsmanship to promote modern & precision hardware units such as those engaged in electronics, instrumentation and information technology.

Strategy for industrial development during the Twelfth Plan would be as follows:

- Rapid, inclusive growth, leading to employment generation and skills developments, which will be sustainable;
- Growth consistent with resource endowment of the State;

- Minimising air and water pollution, as well as deterioration of land;
- Equitable and non-exploitative treatment of labour, especially women, minorities and scheduled castes & tribes;
- Promoting local entrepreneurship and creating climate conducive to private investment, supplementing it with public-private partnership where needed;
- Encouraging micro, small and medium enterprises to promote wider and more equitable industrial growth as well as greater local employment.

MINERAL

4.75 Rajasthan has a rich mineral base, making up 22 per cent of the industrial mineral production of the country. Mining alone contributes about 5 per cent of the state GDP. The state is uniquely positioned with regard to zinc and rock phosphate and industries based on them have been a major feature of the state economy. Western Rajasthan also has substantial deposits of lignite (5 Billion Tonnes), which are now being mined for feeding power plants.

4.76 In the last two decades, significant hydrocarbon reserves- oil well as gas- have also been discovered. They are now being commercially exploited. The state has major oil crude and gas pipelines for movement of these feed stocks. These trunk lines for fuel movement hold the potential of establishing a grid for other uses as well.

4.77 The relatively rich and as yet underexploited state resource of mining holds substantial potential for growth and contribution to the overall objective of inclusive development Future efforts would be guided not only by considerations of rapid exploitation of the resources but also by sound conservation and equity principles.

4.78 Accelerating prospecting and exploration; Practicing environmentally safe and justified mining operations; ensuring optimal use of mineral resources by minimizing gaps between prospecting leases and mining leases; and using newly-discovered resources of oil, natural gas, and conventional minerals to add value locally instead of merely shipping them out for use elsewhere will be emphasized. These would include power generation and petrochemicals. This will help to create some large industrial complexes, which would have significant multiplier effects.

ROADS

4.79 A well developed network of transport and communication is an indicator of the economic health and development of a nation. All development sectors get benefits of improved transport and communication system. Road transport fulfils a major role in the economy involving a wide range of industries and services from vehicle

manufacturers and suppliers to infrastructure builders, services, energy providers, public authorities, insurance and many others. It is a key factor to social, regional and economic cohesion, including the development of rural areas. In a vast state like Rajasthan, an integrated and efficient communication mode is absolutely necessary for rapid economic development.

4.80 The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach also emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality of road network in the State. Keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavors to implement the following in the coming years:

- All the villages having population 250 and above to be connected by roads.
- Strengthening and renovation of all highways and district roads.
- Works of missing link roads to connect villages to be taken up on priority basis.
- All the damaged roads to be repaired on priority basis by preparing a time bound program.
- Road facilities to be extended to the places of religious and tourist importance.
- Efforts to be made for construction of flyovers, road over-bridges and underpasses on BOT basis on the railway crossings on all NH, SH and district roads.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

4.81 Rapid and unplanned growth of cities and towns largely caused by migration from even faraway villages has been a feature of recent Indian history. Rajasthan is not exception to this, although its share of urban population of 25 per cent of the total is somewhat lower than the national average of 31 per cent. Congestion, hazardous air pollution caused by chaotic vehicular traffic, dearth of open spaces, severely limited water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal systems, and strained public education and health facilities are among the most pressing problems. The main bottleneck to working out solutions to these problems at the local level is a severe paucity of finance. The local bodies have limited discretionary means to tax and raise resources on their own. They have to depend perforce on grants and provisions under various schemes of State and Central Government, which often have little flexibility and may not always offer appropriate solutions.

4.82 Further, planned development of existing cities; husbanding and rationalization of financial resources for urban bodies; strengthening and expanding road and public transport networks to cope with traffic; resources for improved sanitation and waste disposal systems to combat environmental pollution; Phased and planned provision of services and

amenities to slums for their ultimate eradication and Planning integrated growth of smaller and medium sized cities to provide counter magnets to larger cities would be the thrust area in the coming years.

4.83 Strategy for Urban Development would be as follows:

- Provision of basic amenities and quality civic service to all residents;
- Provision of basic infrastructure to facilitate safe and smooth traffic and transport;
- Protection of environment;
- Slum development
- Provision of alternatives to larger cities;
- Conservation of heritage structures and facilities.

TOURISM

4.84 Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. Some of the unique selling propositions of Rajasthan are Luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk music and classical music dance etc.

4.85 Percentage of foreign tourist came in Rajasthan, who comes in India, is 22.90% i.e. every fifth foreign tourist comes in Rajasthan, who came in India. Percentage increase of foreign tourist in the year 2010 is 19.11% against the year 2009, the trend is same during 2011. Increase in the incoming foreign and domestic tourists would definitely creates/generates indirect employment and percentage of tourism sector in GDP will also increase. During the 11th Five Year Plan, total expenditure of Rs. 13136.43 lacs likely to be incurred.

4.86 Looking to the great potential of Tourism in the State, State Government is making continuous efforts for the development of Tourism sector. Thrust on the following important programmes /schemes/ works will be given during the Twelfth Plan.

- Mass training should be imparted/given for all tourism sector related personnels like travel agency, tour operators, hotel employees, taxi drivers, guides, TAF personnels, who are generally dealing with foreign and domestic tourists, by RITTMAN with assistance of GOI.
- A fund will be established at the State level for giving economic help to the poor and old artists to encourage and conserve local culture artist.

- Adventure Tourism like tracking, desert safari and other niche product will be promoted.
- To make easy approach to important tourist places/ site seeing places/ religious places, for this approach road and sinages may be made.
- Strengthening of field offices of Tourism Department.
- Strengthening of Tourist Assistance Force (TAF) system.
- Strengthening of Information Technology (IT).
- Wide and intensive publicity and marketing through print and electronic media. Participation in national and international marts/festivals/seminars/ conferences/Rajasthan calling road shows for marketing and selling of products.

HEALTH

4.87 Provision of adequate and satisfactory health care to the population, especially to vulnerable sections-people below the poverty line (BPL), pregnant mothers, young children-continues to be a major concern for the country as a whole and even more so in Rajasthan. The state's performance on key indicators such as infant and maternal mortality lags behind the national average. The Eleventh Plan had proposed to strengthen all aspects of health care, preventive, curative, palliative, as also rehabilitative, and raised spending on health to 2 per cent of the GDP. These laudable objectives are yet to be achieved. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan focus will be on filling up of existing vacancies at all levels; Increase in number of nursing & paramedical staff and enhancing their training; availing of services of private practitioners where available and needed even in rural areas; encouraging private and corporate sector to set up facilities on a public-private partnership basis throughout the State; increasing allocations to preventive care and sanitation so as to reduce greater expenditure on curative care. Suitable campaigns to educate the population of the importance of prevention and sanitary practices to be taken up on similar lines to those for mother and child care and Using alternative medical systems as well for optimal delivery and provide clinical support to practitioners of alternative systems where necessary

4.88 Strategy for Health Care Development would be as follows:

- Approaching MDG targets in the Twelfth Plan period;
- Covering preventive as well as curative aspects of health care with emphasis on sanitation;
- Defining carefully functions and responsibilities at various levels of facilities-primary, secondary and tertiary to provide appropriate care;

- Expanding and prioritizing coverage of women and children in all aspects of health care;
- Providing comprehensive health insurance coverage to marginalized sections.

EDUCATION

4.89 An educated citizenry is a pre-condition for a modern state to discharge its responsibilities, just as an appropriately skilled work force is for the efficient working of all enterprises. The pressing need now is to focus attention of the quality of education offered at all levels. Right-to-Education would cover concerns not just of primary education, but also secondary schooling. The education imparted has to prepare the student for discharging specific functional responsibilities, rather than mere passing of examinations and acquiring degrees and diplomas devoid of professional competence. Therefore, added attention to vocational and professional education is needed along with intensive enrolment drive; retention of students in schools; teachers recruitment & training; Infrastructure & transport support; facilitation for differently-abled, curriculum and pedagogical innovations especially at tertiary and vocational levels and special efforts in tribal areas.

4.90 Strategy for Educational Development would be as follows:

- Rigorous implementation of Right to Education entitlements including at secondary levels by removing remaining hurdles to take enrolment to universal levels;
- Improvement of quality of education offered at all levels;
- Reduction in drop-out rates at all levels;
- Bridging gap between rural and urban, as well as government and private institutions;
- Voctionalising higher levels of education to impart skills and abilities demanded by modern technology and enterprises;
- Meeting needs of differently-abled students.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND JUSTICE

4.91 Fruits of development would not necessarily be evenly distributed among all classes of the population. Scheduled castes and tribes along with minorities make up nearly 40 per cent of the state population. The census of nomadic and de-notified tribes when completed will add to this number. The elderly, destitute and differently-abled people are also among the marginalized sections, which have been generally excluded from the development process. These groups face numerous problems such as livelihood that ensures subsistence, adequate food and nutrition, access to education and health facilities, affordable housing, among others. The general population also has similar needs, but the extent of

deprivation and long history of the general population also has similar needs, but the extent of deprivation and long history of the marginalized class make them more acute in their case. the Twelfth Five year Plan will target for special vocational training institutions for tribal areas; unified approach at district level to identify beneficiaries, timely compilation of relevant information and monitoring progress to minimize delays and speedy issuance of cards/ UID cards to marginalized sections; proposal to Planning Commission to consider blocks/towns in place of districts as units for availing assistance under Minority Development Programme; Further, emphasis on scheme dealing with the elderly, destitute and nomadic tribes; creation of Board for nomadic and de-notified tribes; explicit budget provisions for differently-abled; provision of suitably skilled personnel to care for differently-abled, especially women among them and co-ordination of activities with private/civil society organizations working for specific marginalized groups to evolve replicable partnership models, as done in mid-day-meal programme will be given.

4.92 Strategy for Social Security and Justice would be as follows:

- Sustainable economic and social development of scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Casts, Minorities and other marginalized sections;
- Social security for elderly, neglected women and children, destitute and differently-abled;
- Effective and extensive implementation of specific programmes meant for these purposes;
- Coordinated and unified approach to address specific problems of specific groups.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

4.93 There has been a phenomenal growth of ICDS programme in the State during the last few years. The number of ICDS projects which was 191 in 1998-99 has gone up to 304. Similarly population coverage under ICDS has also increased from 56% to about 100% according to population of 2001 This could be made possible because of the interventions like World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project and also new approvals given by the Government of India. As a consequence, the percentage of malnutrition has gone down, safe motherhood practices have increased and most importantly infant mortality rate (IMR) has gone down. However, a lot is still required to be done for their health, nutrition, education, protection and development of children.

4.94 It is true that IMR has reduced by 25 points in Rajasthan from 80 to 55 per 1000 in 2010 (SRS Bulletin 2011) it still is very high in comparison to the national average. The Goal was 32 for 2011-12. Maternal Mortality Ratio was 445 per one lac live births in 2001. This has

reduced to 318 in 2009. However, the goal was to reduce it at least up to 148 per one lac live births by 2011.

4.95 As per NFHS-3, 53.1% women in the State are found to be suffering from anemia, of which 2% are severely anemic. On the other hand, prevalence of anemia among children accounts for 80%, of whom 10% are severely anemic. Anemia among women and children is one of the major causes of high IMR and MMR. It has detrimental effects on the health of women and children and also results in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. In children, it can result in impaired cognitive performance and may adversely affect behavioral and mental development, coordination and language development etc. Malnutrition is also high in Rajasthan. Though it has shown some improvement (malnutrition has reportedly come down to 37% among children 0-3 years of age (NFHS-3 2005-06) from 51% (NFHS - 2), it is still very high from the desired level.

4.96 The status of exclusive breast-feeding up to 6 months is not satisfactory (as per ICDS base line survey 2000, it was 10.01% which has risen to 45.01%, according to ICDS End line survey 2005. Early initiation of breast-feeding including colostrums feeding is very low. This has to be improved upon for saving children from vicious circle of malnutrition-morbidity-severe malnutrition-mortality and so on and so forth.

4.97 Strict enforcement of Child Marriages (Restraint) Act and PCPNDT Act for prevention of feticide is still big challenge for the State.

4.98 Despite the best efforts at the State level, some of the programmes do not benefit the targeted groups fully because of numerous prevailing socio-economic barriers.

4.99 The age-old mindset, particularly of women, does not allow adoption of new initiatives meant for benefiting women and children and the society at large. Though, the situation has changed to some extent but old customs and practices not only persist but also guide daily lives of the people.

4.100 Gender bias and disparity on account of sex play a dominant role in the society. Low literacy rate particularly among women forces them to play a secondary role in the family with no independence to take decision.

4.101 Adverse geographic and climatic conditions - such as persistent drought and lack of water resources force a section of population to be on perpetual migration from one place to another. In case of socio-economically weaker sections of the society, poverty and lack of resources restrict access to institutional delivery and health services.

4.102 Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been established in the Millennium Declaration at the General Assembly of the United Nations in the year 2000. They include promoting gender equality

and empowerment of women and improving maternal health. Though only these two are explicitly gender specific, gender equality is at the core of achievement of MDGs- from improving health and fighting disease, to reducing poverty and mitigating hunger, to expanding education and lowering child mortality, to increasing access to safe water and to ensuring environmental sustainability. Following interventions shall be effective for reaching out the above mentioned goals:

- Upscaling SABLA in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Upscaling IGMSY in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Linking of rates with the Price Index and reviewing accordingly from time to time.
- Strengthening PSE.
- For effective functioning of AWC, Aanganwari Centers having proper sanitation and drinking water facilities may be made an integral part of the ICDS Programme.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

4.103 The development and empowerment of women is crucial to socio economic development of the society. Women approximately are equal in number to male population but in terms of status in society and accessing benefits they lag behind their male counterpart. Although, before the Constitution and other laws of the country, women and men are treated equal, but, various socio-economic forces create road blocks in asserting equality and enabling women to take the advantage of the available opportunities.

4.104 Women are recognized not just as equal citizens but as agents of economic and social growth. The approach to gender equity is based on the recognition that interventions in favour of women must be multi-pronged and they must: (i) provide women with basic entitlements, (ii) address the reality of globalization and its impact on women by prioritizing economic empowerment (iii) ensure on environment free from all forms of violence against women (VAW)–physical, economic, social, psychological etc. (iv) ensure the participation and adequate representation of women at the highest policy levels, particularly and State assemblies, and (v) strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and create new ones for gender main-streaming and effective policy implementation.

4.105 However, the stated objectives of women development can not be achieved in a five year frame work. Therefore, these objectives will have to be carried forward so that the solid foundation would be laid for the multi dimensional efforts required for women development and empowerment and bringing gender parity in areas of Social & Economic Empowerment in a secure environment for their overall mainstreaming.

4.106 Women development and empowerment has been one of the priority areas in the agenda of the State. Various programmes have been initiated and are executed to achieve the objectives. However, all these efforts have so far remained sporadic attempts towards finding solutions to various situations. The time has come when it has become necessary that a woman is viewed as one person and all the programmes whether it is in health sector or in education sector or in economic sector or are meant for providing protection from adverse situations is planned and executed in integrated and holistic manner. These programmes will be so focused that they ultimately enhance the dignity of women and also associate value to their socio-economic participation.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

4.107 Democratic decentralization is a Directive Principle of the Constitution. The 73rd constitutional amendment mandated Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to be given planning functions at appropriate levels. These have now been given authority to plan and implement five functions, with commitments to transfer all the remaining functions. Since local bodies are powerless to act in the absence of funds, the State Government has started devolving funds in a phased manner. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State will made efforts to clearly enunciate guidelines for district level planning and monitoring functions, using Planning Commission's guidelines for district planning as starting point; design and execution of special training programmes for officials as well as other stakeholders including elected representatives with inputs from other states and countries with relevant experience; realistic assessment of needs at local levels, along with resource requirements and local availability/potential availability; firm schedule for devolution of further functions and funds, along with conditionalities and ceiling, as applicable and institution of more effective monitoring systems and double-entry book-keeping at district levels and their eventual, phased percolation to panchayat levels.

4.108 Strategy for Decentralised Planning would be as follows:

- Effective devolution of functions, powers, personnel along with funds and explicit statements of duties responsibilities and obligations at all levels;
- Capacity building for decision-making, monitoring and oversight at appropriate levels for government personnels and elected representatives;
- Flexible processes to do justice to local variations.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

4.109 To Upscale Skill Training Programme in the State, the Government has restructured the present Mission on the pattern of Government of India. Now, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Mission is

Comprising of Rajasthan Council for Skill and Livelihood (RCSL), a policy making body and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) in place of existing Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihoods (RMoL).

4.110 Following initiatives will be taken for Skill Training and Livelihood during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period:-

- 59 ITIs and 268 Skill Development Centers will be set up through Central Government Fund;
- Set up Advance Trainers Training Institute through Central Government Fund;
- 2 lac youths would be trained under the specifically identified skills through short duration Skill Development Programmes, based on skill gap identification and requirement of sector-specific training programmes;
- Training Academy would be set up to impart skills in hospitality, textile, construction, tourism, Gem and jewellery sectors in the State under PPP Mode;
- Rajiv Gandhi Skill Development Centers would be set up in RIICO Industrial Areas to meet their local requirements under PPP Mode;
- More emphasis on involvement of existing Training Institutes under traditional and modern sectors;
- Short duration skill training programmes will be initiated in all General Education Colleges;
- Implementation of +2 Vocational Education Programme in all Higher Secondary Schools and short duration skill training programmes will be run for school dropouts by using the infrastructure created;
- Strengthening of District Computer Training Centers;
- Strengthening of Krishi Vigyan Kendra to run more residential programmes;
- Ensuring training of two to three hundred thousand youth per year through short duration skill training programmes.

TARGETED DELIVERY SYSTEMS

4.111 Hurdles in the way to deliver effectively full benefits of the development programmes to the intended recipient have been a bane of all activities. Lack of awareness, opaque processes and delays create a sense of helplessness and resignation among project beneficiaries. This adversely affects the overall project effectiveness and a vicious cycle is perpetuated.

4.112 Rajasthan has already put in place an IT-enabled grievance redressal system called SUGAM. It has also enacted a Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act. Services notified under the Act will have to be provided to the beneficiary within the stipulated time by the designated officers.

4.113 During the Twelfth Plan, focus will be on clarity in project formulation and beneficiary identification as well as delivery channels; timely execution of sequential activities, i.e. planning, identification and sanction of resources and delivery mechanisms; Additional channels for delivering benefits; exploration of alternative organizational forms for improving delivery systems, such as participant or civil society organizations in partnership with government; improved communication with target groups to improve awareness and transparency and Use of information technology and telecommunication for modern solutions.

4.114 Strategy for Effective Delivery Systems would be as follows:

- Timely delivery of stipulated benefits to intended recipients;
- Minimization of losses and leakages from benefit streams;
- Transparency in planning and execution of projects;
- Participative and flexible processes to do justice to urgency of reforming delivery systems.

Annexure - A**Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2012-13-Proposed Outlays**

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13 (Rs. in lacs)	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES				
1. Agriculture University, Bikaner	6583.85		1599.04	
2. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	5350.00		933.39	
3. Crop Husbandry				
a. Agriculture Department	211291.00		35300.00	
b. Agriculture Marketing Board		48500.00		8000.00
c. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods	14016.25		2000.00	
d. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (ACA)	519645		74600.00	
e. Provision for work plan				
i) Agriculture	0.05		0.04	
ii) Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation	0.05		0.03	
iii) Forest	0.05		0.03	
f. Horticulture Department	83600		11677.51	
g. Multi State Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (EAP)	95000		4500	
Sub Total - 3	923552.40	48500.00	128077.61	8000.00
4. Soil & Water Conservation				
a. Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation Deptt.	0.06		0.06	
b. Forest Department	175.20		25.00	
Sub Total - 4	175.26	0.00	25.06	0.00
5. Animal Husbandry				
a. Animal Husbandry Department	18800.00		3300.00	
b. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	355.00		63.59	
c. Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	33350.00		3946.08	
Sub Total - 5	52505.00	0.00	7309.67	0.00
6. Dairy Development	0.05		0.01	
7. Fisheries Department	682.00		95.20	
8. Forest Department				
a. Forestry	47281.66		7604.00	
b. Forestry under TFC	6622.00		2208.00	
c. Rajasthan Forestry Dev. and Bio-diversity Project Phase-II (EAP)	98454.00		16523.00	
d. Afforestation through Loan from NABARD	9404.90		1342.00	
Sub Total - 8	161762.56	0.00	27677.00	0.00
9. Agriculture Credit				
a. Special Debentures	3250.00		650.00	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
b. Ordinary Debentures	0.05		0.02	
c. Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	3965.00		3965.00	
Sub Total - 9	7215.05	0.00	4615.02	0.00
10. Storage & Warehousing		2930.00		480.00
11. Cooperation	36021.77		5140.00	
Total - Agri. and Allied Services	1193847.94	51430.00	175472.00	8480.00
Total outlay - Agri. and Allied Services	1245277.94		183952.00	
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
1. SGSY incl. Rural Haat	250.00		90.03	
2. Indira Awas Yojana	73200.00		12100.00	
3. Drought Prone Area Programme	200.00		200.00	
4. DRDA Administration	6800.00		1099.00	
5. Desert Development Programme	2000.00		1500.00	
6. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	5.10		5.10	
7. Dang Area Development Programme	5000.00		1000.00	
8. MLA Local Area Development Scheme	100000.00		20000.00	
9. Swavivek District Dev. Scheme	2250.00		350.00	
10. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	185000.00		35000.00	
11. Gramin Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	25000.00		5000.00	
12. Bio-Fuel Authority	0.05		0.01	
13. Incentives to Women Workers of NREGA	0.05		0.01	
14. National Rural Livelihood Mission	110462.00		6459.00	
15. Integrated Watershed Management Programme	49762.15		4000.00	
16. Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) (EAP)	9402.00		2962.00	
17. Panchayati Raj Department				
a. Modernisation of Z.P. & P.S. Buildings	250.00		50.00	
b. H.Q. Building	0.05		0.01	
c. Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)	250000.00		46090.00	
d. Training Programme for newly elected PRIs Representatives	1000.00		0.01	
e. Mid Day Meal	91500.00		15000.00	
f. District Planning	0.05		0.01	
g. Backward Region Grant Fund (ACA)	209727.00		30243.00	
h. Const. of Memorial at Nagaur	0.05		0.01	
i. Nirmal Gram Puraskar	100.00		10.00	
j. Untied Fund Scheme	8250.00		1650.00	
k. Untied Funds to PRIs	426270.00		77754.00	
l. Grants to PRIs under budget head 3054	144305.00		26361.00	
m. Village Master Plan	0.05		0.01	
n. Total Sanitation Campaign	12696.80		2000.00	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
o. Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	0.05		0.01	
p. District Innovation Fund (DIF)- TFC	1980.00		660.00	
q. Direction & Administration	2000.00		100.01	
Sub Total - 17	1148079.05	0.00	199918.07	0.00
18. Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan	0.05		0.01	
19. Land Reforms				
a Agriculture Census	18.00		3.10	
b. Updating of Land Records incl. Rationalisation of Revenue Administration				
i. RRTI Ajmer	820.00		269.00	
ii. Board of Revenue	18151.51		2750.01	
iii. Settlement	32104.08		4985.00	
Sub Total - 19	51093.59	0.00	8007.11	0.00
20. Financial Inclusion Promotion Scheme	0.12		0.12	
Total - Rural Development	1768504.16	0.00	297690.46	0.00
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME				
1. Mewat Area Development Programme	7500.00		1500.00	
2. Border Area Development Programme (ACA)	90987.00		13120.00	
3. Magra Area Development Programme	5000.00		1000.00	
Total - Special Area Programme	103487.00	0.00	15620.00	0.00
IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL				
A. Irrigation				
1. Multipurpose Projects				
a. Bhakara Nagal - BBMB Beas	0.05		0.01	
b. Bhakara Nagal Beas	0.05		0.01	
Sub Total - 1	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00
2. Major Projects				
a. IGNP-Stage-I & II	92500.00		10500.00	
b. Narbada (AIBP)	112500.00		22500.00	
c. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP) (EAP)	14100.00		14100.00	
d. Bisalpur	0.01		0.01	
e. Yamuna Water Project	230.00		30.00	
f Yamuna Link Canal	0.01		0.01	
g. Parwan Project	15000.00		100.00	
h Modernisation (AIBP)	20000.00		4000.00	
l. Dholpur Lift	2000.00		100.00	
j. Barriage on Chambal	2000.00		100.00	
k. Kalisind	0.00		0.00	
l. Indira Lift	15000.00		0.00	
m. Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder	15000.00		300.00	
Sub Total - 2	288330.02	0.00	51730.02	0.00
3. Medium Projects incl. TFC	80016.00		9000.00	
4. Survey & Investigation	7400.00		998.00	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
5. Irrigation Management Training Institute	1850.00		300.00	
6. Instt. for Training of Engg. Subordinates	0.05		0.01	
7. Stipend to unemployed graduates	10.00		2.00	
Total - Irrigation	377606.17	0.00	62030.05	0.00
B. Minor Irrigation				
1. Ground Water Department	7500.00		35.51	
2. Irrigation Department				
a. Surface MI Works (NABARD)	40000.00		6500.00	
b. Surface MI Works (SP)				
c. Surface MI Works (TFC)	10500.00		2000.00	
d. Chambal Lift Scheme	175.00		30.00	
e. Water Harvesting Structure (NABARD)	5600.00		1000.00	
f. Minor Irrigation Imp. Scheme (EAP)	44529.00		40000.00	
g. State Partnership Irrigation Proj.(EC)	29731.00		12365.00	
h Extension/ Renovation/ Modernization of Minor Irrigation Work	6300.00		1100.00	
i. Special Component for SC	0.05		0.01	
j. AIBP Projects in Desert/ Tribal areas	15000.00		3000.00	
Total - Minor Irrigation	159335.05	0.00	66030.52	0.00
C. Command Area Development				
1. CAD & WR Department	395.00		67.00	
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Proj., Bikaner	1890.37		317.61	
3. Gang Canal	23378.00		4000.00	
4. Chambal Phase-II	31035.00		3000.00	
5 CAD - Bisalpur	8000.00		1440.00	
6. Bhakara Canal Project	6500.00			
7. Mandi Committee-Bikaner	450.00		60.00	
8. CAD - Sidhmukh Nohar	528.00		528.00	
9. CAD - Amarsingh Jassana	330.00		330.00	
Sub Total - CAD	72506.37	0.00	9742.61	0.00
D. Flood Control (NABARD)	2512.85		400.00	
Total - Irrigation & Flood Control	611960.44	0.00	138203.18	0.00
V. POWER				
A. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.				
a. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	916900.00	3807700.00	130000.00	595000.00
b. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	252000.00	1008000.00	56000.00	224000.00
c. DISCOM, Jaipur	108200.00	252400.00	29500.00	68800.00
d. DISCOM, Jodhpur	87200.00	202900.00	20600.00	47900.00
e. DISCOM, Ajmer	82600.00	192400.00	18200.00	42300.00
f. APDRP	0.40		0.08	
g. Additional Power Purchase	0.06		0.06	
h. FRP-Transition Support	221025.00		40000.00	
i. Interest Free Loan to Power Companies	140000.00		45000.00	
Sub Total - A	1807925.46	5463400.00	339300.14	978000.00
B. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corp.	1000.00		304.50	
Total - Power	1808925.46	5463400.00	339604.64	978000.00
Total Outlay - Power	7272325.46		1317604.64	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS				
A. Industries				
1. Village and Small Industries				
a. Industries Department including CIPET	13375.00		2358.00	
b. Khadi and Village Industries	3718.00		785.78	
c. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation	385.00		69.00	
d. RAJSICO (including IITF)	395.00		75.00	
Sub Total- Village & Small Industries	17873.00	0.00	3287.78	0.00
2. Medium and Large Industries				
a. RFC	0.05		0.01	
b. RIICO	0.15		0.03	
c. State Enterprises	127.50		25.50	
d. Craft Institute	0.05		0.01	
e. Ganganagar Sugar Mills	0.05		0.01	
f. Bureau of Industrial Promotion	2662.00		436.40	
Sub Total- Medium & Large Industries	2789.80	0.00	461.96	0.00
3. RUDA	1945.00		275.00	
Sub Total - Industries	22607.80	0.00	4024.74	0.00
B. Minerals				
1. Directorate of Mines & Geology	6544.00		1189.04	
2. RSMM Ltd.		70200.00		13100.00
3. Petroleum Department	0.05		0.01	
Sub Total - Minerals	6544.05	70200.00	1189.05	13100.00
Total - Industry and Minerals	29151.85	70200.00	5213.79	13100.00
Total Outlay - Industry and Minerals	99351.85		18313.79	
VII. TRANSPORT				
1. Roads & Bridges				
a. Land Acquisition - General	1150.00		250.80	
b. Land Acquisition - ADP	0.05		0.01	
c. Land Acquisition - PMGSY	19.36		19.32	
d. Central Road Fund (CRF) (ACA)	159094.00		22941.00	
e. SMR - Widening - SHW	75700.00		25700.00	
f. SMR - Widening - MDR	50300.00		1300.00	
g. NABARD - RIDF - X	0.01		0.01	
h. NABARD - RIDF - XI	0.01		0.01	
i. NABARD - RIDF - XII	10.00		10.00	
j. NABARD - RIDF - XIII	50.00		50.00	
k. NABARD - RIDF - XIV	100.00		100.00	
l. NABARD - RIDF - XV	236.11		200.00	
m. NABARD - RIDF - XVI	13553.90		8000.00	
n. NABARD - XVII	28600.00		25000.00	
o. NABARD - XVIII to XXII	275200.00		30000.00	
p. Computerisation	150.00		25.00	
q. Rural Roads	5529.00		1500.00	
r. State Road Development Fund (SHW)	151300.00		21000.00	
s. State Road Development Fund (MDR)	13587.00		1000.00	
t. State Road Development Fund (RSRDC)	0.05		0.01	
u. Others (Incl. Public Works)	0.05		0.01	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
v. Road connecting to unconnected habitations (EAP)	110000.00		27000.00	
w. Upgrd. and Imp. of State Highways and Minor District Roads under TFC	11250.00		3750.00	
x. Economic Roads/ Urban Roads	3000.00		600.00	
y. Urban Roads	2894.00		587.00	
Sub Total - Roads	901723.54	0.00	169033.17	0.00
2. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation		47870.00		8560.00
3. Transport Department	2235.00		300.00	
4. Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation		100000.00		40000.00
Total - Transport	903958.54	147870.00	169333.17	48560.00
Total Outlay - Transport	1051828.54		217893.17	
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES				
1. Science & Technology	5568.04		971.88	
2. Environmental Development	1980.14		282.55	
a. National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)	8949.38		1277.00	
b. Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants	700.81		100.00	
3. National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	7008.13		1000.00	
Total - Scientific Services	24206.50	0.00	3631.43	0.00
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
A. EDUCATION				
a. General Education				
1. a. Elementary Education (Incl. DPEP)	841052.22		123350.00	
b. Grant in Aid to Elementary Education- TFC	115900.00		35600.00	
c. Teachers own Schools	0.05		0.01	
d. State Health Insurance Programme	0.05		0.01	
Sub Total - Elementary Education	956952.32	0.00	158950.02	0.00
2. a. Secondary Education	448520.00		64000.00	
b. NABARD-RIDF Loan-XI	0.05		0.01	
c. School under PPP	0.05		0.01	
Sub Total - Secondary Education	448520.10	0.00	64000.02	0.00
3. University & Other Higher Education				
a. College Education	11552.90		1648.50	
b. New University Kota	700.81		100.00	
c. New University, Bikaner	419.49		60.00	
d. National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25		435.25	
e. Sanskrit University	1163.35		166.00	
Sub Total - 3	15071.80	0.00	2409.75	0.00
4. Literacy & Continuing Education	10500.06		1018.00	
5. Physical Education	140.16		20.00	
6. Sanskrit Education (including Sodh Sansthan)	1752.03		250.00	
Sub Total - General Education	1432936.47	0.00	226647.79	0.00
b. Arts and Culture				
1. Fine Arts Education				
a. Kathak Kendra	175.20		25.00	
b. Ravindra Rangmanch	490.57		70.00	
c. Asstt. to Autonomous & Voluntary Org.	1051.22		150.00	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
d. International Museum	3500.00		1000.00	
Sub Total - Fine Arts Education	5216.99	0.00	1245.00	0.00
2. Archaeology & Museums	2124.58		303.16	
3. Archives	294.34		42.00	
4. Oriental Research Institute	65.88		9.40	
5. Arabic & Persian Research Institute	280.33		40.00	
6. Libraries	70.08		10.00	
7. Academies				
a. Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	419.49		60.00	
b. Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	210.24		30.00	
c. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	525.61		75.00	
d. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	94.61		13.50	
e. Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	168.20		24.00	
f. Rajasthan Urdu Academy	455.53		65.00	
g. Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	510.54		72.85	
h. Rajasthani Academy	350.41		50.00	
i. Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	70.08		10.00	
j. Punjabi Academy	0.05		0.01	
k. Brij Academy	154.18		22.00	
Sub Total - Academies	2958.94	0.00	422.36	0.00
8. Jawahar Kala Kendra	2102.44		300.00	
9. Dr. Ambedkar Peeth	210.24		30.00	
10. Kalbeliya School of Dance	0.05		0.01	
Sub Total - Arts & Culture	13323.87	0.00	2401.93	0.00
c. Technical Education				
1. Dir. of Technical Education- Polytechnic	14016.25		2000.00	
2. Agriculture University, Udaipur	1752.03		250.00	
3. Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81		100.00	
4. Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63		200.00	
5. Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81		100.00	
6. Engineering College, Bhartpur	700.81		100.00	
7. Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81		100.00	
8. Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81		100.00	
9. College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81		100.00	
Sub Total - Technical Education	21374.77	0.00	3050.00	0.00
d. Sports and Youth Welfare				
1. Scouts & Guides	2102.44		300.00	
2. Rajasthan Sports Council	1962.28		280.00	
3. N.C.C.	0.05		0.01	
4. Department of Sports	4905.69		700.00	
Sub Total - Sports & Youth Welfare	8970.46	0.00	1280.01	0.00
Total - Education	1476605.57	0.00	233379.73	0.00
B. Medical and Public Health				
1a. M.N.P	73700.00		7597.70	
b. Nishulk Drug Distribution Scheme to RMSC	200000.00		30000.00	
c. Opening & Strengthening of DDC	37500.00		4280.00	
2. Other than M.N.P	84300.00		9091.47	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
3. Public Health Infrastructure - Under TFC	11250.00		3750.00	
4. Rajasthan Health Dev. System (EAP)	0.01		0.01	
5. Population Control & Family Welfare	4250.00		695.00	
6. Family Welfare - Population Mission	2825.00		525.00	
7. Family Welfare- NRHM (BPL Family)	19500.00		1850.00	
8. Family Welfare - NRHM	85000.00		12000.00	
9. Family Welfare- NRHM- Ambulance	19000.00		3000.00	
10. Mobile Surgical Unit	6500.00		1047.70	
11. Medical Education				
a. Medical College, Ajmer	25657.00		2500.00	
b. Medical College, Bikaner	25135.00		2200.00	
c. Medical College, Udaipur	26500.00		2883.00	
d. Medical College, Jodhpur	29500.00		3595.00	
e. Medical College, Jaipur	32500.00		4347.00	
f. Medical College, Kota	28500.00		2627.19	
g. Dental College, Jaipur	2370.00		286.00	
h. Rajasthan Health Science University, Jaipur	5800.00		200.00	
i. Directorate of Medical Education	1000.00		100.00	
Sub Total - Medical Education	176962.00	0.00	18738.19	0.00
12. Ayurved				
a. Directorate of Ayurved	12500.00		1439.20	
b. Directorate of Homeopathy	4719.00		445.27	
c. Directorate of Unani	2211.80		156.29	
d. Ayurved University, Jodhpur	6118.80		1000.00	
e. Ayurved College, Udaipur	362.50		45.25	
Sub Total - Ayurved	25912.10	0.00	3086.01	0.00
Total - Medical & Public Health	746699.11	0.00	95661.08	0.00
C. Sewerage and Water Supply				
1.a. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	397893.01		36237.52	
b. Water Supply Project for Jaipur- Transfer System	2012.00		2012.00	
c. Nagaur Lift Canal (EAP)	48750.00		600.00	
d. Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply- Jodhpur (EAP)	46463.00		11000.00	
e. Chambal- Bhilwara Drinking Water Supply Project (EAP)	21218.90		2000.00	
f. Devas Water Supply Project	5000.00		500.00	
g. Drinking Water under TFC	18000.00		6000.00	
2. Rural Water Supply				
a. PHED	651808.00		56523.71	
b. Aapni Yojana Phase I (EAP)	1672.24		273.91	
c. Aapni Yojana Phase II (EAP)	53350.00		4600.00	
d. Barmer Lift Canal Project Phase-II (EAP)	63820.00		0.01	
e. Devas Project (NABARD)	7000.00		5000.00	
f. Nagaur Lift Canal Phase-II Project (EAP)	76250.00		1900.00	
g. Chambal- Bhilwara WS Project (EAP)	45781.00		2000.00	
h. Drinking Water under TFC	19500.00		6500.00	
3. Conv. of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	2500.00		100.00	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
4. Training Instt. for Eng. Subordinates	573.00		103.00	
Total - Sewerage & Water Supply	1461591.15	0.00	135350.15	0.00
D. Housing				
1. Rental Housing	5549.25		791.83	
2. Rental Housing for Rural	0.05		0.01	
3. Police Housing	70081.25		10000.00	
4. Judicial Housing	1171.48		167.16	
5. Rajasthan Housing Board		160000.00		30000.00
6. Staff Quarters of Vidhan Sabha	0.05		0.04	
7. Residential buildings for SDOs & Tehsildars	399.99		399.99	
Total - Housing	77202.07	160000.00	11359.03	30000.00
Total Outlay - Housing	237202.07		41359.03	
E. Urban Development				
1. Town Planning	0.03		0.03	
2. Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna	5524.00		789.00	
3. Int. Dev. of Small & Medium Towns	0.02		0.02	
4. JNNURM 5 UIDSSMT 6 IHSDP	156250.00		31250.00	
7. Grants for Local Bodies (SFC)	72000.00		14400.00	
8. Special Grant in Aid for Urban Renewal (ROBs)	30000.00		5000.00	
9. Heritage Walk/ Conservation Proj.	0.05		0.01	
10. Raj. Urban Sector Dev. Investment Programme (EAP)	104345.00		27700.00	
11. RUIDP- Phase-III	72500.00		0.01	
12. Jaipur Development Authority		200000.00		36000.00
13. Sahari Jan Sahabhagi Yojana	10000.00		1000.00	
14. Water Drainage Project, Churu	0.01		0.01	
15. Incentive to Local Bodies	0.02		0.02	
16. Const. of Sheds in Urban for Labours	0.02		0.02	
17. Construction of Rean Basera	2500.00		500.00	
18. Urban Local Bodies		597868.00		101313.00
19. Grant to Urban Improvement Trust	0.05		0.01	
20. Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	15200.00		4500.00	
21. Fire Fighting Equipment	5500.00		1000.00	
22. NCR Transport Corporation	0.05		0.01	
23. Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation LTD	200000.00		40000.00	
24. Rajeev Awas Yojana (CSS)	92000.00		7000.00	
Total - Urban Development	765819.25	797868.00	133139.14	137313.00
Total Outlay - Urban Development	1563687.25		270452.14	
F. Information & Publicity	1940.48		276.89	
G. Labour & Labour Welfare				
1. Craftsmen Training	17520.31		2500.00	
2. Employment	2112.95		301.50	
3. Labour Commissioner Office	7859.18		1257.10	
4. Factories & Boilers	0.05		0.01	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
5. Bonded Labour	35.04		5.00	
Total - Labour & Labour Welfare	27527.53	0.00	4063.61	0.00
H. Social Justice & Empowerment				
1. Welfare of Backward Classes	309276.00		46446.00	
2. Social Welfare incl. NSAP	222510.25		33764.00	
Total- Social Justice & Empowerment	531786.25	0.00	80210.00	0.00
I. Tribal Area Development				
a. Tribal Area Development Department	127.50		25.50	
b. Tribal Welfare Fund	90000.00		15000.00	
c. Special Central Assistance	49493.00		7137.00	
d. Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	69160.00		9973.00	
Total - TAD	208780.50	0.00	32135.50	0.00
J. Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children				
a. Women Development	27690.55		5377.40	
b. Nutrition-ICDS	377713.00		59578.84	
Total - Empowerment of Women	405403.55	0.00	64956.24	0.00
K. Sainik Kalyan Board	765.00		300.00	
L. Directorate of Disabled	8500.00		1300.00	
M. Minority Department (incl. Madarsa Board, Waqf Board, Minority Commission, Haj Committee & RMFCDCC)	38516.63		5610.00	
Total - Social and Community Services	5751137.09	957868.00	797741.37	167313.00
Total Outlay - Social and Community Services	6709005.09		965054.37	
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES				
1. PMU	67.44		10.72	
2. State Planning Machinery	1418.00		262.39	
3. Incentive for issuing Unique Identification (UIDs) (TFC)	8094.00		2698.00	
4. Economics & Statistics	12859.00		559.19	
5. Evaluation	35.00		5.70	
6. Food & Civil Supply incl. Annapurna	87250.00		13750.01	
7. Directorate of Information Technology	7530.00		1362.99	
8. Weights & Measures	100.00		20.00	
9. Rajasthan Foundation	350.00		60.00	
10.a. Tourism Department	17520.31		2500.00	
b. Civil Aviation	3811.00		1311.00	
11. Resource Development Fund	0.05		0.01	
12. DOP, Secretariat	1952.28		280.00	
13. Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project(EAP)	84000.00		20100.00	
14. Information & Technology (incl. NeGAP)	38416.11		6004.35	
15. Rajasthan IDF- Accounting Reforms Strengthening (EAP)	67.53		67.53	
16. Planning Manpower Department	1058.00		180.08	
17. RajComp	0.05		0.01	
18. State Planning Board	30000.00		5175.00	
19.State Level New Schemes	73952.00		73952.00	
20. RIPDF	0.01		0.01	

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)		Annual Plan 2012-13	
	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay	Budgetary Outlay	Outside Budgetary Outlay
21. Rajasthan State Civil Supply Corporation LTD.	0.15		0.03	
Total - Economic Services	368480.93	0.00	128299.02	0.00
XI. GENERAL SERVICES				
1. State & Distt. level Adm. Build.				
i. a. Jail Building (State Plan)	1000.00		1000.00	
b. Training for Jail Staff- Under TFC	3348.00		837.00	
ii. a. Police Buildings	28032.50		4000.00	
b. Training for Police- Under TFC	4652.00		1163.00	
iii. Prosecution Department	0.05		0.01	
iv. a. GAD Buildings	5330.10		760.56	
b. GAD - MP Cell	35.04		5.00	
c. Raj Bhawan - Capital Expenditure	1535.97		219.17	
v. a. New Building for High Court, Jodhpur	14000.00		2000.00	
b. Other Judicial Buildings	14352.64		2048.00	
c. Judicial Administration	10492.28		1286.00	
d. Judicial Academy	2330.97		332.61	
vi. Excise Department	3504.06		500.00	
vii. Stamps & Registration	1401.63		200.00	
2. a. HCM, RIPA	1731.00		247.00	
b. Centre for Good Governance	0.05		0.01	
c. Corpus Fund	0.05		0.01	
3. Administrative Reforms	14.02		2.00	
4. Commercial Taxes	70081.25		10000.00	
5. Raj. Vidhan Sabha (PAD)	0.05		0.01	
6. Stationary & Printing	1051.22		150.00	
7. Rajasthan State Braveries Corporation	0.05		0.01	
8. Devasthan	3928.05		560.50	
9. a. Civil Defence & Home Guards	1541.74		220.00	
b. Training for Homeguards Under TFC	2000.00		500.00	
10. State Information Commission	0.05		0.01	
11. State Revenue Intelligence Department	0.05		0.01	
12. Circuit House	0.05		0.01	
13. RPSC	0.05		0.01	
14. Pension Department	0.05		0.01	
15. Treasuries & Accounts	3553.12		507.00	
Total - General Services	173916.09	0.00	26537.94	0.00
Grand Total	12737576.00	6690768.00	2097347.00	1215453.00
Total Plan Outlay	19428344.00		3312800.00	

ACA : Additional Central Assistance
EAP : Externally Aided Project
TFC : Thirteenth Finance Commission
SFC : State Finance Commission

Annexure-B**Plan Outlay for Ongoing and New/Pipeline Externally Aided Projects**(**₹ in Crores**)

S. No.	Name of Project	Funding Agency	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2012-13
	A - Ongoing			
1	Raj. Water Sector Restructuring Project	World Bank	141.00	141.00
2	Raj. Minor Irrigation Improvement Project	JICA	445.29	400.00
3	Raj. Urban Sector Development Investment Programme	ADB	1043.45	277.00
4	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	IFAD	94.02	29.62
5	Raj. Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building	IDF	0.68	0.68
6	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project	World Bank	840.00	201.00
7	Raj. Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II	JICA	984.54	165.23
	Total (A)		3548.98	996.91
	B- New/Pipeline Projects			
1	Road Connectivity to Unconnected Habitations having population 250-499 in General Areas	World Bank	1100.00	270.00
2	Rural Drinking Water Supply Project (Aapni Yojna) Phase-II	World Bank	533.50	0.00
3	Barmer Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II	JICA	638.20	0.00
4	Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme - Jodhpur	AFD	464.63	110.00
5	Chambal-Bhilwara Drinking Water Supply Project	World Bank	670.00	0.00
6	Nagaur Lift Canal Drinking Water Supply Project Phase-II	JICA	1250.00	25.00
7	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project	World Bank	950.00	45.00
8	RUIDP Phase-III	ADB	725.00	0.00
	Total (B)		6331.33	450.00
	Total (A+B)		9880.31	1664.53