AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

AGRICULTURE SECTOR
The percentage share of Agriculture sector in GSVA at Current prices for the year 2019-20 is 25.56%.

PULSES PRODUCTION
Production of pulses is expected to be 44.90 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20.

KRISHAK KALYAN KOSH
Krishak Kalyan Kosh has been constituted on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS 2019
The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 567.76 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh.

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO
Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refer to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. A large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. In comparison to other States, the onset of monsoon in Rajasthan is late and its withdrawal is early. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall, which mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. The level of ground water in the State is rapidly going down. Despite this, agriculture and allied sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy and continues to be a large contributor to the state's GSDP.

The figure 2.1 shows that there has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added of Agriculture and allied sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹1.37 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹1.68 lakh crore in 2019-20, showing an increase 4.16 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sector increased from ₹1.53 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹2.47 lakh crore in 2019-20 showing an increase of 10.06 per cent per annum (CAGR).
Growth Rate of GSVA by Agriculture and allied sector (at Constant 2011-12 Prices)

In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sector again emerges as the driver with a growth rate of 5.65 per cent in 2019-20 over 2018-19. The growth rate of Agriculture has been volatile with a sharp rise in 2016-17 when it reached to around 8.70 per cent from -0.33 per cent in 2015-16.

Share of Agriculture and allied Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA and Composition of its Sub-Sectors

In 2019-20, Agriculture and allied sector contributed to 25.56 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in 2011-12. Sub-sectors of Agriculture and allied sector are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. In 2019-20, the share of crops was estimated to be 47.54 per cent, livestock was estimated to be 41.54 per cent, forestry & logging contributed 10.55 per cent and fishing is around 0.37 per cent in the agriculture and allied sector. These shares of different sub-sectors within Agriculture and allied sector can be seen from figure 2.2.
LAND UTILISATION
The total reporting area of the State is 342.87 lakh hectare during the year 2017-18. Out of this, 8.04 per cent is under forests (27.56 lakh hectare), 5.78 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (19.83 lakh hectare), 6.95 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.83 lakh hectare), 4.88 per cent under permanent pastures (16.73 lakh hectare), 0.07 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.24 lakh hectare), 11.17 per cent under culturable waste land (38.31 lakh hectare), 5.81 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (19.92 lakh hectare), 5.08 per cent under current fallow (17.42 lakh hectare) and 52.22 per cent area is under net area sown (179.03 lakh hectare) as shown in figure 2.3.

OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS
As per Agricultural Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation probably attributable to splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has decreased to 208.73 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 211.36 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a decline of 1.24 per cent in total land holding area.

The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2010-11 (Table 2.1). On the other hand, total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent respectively. As per Agricultural Census 2015-16, average size of operational land holdings in the State was 2.73 hectare whereas it was 3.07 hectare in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 per cent.

Female Operational Land Holdings
As per Agricultural Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 2.1). The ratio of classified female land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories to total female land holdings is 49.55 per cent, 20.77 per cent, 14.97 per cent, 11.74 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. It is evident from Table 2.1 that there is
an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 2.1).

### Table 2.1 Agriculture Census 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Size class (in hectare)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>No. of operational land holdings (000)</th>
<th>Area operated (000' hectare)</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2268</td>
<td>2683</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>60.67</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2511</td>
<td>3071</td>
<td>22.30</td>
<td>1238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1389</td>
<td>1514</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>34.17</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>1677</td>
<td>10.99</td>
<td>2162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>3509</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>26.09</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1335</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>3774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1051</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>-1.24</td>
<td>6459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22.97</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>6918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Large (Above 10.0 hectare)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>-12.34</td>
<td>6621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>-11.14</td>
<td>7044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Classes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>No. of operational land holdings (000)</th>
<th>Area operated (000' hectare)</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
<th>% Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6329</td>
<td>6866</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>19697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>41.94</td>
<td>1330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6888</td>
<td>7655</td>
<td>11.14</td>
<td>21136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONSOON
Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed i.e. dependent on monsoon which is very erratic in nature; also period of monsoon generally remains short. Due to unstable weather conditions and precarious water regime, farmers have to depend on both rainfall and ground water. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was delayed by 17 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the state was 15th June, but it arrived on 2nd July. It covered the whole state till 19th July, 2019.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2019 in the state was 774.38 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 530.08 mm, which is 46.09 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2019, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Alwar districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Agriculture production in the State largely depends on timely arrival of monsoon. During Kharif season, production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The detailed position of the area and production under Kharif and Rabi crops for the last three years is shown in Table 2.2 and figure 2.4.

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2019-20, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 249.88 lakh tonnes which is an increase of 8.06 per cent as compared to production of 231.25 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2019-20 is expected to be at the level of 89.25 lakh tonnes as against 84.55 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 5.56 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2019-20 is expected to be 160.63 lakh tonnes as against 146.70 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 9.50 per cent. Production of kharif cereals during the year 2019-20 is expected to be 71.79 lakh tonnes as compared to 65.87 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a growth of 8.99 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2019-20 is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area in Lakh Hectare</th>
<th>Production in Lakh Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-18 (Final)</td>
<td>2018-19 (Final)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Cereals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>58.50</td>
<td>57.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>33.26</td>
<td>32.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Pulses</td>
<td>58.61</td>
<td>59.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>42.40</td>
<td>42.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>16.21</td>
<td>16.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A+B) Food Grains</td>
<td>150.37</td>
<td>149.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>100.90</td>
<td>100.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>49.47</td>
<td>48.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Oil Seeds</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>48.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>19.27</td>
<td>19.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>22.23</td>
<td>28.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Sugarcane</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) Cotton (Lint)</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>6.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg.)
expected to be 133.19 lakh tonnes against 127.79 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 4.23 per cent. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 17.46 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 against 18.68 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 6.53 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2019-20 is estimated at 65.79 lakh tonnes against 76.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 14.08 per cent as compared to the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 24.63 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 as against 28.36 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 13.15 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 41.16 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 as against 48.21 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 14.62 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.50 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 as against 4.48 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 44.20 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 26.64 lakh bales during the year 2019-20 as against 20.27 lakh bales in the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 31.43 per cent.

The major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are:

**Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana** : The main objective of the scheme is to promote the production of quality seeds by the farmers in their own fields. Initially the scheme was started in the 3 agro-climatic zones viz.: Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur. From 2018-19, the scheme is being implemented in all 10 agro-climatic zones of the state. Seed production of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soybean, Moong, Moth, Groundnut, and Urad varieties upto 10 years old are being taken under the scheme.

**Eradication of pest and diseases in non-endemic areas** : It is very important to protect crops from infestation of insects, pests and diseases to keep causal organisms, insects/pests population below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for efficient economic production. Therefore, provision has been kept for eradication of pests/diseases in Endemic/Non endemic areas by use of plant protection chemicals.

**Training for women** : One-day trainings for women are being organized at Gram Panchayat level where in the government provides an assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate the technology to fellow farmers. Apart from the above activity, incentive for crop cutting experiment is also included under Agriculture extension service.

**Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education** : Girls are being encouraged to study agriculture formally. For this, Department of Agriculture is providing incentives at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation and Ph.D. levels. Assurances of ₹5,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture); ₹12,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag), M.Sc. (Ag); and ₹15,000 per girl per year for Ph.D. are being provided by the state government.
Agriculture Demonstration: Crop demonstrations are being organised on farmers' fields for communicating agriculture technology on the principle of “seeing is believing” to the farmers. Demonstration is a very useful tool for agricultural extension and transfer of new, improved, and innovative technologies. Therefore, demonstrations of state specific crops, Gwar, Barley and Wheat in non National Food Security Mission (NFSM) districts are being organised.

Seed Mini-kit: Seed mini-kits are given to farmers at token amounts for 0.1 hectare area to popularize the newly released varieties of different crops among the farmers.

Micronutrient Mini-kit: Micronutrient mini-kits are being provided to farmers at 90 per cent subsidy on the basis of Soil Health Cards to enhance use of micronutrient for increasing crop production.

Besides, activities such as operation of Adaptive Trial Centres and Award to cultivators for adoption of organic farming practices are also undertaken.

Zero Budget Natural Farming: In compliance of Budget Announcement 2019-20 made by Hon'ble Chief Minister, a pilot project on Zero Budget Natural Farming is being implemented in Tonk, Banswara and Sirohi districts of the state. This will eventually make the farmers self-sustainable through the use of agri-inputs prepared by themselves in-farm and reduce the cost of cultivation; it would also allow them to grow chemical free agriculture produce.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP): With the objective to increase production and productivity, farmer's income, promote climate resilient agriculture, reduce water use in agriculture, and involve farmers in processing and value addition, RACP is being implemented in 17 clusters of 17 districts of the state with credit from World Bank.

Besides, establishment/operating expenses of field staff/labs/Kisan Aayog/capital works, Kisan Seva Kendra cum village knowledge centre, Information and Media support, Computerization and State Matching Share towards Central Sponsored Schemes have also been included in the State Plan.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

- National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Central Government. During the year 2015-16, Government of India has changed the funding pattern and now the ratio of GoI and GoR is 60:40.

- The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, support to farmers by providing bio-fertilizers, micronutrients and gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water and cropping system based training.

- NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 14 districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.

- NFSM-Coarse Cereal Maize is being implemented in 5 Districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, and Udaipur. NFSM-Coarse Cereal Barley is being implemented in 7 Districts of the State viz Ajmer, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri-Ganganagar, and Sikar.

- NFSM-Nutri-Cereals mission was launched in Rajasthan in 2018-19 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Major interventions in NFSM-Nutri-Cereals relates to distribution of certified seeds, production of certified seed, demonstration on improved production technology, support to bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, integrated Pest Management (IPM) and cropping system based training for farmers. The districts are divided crop-wise under this mission. The 10 districts for Jowar are Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Tonk. The 21 districts for Bajra are Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk.

- NFSM-Commercial Crops: Front line demonstration and distribution of plant protection chemicals for cotton crop.
• NFSM Oil seed & TBOs: Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seeds and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, crop demonstration, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), plant protection from chemicals, distribution of PP equipment, bio-fertilizer, Gypsum, pipes for carrying water, farmers' trainings, agriculture implements, innovative seed treatment drums, sprinkler set, distribution of mini-kits, infrastructure development etc. Funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

• **Rain-fed Area Development (RAD):** Different types of area-specific Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) have been envisaged in different agro-climatic zones of the State i.e. Livestock based, horticulture based and agro-forestry (Tree) based farming systems. Assistance is being provided for various IFS activities and allied activities. The farming systems are being taken up along with other activities like establishment of vermi compost units, construction of water harvesting structures and green houses, and bee keeping.

• **Soil Health Card Scheme (“Swasth Dhara Khet Hara”):** The scheme envisages promoting the soil testing services, issue of soil health cards and development of judicious nutrient management practices for different crops.

• **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticide residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. Under PKVY, organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) certification. Participatory Guarantee System under PGS-India programme is the key approach for quality assurance under the PKVY. The farmers have options to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance with PGS-India standards.

• **Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF):** Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expanding tree plantation in agriculture, ensuring availability of quality planting material and popularizing various Agro-Forestry Practices and models for different agro climatic zones and land use conditions and to creating database and knowledge support in the area of agro-forestry. The funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40.

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹5.06 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹27.54 crore till December, 2019.

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹96.93 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹135.00 crore till December, 2019.

**National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)**

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practice to the farmers. Funding responsibilities are divided between GoI and GoR in the ratio of 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 sub-missions:

• **Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)**

• **Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)**

• **Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)**

• **National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)**

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹25.09 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹40.92 crore till December, 2019.

**National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rain fed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation. This mission is currently being implemented. Funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/ National Agriculture Development Programme

Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors, the Central Government introduced RKVY to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. In this scheme project based assistance is provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture plan in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture and Dairy, considering the agro-climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. The funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹52.36 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹208.80 crore till December, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY was launched as a new scheme during 2015-16 with the funding pattern 60:40 (GoI: GoR). Horticulture department is the Nodal department and different activities are being implemented by Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed development & soil conservation and Water Resource department. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹27.33 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹74.80 crore till December, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural crops. The farmer premium for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Annual Commercial/Annual Horticulture crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Remaining part of the premium is paid equally by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. For payment of premium subsidy and incentive to primary workers for conducting crop cutting experiments, a state funded scheme is in operation.

Krishi Karman Award

Krishi Karman Award for the year 2016-17 has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India for outstanding performance in the pulses production category. ₹2.00 crore, citation and trophy given as Krishi Karman Award and also awarded two progressive farmers of the state, one male and one female farmer were given each ₹2 lakh and citation. The state also received a commendation award of ₹1.00 crore in the pulses category for the year 2017-18 on 2nd January, 2020.

During the year 2019-20, the physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is showing in Table 2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Component</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Line</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td>11653</td>
<td>3243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Pond</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3115</td>
<td>2919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Tank</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Implements</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8894</td>
<td>3692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Protection Equipment</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>48326</td>
<td>6734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Distribution</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>31800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Area Increase</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Demonstration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>274206</td>
<td>194124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Mini kit Distribution</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>122000</td>
<td>250587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Pest Management Demonstration</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8751</td>
<td>5356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Health Cards/Samples</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>781600</td>
<td>1917240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Upto December, 2019
Productivity

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from the Central Government enabled the state to attain new heights in agriculture productivity. Table 2.4 shows the comparative position of productivity of agricultural crops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>1294</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1291</td>
<td>1470</td>
<td>1552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1086</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1473</td>
<td>1593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>43871</td>
<td>46184</td>
<td>51707</td>
<td>61432</td>
<td>70365</td>
<td>83448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (Lint)</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwar seed</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.4 shows that productivity of cereals has increased by 157.84 per cent between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 96.30 per cent and 109.06 per cent respectively between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of cotton (lint) has increased by 80.86 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 548 kg per hectare in the year 2018-19.

Horticulture

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2019-20, a modified budget of ₹369.96 crore is proposed under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹160.43 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019. Under state plan schemes, fruit orchards were established in 7 hectare, plant protection measures were taken in 617 hectare and 2,072 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out.

The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, SawaiMadhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹71.75 crore (₹43.05 crore as central share and ₹28.70 crore as state share) was made during 2019-20 against which an expenditure of ₹40.66 crore (₹24.40 crore as central share and ₹16.26 crore as state share) has been incurred up to December, 2019. Orchards of fruits have been established in 3,155 hectares during this period. During the year 2019-20, 2.76 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 0.24 lakh square meters area has been covered under shade net, 0.19 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 11 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 289 vermi-compost units have been established, 715 low cost onion storage structures constructed, 57 pack houses have been established and 89 water harvesting structure have been built up to December, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of it, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along with water saving. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. For the year 2019-20 a provision of ₹117.92 crore (₹70.75 crore as central share and ₹47.17 crore as state share) was made. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler
irrigation, an amount of ₹21.78 crore was allotted from state plan. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹55.53 crore (₹33.32 crore as central share and ₹22.21 crore as state share) and an additional subsidy of ₹8.36 crore have been incurred upto December, 2019. Under drip, mini sprinkler and sprinkler irrigation an area of 11,190 hectare and 25,612 hectare have been covered respectively upto December, 2019.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

Under this scheme, the State level sanctioning committee sanctioned a horticulture development project worth ₹94.49 crore during the year 2019-20. Under this scheme, for date palm cultivation, horticulture development programme in non-NHM districts, vegetable cluster in urban areas, establishment of center of excellence at Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhopur, strengthening of center of excellence of pomegranate in Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota), promotion of protected cultivation, and for skill upgradation in citrus production, an expenditure of ₹26.06 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019. After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the state, area, production and productivity have increased tremendously.

Table 2.5 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Spices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area in Hectare</td>
<td>Production in mt</td>
<td>Productivity in kg per hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93 to 1996-97 (Average)</td>
<td>20460</td>
<td>220390</td>
<td>10772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)</td>
<td>24503</td>
<td>297563</td>
<td>12144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)</td>
<td>31936</td>
<td>473238</td>
<td>14818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13 to 2016-17 (Average)</td>
<td>41726</td>
<td>712658</td>
<td>16987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>54207</td>
<td>736350</td>
<td>13584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>57933</td>
<td>956430</td>
<td>16509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is functioning in the State to implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

"Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance for agriculture marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme, financial assistance have been provided to the tune of ₹2 lakh in the case of work-site accidental death. During the year 2019-20, ₹30.26 crore have been distributed to 2,087 farmers upto December, 2019. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food at subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities of the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). During the year 2019-20, subsidized food has been made available to
23.91 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate with an expenditure of ₹6.26 crore upto December, 2019.

“Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015” has been launched in the State. Important features of the scheme are as follows:

- **Pregnancy Assistance**
- **Marriage Assistance**
- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students**
- **Medical Assistance**
- **Parental Leave**

**Agriculture Marketing Board**

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

**Salient features of the Policy**

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

**Financial support envisaged**

- Capital subsidy on for establishing agro-processing and infrastructure development 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.
- Additional top up capital investment subsidy for the projects sanctioned under Government of India (GoI) schemes 10 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmer & their organization and ₹50 lakh for all other entrepreneurs.
- 1 per cent additional interest subsidy to farmers and their organizations, units in TSP or backword districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years.
- Maximum limit of interest subsidy during a period of 5 years shall be ₹100 lakh for farmers and their organizations for infrastructural projects and ₹50 lakh for all other categories.
- Freight Subsidy of ₹10 to ₹15 lakh per annum for export of agricultural products of Rajasthan origin for a period three years. To support quality produce and to tap export markets, higher transport subsidy of ₹20 lakh per annum for a longer period of 5 years have been provisioned for organic produce.
- Freight subsidy of ₹15 lakh per annum for transport of fruits, vegetables and flowers in distant markets of other states beyond 300 Km for a period three years.
- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of ₹1.0 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of ₹2.00 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of ₹10 lakh is allowed.

**Credit Facilitation:** For ensuring easy availability of funds to projects under this policy, a separate fund of ₹500 crore in Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

**Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh**

Major initiative for farmers on the line of Ease of doing business, for Easing of Doing Farming is to constitute ‘Krishak Kalyan Kosh’ on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore. The fund will be used for fair prices of agriculture produce to farmers.

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹202.77 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 248.59 Km roads have been constructed in krishi upaj mandi samities, upto December, 2019.

**WATER RESOURCES**

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing, managing state's limited water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With consistent efforts, irrigation potential created by 2018-19 is 38.60 lakh hectare against 4 lakh hectare at the time of Independence. During financial year 2019-20, additional irrigation potential
of 9,793 hectare has been created up to December, 2019.

Besides, water management irrigated, construction works of important irrigation schemes were executed. Looking at the importance of irrigation schemes, in addition to IGNP allocations, a revised provision of ₹2,601.62 crore has been made during 2019-20. The revised provisions include provision of ₹550 crore for Parwan Major Irrigation project, ₹200 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation project and ₹358.70 crore for Narmada Canal Project. An expenditure of ₹1,857.39 crore has been incurred up to December, 2019 which includes expenditure of ₹549.13 crore for Parwan, ₹175.60 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation and ₹99.59 crore for Narmada Canal Project.

During the year 2019-20, 7 major projects [Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRPD (Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert area) for desert area, Navnera Barrage (ERCP), Upper high level canal and Pip lakhunt], 6 Medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagarin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 45 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

A multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is under execution in district Jhalawar on the river Parwan. Revised administrative and financial allocation amounting to ₹7,355.23 crore has been made for the project. Along with drinking water to 1,821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district. This project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce electricity with a capacity of 2,970 Megawatt.

For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,124.00 crore. Under this project, 2.46 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential has been created till December, 2019.

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

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 25 districts. Total Culturable Command Area to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare. The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore (35,468 Million Yen) out of which ₹1,971.06 crore (29,763 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA (85 per cent) and the state contribution (15 per cent) will be ₹377.81 crore (5,705 Million Yen). Loan agreement with JICA for 13,725 Million Yen was signed on 31\(^{st}\) March, 2017. JICA has effectuated the loan agreement from 26\(^{th}\) October, 2017.

The proposed 137 irrigation projects include Bhakra Canal System, Gurgaon Canal System, medium & minor irrigation project of 25 districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Pali, Sirohi, Dausa, Jaipur, Hanumangarh, and Sri- Ganganagar).

This project will be implemented in three stages. 34 sub projects will be rehabilitated under stage-1. Work orders of 31 sub projects have been issued and rehabilitation works are in progress. Tender for rehabilitation of remaining 3 sub projects have been invited. Expenditure of ₹124.16 crore has been incurred on this project up to March, 2019. In the financial year 2019-20, expenditure of ₹147.00 crore has been incurred up to December, 2019 against budget provision of ₹276.47 crore.

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

The project has been financed by New Development Bank for rehabilitation & restructuring of existing IGMP stage I system. It will provide benefits to districts of Sri-Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The main features are: (i) Relining of Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD 0-620 (189.00 Km); (ii) Rehabilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (1,728 Km); (iii) Reclamation of 22,831 hectare waterlogged area; (iv) Capacity building of Water User Association (WUA) and (v) Command area development activities including micro irrigation, agricultural diversification etc. The project cost has been estimated at USD 491.29 Million (₹3,291.63 crore) out of which USD 350 Million (₹2,345.00 crore) will be funded by National Development Bank, and state contribution will be USD 141.29 Million (₹946.63 crore) to be financed in 3 tranches. Under Tranche-1, 92 works amounting to ₹883.83 crore have been awarded; out of 92 works, 72 have been completed and remaining works are in progress. Expenditure of ₹241.30 crore has been incurred up to December, 2019.

**National Hydrology Project**

This Project is funded by the Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Government of India (World Bank Project). Total project cost is ₹128 crore (100 per cent grant in aid from GoI) and the duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24). This project will help in availability of real-time hydro meteorological data and development of real time decision support system for flood, drought management, improved water use efficiency and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This will also help in availability & transmission of water related information and meteorological forecast to the public through public domain of Water Resources Information System (WRIS). Work orders, amounting to ₹26.00 crore, has been issued for installation of SCADA at Baisalpur dam, installation of Hydromet stations at various locations of the state. Under this project, SCADA system is being installed on other major projects covering Mahi dam, Jawai dam, Gudha Dam, Bhakra Canal system, Gang Canal & Narmada Canal system. In financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹3.20 crore have been made.

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

A tripartite MoU has been signed by Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and Government of Punjab on 23rd January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab portion) & Sirhind Feeder. Total cost of the project is ₹1,976 crore Punjab has started relining works in Sirhind feeder by taking closure in November to December, 2019 and 16.67 Km Sirhind Feeder is relined by Punjab during this closure. In closure proposed in March-April-June, 2020, Punjab has planned to execute relining in about 10 Km of Sirhind Feeder & about 30 Km of Indira Gandhi Feeder. Out of Rajasthan's share, ₹118.83 crore has been transferred to Punjab for this project upto December, 2019.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

For restoration & rehabilitation of large dams of state, a World Bank aided Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) is being executed. Principle clearance for inclusion of state's 189 large dams amounting to ₹965.56 crore has been issued by Central Water Commission (CWC) New Delhi.

COLONISATION

Land covered in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by Colonization Department under general and special allotments in 50:50 proportion. Since inception, 14.55 lakh hectare of land has been allotted upto December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, Colonization Department has collected ₹8.50 crore of revenue, and khadadari sanads has been issued to 910 allottees upto December, 2019.

COMMAND AREADEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch, Gang Canal Phase I and II, Bhakhra Canal Project, Baisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Government of India from 1st April, 2017 central assistance for these projects except Gang Canal-II project has been stopped by Government of India. However, construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 6,143 hectare at a cost of ₹51.82 crore under these projects from April, 2019 to December, 2019 during 2019-20.

Under the work of revamping project of Chambal canal system amounting to ₹1,274.42 crore under NABARD, during the year 2019-20, the expenditure incurred in the above works from April, 2019 to December, 2019 is ₹39.16 crore to achieve 53.20 Km lining of canals.

Detailed Project Reports of 7 ongoing projects having balance Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 6,83,656 hectare amounting to ₹4,423.74 crore and DPRs of 8 new projects having CCA of 3,05,862 hectare amounting to ₹1,760.28 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction under new "Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap" (ISBIG) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project better known as the life line of Western Rajasthan is an example of courageous battle of man against odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of western Rajasthan with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of this area. The Project Objective also include drought proofing, improvement of environment and forestation, employment
generation, rehabilitation. As per decision taken by State Government in year 2005, irrigation facility was to be provided in 16.17 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.71 lakh hectare in stage-II) Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) by completing canal works. This target has been achieved after completing canal construction works.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in the project, it has been decided to establish sprinkler irrigation system in lift schemes of IGNP Stage-II. A Pilot Project of sprinkler irrigation was taken up in 27,449 hectare in the year 2007-08. As on March 2019, all departmental works have been completed and in 25,721 hectare sprinkler irrigation has been started. Out of the remaining 3.20 lakh hectare CCA of stage-II of Lift Area, works in 1.68 lakh hectare have been awarded upto March, 2017. The department has received 2nd prize at national level for year 2019 under National Water Mission for increasing water use efficiency in Tejpur minor by establishing sprinkler irrigation system.

During the year 2019-20, it is proposed to develop pressure irrigation system in 10,000 hectare CCA and a budget of ₹200 crore has been allotted for these works. 177 km pipeline has been laid and 7 diggins has been constructed upto December, 2019, which are some basic activities for above work. ₹13.83 crore has been spent on these works during current year.

In modified budget for the year 2019-20, ₹461.58 crore under State plan had been sanctioned to Indira Gandhi Nahar Department in which ₹2.80 crore was kept for Kanwarsain Lift scheme, ₹258.78 crore allotted for establishment, operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone, and ₹200 crore (Including 100 crore central assistance) has been allotted for pressure irrigation works under CADWM programme. Out of this, ₹180.56 crore have been spent in the year 2019-20, till December, 2019.

**GROUND WATER**

Ground Water Department plays an important role in the development and management of ground water resources of the State. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist, ground water plays an important role in solving the water problem to a great extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and rocky districts of the State. The Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tube wells and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research Programme;
- Installation of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes;
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.

During the year 2019-20, 120 Tube wells and 337 Hand pump Bore wells were installed. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 15,901 well surveys, collection of 12,547 water samples, chemical analysis of 9,453 water samples and 253 geophysical soundings were completed upto December, 2019.

To provide technical inputs for drought management by using seasonal yield data for forecasting crop production and providing information on ground water conditions, National Hydrology Project has been approved by the World Bank and Central Government. The Water resource Department, Rajasthan is the nodal department and Ground Water Department is an associate department in this project.

Under this scheme, 150 Piezometers well Telemetric Digital Water Level Recorder (D.W.L.R) provision has been made for installation. Similarly, provision for purchase of equipment for chemical laboratories has been earmarked. The expenditure amount in this scheme is about ₹712.50 lakh funded by the central scheme.

**WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT**

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 343 lakh hectare, is the largest State of the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land and only 168 lakh hectare area is cultivable. Despite being the largest state in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the state. The annual rainfall in the state also varies from 100 mm in the arid west to 900 mm in the South-East. Usually, every three out of five years, most districts of the state are affected by drought because of uncertain and varied distributions of rainfall. Moreover, owing to high intensity of rainfall and improper water conservation system, a large percentage of this
rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and further, conversion of cultivable land into waste land.

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

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

**Major Objectives of RGJSY:**

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

**Major Activities:**

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

The first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna commenced on 20th August 2019 in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. The completion period of phase-I is two years. Around 1.80 lakh works at a cost of around ₹2,000 crore are to be completed under phase-I.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) the funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40. A total amount of ₹3,537.61 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2019 which is 45.30 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹3,364.42 crore has been incurred and a total of 32.27 lakh hectares area has been treated.

**STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION**

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build and operate godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹800 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 15.50 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 11.31 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the Corporation). During the year 2019-20, its average utilization was 14.44 lakh metric tonnes which is 101 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity upto December, 2019. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2019-20, the Corporation has constructed 16,350 metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 4.54 lakh metric tonnes is under construction till December, 2019. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 2.6.
**Table 2.6 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Average Utilization (Lakh MT)</td>
<td>8.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage of Average Utilization</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)</td>
<td>60600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No. of Warehouses</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Income (in lakh ₹)</td>
<td>7537.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Upto December, 2019

**Animal Husbandry**

In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against frequently occurring scarcity conditions. Parallel to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan. Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines, and provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

The State is endowed with the finest drought tolerant milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous draft breeds of Nagori and Malvi. The State of Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. Rajasthan is also blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and camels of the country.

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

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the outreach through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized from the following table 2.7.

**Table 2.7 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyclinic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Grade Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Hospitals</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>1709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Dispensary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Sub Centre</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>2167</td>
<td>5067</td>
<td>5293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Mobile Veterinary Unit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Upto December, 2019
In the table 2.8, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 18,500 thousand tonnes in the year 2015-16 to 23,668 thousand tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 27.94 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 1,385 million in 2015-16 to 1,662 million in 2018-19.

### Table 2.8 Livestock Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Milk Production (thousand tonnes)</th>
<th>Meat Production (thousand tonnes)</th>
<th>Egg (Millions)</th>
<th>Wool Production (lakh Kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>18500</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>20850</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1363</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>22427</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19*</td>
<td>23668</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Provisional

A similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was estimated at 180 thousand tonnes in 2015-16 and it has increased to 192 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. However, the production of wool shows a modest increase from 134 lakh kilograms in the year 2015-16 to 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2018-19.

During the year 2019-20, in order to control diseases of livestock, 348.69 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 2.42 lakh large animals and 4.05 lakh small animals have been castrated and 27.22 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2019.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2019-20:

- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) free Rajasthan, FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year. During the year 2019-20, 163.28 lakh animals have been vaccinated till December, 2019 under this programme.

- Livestock Breeders are being benefited under Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojna regularly. In the financial year 2019-20, 78.58 lakh farmer have been benefitted upto December, 2019. The facility of free treatment to all livestock is available at all departmental veterinary institutions and all treatment camps organized by the department.

- Breed improvement programme has also been strengthened. Breeding services are being improved through extension of private integrated livestock development centres.

- Training facility for livestock farmers has been improved and extended.

- Under the National Livestock Mission, Genetic Improvement of Goat and Sheep (GIGS) scheme has been started with the assistance of GoI:GoR with the 60:40 funding pattern. Under the scheme exhibition and training camps are organized for selection of male and female goats with preferred genetic characters. Presently the scheme is being run in Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Rajasmand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Sirohi and Kuchamanicity (Nagour) Districts.

- Under the National Livestock Mission, Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) has been started for Poultry Farmers. Under this project IPPP for Broiler and LIT Birds projects has been included.

- Establishment of 400 new veterinary sub centres have been proposed in the year 2019-20 in those gram panchayats where departmental veterinary facility is not available. Out of these, 226 new sub centres have been opened upto December, 2019.

**GOPALAN DEPARTMENT**

The aim of the Directorate of Gopalan is to act rigorously for promotion, conservation and development of the cattle population of the State including cattle reared in gaushalas of the State. Training is imparted to gaushala managers through various training programmes in the fields of organic farming and fodder production, marketing of cattle products, renewable energy use of Panchgavya, value addition etc.

During the year 2019-20, for the purpose of providing
feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle population that got shelter in goshalas/kanji house, it has been decided to provide an assistance for 180 days. In the first phase, ₹230.37 crore has been distributed to eligible goshalas upto December, 2019. In addition to this, ₹204 crore was distributed and adjusted subsidy to goshalas for January, February and March, 2019.

For the cattle saved from slaughter, assistance is being given at the rate of ₹40 per day large cattle head and ₹20 per day small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in goshalas or for one year whichever is less. As of 31st December, 2019, there is an expenditure of ₹64.28 lakh on this scheme.

Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhagita Yojana is meant to deal with the problems for nomad and stray male cattle population. 14 Nandishalas have been sanctioned. Under Gau Goshala Bio Gas Sahbhagita Yojana, 6 Bio Gas plants in registered goshalas are to be established to make them self-sustainable in the field of energy. This project has been undertaken to make goshalas self-sustainable and independent. These 6 goshalas have been identified.

Under Gau Abhyaranya Yojana, 221.31 hectare land in Bikaner is reserved for Gau Abhyaranya. An MoU has been signed, to provide assistance of maximum ₹10 lakh for the development of basic infrastructure (shed, water and fodder) in registered goshalas having at least 100 cattle head. Under this administrative sanction for 69 goshalas and financial sanction for 35 goshalas have been issued.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 15,017 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated by December, 2019 in the financial year 2019-20, with 21 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions spread over in the State and a State level Apex Body, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants has increased to 31.60 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2019-20, till December, 2019, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 24.23 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.2 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2019-20, till December, 2019 milk unions have paid ₹2,602.25 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in Table 2.9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Target 2019-20</th>
<th>Achievement*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Milk Procurement</td>
<td>Lakh Kg. per day</td>
<td>30.83</td>
<td>24.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Milk Marketing</td>
<td>Lakh L.t. per day</td>
<td>23.89</td>
<td>21.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Feed Sale (Union)</td>
<td>000’ MT</td>
<td>295.22</td>
<td>202.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revived Societies</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Societies</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial and Natural Insemination</td>
<td>000’ Number</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Till December, 2019

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2019-20 till December, 2019, 2,97,936 MT cattle feed have been produced and 2,96,126 MT cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products like ghee, chhach, lassi, sirikhand, paneer, curd and cheese. During the year 2019-20, till December, 2019 around 17,257 MT of Ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. Additionally, RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers to fulfil their social obligations.

**Other important activities**

- Saras Surksha Kavach
- Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach BimaYojana
- Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima
- Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana (CMDUSY)

**FISHERIES**

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing protein-rich low cost food and employment to rural and weaker sections. In Rajasthan, a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare in the form of reservoirs, pond and small tanks. In this water sector 3.29 lakh hectares are available as large and medium reservoirs, 0.94 lakh hectares as small reservoirs and ponds. In addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area in the form of rivers and canals in Rajasthan and the state ranks 11th in the country on this count. As per a study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually, whereas production achieved in the State in the year 2019-20 is only 35,256.16 metric tonnes upto December, 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fish Production (Metric tonnes)</th>
<th>Fish Seed Production (Million fry)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>42461.37</td>
<td>871.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>50199.37</td>
<td>1098.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>54035.34</td>
<td>1094.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>55848.99</td>
<td>1032.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2019-20*</td>
<td>35256.16</td>
<td>974.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Upto December, 2019

Table 2.10 reveals that fish production is increasing steadily in the State. The Department has started implementation of an ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the new model, the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder. One of the important conditions is to transfer whole fish catch price to tribal fisherman and these fish catching rates are highest in the country. A total of about 7,193 fishermen belonging to 56 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earnings of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold. Thus, department is now focusing on fishermen's livelihood along with revenue earning.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), an amount of ₹15.30 crore has been approved for the modernization/construction of 41 fish landing centres of Rajasthan to reduce the post-harvest losses. The construction of fish landing centres at Ramsagar (Dholpur), Bisalipur (Tonk), Rana Pratap Sager (Rawathbaha), Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) have been completed.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Also, water bodies are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2019-20, revenue of ₹29.33 crore has been earned by the Department till December, 2019.

During the year 2019-20, training is being organized on regular basis and 313 different fish farmers have been trained till December, 2019. 900 fishermen benefitted from craft and gear subsidy and 89 tribal fishermen were provided assistance for construction of houses.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed there. The project has been started and completed the two phases. After completion of second phase the cages for the third phase is being allotted to tribal fishermen society Bassipada (Banswara) to take up fish culture. ₹3.64 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish breeding unit and aquarium gallery and it is under construction as an innovative work at Bisalipur Dam (Tonk).

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

FORESTRY
Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 466 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period 2015-17.

Special emphasis has been given to the conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of the masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 5,767 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) / Eco-Development Committees are protecting and managing 18.20 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 5,767 Committees 515 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wildlife management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants which are on the verge of extinction, conservation works are taken in 16 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 24,427.35 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 66,580 hectare during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019.

An expenditure of ₹86.06 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹345.84 crore upto December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, works carried out include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wildlife etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 14 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
The Environment Department functions as a Nodal Department for compliance of Environmental norms in the State through Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) as regulations authority District Administration Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related department and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Biodiversity conservation through Rajasthan Biodiversity Board and other concerned department and District Administration.

Following schemes / programmes are being implemented by Environment Department:

- **Environmental Education Awareness Programmes**: Environment Department organizes educational and awareness programmes from time to time. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) are being celebrated each year through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz, essay competition etc. An amount of ₹50,000 was made available to each district by RSPCB, for the celebration of each programme.

- **Communication and Extension (Publicity)**: Information about different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment were disseminated to public from time to time. Messages on the occasions of three International Days viz. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) were published and communicated through electronic & print media. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 an expenditure of ₹27.59 lakh has been made against Budget provision of ₹28.30 lakh.

- **Compliance of various Acts and Rules**: Environment Department is tasked with
ensuring compliance of various acts and rules related to environment through various departments, boards and agencies.

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board

Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Government of India. State of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The provision Budget for the year 2019-20 kept ₹174.01 lakh, an amount of ₹57 lakh has been released to Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board upto December, 2019.

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar have been awarded in all the three categories viz organization category individual for category and Nagar Palika for outstanding work in the field of conservation & protection of environment (These awards have been given away on the occasion of World Environment Day-5th June).

Kisan Seva Portal

Government of Rajasthan has launched an integrated Kisan Seva Portal to provide services linked to farmer such as loan applications, subsidy etc. from one platform. At present more than 61 lakh farmers have registered their land details, which are verified by revenue officials under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Nidhi on this Portal.

Raj Sahkar Portal

It is an integrated platform. This portal can be used for various scheme of co-operative department like, as short term crop loan applications. Minimum Support Price (MSP) application, Online payment, New application of society registration, Non-Government Organization (NGO) registration, Games Federation registration, Election system of co-operative institution, Status of court case, audit report, crop loan and loan waiver status facilities.

Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme

This scheme has been started to provide entrance to rural and urban students in professional and technical courses and to provide financial assistance to students and their parents. The maximum loan limit for acquiring education in India and abroad is ₹6.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh, respectively. There is a provision of 0.50 per cent relief on interest rate to girls students.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016 under which, crops for those farmers who cultivate notified crops in enlisted areas are compulsorily insured. According to the notification of Agriculture Department of the State, Central Cooperative Banks need to send premium and declaration form to the insurance company concerned. A new portal has been launched by the Central government for this scheme. Information related to farmers/crops has to be uploaded by Central Cooperative Banks of the State. For Kharif 2019-20, as per portal 11.96 lakh policies have been created by all Central Cooperative Banks. For Rabi 2019-20, as per portal 9.60 lakh policies have been created by all Central Cooperative Banks.

Self-employment Credit Card Scheme

Loan of ₹50,000 has been provided for non-agricultural activities under self-employment credit cards scheme sponsored by National Banks. For the year 2019-20, a loan of ₹21.00 lakh has been distributed by primary land development banks in 37 cases. The term of loan is 5 years. For the year 2019-20, Central Co-operative Banks have distributed loans worth ₹6.71 crore under this scheme upto December, 2019.
Women Development Loan Scheme

Land Development banks through Women Development Loan Scheme are creating sources of income for women by providing loan of ₹50,000 for non-farming purposes and dairy business through guarantee of 2 persons, even without security of agricultural land. In the year 2019-20, a total loan of ₹4.36 crore was distributed to 148 women under this scheme.

Co-operative Farmer’s Welfare Scheme

Co-operative Farmer’s Welfare Scheme has been started by State Government through Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) branches and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to meet agricultural credit requirements of farmers along with crop loan requirements. As per the scheme, CCBs provide maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, loan of ₹50.98 crore has been distributed upto December, 2019 during the year 2019-20.

In budget declaration of 2019-20, the State government has made a provision to issue short term agricultural loan at zero per cent interest rate to farmers. For achieving this purpose, the state government made a budget provision of ₹150 crore as compensatory interest subsidy to co-operative credit banks.

Online process of short term crop loan

Cooperative crop loan online registration and distribution Scheme 2019 has been started from Kharif 2019. With the objectives of restricting local discretionary power in crop loan distribution, making uniform, transparent and well managed, Aadhar based authentication through creation of Digital Member Register (DMR), and online process from seeking application distribution and reimbursement from NABARD of short term cooperative loan, a portal has been launched by making amendment in cooperative credit policy dated 11th July, 2018 of the State Government and reference of circular of Registrar cooperative societies dated 27th March, 2019. On this portal the short term cooperative loan is distributed through creation of DMR (Digital Member Register) online and Aadhar based authentication.

Jan Aushadhi Kendra

200 Jan Aushadhi Kendra will be established by CONFED under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi project. Presently Jan Aushadhi Kendras are being operated in Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Dungarpur by Districts wholesale consumer stores and in Jaipur by CONFED. One Jan Aushadhi Kendra is being operated by CONFED at SMS hospital Jaipur and one medicine selling centre is also being opertaed in Santokha Durlabhji Memorial Hospital (SDMH) Jaipur.

Urban Co-operative Banks

There are 33 Urban Co-operative Banks which are functioning in the state. Out of these, 3 banks fall under Railway salary Earner co-operative bank category and 6 banks fall under women urban cooperative bank category. Aadarsh Co-operative Bank & Fin growth Co-operative Bank Ltd is registered under Multistate Co-operative Act. 2002. The Share capital is ₹251 crore and deposits of these banks are 7,200 crore, having one per cent extra interest rate than commercial banks. Furthermore, insurance facility is also provided on deposits. Loans outstanding of urban banks is ₹3,900 crore, working capital is ₹8,500 crore and net profit is ₹70.00 crore as on 31st March, 2019. Banking facility to nearly 4 lakh members is being provided by urban co-operative banks.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities in the state. These are establish at every tehsil level in the State. At apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to provide high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensure fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2019-20, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹256.75 crore, ₹472.01 crore and ₹4,366.65 crore respectively till December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, RAJFED has distributed 606.00 metric tonnes of seeds to farmers till December, 2019.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

To insure the consumers from black marketing and simulated deficiency in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively in providing consumer products at reasonable prices. For this purpose, 37 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. Business of consumer sector for the year 2019-20 is ₹476.86 crore upto December, 2019.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

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

After an amendment of bye-laws of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF) on 4th November, 1996, personal housing loans are given to applicants after making them nominal members. Under this scheme, a loan of ₹15.00 lakh for a period of 15 years is given for construction/ purchase/ extension of houses. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for repair/maintenance. Under this scheme loan of ₹5.00 lakh for a period of 7 years is given for repair/maintenance of house. The State government has given ₹108.60 lakh as share capital to RCHF. Total share capital is ₹252.19 lakh. During the year 2019-20 a loan of ₹175.00 lakh has been distributed upto December, 2019.

**Storage**

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