

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY AND PLAN SIZE

3.1 The Tenth Plan is being launched in the new century. This is an opportune time to take stock of the success of our planning process and as well as its failures, and to provide appropriate direction for rapid socio economic development of the State. The basic objective during the previous plan periods have been the attainment of economic self- reliance through a step-up in the rate of growth of the economy, raising the living standards of the people, provision of employment opportunities, provision of basic social services within the over all frame work of economic growth with social justice. The removal of poverty and reduction in disparities have also been accorded priority in formulating those last plans. Development of basic infrastructure facilities i.e. roads, power and other affiliated sectors have also been provided due attention in the Five Year Plans. Increased participation of Private sector has become indispensable in playing its role for development of economy.

3.2 As we enter the Tenth Five Year Plan period, it is necessary to have an assessment of the level of progress the State would have achieved at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan in terms of plan objectives. This will be the guiding factor for future planning which should lead not only to upgrading the State's economy to the national level but ensure improvement in the living standards of the people and social justice for the people of the State and to place the State amongst the developed States in the country in 21st century.

3.3 The efforts made in the planned era have resulted in the improvement in the rate of growth of the State's agriculture production, increase in irrigation and power facilities and creation of a congenial atmosphere for industrial development. Growth in social services i.e. education and medical and health facilities have also witnessed manifold increase. Basic facilities like rural water supply, rural electrification, rural housing have been extended substantially.

3.4 Looking to the problems of the State and its resource endowment, the basic thrust during the plan era has been on the development of irrigation, power and transport sectors and as well as expanding social services like Education, Medical & Health, Drinking Water facilities.

3.5 Starting from the First Five Year Plan in 1951-52 upto annual plan of 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 9349.56 crores have been invested during the various State plans. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the expenditure has reached the level of Rs.20000.00 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs.27600.00 crores. Thus, the State Government has incurred expenditure to the extent of Rs.29349.56 crores during the last fifty years of the plan era. However, there are some major constraints in the speedy development of the State which have been summarised below :

- Nearly 60 per cent of the State's total area is desert, with sparsely distributed population, entailing a very high unit cost of providing basic services
- Agriculture continues to be dependent on monsoon. Failure of rains causes

scarcity conditions.

- Growth of population continues to be high. Growth in labour force outpaces employment generation
- Rajasthan is water deficient State. Both surface and ground water, is a critical resource. Ground water at many places is unfit for consumption both by human and livestock.
- State is deficient in its sources of power generation. Gap in demand and supply of power is continuing.
- Educationally, Rajasthan is still a backward State. Other social and economic infrastructure is also poor.
- Transport and communication infrastructure is also below the national average.
- The State has a long international frontier, policing of which is a heavy burden on the resources.

3.6 The satisfactory implementation of the Ninth Five Year Plan has demonstrated the State's ability to usher in a path of faster development. The infrastructure, both economic and social, has extended considerably. Nevertheless the socio economic scenario presents a mixed picture. The gains of the development efforts would, however, have to be consolidated as they could act as a launching pad for a leap forward to a higher growth plane.

3.7 The National Development Council in its meeting held in September, 2001 had approved the approach paper to the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The national approach to Tenth Five-Year Plan is to build on the gains of the Ninth Plan, while tackling the problems that have remained unresolved or have since emerged, particularly in areas such as capital formation in agriculture sector, improvement in the living standard of the poor, development of infrastructure, growth in the social sector, removal of regional disparity and reduction in fiscal deficits. The approach and objectives laid-down in the Tenth Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission are:

- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5% points by 2007 and by 15% points by 2012;
- Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period;
- All children in school by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007;
- Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007;
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.
- Increase in Literacy rate to 75% within the Plan period;
- Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012;
- Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012;
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012;
- All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period;
- Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

3.8 The State's approach and strategy for Tenth Five-Year Plan have been drawn up keeping in view the national objectives laid-down in the approach paper. The State's priorities for generation of larger employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, people's participation and infrastructure development are reflected in it. It shall be the endeavour of the State Government to accelerate the pace of development for improving the living conditions of the people. The effort would be to reach the national average in sectors in which the State is still below the national average. Accordingly, following approach has been suggested.

State's Approach and Strategy :

3.9 The Tenth Five Year Plan will take a step forward towards faster growth aiming at reduction in poverty, regional disparities, generation of employment opportunities, greater attention to minimum facilities to poorest of poor and greater people's involvement. The pace of development will have to be further accelerated to reduce the gap in the levels of development between Rajasthan and the national averages. Accordingly following approach is suggested :

- To reduce the gap in the per capita income in the State and the national averages, as envisaged in the Approach Paper, higher growth rate is necessary. This will call for substantial increase in agriculture production, water management and (making universal access to drinking water thereby) improvement in capacity utilisation.
- Resource allocation has to be made more rational. Almost each department should be mobilised towards internal generation of own resources.
- With increasing peoples' aspirations, Government intervention by way of larger flow of public funds is unsustainable. There has to be greater participation of the private sector in service sector also, particularly in the urban areas.
- Growing trend of cost and time over run during the stage of capacity creation and its subsequent under utilisation will have to be curtailed.
- Stress should be on completion of ongoing infrastructure projects, particularly in irrigation sector where bulk of the schemes are in operation for a long time.
- The agricultural economy is still far from being drought proof and is still dependent on rainfall. Thus, diversification of the agricultural base with greater thrust on sector like horticulture, livestock, fisheries, agro-processing, should be thrust area.
- Water will continue to be most critical resource and water management shall be a crucial area. Efforts will have to be directed towards most efficient utilisation of this scarce resource. Stress has to be on increasing per unit water and land productivity. A holistic approach in this direction is called for.
- Private investment in development, operation and maintenance of the water resources system may be encouraged.
- Considering the geophysical disadvantages of the State, it would be unrealistic to assume that the State would be spared from the menace to drought in near future. The sectoral Planning would have to accept this reality by tailoring the sectoral plans accordingly so that relief activities can be dovetailed with the normal plan programmes.
- Sectors like tourism, handicrafts, handlooms, etc. in which the State enjoys a distinct locational advantage will need further boosting, along with

development of mineral based and agro based industries.

- Performance of many public enterprises in the State is much below the desired level. such PSUs should be considered to be brought under disinvestment.
- Containing population is a major challenge before the State. Therefore, there is a need to make a frontal attack on population, growth and try to stabilise it.
- Greater emphasis on programmes aiming at poverty alleviation, particularly in the rural areas will be necessary to meet the objective of social justice.
- Substantial growth in employment opportunities will require emphasis on sectors with higher employment coefficient like agriculture, rural works, minor irrigation, forestry development, handicrafts, village and small industries etc.
- Urban development has so far not attracted the attention it should. Rate of growth in urban areas is already too high, resulting in falling quality and service levels and social unrest. Therefore, there is urgent need for balancing the developmental needs of urban and rural areas, as both are complementary to each other.
- Environmental degradation in the State will have to be immediately arrested to check the tendency of spread of desert in many areas.
- Information Technology in this new century has brought revolution in human development. Technology so set up in the State should be strengthened upto village level to give benefits of it.
- Areas lacking in infrastructure facilities would need special attention for balanced regional development of the State.
- The plans need to be formulated on the basis of local needs, perceptions, priorities and resource endowment. This would also ensure greater participation by masses and inculcate a sense of belonging in them. PRIs strengthened in terms of 73rd and 74th amendment should make judicious use of it in order to participate in decentralised planning.
- All plan and non-plan activities should be subjected to work effectiveness and zero based analysis and consolidated to increased their efficiency.

3.10 Effective implementation of projects/ programmes to achieve the stipulated goals is the key to success of a Plan. Different standards have to be applied to various sectors keeping in view the nature and problems in implementation of the projects/ programmes. However, implementation needs to be supported by adequate monitoring and evaluation, both concurrent and post, of major projects/ programmes to provide feedback enabling improvements in the implementation/ design of projects/ programmes.

3.11 The experience of the past years has shown that a more detailed examination of the schemes/ projects to be taken up is required. The role of the personnel involved in implementation of projects/ programmes is no less important. They have to feel a sense of involvement in fulfilling the targets.

3.12 The Plan proposals for the Tenth Five-Year Plan have been concretised after detailed deliberations with the implementing Departments. The recommendations made by working groups constituted for the formulation of the Tenth Five-Year Plan have also been taken into account.

3.13 The Tenth Plan is proposed with an outlay of Rs 31831.75 crores. The

major headwise proposed allotment of funds is proposed to be as follows:

Tenth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlays

Rs. in crores)

S.No	Major Head of Development	Outlay	%age to total Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1922.02	6.03
2	Rural Development	2678.68	8.42
3	Special Area Programmes	197.18	0.62
4	Irrigation	3225.22	10.13
5	Power	8460.43	26.58
6	Industry and Minerals	1113.56	3.50
7	Transport	3542.06	11.13
8	Scientific Services	14.18	0.04
9	Social and Community Services	9318.07	29.27
10	Economic Services	1258.32	3.96
11	General Services	102.03	0.32
	TOTAL	31831.75	100.00

3.14 The sector/programme wise proposed outlay for the Tenth Five-Year Plan period is at ANNEXURE-I.

Growth Rate

3.15 The main objective of the Tenth Plan have been set at 8% growth rate of State's economy as compared to the previous plans with the aim to 'catch up' with the country. The first priority would, therefore, be generation of more wealth. Basic needs and equity objectives in the State will be achieved in an environment of high growth.

3.16 National/ State income and the per capita income are conventionally taken as indicators of development during a given period. The extent to which the production in the economy has grown as a result of the investments and the directions, in which such expansion has taken place, provide a useful insight into the structure of the economy.

3.17 As agriculture still continues to dominate the economy of the State, the year to year fluctuations in the State income are determined by the behaviour of the monsoon. Estimation of the growth in State income is, therefore, a difficult job. Comparing the State income over two years could, thus, give distorted pictures of the economy and is, therefore, unrealistic as it is likely to present growth scenarios at two extremes, one of an economy on a very high growth path and other, in sharp contrast, of economy virtually stagnant. Thus, neither of the scenarios represent a correct situation which lies somewhere between the two extremes. A more representative and reliable comparison could be drawn by the analysing the long term trend in the economy.

3.18 Whereas the State Income is indicative of the overall performance of the economy, the well being of the population gets reflected in the increase in the per capita income. As per revised series, the PCI at constant (1993-94) prices was Rs.6196.00 in 1993-94. The per capita income of the State is likely to be Rs.8272

by 1999-2000. However, at the national level the per capita income has increased to Rs.10204 in 1999-2000. The gap between the PCI at State and national level is, thus, persisting.

3.19 Thus there is need for significant improvement in the performance in various spheres of family planning programme. The State which is already far behind the country in per capita income has to strive harder to ensure that the per capita income at the State level not only increases significantly but the persisting gap in the State and national average is narrowed. A time bound approach would be necessary to bridge this gap within a reasonable time frame. If we plan a strategy to 'catch up with the country', then the envisaged rate of growth in the State Domestic Product has to be higher than that at the national level. At the national level it is expected to be 8 per cent per annum.

3.20 Considering the past trend of the economy, its dependence on the climatic conditions, difficult geophysical conditions and the poor resource base of the State, it is rather beyond the means to contemplate that this gap can be completely bridged in the near future. This will call for more concerted efforts at the State level by investing in less capital intensive areas, as also a bold decision by the Government of India to cater to the needs of backward states like Rajasthan. Increasing substantially investment through central sector projects and higher devolution of resources can do this.

3.21 Removal of regional disparities has been one of the guiding principles of the planning exercise. As mentioned earlier, despite progress in almost all areas, Rajasthan continues to lag behind the national and neighbouring States averages in most socio-economic indicators. Central sector investment in the State, despite its rich mineral resources, has been very low, which is less than 2 per cent of the total investment. This trend of widening regional disparities must be reversed. It would not be possible for the State to undertake this exercise of massive proportions without liberal assistance by Government of India.

3.22 The strategy proposed for the important sectors is as follows:

Agriculture

3.23 Its peculiar physical and geographical features namely large arid and semi-arid tracts, low and erratic rainfall, poor water resources, extremes of climate, etc condition agriculture development in Rajasthan. Apart from adverse natural factors, the serious problem is that of high population growth and consequent high dependency ratio.

3.24 Agriculture production, particularly of food grains, is characterised by wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon behaviour. Even in the recent past, the production of food grains has varied from year to year. The State has emerged as a leading oilseeds producer in the country.

3.25 In absolute terms, the past agricultural growth has been good. However, per capita output has remained static in many districts due to high population growth rate. The per capita production of pulses has declined due to absence of any technological breakthrough. With major breakthrough in the production of

oilseeds, the agricultural scene in Rajasthan is characterised by dynamism in production of commercial crops.

3.26 As indicated earlier, agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the people. The growth in agriculture in Rajasthan has been consistently higher than the all India average. The share of agriculture and allied activities in the State's plan has increased significantly in the Ninth Plan. A major part of this increase is, however, attributable to the externally aided projects under agriculture, watershed development and forestry sectors.

3.27 Accelerated development and stabilisation of agriculture production in the back drop of erratic and insufficient rainfall, limited water resources, vast arid areas having low fertility and low water holding capacity, etc., is a challenging task.

3.28 Stabilisation of agriculture production through increased emphasis on dry land farming will have to be given special attention. The development strategy oriented to the needs of the poor and the unemployed, as also the increase in population would call for acceleration in the overall growth rate of agriculture. What is needed is convergence of improved technologies and their transfer to the field level and increased consumption of inputs to bring about improvement in yields in existing crops. Increasing population will tend to put more land to non-agricultural purposes. Thus, the emphasis has to be on increased output from less area. Better utilisation of the existing irrigation potential, reduction in water losses during conveyance, popularisation of water saving practices and devices and on-farm development will be necessary to reduce dependency of agriculture on monsoon and maximising output per unit of water. Improvement in input management, both monetary and non-monetary, development of methodology which responds favourably in augmenting and stabilising yield in the long term as well in the Tenth Plan would also be necessary.

3.29 Adoption of dry land farming practices on watershed basis to boost the agricultural production will be part of the long term drought proofing strategy. Land reclamation programme will also deserve increased emphasis.

3.30 The objective of agricultural development in the Tenth Plan should be:

3.31 To increase the rate of growth of agricultural production; with our best efforts it is not possible to achieve a major shift from agriculture to non-farm sectors. Agriculture would continue to be a major enterprise in the Tenth Plan.

- to strive for a more stable and equitable growth
- to aim at high value agriculture
- to strengthen production base of agriculture and stop degradation of natural resources; degradation of soil and water resources has to be stopped. Attention is to be paid to the conservation and enhancement of soil and water resources.
- upgrade generation, transfer and adaptation of technology
- promote value addition through agro-processing in the State to generate off-farm employment and additional incomes

Animal Husbandry

3.32 Rajasthan is rich in Livestock resources and is endowed with the best breed

of cattle, goats, sheep, camel and horses in the country. Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the State's economy specially in the arid and semi-arid areas.. The sector has very high employment potential and contributes about 15 per cent of NSDP. It contributes 10 per cent of total milk production, 35 per cent animal draught power, 30 per cent mutton and 42 per cent of wool production in the country. The investment in this sector needs to be stepped up to exploit the full potential of this sector.

3.33 The total Livestock population of the State in 1992 was Rs.484.46 lakhs which increased to Rs.546.74 lakhs in 1997. It gives a ratio of almost 1:1 with human population. The cattle population has been increasing with every livestock census, except the census of 1988.

3.34 Goat and sheep occupy a unique place in farming system of areas with limited water resources. They together constitute more than 58 per cent (Basic Statistics-2001) 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.

3.35 The cattle wealth of the State needs to be preserved and developed to provide vital subsidiary food items like milk and milk products as also to enhance the income of milk producers in rural areas. Coverage of breed improvement should be expanded to have AI facility at the level of each panchayat. Scope of natural service should also be expanded and animal health care facilities strengthened. Provision should be made for inputs and trained manpower.

3.36 For improvement in productivity of livestock, availability of sufficient nutritive fodder is a pre-requisite. With erratic rainfall, the State is faced with serious problem of availability of fodder. Even in years of normal rainfall, Rajasthan faces marginal shortage of fodder. It is, therefore, essential that availability of sufficient fodder is ensured through development of integrated farming system. At present the development of fodder is entrusted to many departments, often resulting in overlapping of efforts. It would be desirable to concentrate efforts through nodal department (i.e. Agriculture Department) for fodder management in the State. Management of sheep and goat population, with a view to increase their productivity without adverse impact on the ecology needs consideration. The emphasis will be on improving quality and breed instead of increase in the number of such species.

3.37 Processing of livestock products to ensure maximum value addition must be emphasised. Processing and marketing of milk products in cooperative as well as private sector in selected areas has to be strengthened. Processing facilities for other animal products should also be promoted on a large scale.

Fisheries

3.38 Rajasthan possesses a large area of inland water bodies which offer potential for development of both intensive and extensive system of cultured based fisheries. From available fresh water resources in the State, 3.30 lakh hectare of inland water sheets in the form of reservoirs (1.2 lakh hectares), tanks and ponds (1.8 lakh hectare) and rivers (0.30 lakh hectare) have been identified for capture

cum culture fishery management.

Forestry

3.39 The National Forest Policy (NFP) 1988 envisages that 33 per cent of the geographical area should be under forest or tree cover. It also envisages overriding consideration for environmental concerns against commercial priorities. Although no forest policy has yet been announced for Rajasthan, various strategies, plans, etc. are being taken up within the overall framework of NFP. Emphasis has been on checking desertification, soil erosion and degradation of forests. Efforts have been made to actively involve the mass in the forestry programmes.

3.40 Although the present forest area of the State which is about 9 per cent of its geographical area is much below the national average envisaged in the NFP, considering the existing forest area and availability of non-forest wastelands, it is envisaged that 5.22 per cent area of Rajasthan can be brought under forest or tree cover for which suitable technologies and financial provisions would have to be made.

3.41 Keeping in view the overall objectives of forestry development and the current and future demand and supply situation as well as other issues analysed with regard to forestry development in the past and proposed strategy for sustainable management of all forest and pasture land eco systems, the future programmes need to address the following critical areas:

- carrying out the periodical resource inventory at micro level to provide data base for proper planning, management and development of forest resources
- Forest protection through institutionalising participatory forest protection and management systems; modernisation of protection machinery by providing mobility and communication network; deployment of special protection task forces in vulnerable areas to check poaching; and undertaking modern forest fire control methods
- Bio-diversity conservation: the focus of bio diversity conservation is on protection of species and eco-system both within the Protected Area Network (PAN) and outside as well as undertaking in-situ and ex-situ conservation measures to sustain a viable population of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna.
- It is essential to harmonise the indigenous knowledge and traditional system of conservation with the modern scientific practices without jeopardising the interests of local people. Development: conservation, management and sustainable development of the forests to bring them to an optimum level of productivity and expand forest cover outside the traditional forest boundaries
- Enhancing productivity: enhancing the growing stock by providing proper protection, management and material inputs as also by using site specific technologies
- The existing extension system for forestry is very weak. Strengthening the forestry extension network within the department for awareness raising, information dissemination and promoting Joint Forest Management (JFM),

besides the use of agriculture extension network for promoting farm forestry is envisaged.

Water Resources

3.42 Rajasthan is the most water deficient State in the country. Its total surface (both internal and external) water resources is estimated as 17.6 MAF or 1.28% of country's total resources and 14.5 MAF from inter-state sources.

3.43 Irrigated area in the State indicates an overall increasing trend. The gross irrigated area has increased from 11.7 lakh hectares in 1951-52 to 68.09 lakh hectares in 1998-99. Although the area irrigated through canals has increased significantly, still wells continue to play an important role in the development of irrigation network, accounting for about half of the irrigated area.

3.44 The expansion and improvement of irrigation facilities will have to continue to be a key ingredient of agriculture and rural development programmes in the Tenth Five Year Plan as well. A balance has to be struck between the protective and intensive system of irrigation. In drought prone arid and semi arid areas of the State spreading the irrigation widely by extensive irrigation can be better choice to protect as much area of the cultivated land from the vagaries of nature as possible. In the humid area of south-east intensive irrigation to raise the index of area under cultivation and value productivity of crop is desirable.

3.45 The fascination for taking up new works without careful consideration of the cost involved in creating these structures and their subsequent maintenance should be stopped. Maintaining and monitoring existing works and systems should receive due attention. Towards the objective of better water and land management, provision of beneficiary participation in all the schemes is essential to sustainable development of the irrigation sector. We should institutionalise the concept of 'Participatory Irrigation Management.'

3.46 Although the overall development of ground water has reached the level of 50 per cent, the situation in Alwar, Bharatpur, Jalore, Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts is alarming because of over exploitation; the stage of development of ground water in these districts has exceeded 85 per cent. In many parts of the State over exploitation of ground water and poor recharging of aquifers due to erratic and inadequate rainfall has resulted in lowering the water table. It is now essential that further development of ground water in dark areas should be discouraged. The State has no control over exploitation of ground water, except in cases involving institutional finances, it will have to seriously consider enactment of legislation restricting excessive exploitation of ground water. In the absence of ground water legislation and its unplanned exploitation, the overall stage of development is more than 50 per cent. This is an alarming situation and needs to be regulated/ controlled through suitable legislation and remedial measures including artificial recharge. There has to be proper and regular monitoring of the development of ground water.

3.47 To arrest depletion of ground water table and large number of blocks turning into dark areas, artificial recharge through the various methods i. e. spread of flood water, rain water percolation tanks and through construction of sub-surface barriers should be considered.. Water harvesting technology would need to

be increasingly utilised. Scientific and judicious exploitation will be a priority area.

3.48 Conjunctive use of surface and ground water in the potential areas should be encouraged. Increasing the efficiency of water utilisation shall be essential to optimise the use of available resource. In this connection, for new projects it may be useful to make it mandatory to have a detailed analysis of the ground water and conjunctive use of water.

3.49 Development of irrigation facilities have become too costly, particularly when the user charges are low. With limited financial resources, the State Government may find it difficult to fund the development of irrigation infrastructure to the extent required in meeting the increasing future demands of water. Private investment is being encouraged in all infrastructure activities. Efforts may be made to encourage private investment in development, operation and maintenance of water resources projects. Action in this regard could be initiated on a pilot basis.

3.50 Considering the limited availability of water in the State, public education in the efficient use of water will be necessary in conserving this scarce resource. Increasing demand for water has been exerting tremendous pressure on the water availability in urban areas. In order to meet the demand of water, the State will have to seriously consider possibilities of recycling water at least for industrial purposes in urban areas.

Energy

3.51 Energy is an essential input for all productive economic activities and the consumption of energy increases with the process of economic development. The annual per capita consumption of power in Rajasthan at 301 kwh is lower than the national average of 334 kwh. (1996-97 Annualy report of Planning Commission on working of SEB's April, 2000).

3.52 The State is deficient in its own resources for development of power sources and has, therefore, to depend for its power supplies from systems located outside the State. The State's own generating systems are located in south-eastern part of the State. Evacuation power from one corner of the State to other parts of the State involves very high transmission costs.

3.53 Sectoral pattern of consumption of power during the past few years in the State has witnessed change in favour of agriculture sector. Installed capacity of power, which was 13 MW in 1950-51 has increased to 4117.40 MW by 1999-2000. From 1996-97, the number of villages electrified were 34527 w.e.f. upto 36553 in 1999-2000. In addition, 5.99lakh wells would also be energised by 1999-2000.

3.54 There, however, continues to be a gap between demand and supply of power in the State. The projected peak demand for Rajasthan would touch the figure of 5606 MW by 2001-02. To meet this demand, A capacity of 8000 MW (shared/allocated/owned) would have to be created. With the present capacity of 3050 MW, the addition of about 4900 MW is required. The only projects that are at hand in the State sector are the Suratgarh and the Ramgarh Gas Thermal Extension Projects, which are likely to add about 600 MW capacity. It would, thus,

be necessary that major steps be initiated to enhance the power availability in the State. To address this problem, in addition to soliciting private investment the State Government has also constituted the Power Generation Corporation.

3.55 The State Government has taken a decision to encourage private participation in development of infrastructure like power, roads, transport, etc. Rajasthan State Electricity Board has been disintegrated into five companies which will facilitate and streamline the working of Power Sector.

3.56 There is an urgent need for exploring and developing new and renewable sources of energy. Expansion of renewable sources of energy being encouraged. Systematic exploitation of solar, wind and bio-mass resources can meet the fuel requirements.

3.57 In 1995-96, the State Government took a policy decision to electrify the villages, which are far flung through non-conventional energy mode i.e. SPV packs. A beginning in this direction has been made in the year 1996-97. This policy is to be pursued in the Ninth Plan also. However, adequate provision will have to be made for upkeep and maintenance of SPV packs.

3.58 State Government has initiated action for harnessing the solar energy and LOIs have been issued for the creation and generation of solar based projects.

Industrial Development

3.59 Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State. Still a major thrust in the industrial sector is essential for speedier growth of the economy. Although the industrial base of the State has undergone significant diversification, yet the expected improvement in its contribution to NSDP has not been observed. The potential of the State needs to be systematically exploited.

3.60 The State is already far behind the national average in per capita income and socio-economic indicators. Industrial development will have to be given a higher priority so that these gaps can be bridged. Promotion of non-agricultural activities will also reduce the dependence of the economy on erratic monsoon thereby injecting an element of drought proofing in the economy.

3.61 Another Industrial Policy has been launched in 1998. The Policy focuses on strengthening infrastructure and encouraging private sector participation in infrastructure development. Special focus has been on small, tiny and cottage industries, rationalisation of fiscal incentives and the time bound clearance of approvals. In addition special attention has also been given to creation of facilitation groups at the State and the districts' level, simplification of procedures, minimising inspection, export promotion, quality upgradation, revival of sick units and development of identified thrust industries. In its endeavour towards accelerated industrial development, the State has identified thrust areas for different regions so that the local resources and potential are utilised. Industries in which the State enjoys distinct locational advantages have been given special attention and provided necessary promotional support. Keeping in view the existing state of resources available, emphasis has been on livestock and agro-based industries, textile industry and high technology industries in engineering, electronics and chemicals sub-sectors. Cottage and small industries, handloom and handicrafts, which have substantial potential in terms of utilisation of local

resources and skill and tourism, form important thrust areas as they have substantial employment potential. Effort has also been to make technology and resource input commensurate with the importance of these sectors.

Development of Rural Non Farm Sector

3.62 The potential for growth of rural non-farm sector in Rajasthan as also its efficacy in redressing the rural poverty is unquestionable. The approach should take into account the three aspects of local resource base, productivity and institutional framework. From the point of view of local resource base, which creates primary condition for the non-farm sector to flourish, leather, wool and minerals are important resources. Since the large capital-intensive enterprises which have great command over the same resource base, are still to come up. Most of the processing is done outside the State. Strengthening of the manufacturing base for the end product in the decentralised sector is, therefore, required. However, it would be necessary to define in clear terms the relationship between the small rural non-farm sector, which is essentially labour-intensive and the medium/ large scale industrial sector, as both would be drawing from the same resource base.

3.63 Increase in productivity in non-farm sector is another area of action. The objective should be the generation of productive employment, and not merely employment. Till now, it has been seen that even at the national level substantial employment growth in non-farm sector has not resulted in increased productivity. Increase in labour productivity in non-farm sector should be accorded high priority. Technological upgradation will be an area of concern for the State as poor performance of rural non-farm sector has been largely due to technological backwardness. Creation of institutional support for technological improvement in the rural non-farm sector for facilitating the process of technology transfer from the laboratory to the field should be thought of. Such institutions could be approached to develop/ improve upon the existing technologies/ designs for use of the raw material, such as leather, wool, cotton, etc. in the State.

3.64 Generation of skilled manpower for improvement in productivity of the non-farm sector is a further area of concern. Business contacts are required to be developed between the training institutions and the end users of the trained manpower.

3.65 While laying emphasis on the development and growth of resource based industries, the State must also make efforts to attract industries with cutting edge technologies. This is of great importance to achieve and retain competitive advantage vis-à-vis other states in future. For this effective promotional steps must be taken to reach out to technological companies both within the country and outside and attract them to invest in the State. The arrangement for dissemination of information must be strengthened and the importance of market forces in determining the direction of the flows of capital must be understood and harnessed. Adequate resources must be allocated to promotional activities. In addition the delivery system in the form of single window clearances and reduction in the points of reference for obtaining various approval and clearances must be further streamlined.

3.66 The State Government is shortly announcing its new Industrial Policy

which will take these aspects into consideration while providing a new direction to the Government's efforts.

Mineral Development

3.67 Minerals, including lignite and gas. It is a leading and important producer of lead, zinc, copper and tungsten ore from which gold, silver and cadmium are also recovered. Among the non-metallic industrial minerals, the State is a leading producer of rock phosphate, gypsum, steel grade and cement grade limestone, asbestos, felspar, quartz, silica sand, soapstone, clays, ochre and wollastonite. The State is also the most important producer of dimensional and decorative stones like marble, kota stone and sand stone in the country and has high potential for granite.

3.68 Several important deposits which are vital for the State's economy have been located and explored in the past by the State Department of Mines and Geology, Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation of India. The State Government in June 1994 declared a new Mineral Policy. It provides guidelines and strategies in regard to mineral exploration, leasing policy of important minerals, setting up of mineral based industries in the State, systematic and scientific mining, keeping in view the conservation of minerals and protection of ecology and the measures for simplification and demystification of procedures, etc. Besides, with a view to promote mechanised mining and value addition to marble and granite stones through processing units established in the State, Marble and Granite Policies were also announced in October, 1994 and January, 1995, respectively and the document vision - 2020 has been brought forward which will work as a guiding tool.

3.69 The mineral potential of the State needs harnessing. In the Ninth Plan emphasis has to be on the exploration of those minerals which are either deficient in the country or are otherwise important from the point of view of industrialisation and export. Search and exploration of base metals, oil and natural gas, lignite, cement grade limestone, marble, granite, fire clay, fluorite, potash, rock phosphate, gold and tungsten should receive emphasis in the Plan.

Development of Communication Network

3.70 The infrastructure for communication is deficit in Rajasthan. The density of roads as compared to the national average of 74.9 Kms of road per hundred 59. Km of area it is only about 43.65 per cent. Rajasthan has a felt need for an integrated network of roads and railway lines due to its peculiar geography. Rajasthan is one of the few States in India that is far below the national average in respect of road length. The State has been engaged in the development of road network with special emphasis on rural roads for linking villages. Out of 37889 inhabited villages (1991 census), 17218 villages were connected by road on 2001-02. Achieving the norm set out in Road Development Plan is, therefore, a very distant target for Rajasthan. Other vital deficiencies requiring urgent attention are of bridges, inter-State roads, widening and strengthening the existing road network to cater to the increasing traffic, construction of missing links and bye-passes to congested urban areas.

3.71 There are such roads, which do not fall under the policy of State as declared in 1994, or the policy framed by GOI under PMGSY. Rough estimates

indicate that there are some 12500 Km of such stretches, which, if black topped require huge amount. It is being targetted that all such missing links are taken up in Tenth Plan.

3.72 In order to keep up the momentum generated by the initiatives taken by the State in the Ninth Plan, particularly in the infrastructure sector, it would be necessary to increase investments in this area. Of these, communication is an important sector, as a better communication network provides fillip to faster growth. Increased private investment is needed to supplement the limited investment in public sector. Involvement of private entrepreneurs in construction of bridges and bye-passes on B. O. T. basis has already been started.

3.73 Rajasthan acts as a corridor between States situated on the coast to the States lying beyond. The State acts as a conduit from western seacoast to the northern States. Therefore, a dedicated controlled access fast tract road and railway network from the sea port through Rajasthan to the States beyond will serve the interest of all concerned and give a fillip to the developmental activities along this corridor in Rajasthan. This will require the Government of India to commence work on the proposed Super National Highway no. 1 at the earliest.

3.74 The rail track can be attempted as a joint venture with beneficiary States, if the Ministry of Railway does not find it feasible to take up this task in the near future. An instance of such an independent development is the Konkan Railway Project. Even private investment or joint venture can be sought for such projects. Return on investment can be on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT).

3.75 An integrated network of all communication models is necessary for rapid economic development of a region. For ensuring faster movement of goods, introduction of multi-modal transport system would also be necessary. The communication system must integrate itself with the needs of the industry, commerce and social sectors to meet the challenge of globalisation of the Indian economy. It may even be necessary to develop dedicated transport corridors for specific commodities, which are of vital importance to the State. Integration of the transport system in the urban and rural areas is also essential for daily commuters to reduce the avoidable pressure on the towns.

Poverty Alleviation

3.76 All through the planning era, removal of poverty, inter-alia, has been one of the basic objectives of planning in India. In the initial stages it was thought that benefits of overall growth of the economy would benefit all strata of the society and income levels would increase correspondingly. However, it is now accepted that social justice and increase in income levels of the poor do not necessarily result as a concomitant of economic growth. The problem has been greatly aggravated by the rapid expansion in population and labour force and the resultant fragmentation of agricultural holdings. However, lack of appropriate income generating assets and unemployment can be identified as the root causes of poverty. An approach of direct attack on poverty through Rural Development programmes is being followed.

3.77 According to the National Sample Survey (43rd round - 1987-88), the rural poverty ratio in Rajasthan was 26.0 per cent, as against the all India average of

33.4 per cent. The poverty ratio in Rajasthan was 15.28% (Rural 13.74% and Urban 19.85%) as compared to All India Average of 26.10% (Rural 27.09% and Urban 23.62%) during the year 1999-2000 on the basis of National Sample Survey. However, a census survey conducted in 1997 to find out number of families living below poverty line in rural areas. Out of 6768541 the number of families living below poverty line came to 2097560 in rural areas or 30.99%.

Education

3.78 budgetary support being provided to the education sector, Rajasthan continues to be an educationally backward State with a literacy percentage of 38.55 (1991 census). The female literacy rate is among the lowest in the country. In fact, the low female literacy rate, is still a matter of serious concern. Within the State, there are conspicuous disparities in literacy rate in urban/ rural areas and among males and females. Among different regions of the State wide disparities exist. However, as per census 2001 the total literacy rate was registered at 61.03 of which percentage of Male was 76.46 and Females percentage stood up at 44.34.

3.79 Providing free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years is an important function of the State. This is also the goal of the State Government. However, achieving this would require Herculean effort. Sparsely spread out population and socio-economic backwardness makes education infrastructure costly on the one hand and impedes the reach of the existing infrastructure to the people on the other. While enrolment itself is difficult, the high drop out rate is a major problem. Despite these constraints, the State Government has given very high priority to eradication of illiteracy. All the 32 districts have been covered under Total Literacy Campaign (TLC). 'Shiksha Karmi' and 'Lok Jumbish', the two externally aided projects, are being implemented by NGOs with the support of the State Government. For increasing the reach of primary education among girls in rural areas a new innovative scheme 'Saraswati Yojana' has been launched since 1994-95. However, considering the abysmally poor status of female literacy, Central Government would have to provide special central assistance in this sector. In addition, the State Government would also be required to explore the possibility of finding resources through external sources.

3.80 Under secondary education, emphasis will be on improving quality, both at the teaching levels and in infrastructure facilities. The imbalance in the secondary and senior secondary level education in terms of resource allocation will be corrected to the extent possible. Facilities for girls' education at secondary and higher secondary level will also be expanded in the hitherto uncovered areas.

3.81 Under higher education, until now stress has been on expansion of facilities. Maintenance of created infrastructure has suffered due to paucity of resources. Approximately 90 per cent of the funds allocated are consumed in disbursement of salaries to the staff. The facilities provided so far need to be consolidated to upgrade the standard of education. Effort would be to remove infrastructure weaknesses within the limited resources available. In this regard, in the field of higher education, higher degree of privatisation also needs to be contemplated. This may be helpful in correcting the existing imbalance prevailing between the districts. To attract higher percentage of girls into institutions of

higher education it may be necessary to set up more girls' colleges, preferably with hostel facilities, as co-education has not proved to be successful.

3.82 The technical education facilities in Rajasthan have fallen far short of the requirement. Although an MOU has been signed between the State Government and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for closer co-ordination between industry and the technical education institutions, it has not shown encouraging results as yet. The rapid changes in the economy, scientific and technological advancements and development in infrastructure and service sectors is not only changing the profile of human resource requirement but has also opened vast possibilities for employment for youth in new areas. Besides strengthening the administrative set up for technical education and consolidation of the facilities created so far, there is need to expand especially in areas such as craftsmen's training. There is also need for diversification of the opportunities in technical education and encouragement to private agencies to start new institutions by laying down suitable policy framework.

Medical and Health

3.83 Rajasthan has invested significantly in the development of medical and health sector. A vast network of health institutions at various levels has been created in the plan era. The health system provides both preventive and curative health services. However, the underpinning is the concept of family welfare, with emphasis on small families as a norm. The accessibility of health care has also increased tremendously. The upsurge in health care development coincided with the adoption of the National Health Policy formulated in 1983 with the objective of achieving 'Health for All by 2000 AD'.

3.84 However, the health status in Rajasthan is still far from satisfactory. Out of the 90 problem districts identified in the country, where the birth and the infant mortality rates are significantly high. The location of hospitals and inpatient beds is skewed in favour of urban areas. It is a matter of concern that despite substantial expansion of medical and health facilities, including family welfare services, the important demographic indicators (such as crude birth rate, IMR, MMR, etc.) have not shown encouraging results. One of the possible reasons for this could also be wide spread backwardness. To address this, in the Ninth Plan, thrust will be on preventive and promotional services, along with spread of health education.

Drinking Water Supply

3.85 The geo-hydrological conditions and limited availability of water, both ground and surface have resulted in a very complex problem of drinking water in Rajasthan. Non-availability of perennial source of water in most parts of the State and the availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem of supply of safe drinking water. Frequent failure of rains is further complicating the situation. Making available drinking water to people at reasonable distance has been a major challenge before the State.

3.86 At the time of formation of Rajasthan only a few urban towns were covered with safe drinking water supply. Since then, all the urban areas have been provided

with the facility of drinking water supply. However, due to increasing population and depletion of water sources, the situation is critical and the per capita supply and service levels have significantly declined. The programme of rural water supply got an impetus in the Fifth Five Year Plan when it was included under the MNP. As per 1991 census, there are 37889 inhabited villages in the State. In addition, there are 45311 other habitations.

3.87 In the sphere of drinking water supply, the objective is to achieve universal access to safe drinking water covering all the villages and habitations. The supply of drinking water has been included in the Basic Minimum Services programme, wherein it has been envisaged that by 2000 AD, 100 per cent provision of safe drinking water will be made for both the rural and the urban areas in the State. The approach in the Tenth Five Year Plan will focus on sustainable development and environmentally sound management of water resources. In the field of drinking water supply the objective will be to ensure on a sustainable basis adequate water supply to meet the present and future needs of the people, prevent water pollution and take measures to check the trend of water resources degradation and depletion. It will be necessary to chalk out appropriate strategies to check leakage and water losses. Supply side management has to be replaced by demand side management, by giving due cognizance to water tariffs. Efforts would be made towards awareness generation among the people to check pollution of water sources. Participatory management of the sources in rural areas would be given due attention.

Urban Development

3.88 The population growth during 1991-2001 decade was 28.33 per cent. Growth of rural population was 27.49 per cent and that of urban population 31.17 per cent. The growth rate of urban population in Rajasthan is higher than the national average. Growing urbanisation indicates a trend of migration of rural population to urban centres. There is evidence of large scale immigration of population from the rural areas and the smaller towns to the bigger towns. Where as there has been a decline in population of class IV, V and VI category towns (towns below 20,000 population), the towns in higher category have witnessed an increase in population.

3.89 The towns of Rajasthan have generally poor community facilities, utility services and housing. Development of the towns is predominantly unplanned. Efforts made to improve community facilities in class I towns have not yielded desired results on account of shortage of resources, inadequate management of municipal services by local governments and excessive pressure of migratory population. In this context, one of the problems is due to multiplicity of agencies engaged in various development works in urban towns, such as municipalities, Urban Improvement Trusts (UIT) and authorities under Agricultural Land Conversion Rules. Other agencies are PWD, PHED, RSEB, Marketing Boards, and Industrial Development Corporations. This results in problems of co-ordination. The fragmented departmental approach makes it difficult to create synergies for better results. This issue would require urgent attention of the Government. There is also need to involve the private sector in a big way in urban development projects on the basis of approved programmes to reduce the financial and administrative burden of the urban development authorities. In addition, there is need for providing technical input to the urban development bodies to find

technological solution to complex problems.

Decentralisation of Planning

3.90 The necessity of planning at the district level through greater community participation to accelerate development and make it more meaningful cannot be overstated. It also results in optimum use of local resources and talent available at the district and sub-district levels. Planning to be meaningful must give due importance to felt needs and aspirations of the local people and ensure their co-operation.

3.91 District has a well established administrative machinery with the Collector as its head and strong elected bodies at different level. In addition, a district planning cell (headed by the Chief Planning Officer with suitable staff under the overall control of the Collector) has also been established in all the 31 districts of the State for technical assistance. Similar arrangement is proposed for the thirty-second district. Training programmes on different aspects of district planning are being organised to create capabilities among the officers to undertake planning work at the district level. Training programmes for district level officers, other than those in the district planning cells, will also be organised.

3.92 Considerable expansion of poverty alleviation and employment oriented programmes has taken place in last few years. These are being planned and implemented largely at the district level. Therefore, in the first stage, under district planning locational decisions may be taken under employment oriented programmes and rural development programmes, specially poverty alleviation programmes. It will help the local people to participate in the planning process. Subsequently, monitoring of all the plan works implemented in the district will be undertaken by the district planning cell. As a final step, total district planning will be taken up at the district level. The plan schemes will be bifurcated in State and district sector schemes. The funds for district sector scheme will be allotted among the districts based on some rational formula. For deciding policies, priorities, targets and strategy for the district planning an apex district planning body will be constituted. Besides the concerned district level officers, the public representatives, local NGOs, financial institutions, co-operative institutions will be its member or special invitees.

3.93 Under the 73rd Constitutional amendment, of 29 subjects to be transferred to Panchayati Raj. 16 have already been transferred. Action with the directin of implementing the 74th amendment has also been initiated.

Convergence through Missions and Task Forces

3.94 There are certain sectors, which require greater attention looking to the people's basic needs and circumstances prevailing in the State. To accelerate development in these identified areas, convergence between the efforts and resources of concerned line departments is a must. The Government of Rajasthan has set up five mission and five task forces to ensure synergetic efforts.

Missions

3.95 The missions have been established to take policy decisions and give right direction to the action plan.

- Rajiv Gandhi Water Management Mission.
- Rajiv Gandhi Tourism Development Mission .
- Rajiv Gandhi Population Mission.
- Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Social Security.
- Rajiv Gandhi Prarambhik Shiksha and Saksharta Mission .

Task Forces

3.96 The task forces have been established to review and monitor the specified areas and suggest the remedial measures in implementation of the schemes.

- Task Force on Agriculture, Rural Development and Agriculture Labour.
- Task Force on Strengthening of Panchayati Raj and urban Local Bodies.
- Task Force on Information & Technology and Telecom.
- Task Force on Sustainable Development.
- Task Force on Management of Finances.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Rajasthan

Rs. in lakhs

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES		
1. Research & Education Agriculture University, Bikaner	1078.01	
2. Maharana Pratap of Agri. & Tech. University, Udaipur	1041.45	
3. Crop Husbandry		
(i) Agriculture Department	5703.29	
(ii) Lumpsum provision for work plan	6425.10	
(iii) Horticulture	145.75	
Sub Total- 3	12274.14	
4. Soil & Water Conservation		
(i) Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation Department		
(a) Soil conservation	223.91	
(b) NABARD Loan for Watershed Development Project	1000.00	
(c) Special New W/S Projects	30100.00	
(ii) Forest Department	220.00	
Sub Total- 4	31543.91	
5. Animal Husbandry		
(i) Animal Husbandry Department	4671.66	
(ii) Bikaner University	352.04	
(iii) Udaipur University	193.50	
Sub Total- 5	5217.20	
6. Dairy Development	0.01	
7. Fisheries	351.56	
8. Forest Department		
a. Forestry	5105.58	
b. Aravalli Afforestation Project Phase II (EAP)	55480.00	
c. Forest Development Project Phase I (EAP)	500.00	
d. Forest Development Project Phase II (EAP)	73289.00	
Sub Total - 8	134374.58	
9. Agriculture Credit		
(i) Special Debentures	3025.00	
(ii) Ordinary Debentures	5.50	
(iii) Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	5.50	
Sub Total- 9	3036.00	
10. Storage & Warehousing	1200.00	Internal Resources
11. Cooperation	2085.50	Rs. 10 crores for LTO fund
Total- Agri. and Allied Services	192202.36	
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
1. I.R.D.P /SGSY	4950.00	
2. Rural Haat	550.00	
3. Women Development	157.00	
4. (a) SGRY	22000.00	
(b) Indra Awas Yojana	4510.00	
5. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam	0.01	
6. D.P.A.P	3245.00	
7. Untied Fund	0.01	
8. Batties Zile Batties Kaam	0.01	
9. Rural Growth Centre	0.01	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
10.Dang Area development	0.01	
11.DRDA Administration	2783.00	
12.Integttated Dev. of Most Backward Panchayat Samities	0.01	
13. IREP - Bio Gas	75.00	
14. Magra Area Development	0.01	
15. Desert Development Programme	6050.00	
16. Wasteland Development Project	550.00	
17. Panchayat Raj Department		
(i)Construction of Rural Sanitation (ABSP + TSC)	550.00	
(ii)Maching Grants to Raise Own Tax Revenue	0.01	
(iii)Modernisation of Z.P. & P.S. Building,	0.01	
(iv)H.Q. Building	0.01	
(v) Vehicle on Hire	0.01	
(vi) Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (EFC)	49095.00	
(vii) Devolution for Decentralised Planning		
a. MLA Local Area Development Scheme	60000.00	
b. Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)	46933.35	
Total Devolution for Decentralised Planning	106933.35	
(viii) Revitalisation of PR	0.01	
(ix) Panchayat Bhawan	0.01	
(x) Training Instt. For VLWS	50.01	
(xi) Installation of Computers	0.01	
(xii) Mid Day Meal	66000.00	
Sub Total- 17	222628.43	
18. Indira Gandhi Panchayat Raj Sansthan	19.25	
19. Land Reforms		
(i)Agriculture Census	10.00	
(ii)Updating of Land Records incl. Rationalisation of Revenue Admn.		
a. RRTI Ajmer	114.50	
b. Board of Revenue	95.00	
c. Settlement	131.00	
Sub Total- 19	350.50	
Total - Rural Development	267868.25	
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME		
1. Mewat Development Board	1375.00	
2. Innovative Scheme/Decentralised Development	0.01	
3. B. A. D. P.	18342.50	
Total-Special Area Programme	19717.51	
IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		
A. Irrigation		
1. Multipurpose Projects		
(i) Bhakara Nagal - BBMB	1300.00	
(ii) Chambal - LOTC Works	110.00	
Sub-Total (i)	1410.00	
(iii) Mahi	13200.00	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
Total -1	14610.00	
2. Major Projects		
i) IGNP-Stage-I & II	88000.00	
ii) Jakham	40.00	
iii) Gurgaon Canal	0.01	
iv) Narbada	16200.00	
v) Sidhmukh & Nohar Feeder (EAP)	0.01	
vi) RWRCP (EAP)	65000.00	
vii) Ratanpur Distributory	1600.00	
viii) Bisalpur	11495.00	
ix) Yamuna Link Canal	5.48	
Total - 2	182340.50	
3. Medium Projects	24818.00	
4. Modernisation	35060.00	Incl. Rs. 35000 for Gang Canal
5. Survey & Investigation	5786.00	
6. Irrigation Management Training Institute	786.50	
7. Institute for Training of Engineering Subordinates	0.01	
8. Research & Development Programme	60.50	
9. Dam Safety Measures (EAP)	0.01	
10. Computerisation	0.01	
11. Irrigation (Water Policy Mission)	0.01	
12. New Water Management Scheme	1000.00	
Total - Irrigation	264461.54	
B. Minor Irrigation		
1. Ground Water Department	302.50	
2. Irrigation Department		
(i) Surface MI Works (NABARD)	24800.00	
(ii) Chambal Lift Scheme	155.00	
(iii) Rajasthan MI Project Phase II (EAP)	4000.00	
(iv) Augmentation of Traditional Water Sources (EFC)	4000.00	
Total - Minor Irrigation	33257.50	
C. Command Area Development		
1. CAD & WU Department	169.95	
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project		
i) Stage-I Phase-I }		
ii) Stage-I Phase-II }	18259.45	
iii) Stage-II }		
3. Chambal Phase-II	2585.00	
4. CAD Mahi	0.06	
5. Development of Mandies		
i) Mandi Committee-Bikaner	165.00	
ii) Mandi Committee-Jaisalmer	121.00	
iii) Mandi Committee-Hanumangarh	0.55	
6. CAD - Sidhmukh Nohars	656.00	State Share
7. CAD - Amarsingh Jassang	329.00	State Share

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
8. CAD - Bishalpur	257.00	State Share
9. CAD - Narbada	5.00	State Share
Total - CAD	22548.01	
D. Flood Control	2200.00	
E. Colonisation	55.00	
Total Irrigation & Flood Control	322522.05	
V. POWER		
A. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.		
i. Raj. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	132000.00	State equity
i i. Raj. Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	214500.00	Incl. Rs.33000.00 lacs state equity
iii. DISCOM Jaipur	119625.00	
iv. DISCOM Jodhpur	81950.00	Incl.Rs. 17600.00 lacs state equity
v. DISCOM Ajmer	119625.00	
vi. FRP	110000.00	Transfer from Non Plan to Plan
Total - A	777700.00	
B. (i) REDA	8343.50	Incl.Rs. 6528.00 lacs for PMGY
(ii) RSPCL - Mathania Solar Power Project -KFW (EAP)	60000.00	
Total Power	846043.50	
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS		
A. Industries		
1. Village and Small Industries		
i. Industries Department including CIPET	11032.34	Incl. Rs. 700 lacs for infrastructural subsidy
ii. Khadi and Village Industries	1885.00	Rs. 1640 lacs for Budget announcement 1999-2000
iii. Handloom Development Corporation	264.00	
iv. RAJSICO (Including IITF)	330.00	Provision for IITF only
Total - 1	13511.34	
2. Medium and Large Industries		
i. RFC	0.01	
ii. RIICO	11247.50	Inc. Rs. 300 lacs for link road Basni
iii. State Enterprises	850.00	
iv. Bureau of Industrial Promotion	687.50	
Total - 2	12785.01	
3. RUDA	687.50	
4. BIDA	2200.00	
5. Institute of Craft	825.00	
Total- Industries	30008.85	
B. Minerals		

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
1.a. Directorate of Mines & Geology	1372.42	
b. Upgra. of Directorate Mines & Geology (EAP)	2500.00	
2. RSMM	77200.00	Internal Resources
3. RSMDC	0.01	
4. Patroleum Department	275.00	
Total- Minerals	81347.43	
Total- Industry and Minerals	111356.28	
VII. TRANSPORT		
1. Roads & Bridges		
a. Roads (PMGSY)	78650.00	
Roads (CRF)	45881.00	
Roads (RUP- NABARD Loan)	35000.00	
Roads (RUP- NABARD Loan- State share)	10000.00	
Others- Maintenance & Repairs of SHW/ODR/ U.D.	86489.00	
Roads (Total)	256020.00	
2. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	25850.00	Internal Resources
3. Transport Department	1085.70	
4. Raj. State Road Develoment Corporation	11250.00	Internal Resources
5. Agriculture Marketing Board (KUMS)	60000.00	Internal Resources
Total- Transport	354205.70	
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES		
1. Science & Technology	877.50	
2. Environmental Development	520.00	NRAP/NLCP 30% State share
3. Rajasthan Pollution Control Board	20.00	
Total- Scientific Services	1417.50	
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
A. EDUCATION		
a. General Education		
1. (i) Elementary Education	117735.00	SKP,LJP state share, PMGY & RGSJP
(ii) DPEP	8650.00	15% State share
(iii) Under (EFC)	4191.95	
2. (a) Secondary Education	25000.00	Upgradation of SS & Sr.Sec.
(b) Computer Training for School Children (EFC)	2534.30	
3. University & Other Higher Education		
i)College Education	3000.00	Opening of new colleges/ faculty/ subjects
ii)Rajasthan University, Jaipur	142.00	
iii)J.N.V.University , Jodhpur	250.00	
iv)M.L.S.University , Udaipur	190.00	
v)Kota Open University, Kota	125.00	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
vi)M.D.S.University, Ajmer	250.00	
vii)Estt. Of New University Kota	200.00	
vii)Estt. Of New University Bikaner	550.00	
viii)National Law University, Jodhpur	550.00	Const. of Building & Infrastructure Dev.
ix) Sanskrit University	250.00	
Total - 3	5507.00	
4. Adult Education	2052.00	Departmental demand of Rs. 7259.15 lacs
5. Physical Education	38.50	
6. Sanskrit Education(including Sodh Sansthan)	600.00	Upgradation of schools/ colleges
Sub Total - General Education	166308.75	
b. Arts and Culture		
1. Fine Arts Education		
a)Sangeet Sansthan	13.20	
b)School of Arts	28.05	
c) Kathak Kendra	27.50	
d) Ravindra Rangmanch	9.35	
e) Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organisations	30.25	
Sub Total-i	108.35	
2. (a) Archaeology & Museums	55.00	
(b) Heritage Protection (EFC)	1000.00	
3. Archives	11.00	
4. Oriental Research Institute	16.50	
5. Arabic & Persian Research Institute	19.25	
6. Libraries	41.25	
7. Academies		
a) Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	0.05	
b) Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	55.00	
c) Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	110.00	
d) Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	0.05	
e) Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	119.62	
f) Rajasthan Urdu Academy	121.00	
g) Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	117.43	
h) Rajasthanani Academy	114.13	
i) Brij Academy	110.00	
Sub Total - vii	747.28	
8. Jawahar Kala kendra	550.00	
Total-b-Arts & Culture	2548.63	
c. Technical Education		
1. Directorate of Technical Education - Polytechnic	2800.00	
2. MLV Textile Institute, Bhilwara	150.00	
3. University of Jodhpur	308.00	Provision for Architecture/ chemical/ IT degree courses
4. MREC Jaipur	82.50	50% staff state share
5. Agriculture University, Udaipur	131.40	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
6. Engineering College Kota	346.00	
7. Engineering College, Ajmer	600.00	
8. Engineering College, Bikaner	308.00	
Total-c :Technical Education	4725.90	
d. Sports and Youth Welfare		
1. NCC	75.00	
2. Scouts & Guides	50.60	
3. Rajasthan Sports Council	275.00	
4. Department of Sports	198.00	
Total-d: Sports & Youth Welfare	598.60	
Total Education	174181.88	
B. Medical and Public Health		
1. M.N.P	13746.12	Incl.Rs. 5775.00 lacs for PMGY
2. Other than M.N.P	10321.21	Incl. Rs.2750.00 for JRK & Rs. 1705.00 for Bio Medical Waste
3. Health Services (Rev. Cap.) EFC	1640.38	
4. Health Development System, Rajasthan (EAP)	22500.00	
5. School Health Care in Tribal Area (EAP)	1511.00	
6. Population Control & Family Welfare	2750.00	
7. Family Welfare (Population Mission)	543.00	
8. Mobile Surgical Unit	196.02	
9. Medical Education		
a. Medical College, Ajmer	968.00	
b. Medical College, Bikaner	1133.00	
c. Medical College, Udaipur	852.50	
d. Medical College, Jodhpur	2000.00	
e. Medical College, Jaipur	2318.25	
f. Medical College, Kota	3539.80	
Sub Total-9	10811.55	
10. E.S.I.	242.88	
11. Ayurved		
a) Directorate of Ayurved	1954.43	Incl.Rs. 753.00 for PMGY
b) Ayurved College Udaipur	75.90	
Sub-Total - 11	2030.33	
Total - Medical & Health	66292.49	
C. Sewerage and Water Supply		
1.a) Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	53600.00	Incl.Rs 50 cr. for LIC & Rs.50 cr. for HUDCO loan, Rs.45 cr. for Bisalpur
b) Water Supply Project for Jaipur (Bisalpur)	5500.00	State Share
c) Barmer Lift WS Project	0.05	
2. Rural Water Supply		
a) PHED	59570.00	Incl. Rs. 65.28 cr. for PMGY
b) Inte. Proj. for RWSS in Saline Belt (EAP)	6720.00	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
c) Barmer Lift WS Project	0.05	
3. Conversion of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	550.00	
Total - Sewerage & Water Supply	125940.10	
D. Housing		
1. LIGH	190.00	
2. MIGH	1568.00	
3. Rental Housing	2376.00	
4. Village Housing - PMGY	6528.50	
5. Housing Development Project	0.05	
6. Police Housing	0.06	
7. Judicial Housing	1822.15	State Share
8. Rajasthan Housing Board	62000.00	Internal Resouces
Total - Housing	74484.76	
E. Urban Development		
1. Town Planning	217.25	
2. Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna	412.50	
3. Development of Small & Medium Towns	964.32	
4. National Capital Region	0.05	
5. Fire Fighting Equip. in Municipalities (EFC)	2420.00	
6. Urban Development of Six Principal Towns (EAP)	120000.00	
7. Grants for Municipal Bodies (EFC)	9942.00	
8. National Slum Development Programme	8948.50	Central Assistance
9. Grants for Local Bodies (SFC)	13803.95	
10. Special Grant in Aid for Urban Renewal	0.01	
11. Grants for Municipalities -Octori	224070.00	
12. Slum Improvement (EFC)	4000.00	
Total - Urban Development	384778.58	
F. Information & Publicity	275.00	
G. Labour & Labour Welfare		
1. Craftsmen Training	2500.00	Purchase of Equipment/ streng. of mini ITIs/ opening of new ITIs
2. Employment	298.00	20% state share for special emp. Exchanges for PHP
3. Labour Commissioner Office	45.00	
4. Factories & Boilers	134.21	
5. Bounded Labour	5.50	
6. Manpower & Gazetteers	46.75	
Total - Labour & Labour Welfare	3029.46	
H. Welfare of Backward Classes		
1. Welfare of Backward Classes	7303.43	
2. Residential Schools for Disadvantaged Groups (EAP)	4500.00	
3. (a) Social Welfare	3254.00	
(b) Social Welfare-EFC	1244.61	
(c) Social Welfare (Social Security Mission)	400.00	
Total - Social Welfare Department	16702.04	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
I. Tribal Area Development		
a) Tribal Area	56.93	
b) Integrated Wasteland Dev. in Dungarpur Distt. (EAP)	2500.00	
c) Maharashtra pattern *	22000.00	
Total - TAD	24556.93	
J. (a) Nutrition-ICDS		
(b) State Share for Constrution of Agan Badi Centres	285.00	State share ICDS Phase III for Agan Badi Centre
(c) Nutrition-PMGY	32681.00	
Total Social and Community Services	931807.24	
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1. PMU	44.00	
2. State Planning Machinery	335.50	
3. DPIP	50000.00	
4. Statistics	355.69	
5. Evaluation	30.80	
6. Food & Civil Supply	191.17	Incl. Rs. 100 lacs for Grain Bank
7. Directorate of Information Technology (DoIT)	9000.00	
8. Weights & Measures	205.00	
9. Rajasthan Foundation	110.00	
10. Indian Institute of Information Technology	1000.00	
11. (a) Tourism Department	8250.00	
(b) Tourism Dev. in Desert Circuit in Rajasthan (EAP)	6500.00	
12. District Planning	0.01	
13. Provision for I.T.	49810.00	
Total- Economic Services	125832.17	
XI. GENERAL SERVICES		
1. State & Distt.Level Adm. Build.		
a. Jail Building (State Plan)	110.00	
b. Jail Buildings (EFC)	300.60	
ii) a. Police Buildings	165.00	
b. Police Buildings (EFC)	1684.00	
iii.) a. GAD Buildings-Inc.Raj Bhawan	2340.20	Rs. 5 crores for Air Strip, Sanganer & Rs. 5 crores for Rest House New Mumbai
iv) Revenue Buildings	165.00	
v) a. New Building for High Court, Jodhpur	550.00	
b. Other Judicial Buildings	1111.50	
c. Judicial Administration (Rev.+Cap.) (EFC)	2407.00	
vi)Excise Deptt.	27.50	
vii)Stamps & Registration	82.50	
4. HCM, RIPA	79.86	

Head of Development / Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07	Remark
1	2	3
5. Administrative Reforms	11.00	
6. Commercial Taxes	42.35	
7. Raj. Vidhan Sabha Bhawan	226.00	
8. Fiscal Administration (EFC)	900.00	
11. Civil Defence & Home Guard	0.05	
Total- General Services	10202.56	
Grand Total	3183175.12	