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# Economy of Rajasthan

## RAS Pre Syllabus, 2026

- ☞ Macro Overview of Economy and State budget.
- ☞ Current Status, Issues and Government Initiatives of Agriculture, Industry and Service Sector.
- ☞ Infrastructure Development: Energy, Transportation and Communication.
- ☞ Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and State Finance Commission.
- ☞ Basic Social Services Education and Health.
- ☞ Major Welfare Schemes of Government of Rajasthan.

## Syllabus Related Chapters

**Chapter 13** Fiscal Management and Economic Policy  
Rajasthan Budget 2026-27

**Chapter 1** Transforming Agri-Food Systems

**Chapter 5** Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth

**Chapter 6** Tourism and Cultural Development

**Chapter 7** Core Infrastructure

**Chapter 10** Rural Development

**Chapter 3** Education and the Knowledge Economy

**Chapter 2** Health and Well-being

**Chapter 4** Social Empowerment and Inclusion  
All Welfare Schemes

# Economy of Rajasthan

## RAS Mains Syllabus, 2026

- Economic growth indicators of Rajasthan - State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income and Inclusive Growth. Viksit Rajasthan 2047. Green Growth and Environmental Sustainability. Position of Rajasthan in the Achievements of Sustainable Goals.
- State Budget - Fiscal Management and Budget Deficits.
- Agricultural Growth: Production and Productivity. Water Resources and Irrigation. Animal Husbandry and Allied Activities. Agricultural Marketing. Government Schemes for Farmer's Welfare.
- Rural Development and Rural Infrastructure. Panchayati Raj Institutions and State Finance Commission.
- Institutional Framework of Industrial Development. Investment Promotion Policy. Importance Of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Policy Initiatives for Their Development. Petroleum And Oil Resources in The State.

## Syllabus Related Chapters

**Chapter 13** : Fiscal Management and Economic Policy

**Chapter 9** : Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

**Chapter 13** : Fiscal Management and Economic Policy  
Rajasthan Budget 2026-27

**Chapter 1** : Transforming Agri-Food Systems

**Chapter 8** : Water Security and Resilience

**Chapter 10** : Rural Development

**Chapter 5** : Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth

# Economy of Rajasthan

## RAS Mains Syllabus, 2026

## Syllabus Related Chapters

- ☞ Infrastructure Development- Power and Transportation. Public-Private Partnership Projects Externally Aided State Projects.
- ☞ Human Resource Development- Health and Education: Unemployment and Poverty. Employment Generation and Poverty Eradication Schemes.
- ☞ Good Governance and digital transformation ensuring efficient public services.
- ☞ Major Welfare Schemes of State Government For SC/ST/Backward Classes) Minorities / Disable Persons, Destitute, Women, Children and Old Age People.

**Chapter 7 :** Core Infrastructure

**Chapter 2 :** Health and Well-being

**Chapter 3 :** Education and the Knowledge Economy

**Chapter 5 :** Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth

**Chapter 12 :** Effective Governance and Public Services

**Chapter 4 :** Social Empowerment and Inclusion

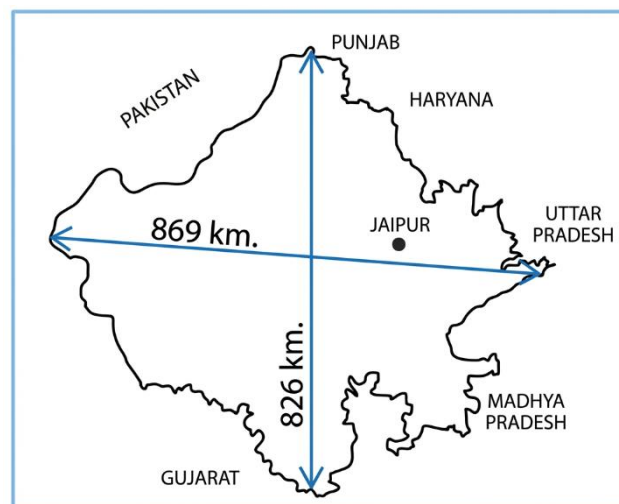
# FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

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## Profile of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is a confluence of tradition and modernity, where a rich cultural heritage meets strong economic development. With continuous focus on infrastructure, renewable energy, and industry, the state is poised to remain a major economic partner in India's growth story.

- Area: **342,239 square kilometers**, which is **10.41% of the total geographical area of India**.
- The southern part of the state is located about **225 kilometers from the Gulf of Kutch** and approximately **400 kilometers from the Arabian Sea**.
- The geographical structure of the state is divided into **four major regions**:
  1. **Western Desert** – Though arid, it is a major center for solar energy production and mining activities in the state.
  2. **Aravalli Mountain Range** – Rich in biodiversity and home to many historical sites, it is also an important center of tourism.
  3. **Eastern Plains** – Known for their fertile soil, making the region suitable for agriculture.
  4. **South-Eastern Plateau** – Offers strong potential for industrial development.
- As of **1 October 2025**, the estimated population of Rajasthan is **83.3 million (8.33 crore)**, making it the **sixth most populous state in India**.
- The economy of Rajasthan is a unique blend of traditional sectors such as **agriculture, handicrafts, and tourism**, along with modern development in **industry, infrastructure, and services**.
- **Agriculture** remains the backbone of the state's economy, and Rajasthan is one of the major producers of **wheat, barley, mustard, and pulses**.
- The **handicraft sector** also supports the economy and provides livelihoods to millions of people, especially in rural areas.
- The **tourism industry** attracts millions of visitors due to its historical monuments, forts, palaces, and vibrant festivals, boosting retail and informal employment.
- The state has established itself as a **renewable energy hub** with investments in **solar and wind energy**, while also leading in the **mining sector**.
- Rajasthan is focusing on **digital infrastructure** to promote **e-governance and connectivity**.
- With emphasis on **modern infrastructure, industrial growth, and sustainable development**, Rajasthan is progressing rapidly while maintaining a balance between preserving its historical heritage and embracing new opportunities in **renewable energy, technology, and industrialization**.



### Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India

	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Geographical Area	2011	Lakh sq. km.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
3.	Decadal Growth Rate	2001–2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
4.	Population Density	2011	Population per sq. km.	200	382
5.	Urban Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.2
6.	Rural Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	75.1	68.8
7.	Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
8.	Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
9.	Sex Ratio	2011	Females per Thousand Males	928	943
10.	Child Sex Ratio (0–6 Year)	2011	Female Children per Thousand Male Children	888	919
11.	Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
12.	Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
13.	Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
14.	Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
15.	Crude Birth Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Mid Year Population	22.9	18.4
16.	Crude Death Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Mid Year Population	5.9	6.4
17.	Infant Mortality Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Live Births	29	25
18.	Maternal Mortality Ratio	2021–23*	Per Lakh Live Births	86	88
19.	Life Expectancy at Birth	2019–23*	Age in Years	70.4	70.3

## Economic Review 2025–26

- **Preparation of the Economic Review:**

- ✓ **Department:** Finance Department, Government of Rajasthan
- ✓ **Directorate:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan

- **Vision: Viksit Rajasthan**

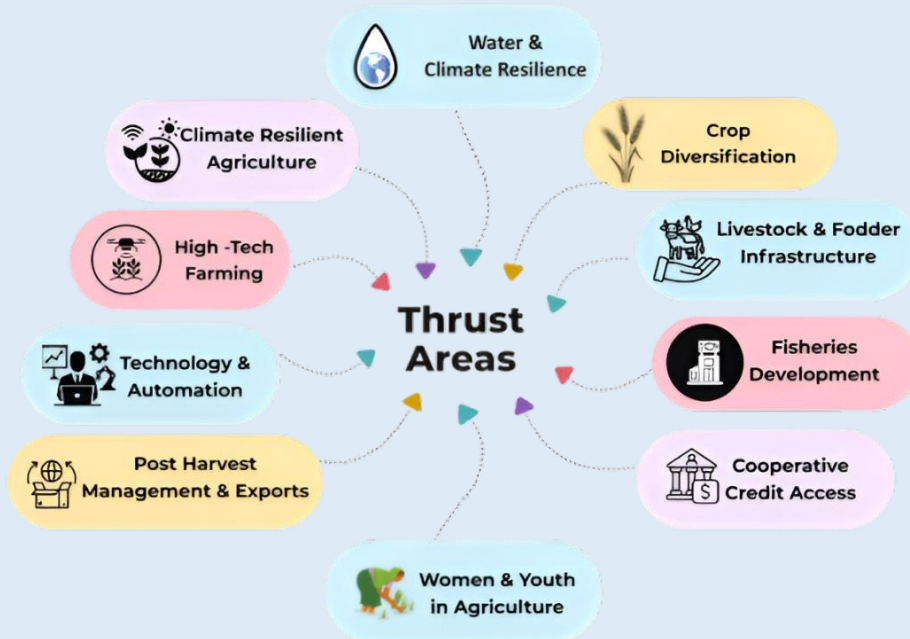
- ✓ Rajasthan envision that by 2047, the State will emerge as a leading State of New India, marked by inclusive growth, empowered citizens, world-class infrastructure, sustainable development and transparent governance, rooted in its cultural heritage and driven by the pioneering spirit of the people of the State.
- ✓ To achieve the ambition of Viksit Rajasthan, the State has prepared a "Viksit Rajasthan @2047" vision document, a long-term development strategy to transform the State into a beacon of economic prosperity, sustainable development and inclusive growth.
- ✓ In line with this vision, special emphasis has been laid on strengthening Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship, empowering women and youth, promoting green infrastructure and conserving our precious natural resource.

- **Sectors of Viksit Rajasthan@2047**

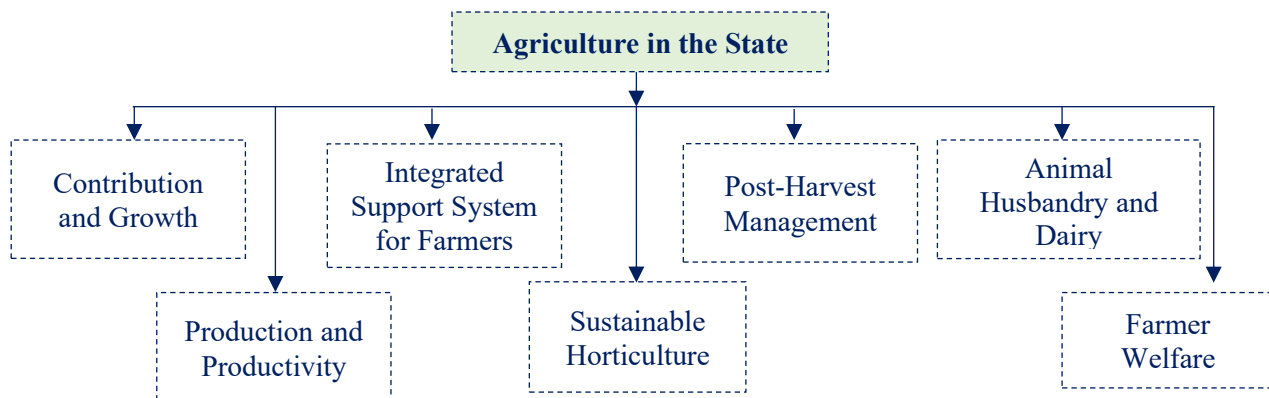


## Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047 :-

- By 2047, Rajasthan will be India's leading agricultural powerhouse, enhancing productivity, farmers income and environmental sustainability.
- We envision equitable rural growth through livestock empowerment, cooperative-driven economies and advanced agri-technologies. Saturation-based watershed interventions, afforestation, biodiversity conservation and climate-resilient farming will restore degraded lands and ensure water security. By integrating technology, micro-Irrigation, post-harvest Innovations and grassroot democracy, Rajasthan will create a self-sustaining, resilient rural economy that fuels national prosperity and global competitiveness.



- Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food grains for us and raw materials for various industries.



## Status of Agriculture in the State - Contribution and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sectors

### (A) GVA (Gross Value Added) :-

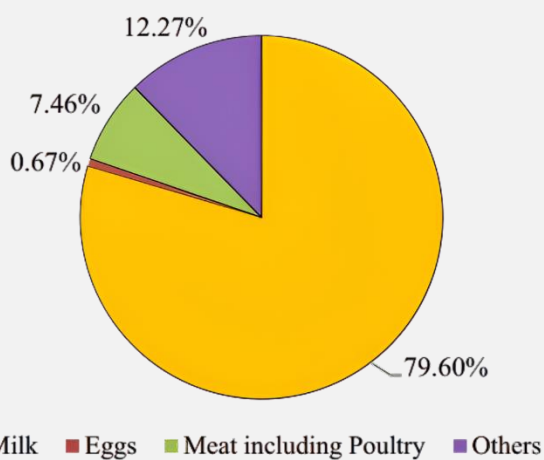
Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector	At Constant Prices (2011-12)	Growth	At Current Prices (2021-22)	Growth
In Percentage (%)	25.33%	0.22%	25.74%	3.47%
In Rupees (₹)	2.23 Lakh crore		4.41 Lakh crore	
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between 2021-22 to 2025-26	3.82%		8.10%	

### (B) Contribution of Sub-Sectors of Agriculture - (at current prices)

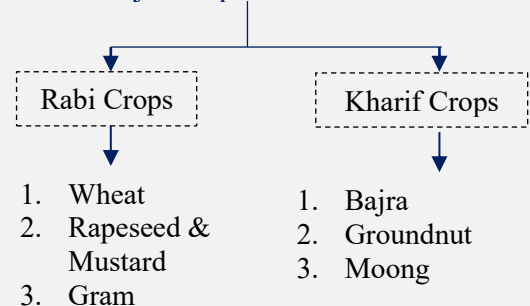
Area	Contribution	Change
1. Livestock	49.35%	+ 5.20%
2. Crops	42.61%	- 5.01%
3. Forestry & Logging	7.49%	+ 2.67%
4. Fishing	0.54%	+0.87%

**Note:** In 2025-26, the gross value added of the crop sector at current prices was ₹1.88 lakh crore, and that of the livestock sector was ₹2.17 lakh crore. Milk is a major contributor to the livestock sector's income.

- Percentage share of livestock products in Gross Value Product (GVO) in 2025-26 at current prices.



- Major Crop Contributions



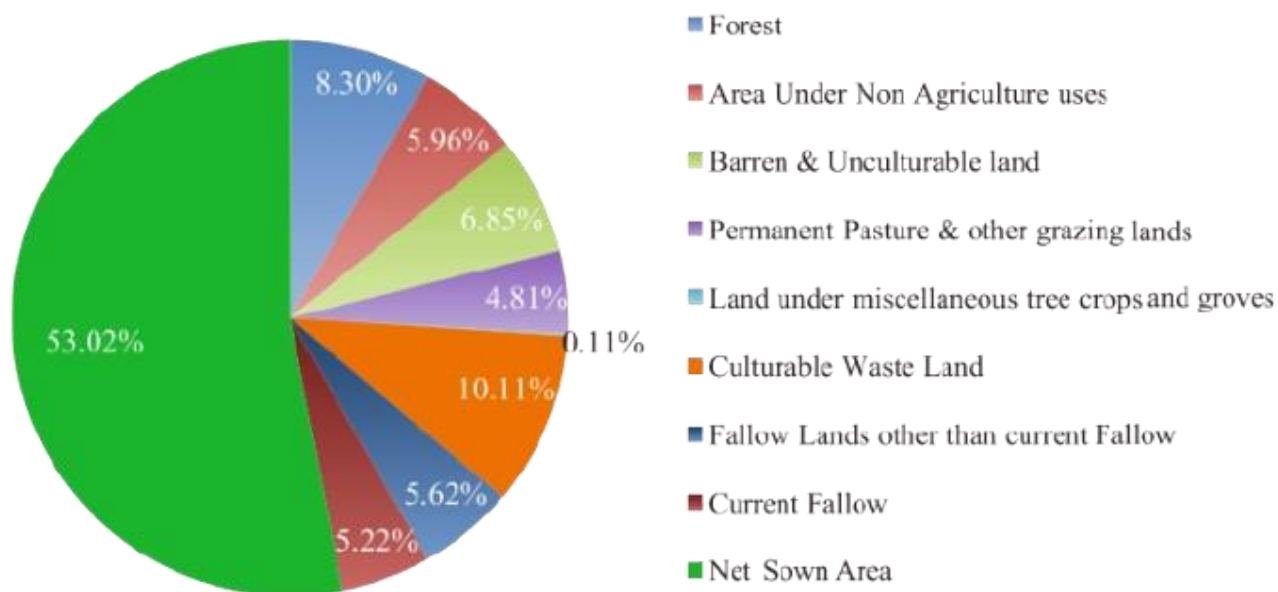
## Efficient Land Utilization and Cropping Pattern for Prosperous Farming

### Land Use Statistics :

- Total reporting area of the state – 343.43 lakh hectares

Land Type	Percentage
Net sown area	53.02%
Culturable Waste Land	10.11%
Forest	8.30%
Barren & Unculturable land	6.85%
Area under Non Agriculture uses	5.96%
Fallow Lands other than current fallow	5.62%
Permanent Pasture & other grazing lands	4.81%
Current Fallow	5.22%
Fallow under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	0.11%

### Land Use Statistics 2024-25 (Provisional)



### Operational Land Holdings :-

	Agriculture Census (2015-16)	Change (from 2010 - 11)
1- Total area under land holdings	208.73 Lakh Hectare	- 1.24%
2- Total number of operational land holdings	73.55 Lakh	+ 11.14%
3- Average size of operational land holdings	2.73 Hectare	- 11.07%

Land Holdings	Area	Change (Area)
Marginal (Less than 1 hectare)	40.12%	+ 19.79%
Small (1-2 hectares)	21.90%	+ 10.50%
Semi-medium (2 - 4 hectares)	18.50%	+ 5.67%
Medium (4-10 hectares)	14.79%	- 0.27%
Large (More than 10 hectares)	4.69%	- 13.20%

**Note:** In comparison to the year 2010-11, in the year 2015-16, there has been an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium sized holdings and a decrease of 11.14 percent has been recorded in the number of large sized holdings.

#### Female Operational Land Holdings : (2015 – 16)

- **Number** = 7.75 Lakh (+41.94%)
- **Area** = 16.55 Lakh Hectare (+24.44%)

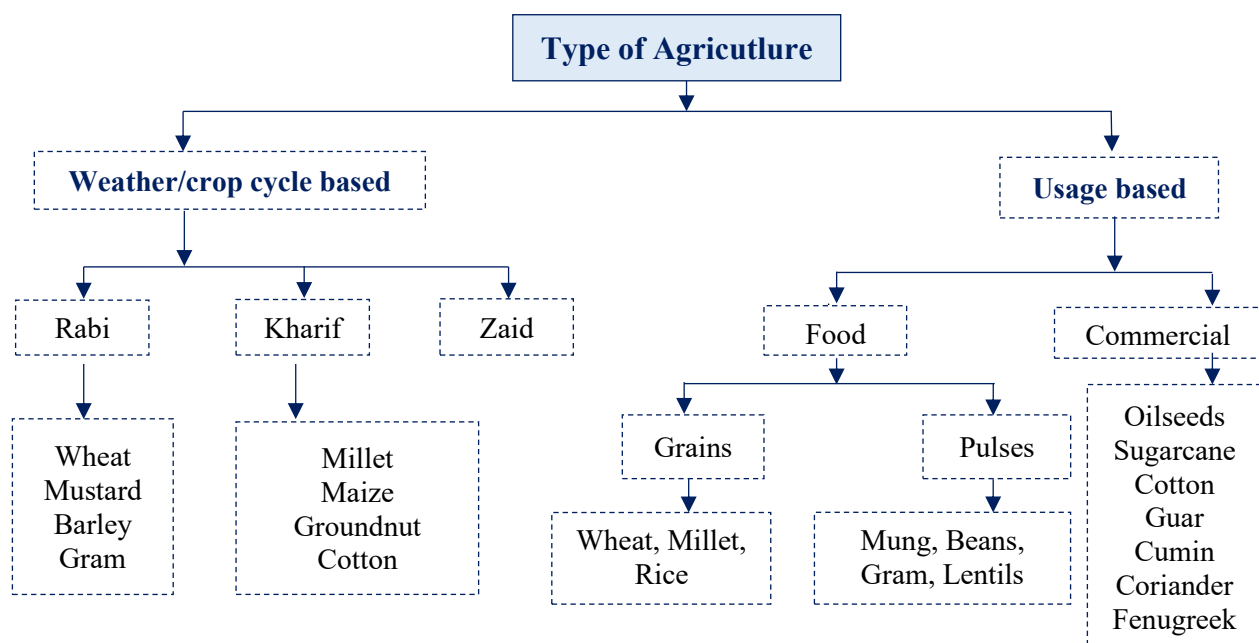
Female Land Holdings	Area	Change
Marginal (Less than 1 hectare)	49-55	Increased
Small (1 - 2 hectares)	20-77	Increased
Semi-medium (2 - 4 hectares)	14-97	Increased
Medium (4 - 10 hectares)	11-74	Increased
Large (More than 10 hectares)	2-97	Increased

### Agro- Climatic Zones

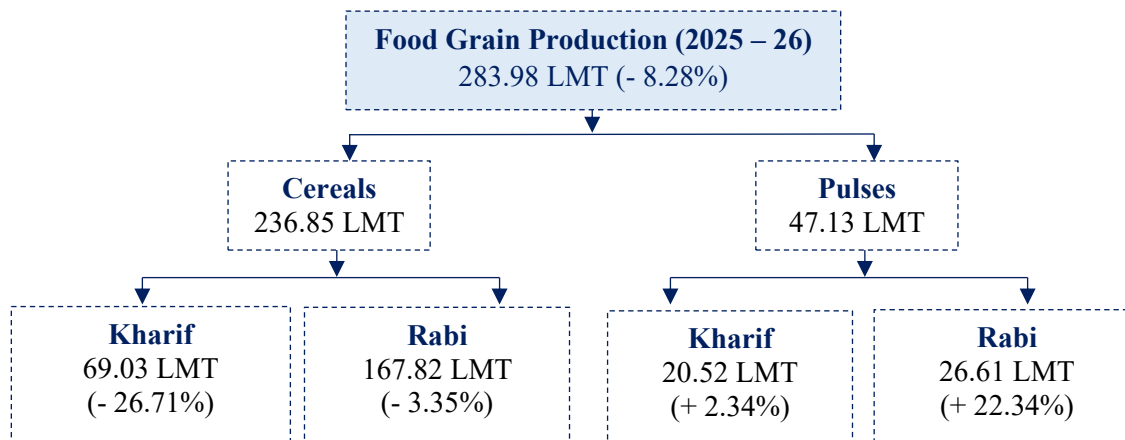
- **Characteristics of the 10 agro-climatic zones in the state :**
  1. Ability to produce a variety of crops such as food grains, cash crops, horticulture, etc.
  2. Possibility of mixed farming.
  3. Diversity in income sources.
  4. Increased tolerance to climatic and economic challenges.
- **Basis for defining the 10 agro-climatic zones :**
  1. Climate
  2. Soil types
  3. Topography
  4. Cropping patterns
- The northwestern region of the state, comprising 61 percent of the state's land area, is desert or semi-desert. The southeastern region, which covers 39 percent of the state's land area, is fertile.

S. N.	Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1.	Arid Western Plain (1-A)	Jodhpur, Phalodi, Barmer and Balotra	Bajra, Moth & Sesamum	Wheat, Mustard & Cumin seed
2.	Irrigated North Western Plain (I-B)	Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh	Cotton & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
3.	Hyper arid partially irrigated Western Plain (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Part of Churu (Ratangarh, Sardarshahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil)	Bajra, Moth & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
4.	Transitional plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Sikar, Churu (Exclusive of Ratangarh, Sardarshahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil), Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Deedwana- Kuchaman	Bajra, Guar & Pulses	Mustard & Gram

S. N.	Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
5.	Transitional Plain of Luni basin (II-B)	Jalore, Pali, Sirohi (Exclusive of Pindwara, Aburoad Tehsil) and Part of Beawar (Jaitaran & Beawar Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Sesamum	Wheat & Mustard
6.	Semi-arid Eastern Plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror and Beawar (Exclusive of Jaitaran, Beawar Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Jowar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
7.	Flood-prone Eastern Plain (III-B)	Alwar, Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Guar & Groundnut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
8.	Sub-humid Southern Plains (IV-A)	Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Exclusive of Badi Sadri Tehsil), Rajasamand, Bhilwara and Part of Sirohi (Pindwara & Abu road Tehsil)	Maize, Pluses and jowar	Wheat & Gram
9.	Humid Southern Plains (IV-B)	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Salumber & partial Chittorgarh (Badi Sadri Tehsil)	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram	Wheat & Gram
10.	Humid South Eastern Plain (V)	Kota, Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Gram



## Agriculture Production



Crops	Production (2025-26)	Change
Oil Seeds	100.46 LMT	+ 7.18%
Sugarcane	3.61 LMT	- 22.37%
Cotton (Lint)*	17.94	+ 0.34%

\* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg)

(LMT – Lakh Metric Ton)

### Rank of Rajasthan in various agricultural crops :

<b>Rajasthan - I</b>	Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, total Oilseeds, Coarse-cereals and Guar crops
<b>Rajasthan - II</b>	Groundnut
<b>Rajasthan - III</b>	Gram, Total Pulses & Soyabean

S. No.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of Country (in percentage)
1.	Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	43.43
2.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat	41.34
3.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	23.61
4.	Coarse-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh	14.2
5.	Guar	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	88.80
6.	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	19.91
7.	Gram	M.P.	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	17.39
8.	Total Pulses	M.P.	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	13.76
9.	Soyabean	M.P.	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	8.96

\* Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2024 DoA&FW, MoA&FW, Government of India.

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Spices		
	Area (hect.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)	Area (hect.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)	Area (hect.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)
2024-25	92993	1384606	14889	204755	2860484	13970	1364822	1469559	1077

- For the first time in the state, a separate Agriculture Budget (2022-23) was presented with the motto "Prosperous Farmers - Happy Rajasthan".

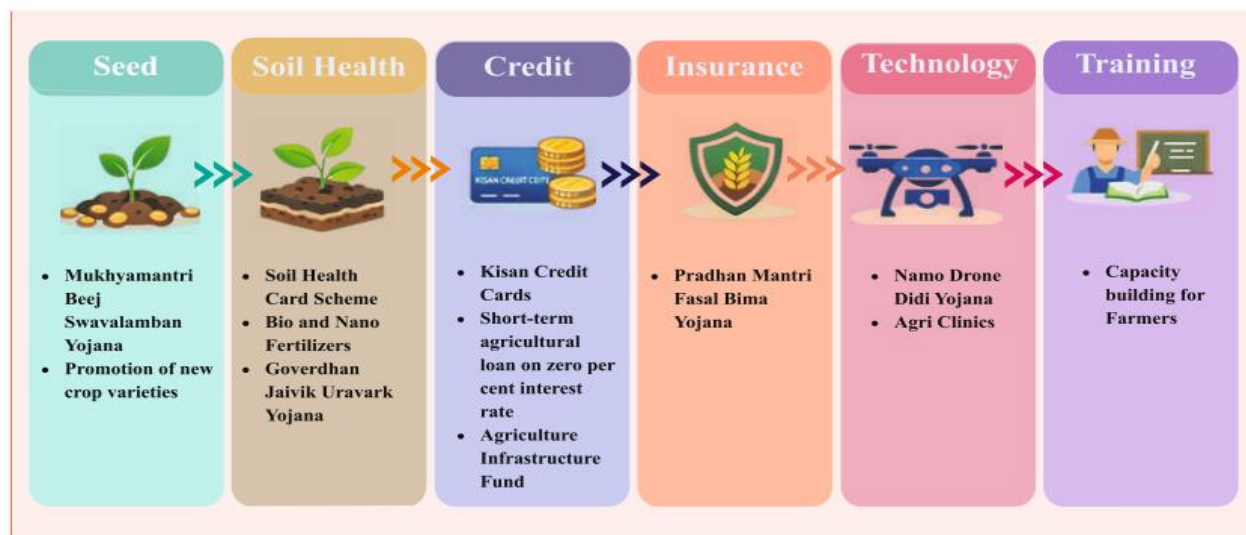
### Production and Productivity : Driving Factors of Agricultural Growth

Reasons for low agricultural productivity in the state :

Challenges facing the agricultural sector (productivity)	Measures to increase productivity in the state
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water crisis - erratic monsoon</li> <li>Climate change - arid climate</li> <li>Lack of financial resources</li> <li>Storage and marketing problems</li> <li>Discomfort with technological innovation</li> <li>Limited cultivable land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of water conservation techniques - drip irrigation</li> <li>Promotion of drought-resistant crops - millet, pulses</li> <li>Integration of agroforestry and animal husbandry</li> <li>Preventing soil erosion:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop rotation</li> <li>Zero tillage (fallow land)</li> <li>Rainwater harvesting</li> <li>Balanced use of chemical and organic fertilizers</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

To increase production and productivity:

Integrated Support System for Farmers



## Seed

### 1. Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana

- Launch – 2017 (In Kota, Bhilwara, Udaipur)
- Year 2018-19 = 10 agro-climatic zones (implemented across the state)
- Objective: To enable farmers to produce quality seeds on their own fields for their own use.
- Seed production of old varieties less than 10 years old for Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soybean, Moong, Moth, Mustard and Urad
- Free seed minikits are provided to popularize newly released varieties of various crops among farmers.

### 2. High-quality seeds increase both production and productivity.

3. Nodal agency for seed production, procurement, processing, and supply in the state - **Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Limited (RSSCL)**

4. **Certification:** By the Rajasthan State Seed and Organic Production Certification Agency.

**Functions:** To promote sustainable agriculture, support farmers, improve crop productivity, and facilitate market access.

## Fertilizers and Soil Health

### Soil Health Card: -

- Launched on February 19, 2015.
- From Suratgarh (Ganganagar).
- Soil Health Card Day - February 19.
- Merged with the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 2022-23.
- 4.15 lakh soil health cards issued to farmers in 2025-26.
- **Objectives -**
  - ✓ Expanding soil testing services.
  - ✓ Issuing soil health cards.
  - ✓ Prudent nutrient management for various crops.
  - ✓ Implemented in all 352 blocks of the state.

### Govardhan Organic Fertilizer Scheme:

- **Objective:** To reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and promote the use of organic fertilizers, organic manures, and nano fertilizers.
- Under this scheme, financial assistance of up to ₹10,000 per farmer is being provided to 50 farmers in each block for the production of organic manure (vermicompost) using animal waste.
- Applications can be made online on the **Raj Kisan Portal**.

### Agri Clinics -

- **Objective:** To provide services to farmers such as soil testing, crop information, pest/disease treatment information.
- Agri clinics will be established at all district headquarters.
- Proposed -
  - ✓ 20 in 2024-25 (established)
  - ✓ 13 in 2025-26 (in progress)

**Namo Drone Didi Scheme -**

- **Objective:** Incorporate innovations in agriculture, such as spraying nano urea and pesticides using drone technology.
- Under this scheme, the Government of India will provide 3 percent interest subsidy on loans to women self-help groups (SHGs) to purchase 1,070 agricultural drones and vehicles for their transportation.

**Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi -**

- Rajivika's activities are primarily run by women. Total SHGs members working as -
  1. Pashu Sakhi - 37,369
  2. Krishi Sakhi - 36,787

**Agricultural Credit**

- Agricultural credit refers to financial services provided to farmers and agri-businesses to support agricultural activities.
- It enables farmers to access funds for purchasing inputs, equipments and other infrastructure, thereby enhancing productivity and sustainability in agriculture.

**Inclusive Growth by Cooperative Credit**

- For agricultural loans in the state - Central Cooperative Bank (for short-term loans) = 29
- Primary Land Development Bank (for long-term loans) = 3

**Registered Co-operative societies :- 42,858**

That includes :-

- 23 Federations
  - 24 Milk Unions
  - 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores
  - 285 General Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Co- operative Marketing Societies
  - 9,086 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
- In the year 2025-26 (up to December), permission for the formation of 1,432 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), 288 Large- sized Adivasi Multipurpose Society (LAMPS) and 32 Women Multipurpose Societies has been granted.
  - **Women Co-operatives :** Funds have been provided through 1035 Rajivika Women All-Round Development Cooperative Societies. More than 8.70 lakh women have benefited through these.
  - **Short-term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate :** have been distributed by Central Cooperative Banks through cooperative societies.
    - ✓ State Government is providing interest subsidy to the farmer who repay their crop loan amount within the prescribed time limit.
  - **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Loan Scheme :** Loans are provided to the families of small and marginal farmers engaged in non-agricultural activities through cooperative banks.
  - **Sahkar Kisan Kalyan Yojana :** Loans up to ₹10 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes are provided by branches of the Central Cooperative Bank (CCBs) and Gram Seva Cooperative Societies.
  - **Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme :** Loans are provided to farmers at a rate of 3 percent against the pledge of agricultural produce.
  - **Cooperative Kisan Credit Card :** Short-term crop loans are distributed through this scheme.

- **Loan Facility to Self- Help Groups :**
- **Self-Employment Credit Card Scheme :** Sponsored by the **National Bank**
  - ✓ Loans up to ₹50,000 are available for non-agricultural activities.
  - ✓ The loan term is 5 years.
- **Rajasthan Cooperative Gopal Credit Card Loan Scheme:**
  - ✓ To support families engaged in agriculture as well as dairy/milk production for their livelihood
  - ✓ Under this scheme, 2.5 lakh dairy farming families will be provided interest-free short-term loans up to ₹1 lakh.
  - ✓ Portal : RAJSSO (through RAJ Sahakar App)
  - ✓ **Budget provision : ₹ 150 crore**
- **Interest subventions up to 3 per cent under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) :**
  - ✓ May 15, 2020.
  - ✓ Agricultural Infrastructure Fund : ₹1 lakh crore.
  - ✓ Under the AIF, interest subsidy at the rate of 3 percent per annum is provided on all loans up to a limit of ₹2 crore.

## Crop Insurance

### 1. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- Start - February 18, 2016
- The scheme covers food crops (cereals, Millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/Horticulture crops.

Crops	Premium Amount
Kharif	2%
Rabi	1.5%
Commercial/Horticultural	5%

- As per the revised guidelines issued by the Government of India, from Kharif 2020, the Government of India will bear the subsidy on a maximum premium of 30% for unirrigated areas and 25% for irrigated areas.

## Sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture

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

### 1. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

- In 41 districts of Rajasthan.
- To increase the production of fruits, flowers, and spices.
- Establishment of fruit orchards on 2358 hectares.
- Establishment of 9 vermicompost units.
- Construction of 19 water harvesting structures.
- Establishment of 1129 low-cost onion storage structures.
- 3.13 Lakh sq. meter area : Green house.

December, 2025

## 2. National Bamboo Mission - Centrally Sponsored Scheme

- High-tech and small-scale nurseries will be developed for the production of bamboo plants in the public and private sectors.
- The Government of India has approved an Annual Action Plan amounting to ₹93.28 lakh and a budget provision of ₹100 lakh has been made for the year 2025–26.

## 3. Agro Forestry Scheme –

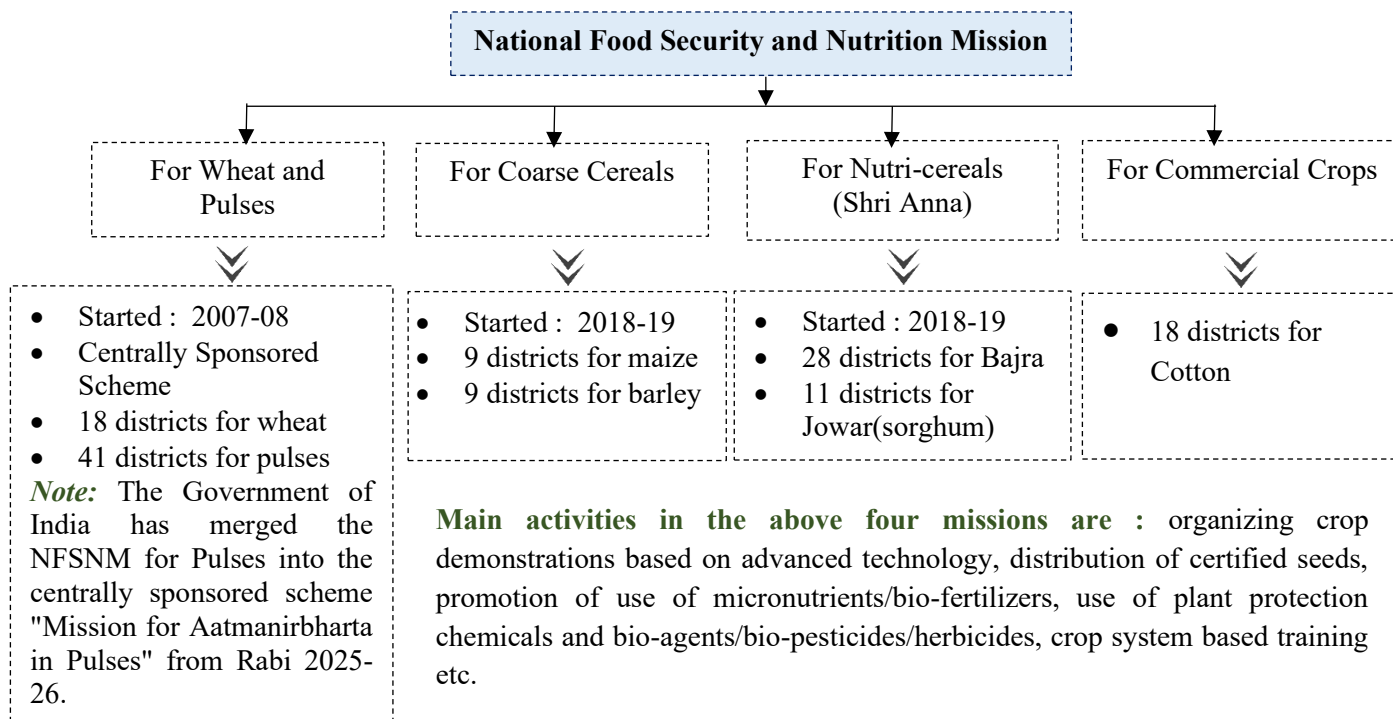
- Establishment of new high-tech nurseries in both the public and private sectors and provision for plant production in existing nurseries.
- In the year 2025–26, four hi-tech nurseries in the public sector are being taken up at three different locations across the state.
- A budget provision of ₹285 lakh has been made for the year 2025-26.

## 4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- Launched in 2007-08
- Centre: State – 60 : 40
- Objective - To increase investment in agriculture.
- Focus on strengthening Centers of Excellence in Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Bassi (Jaipur) and Nantha (Kota) for promoting protected cultivation and nursery development.

## Major Initiatives for Agricultural Improvement

### 1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)



**Mission for Self-Reliance in Pulses -**

- Duration - 2025-26 to 2030-31.
- Objectives - Increasing pulse production in the state (especially tur, urad and masoor), increasing the production and availability of climate-resilient seeds, increasing the area under pulse cultivation, promoting storage and management techniques, ensuring 100% procurement of tur, urad and masoor by the NAFED and NCCF, ensuring procurement of other pulses as per the Price Support Scheme (PSS) norms under PM-AASHA, and increasing protein content.

**2. National Mission on Edible Oil- Oilseed :**

- Funding – 60 : 40 (Centre : State)
- Activities include procurement of breeder seed (100% central assistance), distribution of certified seed, farmer training, infrastructure development, etc.
- Assistance is provided for sowing of six TBOs, namely olive, mahua, neem, jojoba, karanj, and jatropha.

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

- Funding – 60 : 40 (Centre: State)
- Objective - To implement various types of Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) such as livestock-based, horticulture-based, and agroforestry (tree-based) farming systems, as per the different agro-climatic zones of the state, along with other activities like vermicompost units, beekeeping, etc.

**4. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

- Organic farming is promoted through a cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification.

**5. Adaptive Trial Center (ATC) & Assistance for Organic Farming**

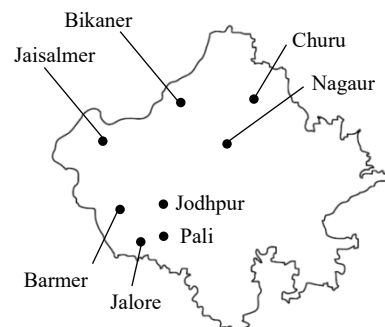
- Testing the suitability and economic viability of new agricultural technologies.
- Incentive award of ₹1 lakh each year to three farmers adopting organic farming.

**6. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)**

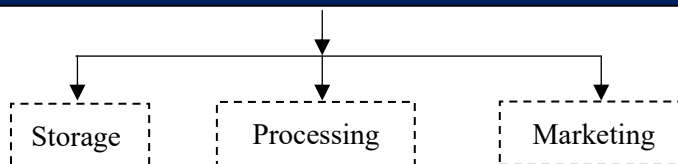
- Launch: 2025-26.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Objective: To promote natural farming in the state.
- A total of 2,000 clusters have been formed under this scheme. (Central - 1,800, State - 200)
- A total of ₹1 lakh hectares of area has been covered with 2.50 lakh farmers.

**7. Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)**

- Launch: October 11, 2025
- Duration: 6 years
- Objective: To promote productivity, diversification, income, and sustainability in the agricultural sector.
- Major schemes of 11 ministries and departments have been integrated.
- Implemented in 100 aspirational agricultural districts of the country.
- Implemented in 8 districts of Rajasthan (Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, and Nagaur).



## Post-Harvest Management



- **Management objectives:**
  - (1) Improve quality/nutrition
  - (2) Reduce waste
  - (3) Prevent pest damage
  - (4) Contribute to food security
  - (5) Increase market value of products
  - (6) Provide economic stability
  - (7) Economic development
  - (8) Employment generation

### Storage

- **Lead Agency** - Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC)
- 97 warehouses in 36 districts
- Total storage capacity by December 2025 - 17.25 lakh metric tons
- The state offers the highest storage fee rebate compared to all other states and the central government.
- A total of 8,912 warehouses have been constructed in the state under various schemes of cooperative societies or committees.
- **Exemptions :-**

SC/ST Farmers	70%
Farmer Producer Organizations	60%
General Farmers	30%
Cooperative Societies	10%

### Processing

#### Various initiatives for economic development and processing -

1. **Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024** :- A total of 2524 MoUs have been finalized.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME).**
  - Run by the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India.
  - For the development of the unorganized food processing sector in the country.
  - Nodal agency in the state – Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board (RSAMB).
  - Centre: State – 60:40
  - The grant amount is transferred to the concerned bank branch and adjusted in the loan account after a lock-in period of three years.
  - For a 5-year operation period (extended from 2021 to 2025-26)

- Grant for setting up or expanding a FPO – Maximum Rs 10 lakh at the rate of 35%
  - Under this, eight incubation centers have been approved in eight districts of the state.
3. **Rajasthan Masala Conclave 2025**
    - Event - September 8, 2025
    - Birla Auditorium, Jaipur
    - The Chief Minister launched the 'Raj Spice App' developed by the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board (RSAMB).
  4. Food Park Development and Land Allotment Policy, 2024
  5. Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024: Promotion of Agro and Food Processing Enterprises
    - General - 50% of capital investment or ₹1.5 crore (maximum)
    - Women - Additional 5% capital subsidy

## Marketing

- ❖ **Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board - 1974**
- ❖ **Directorate of Agricultural Marketing - 1980**

### 1. Krishak Uphar Yojana :

- The scheme operates through e-NAM portal.
- The producer- farmer get a coupon on the sale of produce with the value of ₹10,000 and additional coupons on the sale of produce in the value of its multiple through e-Nam software digitally.

### 2. Cooperative Marketing Structure :

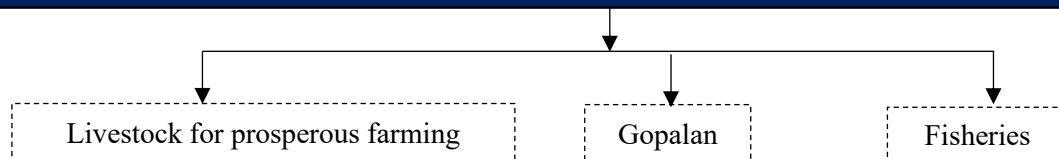
- There are 285 Kraya Vikraya Samities and fruit & vegetable marketing societies registered in the State.

### 3. National Cooperative Spice Fair 2025 : 9th May to 18th May, 2025 (Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur).

### 4. Co-operative Consumer Structure :

- To protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market.
- For this purpose, 38 co-operative wholesale bhandars have been registered out of which 33 are working at district level.
- Rajasthan State Consumers Cooperative Federation (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector.

## Agricultural Allied Areas



## Livestock for prosperous farming


- Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity in the State, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. It enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain-fed areas.
- According to the Livestock Census 2019, there are 568.01 lakh livestock (10.60% of the country's total) in Rajasthan.
- Country's  $\approx$  84% camels
  - $\approx$  14% Goats       $\approx$  11% Sheep
  - $\approx$  12% Buffaloes    $\approx$  7% Cattle
- State's contribution to the country (2023-24) - Milk production 14.51%  
Wool production 47.53%

<b>Production (2023-24)</b>	<b>Production (2023-24)</b>	<b>Eggs 3087 million</b>	<b>Meat 247 thousand tons</b>	<b>Wool 16 million kg</b>
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- Poultry Development - 146 lakh  
Training Center, Ajmer

### Livestock Development :-


- **Aim :-** Livestock development in Rajasthan focuses on improving animal health, productivity, and welfare through various government schemes and initiatives
- 1. **Call Center for Livestock owners :-** Helpline no. – 1962
  - Total 536 mobile veterinary vehicles are providing services via this helpline.
  - This service has been initiated on the lines of Medical Emergency Service-108
- 2. **Sex Sorted Semen Scheme:-** Subsidy for breed improvement increased from 50% to 75%.
- 3. **Pashumitra Scheme:-**
  - **Objective:-** To provide animal husbandry services like tagging, vaccination, insurance, artificial insemination (breed improvement) etc. to the farmers.
- 4. **Camel Conservation Grant -**
  - Provides financial assistance of ₹10,000 to camel breeders in two installments (for each calf, at 0-2 months of age and again at 1 year of age).
  - Assistance for newborn camels has been increased from ₹10,000 to ₹20,000.
- 4. Under the Livestock Free Health Scheme, the number of free medicines available for the treatment of sick animals has been increased from 138 to 200.
- 5. NABARD has approved ₹144.15 crore under RIDF Tranche-31 to construct 310 veterinary hospitals during the 2025-26 fiscal year.



- 700 new veterinary subcenters
- 2 new veterinary hospitals
- 151 veterinary sub centers upgraded to veterinary hospitals
- 101 veterinary hospitals upgraded to first grade veterinary hospitals
- 50 first grade veterinary hospitals upgraded to polyclinic veterinary hospitals
- ₹144.15 crore approved for construction of 310 veterinary hospitals by NABARD under RIDF Tranche-31 in the year 2025-26
- 2,423 new posts created



- Veterinary services are being provided to livestock owners through 536 mobile veterinary vehicles via Call Centre -1962
- More than 15.30 lakh Livestock owners have been benefited by treating 59.82 lakh animals in the year 2025-26
- To deliver healthcare services at the doorstep of livestock owners, the 1962 Mobile Veterinary Service has been initiated on the lines of Medical Emergency Service-108



- Under 5<sup>th</sup> phase of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) prevention program, 1.86 crore cattle and buffalo vaccinated (free of cost)
- For the prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), 108.30 lakh cattle vaccinated (free of cost) in the year 2025-26

### Livestock Farmer's Welfare Initiatives :-

#### 1. Mukhyamantri Mangala Pashu Bima Yojana:

- **Effective from** : 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2025
  - ✓ **Aim** : To provide free insurance coverage to 42 Lakh indigenous livestock such as cow, buffalo, sheep, goat and camel.
  - ✓ 100 per cent of the insurance premium is being borne by the State Government.

#### 2. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Sambal Fortnight :-

- 24<sup>th</sup> June to 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2025.
- **Aim** : To extend the benefits of State Government schemes to the poor and the last person in society.
- Treatment of sick animals, vaccination of animals against various infectious diseases.

#### 3. Rural Service Camp Campaign 2025 :-

- **Activities** : Provided Vaccination, Treatment, anti-parasitic medicine for livestock.

#### 4. Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana :

- **Effective from** : 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2022.
- Under this scheme a sum of ₹5 lakh is payable in case of accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability.
- **9<sup>th</sup> Phase** : 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2026

#### 5. Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima :-

- Total – 19 Steps
- Milk producers are insured by the District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions.

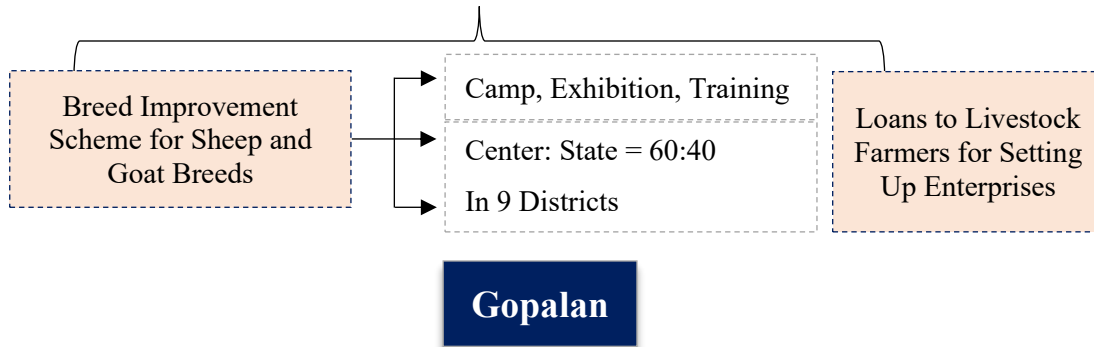
#### 6. Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana :

- **From** : 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019.
- Grant in aid has been increased from ₹2 per liter to ₹5 per liter to the milk producers.

### 7. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen:

- Currently, 20,000 fishermen in the State rely on this sector for their livelihood.
- Accident Insurance coverage through the National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad is being provided to those persons who are engaged in fisheries activities.

### 8. National Livestock Mission (NLM):-



### Gopalan Department : Establishment :- 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2014

- ✓ Rajasthan is the second state to establish the Gopalan Department.

### Cattle Conservation and Preservation Nidhi 2016 & 2021 :

- For conservation and development of native cattle breeds, focusing on sustainable growth through gaushalas and Nandishalas.
- The initiative also includes promoting the use of **Panchgavya**.

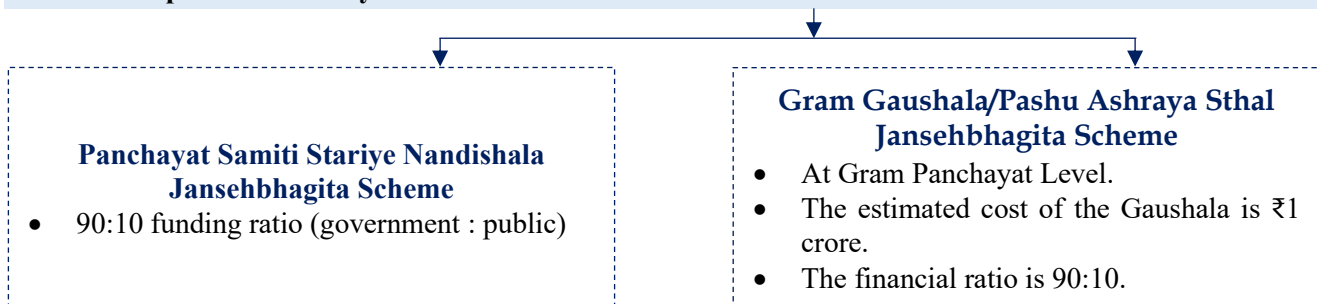
### Gaushala Vikas Yojana

- The State Government is providing financial assistance of maximum ₹10 lakh for the development of basic infrastructure (Cattle shed, fodder store, Gopalak Awas Grih, water tank etc.) in registered Goshalas.
- (Government : Public) = 90 : 10.

### Grant-In-Aid for Registered Gaushalas

- To provide financial assistance to registered Gaushalas, Kanji Houses and Nandishalas for fodder and water to support unproductive, accidental and diseased cattle.
- From 1 April, 2025, the assistance rates have been increased from ₹44 to ₹50 per head per day for large cattle and from ₹22 to ₹25 per head per day for small cattle, applicable for a period of 270 days.

### To solve the problem of stray/destitute cattle



**Grant-In-Aid for Cattle Saved from Slaughter/Smuggling :** for up to 1 year

**Training Programs for Value Addition :**

- ✓ **By :-** The Directorate of Gopalan
- ✓ Regular training programmes for Gaupalaks and Gaushala representatives on value addition of cow products through processing at institutes in **Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Pali.**

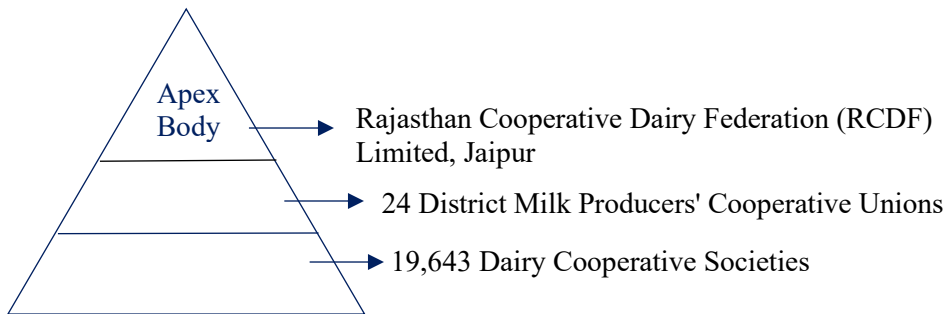
**Cow Dunk Wood Machine Scheme:- Budget - 2024-25**

- ✓ State: Public → (80: 20)

**E-News Letter :- Gaupalak Vani**

**Dairy Development**

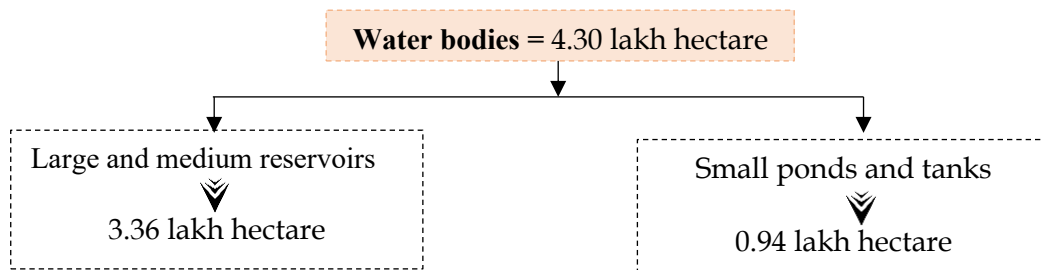
- The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is implemented through Cooperative Societies.
- **Structure :-**



- Currently, **10 lakh** milk producers are part of the cooperative dairy development program (Up to December, 2025)
- Installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants : 51.40 Lakh liters/day.

**Aquaculture and Fisheries Development**

- **Aim :-** to utilize State water resources for development and provide affordable, protein-rich food with employment opportunities, particularly for rural and marginalized communities.
- **Water availability in the state**
- Rajasthan ranks 10th in the country in terms of water resources.



## Schemes :

### 1. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) :

- 2020-21
- Covering all dimensions of the Blue Revolution Scheme, its objectives are:
  - ✓ To increase fish production.
  - ✓ To develop infrastructure for fisheries.
  - ✓ To enhance the livelihoods of fish farmers/fishermen.
- The grant amount is transferred through the SPARSH portal through the Jan Aadhaar DBT system.

### 2. Brackish Water Aquaculture Laboratory :- Churu

- **Aim :-** To address the potential for aquaculture in areas with brackish water resources, particularly in *arid and semi-arid regions* where freshwater resources are limited.

## Welfare of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

- Welfare initiatives for farmers and agricultural workers are essential primarily for two reasons:
  - A. It provide economic stability, providing farmers with financial assistance and support services that stabilize their incomes; → That encourage farmers to invest in better agricultural practices and technologies; ↑ → Results in increase in productivity, promoting sustainable agriculture.
  - B. These programs empower marginalized groups in the agricultural sector, such as small farmers and landless laborers. They are provided access to education, health services, and social security, which are essential to improve their living standards.

## Major initiatives/Schemes :-

### 1. Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana :-

- Announcement – Budget 2024-25
- The State Government provides additional financial assistance of ₹2,000 per year (₹3,000 per year in Budget 2025-26) to farmers receiving benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana.
- Annual assistance enhanced from ₹2,000 to ₹3,000 (Budget 2025-26)
- 2717.96 crore transferred under the 4th instalment
- 71.79 lakh farmers benefited
- Assistance transferred via DBT at ₹1,000 per farmer

### 2. PM Kisan Portal :-

- The Department of Information Technology and Communications, Government of Rajasthan, launched the *Kisan Seva Portal* for registration and verification under the Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. (As of 2019-2021)
- Following the *Kisan Seva Portal*, the Government of India launched the *PM Kisan Portal*.
- Rajasthan ranks first in terms of farmers receiving benefits under the *PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*.
- e-KYC & Aadhaar seeding completed by 69.42 lakh farmers
- State ranks 5th in India in number of beneficiaries

### 3. Small & Marginal Older Farmer's Samman Pension Scheme :-

Farmer	Age	Pension
Male	58 years	₹1,250 per month
Female	55 ears	

**Note:-** From January 1, 2026, the minimum pension has been increased to ₹1250 + 50 per month.

### 4. Rajasthan Krishak Samarthan Yojana :-

Payment by the State Government at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ₹150 per quintal.

### 5. Procurement of Wheat at MSP :-

- During Rabi Marketing Season 2025-26 (March 10 to June 30, 2025) at 327 procurement centres in the state.
- MSP fixed at 2,425 per quintal

### 6. Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme :-

- It was decided to waive off all short term crop loans outstanding till November 30, 2018.
- Additional relief up to 22 lakh for overdue middle & long-term loans under Scheme 2019

### 7. Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS

- Women and Child Development Department
- Supplementary nutrition supplied through CONFED
- Coverage of about 63,000 Anganwadi Centres

### 8. Kisan Kaleva Yojana :-

- January, 2014
- **Aim :** To provide quality food at subsidised rates to farmers  
✓ Implemented in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities .
- Extended to all financially feasible mandis (excluding fruit & vegetable mandi yards)
- Food for Farmers at ₹ 5.

### 9. Training for Women Farmers :-

- One-day training programmes organised at Gram Panchayat level.
- Government assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers.

### 10. Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education

Senior Secondary (Agriculture)	₹15,000 per year
B.Sc/MSC in Agriculture	₹25,000 per year
Ph.D.	₹40,000 per year

### 11. Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Sahayata Scheme

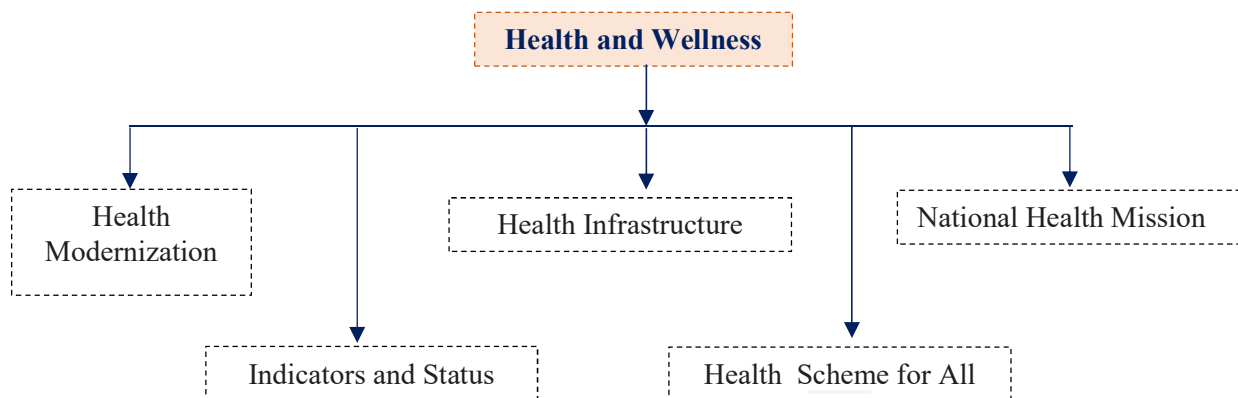
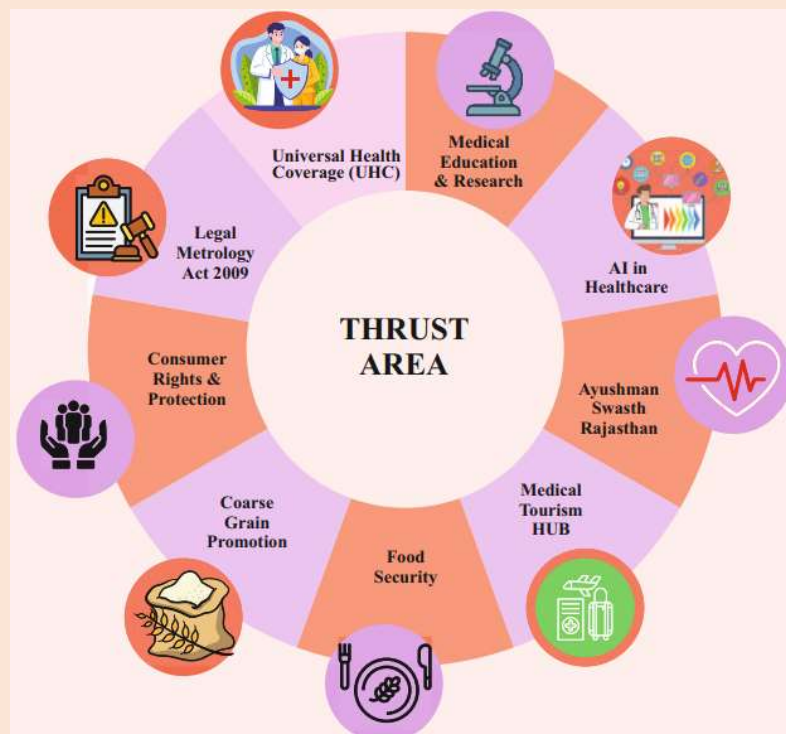
- From 2009.
- ₹2 lakh assistance in case of death during agricultural and marketing activities.
- Covers agriculturists, agricultural labourers and hamals.

**12. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Shramik Kalyan Scheme :- 2015**

- 1. Pregnancy Assistance :** Wage equivalent of 45 days for licensed women labourers (up to two pregnancies) & 15 days to father of newly born child.
- 2. Marriage Assistance :** ₹75,000 for own marriage or marriage of up to two daughters.
- 3. Scholarship / Merit Award :** For children scoring 60 per cent or above.
- 4. Medical Assistance :** Maximum ₹ 20,000 for treatment of serious disease.
- 5. Paternity leave assistance :-** equivalent to 15 days' wages.

**Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047**

- In alignment with the *National Health Policy 2017*, the Medical and Health Department is implementing comprehensive reforms and sustainable policies to extend essential healthcare to all the citizens.
- The enactment of the *Right to Healthcare Act, 2023*, further underscores the State's commitment to make health services more accessible and affordable for all the citizens.
- Up to December, 2025, over 6.52 crore *ABHAIDs* have been generated in Rajasthan, facilitating improved access to medical histories and continuity of treatment, with more than 2.38 crore health records linked to these IDs.



### Modernization of health services in Rajasthan :-

**Objective :-** To increase the productivity and efficiency of the health system through the use of advanced technologies.

#### Efforts for modernization –

##### Digital Health Mission :-

- Started by Rajasthan Government.
- Objective- Digitization of health records and strengthening healthcare delivery through technology.

##### Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) :-

- **Objective** - Creating a centralized digital repository for health records.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Digital Health ID launched under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (started 2020).
- More than 6.52 crore Abha IDs issued in Rajasthan (by December, 2025).

##### Right to Healthcare Act 2023 :-

- To make healthcare services more accessible and affordable in the state.
- Rajasthan is the first state to make such a law.

### Universal Health Access

- Universal health access is a global health goal ensuring that all people have access to the full range of quality health services they need, when and where they need them, without suffering financial hardship.

### Health Indicators Trends in Rajasthan and India -NFHS-5 (2019-21)

S.NO.	Indicator	Rajasthan		All India	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
1.	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (Per 1,000 live births)	29.8	20.2	29.5	24.9
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	30.3	40.7	35.2
3.	Under- Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (Per 1,000 live births)	50.7	37.6	49.7	41.9
4.	Institutional Births ( in Percent)	84.0	94.9	78.9	88.6
5.	Full Immunization* (in Percent)	54.8	80.4	62.0	76.4
6.	Anaemia Prevalence among pregnant women (age group 15-49 years)	46.6	46.3	50.4	52.2
7.	Totoal Fertility Rate (TFR) (children Per Women)	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
8.	Children under 5 years who are stunted (in percent)	39.1	31.8	38.4	35.5
9.	Children under 5 years who are wasted (in percent)	23.0	16.8	21.0	19.3
10.	Children under 5 years who are Underweight (in percent)	36.7	27.6	35.8	32.1

\* Children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.

**Trends in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) :-**

Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
	SRS* (2018-20)	SRS (2021-23)	SRS (2018-20)	SRS (2021-23)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per Lakh Live Births)	113	86	97	88

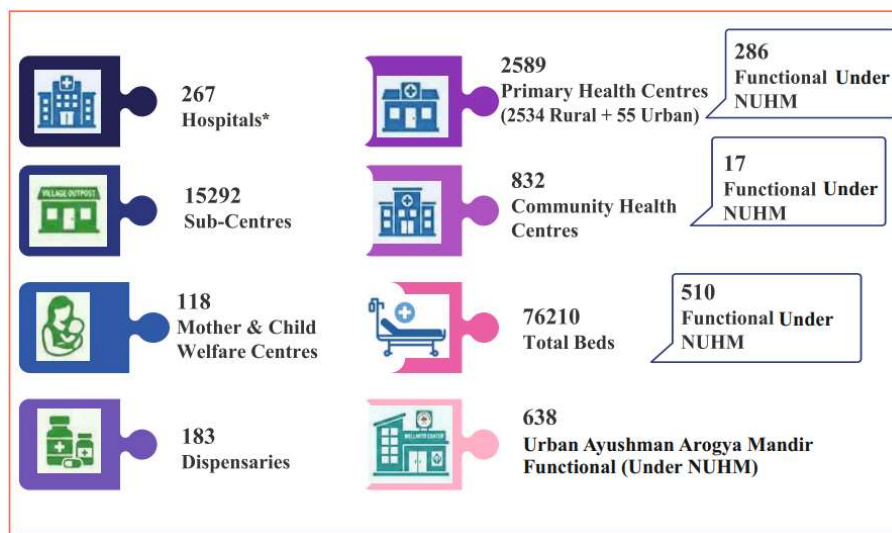
\* SRS – Sample Registration System

**State Healthcare Infrastructure****Physical Infrastructure :-**

Rajasthan has a well-established and diverse healthcare infrastructure, with numerous Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic institutions providing widespread medical services.

**Ayushman Arogya Mandir/Primary Health Care :-**

- The National Health Policy, 2017 recommended to strengthen the delivery of Primary Healthcare, through establishment of "Health & Wellness Centres" as the platform to deliver Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) and allocating two third of the health budget to Primary Healthcare.
- Name change :- In November 2023, MoHFW has renamed Health & Wellness Centers as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM).
- Ayushman Arogya Mandir provides 12 services under Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC).
- List of 12 services provided under Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) at Ayushman Arogya Mandir is as follows: -
  1. Care in Pregnancy and Child-birth.
  2. Neonatal and Infant Healthcare Services
  3. Childhood and Adolescent Healthcare Services.
  4. Family Planning, Contraceptive Services and other Reproductive Healthcare Services.
  5. Management of Communicable Diseases under National Health Programmes.
  6. General Out-patient Care for Acute Simple illnesses and Minor Ailments.
  7. Screening, Prevention, Control and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases.
  8. Care for Common Ophthalmic and ENT Problems.
  9. Basic Oral Healthcare.
  10. Elderly and Palliative Healthcare Services.
  11. Emergency Medical Services including care for Burns and Trauma.
  12. Screening and Basic Management of Mental Health Ailments.

**Status of Allopathic Medical Institutions in Rajasthan :-**

\* 63 Districts, 125 Sub-Districts, 32 Satellite and 47 other hospitals are included.

**Other Institutions :-**

S.NO.	Name of Medical Institution	Number of Institutions
1.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	127
2.	Block Ayush Hospitals	86
3.	Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals	3
4.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	3,575
5.	Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries	3
6.	Surgical Ambulatory Therapy Unit	1
7.	Ambulatory Therapy Units	13
8.	Aanchal Prasuta Kendra	45
9.	Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra	45
10.	Panchkarma Kendra	82
11.	Ksharsutra Kendra	10
12.	Ksharsutra Kendra	33
13.	Mobile Units	14

**Health for All****Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana :-**

- **Launched :** 1 May, 2021.
- **Formerly known as:** Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme.
- **Objective:** To provide quality healthcare to all individuals without facing financial hardships.
- Under this scheme, eligible beneficiaries are provided cashless treatment for quality medical services at government-funded private empanelled hospitals to provide financial protection to families from high out-of-pocket expenses (OOPE).

**Beneficiaries: -**

- ✓ Families registered under the NFSA.
- ✓ Eligible beneficiaries under SECC.
- ✓ Small and marginal farmers.
- ✓ Contractual workers.
- ✓ Covid-19 ex-gratia beneficiaries.
- ✓ Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- ✓ Senior citizens (above 70 years of age).



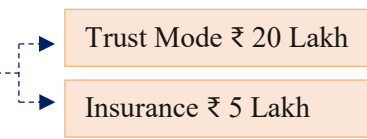
- Health insurance for the remaining population at an annual premium of ₹850 per family.
- The remaining premium (₹1115) will be paid by the state government.
- Total premium per family ₹1965.

*Note :- The premium has been fixed at ₹2370 per family in the new phase of the scheme.*

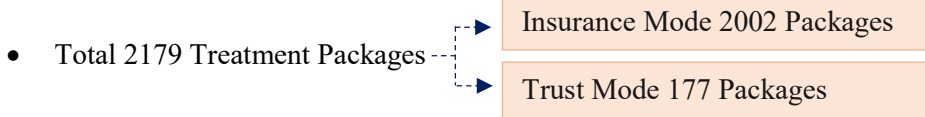
Beneficiary Target: 2.86 Crore

**Provisions :-**

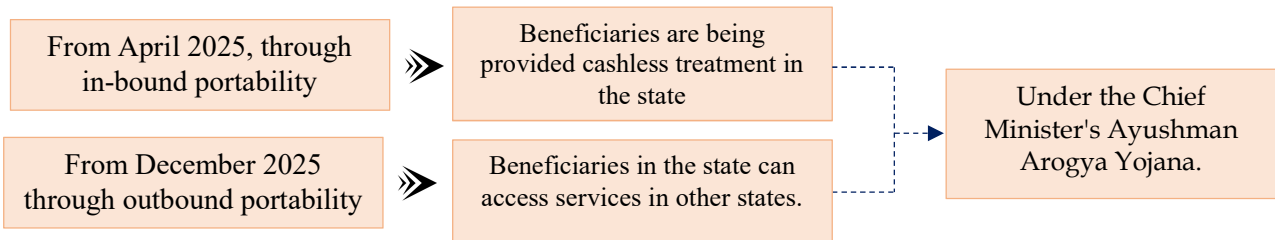
- Cashless treatment up to ₹25 Lakh per family per year



- Special package for organ transplants and cochlear implants are also included, with reimbursement options available in other states.



- This includes 132 new packages covering various surgeries, mental health, AYUSH, and geriatric care.
- Includes expenses for 5 days before and 15 days after hospitalization.



- As per the Budget Announcement 2024, 73 days of cancer treatment has been included in the cancer package scheme.

**Budget 2025-26 :-**

- **MAA Fund** – ₹3,500 crore for free testing and medication.
- Interstate portability will be implemented to provide medical care outside the state.

**Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (DAWA) Yojana :-**

- **Started :-** 1 April, 2022
- **Aim :** To provide free healthcare services and essential medicines facility at no cost :-
  - ✓ Medical Colleges
  - ✓ District Hospitals
  - ✓ Community Health Centres
  - ✓ Primary Health Centres
  - ✓ Sub-Health Centres
  - ✓ Ayushman Arogya Mandir
- 1,238 medicines, 428 surgical items and 156 sutures are listed.

**Mukhyamantri Bal Sambal Yojana/ Chief Minister's Ayushman Child Support Scheme :-**

- **From :-** December 2024
- **Objective :-** To provide relief to children suffering from rare diseases.
  - ✓ Free treatment upto 50 lakhs.

**Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS) :-**

- **From :-** 1 July 2021
- **Objective :-** To provide cashless and quality medical facilities to Rajasthan government employees.
- **Beneficiaries :-**
  - ✓ Hon'ble Ministers
  - ✓ MLAs
  - ✓ Ex-MLAs
  - ✓ Serving and retired AIS officers
  - ✓ State Government employees & pensioners and their dependents.
- **Provisions :-**
  - ✓ Registration is done via Jan Aadhaar.
  - ✓ Also supports treatments in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha. (Not Yoga)
  - ✓ Cashless OPD/IPD at government and 741+ private hospitals in-State, medicines via CONFED and 3,748 empaneled pharmacies, plus 39+ private hospitals outside the State.
  - ✓ Fully online and paperless scheme
  - ✓ Mobile App :- RGHS-Connect.

**Ayushman Vay Vandan Scheme :-**

- **Launched:-** 29th October 2024.
- **Objective:** To provide cashless treatment up to 5 lakhs for senior citizens aged 70 and above.

**Adarsh Primary Health Centre/ Model Community Health Centre scheme :-**

- **Objective:-** To deliver quality healthcare to rural communities, Rural Primary Health Centres in the State are designated as Adarsh Primary Health Centres.
- For 2025–26, administrative and financial approval of ₹300 lakh has been secured to support this initiative.

**Shudh Aahar Milavat Par War :**

- **Campaign began on :-** 15 February, 2024.
- **Objective :-** To ensure pure food commodities accessible to all consumers in the State.

**Mental Health Programme :**

- **Objective :-** To enhance mental healthcare accessibility and provide support for patients.
  - ✓ A total of 645 camps have been organized under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

**National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) :**

- **Objective :-** To address the public health challenge posed by fluorosis, particularly in regions affected by high fluoride levels in drinking water.
  - ✓ The programme was implemented in 30 selected districts.
  - ✓ According to a report from the Ministry of Jal Shakti during the year 2025-26, a total of 1,020 villages in the State have been identified as fluoride-affected.

**Silicosis Policy – 2019 :-**

- **Silicosis disease :** It is an incurable disease caused by prolonged exposure to dust generated in work such as mining, factories, stone cutting, grinding, powder manufacturing, gravel, sculpting sandstone, etc.
- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To provide financial assistance to those suffering from silicosis
  - ✓ To ensure necessary measures for the identification, rehabilitation, prevention and control of the disease, as well as the safety of related workplaces and workers.
- **Provisions :**
  - ✓ Victim : Upon certification of silicosis disease, the victim is provided rehabilitation assistance of 3 lakhs and a social security pension of 1500 per month.
  - ✓ Death : In case of the victim's death, an assistance of ₹2 lakhs is given to their dependent family.
  - ✓ Widow : The widow of the deceased is provided a widow pension ranging from ₹1,250 to 1,500 per month according to age group.
  - ✓ Funeral : The victim's family is given an assistance amount of ₹10,000.
  - ✓ Under the Palanhar scheme, the family is given priority according to age group.
  - ✓ The victim and their family, like an 'Aastha Card' holder family, receive all BPL benefits such as under the National Food Security Act, etc.

**National Oral Health Programme (NOHP) :-**

- **Started :** 2014 - 15
- **Objective :-** To enhance oral healthcare and reduce disparities in access to dental services across urban and rural populations.

**National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) :-**

- The State Government organized the 60-day Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign 3.0.
- Under this programme, various activities have been conducted including initiatives such as awareness generation tobacco-free schools

- Enforcement actions under the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA)
- Tobacco-free Gram Panchayats.
- Social media campaigns.
- Capacity-building programmes.

#### National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP):

- **Launched in the State :-** 2019
- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To eliminate Hepatitis C by 2030
  - ✓ To reduce mortality and morbidity caused by Hepatitis B and C, as well as Hepatitis A and E.
  - ✓ Under the programme, four Model Treatment Centres are being operated for Hepatitis treatment centres at the medical colleges in **Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Ajmer**.

#### Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (Diagnostics) Scheme/Chief Minister's Free Diagnostic Scheme :-

- **Launched :** 7 April, 2013.
- **Objective :** To provide free diagnostic tests facility.

#### Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP):

- **Objective:-** To control prevailing public health crises through regular surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases.  
Through the communication system developed by the Government of India (**currently the IDSP Portal**), real-time data collection is ensured from sub-centres onward.
- **Activities :-**
  - ✓ Surveillance Committees established at State and district levels.
  - ✓ Surveillance units set up to the sub-centre level.
  - ✓ District hospital laboratories strengthened as District Public Health Laboratories (DPHL).
  - ✓ 7 medical college laboratories added to the referral network.

#### Other major initiatives and programmes :-

##### Mission Madhuhari Programme: -

- **Launched :** 29 November, 2024 at the District Hospital, Nagaur.
- **Objective :** To strengthen healthcare and services for patients suffering from Type 1 Diabetes in the State.
- **Activities :-**
  - ✓ Skill development training provided to paediatric specialists and doctors from 70 district and sub-district hospitals.
  - ✓ Patients registered and provided free insulin, glucometers, and glucose strips.

##### Mission Madhunetra :-

- Screening for diabetic retinopathy among diabetes patients
- Implemented at 5 medical institutions:
  - ✓ 4 District Hospitals:- **Pali, Bewar, Karauli, Jalore.**
  - ✓ 1 CHC **Deshnok (Bikaner)**

**Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme :-**

- Hemodialysis services operational in 61 district hospitals across 41 districts.
- A total of 145 hemodialysis machines are functional at these centres.

**New Satellite Hospitals :-**

- Two new 50-bedded Satellite Hospitals at **Prithviraj Nagar-Jaipur** (located at Shivdaspura, Tonk Road) and **Balamukundpura** (Ajmer Road).
- Upgradation of Murlipura and Pratap Nagar (Jaipur) & Kamla Nehru Hospital, Kankroli-(Rajsamand) into 50-bedded Satellite Hospitals
- Upgradation of The Community Health Centre, Sunel-(Jhalawar) into a 75-bedded Satellite Hospital

**The National AIDS Control Programme :-**

- **Implemented by:-** The Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society.
- **Aim :-** To halt and reduce the spread of HIV infection.
- **Activities :-**
  - ✓ Free counselling, testing, and medications are provided at all 53 STI Clinics across Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, and selected centres.
  - ✓ The State operates 255 Blood Banks including 58 State Government, 7 Central Government and 190 Private Blood Banks, ensuring safe blood supply.

**Strengthening Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homocopathy (AYUSH) :-**

- The Rajasthan State AYUSH Society and State Office of the National Ayush Mission have been established to promote the development of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy.
- A total of 2,019 dispensaries have been transformed into Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH) under the **Ayushman Bharat Yojana**.
- These centres provide regular yoga sessions, laboratory services, Prakrti parikshan, herbal gardens, NCD surveys, and AYUSH-bedded OPDs.
- **50 Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH)** have been awarded National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) certification.

In Rajasthan, the significant achievements under AYUSH man in the year 2025-26 are as follows :-

- 11th International Yoga Day celebrated on 21 June 2025 with the theme "**Yoga for One Earth, One Health**".
- All hospitals and dispensaries geo-tagged on Google Maps for public convenience.
- Ayurvedic dispensaries in Jayal - Nagaur and Nawalgarh - Jhunjhunu upgraded to Block AYUSH Hospitals.
- New Government Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy College constructed in Kota.
- Under **Ayushman Adarsh Gram Yojana**, 210 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs selected in the first phase; 18 health indicators included for effective implementation.
- Weekly one-day camps for seasonal diseases.
- Ayurveda Day, Healthy Woman–Empowered Family, and Nutrition Month camps treated 1.30 lakh patients using Homoeopathy.
- “**Shahar Chalo evam Gaon Chalo**” campaign organized free medical camps .

- Divisional-level free medical camps conducted monthly at **Nari Niketan Kendra**.
- **Arogya Mela** organized at divisional level in Bikaner and Udaipur.
- New buildings constructed for 2 Government Homoeopathy single-doctor units at **Laduwala - Shriganganagar and Jasuta - Dausa** under the State Annual Action Plan 2024–25.
- The State implements **Family Welfare programmes** to reduce maternal and child mortality.
- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** has reached the national level of 2.0, as per NFHS-5.

#### Mother and Child Protection Scheme :-

- **Objective :-** To reduce infant and maternal mortality and provide free medicines and facilities to pregnant women and newborns.,
- **Activities :-** Under this scheme, free medicines and consumables, laboratory investigations, food, blood facilities and transportation services are being provided.

#### Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) :-

- **Objective :-** To provide comprehensive medical and social security benefits to employees and their dependent families
- **Eligibility:-** This scheme covers employees of various sectors, including **factories, hotels, private healthcare institutions and educational institutions with minimum of ten employed workers having salary not exceeding ₹21,000 per month.**
- Funding is shared between the ESI Corporation and the State Government at a ratio of 7 : 1.
- Contributions of 3.25% from employers and 0.75% from employees are applicable.

#### The scheme operates through :-

- 3 fifty-bedded hospitals in Jodhpur, Bhilwara, and Pali, and 76 dispensaries.
- Model ESIC Hospital :- Jaipur and hospitals in Bhiwadi, Udaipur, Bikaner, and Alwar.
- A medical college cum hospital is operational in Alwar.
- Dispensaries in Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu.

#### The National Health Mission (NHM) :-

- **Objective :-**
  - ✓ To provide effective healthcare through interventions at individual, household, community, and health system levels.
  - ✓ The mission has focus on both rural as well as urban health.
- **Sub-missions :-**
  1. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
  2. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

#### National Rural Health Mission

#### ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) :-

- ASHA is a community level worker.
- In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, as she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development.

- Works in coordination with ANMs (**Auxiliary Nurse Midwife**) and AWWs(Aanganwadi Worker).
- **Selection by :-** Gram sabha
- **Work :-** To generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services.

*Note:- Usha - the name of ASHA Sahyogini in urban areas.*

#### **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) :**

- **Objective :-** To focus on early detection and management of health conditions in children under 18, covering 40 pre-identified issues such as birth defects and developmental delays.
- Under this, all children up to 18 years of age at Anganwadi centres, government schools, and madrasas are being screened for the **Four D's** Defects at Birth:- Disease, Deficiencies, Developmental Delays, and Disabilities through dedicated mobile health teams.

#### **Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) :-**

- **Started :-** 7th January, 2014
- **Objective :-** To promote the overall development of adolescents aged 10-19 years.
- **Ujala Clinics :** Adolescent-friendly health clinics have been expanded to all districts of the State.

#### **104 Janani Express service :-**

- To enhance maternal healthcare by providing timely transportation for pregnant women to medical facilities.

#### **108 Ambulance Service Yojana :-**

- **Launched** in September 2008.
- **Aim :-** to provide free and efficient emergency response to the people of the State.
- At Present 1,094 ambulances are operational throughout the State.

#### **Mobile Medical Service scheme :-**

- **Started** in 2008-09
- **Objective :** To provide medical services in remote areas through 20 free medical camps monthly in desert, tribal, or inaccessible villages/regions/blocks across all districts of Rajasthan, where basic health facilities like PHC/CHC/Sub-Centre or private healthcare are unavailable.
- There are 28 Mobile Medical Vehicles operational in State.

#### **MAA (Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya) Voucher Scheme :-**

- **Launched :-** August 8, 2024
- **Objective :-** To expand access to sonography services for pregnant women, particularly in rural areas.
- A total of 1,462 authorized private sonography centres in the State provide free sonography services through QR code-enabled vouchers.

**Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) :-**

- Launched:-October 25, 2021
- **Objective :-**
  - ✓ To expand and strengthen India's public healthcare infrastructure.
  - ✓ To enable effective tracking of future pandemics.
  - ✓ To make healthcare services in every district self-reliant.
  - ✓ To strengthen the entire healthcare system with modern facilities.



**Flagship  
Scheme**

**Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSC) :-**

- **Objective:** To professionalize healthcare services and make health a mass movement.
- **Coordinator :** ASHA Sahayogini.
- **Chairperson :** Sarpanch/Ward Panch.
- **Members :** ASHA Sahayogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANM, and representatives from Self-Help Groups, NGOs, and Women's Health Associations.
- A total of 43,440 Village Health and Sanitation Committees have been formed.

**Telemedicine :-**

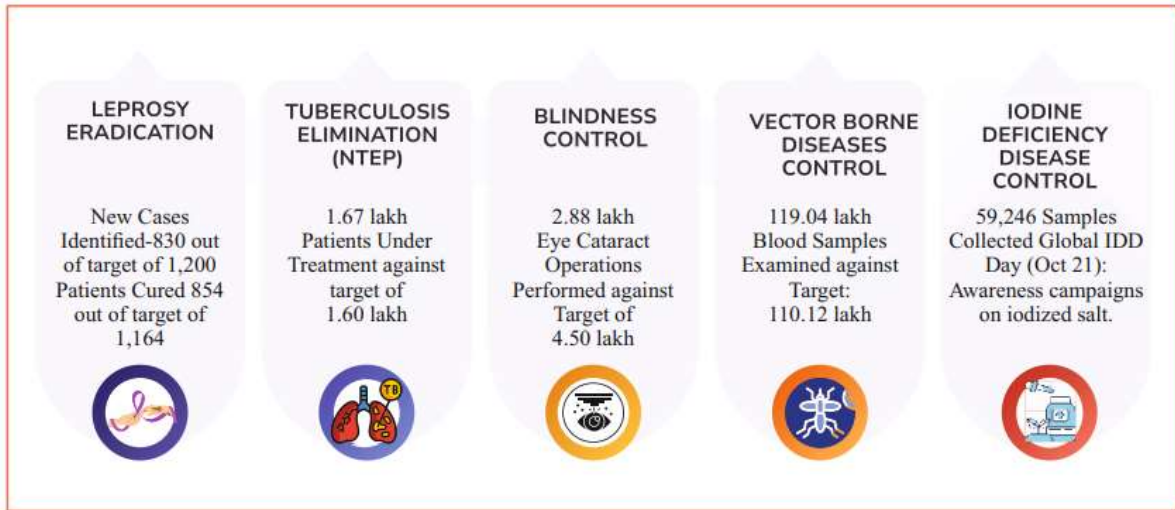
- The Government of India has launched the **e-Sanjeevani HWC portal** to strengthen community health services through telemedicine.
- The portal provides tiered consultations from lower to higher facilities (PHC → CHC → DH → Medical College) using a Hub-and-Spoke model.

**National Urban Health Mission**

- **Objectives :**
  - ✓ To provide healthcare facilities to all individuals in urban areas.
  - ✓ To develop a well-planned framework under the health policy.
  - ✓ To strengthen medical institutions.
- **Activities :-**
  - ✓ By December 2025, 31,893 Urban Health and Nutrition Days were organized. And 1,693 outreach camps were conducted.
  - ✓ Under the Quality Assurance Programme, by December 2025, 71 Urban Primary Health Centres were nationally certified and 7 institutions were state certified.
  - ✓ Urban Community Health Centres: 17
  - ✓ Urban Primary Health Centres: 286

**Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (formerly known as "Janata Clinic") :-**

- **Objectives :** To provide high-quality primary healthcare services to the urban poor and vulnerable populations in Rajasthan, where no health facilities exist.
- Each Ayushman Mandir will cover approximately 20,000 people.
- Currently, 638 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs are operational in the State.

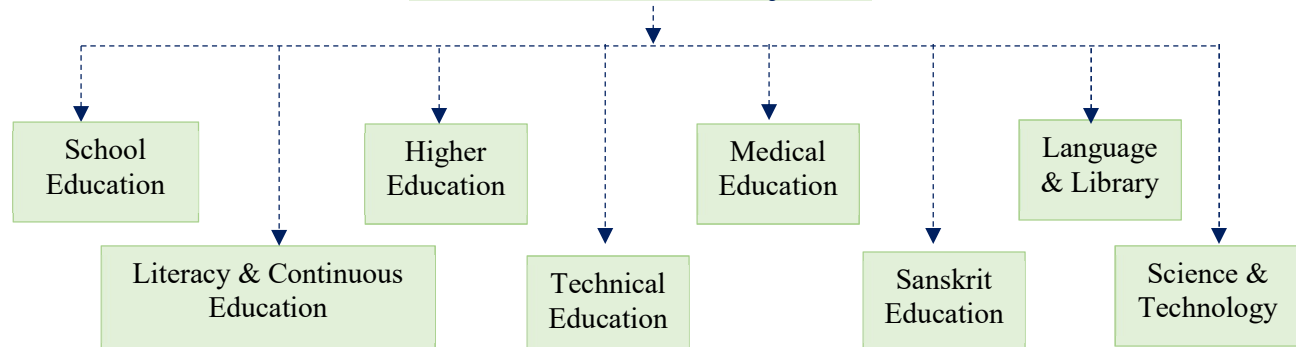


### Vision Statement – Viksit Rajasthan@2047

- By 2047, Rajasthan will have a student-centric, inclusive and technology-driven education system, ensuring access, equity and excellence. School and technical education will foster critical thinking, creativity and multidisciplinary learning, equipping students with functional, critical and soft skills.
- Sanskrit will be integrated with modern education, preserving cultural heritage. A vibrant science and technology ecosystem will emphasise fun learning, research and innovation, making Rajasthan a hub of knowledge, cutting-edge research and transformative education at par with global standards.

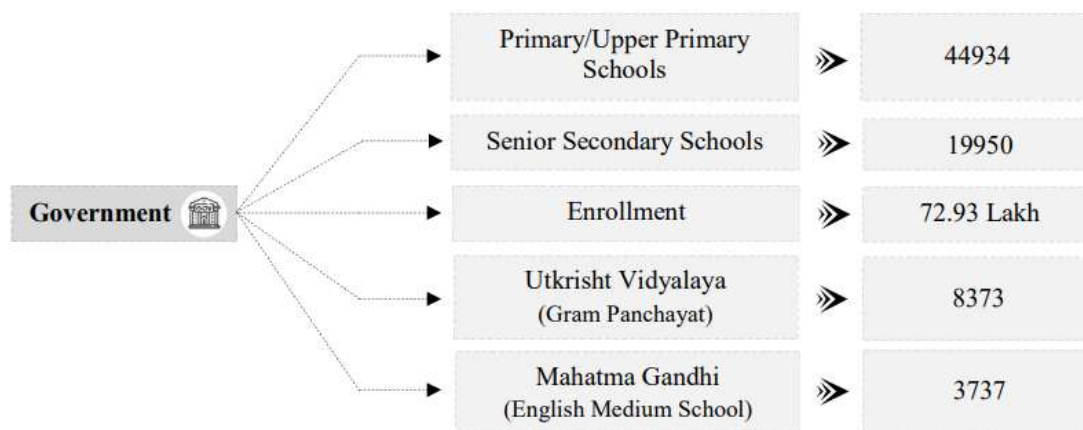


### Verticals of Education, Rajasthan



**Objectives :**

- To ensure inclusive and quality education from pre-school to grade 12, thereby:
  - ✓ Reducing social, gender, and regional disparities.
  - ✓ Maintaining minimum educational standards.
  - ✓ Promoting vocational, sports, and physical education.

**School Education : Ensuring Elementary & Secondary Education for all****Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan (GER) : 2024 – 25**

- Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Elementary (1-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
88.3	92.1	89.7	82.2	66.1

**Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Rajasthan : 2024 – 25**

- The average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school- year.

Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
18	12	11	15

**Transition Rate in Rajasthan : 2024 – 25**

- Proportion of students who progress from the final grade of one educational level to the first grade of the next level.

Primary to Upper Primary ( 5 to 6)	Upper Primary to Secondary (8 to 9)	Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)
93.8	90.2	88.2

### Retention Rate in Rajasthan : 2024 – 25

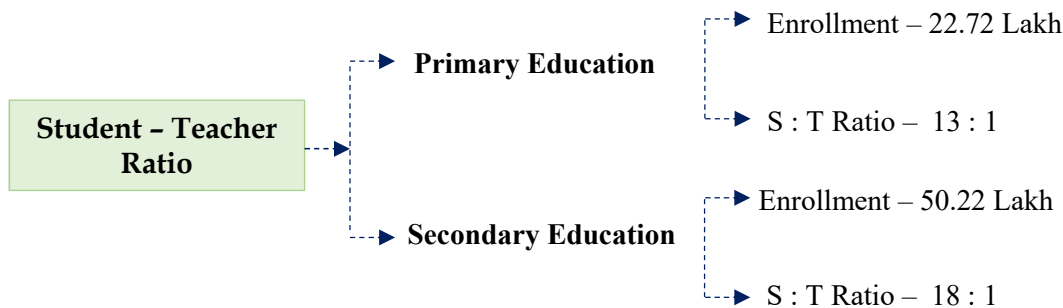
- Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or schools) enrolled in a first grade of a given level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of the level.

Primary (Class 1 to Class 5)	Elementary (Class 1 to Class 8)	Secondary (Class 1 to Class 10)	Higher Secondary (Class 1 to Class 12)
83.1	78.7	55.9	51.9

### Dropout Rate in Rajasthan : 2024 – 25

- Proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year.

Primary (Class 1 to 5)	Upper Primary (Class 6 to Class 8)	Secondary Primary (9 to 10)
3.6	3.6	7.7



*Note : Recommended Student – Teacher Ratio as per National Education Policy - 30 : 1*

### Initiatives under School Education

#### Free Textbook Distribution Scheme :-

- Implementation by :-** Rajasthan State Text book Board, Jaipur
- Free Text books for :-**
  - ✓ All the students studying in classes 1 to 8.
  - ✓ All girls studying in classes 9 to 10.
  - ✓ SC/ST students.
  - ✓ Students who's parents do not pay income tax.

**Free Bicycle Distribution Scheme :-**

- Bicycles are being provided to all school girls of Class 9 enrolling in government schools to reduce the problem of dropout.

**Gyan Sankalp Portal :-**

- **Opening Date :-** 5 August, 2017.
- **Objective:** To strengthen the infrastructure of government schools by providing financial assistance.
- **By:** Department of Education
- **Contributors :** Various donors/philanthropists/CSR companies contribute to schools through the Gyan Sankalp portal and facilitate development work in schools.

*Note :- A total of 135 philanthropists and 91 motivators were honored at the 29th State-Level Bhamashah Samman ceremony held in 2025*

**Lado Protsahan Scheme :-**

- **Launched :-** 1 August, 2024. **Department:-** Women and child development
- **Provision:-** A total amount of up to 1.50 lakh is given to the parents/guardians of each beneficiary girl in seven instalments.

Installment	Milestone/Eligibility Criteria	Amount (₹)
1 <sup>st</sup>	At birth (in a government or authorized medical institution)	2,500
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Upon completion of 1 year of age and all mandatory vaccinations	2,500
3 <sup>rd</sup>	On admission to Class 1 in a recognized school	4,000
4 <sup>th</sup>	On admission to Class 6	5,000
5 <sup>th</sup>	On admission to Class 10	11,000
6 <sup>th</sup>	On admission to Class 12	25,000
7 <sup>th</sup>	Upon completing graduation and reaching 21 years of age	1 Lakh



Flagship Scheme

By School  
Education  
Department

By Higher Education  
Department

**Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana :-**

- **Objective :** To provide skill-based education to socially and economically vulnerable widowed and abandoned women of the state, making them self-reliant.
- **Provision :** Under this scheme, tuition fees of ₹9,000 per beneficiary are provided for pursuing a two-year Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) at private training institutes.
- **Eligible :** Widowed and abandoned women

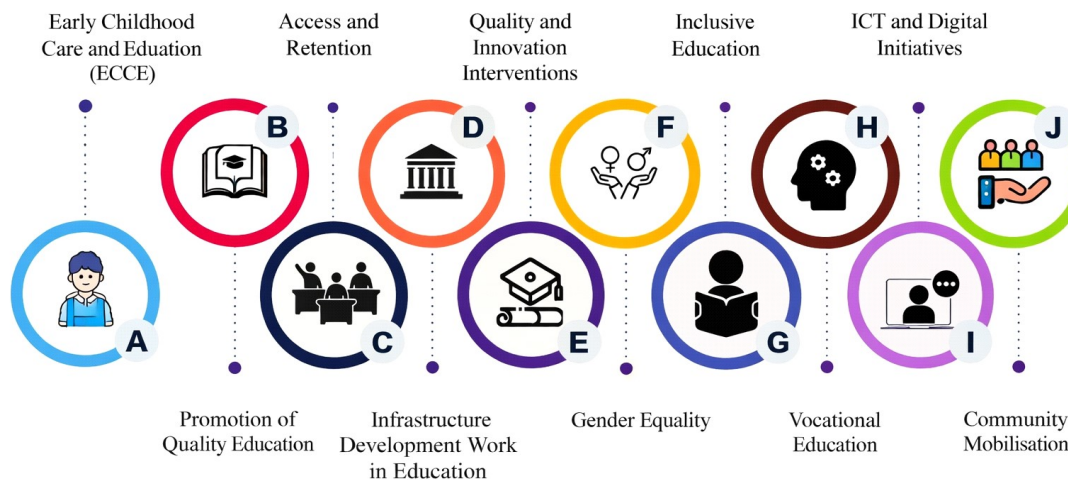
**Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme :-**

- **Announcement in :-** Budget 2022 – 23.
- **Aim :-** To enhance the infrastructure of registered Madarsas by providing physical assets like computers, smart classrooms, furniture and e-learning equipment.

- **Provisions :-**
  - ✓ ₹15 lakh for primary level Madarsas
  - ✓ ₹25 lakh for upper primary level Madarsas
- Finance Ratio :- State Government : Madarsa Management Committee = 90 : 1

- Mega PTMs (Parent & Teacher Meeting) :- For Classes 3rd to 8th (On 31st October, 2025 National Unity Day)
- **AI based oral reading fluency programme :-** To improve reading skills.
- Veergatha 3.0 :- To engage students in activities on Gallantry Award winners. A state-wide Surya
- Namaskar :- event saw participation of 1.53 crore students, setting a world record.

### Samagra Education : Towards Holistic Development



### Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

- **Objective :-**
  - ✓ To ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education for all children from pre-school to higher secondary level.
  - ✓ To improve learning outcomes and reduce social and gender gaps.
  - ✓ To ensure equity and minimum school standards.
  - ✓ To promote vocational education, sports, and physical education.
  - ✓ To support the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009.
  - ✓ To strengthen teacher training institutions such as SCERTs and DIETs.
- **Implementation in Rajasthan** - Through the Rajasthan Council of School Education as a single State Implementation Committee.
- **Funding Pattern :-** Central : State = 60 : 40
- **Features :-**
  - ✓ This is a centrally sponsored scheme.
  - ✓ This scheme adopts a holistic approach to school education from pre-nursery to grade 12.

- **Unified Schemes :-** Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)  
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)  
Teacher Education (TE)

#### A. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) :-

- At present, there are 11.90 lakh children in the age-group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in 62,000 Anganwadi centers under Anganwadi services.
- This Anganwadis centers (AWCs) are being run under the Integrated Child Development scheme (ICDS).
- BALVATIKAS :- 962 in the Mahatma Gandhi Schools (English Medium).  
629 in PM SHRI Schools.

#### B. Promotion of Quality Education :-

##### **Nipun Bharat Mission (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy) :-**

- **Launched by :** Ministry of Education on 5th July, 2021.
- **Aim :** - To cover the learning needs of children in the age group of 3 to 9 years.
- **Full Form :-** National Initiatives for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy.
- This mission provides foundational literacy and numeracy to students in classes 1 to 5 .
- **Activities :-**
  - ✓ It involves organizing "Nipun Melas" at the panchayat level.
  - ✓ Providing specialized workbooks like 'Vidya Pravesh' for class 1 and subject-specific workbooks for classes 3rd to 5th .
  - ✓ Includes the use of Holistic Report Cards, Graded Reader (Story Cards) Sets and activity based learning kit (ABL).
  - ✓ The state also developed structured pedagogy based textbooks for class 1st and 2nd students where four block pedagogy is followed.

##### **Teacher Resource and CCE Material :-**

- Teachers for classes 1st to 5th are provided with Activity Handbooks and Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) materials to support child-centric pedagogy.

##### **Capacity Building Workshops :-**

- Training is provided to members of the State, District and Block Academic Task Forces (SATF, DATF, and BATF) and FLN mentors to offer academic support for the FLN (Foundational Literacy & Numeracy) program.
- Cluster level workshops (Quarterly) are being organized with teachers for teacher capacity building purposes.

##### **Innovative Programmes :**

- **'Prakhar Rajasthan 2.0' :** 5 September to 5 December, 2025 (90 days Program).  
To strengthen the reading skills among children.  
Under the Mukhya Mantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA).
- **Nipun Rajasthan Abhiyan :** 30 October, 2025.  
To strengthen the foundational literacy and numeracy skills of students in classes 1 and 2 under the Nipun Bharat Mission.

**Innovative Programmes :**

- **PRABAL Program :** (Program to Recognize Abilities & Build up Adaptive Life Skills). For students of classes 9 to 12 in government higher secondary schools. To empower adolescent students with 21 century life skills, leadership skills, citizenship and future career skills.

**C. Access and Retention :-****Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools :-**

- **Objective :** To enhance the quality of education particularly in educationally backward areas in the State.
- **Affiliation :** CBSE
- **Classes :** 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.
- **Reservation for Girls :** 55%
- **Curriculum :** Based on National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) guidelines.
- **Operating in :** 134 block Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) across 27 districts.

**Residential Schools :-**

- **41 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Residential Schools :** That includes
  - ✓ 10 Mewat Balika Residential Schools.
  - ✓ 20 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Girls Hostels.
  - ✓ 11 Beghar Besahara and Orphan Categories Children Residential Schools and Hostels.

**Transport Voucher :-**

- **Classes 1st to 5th :** 1 km away from the Primary School.
- **Classes 6th to 8th :** 2 km away from Upper Primary School.
- **Classes 9th to 10th :** 5 km away from the Secondary/Senior Secondary School (for girls).

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 :-**

- **Implementation in State :** From 1st April, 2010.
- Mandates 25 per cent reservation in private schools for children from weaker and disadvantaged groups.
- The income eligibility limit for these admissions was raised from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 2.50 lakh in 2020-21.

**D. Infrastrucutre Development Work in Education :****Core Objectives**

- **Safety & Accessibility :** Creating safe and well-equipped environments in rural and remote areas.
- **Digital Integration :** Enhancing learning through improved digital resources.
- **Equality :** Promoting equal educational opportunities across the state by modernizing learning spaces.

**Elementary Education**

- Development of Pre-primary classes and Girls' hostels specifically in Model Schools.
- Construction and strengthening of KGBVs (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas).

**Secondary Education**

- **Specialized Facilities:** Science labs (with equipment), computer rooms, library rooms, and art & craft rooms.
- **Inclusion & Special Projects:** CWSN (Children with Special Needs) toilets and the Maha Rao Shekhaji Academy

**E. Quality and Innovation Interventions :-****Free Uniform Distribution Scheme :-**

- **Beneficiaries :**
  - ✓ All students in grades 1 to 8 in government schools.
  - ✓ All girls in grades 9 to 12.
- Provision :

Class	Benefits
All students in grades 1 to 8	₹600 per student for uniforms provided through DBT.
All girls in grades 9 to 12.	₹800 per student for uniforms (including stitching) and school bags provided through DBT

**Kala Utsav (Art festival) :-**

- **Objective :** To raise awareness about India's rich cultural heritage and diversity.
- **Organization :** District, state, and national levels.
- **Activity :**
  - ✓ Arts performance in six disciplines (vocal music, instrumental music, dance, theater, visual arts, and traditional storytelling) for students in grades 9th to 12th in secondary schools.
  - ✓ A total of 15 students from Rajasthan will participate in National Level Kala Utsav competition.

**Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme :-**

- **Launched :** 7 September, 2022.
- **Objective:**
  - ✓ To develop selected government schools into model schools in line with the National Education Policy 2020.
  - ✓ To create a green, digital, and innovation-based school environment.
  - ✓ To achieve holistic transformation of schools by ensuring access to quality, equitable, and inclusive education at all levels.
- **Selection :** Two schools (one from secondary education and one from elementary education) from each block/ULB will be selected through an online portal.
- **Key Features :**
  - ✓ Solar panels and energy efficiency
  - ✓ Water conservation and waste management
  - ✓ Digital classrooms and smart learning
  - ✓ Skills, environment, and value-based education
- PM SHRI scheme is implemented in 639 schools in Rajasthan - 549 - Secondary Education  
90 - Elementary Education  
1 - Sanskrit Education

**The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 :-**

- **Launched on :** 29 July, 2020.
- **Aim :** Universalization of Education from Pre School to Secondary Level with 100% GER in School Education by 2030.
- **SARTHAQ : (Students & Teachers Holistic Advancement Through Quality Education)**
- Released on April 8, 2021
- A 10-year implementation plan for implementing the NEP 2020.
- To implement NEP 2020, the Ministry of Education has identified 297 tasks in 27 chapters under the SARTHAQ initiative.

- Of these, 202 tasks have been assigned to states. In Rajasthan, 73 tasks have been completed by December 2025.
- A total of 297 tasks in the state of Rajasthan are coordinated by six committees, supported by Districtlevel implementation committees chaired by the District Collector.
- Progress is reviewed monthly using the Ministry of Education's Google 202 Task Tracker, and updates are regularly shared with the Ministry.

#### **Mukhyamantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA) :-**



Flagship Scheme

- **Launched Date** : 29 March, 2025.
- **Objective** : To effectively implement the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan has formulated a strategy to implement the **NEP Child, the NEP Teacher** and the **NEP Schoolas** a structured multi-year program under this scheme.
- **Activities** : -
  - ✓ State AI-based Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) assessment
  - ✓ Student Attendance App
  - ✓ On-demand examinations (ODE) for NIOS
  - ✓ Digital initiatives Out of these, two activities (ORF and Digital Initiatives) are being implemented at the district level.

## **F. Gender Equality**

### **Initiatives to promote Girls' Education:-**

1. **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs):-** 364 Schools.
2. **Empowerment Programme for Adolescent Girls :-** Implementation of the Girl Empowerment Program for adolescent girls in 628 PM Shree schools.
3. Financial assistance for creating a safe school environment in 639 PM Shree schools.
4. **Shekshanik Kishori Mela :**
  - **Objective** :
    - ✓ Developing a creative teaching approach.
    - ✓ Special emphasis on science and mathematics.
5. **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch :-**
  - **Objective** :
    - ✓ Promoting girl education, enrollment, and retention.
    - ✓ Increasing social awareness.
  - Meena Raju Manch : For girls in grades 6 to 8.
  - Gargi Manch : For girls in grades 9 to 12.
6. **Balika Siksha Foundation -**
  - **Established** - March 30, 1995
  - **Headquarters** - Jaipur
  - **Chairman** - Chief Minister
  - **Vice-Chairman** - Deputy Chief Minister
  - Financial assistance for higher technical education

**October 11<sup>th</sup>** : International Day of the Girl Child  
**January 24<sup>th</sup>** : National Day of the Girl

### G. Inclusive Education

- **Aim :-** To enable **Children with Special Needs (CWSN)** to have access to education to improve their enrollment, retention and integration in the general education system.
- **Innovations :-**
  - ✓ **Children with Special Needs (CWSN)** are provided with medical, functional, educational and therapeutic support by conducting various activities under the Inclusive Education Programme.
  - ✓ **Two State model resource rooms:-** Jaipur and Udaipur  
In which free of cost therapeutic and educational services have been given to Children with Special Needs.

### H. Vocational Education

- **Purpose:-** To equip students with practical skills, enhancing employability and promoting self-reliance particularly for youth in rural and disadvantaged areas.
- A total of **4,019 vocational education** schools are operating in Rajasthan, all approved by the Ministry of Education, GOI.
- These schools offer vocational education across **16 different sectors**

### I. ICT and Digital Initiatives :-

- **Purpose:-** To enhance the teaching and learning process using ICT.
  1. **The DIKSHA Portal :-**
    - ✓ **By:-** The Ministry of Education, GOI + DIKSHA Central PMU.
    - ✓ E-content is being uploaded by RSCERT (Ajmer) on this Portal.
  2. **Mission Start :-**
    - ✓ The Education Department is committed to making education more effective through “Blended Mode of Learning”.
    - ✓ Through Mission Start, in cases where subject teachers are unavailable or absent, it is ensured that students from classes 9 to 12 have access to digital content provided by the department.
  3. **School Management Information System (Integrated ShalaDarpan) :-**
    - ✓ It is a live database management portal of the **School Education Department, Rajasthan**, where information about all government schools and education offices is kept online and updated regularly.
    - ✓ Monitoring of beneficial Government schemes:- transport vouchers, free cycle distribution, free textbook distribution, uniform distribution, Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana, Palanhar Yojana, Lado Protsahan Yojana and online application and payment of all types of pre and post-matric scholarship is undertaken through the **Shala Darpan portal**.

### J. Community Mobilisation :-

- **Objective:-** To enhance the awareness and develop the capacity of School Management Committee (SMC)/ School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) Trainings members to effectively perform their expected role in school management.
- 5 parent members and 1 public representative (total 6) of the SMC/SDMC in government schools of the state were provided two days of training.

## Empowering Lifelong Learning: Advancing Literacy and Continuing Education

### 1. Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education :-

- **AIM :-** To provide functional literacy to the illiterate persons of the age group of 15 years and above and connect them with the development activities of life .

### 2. Inclusion of Adult Literacy Programs through Technology Integration :-

#### i. Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakaram :-

- **From:-** 01 April 2022.
- **Implementation by :-** Government of India.
- **AIM :-** To enhance literacy among individuals aged 15 years and above By using a volunteer-based campaign approach in rural and urban areas
- **Monitoring :-** By ULLAS App (Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society)

#### ii. Mahatma Gandhi Libraries and Reading Rooms :-

- **Operation:-** Under the Sakshar Bharat Karyakram
- **Total Number:** 14,970
- **Work:-** Along with providing literature and other books related to the life philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, magazines and newspapers are being made available in these libraries and reading rooms regularly
- An amount of Rs.500 per month is being made available to each library as recurring expenditure.

#### iii. The first Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) :-

- **Conducted on:-** 21 September, 2025 through NIOS
- Total 14.78 lakh learners appeared in this test.

- iv. On the occasion of **International Literacy Day**, September 8, 2023, the Literacy Department in collaboration with **Mission Gyan** has launched two YouTube channels, e-Saksharta (73 video uploads and over 27,000 subscribers) and Ullas Rajasthan (18 video uploads) to provide e-classes to the students of the state.

### 3. Encouraging Women's Adult Literacy Programmes







- **Objective :-** To empower women by reducing gender disparities in education.

### 4. Mahila Shikshan Vihar :

- **Objective :** To Empower women from disadvantaged groups.
- **Eligibility:** Women aged 15 to 30 who are divorced, widowed, tribal, or belong to disadvantaged groups.
- **Benefits :** Provides education up to 10th grade and vocational training.
  - ✓ Currently, this program is being implemented in Jhalawar district, enrolling 100 women.

## Knowledge-Based Future by Empowering Higher Education

### Major Schemes for Higher Education

	<b>Chief Minister (B.Ed) Sambal Yojana</b>	<b>Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana</b>	
	<b>Distance Education Scheme for Girls</b>	<b>Devnarayan Girls Scooty Distribution &amp; Incentive Scheme</b>	
	<b>Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana</b>	<b>Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme</b>	

### Higher Education Institutions in Rajasthan :-

- The Higher Education Department manages general education colleges and universities.
- At the time of independence, there were only 7 general education colleges in the state.
- But currently, the number of colleges has increased to 3,218. These include:
  - ✓ 596 government colleges
  - ✓ 20 government law colleges
  - ✓ 48 government agricultural colleges
  - ✓ 1,589 private colleges
  - ✓ 957 teacher training institutes
  - ✓ 2 self-financing institutions and 6 colleges established with private participation.

#### 1. Chief Minister B.Ed. Sambal Yojana :-

- **Eligible** : Widowed, divorced, and abandoned women.
- **Benefits** : Reimbursement of B.Ed. course fees at government/private training institutions.
- **Financial assistance** : Reimbursement of ₹17,880.

#### 2. Girl Child Distance Education Scheme :-

- **Objective** : To provide girls with opportunities for distance college education.
- Starting August 24, 2022. Tuition fee reimbursement for VMOU/IGNOU distance UG/PG diploma students.

#### 3. Chief Minister Humari Betiyan Yojna 2015-16 :-

- **Objective** : Financial incentives for meritorious girls.
- **Eligibility**: For girls from the following categories studying in government schools:

- ✓ First and second place in the district in Class 10
- ✓ First place in the BPL category
- ✓ First place in the orphan category

A total of four girls will be selected in each district with a minimum of 75% marks.

Financial Provision	Per Year	Vocational Training	Total
11th and 12th Grade	₹ 15,000	₹1,00,000	₹ 1,15,000
UG/PG	₹25,000	₹2,00,000	2,25,000

#### 4. Kalibai Bhil Madhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojna :-

- **Objective :** To encourage meritorious girl students to enroll in government schools and promote higher education among girls.
- By the Department of Higher Education
- **Beneficiaries :** GEN/OBC/EWS/SC/ST Minority Girl Students
- **Eligibility**
  - ✓ Annual family income should be less than ₹2.5 lakh.
  - ✓ Class 12th: RBSE 65% minimum; CBSE 75% minimum.
  - ✓ Class 10th ST girl student RBSE 65% minimum; CBSE 75%

#### 5. Devnarayan Chhatra Scooty Distribution and Incentive Scheme :

- **Objective:** Empowering girl students through education.
- Start: 2023
- Department of Higher Education
- Eligible Extremely Backward Classes (e.g., Banjara, Gadia Lohar, Raika, Rebari, Devasi, etc.)
  - ✓ Annual family income less than ₹2.5 lakh.
- **Beneficiary :** RBSE/CBSE - 12th exam minimum 50% and regular in the first year required.
  - ✓ ₹10,000 per year for all three years of graduation
  - ✓ ₹20,000 per year for two years of post-graduation

#### 6. Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme :

- **Objective :** To provide assistance to children from low-income families.
- First 100,000 students in Class 12th.
- General students ₹500/month (annual ₹5,000)
- Disabled students ₹1,000/month (annual ₹10,000)
- Minority students ₹1,000/month (annual ₹10,000)

Condition: Family income less than ₹2.5 lakh + not be a beneficiary of any other scholarship.

#### 7. Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Academic Excellence :

- **Objective :** For higher studies abroad in universities/institutions listed in the latest Times Higher Education (THE) and NIRF rankings from 1 to 50 in the country.
- A budget provision of ₹150 crore has been made in 2025-26.

#### 8. Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA Scheme) :

- **Objective :** To make the higher education system quality-oriented, inclusive, research-based, employment-oriented, and in line with global standards.

- It is designed in accordance with the five pillars of the National Education Policy, 2020: accessibility, equity, accountability, affordability, and quality.
- Development of the academic, administrative, and physical infrastructure of universities and colleges through grants received from the Central and State governments.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- Financial Provision : 60 : 40

#### **Innovation, Skill Development, and Infrastructure Expansion :**

- **Rani Lakshmbai Self-Defense Training Programme :**  
Training in 314 government colleges for the safety and empowerment of girl students.
- **Rajasthan Finishing School Programme :**  
**Objective :** Integrate industry-oriented skills into the education system.  
**Budget :** ₹25 crore
- **Establishment of ICT Labs and Smart Classrooms :**  
Approval has been issued for the establishment of ICT labs and smart classrooms in government colleges to empower students with technology and make education more effective through the use of information and communication technology.
- **Development of sports facilities :-** 122 government schools

#### **Advancing technical education in Rajasthan to create a skilled and innovative workforce**

##### ➤ **Institutions operated :**

- |                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| ✓ 73 Engineering Colleges  | ✓ IIT-Jodhpur |
| ✓ 52 Management Institutes | ✓ IIIT-Kota   |
| ✓ 137 Polytechnic Colleges | ✓ MNIT-Jaipur |
- Indian Institute of Management Udaipur
  - Industrial Training Institutes (314) under the Department of Skills, Employment and Entrepreneurship. (12 Women's Industrial Training Institutes)
  - Craftsman Training Scheme provides vocational training for a period of one to two years in 44 engineering and 35 non-engineering trades.

### **Medical Education**

Institutions operated in the medical field -

- As of December 2025, the state has 49 medical colleges, including :
  - ✓ 6 Government sector
  - ✓ 1 constituent college of the Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS)
  - ✓ 24 under the Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES)
  - ✓ 02 ESI colleges:- **Alwar** and **Jaipur**
  - ✓ 1 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur
  - ✓ 15 private sector institutions.

### Sanskrit Education

- A separate directorate was established in 1958 and the first Sanskrit university in 1998.
- There are a total of 2,374 Sanskrit institutions in Rajasthan (1,872 government and 502 private).
- The Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute (SSIERT) operates in Mahapura, Jaipur.
- **The following functions are being undertaken under SSIERT :**
  - ✓ Preparation of Sanskrit education curriculum, textbooks, and training materials for grades 1-12.
  - ✓ Sanskrit teacher training courses and support for in-service teachers.
  - ✓ Definition of a two-year Sanskrit teacher training curriculum.
  - ✓ Developing communication skills and promoting Sanskrit as a language of the masses.

### Language and Library

#### Language and Library Department :

- **Objective :** Promote the use of Hindi and manage public libraries.
- 323 libraries operate in the state (1 State Central, 33 District Level, 6 Panchayat Level, 276 Panchayat Level).
- **Improvements :-**
  1. Selected libraries for the Library Awareness Program include Senior Citizens Corner, Women's Corner, Children's Corner, Mahatma Gandhi Corner, Neo-Literate Corner, and reading facilities for visually impaired users.
  2. **The Government Maharaja Divisional Public Library in Jaipur** has introduced the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system for the first time in government public libraries.
  3. **Savitribai Phule Study Centers :**
    - ✓ The objective is to provide assistance to students preparing for competitive examinations.
    - ✓ These centers have been established in 33 district libraries.
    - ✓ A mentor is provided at each study center.

### Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State

#### Department of Science and Technology (DST) :-

- **Established :** In 1983, Headquarters: Jaipur.
- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To promote scientific awareness by organizing exhibitions, workshops and seminars for students and the general public.
  - ✓ To encourage students to pursue careers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Culture (GOI) and the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Rajasthan jointly with the National Council of Science Museums for the construction of digital planetariums in Jodhpur and Udaipur at a cost of ₹13 crore (each).
- **State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur**
  - ✓ **Objective :** To promote mapping and management of natural resources (soil, water, forests, minerals, etc.).

- **Research and Development Division :**
  - ✓ Functions :
    - To promote applied research in the field of science and technology.
    - Financial assistance to state and non-state researchers, academics, and institutions.
- **Digital Planetarium and Innovation Centre :**
  - ✓ **Locations :** Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, and Bikaner
  - ✓ **Objective :** To develop scientific interest and scientific attitude among students and the general public.
- **Patent Information Centre :**
  - ✓ **Location :** Jaipur
  - ✓ **Objective :** To create awareness about intellectual property rights (IPR), including patents and geographical indications.
  - ✓ **Functions :** Organizes workshops and training programs to facilitate innovators, students, researchers, and entrepreneurs in filing patents and protecting innovations.
- **KARYA (Knowledge Augmentation through Research in Young Aspirants Program) :**
  - ✓ A fellowship program for science students in state universities and colleges to pursue internships and research training at national research institutes.
  - ✓ Under KARYA-2025, 63 students were awarded research fellowships.

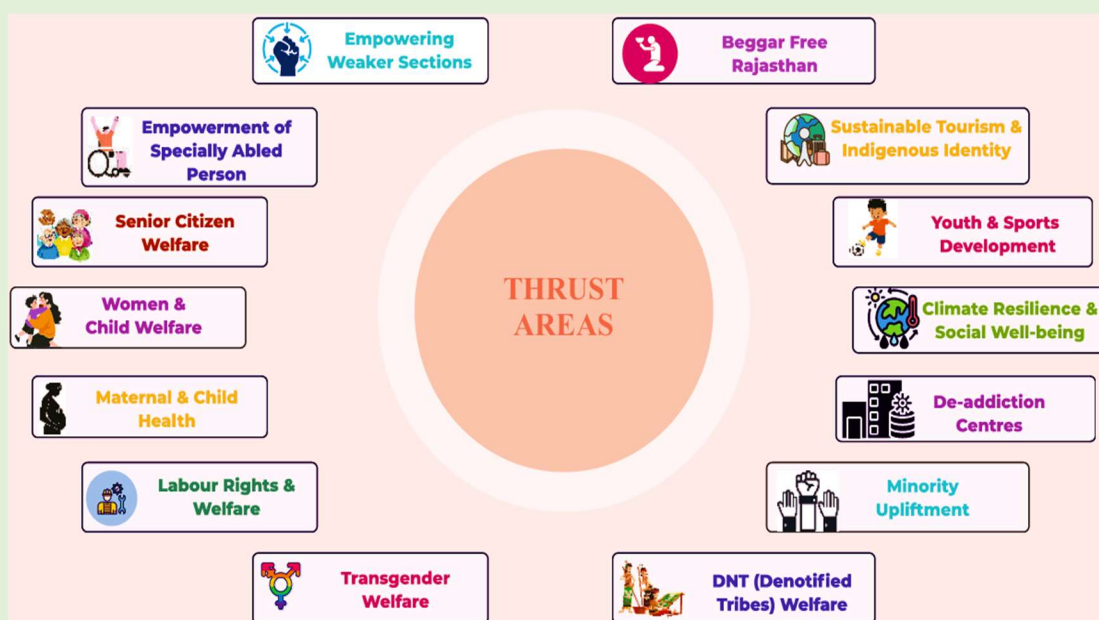
Important achievements of the Department during the financial year 2025-26 :

### 1. Rajasthan State Innovation Awards

- Organized on National Science Day, February 28, 2025
  - By the State Innovation Council
  - In two categories : Grassroots  
Higher Educational Institutions
  - Prize amount :
    - ✓ First winner - ₹1 lakh
    - ✓ Second winner - ₹51 thousand
    - ✓ Third winner - ₹21 thousand
2. A SRSAC sub-center office has been established at the Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Institute, Jaipur.
  3. In the financial year 2025-26, under the Astro Night Tourism activity, five events were organized at various locations, including the Science Center and Park, Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall, and others, in which approximately 1,600 participants observed the sky.

## Vision Statement – “Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047”

- By 2047, Rajasthan will be a more equitable, inclusive and prosperous state, ensuring holistic development for all, especially weaker and vulnerable sections.
- Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Minorities will be socially, politically and economically empowered and women and children will have equitable access to opportunities and live a life full of dignity and complete sense of security.
- A resilient workforce and skilled youth will drive economic growth. Sports, fitness and talent development will be prioritised, ensuring global excellence and national recognition for Rajasthan



## Objectives of the State for Social Security :-

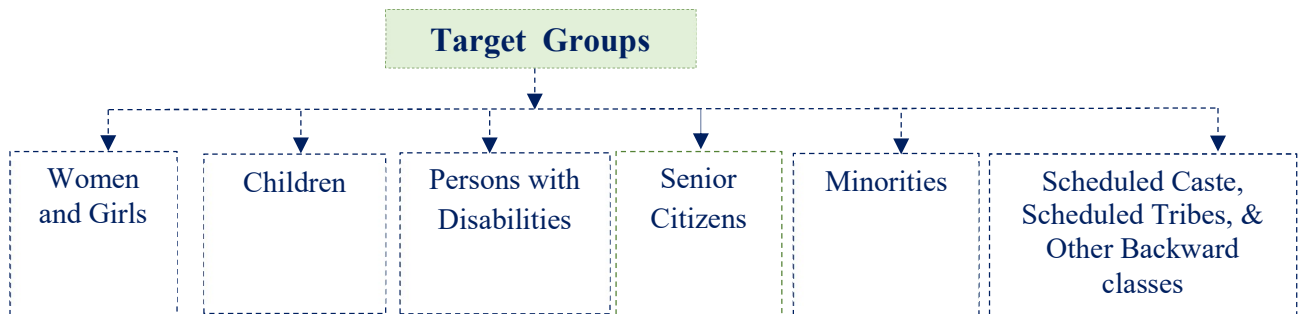
- To promote inclusive development by working together with media, citizens, society, and local traders.
- To empower women, youth, and marginalized communities.
- To strengthen efforts to achieve goals by using modern technology and local initiatives.
- To increase the availability of resources for weaker sections of society.
- To protect workers’ rights through strong labor laws, elimination of child labor, grievance redressal systems, and social audits.
- To ensure timely delivery of benefits to all eligible individuals through innovations in information technology.
- To streamline processes by integrating the SSO platform with Aadhaar.
- To provide assistance to students engaged in part-time work.
- To implement the State Child Protection Policy.
- To set standards for schemes to ensure effective delivery of benefits.
- To provide loans for self-employment to transgender persons belonging to SC/ST communities.

❖ Achievements under social sector in Sustainable Development Goals :-

- According to the SDG India Index, Rajasthan has made improvements in the following areas of Sustainable Development Goals in the Social Sector :-

Goal	2020-21	2023-24	Improvement
No Poverty (Goal-1)	63	82	19
Zero Hunger (Goal-2)	53	64	11
Good Health and Well-Being (Goal-3)	70	73	3
Quality Education (Goal-4)	60	63	3
Gender Equality (Goal-5)	39	52	13
Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal-6)	54	60	6
Reduced Inequalities (Goal-10)	45	49	4

Dimensions of Social Empowerment and Inclusion in Rajasthan :-



Coverage Framework :

- In accordance with the State’s integrated approach to social empowerment and inclusion, development is ensured in the following four thematic areas:



### Social Welfare

#### Objective :

- To provide government assistance to needy individuals and families.
- To focus special attention on vulnerable and deprived groups.
- To include health services, housing, food security, and community support.
- To promote social justice and equity.
- To improve the overall quality of life.

### Social Security

#### Objective :

- To provide financial assistance and protection against risks.
- To support individuals during times of unemployment, disability, or hardships.
- To ensure a basic standard living.
- To function as a social safety net.

## Gender Empowerment and Inclusion (Women and Girls)

### Objective :

- To eliminate gender discrimination and promote progress by enhancing the potential of half of society's population.



### Educational Development :-

#### Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana :-

- **Launch Date:** 22 January 2015
- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To improve the child sex ratio. ✓ To promote girls' education. ✓ To eliminate gender-based discrimination.
- By Government of India.
- The BBBP scheme has now been integrated with **Mission Shakti**, a comprehensive program for the safety and empowerment of women.
- Under this scheme, various awareness activities are organized, such as: Cultural Programs. Meetings and Training Sessions, and Celebration of Beti Janmotsav (Girl child birth celebration) programs.

#### Kali Bai Bheel Mahila Sambal Shiksha Setu Yojana :-

- **Launched:** 2019-20
- **Objective :** To provide opportunities for secondary and higher secondary education to women and girls who have dropped out of school, through the Rajasthan State Open School.
- Under this scheme, the department bears the fees payable to **Rajasthan State Open School**, including: Admission fee, Re-admission/partial admission fee, Registration fee, Examination fee, and Practical examination fee.

### Economic Development :-

#### Support to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) :-

- **Objective :** To empower women economically and socially
  - ✓ **Amrita Haat:** Provides a platform for exhibition and marketing of products made by women and SHGs.
  - ✓ SHGs are encouraged to participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram festivals, and other departmental fairs.

#### Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana :-

- **Objective :**
  - To provide financial assistance, skill enhancement, and resources to women for establishing enterprises or expanding their businesses.
- **Provisions :**
  - Loans up to **₹50 lakh** for individual beneficiaries / SHGs.
  - Loans up to **₹1 crore** for SHG clusters / federations.

#### Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana :-

- **Objective :** To empower women and girls through skill development and vocational training.
- **Programs under this scheme :**
  - Free RS-CIT training
  - Free RS-CFA training
  - Free Spoken English & Personality Development (RS-CSEP) training
  - Kaushal Samarthya Yojana
- **Importance :** By increasing employment opportunities for women, they become economically self-reliant.

**Mukhyamantri Work From Home (Job Work) Yojana :-**

- **Objective :** To encourage and support women who contribute to their family's livelihood.
- **Registration :** Interested women and girls can register through the Mahila Work From Home portal (mahilawfh.raj.gov.in).
- Employment opportunities available through registration include:
 

Textile Work	Online consultation
Tutoring	Web Designing
Digital Marketing	Data Entry
Accounting	GST filing
Jewellery Manufacturing	Packaging and medical consultation-related work

**Social Welfare****Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana :-**

- **Objective :** To encourage and provide support for the marriage of daughters belonging to economically weaker sections.
- **Provisions :** Financial assistance is provided for the marriage of up to two daughters under the scheme.
- **Eligibility :**
  - ✓ Minimum age: 18 years
  - ✓ ₹31,000 assistance for marriage of daughters from BPL families belonging to SC, ST, and Minority communities.
  - ✓ Other eligible categories:
    - BPL / Widows (economically weak) families
    - Aastha Card holders
    - Women sportspersons (for their own marriage)
    - Antyodaya families
    - Persons with disabilities
    - Palanhar beneficiaries

₹21,000 assistance for a maximum of two daughters.

**Special provisions :** If the girl has passed 10<sup>th</sup> class - ₹10000

If Graduate - ₹20000

additional

**Widow Marriage Gift Scheme :-**

- **Eligibility :** Widows women who receive a pension and remarry
- **Gift Amount :** ₹51000

**Mukhyamantri Rasoi Gas Subsidy Scheme :-**

- **Launched :** 1 January 2024
- **Beneficiaries :**
  - ✓ BPL families
  - ✓ Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana beneficiaries
  - ✓ Families covered under NFSA
- **Benefit :** 12 LPG cylinders per year at ₹450 per cylinder (one cylinder per month).
- **Subsidy :** ₹356 is transferred directly to the **woman head of the family's bank account.**

**Scheme for Adolescent Girls :-**

- **Launched** : 1 April 2022
- **Objective** :
  - To educate and empower adolescent girls (14–18 years).
  - To create a supportive and enabling environment for their overall development.
- **Implemented by** : Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- **Features** :
  - Implemented in five aspirational districts of Rajasthan: Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur, and Sirohi.
  - Adolescent girls are identified and provided benefits through Anganwadi Centres.

**Women's Welfare Fund :-**

- **Established by** : State Government.
- **Objective** : For the welfare of honorarium-based workers serving at Anganwadi Centres, including Anganwadi workers, helpers, and ASHA Sahyoginis.
- **Provisions** :
  - State government contributes annually:
    - ✓ ₹750 per year for Anganwadi workers
    - ✓ ₹376 per year for helpers and ASHA workers
  - Provides insurance coverage of ₹10,000 per member.
  - In case of death of a registered member, the nominee receives ₹10,000 insurance amount along with accumulated savings and interest through LIC.
  - On service termination, the member receives accumulated savings with interest.

**Women Development Programme :-**

- **Objective** : To empower Women.
- **Implementation** : Through *Sathins* (Grassroot women workers)
- **'Sathin'** : Honorarium-based woman worker
- **Selected By** : Gram Sabha in each Gram Panchayat.
- **Functions** :
  - ✓ Creating awareness about women's fundamental rights.
  - ✓ Opposing social evils and superstitions.
  - ✓ Educating women about oppression, exploitation, and their rights.
- **Honorarium Increase** : From ₹5,844 to ₹6,428 per month (effective April 2025).
- **Currently working Sathins** : 10,908

**Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana :-**

- **Objective** : To eliminate dowry practices and reduce marriage expenses.
- **Provision** :
  - ✓ **Per couple** - Financial assistance of ₹25,000
 

{	₹ 21000 Bride
	₹ 4000 Organizing body
  - ✓ **Organizing Institution/Committee** : Financial assistance of up to **₹10 lakh** is provided if **25 or more couples** (from different castes, religions, and communities) are married in a mass marriage ceremony.

**Lado Protsahan Yojana :-**

- **Launched** : 1 August 2024
- **Objective** : To develop a positive attitude towards the birth of a girl child and ensure her overall development.
- **Goals** :
  - ✓ Eliminate gender discrimination in society.
  - ✓ Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.
  - ✓ Improve children's education and health.
  - ✓ Eliminate social evils like child marriage.
- **Eligibility**:
  - ✓ Mother must be a resident of Rajasthan.
  - ✓ Girl child must be born under the Janani Suraksha Yojana in a government or recognized private medical institution
- **Assistance** : ₹1.50 lakh provided in **seven installments**.
  - 6 Installments to the Parents
  - 7<sup>th</sup> Installment to the Girl Child

**Kalibai Bheel Udaan Yojana :-**

- **Objective** : To spread awareness about menstrual health and hygiene.
- **Provisions** : Free sanitary napkin distribution to girls and women aged **10 to 45 years**.
- **Procuring Agencies** : Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation and Rajeevika.
- **Distribution** : Through Anganwadi centres and schools.
- Approximately **1.22 crore** adolescent girls and women receive free sanitary napkins every month.

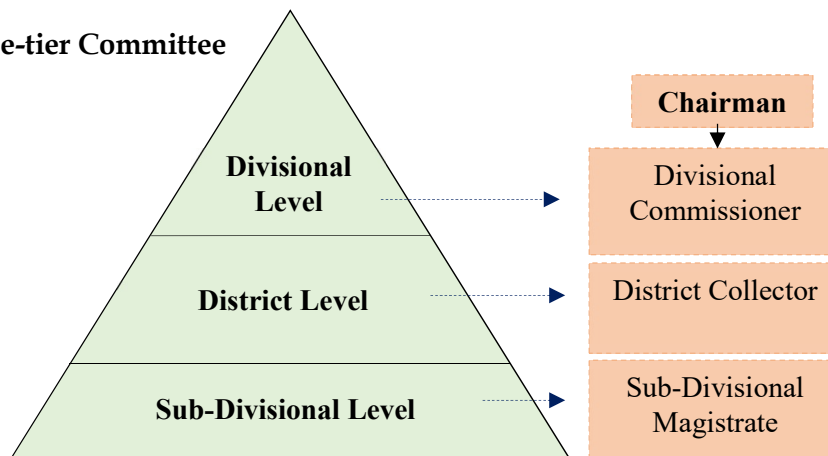
**181 Women Helpline** : Provides protection and assistance against exploitation and violence.

**Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**

- **Key Provisions** :
  - ✓ Employers with **10 or more employees** must constitute an **Internal Committee**.
  - ✓ A **Local Committee** must be formed in every district.
  - ✓ Workshops are organized at state and district levels.
  - ✓ Government representatives are provided awareness about provisions of the Act.

**Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti :-**

- **Objective** : To ensure redressal, safety, and protection of complaints of women working in informal and unorganized sectors.

**Three-tier Committee**

- **Members** :
  - Representatives from the **Police, Labour, Industry, Judiciary, Medical, and Social Justice & Empowerment Departments.**
  - **NGO representatives** (nominated by the **District Collector**).

*Note : Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti has been merged with the Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti.*

**Mukhyamantri Suposhan Nutri-Kit Scheme :-**

- **Objective :**
  - ✓ Improve maternal health
  - ✓ Support healthy pregnancy outcomes
  - ✓ Strengthen efforts to reduce malnutrition in Rajasthan
- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ About 2.35 lakh pregnant women receive nutrition kits during the last five months of pregnancy through Anganwadi Centres.
  - ✓ Each kit includes nutritious food items such as dates, ghee, roasted peanuts, roasted chickpeas, jaggery and makhana.
  - ✓ State Fund expenditure of ₹25 crore for the year 2025–26.

**Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development :-**

- **Headquarters :** Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA), Jaipur
- **Functioning under :** Centre for Management Studies (CMS)
- **Work Areas :**
  - ✓ Research on various aspects of women and child development and evaluation of related schemes.
  - ✓ Study of legal provisions, rules, and other aspects related to women's safety and protection.
  - ✓ Capacity building on gender-based issues and other departmental assignments.
  - ✓ Provides technical support and training to the Women & Child Development Department.

**Mission Shakti (State Hub for Empowerment of Women) :-**

- An umbrella scheme under the Integrated Women Empowerment Programme for women's safety and empowerment.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- **Provisions :**
  - ✓ Under the *Samarthya* sub-scheme, **Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW)** has been established at state and district levels.
  - ✓ Funding pattern: **Centre : State = 60 : 40**

**Pannadhay Suraksha evam Samman Yojana :-**

- **Objective :** To encourage individuals and organizations actively working in the field of women empowerment.
- **Awards in 4 Categories (given on 8 March – International Women's Day) :**
  1. International & National fame and distinguished achievers, through whom remarkable work has been done in the field of girl child and women empowerment.
  2. Individuals and Organizations who do excellent work in the field of empowerment of women and girls.
  3. Best Women & Child Development Worker.
  4. Best Donor/Corporate Social Responsibility activity

**Other Initiatives & Related Activities :-****National Nutrition Fortnight (Rashtriya Poshan Pakhwada)**

- **Organised on :-** 8-22 April 2025 (7<sup>th</sup> Edition).
- **Note :** Rajasthan secured **1st rank nationwide**.

- **Key Focus Areas:**

- ✓ Behavioural change among beneficiaries.
- ✓ Importance of the first 1000 days of life and promotion of the Poshan Tracker.
- ✓ Malnutrition management through CMAM (Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition) model.
- ✓ Prevention of child obesity.

### National Nutrition Month (Rashtriya Poshan Maah)

- **Organised on :-** 17 September- 16 October 2025 (8<sup>th</sup> Edition).

- **Note :** Rajasthan secured **2nd rank nationwide**.

- **Key Focus Areas:**

- ✓ Obesity control
- ✓ Reducing oil and sugar consumption
- ✓ Focus on ECCE ((Early Childhood Care and Education), IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding), and male participation
- ✓ Strengthened through community participation and digital monitoring systems.

### Poshan Abhiyan (Nutrition Campaign) :-

- Community-based activities are organized at every Anganwadi Centre to create awareness about pregnancy care, Godbharai, first complementary feeding, and early childhood education.
- The **Poshan Tracker Application** has been implemented across all districts of Rajasthan to ensure real-time monitoring of services delivered through Anganwadi Centres.

### Social Security :-

*Note : Pension schemes are described separately.*

### Division-Level Nari Niketan / State-Level Mahila Sadan :-

- **Objective :** To ensure women's empowerment, safety, and social rehabilitation.  
**Provision :** These centres provide shelter, care, and rehabilitation services to women facing domestic violence, exploitation, or difficult circumstances.

### Swadhar Greh Scheme :-

- Operational since **2001–02**.
- Implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (Government of India).
- **Objective :** To provide shelter and support to women living in difficult circumstances.

### Ujjawala Scheme :-

- Implemented with the support of voluntary organizations.
- Aimed at **preventing trafficking and rescuing women involved in commercial sexual exploitation**, and helping them live a dignified life.

*Note : From 2022–23, the Ujjawala Scheme and the Swadhar Greh Scheme were merged and renamed as the **Shakti Sadan Scheme**.*

**Shakti Sadan Scheme (2022–23) :-**

- **Objective :** To provide shelter and assistance to women in distress (victims of domestic violence, exploitation, trafficking, etc.).
- **Provisions:**
  - Legal, medical, and psychological support to women.
  - Establishment of integrated relief and rehabilitation homes.

**Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra (MSSK) :-**

- **Objective :** To empower women to fight against exploitation and violence.
- **Provisions:**
  - Functional in 262 police circles across 41 police districts of Rajasthan.
  - Provide counseling, legal, police, and medical assistance to affected women.
- **Operations :**
  - Run through NGOs.
    - ✓ Selection by Zila Mahila Samadhan Samiti.    ✓ Annual assistance: ₹5 lakh per centre.

**One Stop Centre / Sakhi Kendra (52 Centres) :-**

- **Objective :** To provide timely relief, justice, and rehabilitation.
- **Provisions:**
  - 24×7 assistance to women affected by violence.
  - Total 52 One Stop Centres/Sakhi Centres operating district-wise in Rajasthan.
  - Budget provision: ₹3 lakh per month per centre.

**Pannadhay Suraksha evam Samman Kendra :-**

- **Headquarters:** At each district headquarters.
- **Functions:**
  - Provide telephone helpline facility.
  - Offer free counseling on psychological, economic, and social issues.
  - Provide information about schemes, programmes, and employment opportunities and assist women and girls in availing benefits.

**Child Welfare and Empowerment**

- **Objective:**
  - To promote children's development and welfare, and equip them with necessary skills, self-confidence, and autonomy to face life's challenges.
  - To improve educational performance and increase civic and social responsibility among children.



## Educational Development

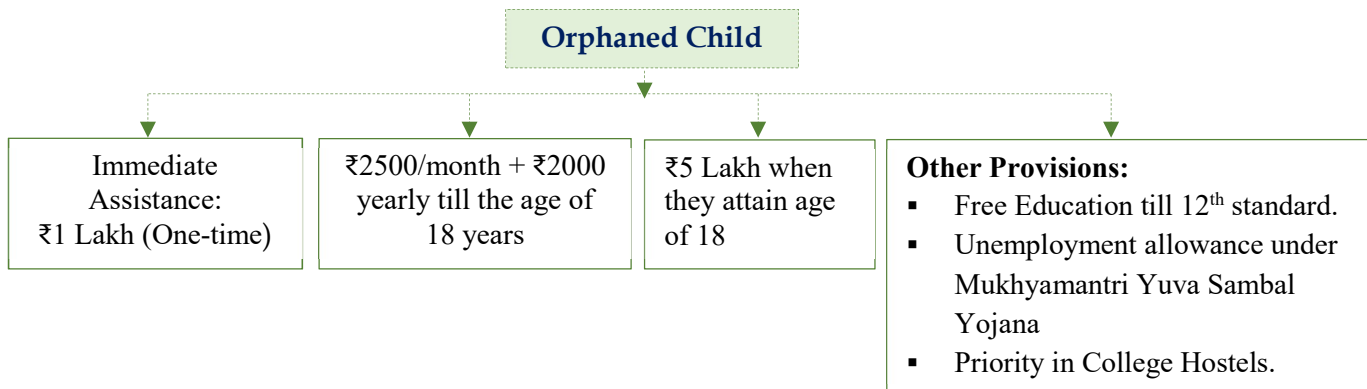
### Mukhyamantri Hunar Vikas Yojana :-

- **Objective:**
  - To bring beneficiaries of the Palanhar Yojana into the mainstream of society.
  - To provide financial assistance for vocational, technical training, or higher education.

## Social Welfare

### Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana :-

- **Objective :** To provide economic, social, and educational assistance to children orphaned due to the COVID-19 pandemic, widowed women, and their children.



### In Case of Father's Death :-

- **Widowed Woman:** Immediate assistance of **₹1 lakh** ; Pension of **₹1,500 per month**
- **Children :** ₹1,000 per month until 18 years of age ; ₹2,000 annual assistance

### Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :-

- **Launched:** 2 October 1975 (from Garhi Panchayat Samiti, Banswara)
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ To improve the nutritional and health status of children (0–6 years).
  - ✓ To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical, and social development of children.
  - ✓ To reduce mortality rate, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropout rate.
  - ✓ To ensure effective coordination of policies and programmes among various departments.
  - ✓ To ensure maternal safety through proper nutrition and health education.

• **Services Available at Anganwadi Centres :-**

S.No.	Services	Beneficiaries
1.	Supplementary Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children aged or above 6 months</li> <li>• Pregnant and lactating women</li> <li>• Adolescent girls aged 14-18 years (aspirational districts – Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Baran)</li> </ul>
2.	Early Childhood Care and Pre-School Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children aged 3-6 years</li> </ul>
3.	Nutrition and Health Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women aged 15–45 years and adolescent girls</li> </ul>
4.	Immunization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children aged 0–6 years</li> <li>• Pregnant women</li> </ul>
5.	Health Check-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children aged 0–6 years</li> <li>• Pregnant and lactating women</li> <li>• Adolescent girls</li> </ul>
6.	Referral Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children aged 0–6 years</li> <li>• Pregnant and lactating women</li> <li>• Adolescent Girls</li> </ul>

- Under this programme, **363 Child Development Projects** are being operated through Anganwadi Centres:
  - ✓ **Urban Areas: 22**
  - ✓ **Tribal Areas: 41**
  - ✓ **Rural Areas: 300**

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana :-**

- **Launched:** 1 January 2017
- **Objectives :-**
  - ✓ Improve health and nutrition.
  - ✓ Promote institutional deliveries.
  - ✓ Reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.
  - ✓ Provide financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women.
- **Provisions :-**
  - ✓ ₹5,000 for the birth of the first child (in two installments: ₹3,000 + ₹2,000).
  - ✓ ₹6,000 lump sum for the second child (if a girl).
- **Additional State Government Benefits :-**
  - ✓ ₹1,500 additional assistance for the first child (from 1 April 2024).
  - ✓ ₹10,000 total assistance for specially-abled pregnant women (from 1 September 2024).

**Mukhyamantri Matratva Poshan Yojana (MMMPY) :-**

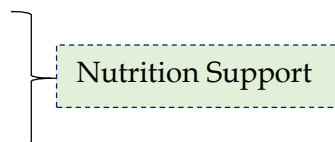
- **Objectives :**
  - ✓ To provide financial assistance for improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children up to 3 years of age.
  - ✓ To reduce low birth weight and malnutrition.
- **Provisions:**
  - On the birth of the second child, ₹6,000 is transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account in three installments.

**Nand Ghar Scheme :-**

- **Objective :** To increase community participation in Integrated Child Development Services ICDS.
- **MoU :** An agreement (MoU) has been signed with the Anil Agarwal Foundation to ensure construction/renovation of Anganwadi Centres and provision of additional facilities under this scheme.

**PM Poshan Scheme (Mid-Day Meal Scheme) :-**

- **Objective :**
  - Increase enrolment.
  - Improve children's nutritional status.
  - Encourage regular school attendance.
- **Eligible Students/Schools:**
  - Children from **Pre-Primary to Class 8** studying in:
    - ✓ Government schools (including Sanskrit schools)
    - ✓ Madrasas
    - ✓ Government-aided schools
    - ✓ Special Training Centres



Class	Wheat or Rice Quantity	Protein & Calories	Cooking Cost
Pre-Primary to Class 5	100 grams per day (wheat/rice)	Minimum 450 calories and 12 g protein	₹6.78 per student per day
Class 6 to Class 8	150 grams per day (wheat/rice)	Minimum 700 calories and 20 g protein	₹10.17 per student per day

- **Analysis of nutritional value of food:** Conducted by the National Accreditation Board for testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

**Pannadhay Bal Gopal Yojana**

- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To improve the nutritional level of children.
  - ✓ To enhance children's overall health along with their educational development.
- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ Under this scheme, milk is distributed at Mid-Day Meal (MDM) centres.

Class	Milk Powder	Milk	Sugar
Pre-Primary to Class 5	5–15 g	150 ml	8.4 g
Class 6 to Class 8	20 g	200 ml	10.2 g

- **Supply of Milk Powder:** Supplied by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited at ₹421 per kg.
- Skimmed milk powder is supplied **6 days a week** by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited.
- Schools are provided **₹1,500 per month** for gas cylinders.

**Mukhyamantri Amrit Aahar (Anganwadi Milk Distribution Scheme) :-**

- **Launched:** 14 December 2024
- **Objective:**
  - To address malnutrition among children aged 3–6 years.
- **Implementation:**
  - Through Anganwadi Centres.
- **Provisions:**
  - Children aged 3–6 years are provided 100 ml of sweetened warm milk daily.
  - Milk powder supplied by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited.
  - Currently implemented 5 days a week.
  - Entire expenditure is borne under the State Scheme.

**Social Security****Palanhar Yojana :-**

- **Objective:** To provide economic and social security to deprived children.
- It is a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.
- initially launched for SC orphans and later expanded to include orphans of all castes

• **Eligibility:**

Children belonging to families where:

- Parents (both or either) are
  - ✓ Deceased
  - ✓ Life imprisonment cases/Incarcerated
  - ✓ Leprosy affected
  - ✓ HIV infected
  - ✓ Persons with disabilities
  - ✓ Deserted children
  - ✓ Children of divorced women
  - ✓ Widow
  - ✓ Remarried widow
  - ✓ Children from other vulnerable groups

• **Provisions :-**

0–6 Years Age Group		6–18 Years Age Group	
<b>Orphan children attending Anganwadi</b>	₹1500 per month	Orphan children attending school	₹2500 per month
<b>Other categories</b>	₹750 per month	Other categories	₹1500 per month

- **₹2,000 annual lump-sum assistance** for clothes and other essential needs.
- **Palanhar:** The person who takes responsibility for the care and upbringing of such children is recognized as the *Palanhar* (guardian).

**Mission Vatsalya Yojana :**

- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ To strengthen child care institutions.
  - ✓ To promote family-based care.
  - ✓ To prevent child trafficking.

- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ 40 government and 79 non-government child care institutions operating.
  - ✓ Child assistance helpline facility available.
  - ✓ Focus on providing a safe environment especially for orphaned and children in difficult circumstances.
  - ✓ Funding pattern: Centre : State = 60 : 40

#### Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 :-

- A **Child Marriage Free Rajasthan Campaign** has been launched in the state.

#### Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act), 2012 :-

- **Objective:** To protect children from sexual offences, harassment, and pornography.
- **Bal-Mitra (Support Person):** Victim children are provided appropriate assistance through a designated support person.
  - ✓ Currently, 88 Bal-Mitras are working.

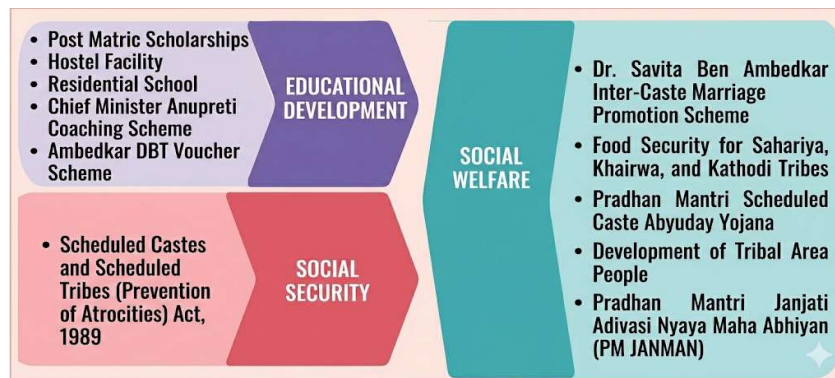
#### Child Helpline (1098) :-

- **Objective:** To provide immediate assistance to children in difficult circumstances.
- 24×7 Child Helpline (1098) is operational in 33 districts of Rajasthan and at 5 railway stations.

## Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes

#### Objective :

To reduce socio-economic disparities and ensure equal participation of deprived communities in the development process through targeted scholarships, residential facilities, financial assistance, and legal protection.



### Educational Development

#### Post-Matric Scholarships :-

- **Objective:** To provide financial support to students from deprived sections for education.
- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ ST / SC / OBC / MBC students
  - ✓ Annual parental income less than ₹2.5 lakh (EBC)
  - ✓ For Chief Minister Higher Education category – parental income up to ₹5 lakh

#### Hostel Facilities :-

- **Objective:** To provide free facilities such as accommodation, food, uniforms, and coaching.

- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ ST / SC / OBC / EWS / MBC
  - ✓ Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities
  - ✓ Students from backward classes ✓ Mirasi and Bhishti communities

#### Residential Schools :-

- **Objective:** To provide free accommodation, food, uniforms, and coaching facilities.
- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ ST / SC / OBC / EWS / MBC ✓ Annual family income below ₹8 lakh
- **Operated by:** Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS)
- 42 residential schools are being operated by the society.

#### Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme :-

- **Launched:** 5 June 2021
- **Objective:** To provide coaching for:
  - ✓ UPSC Civil Services Examination ✓ RPSC State Administrative Services
  - ✓ REET, Patwari, Constable and other competitive exams
- **Eligibility:**
  - ST / SC / OBC / MBC / Minority / EWS / Specially-abled persons
  - Annual income below ₹8 lakh
  - If parents are in government service, up to Matrix Level-11
- **Target :-** 30,000 students Anually

#### Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana :-

- **Objective:** To benefit students studying in government colleges away from home (only Arts, Science, Commerce streams).
- **Beneficiaries:** ST / SC / OBC / EWS / Minority/MBC
- **Beneficiary Distribution:**
  - ✓ SC & ST – 1,500 each ✓ OBC & MBC – 750 each ✓ Minority & EWS – 500 each
- **Benefit:** ₹2,000 per month (maximum 10 months per year) for accommodation, food, electricity, and water.

### Social Welfare

#### Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme :-

- **Objective:** To eliminate untouchability in society.
- **Eligibility:** Inter-caste marriage between a General category Hindu and a Scheduled Caste person.
- **Provision:**
  - ✓ ₹10 lakh assistance to the couple (from 1 April 2023).
  - ✓ Central share – ₹1.25 lakh ✓ State share – ₹8.75 lakh

#### Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY) :-

- **Objective:** To provide grant assistance for group-based livelihood projects at district and state levels for socio-economic upliftment of SC communities.
- **Former Name:** Centrally Sponsored Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCAto SCSP)

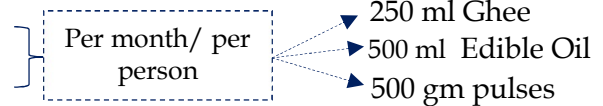
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- **Eligibility:** Priority to families with annual income up to ₹2.5 lakh.
- **Provision:** Financial assistance up to 50% of project cost or ₹50,000 (whichever is less).

**Welfare of people in Tribal Area :-**

- Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana
- Schemes under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and centrally sponsored schemes

**Food Security to Sahariya, Kathodi & Khairwa Tribes :-**

- **Implemented by:** Tribal Area Development Department
- **Beneficiaries:**
  - ✓ Sahariya community in Baran district
  - ✓ Kathodi & Khairwa Kherwa communities in Udaipur



- Food grains are distributed through Fair Price Shops using POS machines.

**Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) :-**

- **Launched:** 15 November 2023
- **Objective:** To improve socio-economic conditions of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- **Beneficiaries :** Homeless Sahariya PVTG families residing in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district.
- **Provision:** ₹2.37 lakh per house for housing construction, toilet construction, and unskilled labour wages under MGNREGA.

**Social Security**

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 :-**

- **Objective:** To protect SC/ST communities from social atrocities and discrimination.
- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ Punishment for offences like untouchability, forced labour, humiliation, physical harm, land dispossession.
  - ✓ Punishment ranges from 6 months to life imprisonment.
  - ✓ Financial assistance to victims based on the nature of the offence (₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh).
  - ✓ ₹10,000 assistance during FIR, charge-sheet, and conviction stages.
  - ✓ ₹5,000 monthly pension with DA to widows/dependents of deceased victims.

*Note: Assistance is shared equally between the Centre and the State Government.*

**Specially Aabled Persons**

**Objectives :**

- To promote an inclusive society by enabling persons with disabilities to become self-reliant, improve their standard of living, and participate actively in social and economic life by providing necessary resources, facilities, and opportunities.
- A separate department was established in 2011.

<b>Educational Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholarship Scheme for Specially Aabled Persons</li> <li>• Two Divyang Universities</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana</li> <li>• Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan</li> </ul>
<b>Social Welfare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sukhad Dampaty Yojana</li> <li>• Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme</li> <li>• Composite Regional Centre</li> <li>• Equal Opportunity Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2025</li> <li>• Unique Disability ID Card Scheme</li> <li>• Swayamsiddha Centre of Excellence</li> <li>• State Level Award Scheme</li> </ul>
<b>Social Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme</li> <li>• Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana</li> </ul>

## Educational Development

### Scholarship Scheme for Specially Aabled Persons :-

- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ Regular students studying in Government or State/Centre-recognized educational institutions
  - ✓ Annual family income below ₹2 lakh
- **Benefit:**
  - ✓ Class 1 to 4 – ₹500 per month
  - ✓ Class 5 to 8 – ₹600 per month
- **Two Divyang Universities :-**
  - ✓ Baba Amte Divyang University
  - ✓ Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University

## Economic Development

### Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana :-

- **Eligibility:** Annual family income (all sources) below ₹2 lakh
- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ Loan up to ₹5 lakh for self-employment
  - ✓ Subsidy up to ₹50,000 or 50% of loan amount (whichever is less)

### Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan :-

- **Objective :** To support specially-abled persons (non-income tax payers) for self-employment.
- **Provision:** Financial assistance up to ₹20,000 for artificial limbs/devices to overcome physical disability.

### Reservation in Promotion (Effective from 21 October 2021) :-

- 4% reservation in promotion.
- 5-year relaxation in upper age limit for direct recruitment.
- 5% relaxation in qualifying marks.

## Social Welfare

### Sukhad Dampatya Yojana :-

- ₹50,000 assistance after marriage to specially-abled (male/female) persons
- ₹20,000 assistance to organizing registered societies
- ₹5 lakh financial assistance if a youth marries a person with 80% or more disability

### Unique Disability ID Card (UDID) Scheme :-

- Under the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**
- Identification and certification for empowerment and welfare of persons under all 21 disability categories.

### Equal Opportunity Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2025 :-

- **Objective :** To provide equal opportunities at workplaces.
- **Importance:**
  - ✓ Enhances workplace accessibility and opportunities in government departments.
  - ✓ Enables effective discharge of duties by specially-abled officers and employees.

### Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme :-

- Provision of wheelchairs to persons affected by muscular dystrophy.
- 1,100 wheelchairs distributed.

**State-Level Award Scheme :-**

- On **International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December)**, state-level awards are given annually in two categories:
  1. Outstanding achievement by specially-abled persons
  2. Excellent Work in the Field of Specially Abled Persons by individuals, voluntary organizations, offices, agencies, and others
- **Financial Assistance:** ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, along with a Letter of Appreciation and a Memento.

**Composite Regional Centre (CRC) :-**

- Operated under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.
- **Office:** Functional in Swayamsiddha Complex, Jamdoli. since 17 January 2023.
- **Objective:** Rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.

**Swayamsiddha Centre of Excellence :-**

- **Objective:** Upgradation of facilities for persons with disabilities and deprived sections.
- **Location:** Jamdoli, Jaipur.
- ₹200 crore phased expenditure proposal.

**Monthly Additional Financial Assistance :-**

- **Eligibility:** 100% disabled persons.
- **Benefit:** ₹1,000 per month additional assistance (besides pension) due to dependence in daily activities.

**New Course of Special Education :-**

- **Location:** State Government Intellectual Disability Teacher Training Centre, Jamdoli (Jaipur)
- D.Ed. (HI) course started for 35 special education trainees.

**Other Initiatives and Related Activities :-**

- Two colleges established in Jodhpur headquarters through voluntary organizations for hearing and visually impaired students.
- From 2025–26, mess allowance for residential institutions increased from ₹2,500 to ₹3,250 per resident per month.

**Aastha Scheme :-**

- Families with two or more members having 40%+ disability are issued **Aastha Cards**.
- These families receive benefits equivalent to BPL families.

**Silicosis Policy (3 October 2019) :-**

- **Key Provisions :-**
  1. On certification – ₹3 lakh rehabilitation assistance + ₹1,500 monthly pension
  2. On death – ₹2 lakh to dependents.
  3. ₹10,000 for funeral expenses.
  4. Widow pension – ₹1,150 to ₹1,500 (as per age group).
  5. Children eligible for benefits under Palanhar Yojana.
  6. Family eligible for BPL benefits like Aastha Card holders.

*Note: All pension schemes are described separately.*

## Senior Citizen's Welfare and Well-being

### Objective :

To safeguard the rights of senior citizens through pension schemes and institutional care facilities, and to continuously improve their standard of living and social participation.



### Social Welfare

#### Elderly and Destitute Welfare Scheme :-

- To ensure comprehensive care of elderly and destitute persons.
- Provides **free accommodation, food, clothing, recreation, and medical services**.
- **41 Old Age Homes** and **45 Mukhyamantri Rehabilitation Homes** are operated with State Government support.

## Universal Social Welfare

- “**Welfare of All**” is a fundamental principle.
- Ensures that every individual has access to the resources and opportunities necessary for a **dignified life, long-term self-reliance, and resilience**.



### Economic Development

#### Grant-in-aid Scheme for purchase of raw material to Car Blacksmiths (Gadia Lohar) :-

- To make the **Gadia Lohar** community self-reliant.
- Grant assistance of **₹10,000** for purchase of raw materials for business.

### Social Welfare

#### Antyeshthi Anudan yojana :-

- For performing last rites of unclaimed dead bodies.
- ₹5,000 assistance to identified non-government organizations.

**Navjeevan Yojana :-**

- **Objective:** For communities involved in illegal liquor manufacturing, storage, and sale:
  - ✓ Provide alternative livelihood opportunities/resources
  - ✓ Remove illiteracy
  - ✓ Provide basic facilities

**Grant-in-aid Scheme for Car Blacksmiths (Gadia Lohar) for Building Construction :-**

- **Objective:** To settle Car Blacksmiths permanently.
  - **Land Allotment:** ✓ Rural area – 150 sq. yards ✓ Urban area – 50 sq. yards
- If the beneficiary owns land, ₹1,20,000 financial assistance (in 3 installments of up to ₹40,000 each) is provided under the Maharana Pratap Housing Scheme.

**Mukhyamantri Ghumantu Awas Yojana, 2024 :-**

- **Implemented:** 22 October 2024
- **Objective:** To provide permanent housing to members of Denotified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic communities who do not have pucca houses.
- **Financial Assistance (₹1.20 lakh total in 3 installments):**
  - ✓ 20,000 – Initial stage
  - ✓ ₹50,000 – Up to lintel level
  - ✓ ₹50,000 – On completion
- **Additional Benefits:**
  - ✓ ₹12,000 for toilet construction (Swachh Bharat Mission)
  - ✓ Up to ₹23,920 wages under MGNREGA (90 person-days)
  - ✓ Amount transferred directly to beneficiary's bank account

**Welfare of Transgender Persons :-**

- **Legal measures:**
  - ✓ Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019
  - ✓ Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020
  - ✓ Included at 92nd position in the State OBC list, enabling reservation and welfare benefits.
  - ✓ **Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana :**
    1. Eligibility – Transgender persons of all age-groups.
    2. Currently 32 beneficiaries are being helped.
  - ✓ **Protection Cells** - Established to ensure security and timely action.
    - State level – under Director General of Police
    - District level – under District Magistrate
  - ✓ **Rajasthan Transgender welfare Board** - Established in 2016 for coordination and monitoring of welfare programmes.
  - ✓ **Transgender Upliftment Fund (Established 2021)**
    - Provides scholarships and financial assistance for education and livelihood support.

**Social Security****National Food Security Act :-**

- **Implemented:** 5 July 2013
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Ensure price stability.
  - ✓ Rationing of essential commodities during shortages.
  - ✓ Ensure affordable supply of basic goods.



Flagship Scheme

- **State Responsibilities :**

- ✓ Establish Fair Price Shop network.
- ✓ Allocation and distribution of food grains.
- ✓ Ensure smooth distribution system.
- ✓ 32 categories included in coverage list.
- ✓ Issue ration cards.

- **National Food Security Scheme (NFSA) :-**

- ✓ **Started:** 10 September 2013
- ✓ **Objective:** Provide food security to **67% of the population**
  - Rural – 75%
  - Urban – 50%

- **Provisions:**

- ✓ Antyodaya card – 35 kg per family
- ✓ Other beneficiaries – 5 kg per person per month
- ✓ Aadhaar and Jan Aadhaar enabled distribution
- ✓ Total beneficiaries limit – 4.46 crore

Under **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana**, free food grains extended from January 2024 for the next five years.

- **One Nation One Ration Card Scheme :-**

- From June 1, 2020.
- **Objective:** Ensure portability for migrant beneficiaries across India.
- District portability facility available within the state.
- NFSA benefits available nationwide.

- **GIVE UP Campaign (Started 1 November 2024) :-**

- **Objective :** Ensure that only eligible persons receive benefits.
- Encouraging capable individuals to voluntarily surrender NFSA benefits.
- By December 2025–26, 37.75 lakh capable persons voluntarily removed their names.

- **Installation of POS Machines at Fair Price Shops :-**

- **Objective :** Biometric authentication before ration distribution.
- **Features:**
  - ✓ OTP facility if fingerprint mismatch
  - ✓ District portability enabled
- **Benefits:**
  - ✓ Real-time stock verification
  - ✓ Control of black marketing
  - ✓ Targeted delivery

- **Smart Fair Price Shop (FPS) Scheme :-**

- **Objective:**
  - ✓ Transform FPS into smart public awareness centres
  - ✓ Improve infrastructure
  - ✓ Promote nutritious food items
  - ✓ Improve economic condition of shopkeepers
- **Pilot Project:**
  - ✓ Jaipur Rural area
    - Phase 1 – 15 FPS
    - Phase 2 – 30 FPS

**Route Optimization :-**

- Geo-tagging between FPS and FCI warehouses.
- Supported by Central Government, State Government & World Food Programme (WFP).
- GPS-based real-time monitoring of transport vehicles.

**Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (RSFCSCCL) :-**

- **Established:** 27 December 2010 (under Companies Act, 1956)
- **Objective:** Ensure effective distribution of essential commodities through Fair Price Shops.
- **Functions:**
  - ✓ Transport of wheat under PDS
  - ✓ Upgradation of POS machines from 2G to 4G
  - ✓ 1 kg sugar distribution to Antyodaya families
  - ✓ Nodal agency for sugar distribution

**Consumer Affairs Department :-**

- Under the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions established:
  - ✓ 37 District Commissions (Four Commissions in Jaipur district and two Commissions in Jodhpur district)
  - ✓ 6 Regional Benches of State Commission ( Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur)
- **Helpline:** 18001806030 (since 15 March 2011)
  - ✓ Circuit bench at Jodhpur functioning since 7 October 2023
  - ✓ Notification issued on 16 May 2025 for setting up commissions in 8 new districts.

**Rajasthan Consumer Welfare Fund :-**

- **Administered by :-** The Department of Consumer Affair.
  - ✓ Funded from complaint fees deposited in commissions.
- **Usage:**
  - ✓ National & World Consumer Day celebrations.
  - ✓ State consumer helpline operations.
  - ✓ Other consumer welfare activities.

**State Consumer Consolidated Fund :-**

- Initially ₹10 crore corpus; increased to ₹20 crore in 2019.
- Contribution ratio: Centre : State = 75 : 25.
- Interest utilized for consumer welfare activities in the state.

**Minority Welfare and Inclusion**

- **Objective :**
  - ✓ To build a **united, inclusive, and equitable society**.
  - ✓ To ensure access to **education, employment opportunities, and resources**.

**Efforts to improve the living standards of minorities :**

## Educational Development

### Post-Matric Scholarship :-

- **Objective:** To provide financial assistance for higher education to economically weaker and meritorious students from minority communities.
- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ Parental annual income less than ₹2 Lakh.
  - ✓ Minimum 50% marks in the previous examination.

### Merit-cum-Means (MCM) Scholarship :-

- **Objective:** To provide financial support to meritorious students from low-income minority families for **technical and professional courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.**
- **Eligibility:**
  - ✓ Parental annual income less than ₹2.5 Lakh.
  - ✓ Minimum 50% marks in the previous examination.

### Hostels :-

- **Objective:** To promote the educational upliftment of minority students.
- Hostel facilities are provided for **boys and girls** at district headquarters and minority-concentrated areas.
- **Mess allowance:** Up to **₹3,250 per month** for **9.5 months.**
- **Currently:** 60 hostels are functioning.

## Economic Development

### The Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) :-

- It functions as the **state agency of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).**
- Provides **loans at concessional rates** to unemployed minority youth and women for employment-oriented vocational and technical education and for starting businesses.

## Social Welfare

### Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) :-

- **Objective:** To strengthen basic infrastructure in **minority-concentrated areas.**
- Earlier known as the **Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP).**
- **Implementation :** From **1 April 2022,** implemented across **all districts of the state.**
- **Condition :** Minimum **25% minority population within a 15 km radius.**

### Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme :-

- Details discussed in second chapter.

### Rajasthan State Haj Committee

- Responsible for **management and arrangements of Hajj pilgrimage** for pilgrims from Rajasthan.

## Social Security Pension Schemes

Central Government Schemes					
Scheme	Start Date	Beneficiaries	Pension		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme</li> </ul>	19 November 2007	BPL family members aged <b>60+ years</b>	<b>₹1250 pension</b>		
			Age	Central Government	State Government
			< 80	₹200	Remaining amount
			> 80	₹500	Remaining amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme</li> </ul>	7 October 2009	Women from BPL families aged <b>40+ years</b>	<b>40–75 years: ₹1250</b>		
					<b>75+ years: ₹1500</b>
			Age	Central Government	State Government
			< 80	₹300	Remaining amount
			> 80	₹500	Remaining amount
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme</li> </ul>	24 November 2009	Disabled persons aged <b>18+ years from BPL families</b>	<b>₹1250 (18–75 years)</b>		
					<b>₹1250 (75+ years)</b>
			Age	Central Government	State Government
			< 80	₹300	Remaining amount
			> 80	₹500	Remaining amount

State Government Schemes			
Scheme	Beneficiaries	Pension	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mukhyamantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana</li> </ul>	Old age (Annual Income: Less than <b>₹48,000</b> ) ✓ <b>Female: 55+ years</b> ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Male: 58+ years</b>	<b>₹1250 (all age groups)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mukhyamantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana</li> </ul>	Widow, Divorced women, Abandoned women <input type="checkbox"/> Annual income < ₹48,000	<b>Up to 75 years: ₹1250.</b> <b>75+ Years: 1500.</b>	} Per month
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana</li> </ul>	Annual income: < ₹60,000	₹1250 (silicosis - ₹1500) + (leprosy - ₹2500)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small and Marginal Farmers Old Age Honour Pension</li> </ul>	Age = Female 55+ Male 58+	₹1250	

*Note : From February 2026, the State Government has increased the pension amount under the state pension schemes by ₹50.*

*Note :*

- 27 February 2026
- To provide inclusive social development and social security to citizens.
- The social security pension provided to specially-abled persons, elderly, widows/single women, and small & marginal farmers will be increased by ₹150 in the coming year, making the monthly pension ₹1,450.

**Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006 :-**

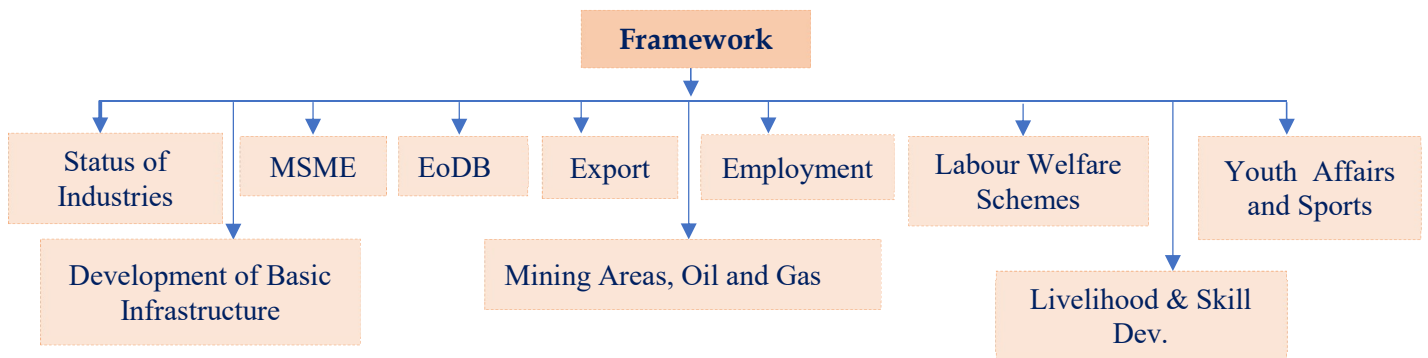
- **Started:** 1975
- The revised programme is known as the **Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006.**
- It was restructured in **1982, 1986, and 2006.**
- Implemented from **1 April 2007.**
- **Objective :**
  - ✓ Poverty eradication                      ✓ Creation of employment opportunities in rural areas
  - ✓ Improvement in housing, education, health, and family welfare
  - ✓ Environmental protection
  - ✓ Overall improvement in the standard of living of rural people
- **Monitoring:**
  - ✓ **Total 65 monitoring indicators** are included.
  - ✓ Monitoring of **10 categorized indicators** is done at the **state level.**

**Note :-** 17 items are being monitored on quarterly basis by GoI. These are

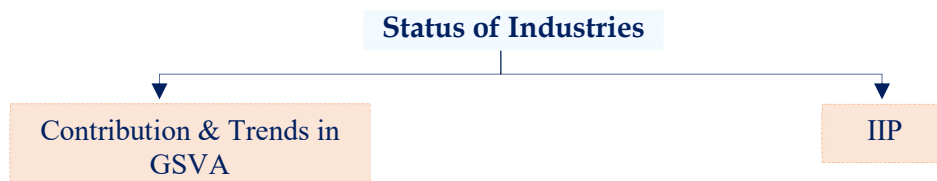
- Employment Generation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):
  - (i) New and revived SHGs brought under NRLM fold
  - (ii) SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)
  - (iii) SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF)
- Distribution of Wasteland to landless
- Minimum Wages enforcement (including Farm Labour) \*
- Food Security: \*
  - (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY+APL+BPL)
  - (ii) National Food Security Act (NFSA) (Normal)
  - (iii) National Food Security Act (NFSA) (Tideover)
- Rural Housing- Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grammin (PMAY-G)
- EWS/LIG Housing in Urban Areas.
- Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas \*
- Institutional Delivery
- SC families Assisted :
  - (i) SC families assisted under SCA to SCSP and NSFDC
  - (ii) SC students assisted under post matric scholarship
- Universalisation of ICDS scheme.
- Functional Anganwadis.
- Number of urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security.
- Afforestation:
  - (i) Areas covered under plantation on-public and forest lands
  - (ii) Number of seedling planted on public and forest lands
- Rural Roads- Pradhan Mantri Grammin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Energising Pump sets
- Supply of Electricity \*

## Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047

- By 2047, Rajasthan will become a major industrial and investment hub of India by promoting **sustainable, inclusive, and technology-driven industrialization**, with special emphasis on **MSMEs, environmentally friendly manufacturing, and minimal regulatory barriers**.
- Globally recognized **sustainable mining and petroleum sectors** will promote **economic diversification**, while a **future-ready skills ecosystem** will empower youth with advanced skills, innovation, and employment opportunities. This will support sustainable economic growth and ensure a **strong, adaptable, and globally competitive human resource base**.



## Status of Industry in Rajasthan



**Contribution in GSVA :-**

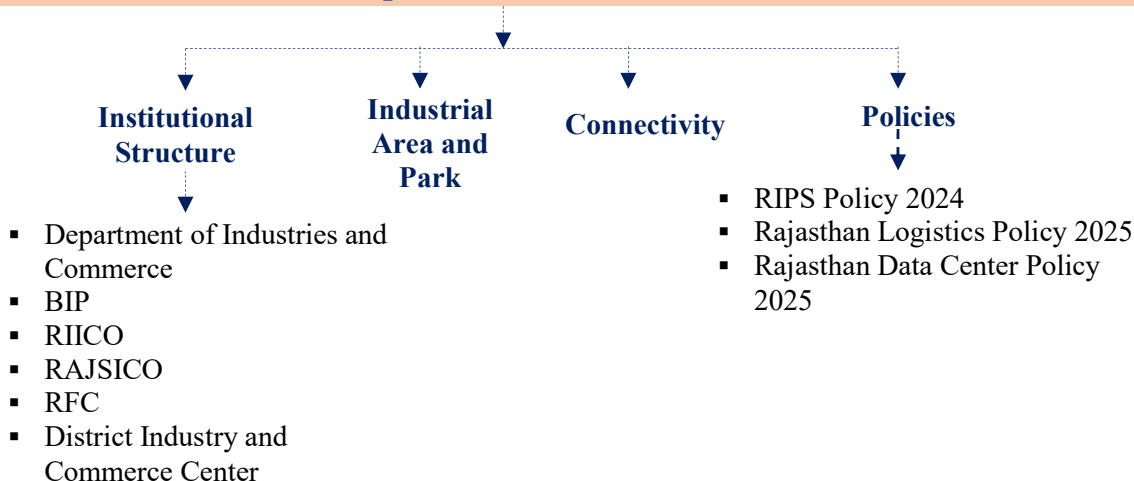
Industrial Sector	At Constant Prices (2011-12)	At Current Prices
GSVA (₹ )	2.48 lakh crore	4.54 lakh crore
Contribution in GSVA (%)	28.21%	26.55%
Growth	7.02%	6.99%
CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate)	4.36%	8.98%

Industrial Sub-Sectors	Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (Estimated)	Growth w.r.t. Last Year (%)	CAGR (%)
Manufacturing	40.52%	7.84	4.75
Construction	35.02%	8.27	4.04
Mining and Quarrying	12.42%	-1.41	2.56
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Others	12.04%	9.37	6.32

**Index of Industrial Production (IIP)**

- A measure of short-term changes in the production volume of industrial products during a specific period.
- Base Year – 2011–12
- Released by – NSO (National Statistical Office)
- Compiled – On a monthly basis
- This index is based on three major sectors.

Sector	Weight	IIP (2025-26)	Trend
Manufacturing	77.63%	181.17	Continuous increase for the last 5 years
Mining	14.37%	87.94	Continuous decline for the last 5 years
Electricity	7.99%	161.00	Continuous increase for the last 4 years, but the decline in 2025-26
<b>General Index</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>153.29</b>	<b>Continuous increase for the last 4 years, but decline in 2025-26.</b>

**Development of Basic Infrastructure**

**Institutional Structure :-**

- **Department of Industries and Commerce :-**
  - ✓ Established – 1949; renamed on 19 August 2021
  - ✓ Under the leadership of this department, several institutions provide guidance, assistance, and facilities for industries and handicrafts in the state.
- **BIP (Bureau of Investment Promotion) :-**
  - ✓ Established – 1991
  - ✓ Function – To facilitate large investment proposals
  - ✓ Acts as the secretariat for:
    - Board of Investment (Chairperson – Chief Minister)
    - State Empowered Committee (Chairperson – Chief Secretary)
- **RIICO (Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited) :-**
  - ✓ Established – 1980
  - ✓ Apex institution promoting industrial development in the state
  - ✓ **Functions:**
    - Financial assistance to small, medium, and large industries
    - Technical and managerial assistance
    - Development of basic infrastructure
    - Development of industrial areas, special parks, zones, and special economic zones.
- **RAJSICO (Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited) :-**
  - ✓ Established – June 1961
  - ✓ Headquarters – Jaipur
  - ✓ **Objectives:**
    - Promotion and development of handicrafts
    - Technical support
    - Loans to small industries
    - Marketing assistance
  - ✓ Air transport facilities for businesses in the state (operated by RAJSICO):
    - Air Cargo Complex, Jaipur (since 1979)
    - Dry port facilities at Inland Container Depots in:
      - Jaipur
      - Bhilwara
      - Jodhpur
- **RFC (Rajasthan Financial Corporation) :-**
  - Established: 1955
  - Objectives: To provide financial assistance to MSME units
- **District Industries and Commerce Centres :**
  - Currently, 43 district industries and commerce centres along with 6 sub-centres provide assistance to entrepreneurs.

### Industrial Areas and Parks :

- RIICO has developed **445 industrial areas**.
- In **2025–26 (up to December)**, RIICO developed **19 new industrial areas**, including:
 

<b>Bhilwada (6)</b> ✓ Mahua Kalan ✓ Dhuwala ✓ Kidimal ✓ Pander ✓ Textile Park, Rupaheli ✓ Peeplund	<b>Ajmer (4)</b> ✓ Ajaymeru Palra Extension ✓ IT Park ✓ Kachariya Kishangarh ✓ Kekri Extension <b>Balotra (1)</b> ✓ Borawas Phase-II <b>Dhaulpur (1)</b> ✓ Barauli <b>Banswara (1)</b> ✓ Banjari Suhagpura	<b>Kota (2)</b> ✓ Waste Recycling Park Gundi Fatehpur ✓ Stone Park, Gundi Fatehpur <b>Bikaner (1)</b> ✓ Ceramic Park Gajner <b>Udaipur (1)</b> ✓ Bhindar Sagatpura
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- **Major Industrial Investment Regions :**

1. **Jodhpur–Pali–Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) :-**

- ✓ Developed over about **154 sq km**, including **9 villages of Pali district**.
- ✓ Declared a **Special Investment Region (SIR)**.
- ✓ RIICO has been assigned responsibility and designated as the **JPMIA Development Authority**.

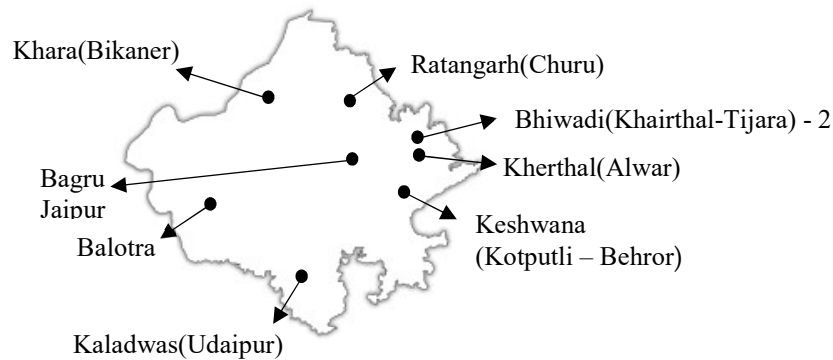
2. **Khushkhhera–Bhiwadi–Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)**

- ✓ Spread over **165 sq km**, including **43 villages of Alwar district**.
- ✓ Declared a **Special Investment Region (SIR)** on **28 December 2020**.
- ✓ RIICO designated as the **KBNIR Development Authority**.

3. **Industrial Parks and Special Investment Areas**

- ✓ **Rajasthan Petro Zone (RPZ)** is being developed to utilize downstream products of **HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL)**.
- ✓ **Integrated Resource Recovery Parks** (for pollution control and environmental protection) established at:
  - Tholai Industrial Area, Jamwaramgarh (Jaipur)
  - Gundi–Fatehpur, Ramganj Mandi (Kota)
- ✓ **Stone Park** established at Gundi–Fatehpur (Kota).
- ✓ **Solar Panel Manufacturing Park** at Kankani Industrial Area (Jodhpur).
- ✓ To utilize abundant raw materials and attract investment in ceramic and glass industries, RIICO is developing two major **Ceramic Zones**:
  - Soniayana Ceramic & Glass Zone (Chittorgarh)
  - Gajner Ceramic & Glass Zone (Bikaner)
- ✓ **Handicraft and Furniture Park** at Boranada (Jodhpur).
- ✓ **FinTech Park** in Jaipur.
- ✓ **Unity Mall Project** in Jaipur.
- ✓ **Fire stations – 9 (developed by RIICO)**.

### Fire Stations – 9 (by RIICO) :-



### Connectivity :-

#### 1. Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) :-

- **Objective:** To improve freight transportation in the western part of the country.
- **Key Features:**
  1. Modernization of India's railway network.
  2. Construction of a freight corridor between **Dadri (Uttar Pradesh)** and **Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Mumbai)**.
  3. Total length – **1,504 km**.
  4. About **39%** of the corridor passes through **28 districts of Rajasthan**.
  5. This corridor provides Rajasthan with better connectivity to **northern and western markets of India**.
- **Assistance** - Japan.

#### 2. Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) :-

- **Objective** - To develop a modern industrial region between **Delhi (the national capital)** and **Mumbai (the financial capital)**.
- A **150 km belt** on both sides of the **Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)** will be developed as the **Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)**, which also includes areas in **Rajasthan**.

1. Ajmer – Kishangarh
2. Khushkheda- Bhiwadi- Nimrana

**28 Dec. 2020** Notified as Special Investment Region (SIR).

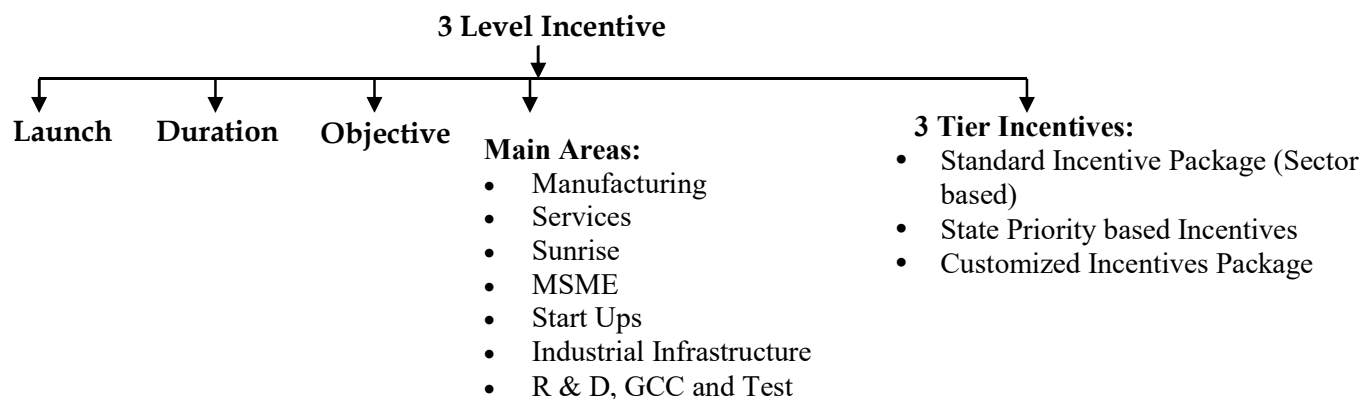
1. Jaipur- Dausa Industrial Area
2. Rajsamand- Bhilwara Industrial area
3. Jodhpur – Pali - Marwar

**12 Oct. 2020** Notified as SIR

- In the **first phase of DMIC in Rajasthan**, the following will be developed:
  1. **Khushkheda–Bhiwadi–Neemrana Investment Region** (165 sq km)
  2. **Jodhpur–Pali–Marwar Industrial Area** (154 sq km)
- For their development, a joint **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** named **Rajasthan Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (RIDCO)** was established on **15 March 2022**.

## Policies :-

## Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024 (RIPS) :-



- **Launch:** 8 October 2024
- **Duration:** 31 March 2029 or until a new policy is notified.
- **Objective:** To promote sustainable economic development and employment in the state.
- **Provisions:**

## 1. Standard Incentive Package :-

- (i) For Manufacturing and Service Sectors – Selection of any one of the following under Asset Creation Incentive :

Sector	Investment Eligibility
Manufacturing	₹50 Cr
Service	₹25 Cr
MSME	₹25 Cr
Tourism	₹10 Cr

## (a) Investment Subsidy

- ✓ 75% reimbursement of State taxes for up to 7 years

## (b) Capital Grant

- ✓ Payable annually for 10 years from the start of commercial production
- ✓ Manufacturing : 13% – 28% (of EFCI)
- ✓ Service: 10% – 20% (of EFCI)

## (c) Turnover Linked Incentive

- ✓ Payable annually for 10 years from the start of production (On total sales turnover) :
- ✓ Manufacturing: 1.2% – 2%                      ✓ Service: 1% – 1.4%

**Top-up Booster :** Additional incentives on achieving special targets by the firm (Applicable for Manufacturing and Service sectors)

A. Employment Booster – 10% – 15%

B. Thrust Booster – 10%

or

C. Anchor Booster – 20%

Over the Asset Creation Incentive amount

## (ii) Asset Creation Incentive for MSME –

(a) **Investment Subsidy** – 75% reimbursement of SGST for 10 years

(b) **Capital Subsidy** – 50% of capital investment (maximum ₹40 lakh) for industries manufacturing alternative products to plastic products

– 50% of capital investment (maximum ₹1.5 Cr) payable for Agro Food Processing units

**Top-up Booster :** Interest Subsidy (payable for 7 years)

- Up to ₹5 Cr → 6%
- ₹5 – 10 Cr → 4%
- ₹10 – 50 Cr → 3%

**Special Exemptions for All the Above Categories :-**

- 100% exemption in Electricity Duty and 100% reimbursement of Mandi Fee for 7 years
- 75% exemption in Stamp Duty and Conversion Charges and 25% reimbursement

**2. State Priority Based Incentives :-**

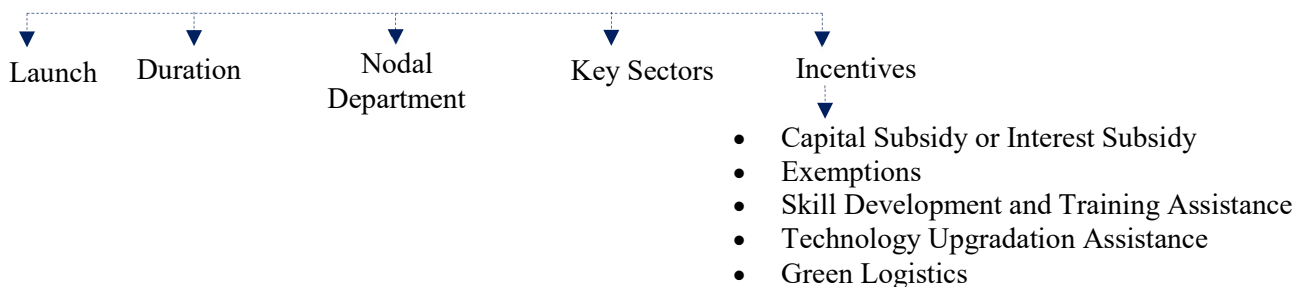
- (i) **Green Development** – For environmental projects (such as Recycling), 50% of the total cost will be reimbursed as capital subsidy.
- (ii) **Exports** – 25% of total freight cost payable as subsidy.
- (iii) **Capacity Development** – A partial portion of the total training cost will be payable.

**3. Customized Package :-**

- (i) **Silver Package** – Investment limit above ₹500 Cr
  - ✓ Benefits under all three options of the Asset Creation Incentive can be customized.
- (ii) **Gold Package** – Investment limit above ₹1000 Cr and employment generation 800+
  - ✓ 20% booster grant on the Asset Creation Incentive.
- (iii) **Platinum Package** – Investment limit above ₹3000 Cr and employment generation 1500+
  - ✓ The upper limit of the Asset Creation Incentive will be 2.5% of EFCI (Eligible Fixed Capital Investment).

*Note: In 2025–26 (up to December), 3914 units with proposed investment of about ₹1.65 lakh crore have been issued eligibility certificates.*

**Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025 :-**



- **Date :** 31 March 2025
- **Duration :** Until 31 March 2029 or until a new policy is notified
- **Objective:** To strengthen the state's logistics infrastructure, reduce logistics costs, and attract large-scale private investment.
- **Nodal Department:** Department of Industries and Commerce
- **Key Sectors:**
  - ✓ Storage facilities (warehouses, silos, cold storage)
  - ✓ Dry ports (Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, Air Freight Stations)

- ✓ Cargo terminals
- ✓ Truck parks
- ✓ Logistics parks

- **Incentives :**

- ✓ **Capital Suidies:** 25% of Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFICI), distributed annually for up to 10 years, with a maximum limit ranging from **₹5 crore to ₹50 crore per year.**

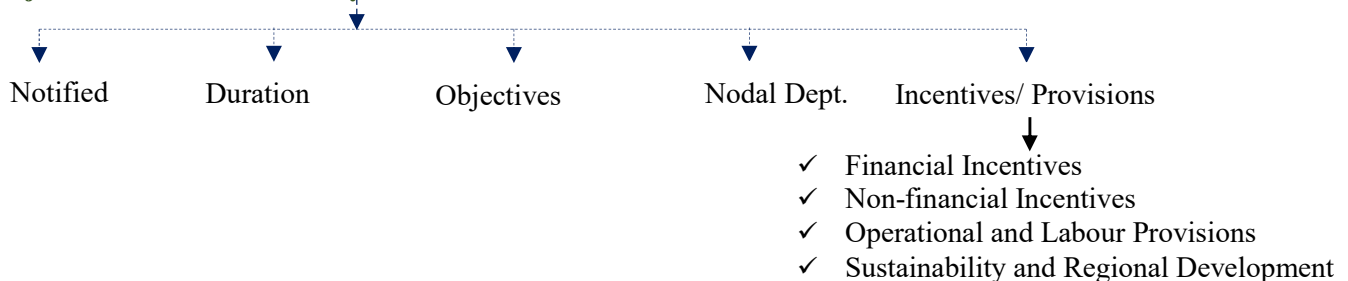
or

**Interest Suidy** - Interest subsidy at **7% for 7 years** (maximum **₹50 lakh per year**).

- ✓ **Exemptions** - **100% exemption** in electricity duty and mandi/market fee for **7 years**  
**75% exemption and 25% reimbursement** in land conversion charges and stamp duty
- ✓ **Skill Development and Training Assistance** - Reimbursement of **50% of training cost per worker per month** for up to **6 months** (maximum **₹4,000**).
- ✓ **Technology Upgradation Assistance**
  - **50% reimbursement** of tracking equipment cost for commercial vehicles (up to **₹2,000 per truck**)
  - **50% one-time reimbursement** of logistics management software cost for operating units in the state (up to **₹2 lakh per installation**)
  - **20% one-time reimbursement** of fire detection system cost (up to **₹10 lakh**)
- ✓ **Green Logistics** - **50% reimbursement of project cost** for adopting environment friendly initiatives (maximum **₹12.5 crore**).

*Note: Incentives and benefits provided under the Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025 are aligned with the provisions of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024.*

### Rajasthan Data Center Policy 2025 :-



- **Notified:** 19 february 2025
- **Duration:** Until 31 March 2029 or until a new policy is notified
- **Objective:** To establish a **strong, secure, and sustainable data center ecosystem** in the state.
- **Nodal Department:** Department of Industries and Commerce
- **Incentives / Provisions:**
  - ✓ **Fiancial Incentives**
    - Under **Asset Creation Grants**, investors can choose **one of the following incentives**: investment grant, capital grant, or turnover-based incentive.
    - **Special sunrise incentives** for the **first 3 Mega or Ultra-Mega Data Center projects**, including booster incentives, interest subsidies, and benefits related to captive energy use.
  - ✓ **Non-Financial Incentives and Building Norms:** Higher **Floor Area Ratio (FAR)**, Flexible **ground coverage**, Permission for **pre-fabricated and modular data center units**, Multi-level diesel generator stacking, and Issuance of **partial completion certificates** for early operationalization.

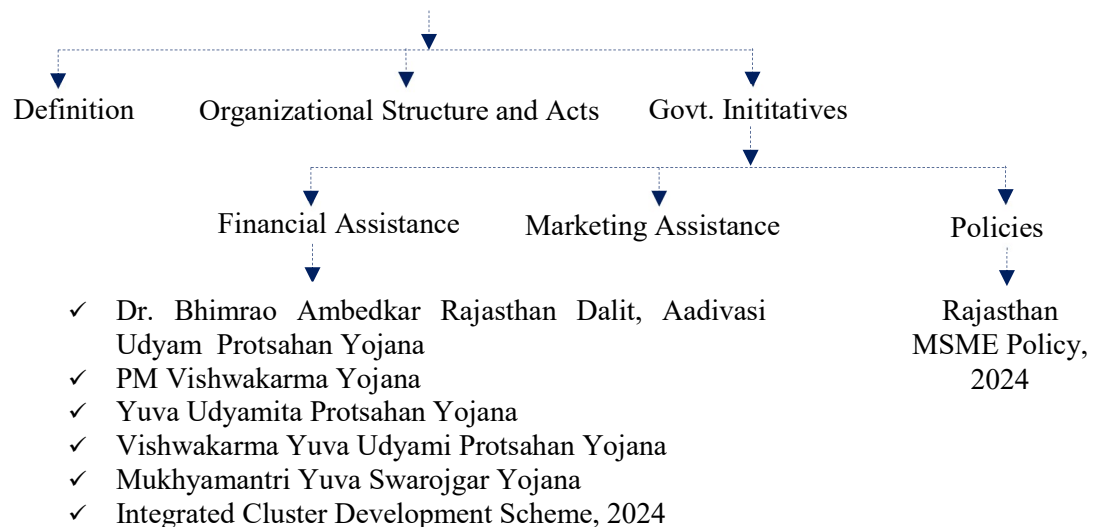
✓ **Operations and Labor Provisions**

- The **Data Center** sector is classified as an **essential service under the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA)**.
- **Safe employment of women in all shifts.**
- Permission for **24×7 operations** of data centers.
- Provision for **self-certification under labor laws.**

✓ **Sustainability and Regional Development**

- Emphasis on sustainability by promoting the use of **renewable energy, water conservation, green buildings, and environment friendly technologies.**
- Encouragement for the development of **data centers in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities** to reduce **data transmission latency**, promote **data localization**, and meet the growing **digital needs of emerging urban centers.**

## MSME



### New Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (from 1 April 2025) :-

	Micro	Small	Medium
Investment	₹ 2.5 crore	₹ 25 crore	₹ 125 crore
Turnover	₹ 10 crore	₹ 100 crore	₹ 500

### Institutional Structure and Acts :-

- MSME Act 2006 enacted.
- Under the MSME Act 2006, **14 Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils** have been formed to resolve delayed payment cases.
- **MSME Investor Facilitation Centres (MIFC)** - established in all District Industries Centres.
- MSME Entrepreneur Registration
  - ✓ **Udyam Registration Portal** launched on **1 July 2020**
  - ✓ <https://udyamregistration.gov.in>
  - ✓ By **December 2025**, about **4.41 lakh industrial units** were registered.



- **Vishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana :**
  - ✓ **Implemented:** 3 September 2025
  - ✓ **Objective:** Provide financial assistance for establishing **micro and small enterprises in manufacturing and service sectors.**
  - ✓ **Key Provisions:**
    - Interest subsidy: 8% for loans up to **₹1 crore, and 7%** for loans **₹1–2 crore**
    - Margin money grant – 25% of approved loan amount or up to ₹5 lakh (whichever is lower).
    - Additional 1% interest subsidy for: Women entrepreneurs, SC/ST entrepreneurs, Divyang entrepreneurs, Enterprises in rural areas, and Weavers, artisans, craftsmen and handicraft card holders.
  
- **Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana 2026 :**
  - ✓ **Implemented :** 15 January 2026
  - ✓ **Eligibility :** Age 18-45 years.
  - ✓ **Objective :** Create employment opportunities for **1 lakh youth.**
  - ✓ **Benefits:** Under this scheme, financial institutions will provide **margin money and 100% interest subsidy** for the **establishment, expansion, diversification, and modernization of enterprises**, as per the following provisions:
    - i. For applicants with education from Class 8 to Class 12**
      - Loan limit -
        - Service and trade sector – up to **₹3.5 lakh**
        - Manufacturing sector – up to **₹7.5 lakh**
      - Margin money assistance – 10% of loan (up to **₹35,000**)
    - ii. For graduates / ITI certificate holders or higher qualified applicants**
      - Loan limit -
        - Service and trade sector – up to **₹5 lakh**
        - Manufacturing sector – up to **₹10 lakh**
      - Margin money assistance – 10% of loan (up to **₹50,000**).
    - iii. CGTMSE Fee Reimbursement** – Financial assistance also provided as reimbursement of CGTMSE guarantee fee.
  
- **Integrated Cluster Development Scheme :**
  - ✓ **Launched:** 8 December 2024 ( effective until 31 March 2029)
  - ✓ **Objective -** Increase **productivity, quality, and efficiency of handicraft, handloom and MSME clusters in Rajasthan.**
  - ✓ **Initial target:** Develop 15 clusters.
  - ✓ **Major Components:**
    - i. Support to artisan / craftsman / weaver clusters**
      - Soft interventions (skill development, design, packaging, marketing training, exposure visits, quality certification etc.) – assistance up to **₹50 lakh.**
      - **Interest subsidy up to 8%** on term/composite loans for raw material depots.
      - **E-commerce marketing incentive** – up to **₹50,000 annually**

- ii. Common Facility Centres (CFC) : Assistance up to **90% of project cost or ₹10 crore (whichever is lower)**.
- iii. **Infrastructure development for MSME clusters**
  - ✓ Up to **80% assistance (₹10 crore)** for infrastructure development in existing clusters in non-RIICO areas
  - ✓ Up to **60% assistance (₹5 crore)** for development of **greenfield MSME clusters** in non-RIICO areas.
- The **Government of India** has provided **₹146 crore** for upgrading the **industrial waste management system in RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi**.

### Marketing Assistance :

- **Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSICL)** markets handicrafts through **Rajsthali sales centres in Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi and Kolkata**.
- **Khadi and Village Industries Board** offered **50% discount on Khadi products from 2 October 2025 to 30 January 2026** and promoted Khadi through participation in exhibitions including the **India International Trade Fair (IITF)** in New Delhi.
- **44th India International Trade Fair – 2025**
  - ✓ **Held:** 14 - 27 November 2025 at Pragati Maida, New Delhi
  - ✓ **Theme:** “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat”
  - ✓ The **Rajasthan Pavilion won the Gold Medal** for excellent participation.

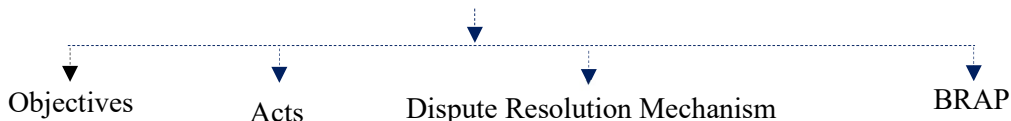
### Policies:

#### Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

(replacing the MSME Policy 2022)

- **Objective:** Promote economic and social strengthening in Rajasthan through balanced and inclusive development of the MSME sector.
- **Goal:** Build a globally competitive and locally relevant MSME ecosystem.
- **Implemented:** 8 December 2024
- Effective until 31 March 2029
- Designed as a “**one-stop shop**” solution for accessing all state incentives and support.
- **Key Provisions**
  - ✓ **Additional 2% interest subsidy** on loans up to **₹50 crore** for new MSME establishments and expansion of existing MSMEs (in addition to RIPS-2024 subsidy).
  - ✓ **One-time assistance up to ₹15 lakh** for raising equity capital through **NSE/BSE/MSE exchange platforms**.
  - ✓ **50% reimbursement (up to ₹5 lakh)** for acquiring advanced technology/software from major national institutions.
  - ✓ **50% reimbursement (up to ₹3 lakh)** for obtaining **national/international quality certifications and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**.
  - ✓ **75% assistance (up to ₹1.5 lakh)** for stall rent and travel expenses of two persons to participate in **national and international trade fairs**.
  - ✓ **75% reimbursement (up to ₹50,000)** for enterprise digitalization expenses.
  - ✓ **75% reimbursement (up to ₹50,000) of platform fees for e-commerce adoption**.

## Ease of Doing Business



### • Objectives :-

- ✓ To increase the growth rate
- ✓ To attract investment
- ✓ To create a more competitive and transparent business environment

### • Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011

- ✓ **Raj Nivesh Portal-** Provides One stop Shop.
  - Simplifies the approval process for **investment proposals above ₹10 crore in Rajasthan.**
  - Established under the **Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011.**
  - Currently, **181 services from 19 departments** have been integrated on the portal to facilitate investment proposals.

### • Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM):

Established to resolve issues faced by new enterprises and promote investment.

- ✓ Formed at: **State level** under the chairmanship of the **Chief Secretary**  
**District level** under the chairmanship of the **District Collector.**

### • Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 :

- ✓ Issued by **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).**
- ✓ **Objective-** To evaluate **states and union territories based on regulatory reforms implemented for Ease of Doing Business.**
- ✓ Under **BRAP 2024**, Rajasthan has been recognized as a **“Top Achiever”** in the categories of :
  - Business Entry
  - Labour Regulation Enablers
  - Environment Registration
  - Service Sector
- ✓ **Business Reform Action Plan 2026:** Implementation period: **15 November 2025 – 15 July 2026**

## Exports



**Export Status :****Total exports from Rajasthan:**

- **2024–25:** ₹97,171.66 crore (about ₹97,000 crore)
- **Highest export category:** Engineering Goods – ₹19,849.29 crore
- **Top 5 export products :-**

1. Engineering Goods    2. Gems & Jewellery    3. Metals    4. Clothing    5. Handicrafts

These things contribute to more than 67% .

**Policies :****Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024 :**

- **Duration:** Until 31 March 2029
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Promote **sustainable and inclusive export growth**
  - ✓ Encourage diversification in **MSMEs, local handicrafts, and export products**
- **Major Provisions**
  - ✓ **Export documentation, quality and management certification support :** 50% of annual cost per unit, up to **₹5 lakh**
  - ✓ **Marketing assistance:** 75% reimbursement of expenses for participation in international trade fairs and travel support up to **₹3 lakh** (once in two years)
  - ✓ **Product testing incentive:** 75% reimbursement for certification expenses up to **₹20,000 per shipment and ₹3 lakh per year**
  - ✓ **Technology upgradation assistance:** 75% reimbursement of cost for acquiring or upgrading modern technology up to **₹50 lakh**
  - ✓ **E-commerce assistance:** 75% reimbursement of total platform charges up to **₹2 lakh**
  - ✓ **Export credit insurance:** 50% reimbursement of premium paid to **Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC)** up to **₹2 lakh per unit per year**

*Note: First-time exporters under this policy receive 25% freight subsidy under RIPS-2024 (maximum ₹25 lakh per unit).*

**Rajasthan One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024 :**

- **Announced:** 8 December 2024
- **Objective**
  - ✓ Identify and promote **export-potential products and services in each district**
  - ✓ Transform each district into a **potential export hub**
- **Features:**
  - ✓ Encourage **local industries and regional development**
  - ✓ Improve **product value chains**
  - ✓ Promote **unique district products and cultural heritage globally**
  - ✓ Provide **financial, technical, and marketing support**

**District Export Promotion Committees (DEPC) :**

- DEPC have been formed in all districts under the **chairmanship of the District Collector.**

S. No.	District	Name of O.D.O.P. Product
1	Ajmer	Granite and Marble Products
2	Alwar	Automobile Parts
3.	Balotra	Textile Products
4.	Banswara	Marble Products
5.	Baran	Garlic Products
6.	Barmer	Kasheedakari
7.	Beawar	Quartz and Feldspar Powder
8.	Bharatpur	Agro Based Products
9.	Bhilwara	Textile Products
10.	Bikaner	Bikaneri Namkeen
11.	Bundi	Sandstone
12.	Chittorgarh	Granite and Marble Products
13.	Churu	Wooden Products
14.	Dausa	Stone-Based Products
15.	Didwana-Kuchaman	Marble and Granite Products
16.	Deeg	Stone-Based Products
17.	Dholpur	Stone-Based Products
18.	Dungarpur	Marble Products
19.	Hanumangarh	Agriculture-Based Products
20.	Jaipur	Gems and Jewellery
21.	Jaisalmer	Yellow Stone Products
22.	Jalore	Granite Products
23.	Jhalawar	Kota Stone Products
24.	Jhunjhunu	Wooden Handicraft Products
25.	Jodhpur	Wooden Furniture Products
26.	Karauli	Sandstone Products
27.	Khairthal-Tijara	Automobile Parts
28.	Kota	Kota Dolria
29.	Kotputli-Behror	Automobile Parts
30.	Nagaur	Pan Methi and Spice Processing
31.	Pali	Textile Products
32.	Phalodi	Sonamukhi (Senna) Products

33.	Pratapgarh	Thewa Jewellery
34.	Rajsamand	Granite and Marble Products
35.	Salumbar	Quartz
36.	Sawai Madhopur	Marble Products
37.	Sikar	Wooden Furniture Products
38.	Sirohi	Marble Products
39.	Sriganganagar	Mustard Oil
40.	Tonk	Slate Stone Products
41.	Udaipur	Marble and Granite Products

### Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025 :-

- **Implemented:** 7 December 2025
- **Objective:** Provide institutional credit at concessional interest rates to **micro trade enterprises and small traders** and ensure better market access.
- **Goal:** Encourage **new investments and employment generation in the trade sector**
- **Major Provisions :**
  - ✓ **Interest Subsidy:** 6% on loans up to **₹1 crore**  
4% on loans between **₹1–2 crore**
  - ✓ **Credit guarantee support:** 50% reimbursement of guarantee fee for loans up to **₹5 crore** under the CGTMSE scheme for **5 years**
  - ✓ **Insurance premium reimbursement:** 50% reimbursement (up to **₹1 lakh per year**) for **5 years**
  - ✓ **E-commerce promotion:** 75% reimbursement of e-commerce platform charges (up to **₹50,000 per year**) for one year.

**Note:** *Additional 1% interest subsidy for enterprises owned by women, SC/ST, and benchmark persons with disabilities on loans between ₹1–2 crore.*

### Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy 2025 ( Notified: 13 February 2025)

- **Objective:** Establish Rajasthan as a **global manufacturing hub for the textile and apparel sector.**
- **Major Provisions:**
  - ✓ **Asset creation incentives for 10 years**, including investment grants, capital subsidies, and turnover-based incentives
  - ✓ **Flexible land payment and state tax/VAT reimbursement** for mega and ultra-mega projects
  - ✓ **Stamp duty and registration fee benefits:** 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement
  - ✓ 100% exemption in electricity duty for 7 years
  - ✓ **Land conversion charge benefits:** 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement
  - ✓ **Environmental project support:** 50% reimbursement up to **₹12.5 crore**
  - ✓ **Freight subsidy:** 25% reimbursement of freight cost (up to **₹25 lakh**) for exports through **Inland Container Depots or Air Cargo Complexes**
  - ✓ **Skill development assistance:** 50% reimbursement of training costs
  - ✓ **Intellectual property support:** 50% reimbursement for patent and copyright registration.

**Note:** Financial incentives under this policy follow the provisions of **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024**.

### Other Initiatives :-

#### Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024 :-

- **Held:** 9–11 December 2024 at JECC, Sitapura, Jaipur
- **Objective:** Make Rajasthan a center for **global investment, technological innovation, and sustainable development**
- **Theme:** Replete, Responsible, Ready
- **Results**
  - ✓ Representatives from many countries and **over 20,000 investors** participated
  - ✓ **13 special sessions** held on energy, textiles, and other sectors
  - ✓ Investment proposals worth **₹35 lakh crore** received.

#### Rajasthan Foundation :-

- **Objective:** Connect with **Rajasthanis living in India and abroad**, encourage their participation in state development, and maintain ties with their homeland.
- **26 chapters** currently operational.
- Announcement to establish **14 new chapters** in countries such as **South Africa, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Canada**, and in Indian states **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, and Kerala**.
- **First Pravasi Rajasthani Day** held on **10 December 2025 in Jaipur**.  
On this occasion **Pravasi Rajasthani Policy 2025** was launched and the **Rajasthan Development Support Portal** was inaugurated.
- A dedicated department **Department of Domestic and Overseas Rajasthani Affairs (DORA)** has been established to protect and promote the interests of non-resident Rajasthanis.
- Rajasthan Foundation also started the **“Knowledge Series – A Virtual Connect”** initiative to inform overseas Rajasthanis about state government policies and benefits.

#### Non - Resident Rajasthani Policy 2025 :-

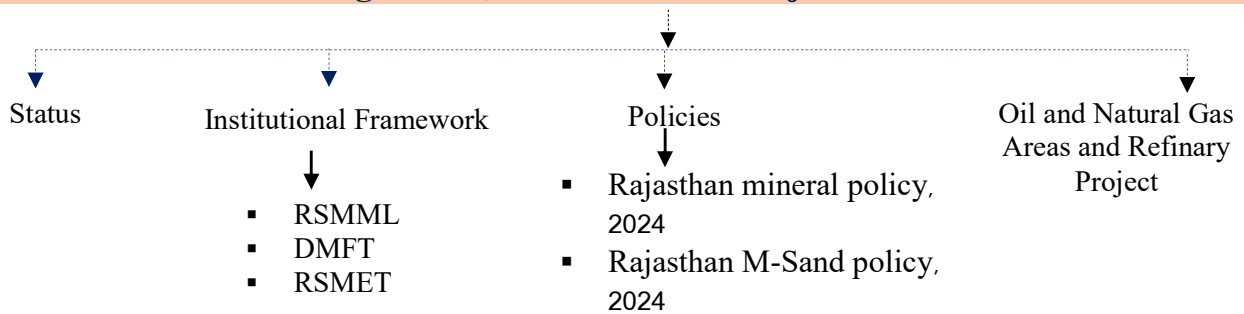
- **Objectives:** Strengthen **social, cultural, and economic ties with the global Rajasthani diaspora** and give Rajasthan a distinct global identity.
- **Issued :** 10 December 2025
- Five Key Pillars:
  - ✓ **Accelerate:** Create a supportive ecosystem to:
    - simplify exploration of business opportunities,
    - encourage diaspora investment,
    - connect with government departments, and
    - support innovative ideas.
  - ✓ **Bridge:** Establish strong connections between Rajasthan and its global diaspora through outreach programs such as social media, newsletters, livestreams, conclaves, and events.

- ✓ **Celebrate:** Promote Rajasthan's culture, heritage, and art through festivals, exhibitions, and cultural and educational initiatives while honoring the achievements of overseas Rajasthanis.
- ✓ **Drive:** Encourage the diaspora to contribute to socio-economic development in sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, tourism, culture, environment, and community development.
- ✓ **Ensure:** Provide effective support through grievance-redressal platforms, collaborative assistance systems, and responsive governance.

### Importance of Exports :-

1. Employment Generation
2. Earning Foreign Exchange
3. Expansion of market opportunities
4. Improvement in product quality
5. Technological advancements (machinery and manufacturing)

### Mining Sector, Oil and Gas in Rajasthan



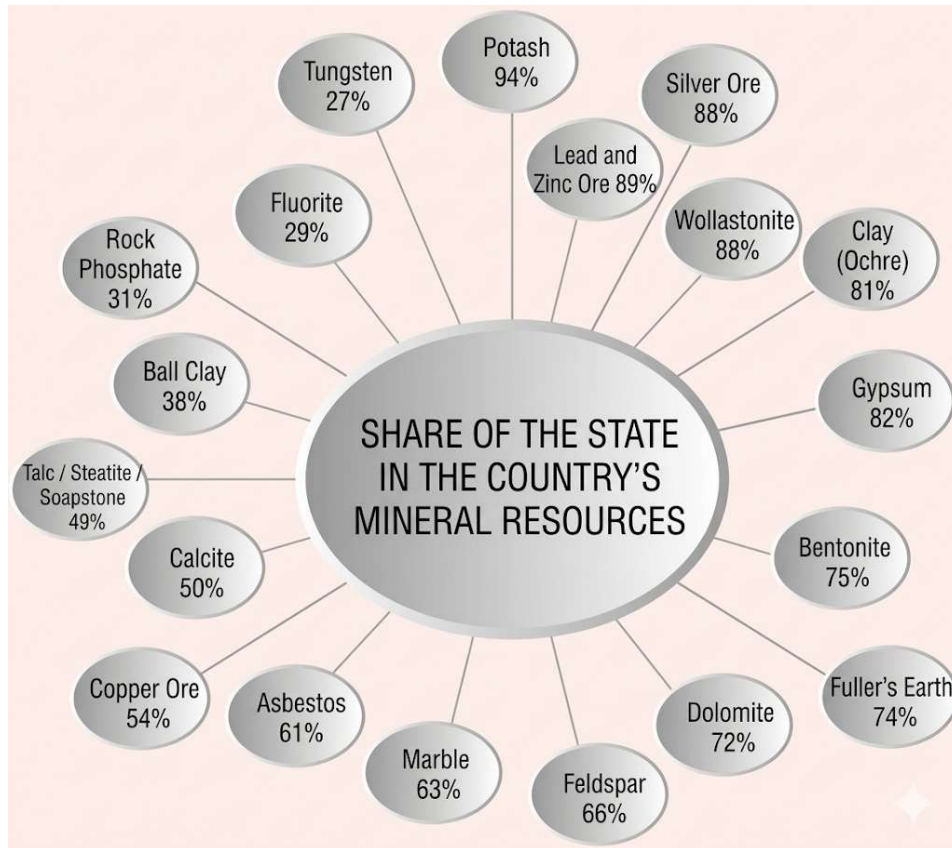
### Status

Rajasthan is among the richest states in India in terms of mineral resources, with the occurrence of nearly **82 varieties of minerals**, of which **57 are presently** under commercial production.



- **Leading Producer:** The state is a leading producer of **limestone, lead-zinc, wollastonite, garnet, barytes, silica sand, granite, marble, and copper.**
- **Significant Producer of :** Coal, Lignite and Gypsum.
- **Stone Industry:-** Marble, sandstone and granite.

## Share of the state in the country's mineral resources :



## Institutional Framework

## Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML) :-

- **Established:** 30 October 1974
  - A **public sector enterprise of the state.**
  - **Objective:** Extraction of mineral resources using modern technologies
  - **Functions:** Mining and marketing of industrial minerals.
  - The company's main activities are divided into **four Strategic Business Units and Profit Centers (SBU & PC):**
    1. **SBU & PC** Rock Phosphate – Jhamarkotra (Udaipur)
    2. **SBU & PC** Gypsum – Bikaner
    3. **SBU & PC** Lignite – Jaipur
    4. **SBU & PC** Limestone – Jodhpur
- } Under the direct control of  
Corporate Office, Udaipur

## Intensive Mineral Survey &amp; Prospecting Scheme (IPS) :-

In 2025–26, under the approved work program of the Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS), **34 projects** were taken up for **geological investigation and exploration activities.**

## Rajasthan State Mineral Exploration Trust (RSMET), Jaipur

- Established – September 2020
- **Functions** - Provide **technical advice** to the Department of Mines and Geology.

**District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT) :-**

- Established as a **non-profit trust**
- **Function:** Protect the interests of **mining-affected areas and communities**
- **Notification:** 2016
- **Established:** 31 May 2016 in every district  
Currently, 33 DMFTs in the state.

**Policies :****Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024 :-**

- **Issued :** 4 December 2024
- **Objective :** To promote sustainable, transparent and responsible mineral development, leveraging the State's abundant mineral resources for economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and community welfare.
- **Key Features :**
  - ✓ **Economic development and investment:** Promote mineral-based industries, attract investment, and increase the sector's contribution to the **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**.
  - ✓ **Employment generation:** Provide **direct and indirect employment to more than 1 crore people by 2047**.
  - ✓ **Sustainability and ESG compliance:** Promote **zero-waste mining, environmentally friendly technologies, and waste management strategies**.
  - ✓ **Technology integration:** Use **advanced exploration technologies, AI-based monitoring, and digital governance** to ensure transparency.
  - ✓ **Control of illegal mining:** Use **GPS-based tracking, geo-fencing, and real-time monitoring**.
- **Major Initiatives:**
  1. Increase mineral extraction from **58 to 70 by 2047**.
  2. Auction **50 major mineral blocks** with pre-determined clearances.
  3. Increase mining lease area to **2% of the state's total land area by 2047**.
  4. Promote **strategic and critical minerals** (such as lithium and rare earth elements) to support clean energy.
  5. Establish a **state mining company** for value addition and research in mineral resources.

**Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024 :-**

- First M-Sand Policy: 2020
- **M-Sand units given industry status:** 25 January 2021
- **Objective:** To promote the production and use of **manufactured sand (M-Sand)** as a **sustainable alternative to river sand (bajri)** in construction.
- The policy aims to address **growing demand for construction materials** and environmental concerns related to river sand mining while promoting responsible resource management and economic development.
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ Encourage the use of **M-Sand**, simplify procedures, and provide financial incentives for establishing M-Sand units.

- ✓ **Incentives for M-Sand units**
  - **Financial benefits:** 50% exemption in royalty and relief in overburden dump usage charges
  - **Investment subsidy:** 75% reimbursement of state tax for **10 years**
  - **Electricity duty exemption:** 100% for **7 years**
  - **Stamp duty:** 75% exemption
  - **Employment Benefits:** **50% reimbursement of employer contribution** to EPF and ESI for local employees.
- ✓ **Quality standards**
  - BIS certification and periodic testing to ensure quality.
  - Promotion of **on-site quality testing laboratories** at M-Sand units.
- ✓ **Waste management and sustainability**
  - Promote **zero-discharge systems** for water reuse.
  - Encourage recycling of **construction and demolition (C&D) waste** for M-Sand production.
  - Develop waste disposal systems for environmental protection.
- ✓ **Implementation strategy**
  - Establish a **dedicated M-Sand cell** under the Department of Mines and Geology.
  - Increase the use of M-Sand in **government projects**, targeting **50% usage by 2028–29**.

### Oil and Natural Gas Sector and Refinery Project

- Rajasthan ranks **second in India in onshore natural gas production**.
- Contributes about **12% of India's total crude oil production**.
- Out of India's total **28.70 million metric tonnes per year**, about **3.42 MMTPA** of crude oil is produced in Rajasthan.
- **Petroleum-Producing Basins in Rajasthan:** Four petroleum-bearing basins covering about **1.50 lakh sq km across 14 districts**:
  1. **Barmer–Sanchore Basin** – Barmer district and parts of Jalore and Balotra
  2. **Jaisalmer Basin** – Jaisalmer and Phalodi districts and parts of Bikaner
  3. **Bikaner–Nagaur Basin** – Bikaner, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu districts
  4. **Vindhyan Basin** – Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Karauli and parts of Bundi, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh
- Currently about **57,000–59,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD)** are produced from **15 oil and gas producing fields** in the state.
 

**Major Fields:** Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Rageshwari, Kameshwari and others.

### Rajasthan Refinery Project (Barmer) :-

- **Project:** Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex
- **Launched:** 16 January 2018 at **Pachpadra, Balotra district**
- **Capacity:** 9 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per year)
- **Joint Venture:** **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL):** 74% (₹19,600 crore)  
**Government of Rajasthan:** 26% (₹6,886 crore)
- Financed in a **2:1 debt-equity ratio**.
- **Revised project cost:** ₹79,459 crore.
- India's **first refinery designed to produce BS-VI standard fuel products**, integrated with a **petrochemical complex**.

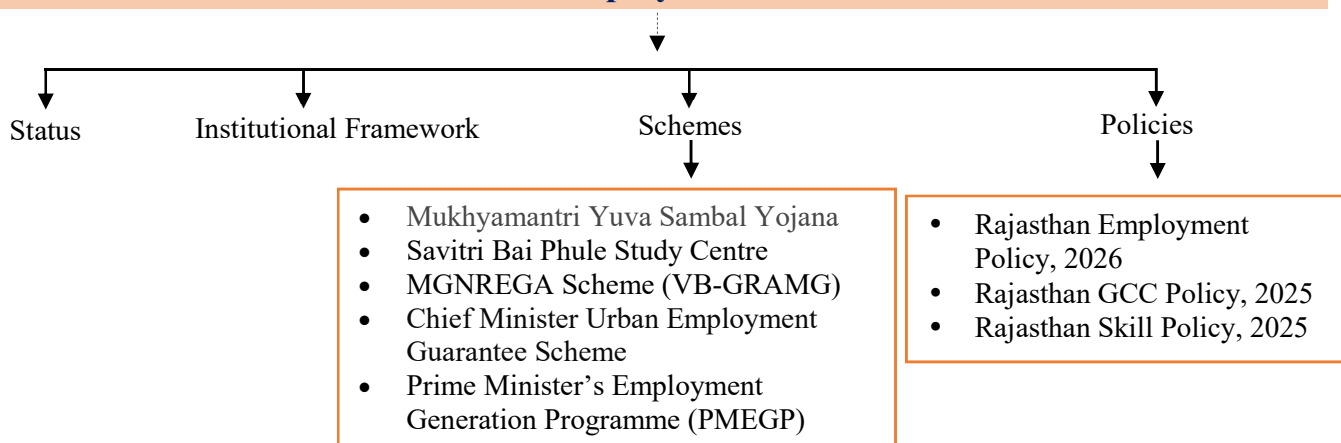
## Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production Areas

Basin	Company
1. Barmer–Sanchoe Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>16 fields</b>, including:</li> <li>• Mangala (29 August 2009)</li> <li>• Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Rageshwari, Kameshwari</li> </ul>	Operated by <b>Cairn India</b>
2. Jaisalmer Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baghewala field</li> <li>• <b>Ghotaru field:</b> (only natural gas, restarted production)</li> </ul>	ONGC

## Rajasthan City Gas Distribution (CGD) Policy 2025 :-

- **Objective:** Promote a **gas-based economy** and expand access to **clean, safe, and environmentally friendly natural gas across the state.**
- **Issued:** 16 July 2025
- The Policy focuses on: Strengthening **gas pipeline infrastructure**, Accelerating the development of **City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks**, and Increasing availability of **Piped Natural Gas (PNG)** and **Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)** for **domestic and industrial consumers.**

## Employment



## Employment Status :-

- According to the **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023–24** released by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** :

S. No.	Indicators	Rajasthan		India	
		2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Labor Force Participation Rate				
	Male	78.6	81.4	83.2	83.5
	Female	50.5	54.1	39.8	45.2
	Total	64.8	67.6	61.6	64.3
2.	Worker Population Ratio				
	Male	73.9	77.4	80.2	80.6
	Female	48.9	51.7	38.5	43.7
	Total	61.6	64.4	59.5	62.1
3.	Unemployment Rate				
	Male	6.0	4.8	3.6	3.5
	Female	3.2	4.5	3.2	3.4
	Total	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.5

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** Worker Population Ratio (WPR) serves as a vital metric for understanding employment levels within a population. It indicates the proportion of the working-age population that is engaged in work, providing insights of labour market dynamics. The increase in WPR suggests an expanding economy in Rajasthan.

**Note:** Compared to 2022–23, both WPR and LFPR in the state show a gradual increase.

- **Sector-wise Employment (Highest Share)**

S.No.	Sector	Rajasthan (%)	India (%)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	51.05	46.07
2.	Construction	12.31	11.98
3.	Manufacturing	10.95	11.44
4.	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8.61	10.23

**Lowest share (Rajasthan) :**

1. Real estate activities – **0.14%**
2. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities– **0.23%**

### Institutional Framework :-

- **Employment Department :-**

✓ To Assist **job seekers** in finding employment and **employers** in obtaining manpower.

✓ **Functions:**

- Registration of unemployed persons
- Organizing employment assistance camps
- Disseminating information about vacancies, scholarships, etc.
- The Directorate of Employment publishes a fortnightly newsletter called “**Rajasthan Rojgar Sandesh.**”

- **Department of Personnel (DOP):** Plays an important role in **human resource management under the state government.**
- **Employment Assistance Camps :** Organized **quarterly at district headquarters.**
- **Model Career Centres (MCC)**
  - ✓ Established in **16 districts**
  - ✓ Traditional employment exchanges are being converted into **IT-enabled Model Career Centres.**

### Schemes :

- **Chief Minister Yuva Sambal Yojna:-**
  - ✓ From:- 1<sup>st</sup> February 2019
  - ✓ Objective: To Support youth and enhance employment capability.
  - ✓ Revised: 1 January 2022
  - ✓ ₹ 4000 /Month ←—— Unemployment Allowance ——→ 4500 / Month
    - ↓  
For Men
    - ↓  
For women, transgender persons, and specially-abled persons
  - ✓ Duration: Up to **2 years or until employment is obtained.**
  - ✓ Eligibility :
    - Graduate unemployed youth
    - At least **3 months of skill training**
    - **Internship of 4 hours daily** in government departments.
- **Savitribai Phule Study Centres:** Established in **33 district libraries**
  - ✓ Career counsellors are appointed to guide students preparing for **competitive examinations.**
- **MGNREGA:** (Explained in detail in 11<sup>th</sup> chapter)
- **Chief Minister Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme** (Explained in detail in 11<sup>th</sup> chapter)
  - ✓ Provides **unskilled employment and financial assistance in urban areas**
- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**
  - ✓ **Launched on:- 15 August 2008**
  - ✓ **Objective:** To Create **self-employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector through establishment of micro enterprises.**
  - ✓ Implemented by the **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)** under the Government of India
  - ✓ At the state level, implemented through **Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB)** and the **Department of Industries and Commerce**
  - ✓ It is a **major credit-linked subsidy programme.**

**During 2025–26, 2 new initiatives/schemes have been launched by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) :-**

#### 1. Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PMVBRY)

**Effective From:** 1 August, 2025

**Objective:** To promote job creation, enhance employability, and formalize the workforce.

**Benefits:**

- ✓ Applicable to jobs created between 1 August, 2025 and 31 July, 2027.
- ✓ This scheme is divided into two parts, where the first part focuses on employees getting employed for the first time and the second part focuses on employers.

**Part (a): First-Time Employees**

- ✓ Employees becoming EPFO members for the first time with a salary up to ₹1 lakh per month. (Lump sum incentive)
- ✓ This incentive will be equal to one month's EPF wage (up to ₹15,000).
- ✓ The amount will be provided in two instalments after completing 6 months and 12 months of service.

**Part (b): Employers**

Employers registered with EPFO will be provided an incentive of up to ₹3,000 per month for every additional employee.

(Payable for a maximum of 4 years for the manufacturing sector).

**2. Employee Enrollment Campaign 2025**

**Launch:-** 1 November, 2025

**Provision:-**

- Encourages **voluntary compliance** by allowing employers to enroll eligible employees who were left out of EPFO coverage **between 1 July 2017 and 31 October 2025**.
- **Employee contribution is waived** if it was not previously deducted.
- Only a **nominal penalty of ₹100 per establishment** is charged.
- Helps **regularize past defaults** and **expand social security coverage** under the **EPF & MP Act, 1952**.

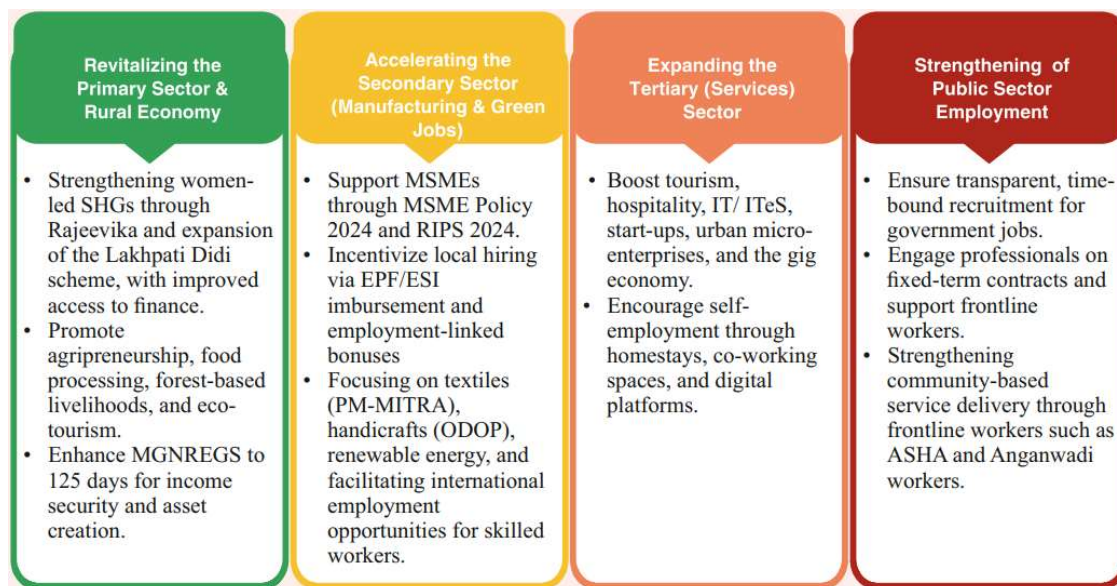
**Social Security of Workers in the Organized Sector:** The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) implements three schemes-

- i. Employees' Provident Fund Scheme (1952) - A social security initiative.
  - ✓ Provides financial security through a **mandatory savings scheme**.
  - ✓ Both employees and employers contribute a **fixed percentage of wages** to the fund.
  - ✓ Members are allowed to withdraw money for specific needs such as **medical treatment, housing, and education**.
- ii. Employees' Pension Scheme (1995) : Provides **pension benefits based on salary and years of service**.
- iii. Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (1976) : Provides **life insurance coverage to organized sector employees in the private sector**.
  - ✓ In case of the **untimely death of a working employee**, financial assistance of **₹2.5 lakh to ₹7 lakh** is provided to the family (based on the last drawn salary).

**Policies:**

- **Rajasthan Employment Policy 2026**
  - ✓ **Issued:** 12 January 2026 (National Youth Day)
  - ✓ **Objective:**
    - To address **employment-related challenges**.
    - To convert the state's **demographic advantage and regional capacities into opportunities**.
  - ✓ **Vision:**
    - Provide **meaningful employment to every youth in the state**.
    - Establish Rajasthan as a **leading centre of inclusive and sustainable employment**, helping the state move toward a **\$350 billion economy by 2030**.
  - ✓ **Target/Mission:**
    - Ensure the creation of **15 lakh employment opportunities by March 2029** through a **multi-dimensional strategy focused on self-employment, wage-based employment, and entrepreneurship**.

### ✓ Strategic Pillars:



### • Key Enablers for Implementation and Monitoring

To ensure effective implementation of the policy, a **strong digital and administrative framework** has been developed.

#### ✓ Rajasthan Employment Portal (EEMS 2.0)

- An **AI-enabled integrated employment platform**.
- Connects **job seekers with employers in both the public and private sectors**.
- Integrates data from various departments and training institutions.
- Provides facilities such as **e-job fairs and international placements**.

#### ✓ Regional Focus

- Employment schemes are being implemented at the **district level** to ensure **inclusive development**.
- Special attention is given to **Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas and aspirational districts**.

#### ✓ Data-Driven Governance

- **Employment Outcome Index (EOI):** Developed to monitor **placements, wage growth, and inclusion** in districts.

It is supervised by a high-level committee led by the Department of Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship. This policy integrates development, incentives, and digital governance to build a skilled and empowered workforce and realize the vision of “Employed Youth, Prosperous Rajasthan.”

### Rajasthan Global Capability Center (GCC) Policy 2025 :

- **Notified:** 27 November 2025
- **Objective:** To connect the state with the **global services value chain** and establish Rajasthan as a **competitive, future-ready, and sustainable GCC destination**.
- **Importance:**
  - ✓ With increasing **globalization, digital transformation, and knowledge-based services**, **Global Capability Centers (GCCs)** have emerged as major drivers of **efficiency, innovation, and value creation for multinational companies**.

- ✓ These centers act as centralized hubs providing high-value services such as **information technology, research and development, finance, analytics, human resources, risk management, and digital innovation.**
- ✓ The policy is expected to generate **high-quality employment, skill development, foreign investment, and export growth**, producing significant economic and social benefits.

**Tagline - : Connect • Collaborate • Contribute :-**

### Rajasthan Skill Policy 2025 :-

- **Issued:** 16 April 2025
- **Goal:** Expand access to **skill development for youth, women, and marginalized communities.**
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Increase **employability and income of youth through skill training and vocational education.**
  - ✓ Emphasize **reskilling and upskilling** in emerging technologies such as **Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security, and Industry 4.0.**
- **Key Provisions:**
  - ✓ Modernization and expansion of **Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)**
  - ✓ Establishment of **Model Career Centres**
  - ✓ **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)**
  - ✓ **Recruit–Train–Deploy programs**
  - ✓ Strengthening of the **Rajasthan Council of Vocational Education and Training (RCVET)**
  - ✓ Establishment of **Finishing Schools and Centres of Excellence**
  - ✓ Promotion of **apprenticeships and internships**

**Note:** The policy also promotes gender equality and empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

### Strengthening Rajasthan: Promoting Employment :-

- **Key Efforts :**
  - ✓ Implementation of **continuous employment reforms and policies**
  - ✓ Promotion of **sector-oriented skill development** through vocational training programs and industrial schemes
  - ✓ Development of a **strong and inclusive employment ecosystem**
  - ✓ Encouragement of **innovation and entrepreneurship initiatives**
  - ✓ Promotion of emerging sectors such as **environment and technology**

These efforts aim to **control unemployment, empower youth and women, and ensure sustainable economic growth.**
- **Areas Requiring Improvement :**
  - ✓ Expand **skill development** through better infrastructure and educational facilities
  - ✓ Increase **labour force participation** by promoting training programs and access to higher education
  - ✓ Encourage **innovation and entrepreneurship** through public–private partnerships
  - ✓ Reduce **regional disparities** through targeted policies and programs
  - ✓ Generate employment for **local communities** by promoting **startups and MSMEs**

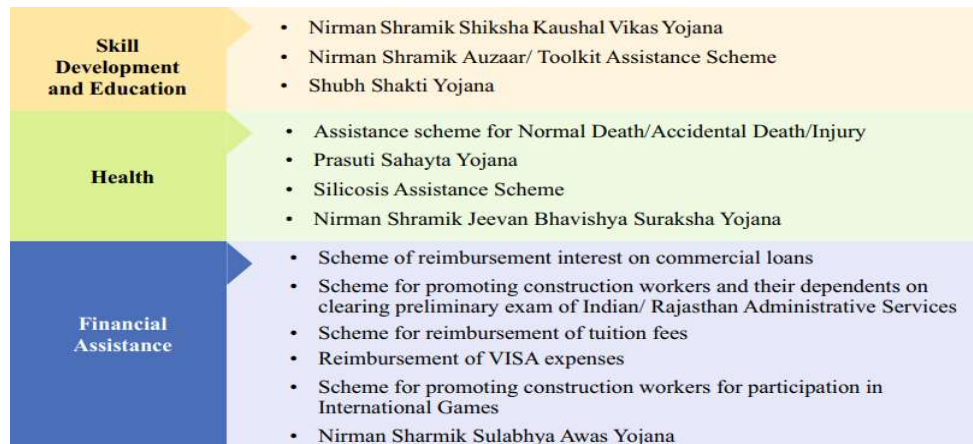
## Labour Welfare Schemes (Labour Department)

**Objective:** Create a **positive industrial environment** to increase productivity.

### Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board :-

- **Established:** 2009
- Formed under the **Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.**
- **Functions:** To Implement welfare schemes for construction workers such as: Health Insurance, Maternity Benefits, and Skill development programs.

### Welfare Schemes for Construction Workers :



### Schemes operated by the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

#### FOR LABORERS

1. Assistance for Normal/Accidental death/Injury scheme :
  - Natural Death - 2 Lakh rs.
  - Death due to accident - 5 Lakh rs.
  - Full Permanent Disability - 3 Lakh rs.
  - Partial Permanent Disability - 1 Lakh rs.
  - On being injured - 5,000-20,000 rs.
2. Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Toolkit Assistance Scheme :
  - 2000 rs. or actual cost (whichever is lower) on the purchase of tools / toolkit
3. Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Aawas yojana :
  - Grant of 1.50 Lakh rs. for self-housing construction and home purchase.
4. Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Surakhsa yojana :
  - 50-100% support by the board on contributions deposited by the beneficiary.
5. Scheme of reimbursement interest on Commercial Loans :
  - On commercialization up to 5 Lakh rs.
6. Reimbursement of Visa Expenses incurred for employment abroad : Reimbursement of amount up to 5000 rs.
7. Silicosis Assistance Scheme :
  - Financial assistance of ₹3 Lakh to affected individuals and 2 Lakh to their dependents in case of death.

#### FOR CHILDREN OF LABORERS

1. Nirman Shramik Shiksha aur Kaushal Vikas Yojana -
  - For studies from Class-6 up to higher education.
  - Scholarship-8000-25000 rs.
  - Incentive amount - 4000-35000 rs. (on merit basis for meritorious students)
2. Scheme for Reimbursement of Tution Fees on Admission to IIT and IIM
3. Scheme for Promoting Construction workers and there dependents on clearing IAS / RAS Preliminary Examination.
  - IAS = 1 Lakh rupees
  - RAS = 50,000 rupees assistance
4. Scheme for promoting constructions workers for participation in international games - Participation in competition → 2 Lakh rs.  
Bronze Medal → 5 Lakh rs.  
Gold Medal → 11 Lakh rs.  
Silver Medal → 8 Lakh rs.
5. Shubh Shakti Yojana : Incentive amount of 55,000 rs. for empowerment through self-reliance of adult unmarried daughters of registered beneficiaries.

### Other Schemes

- **Prasuti Sahayata Yojna :-**

- ✓ Breakup of assistance:

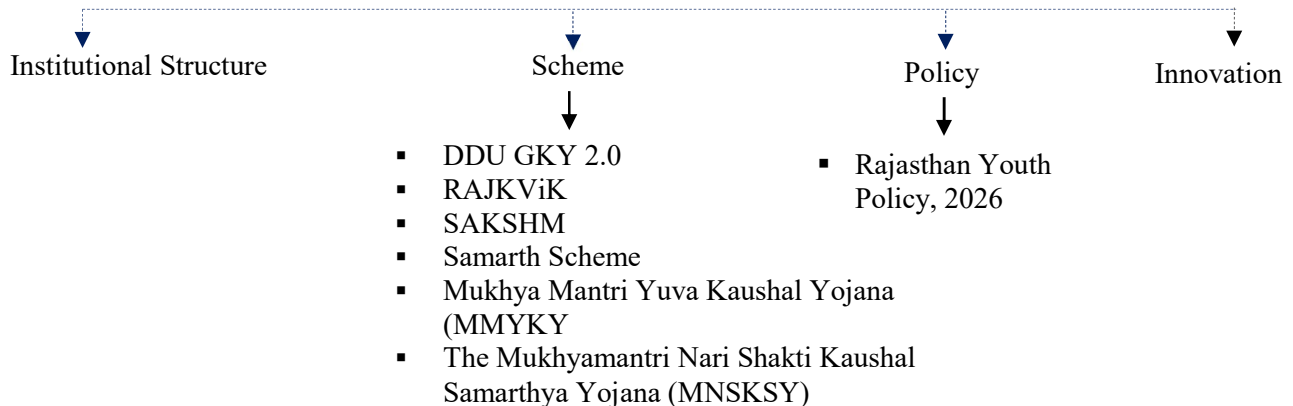
At the time Of Delivery	+	For vaccination	+	At the time of school admission (age 5 years)
↓		↓		↓
₹5000	+	₹5000	+	₹10,000 for a boy / ₹11,000 for a girl

- ✓ **Total Assistance: ₹20,000 (boy) / ₹21,000 (girl)**

- **e-Shram Portal**

- ✓ **Launched:** 26 August 2021 by the **Ministry of Labour and Employment.**
- ✓ Developed to create a **national database of unorganized workers.**
- ✓ **Eligibility:**
  - Age between **16–59 years**
  - Not an **income tax payer**
  - Not a member of **EPFO / ESIC / NPS**
- ✓ **Benefits:**
  - Improved access to **social security services**
  - Availability of support and resources during **emergency situations.**

## Livelihood Promotion and Skill Development



### Institutional Structure

- **Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMOL):-**

- ✓ Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was created in September 2004 to address the needs of rising unemployment in the State. Rajasthan became the **first state in India to launch a livelihood mission.**
- ✓ RMoL was incorporated as Section 25, a not-for-profit company, on 17th August 2010.
- ✓ RMoL was converted into a corporation named Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) in May 2012.

• **Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) :-**

✓ **Objective:**

- Implement **skill and entrepreneurship development schemes** in the state.
- Provide **skill training facilities in collaboration with training partners.**

**Central and State Sponsored Schemes in Rajasthan :**



• **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) :-**

✓ A **skill training and placement programme** of the **Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.**

✓ **Objectives:**

- Provide **employment-linked skill training to poor rural youth aged 15–35 years** (up to 45 years for **women and special categories**).
- Ensure mandatory participation of disadvantaged groups:-
  - 34% for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes
  - 33% for women
  - 9% for minorities
  - 5% for persons with disabilities
- Provide **skill training to poor rural youth** and link them with employment.
- The **LIFE- MNREGA initiative** has also been integrated into this scheme.

**State-Sponsored Scheme :** Implemented by **Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC).**



- **MukhyaMantri Yuva Kaushal vikas Yojana (MMYKY) -**
  - ✓ **Launched:** 7 November 2019
  - ✓ **Objectives:**
    - Integrate **skill development into educational colleges.**
    - Provide **soft skills and skill-based employment opportunities** to college students.
    - Increase opportunities for **wage employment or self-employment after training.**
  - ✓ **Implementation:** Conducted jointly by **RSLDC and the Department of College Education.**
  - ✓ **Course Structure:**
    - Domain-specific and **soft/life skills training**
    - **45 specialized training courses**
    - Maximum duration **350 hours**
    - **90 hours dedicated to soft skills**
  
- **Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Kaushal Samarthya Yojana (MNSKSY) :-**
  - ✓ **Objective:** Initiative for **skill development and livelihood promotion for women.**
  - ✓ **Implementation:** Implemented with the cooperation of the **Directorate of Women Empowerment and RSLDC.**
  - ✓ **Former Name:** IM Shakti

## Policy

- **Rajasthan Youth Policy 2026**
  - ✓ **Issued:** 12 January 2026
  - ✓ **Eligibility:** Youth aged 15-29 years
    - The policy provides a **comprehensive roadmap to empower the capabilities of about 2.25–2.30 crore youth aged 15–29 years**, who constitute **27.2% of the state’s population.**
  - ✓ **Objective:** develop youth as **leaders, innovators, and responsible citizens.**
  - ✓ **Monitoring:** Through **district plans and annual dashboards.**
  - ✓ **Theme:-** 'Niyojit Yuva, Samridh Rajasthan' (Employed Youth, Prosperous Rajasthan).
  - ✓ **Key Focus Areas:**
    - Leadership and volunteerism
    - Digital empowerment and technology
    - Education and skill development
    - Employment and entrepreneurship
    - Sports, health, and welfare
    - Culture, heritage, and arts
    - Inclusion and social equality
    - This policy places **youth at the center of Rajasthan’s development strategy** and aims to build an **inclusive, skilled, healthy, and empowered young generation.**

## Innovation :-

- **Innovation for a Skill-empowered Rajasthan**

**Innovative strategies to realize the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'**



- **CSR Cell**
  - ✓ A **dedicated CSR cell** has been formed by RSLDC under CSR partnerships.
  - ✓ The CSR cell collects funds for the **Rajasthan Skill Development Fund**.
  - ✓ These funds are used for **skill training initiatives through Corporate Skill Centres of Excellence**.
- **Recruit–Train–Deploy (RTD) Model**
  - ✓ Designed to create **market-oriented employment opportunities**.
  - ✓ Under this model, **RSLDC works with industry associations** to provide training and placement.
- **Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training**
  - ✓ Established in **Udaipur** with the assistance of **ITEES Singapore**.
- **Third-Party Assessment and Certification**
  - ✓ Conducted with the cooperation of **36 Sector Skill Councils**.
  - ✓ Ensures **comprehensive evaluation and certification of training**.
  - ✓ Training assessment is carried out by **independent institutions**.
- **Overseas Placement Bureau (2011) and Rajasthan Migrant Worker Welfare Cell (2015)**
  - ✓ Provide **guidance, assistance, and awareness for safe overseas migration and employment**.
- **Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT)**
  - ✓ Approved by the **Ministry of External Affairs**.
  - ✓ **PDOT centres are established in five districts by RSLDC: Jaipur, Sikar, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, and Churu**.
  - ✓ Provide training for **overseas employment opportunities**.
- **Skill Training for Special Groups:**
  - ✓ Skill training programs are conducted for **prison inmates, juvenile offenders, and persons with disabilities**.

- **District Skill Committees**
  - ✓ **Chairperson-** District Collector
  - ✓ **Functions:** Monitor skill development activities conducted at the district level.

## Youth Affairs and Sports

### Sports Activities :-

- **Khelo India University Games 2025**
  - ✓ **Held:** 24 November - 5 December 2025
  - ✓ **Venue:** All divisional headquarters of Rajasthan
  - ✓ **Disciplines:** 24 Sports Events
- **Khelo India Youth Games 2025**
  - ✓ **Held in:** Bihar
  - ✓ Rajasthan won **60 medals** (24 gold, 12 silver, 24 bronze) and secured **3rd position**.
- **38 th National Games 2025**
  - ✓ **Held in:** Uttarakhand
  - ✓ Rajasthan won **43 medals** (9 gold, 11 silver, 23 bronze) and secured **15th position**.

### Athlete Welfare and Digital Initiatives

- **Sports Life Insurance Scheme**
  - ✓ **Objective:** Provide insurance coverage to athletes.
  - ✓ **Provision:** International medal-winning athletes receive **accident and life insurance coverage up to ₹25 lakh**.
- **Digital Repository Portal**
  - ✓ Ensures **transparency and easy access to sports certificates**.

### Major Sports Schemes and Infrastructure Development

- **One District – One Sport Scheme**
  - ✓ **Objective:** Strengthen specialization in sports at the district level.
  - ✓ Each district has been assigned **one major sport for focused development**.
- **Rajasthan Youth Games:-**
  - ✓ Proposed on the lines of **Khelo India**.
  - ✓ At:- Block, district and State levels.
  - ✓ Budget Provision:- ₹50 crore
- **Mission Olympics 2028-**
  - ✓ **50 talented athletes** will receive **world-class training, sports kits, and coaching support**.
  - ✓ A **Centre of Excellence for Sports** is being established in **Jaipur** at a cost of **₹20 crore** to train **150 athletes**
- **To promote women's participation in sports:-**
  - ✓ Residential Girls Sports Institutes are being set up in Jaipur, Bharatpur and Udaipur
  - ✓ To strengthen **grassroots sports infrastructure, open gyms and playgrounds** are being developed at the **Gram Panchayat level**.
  - ✓ **Phase 1:** 163 Gram Panchayats with population above **10,000** included.
  - ✓ **Phase 2:** 3,138 Gram Panchayats with population above **5,000** included.
  - ✓ **Total proposed expenditure: ₹35 crore**.

**Residential Academies and Coaching Support :-**

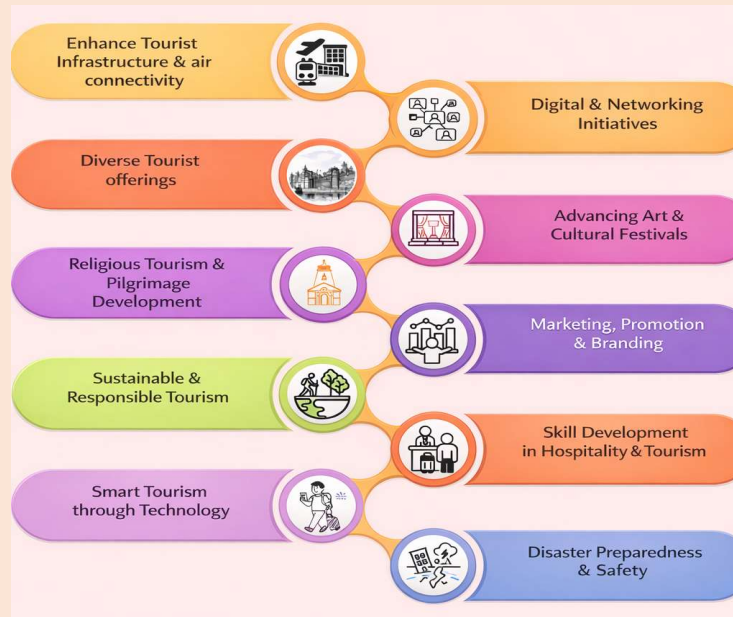
- The **Rajasthan State Sports Council** currently operates **25 residential sports academies/schools**.
- To enhance athlete performance, short-term sports coaches are being appointed with honorariums ranging from ₹13,500 to ₹25,000 per month.
- **High Performance Training Rehabilitation Centre:-** Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur
  - ✓ **Objective:-** To provide high-tech physiotherapy facilities to athletes
  - ✓ Advanced training, modern equipment, and practice facilities for **paraathletes** have been developed at sports academies and rehabilitation centres in **Jaipur and Jodhpur**. The annual operational expenditure for these facilities is **₹1.80 crore**.

**Youth Development Initiatives :-**

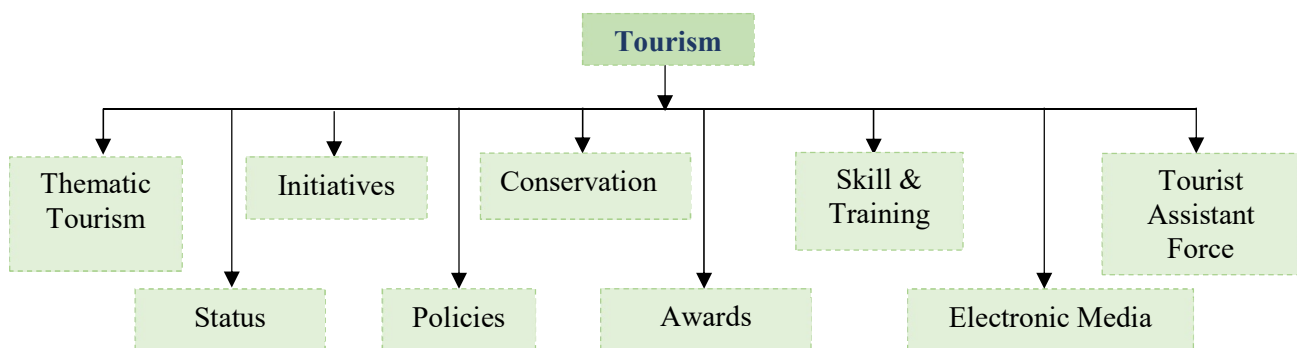
- **Yuva Saathi Centres** established at all **7 divisional headquarters** (as of December 2025).
- **Rajasthan Youth Festival-**
  - ✓ **Organized at:** State, District and Block levels
  - ✓ **13 youths** were awarded the **Rajasthan Youth Icon Award**.
- **Exposure Visit Programme:** **100 youth** are sent to visit different states.

★ **Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan @2047**

- By 2047, Rajasthan will be a rural tourism, global & eco-tourism and cultural hub, offering unparalleled heritage, spiritual and artistic experiences through sustainable policies, innovation and digital integration.
- The State will preserve its natural, historical and cultural legacy while fostering inclusive economic growth, enhancing livelihoods and creating immersive, world-class tourism and pilgrimage experiences for future generations.



## Tourism



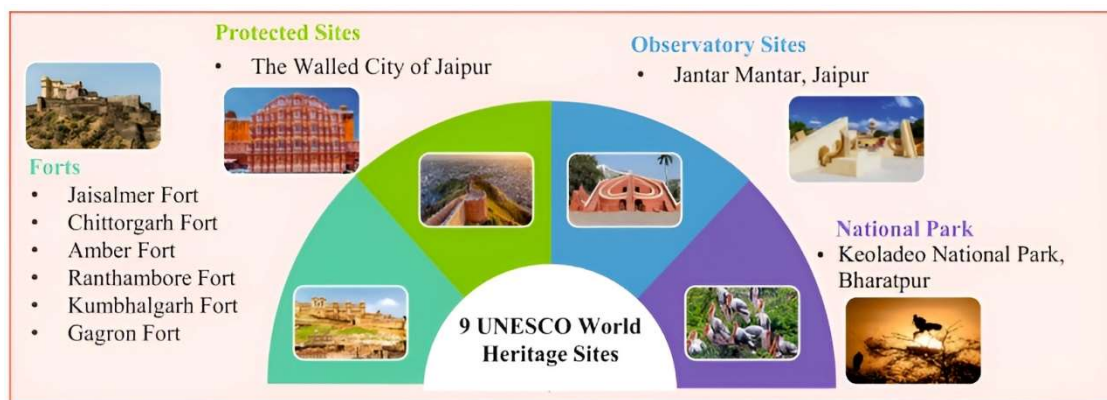
◆ **Thematic Tourism:**

- Rajasthan is famous for offering tourists unique experiences by showcasing its vibrant culture, rich heritage, and diverse natural landscapes. The state government, is also focusing on adventure tourism, eco-tourism, film tourism, and religious tourism.



### ◆ Heritage Tourism :

- Focused on visiting places of **historical, cultural, or natural significance**.
- Rajasthan has developed these as 'Iconic Tourist Destinations'
- These include **forts, palaces, architecture, and World Heritage sites**.
- They serve as **major attractions for international tourists (of global significance)**.



### ◆ Cultural Tourism:

- Rajasthan showcases its **vibrant culture, traditional cuisine, customs, attire, and folk heritage** through the organization of fairs and festivals. These include **folk dances, traditional music, and other cultural performances**.
- Major events include **Teej Fair, Pushkar Camel Fair, and the Jaipur Literature Festival**.

### ◆ Adventure Tourism:

- Adventure activities are popular in Rajasthan, such as **hot air ballooning, camel safari, camping, and cycling**.
- Major centers:
  - ✓ **Jaipur, Pushkar** – Hot air ballooning.      ✓ **Udaipur, Ghanerao, and Kumbhalgarh** – Trekking.
  - ✓ **Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Pushkar** – Camping, cycling, and camel safari.

### ◆ Spiritual Tourism:

- Major pilgrimage sites: **Nathdwara, Khatu Shyamji, Salasar, Mehandipur, Chittorgarh, and Pushkar**.



Note: In 2025, Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) was the top religious tourist destination.

#### ◆ Initiatives to Promote Tourism:

- **Rising Rajasthan Summit: 1320 agreements MoUs** were signed to promote **private investment in the tourism sector**.
- **25th IIFA Awards: Held 7–9 March 2025 in Jaipur.**
- **Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructure and Capacity Building Fund (RTICF):** Established on **11 March 2025** to undertake t tourism development works worth more than ₹5,000 crore, including the development of Heritage Tourism, Religious Tourism, Rural Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Adventure Tourism, as well as state branding and tourist amenities.
- **Rajasthan Tourism Development Board:** constituted on **20 November 2025**.
- **Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025:** Implemented on **7 December 2025**.
- **Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy 2025:** Implemented on **20 December 2025**.
- **Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB):** Held **4–6 May 2025 in Jaipur**.
- **Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM):** Held **12–14 September 2025 in Jaipur**.
- **Indian Responsible Tourism State Summit & Awards:** Held **11 July 2025 in Jaipur**.
  - ✓ Under the **Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme of the Ministry of Tourism (Government of India)**, tourism development works are underway at: Khatu Shyam (Sikar), Karni Mata Temple (Bikaner), Malesari Dungri (Bhilwara) & Keshorai Patan (Bundi).

#### ◆ Preserving Rajasthan's Rich Heritage:

Works of the **Department of Archaeology and Museums:**

- Management of **345 protected monuments** by the state government.
- Conservation of **43 archaeological sites** under state control.
- Operation of **22 state museums and 2 art galleries**.
- **9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in the state.

**Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited (RTDC)**

- **Established: 1 April 1979**
- Responsible for operating a **network of 25 heritage hotels, 2 motels, and the Palace on Wheels guest house**.

#### ◆ Museum Grant Scheme:

- Under this scheme, **Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)** for **9 museums** have been prepared by the **Amber Development and Management Authority (Jaipur)** and submitted to the **Ministry of Culture, Government of India**.

#### ◆ Conservation and Preservation of Monuments

- Conservation, restoration and development works of **Dhularavji ki Bawdi & Bohraji ki Bawdi** and **Government Museum, Ajmer**.
- Systematic Archaeological Excavation work at **Riddh ka Teela, Tyonda (Jhunjhunu)** is under progress.
- Inauguration of **Arms Museum** at the protected monument **Bala Quila (Alwar)**.



or,

At least **50% shooting days in Rajasthan**

3. **Films in the Rajasthani language** are also eligible for incentives.
4. Location Fee Reimbursement: **100% reimbursement** for locations managed by state/central government (up to **5 days**).
5. Special Incentives: Additional incentives for **national award-winning films (₹50 lakh)** and **international award-winning films (₹1 crore)**.

♦ **Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) – 2024 :**

- **Implemented: 4 December 2024**
- **Goal: To double the tourism economy within five years.**
- **Objective:** Encourage the establishment of **new tourism units in the private sector.**
- **Key Provisions :-**
  - ✓ Additional concessions for **heritage hotels and heritage properties.**
  - ✓ Greater use of **heritage properties available in the private sector.**
  - ✓ **Simplification of licensing procedures** for operating hotels, restaurants, and tourism establishments.
  - ✓ Creation of **tourism-based employment and entrepreneurship opportunities** in tourism and hospitality.
- RTUP-2024 plays a **significant role in establishing Rajasthan as a major investment destination in the tourism sector.**

**Tourism units will receive benefits under this policy in accordance with the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS).**

Benefits associated with communication fees.

Permission is allowed for **10% plinth area or 1,000 square meters of area (whichever is less)** for commercial use.

Stamp duty-related benefits.

Urban Development (UD) tax at industrial rates.

Building plan approval fee at industrial rates.

Double built-up area (BAR) of four (4) without Betterment Levy.

Exemption from development charges and land

Bar license at concessional rates/fees as per the prevailing Excise Policy.

Electricity charges at industrial rates.



Operational licenses (trade, hotel, and restaurant licenses) will be granted for a period of 10 years at one time.

Fire NOC – valid for 3 years at a time.

### ◆ Tourism App:

- **Objective :** To provide personalized experiences using technology, real-time information, and details about available facilities.
- **Launched: 27 September 2021 (on World Tourism Day).**
- Rajasthan became the **second state after Kerala** to launch such an app.

### ◆ Rajasthan Guest House Scheme :

- **Notification issued: 16 March 2021**
- Objective :
  - ✓ To promote **tourism**.
  - ✓ To create **employment opportunities through residential houses in municipal areas**.
  - ✓ Under this scheme, the government encourages the **registration of guest houses**.
- Benefits:
  - ✓ **Simplified registration process**.
  - ✓ **Promotion and publicity** to boost tourism.
  - ✓ **Employment opportunities for local people**.
- Eligibility Criteria:
  - ✓ The **owner/tenant of the guest house must reside in the same residential house with their family**.
  - ✓ The guest house must have **at least 6 and a maximum of 20 rooms available for rent**, with facilities like **toilets, bathrooms, and dining areas**.
  - ✓ **Fire Safety NOC and FSSAI license** are mandatory.
- After completing the registration process, the **guest house receives a registration certificate**.

### ◆ Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme – 2022

- **Launched: 30 November 2022**
- Objective:
  - To promote **tourism in rural areas**.
  - To **create employment opportunities**.
  - To encourage the establishment of **tourism units such as guest houses, agri-tourism facilities, and camping sites** in rural areas.
- Benefits for Rural Tourism Units:
  - **Full exemption from stamp duty**, but initially **25% stamp duty must be paid**, which will be reimbursed after submitting proof of starting the tourism unit.
  - **100% reimbursement of SGST for 10 years**.
  - **Exemption from land-use conversion and building plan approval requirements**.
  - Promotion of rural tourism in forest areas according to the **Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021**.
  - Priority for projects started by **local folk artists, craftsmen, and rural startups**.
  - Rural tourism units are eligible for **industrial tariff rates**.

## Culture

The **culture of Rajasthan** is unique and diverse, reflecting a blend of **royal heritage, artistic traditions, timeless customs, vibrant festivals, folk music, and graceful dances.**

### ◆ Initiatives for Promotion:

- Conservation of **traditional crafts** such as **wood craft, pottery, and textiles.**
- Promotion of the **rich handicraft heritage** through **tourism initiatives.**

### ◆ Organization of Cultural Activities:

- In **2025**, a total of **103 fairs, festivals, and other cultural programs** were organized.
- Major events in 2025:
  - ✓ **Ghoomar Festival 2025:** Organized for the **first time across all divisional headquarters on 19 November 2025.**
  - ✓ **Teej Festival:** A special **Teej fair for women** organized for the first time at **Pondrik Park, Jaipur (27–28 July 2025).**
  - ✓ **Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB): 4 May 2025, Jaipur.**
  - ✓ **Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM): 12–14 September 2025.**

## Art

Rajasthan is a **living canvas of art** that reflects its **rich cultural heritage and historical significance.**

### ◆ Famous Art & Crafts from Rajasthan

- Rajasthan is known for **vibrant colors, intricate patterns, and powerful storytelling styles.**
- Artistic traditions developed under **various royal dynasties and cultural influences.**
- Reflect the **creativity of artisans and craftsmen.**
- Help preserve the **rich history of the state for future generations.**
- Play an important role in **keeping cultural heritage alive.**



#### ◆ Conservation:

- Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK), Jaipur
  - **Established: 8 April 1993**
  - **Architect:** Designed by **Charles Correa** based on the concept of the **Navagraha (nine planets)**.
  - It consists of **8 blocks**, which include: Museum, Amphitheatre, Auditorium, Library, Art Galleries, Art Studio, Shilpgram, and Cafeteria.
  - Objective: To **preserve and promote various forms of art, culture, and heritage**.
  - Major Programs in 2025: Celebration of **Rabindranath Tagore's birth anniversary**, 125th birth anniversary of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, **Operation Sindoor patriotic musical evening** under the **Har Ghar Tiranga campaign**.
- Ravindra Manch, Jaipur:
  - **Purpose:** To promote **dance, theatre, and music arts**.
  - Facilities include: A **main theatre with 690 seats**, An **open-air theatre with capacity for 3,500 spectators**, A **mini theatre with capacity for 125 spectators**.
  - 2025 Activity: Under the **Tagore Theatre Scheme**, **8 plays were staged/performed** in 2025.

#### ◆ Tourism Awards :

Rajasthan received several **tourism excellence awards in 2025** :

S.No.	Award	Recipient	Organizer/Event	Date
1.	Best Creativity Film Award	Romance of Rajasthan	Outbound Travel Mart (OTM), Mumbai	1 Feb 2025
2.	Destination of the year Award (Royal Experience)	Rajasthan	Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), Berlin, Germany	4 - 6 March 2025
3.	Women Tourism Minister of the Year (India)	Diya Kumari	PATA, Berlin	4 - 6 March 2025
4.	Best Heritage Destination Award	Amer Fort	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards	28 March 2025
5.	Best Mountain Destination Award	Kumbhalgarh Fort	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards	28 March 2025
6.	Best Culinary Destination Award	Bikaner	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards	28 March 2025
7.	Best Pavilion Installation Award	Rajasthan	Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF), Kolkata	12 July 2025
8.	Best Sustainable Travel Experience in India	Rajasthan	India International Travel Mart (IITM), Bengaluru	24 July 2025
9.	Best Pavilion Award	Rajasthan	Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Ahmedabad	30 July 2025
10.	Best Design & Decoration Award	Rajasthan	Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Gandhinagar	2 Aug 2025
11.	Best Design & Decoration Award	Rajasthan	Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF), Mumba	13 Aug 2025

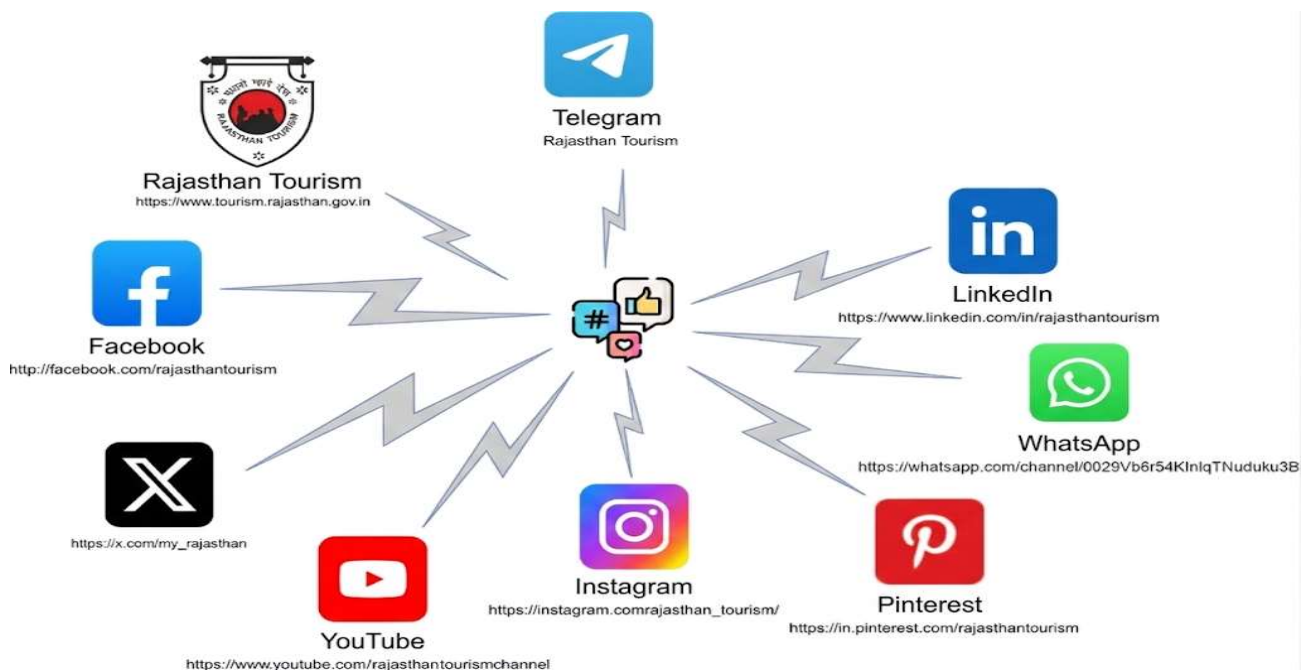
12.	Best Wedding Destination Award	Rajasthan	Outlook Traveller, New Delhi	22 Nov 2025
13.	Best Destination of the Year Award	Rajasthan	IITM, Pune	29 Nov 2025
14.	The Cultural Kaleidoscope Award	Rajasthan	IITM, Hyderabad	6 Dec 2025

#### ◆ Skill Development and Training:

- State Hotel Management Institutes Located in: Jodhpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Udaipur
- Food cart Institutes located in: Ajmer, Sumerpur(Pali), Baran
- Rajasthan Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN) in Jaipur.

#### ◆ Print and Electronic Media for Tourism Development :

- Electronic Media Campaigns to Promote Tourism:
  - ✓ Official Rajasthan Tourism website
  - ✓ Promotion through **social media platforms** such as: Instagram, Youtube
  - ✓ **Short promotional videos of tourist destinations** used for advertising and tourism promotion.



#### ◆ Tourist Assistance Force (TAF):

- **Started: 15 February 2024**
- Objective: To increase awareness about **sensitive and respectful behavior towards tourists (especially women tourists)**.
  - To take action against **tout agents and anti-social elements**.
- To assist tourists, **250 Tourist Assistance Force personnel** have been deployed across **19 districts**.

## Facilities for Religious Tourism

### ◆ Promotion and Conservation of Temple Culture:

- 390 temples under direct management
- 203 self-managed temples

### ◆ Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana

- Provides **free train travel to various religious destinations and free air travel to Pashupatinath Temple (Kathmandu, Nepal).**
- During **2025–26 (up to 27 January 2026)**, a total of **37,506 pilgrims** benefited: 35634 (By Train), 1872 (By Air).

### ◆ Sindhu Darshan Tirtha Yatra Yojana :

- Pilgrimage to **Sindhu Darshan in Ladakh.**
- **Financial assistance:** 50% of total travel cost, up to **₹15,000 per pilgrim.**
- **Budget provision for 2025–26: ₹100 lakh.**

### ★ Efforts to Promote Tourism, Art, and Culture :

- Improvements in policies such as: Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025, and Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy 2025.
- Development of **basic infrastructure.**
- Promotion of **cultural programs and festivals.**
- Organization of **training programs for artists, craftsmen, and tourism workers.**
- Development of **new tourism circuits and regions.**
- Highlighting the **state's diverse cultural heritage.**

### ★ Improvements to Promote Tourism, Art, and Culture :

- Transform Rajasthan into a **smart tourism hub through extensive digitalization of services.**
- Focus on **global market trends and development of new tourism products.**
- Tourism Encourage **innovation in tourism experiences.**
- Develop a **highly skilled workforce meeting international standards.**
- Develop diverse tourism sectors such as: Eco-Tourism, Wellness- Tourism.
- Promote tourism globally through **strong marketing strategies.**
- Promote **sustainable and responsible tourism**, which will help in: Protecting **cultural heritage and natural resources**, and Supporting **local economies and tourism-based livelihoods.**

## Services Sector

The services sector is the tertiary sector of the economy.

### ◆ Services Included in the Sector (as per National Accounts Classification):

- Trade
- Hotels and Restaurants
- Transport, storage, and communication
- Financial services, insurance, real estate, and professional services
- Community, social, and personal services
- Public administration

### ◆ Position of the Services Sector:

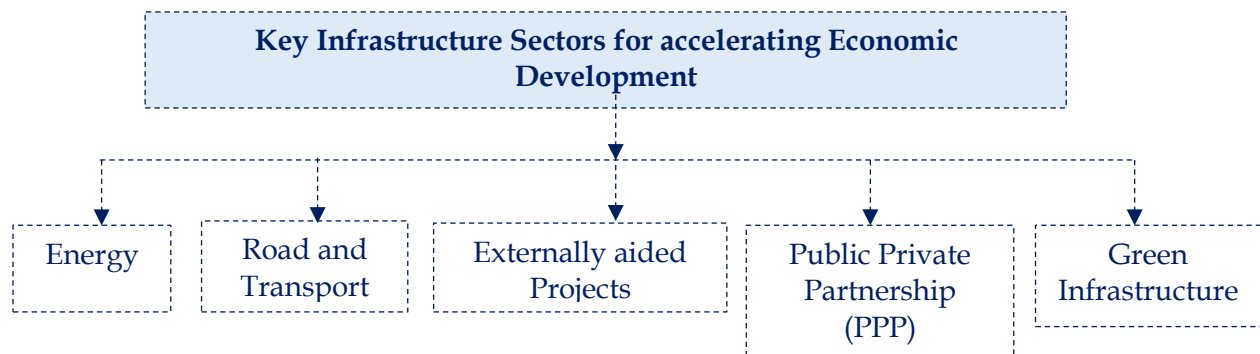
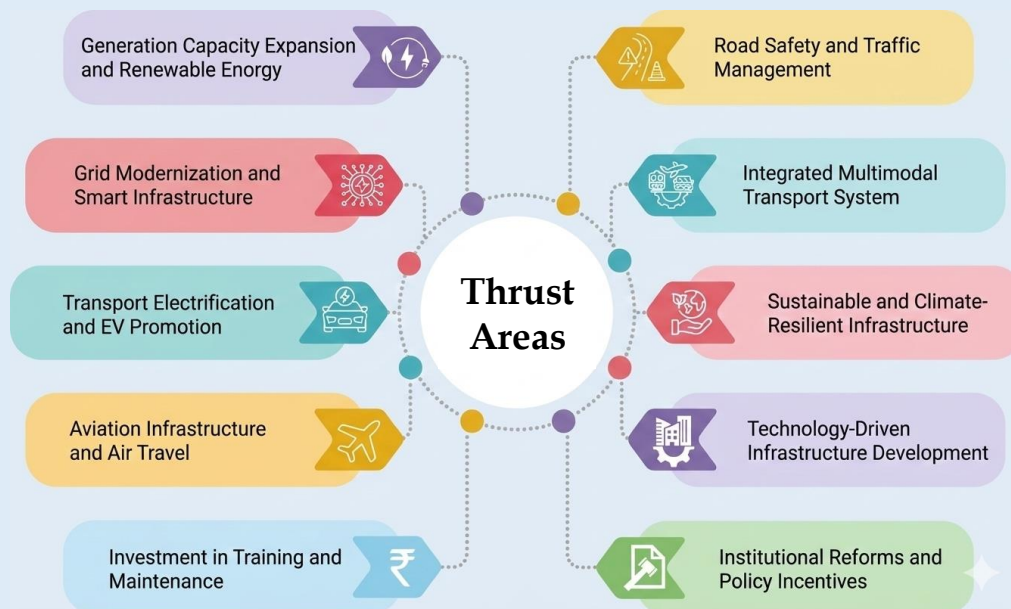
Indicator	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices
Share of Services Sector in GVA	46.46%	47.71%
GVA of Services Sector	₹ 4.08 lakh crore	₹ 8.17 lakh crore
Growth Rate	11.15%	13.52%

### ◆ Sub-sector Contribution in Services Sector (at Current Prices):

NO.	Sub-Sector	Contribution	Growth Rate(Constant Prices)
(1)	Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants	27.95%	15.34%
(2)	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services	23.48%	8.97%
(3)	Other Services	20.38%	10.30%
(4)	Financial Services	10.62%	9.90%
(5)	Transport, Storage, and Communication	10.57%	7.79%
(6)	Public Administration Services	7.0%	13.24%

### Vision Statement – Developed Rajasthan @ 2047

- By the year **2047**, Rajasthan will be established as a **leading state in sustainable energy, innovation, and resilient infrastructure development**.
- The state will ensure a **safe, efficient, and eco friendly transport system**. By promoting **green mobility and global connectivity**, and through **technological advancements**, Rajasthan will move towards becoming a **modern, inclusive, and sustainable state**.



## Energy

## Energy Capacity :

- Installed power generation capacity: 31,556 MW (up to December 2025).
- Highest capacity source: Thermal energy – 7,830 MW (from state government projects).
- Solar energy: 9,898 MW
- Wind energy: 4,416 MW
- In Rajasthan, wind and solar energy together account for 45.36% of the total installed power capacity.

## Energy Production:

- Continuous growth has been observed in energy production.
- **From 2020–21 to 2024–25, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of total energy production was 5.55%.**
- **Through private sector participation, a total of 2,786 MW of electricity generation capacity has been developed in the state.**

State Government's Own Power Projects (Source)		Production Capacity (MW)- Upto December 2025
1.	Thermal	7830
2.	Hydropower	1017
3.	Gas	600
	Total Production	9447
<b>Allocation to state from Central Govt. Projects</b>		
1.	Thermal	2197
2.	Hydropower	852
3.	Gas	0
4.	Nuclear	807
	Total Production	3856
<b>Renewable Energy Projects (RREC, RSMML and Private Sector)</b>		
1.	Wind	4416
2.	Biomass	196
3.	Solar Energy (including KUSUM PPA)	9898
4.	Thermal/Hydropower	3742
	Total Production	18252

The state returned the allocation of 221 MW gas-based power from NTPC due to the high purchase cost.

## Power Transmission :

The total EHV (Extra High Voltage) transmission network in the state is 45,933 circuit km.

Dec., 2024	Frowth
45,933 Circuit km	27.31%

From Year 2016-17 to Dec. 2025

**Enhancing Power Transmission Efficiency:**

- The **Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN)** has implemented **Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management Systems (STNAMS)**.
- Installation of **14,320 km OPGW (Optical Ground Wire)** on transmission lines has been completed, and **IP/MPL-based communication systems** have been established at **552 substations**.
- **3 command and control centers** have also been set up.
- Data integration has been completed for **535 substations and 20 power generation plants**.

**Development of Transmission System and Power Projects with Private Sector Participation:**

Encouraging **private sector participation in developing power generation facilities** is an important step toward strengthening the **energy sector in the state**.

**(A) Transmission Projects:**

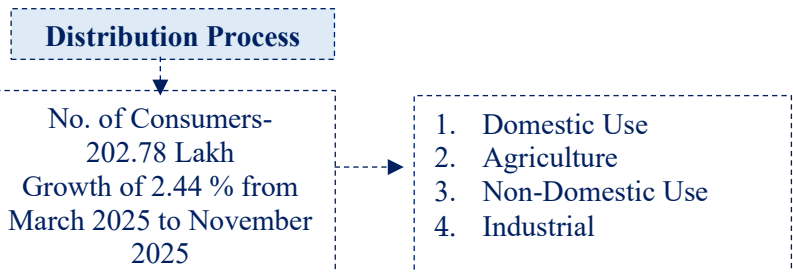
- Maintenance of **245 grid substations of 132 kV capacity** has been handed over to the **private sector**, resulting in **annual savings of about ₹45 lakh per substation**.
- **Two 400 kV GSS (Grid Sub Stations)** at **Alwar and Didwana** have been developed under the **Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model**.
- **Two transmission projects** have been initiated under the **Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme** on the PPP model.
- The **400 kV DC Bikaner–Sikar transmission line (PPP-6)** has been completed and is operational.
- The **400 kV DC Suratgarh–Bikaner transmission line (PPP-7)** has also been completed and commissioned.
- Under the **PPP model**, **1 grid substation of 220 kV and 15 substations of 132 kV** along with associated lines have been developed.
- Construction of the **400 kV grid substation at Sangod**, along with its associated transmission lines, was **completed and commissioned on 29 April 2025**.

**Availability and Consumption of Energy in the State:**

2024-25	Growth
11,770 Crore Units	29.61%

From year 2021-22 to 2024-25

- Rural Electrification (Dec. 2025) – **43965 Villages**



**Note:** In addition to **rural electrification**, the state has also focused on **providing electricity supply to individual households**.

Up to **December 2025**, electricity connections have been provided to **1.14 lakh hamlets (dhanis)** and **111.15 lakh rural households**.

## Energy-Related Schemes :

## 1. PM-KUSUM Scheme : Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)

- **Objective:** To install solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.

- **Ministry:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI

## i. KUSUM Component-A: (Total sanctioned capacity: 5,250 MW – Phase I: 153 MW, Phase II: 1,397 MW, Phase III: 3,700 MW)



Flagship scheme

- ✓ Installation of decentralized solar power plants with capacity from 0.5 MW to 2 MW.
- ✓ **Location:** On barren land of farmers within a 5 km radius of 33/11 kV substations.
- ✓ **Phase I:** Implemented by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL).
- ✓ **Phase II:** From 23 July 2024, implemented by Rajasthan DISCOMs under the Energy Department, Government of Rajasthan instead of RRECL.

## ii. KUSUM Component-B&amp;

- Target to solarize 12,500 agricultural pump sets with capacity up to 7.5 HP.

## iii. KUSUM Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)

- **Target:** Solarization of 4,00,000 pump sets.



Flagship scheme

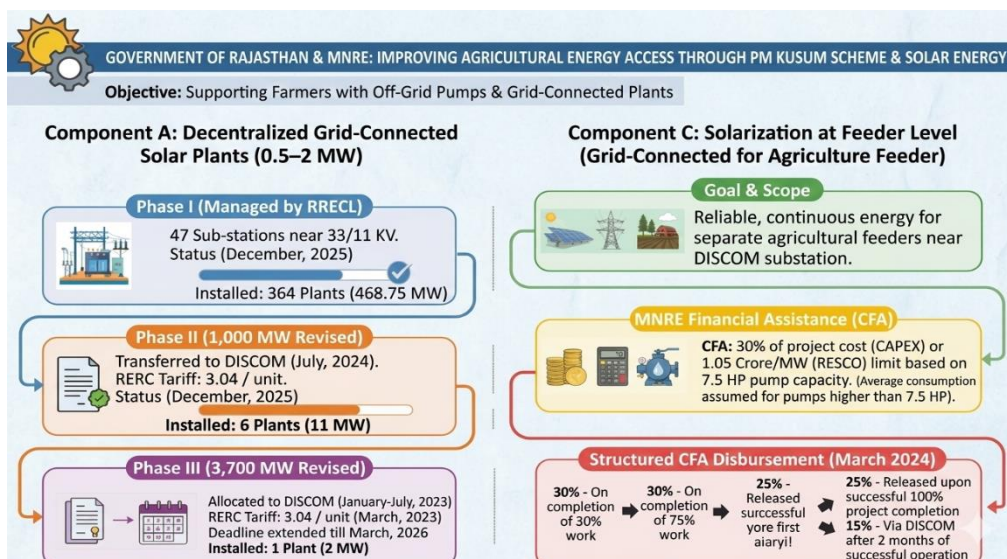
- Under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, financial assistance for projects under Capex mode and RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) mode is released in three installments:

- 30% after completion of 30% of the project work
- 30% after completion of 75% of the project work
- 40% after successful completion of the project

Final payment is released as follows:

- 25% through DISCOMs after the solar plant becomes operational
- 15% after two months of successful operation, provided that at least one month's minimum CUF (Capacity Utilization Factor) specified in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is achieved.

- Status (up to December 2025) 838 solar power plants with a total capacity of 2,162 MW have been successfully installed.



## 2. PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana –

- **Launched: 13 February 2024**
- **Budget: ₹75,000 crore**
- **Objective:** To install rooftop solar plants on 1 crore houses to provide 300 units of free electricity per month.
- **Key Features:**
  - **Maximum subsidy: ₹78,000** for 3 KW or more capacity systems.
  - **Target in Rajasthan:** Installation of solar rooftop systems in 5 lakh houses.
  - **Simplified process:**
    - Online registration, approval, and subsidy system
    - Bank loans at concessional interest rates.
  - **Awareness campaigns:**
    - Social media
    - Print media
    - Door-to-door campaigns (especially in remote areas).
- **Districts with Highest Installed Capacity**
  - ✓ Jaipur
  - ✓ Sri Ganganagar
  - ✓ Jodhpur
  - ✓ Sikar
  - ✓ Hanumangarh

## 3. 150 Units Free Electricity Scheme:

- A portal was launched on 13 October 2025 for registration of beneficiary consumers.
- Rooftop solar plants will be installed on the houses of these consumers through the **PM Surya Ghar National Portal**.
- Beneficiaries will receive **Central Financial Assistance (CFA)** from MNRE along with an **additional state subsidy of ₹17,000**.
- **District Level Committee (DLC)** in each district of Rajasthan has declared **one model solar village**.

## 4. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijili Yojna (Agriculture Subsidy)

- **Announced in Budget 2023–24.**
- **Benefit started: June 2023.**
- The **Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojna** (₹1,000 per month subsidy for agricultural consumers, maximum ₹12,000 per year) has been merged with this scheme.
- **Current Provisions:**
  - Agricultural consumers using **up to 2000 units per month** get free electricity.
  - Consumers using **more than 2000 units per month** receive **₹1,000 subsidy per month** under the scheme.
- **Status:**
  - Up to 2025–26, about **10 lakh agricultural consumers** issued **zero-amount electricity bills**.

## 5. Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijili Yojna (Domestic Subsidy)

- **Benefits started:** June 2023

Electricity Consumption	Concession
• Upto 100 Units	Free Electricity
• Upto 200 Units	The charges for the first 100 units along with fixed charges, and urban cess and electricity duty are waived
• More than 200 Units	First 100 units free, but other charges are payable by the consumer

Up to 2025–26, about 64 lakh domestic consumers received zero-amount electricity bills.

## 6. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

- **Notified:** 20 July 2021
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Power, Government of India
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ To reduce **total technical and commercial (AT&C) losses** in the country to 12–15%.
  - ✓ To bring the gap between **Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized (ACS–ARR)** to zero.
- **Duration:** Until 31 March 2028.

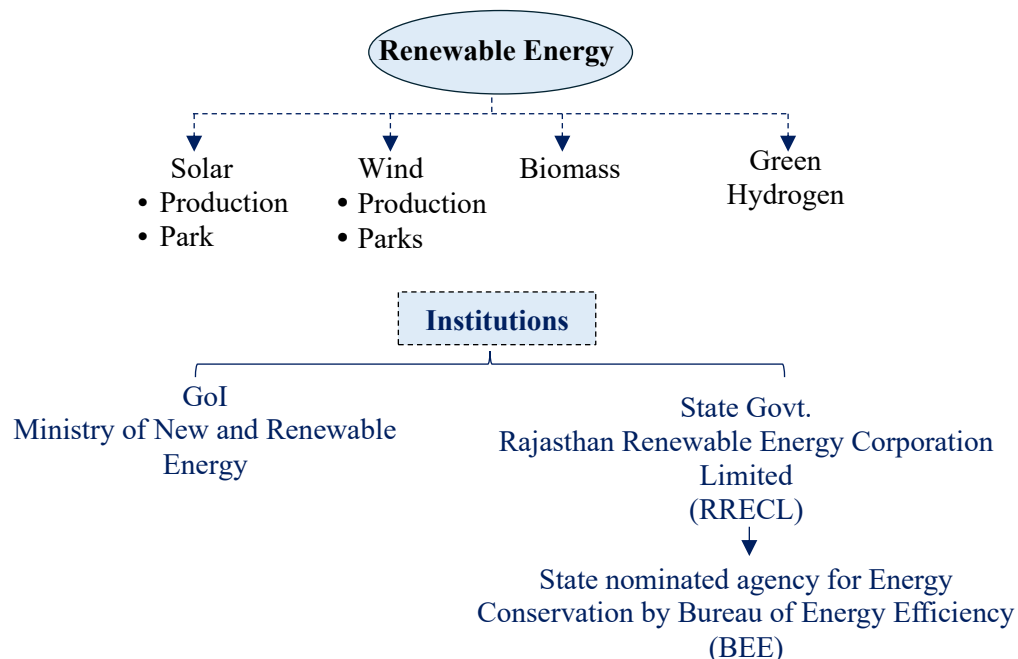


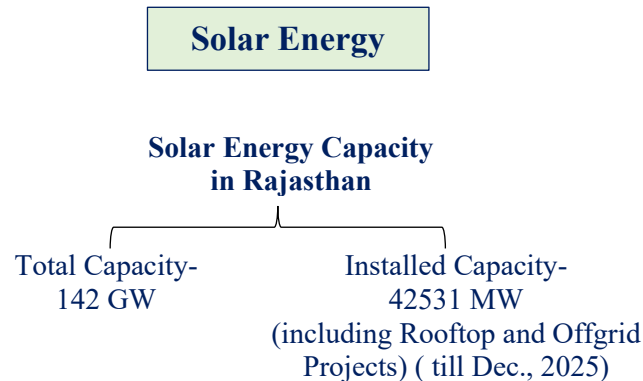
Flagship Scheme

## 7. Saurya Krishi Aajivika Yojna (SKAY)

- **Aim:-** To facilitate **cooperation between farmers/landowners and developers** and to arrange the required land for solar projects, the SKAY portal has been launched: [www.skayrajasthan.org.in](http://www.skayrajasthan.org.in)

## Renewable Energy :





#### Opportunities for Solar Energy in Rajasthan :-

- **Solar radiation: 6–7 KWh per square meter per day.**
- **Maximum sunny days: More than 325 days in a year.**
- **Availability of barren land, which is suitable for solar power projects.**

#### Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 :-

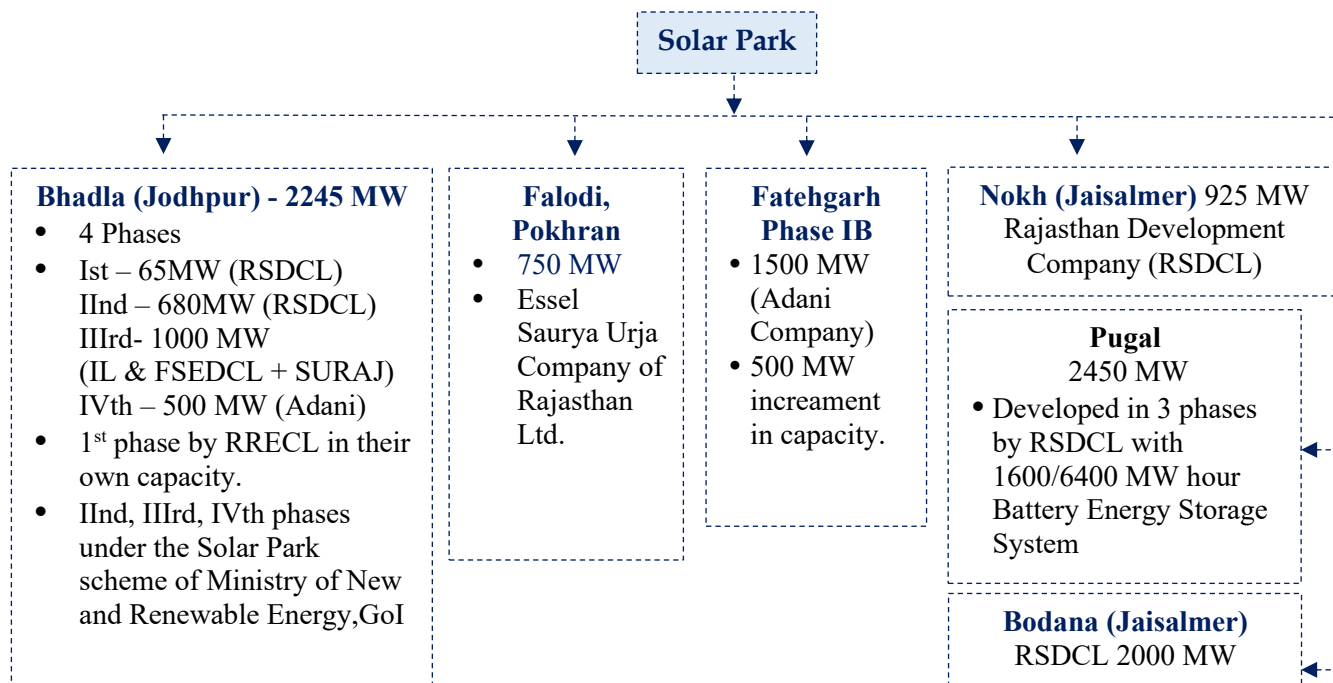
- **Validity: Until 29 March 2029.**
- **Nodal Agency: RREC (Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited).**
- **Objectives :-**
  1. To ensure the state's contribution toward India's target of 500 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030.
  2. To promote solar, wind, biomass, and green hydrogen energy.
  3. To ensure 24-hour continuous energy availability.
- **State Target**
  - Install 125 GW renewable energy capacity by 2029–30 :
    - ✓ 115 GW generation capacity
    - ✓ 10 GW storage capacity

#### Planned Capacity Distribution

- Solar : 90,000 MW
- Wind and Hybrid : 25,000 MW
- Hydro, Pump Storage Plants, and Battery Energy Storage Systems : 10,000 MW

#### Renewable Energy Park Policy :-

- **RSDCL has been established as a subsidiary company of RRECL, which will ensure the development of renewable energy parks in the state.**



- **RSDCL** – Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company
- **SURAJ** – Solar Energy Company of Rajasthan Limited
- **Adani Renewable Energy Park**
- **IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited**

#### Other Schemes :

##### 1. Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Model – Solar Rooftop Scheme -

- Installation of **rooftop solar power plants on government buildings**.
- **Commisioned capacity so far: 5.3 MW**.
- **Implemented by:** RREC (Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited).

##### 2. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) – Budget 2024–25 :-

- Responsibility for installing **rooftop solar power plants on government buildings under HAM** has been given to **RRECL**.
- Currently **37 MW capacity** has been installed, out of which **15.1 MW** has been commisioned on government buildings.

### Wind Energy in Rajasthan

According to the **National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE)** under the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy**, the estimated wind energy potential in Rajasthan at **150 m hub height** is:

- **Potential capacity: 284 GW**
- **Installed capacity: 5229 MW (December 2025)**
- **Hybrid capacity: 2140 MW (wind share: 885.60 MW)**

**Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy :**

- **Launched:** 18 December 2019

**Major Wind Power Plants :**

- Amarsagar – Jaisalmer (first)
- Badabagh – Jaisalmer (first private)
- Devgarh – Pratapgarh
- Soda Bandhan – Jaisalmer
- Phalodi – Jodhpur
- Akal – Jaisalmer

**Biomass / Bio-energy :**

- **Biomass Waste-to-Energy Policy 2023** (effective from 29 September 2023).

**Major Sources -**

- Mustard husk
- Vilayati babool (Prosopis juliflora)

**Installed Capacity -**

- 207.50 MW (December 2025)
- 20 biomass plants **commisioned**
- 4 new plants with 39 MW capacity currently under development.

**Green Hydrogen :**

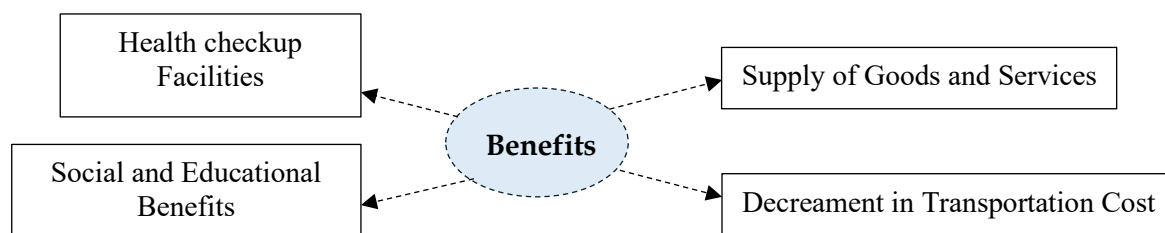
- Under the **Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024**, the target is to produce **2000 Kilo Tons per annum (KTPA)** of green hydrogen by 2030.
- The first 500 KTPA green hydrogen project will receive **50% waiver in transmission and distribution charges**.

**Energy Conservation Program :**

- **Energy Conservation Day: 14 December** (celebrated since 2009).
- **Implementing Agency: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RREC).**

**Roads**

A well-developed road network is considered an important indicator to assess the development of a country.



**Road Network in Rajasthan:-**

- 1949 : 13553 km
- March 2025 = 3,35,306 km
- Road Density = 97.97 km/100 Km<sup>2</sup>
- About **91.68% villages (39,666 villages)** are connected by roads.

III <sup>rd</sup>	{	National Highways - 10790 km.	} Sequence Importance not KMs
		State Highways - 17316 km	
II <sup>nd</sup>	{	District Roads - 18234 km	
		Other District Roads- 72822 km. (ii <sup>nd</sup> )	
I <sup>st</sup>	{	Village Roads - 2,16,144 km. (i <sup>st</sup> )	

- ✓ **Public Works Department (PWD)** carries out **99% of road works in rural areas** and **1% in urban areas**.
- ✓ Out of the total roads, **197,051 km roads are maintained by the Public Works Department**.

**Length of Roads under PWD (March 2025)**

S.No.	Category	Percentage (%)	Length
1-	Village Roads	74	145236 km
2-	Major District Roads	09	17914 km
3-	State Highways	08	17004 km
4-	Other District Roads	07	13357 km
5-	National Highways	02	3540 km

**Need for a World-Class Road Network in Rajasthan :**

1. To make the state an **economic hub**.
2. Because the state **does not have coastal boundaries**.
3. Neighboring states depend on Rajasthan for **port connectivity**.
4. To ensure **efficient transportation**.
5. For **railway crossing safety**.
6. To **reduce flood risk through bridge construction**.
7. For **expansion of highways**.

**Efforts Made :**

- Construction of **railway bridges under the Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)**.
- Construction of **Jodhpur Ring Road** by NHAI.
- Infrastructure development through the **PM Gati Shakti Scheme**.
- **Repair and maintenance of roads under the State Road Fund and NABARD**.

**Works by NHAI:**

- **National Highways Development Project (NHDP)** and **Bharatmala Project**.
- **Delhi–Vadodara Greenfield Expressway (374 km in Rajasthan)**.
- **Amritsar–Jamnagar Economic Corridor (637 km in Rajasthan)**.
- Formation of a **Task Force (5 February 2024)** to make Rajasthan an **Expressway Capital**.

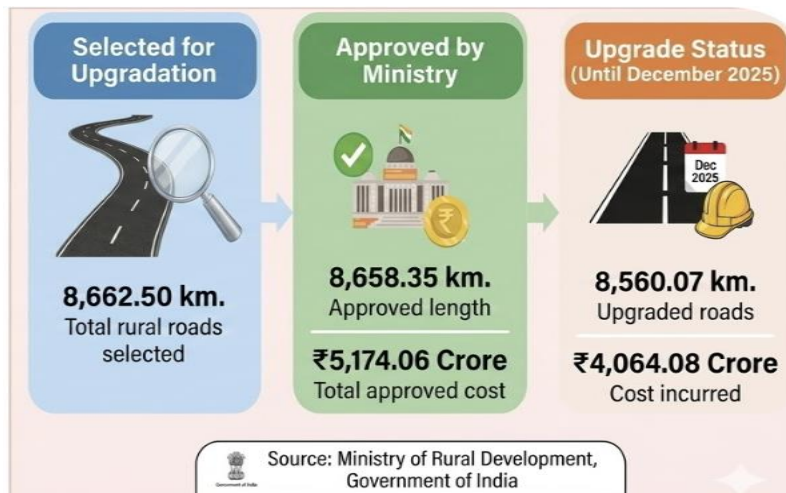
## Road-Related Schemes:

## 1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- **Launched: 25 December 2000**
- Coverage criteria:
  - ✓ Population above 500 in plain areas
  - ✓ Population above 250 in hilly or desert areas
- **Phase III: 2019–20 to 2024–25**
- Under Phase III, 8,662.50 km of rural roads will be upgraded.



Flagship Scheme



## 2. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Man Yojana:-

- **Road length: 99 km**
- Objective: To connect all 38 previously unconnected habitations in Baran district with roads.

## 3. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program – II:-

- **Supported by: Asian Development Bank (ADB)**
- Objective: To improve transport efficiency on 754 km of State Highways and Major District Roads.

## 4. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program – III

- **Supported by: Asian Development Bank (ADB)**
- Objective: To upgrade 290 km of State Highways and Major District Roads.

## 5. Rajasthan State Highway Modernization Project

- **Supported by: World Bank**
- Proposal to develop 14 State Highways.
- **Status (March 2025):**
  - 1 project completed
  - 7 projects under progress
  - DPR of 6 projects are in progress.

## 6. Atal Pragati Path

- Initiated by the State Government to provide cement-concrete roads in villages, similar to those available in urban areas.



Flagship Scheme



Objective: To provide Cement Concrete (C.C.) roads with facilities similar to urban roads in villages.

Phase I: (Villages with a population of 10,000 or more)  
 Target Group: Large villages (population more than 10,000)  
 Budget 2024–25 Approval: 78 Atal Pragati Path  
 Completed so far: 35 paths constructed

Phase II: (Population 5,000–10,000)  
 Target Group: Rural towns with a population of 5,000–10,000  
 Total such villages (Census 2011): 832 villages  
 Approved works: 249 villages  
 Completed works so far: 39 works completed

## Transport

### Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) :-

- **Established: 1 October 1964** under the **Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.**
- **Rajasthan State Highway Authority:** Established **2 June 2015.**

### Other Schemes / Programs :

#### 1. Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan

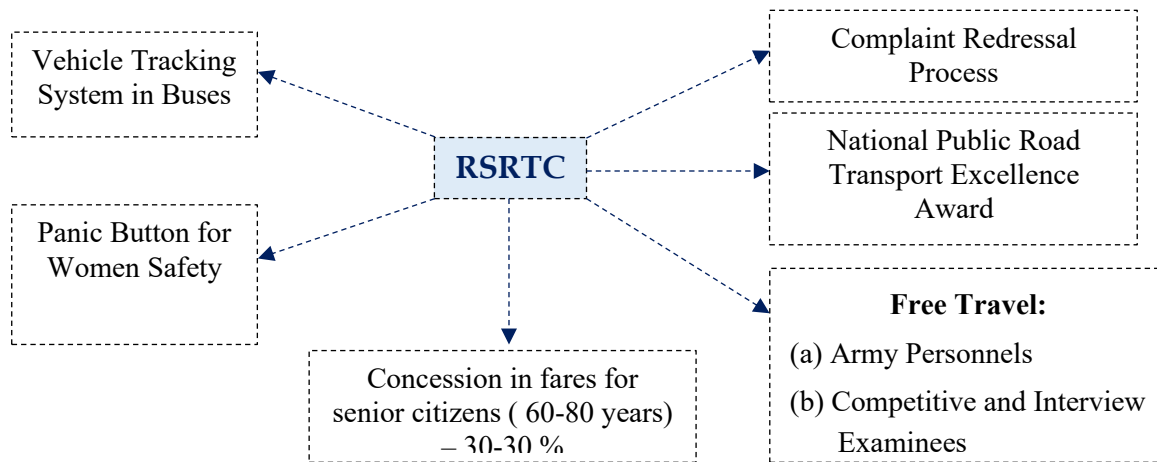
- **Launched: 26 July 2024**
- **Duration: 10 years**
- **Objective: To reduce road accidents**

#### 2. Road Safety Web Portal

- Managed by **State Road Safety Cell + RKCL (Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited).**

#### 3. Samadhan Portal:-

- **Launched: 24 July 2024** (Online portal)
- Purpose: **To resolve passenger complaints related to RSRTC services.**



#### Benefits Provided to Citizens (2025–26) :-

- On **Women’s Day** and **Raksha Bandhan**, the corporation provided **free travel facilities to 7.50 lakh and 16 lakh women respectively**.
- To provide better facilities similar to **rail/air travel**, **paid catering services** were introduced in **Volvo, Scania, and air-conditioned buses**.
- A **Security Control and Command Center** has been established to improve **passenger safety and services**.
- **Air-conditioned buses** have been introduced for **religious destinations**.
- **Patients suffering from muscular dystrophy**, along with one companion, are provided **free travel in ordinary and express buses**.
- In **2025–26 (up to December)**, about **102.87 lakh (around 1 crore) candidates** were provided **free travel for appearing in competitive examinations and interviews**.

#### Motor Vehicle Registration :

##### Vehicle Registered in 2025-26- 13.41 Lakh ( Max. Two- Wheelers

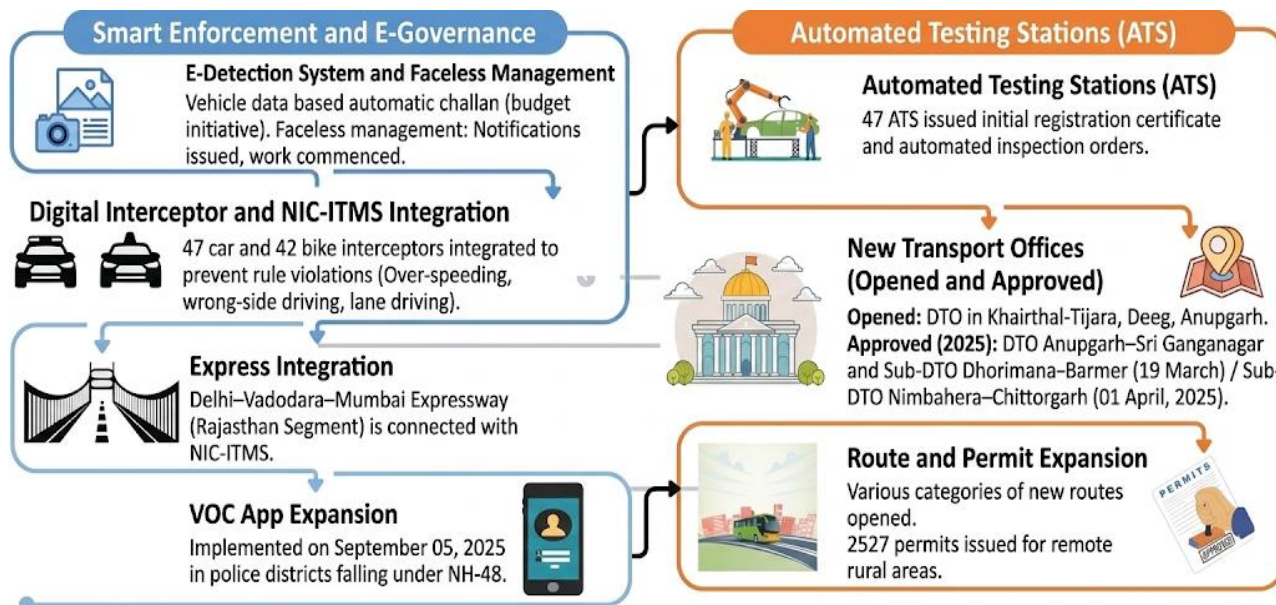
High Security Registration Plate for vehicles registered before 1 April 2019

Facilities including – e-License, e-Registration Certificate, Road Safety web portal, PUC, Geo-Tagging and Videography.

- **E-Detection System:** A new e-governance initiative of the state.
- **Purpose:**
  - ✓ Processes vehicle data uploaded through toll systems.
  - ✓ Automatically generates challans against vehicles violating traffic rules.
  - ✓ So far, 47 automated testing centers have been issued initial registration certificates.

## Rajasthan Transport Schemes and Innovations

Focus: E-governance and modernization of the transport sector.



### Railways

- **Total railway network in the state: 6,046 km (up to March 2022).**
- This accounts for **8.89%** of India's total railway network (68,043 km).
- The railway network of the state is mainly operated by the North Western Railway Zone.
- **Electrification of Railway Lines:-**
  - ✓ North Western Railway has completed **around 100% electrification of railway routes**, which is a major achievement in terms of **environmental protection and energy efficiency**.
- **Railway Infrastructure Development :-**
  - ✓ To strengthen the **historical heritage and cultural connection of railways** and showcase it to the public, the **“Station Utsav”** event was organized at **Bikaner Railway Station on 7 November 2025**, highlighting the **railway heritage of the state**.
  - ✓ **For the first time in Indian Railways**, an **air concourse facility** has been developed at **Gandhinagar Jaipur Railway Station**.
  - ✓ **Four Vande Bharat Express trains** are operating in Rajasthan:
  - ✓ **Ajmer – Chandigarh**
  - ✓ **Jodhpur – Sabarmati**
  - ✓ **Udaipur City – Jaipur**
  - ✓ **Udaipur City – Agra Cantt**
  - ✓ **Free Wi-Fi facilities** have been provided for passengers at stations.

- ✓ “One Station One Product” scheme is being implemented to promote local products and trade in Rajasthan.
- **Passenger Facilities :**
  - ✓ On 22 May 2025, the Prime Minister inaugurated 103 Amrit Bharat Railway Stations through video conferencing from Deshnok.
  - ✓ Under North Western Railway, the stations inaugurated included:
    - ✓ Fatehpur Shekhawati
    - ✓ Rajgarh
    - ✓ Mandi Dabwali
    - ✓ Gogamedi
    - ✓ Deshnok
  - ✓ The first Amrit Bharat Train of North Western Railway started between Madar Junction and Darbhanga in October 2025.
  - ✓ On 29 November 2025, a new rail service “Swarn Nagari Express” was started from Jaisalmer to Delhi (Shakur Basti).

#### Rajasthan Civil Aviation Policy, 2024:

##### Importance

- The civil aviation sector is an important component of infrastructure development.
- It also contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- The sector creates **direct and indirect employment opportunities** through:
  - Airports, Airlines, Cargo operations, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul organizations (MRO), Flying Training Organizations (FTO), Aviation academies, Ground handling services, and Other related industries
- **Tourism is the sector most influenced by civil aviation.** Civil aviation provides **easy air connectivity to different destinations**, which plays an important role in the **development of tourism**.

##### Objectives of the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016:

- To Establish an **integrated ecosystem** to promote **tourism, employment, and regional development**.
- To Ensure **safety and carrying capacity in aviation** through **technology and effective monitoring**.
- To Simplify business operations through:
  - Financial support, Infrastructure development, Simplified procedures, Regulations, and E-governance systems
- Promote the **entire aviation value chain**, including:
  - ✓ Cargo services, **MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul)**, General aviation, Air ambulance services, Aerospace manufacturing, Aero sports, & Skill development

##### Major Focus Areas :-

- **Upgradation and modernization of infrastructure** at:
  - ✓ Airports, Airstrips, Helipads, and Heliports

- **Phase-I:**
  - ✓ Upgradation of **Uttaralrai and Udaipur airports.**
  - ✓ Installation of **necessary technical equipment and machinery** for upgrading airstrips at:
    - Chakchainpura (Sawai Madhopur, Nagaur, Hamirgarh (Bhilwara), Abu Road (sirohi), and Lalgah Jatan (Sri Ganganagar).
- City-Side Development at Major Airports
  - ✓ Phase-I: Development of the **city-side area of Jaipur Airport.**
- Development of New Airports at Important Business and Tourism Centers
  - ✓ Phase-I: Development of a **new airport at Kota** in collaboration with the **Airports Authority of India (AAI).**
- Safe, Affordable and Sustainable Air Travel for Passengers and Cargo
  - ✓ Phase-I: Efforts to **connect Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner through improved air services.**
- Attracting Investment in Various Civil Aviation Sectors
  - ✓ Areas include:
    - FTOs, Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Organizations, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) organizations, and Aircraft and parts manufacturing.
  - ✓ Phase – I: Establishment of a **Flying Training Organization at Jhalawar.**
- Incentives for Civil Aviation Development:
  - ✓ Incentives will be provided under the **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022** to promote the **civil aviation sector.**

### Post and Telecommunication Services

- **Total Post Offices: 11,031 (up to December 2025)** (Rural- 10419 & Urban- 612)
- **Telecom subscribers: 6.66 crore (September 2025)**

### Externally Aided Projects

- As per the **12th Finance Commission recommendations**, for projects approved **after 1 April 2005**, India provides **external financial assistance to states on a back-to-back basis.**
- At the **beginning of 2025–26**, **14 externally aided projects** were under implementation in the state.
- Out of these, **loans for 3 projects** were completed by **December 2025.**

#### 1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Project (RUIDP) – Phase III

- **Funding:** Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Started in **1998** with support of **Government of India and ADB** to address challenges of **urban population growth and infrastructure management.**
- **Phases:**
  - **Phase I:** Improvement of infrastructure in **6 major cities** (*Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur*)
  - **Phase II (2008):** Improvement of **water supply, solid waste management, and wastewater management** in **15 cities**

- **Phase III (2015):**
  - Water supply and sewerage works in **13 cities**
  - Work ongoing in **12 cities**
- **Completed projects (up to March 2025):**
  - Sewerage and water supply: **Pali, Tonk, Jhunjhunu**
  - Sewerage projects: **Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Udaipur, Mount Abu**
  - Drainage project: **Banswara**
  - Work ongoing: **Sri Ganganagar (Sewerage and water supply)**

## 2. Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Project (RSTD) – Phase IV

- Extended version of **RUIDP**
- Implemented with **ADB assistance**
- **Tranche I**
  - ✓ Development works in **27 towns**
  - ✓ Includes **water supply and sewerage** projects
  - **Duration:** January 2021 – May 2028
- **Tranche II**
  - ✓ Infrastructure development in **16 towns**
  - ✓ Works include **sewerage, water supply, urban beautification, drainage**
  - **Duration:** April 2023 – May 2028

## 3. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program – I :

- **Funding:** Asian Development Bank
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Improve **transport efficiency**      ✓ Improve **traffic flow**      ✓ Improve **highway safety**
- **Components**
  - ✓ **Highway Upgradation**
    - Upgrading state highways and district roads to **two-lane / intermediate lane standards**
  - ✓ **Capacity Building**
    - Strengthening the **Public Works Department**
    - Asset management, road safety, project management
- **Implementation Phases**
  - ✓ **Tranche I:** Nov 2017 – Sep 2022
  - ✓ **Tranche II:** Dec 2019 – Sep 2025
    - Development of **11 highways (754 km)**
  - ✓ **Tranche III:** Mar 2023 – Sep 2026
  - ✓ Development of **290 km of highways and district roads**

## 4. Rajasthan State Highway Development Program – II (Tranche-1)

- **Funding:** World Bank
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Strengthen highway management
  - ✓ Improve traffic flow

- **Duration:** October 2019 – May 2025
- **Major Components**
  - ✓ Upgradation of 801 km of state highways
  - ✓ Strengthening Rajasthan State Highway Authority
  - ✓ Institutional strengthening and road safety measures

**Note:** 13 highways (917 km) developed under **10 packages**.

#### 5. Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project :

- **Funding:** JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Benefit farmers in **5.13 lakh hectares of irrigated area**
  - ✓ Improve **livelihoods and agriculture productivity**
- **Coverage**
  - ✓ Rehabilitation and renovations of 137 irrigation sub-projects in 30 districts
- **Duration:** 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2028
- **Major Works**
  - ✓ Renovation of **20–30 year old dams and canals**
  - ✓ Distribution of **2.5 lakh saplings to women groups**
  - ✓ Installation of **solar-powered irrigation systems**
- **Women Empowerment Program**
  - ✓ **Lakhpati Didi (Horticulture Program)**
    - Formation of **women farmer groups in 1,000 villages**
    - Improve livelihood of **10,000 women farmers**
  - ✓ **Lakhpati Didi – Food Value Chain**
    - Establish **100 agro-processing units**

#### 6. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Area (Tranche 1 & 2)

- **Funding:** New Development Bank (NDB) – 70%
- **Duration:** May 2018 – July 2026
- **Objective:** Improve **Indira Gandhi Canal System** by:
  - ✓ Reducing leakage
  - ✓ Improving water conservation
  - ✓ Improving water quality
- **Beneficiary Districts**
  - ✓ Sri Ganganagar
  - ✓ Hanumangarh
  - ✓ Jodhpur
  - ✓ Barmer

#### 7. Intra State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor :-

- **Objective:** Integrate surplus renewable energy with the national grid
- **Phase I: Funding:**
  - ✓ 60% KfW (Germany)
  - ✓ 40% National Clean Energy Fund
    - **Duration:** Oct 2015 – June 2021
- **Phase II: Funding:**
  - ✓ 47% KfW
  - ✓ 33% Central Government
  - ✓ 20% State Government
  - **Duration:** Nov 2022 – Oct 2026

## 8. Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan :-

- **Funding:** World Bank
- **Objectives**
  - ✓ Improve public financial management
  - ✓ Improve budget execution
  - ✓ Strengthen revenue system
- ✓ **Duration**
  - ✓ July 2018 – June 2025
- ✓ **Major Reforms**
  - ✓ Support GST implementation
  - ✓ Integrated cash and debt management system
  - ✓ Online audit management system
  - ✓ Inventory management system

## 9. Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase II) :

- **Funding:** JICA
- **Duration:** July 2021 – December 2028
- **Phase I**
  - ✓ Implemented in **Nagaur district**
- **Phase II**
  - ✓ Implemented in **Jhunjhunu and Barmer.**
  - ✓ This project is divided into 4 construction packages. (1 for Jhunjhunu district and 3 for barmer district)
- **Objective**
  - ✓ To Provide **safe drinking water and reduce fluorosis.**

## 10. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) :

- Government of India project
  - ✓ **Phase I:** April 2012 – March 2021
  - ✓ **Phase II & III:** 2021 ( For 10 years)
- **Funding:** World bank + AIIB ( Asian Infrastructure Investment bank)
- **Facilitated by:-** The Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti
- **Objective:** Rehabilitation and improving security of 736 dams in 19 states.
- Rajasthan has 212 large dams, of which 189 dams are included in DRIP Phase-II & Phase-III
- **Timeline:-** Phase-II:- April 2021 to March 2027  
Phase-III:- April 2025 to March 2031

## 11. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project :

- **Funding:** AFD (Agence Française de Développement)
- **Duration:** May 2023 to March 2031
- **Coverage:**
  - ✓ 800 villages of 13 eastern districts (Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk)
- **Activities:**
  - ✓ Plantation in 55,000 hectares
  - ✓ Wildlife protection walls (610 km)
  - ✓ Distribution of 55 lakh plants

**12. Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement Project :-**

- **Funding:** JICA
- **Duration:** Oct 2024 – Mar 2035
- **Coverage:** 19 districts
- **Activities:**
  - ✓ Agroforestry promotion
  - ✓ Conservation of Great Indian Bustard
  - ✓ Strengthening Biodiversity Management Committees
  - ✓ Conservation of 10,000 hectares of sacred groves
  - ✓ Creation of 3000 hectares of plant micro-reserves



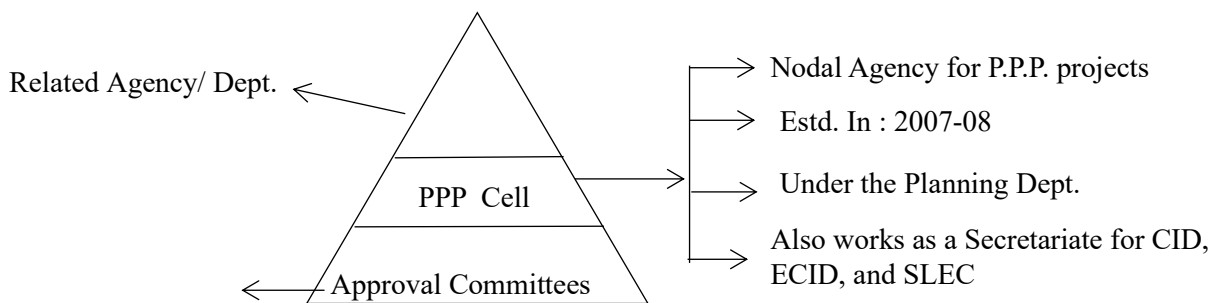
**Classification of Project Activities:**

Project activities have been categorized into **three major components**:

1. **Desert areas**
2. **Non-desert areas**
3. **Institutional strengthening**
  - The entire project area has been divided into **30 divisional management units** and **90 regional management units**.

**Public-Private Partnership (PPP)**

**Institutional Structure :-**



## 1. Approval Committees

- (i) **Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) :-**
  - ✓ **Chairperson:** Chief Minister
  - ✓ Decides **policy matters related to PPP projects.**
  - ✓ Approves **PPP projects exceeding ₹500 crore or beyond departmental financial powers.**
- (ii) **Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID)**
  - ✓ Ensures **smooth functioning of CID decisions.**
  - ✓ **Chairperson:** Chief Secretary.
- (iii) **Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects**
  - ✓ **Chairperson:** Chief Secretary
  - ✓ Approves road projects under the **Rajasthan State Highway Development Program.**
  - ✓ Administrative department: **Public Works Department (PWD).**
- (iv) **State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) :&**
  - ✓ **Chairperson:** Chief Secretary
  - ✓ Administrative department: **Planning Department**
  - ✓ Approves **PPP and non-PPP projects under Swiss Challenge method.**

## 2. PPP Cell (Nodal Agency)

- ✓ Established in **2007–08** under the **Planning Department.**
- ✓ Coordinates **PPP project implementation in the state.**
- ✓ Earlier operated under the **Principal Secretary (Planning).**
- ✓ According to **Finance Department order dated 8 December 2025**, the PPP Cell has been **shifted to the Finance Department.**
- ✓ Now the **Finance Secretary (Budget)** is the **State PPP Nodal Officer.**

## 3. Respective Administrative Departments / Implementing Agencies:-

Administrative departments of the Rajasthan Government are responsible for :

- ✓ Identifying PPP projects
- ✓ Developing them
- ✓ Implementing them according to **Rajasthan Rules of Business.**

## Joint Venture Companies

- **PDCOR (Project Development Company of Rajasthan)** – for bankable infrastructure projects (*formed 1997*).
- **RIDCOR (Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan)** – formed **2004** for mega highway projects.
- **ESUCRL (Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd.)** – established **2014** for **750 MW solar parks in Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.**
- **SUCRL (Solar Energy Company of Rajasthan Ltd.)** – formed **2014** for **1000 MW solar park in Bhadla (Jodhpur).**
- **AREPRL (Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd.)** – formed **2015** for **2000 MW solar parks in Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur)**

**Project Development Fund (PDF) :**

- In **2003**, **India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)** was introduced.
- Reorganized in **November 2022** as a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- **Total Outlay:- ₹150 crore**
- **Purpose:** Cover project development costs
- **Duration: 2022-23 to 2024-25**
- Funding under the IIPDF Scheme, to the project sponsoring Authorities (PSA):
  - ✓ Up to **₹5 crore** → **single proposal**
  - ✓ Above **₹5 crore** → **borne by Project Sponsoring Authority (PSA)**
  - ✓ **Funding is based on the milestones achieved by the PSAs.**

**Advisory Services :**

Under **Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013**, advisory services are obtained from these institutions.

- **RSRDC – Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation**
- **WAPCOS – Water & Power Consultancy Services Ltd.**
- **NABCONS – NABARD Consultancy Services**
- **RITES – Rail India Technical & Economic Services**
- **PFC Consulting Ltd. (PFCCL)**
- **Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL)**
- **RFSDL – Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Ltd.**

**Viability Gap Funding (VGF)**

- Introduced in **2007** for **PPP projects in the social sector**.
- **Purpose :** Provide financial assistance to **economically desirable but commercially unviable infrastructure projects**.
- Revised by Government of India in **November 2020**.
  - Sub-scheme 1**
    - ✓ For **social infrastructure projects** (*water supply, wastewater treatment, health, education*)
    - ✓ Maximum **60% project cost (30% Centre + 30% State)**.
    - ✓ With 100 percent operational cost recovery.
  - Sub-scheme 2**
    - ✓ Only for **pilot projects in health and education**
    - ✓ Maximum **40% funding by Centre and 40% by State** of total project cost (TPC)
    - ✓ The projects eligible under this category should have at least 50 per cent Operational Cost recovery
- In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum up to 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25 per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date.

**Steering and Monitoring Committee for time bound implementation of major Infrastructure Projects:**

- **Chairperson:** Chief Secretary
- Reviews infrastructure projects worth more than ₹100 crore or delayed beyond 3 years.
- Monitoring through Chief Minister's Work Monitoring System (CMWMS) Portal.

**Other Initiatives :**

1. **Road Development Policy 2013**
  - Updated version of 1994 policy.
  - Rajasthan became the first state to promote BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) model.
2. **Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act 2004**
  - Passed on 10 August 2004.
  - ₹1 cess on petrol and diesel sales to create a road development fund.
3. **Rajasthan State Highways Act 2014**
  - Formulated to regulate construction, development, safety, and land acquisition of highways.
  - Rajasthan State Highway Authority formed on 1 September 2023.
4. **PPP Capacity Building Program**
  - Started in 2010 with assistance from KfW (Germany).
  - **Status (31 Dec 2025):**
    - ✓ 210 projects completed
    - ✓ 24 projects under progress
    - ✓ 35 projects under pipeline

## Building a Sustainable Future –The Potential of Green Infrastructure

- Green infrastructure is needed to:
  - ✓ Maintain **environmental balance**
  - ✓ Meet **future infrastructure needs**
  - ✓ Promote **sustainable development**

**Objectives :**

- ✓ Benefit **environment, economy, and society**
- ✓ Solve **urban and rural issues**
- ✓ Prevent **desertification**
- ✓ Improve **water management**
- ✓ Promote **biodiversity**
- ✓ Address **climate change impacts**

**Green Infrastructure Initiatives in Rajasthan :**

1. **Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan (Massive tree plantation drive)**
  - **Started** : July 2024 (from Gahota village, Duda district).
  - **Target** : Plant 50 crore trees in 5 years with an investment of 4000 cr. significantly increasing the state's green cover.
2. **Electric Vehicle Transport System in tiger reserves:-**
  - **Objective** : Reduce carbon emissions and environmental damage.
  - Implemented in Ranthambore and Sariska Tiger Reserves.
3. **Renewable Energy:-**
  - Bhadla Solar Park (Jodhpur) – world's largest solar park (2245 MW).
  - Wind farms in Jaisalmer.



**Flagship Scheme**

**4. Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 :-**

- Target : 125 GW renewable capacity by 2030.

**5. Investment in Renewable Energy :-**

- MoUs worth ₹6.57 lakh crore (Nov 2024) for renewable energy projects.

**6. Reduction in Development Charges for renewable projects :-**

- October 2023: 50% reduction for renewable energy developers.

**7. Micro-irrigation Systems :-**

- Drip irrigation and sprinkler systems promoted under government schemes.

**8. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA) :-**

- Focus on rainwater harvesting, plantation, and water body restoration.

**9. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project :-**

- **Purpose :**

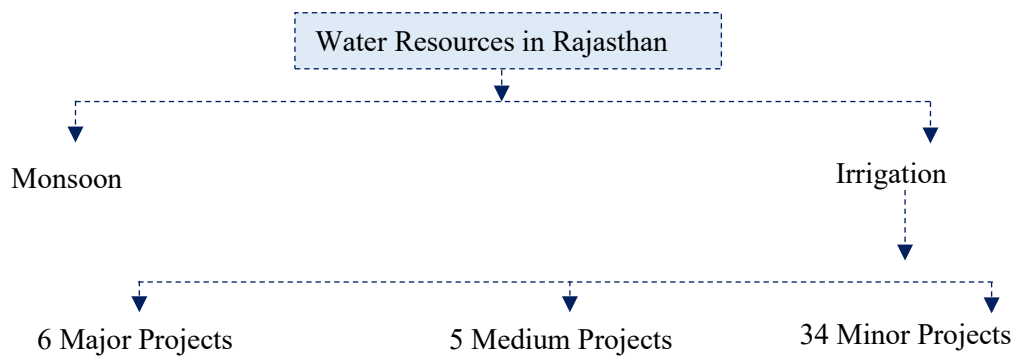
- ✓ Promote ecosystem improvement, biodiversity conservation, and community forest management.
- ✓ Encourage eco-tourism and rural livelihoods.

### Vision Statement – Viksit Rajasthan @2047

- By the year 2047, Rajasthan will ensure **security and long-term stability of water resources** through **strong governance, sustainable conservation, and equitable use.**



- To **expand the irrigation area, meet drinking-water needs, improve water-use efficiency, promote climate-resilient agriculture, and stabilize water supply in the arid regions of the state**, the following initiatives are being implemented:
  - ✓ Indira Gandhi Canal Project
  - ✓ “Vande Ganga Water Conservation Campaign”
  - ✓ Narmada Canal Project
  - ✓ AMRUT 2.0
  - ✓ “Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi” initiative
  - ✓ Jal Jeevan Mission
  - ✓ Modified Parbati–Kalisindh–Chambal (PKC) Link Project (integrated with ERCP)
  - ✓ Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY):
    - ✓ “Har Khet Ko Pani” (Water to every field)
    - ✓ “Per Drop More Crop” (increase productivity with efficient irrigation)



### Towards Water-Secure Rajasthan

- **Barren land:** 101 lakh hectares (out of 343 lakh hectares).
- **Share of India's water resources in the state:** 1.16%

### Reasons for Large Barren Land Area:

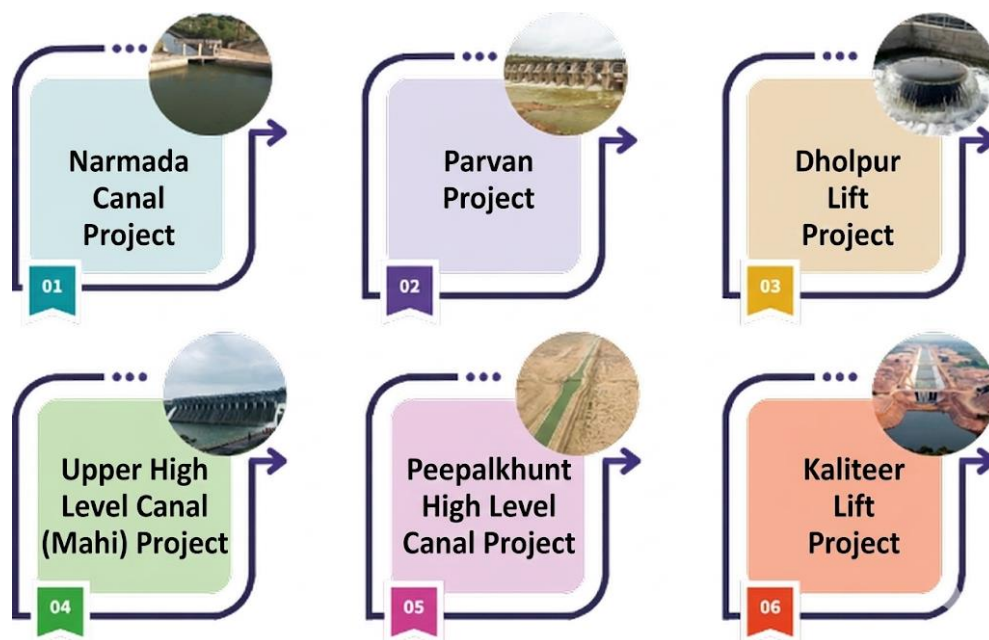
- Irregular rainfall pattern
- Uncertain water management
- Unstable Weather Conditions
- Fewer Rainy days
- Water wastage due to high rainfall intensity

### Monsoon in the State:

- **Year 2025 – Arrival:** 26 June (Monsoon period: 1 June – 30 September 2025)
- **Actual rainfall:** 715.20 mm (64% higher than the normal rainfall of 435.60 mm)
- **Highest rainfall districts:** Baran and Sawai Madhopur
- More rainfall occurred in the **south-eastern and central parts** of the state.
- Rainfall variation compared to Normal:
  - ✓ **Minimum:** Sirohi (123% of LPA – Long Period Average)
  - ✓ **Maximum:** Hanumangarh (227% of LPA)

### Irrigation

- **Main Sources:** Canals, Tube wells, Open wells, and Ponds.
- To strengthen and expand irrigation facilities, several projects are underway:
  - ✓ **6 Major Projects:** Narmada Canal Project, Parwan Project, Dhaulpur Lift, Kalitri Lift, Upper High Level Canal – Mahi, Pipalkhunt High Level Canal.
  - ✓ **5 Medium Projects:** Garadada, Takli, Gagreen, Hathiyadeh, Andheri
  - ✓ **34 Minor Projects**
  - ✓ Total irrigation area created through these projects: 40.19 lakh hectares
  - ✓ Additional irrigation potential created by December 2025: 23,320 hectares



### Key Projects

#### Major River Basin and Inter-State Projects

- Ram Jal Setu Link Project
- Yamuna Water Agreement
- Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
- Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder and Sirhind Feeder
- Reconstruction of Firozpur Feeder
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana 2.0
- Repair–Renovation–Restoration Scheme (RRR Scheme)
- Pradhan Mantri KSY/Micro Irrigation Component
- Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Project under PMKSY
- Pradhan Mantri KUSUM Yojana (Component-B)
- Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0

#### Externally Aided Projects

1. **Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project** (*JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency*)
2. **Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)** (*World Bank + AIIB*)
3. **Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in the Desert Area** (*NDB – New Development Bank*)
4. **Atal Bhujal Scheme** (*World Bank*)
5. **NABARD Funded Projects** (*Water Resources Department – WRD*)
6. **National Hydrology Project** (*World Bank*)

#### Other Projects

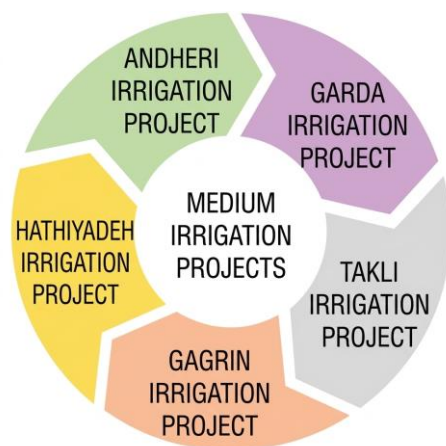
- Karmabhoomi Se Matribhumi Campaign
- Vande Ganga Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan
- Kisan Saathi App
- Barabandi Mobile App
- Chambal Command Area Project
- Urban Water Supply – AMRUT Mission
- Rural Water Supply – Jal Jeevan Mission
- Major Drinking Water Projects

## Major Irrigation Projects (6)

### 1. Narmada Canal Projects

- One of India's major irrigation projects.
- **Area:** Jalore and Barmer districts.
- **Irrigation:** 2.46 lakh hectares (233 villages) using **sprinkler irrigation**.
- **Drinking water:**
  - ✓ 1541 villages (Jalore 874, Barmer 667)
  - ✓ 3 cities – Jalore, Bhinmal, Sanchore
  - ✓ Beneficiaries: 37.48 Lakh people

### 2. Parwan Major Projects



- Proposed on **Parwan River in Jhalawar**.
- **Beneficiary districts:** Jhalawar, Baran, Kota.
- **Irrigation:** 2.01 lakh hectares in **571 villages**.
- **Drinking water:** 1402 villages.
- Sprinkler irrigation through **SCADA controlled pressurized pipeline system**.

### 3. Upper High Level Canal (Mahi) Project

- About **105 km main canal** and distribution network.
- Water supplied from **Saddle Dam No.1**.
- Micro irrigation system used.
- **Cost:** ₹2500 crore (of whole project).
  - ✓ **Irrigation:**
  - ✓ 41,903 hectares of 338 villages in **Banswara, Kushalgarh, Bagidora** areas.
- Survey completed; construction ongoing.

#### 4. Peepalkhunt High Level Canal Project

- Water diverted from **Mahi Dam to Jakham Dam (3.72 TMC)**.
- **Irrigation:** 5127 hectares in 24 villages of **Peepalkhunt tehsil** using sprinkler irrigation.
- **Cost:** ₹2000 crore (of whole project)

#### 5. Dhaulpur Lift Project

- Complete **lift irrigation and drinking water project** based on micro irrigation.
- **Special feature:** 30 MW solar power plant will be installed.
- Micro irrigation mandatory in the command area.

#### 6. Kaliteer Lift Project

- **Water sources:** Parvati and Ramsagar dams.
- **Drinking water:**
  - ✓ 483 villages in **Dholpur district**
  - ✓ 3 towns: Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura.

### Medium Irrigation Projects (5)

#### 1. Garadada Irrigation Project

- **Built on:** **Mangli dungri River** and **Ganesh Nala (Holaspura village, Bundi)**.
- **Irrigation:** 9161 hectares in 44 villages of Bundi.
- **Drinking water:** 111 villages and 98 hamlets.

#### 2. Takli Irrigation Project

- **Built on:** **Takli River in Dhakia village Ramganjmandi (Kota)** and chechat tehsil of kota.
- **Irrigation:** 7800 hectares in 33 villages using **sprinkler irrigation**.

#### 3. Gagreen Irrigation Project

- **Built on:** **Ahu River near kalipipal, Devgarh (Jhalawar)**.
- **Irrigation:** 9999.83 hectares in 32 villages.
- **Completion:** proposed by **June 2026**.

#### 4. Hathiyadeh Irrigation Project

- **Located in:** karawari khurd village, **Kishanganj tehsil, Baran district**.
- **Irrigation:** 8979 hectares in 49 villages.

**Note:** The in-principle approval for the first phase of diversion of 286.50 hectares of forest land was granted on 23 May 2025.

#### 5. Andheri Irrigation Project

- **Built on:** **Andheri River in mundakiya village, chhabra tehsil Baran district**.
- **Proposed:** earth dam with **1598 million cubic feet storage capacity**.

## Major River Basin &amp; Inter-State Projects

## 1. Modified Parvati–Kalisindh–Chambal (MPKC) Link Project / Ram Jal Setu Link Project (Integrated ERCP)

- **Objective:** Ensure water security and regional development in Eastern Rajasthan.
- **Provisions:**
  - ✓ **Water Transfer**
    - Monsoon surplus water from:
      - Kuno
      - Kalisindh
      - Parvati
      - Mej rivers
  - ✓ Transferred to:
    - Banas
    - Morel
    - Banganga
    - Gambhir
    - Kali Sindh
    - Parbati
- **Funding:-** Centre : Rajasthan : Madhya Pradesh = 90 : 5 : 5 (MOU: Date – 28 January 2024)
- **Irrigation Facilities –**
  - ✓ **Creation of new irrigation area:** 2.51 lakh hectares
  - ✓ **Restoration of irrigation area:** 1.52 lakh hectares
- **Drinking and Industrial Water Availability –**
  - ✓ Provision of drinking and industrial water for **17 districts**.
- **Work Status:**
  - ✓ **1. Completed Works:** Naveen Barrage and Isarda Dam have been completed.
  - ✓ **2. Works in Progress (Three Packages for Drinking Water)**
    - i. Construction of **Ramgarh Barrage, Mahalpur Barrage, and Naveen Pump House.**
    - ii. Construction of **Aqueduct on the Chambal River.**
    - iii. Construction of **feeder canal from Naveen Pump House through Mej and Galwa to Bisalpur and Isarda.**
  - ✓ **3. Works for which Orders have been Issued**
    - Morsagar Artificial Reservoir (Ajmer)
    - Feeder from Bisalpur to Morsagar Artificial Reservoir
    - Feeder from Isarda to Ramgarh Dam (Jaipur)
    - Feeder from Khurja Chenpura to Jaisamand (Alwar)
    - Feeder from Isarda via Khurja Chenpura to Bandh Bertha (Bharatpur)
- **Importance:**
  - ✓ Increase in agricultural productivity
  - ✓ Drinking water availability in 17 districts
  - ✓ Beneficiaries: about 32.5 million people

- ✓ Creation of 2.21 lakh hectares of new irrigation area and restoration of 1.52 lakh hectares of irrigation area through sprinkler irrigation system
- ✓ Treatment and reuse of wastewater to create 30,000 hectares of additional irrigated area.

## 2. Yamuna Water Agreement

- Agreement between **Rajasthan and Haryana (May 1994)**.
- Rajasthan allocated **1917 cusecs (577 MCM annually)** during monsoon.
- New MoU signed **17 February 2024**.
- Water to be supplied to **Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu etc.**

## 3. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) : Lifeline of Western Rajasthan.

- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Irrigation of desert regions
  - ✓ Drinking water supply
  - ✓ Environmental improvement
  - ✓ Employment and settlement
- **Area:** 16.17 lakh hectares
  - ✓ Stage I: 5.46 LH
  - ✓ Stage II: 10.71 LH
- In the **second phase lift irrigation schemes, a sprinkler irrigation system has been developed.**
- At present, under the **Chaudhary Kumbharam Arya Lift Canal Project**, construction of **6 new canals** is in progress to provide irrigation facilities to an **additional 0.10 lakh hectares of area.**
- Under the **Pannalal Barupal Lift Canal**, a **sprinkler irrigation system has been developed** for an **additional irrigated area of 0.27 lakh hectares.**
- Since the beginning of the **Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP)**, a total of **14.82 lakh hectares of land has been allocated** so far.

## 4. Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder & Sirhind Feeder

- 97 km (Indira Gandhi feeder) and 100 km (Sirhind feeder)
- Cost sharing: **60% Centre + 40% State**
- Sirhind Feeder – Punjab 54.15%, Rajasthan 45.85% ( GoI will borne 60% of it).

## 5. Reconstruction of Firozpur Feeder

- Flow capacity decreased from estimated **11,192 to 9,500 cusecs.**
- Cost: **₹647.62 crore** ( Punjab-58.54%, and Rajasthan-41.46%)
- Benefits irrigation in **Ganganagar and Bhakra canal systems.**
- DPR for it is accepted in 158th Advisory Committee on 24 april 2025 by Central Water Commisision, New Delhi.
- The **relining of the Firozpur Feeder** will benefit farmers irrigating **3.14 lakh hectares** under the **Ganga Canal irrigation system** and **2.92 lakh hectares** under the **Bhakra Canal irrigation system.**

## 6. PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

- **Launch:** 2015–16
- **Funding:** 60% Centre, 40% State
- **Implementation in Rajasthan:** Department of Agriculture and Horticulture
- **Goal:**
  - ✓ Har Khet Ko Pani (Water to every field)
  - ✓ Per Drop More Crop
- **Supports:**
  - ✓ Drip irrigation
  - ✓ Sprinkler irrigation
  - ✓ Farm ponds
  - ✓ Greenhouses
  - ✓ Mulching etc.
  - ✓ Farming Equipments to landless labours in farming costing upto 5000



Flagship Scheme

## 7. PMKSY 2.0 (Watershed Development)



- **Implementation:** Department of Land Resources, Government of India
- **Launched:** 2021-22
- **Activities:**
  - ✓ **Natural Resource Management activities** such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation activities.
  - ✓ **Water harvesting structures** such as check dams, nala bunds, farm ponds, tanks, anicuts, Amrit Sarovar works, etc.
  - ✓ **Effective rainwater management** such as field bunding, contour bunding/trenching, staggered trenches, land leveling, mulching, etc.
  - ✓ **Capacity building and entry-point activities** to ensure participation of beneficiaries.
  - ✓ **Production activities** such as nursery establishment, afforestation, horticulture, and pasture development works.
  - ✓ **Livelihood activities** for landless persons and women, and **micro-enterprises for small and marginal farmers.**

### 8. Repair–Renovation–Restoration (RRR) Project

- **Launched:** January 2005
- **Objective:** Repair and restoration of **small water structures**.
- Included in PMKSY in 2017-18.
- **Funding:** Centre : State = 60 : 40
- Currently 37 Projects of the state are included in this (14 Districts).
- 84 New Proposals are accepted. These projects will be implemented in Kota, Bundi, and Tonk.

### 9. PMKSY -Micro Irrigation Component

- Uses **drip and sprinkler irrigation**.
- **Importance:** **Water Conservation, Increased Production, Subsidy for farmers.**
- Subsidy for the farmers Opting this :

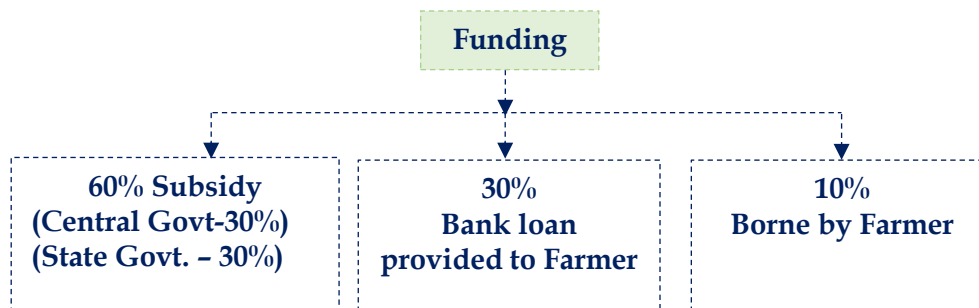
Farmer	Central Contribution		State	Additional Contribution	State
Farmer (General)	70	27	18	25	
SC/ST/Women Small and Marginal Farmer	75	27-33	18-22	20-30	

### 10. PMKSY Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Project

- **Objective:** Construction of lined watercourses in the Gang Canal Project.

### 11. PM KUSUM Yojana (Component-B)

- **Full name:** *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)*
- **Launch:** February 2019
- **Ministry:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- The scheme has **3 components**, under which the target was to achieve **an additional capacity of 30.8 GW by 2022**.
- **First solar power plant:** Established at **Bhaloji village (Kotputli)**.
- **Provision:** Installation of **solar energy pump sets with capacity from 3 HP to 10 HP**.
- In **notified tribal areas**, solar pump sets are being installed for **Scheduled Tribe farmers**, where the Tribal Area Development Department provides 100% subsidy by bearing the farmers' share of the cost.



## 12. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA 2.0)

- **Launch:** February 2024
- **Objective:** To ensure **maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation, and efficient use of available water resources.**
- **Under this scheme:** Construction of new **anicuts (small dams), farm ponds, Mini Percolation Tanks (MPT), Mini Storage Tanks (MST), Sub-Surface Barriers (SSB)** and **repair of old water harvesting structures** is carried out.
- **Target:** To construct **water harvesting and conservation structures in 20,000 villages of the state within 4 years.**

Phase	No. of villages to be chosen	Completion Time
First	5135	31 March 2026
Second	4746	30 June 2026
Third	5000	30 June 2027
Fourth	5119	30 June 2028

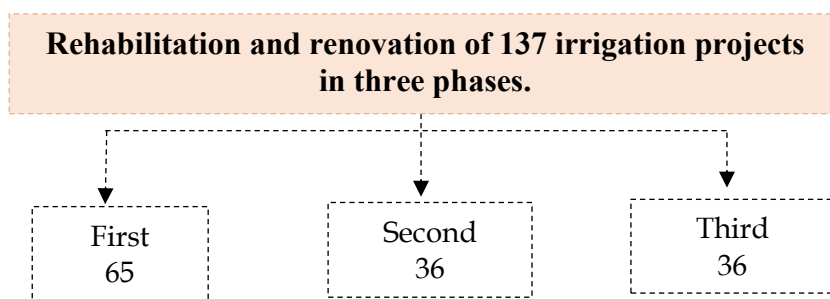


Flagship Scheme

### Externally Aided Projects:

#### 1. Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) :

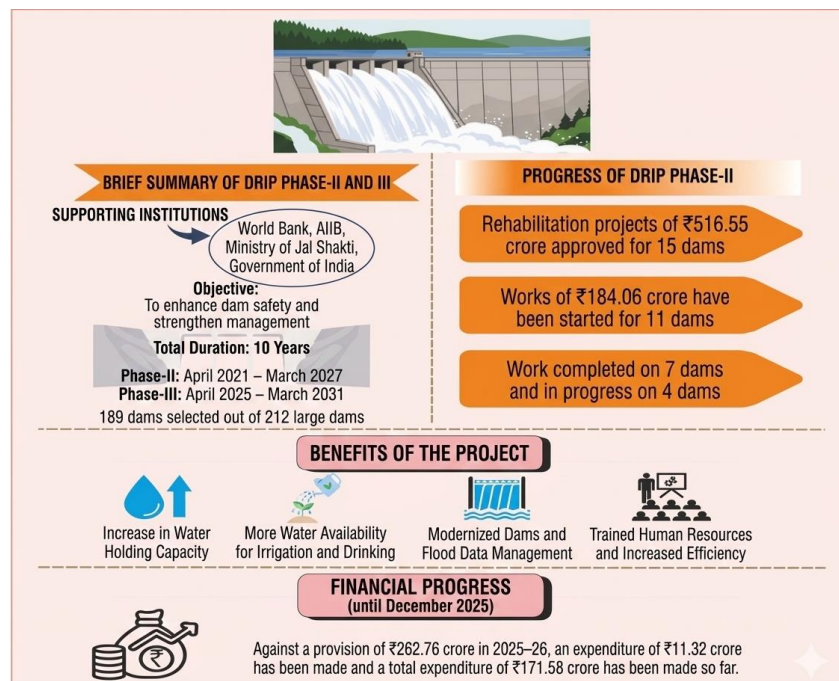
- **Financed by:** *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).*
- JICA will finance the project in two tranches.
- **Duration:** 11 years (*1 April 2017 – 31 March 2028*).
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ Improvement in existing irrigation facilities and agricultural extension services.
  - ✓ Increase in water-use efficiency and agricultural productivity.
  - ✓ Improvement in farmers' livelihoods.
  - ✓ Promotion of gender equality in the irrigation sector.
- **Area Covered**
  - ✓ Rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 30 districts.
  - ✓ Farmers in 5.13 lakh hectares of irrigated area will benefit.
- The project is being implemented in three phases-



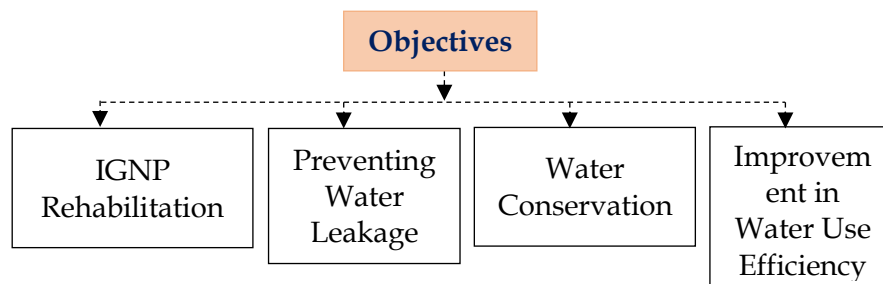
- **Lakhpati Didi Component / Lakhpati Didi (Horticulture):**
  - ✓ In 2025–26, the “Lakhpati Didi” component is being implemented in the irrigation sub-projects of Phase II and Phase III.
  - ✓ **Target:** To improve the livelihood of 10,000 women farmers in 1,000 villages of the project area by forming women farmer interest groups and adopting advanced fruit and vegetable production techniques.

## 2. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)

- **Objective:** To ensure dam safety through proper planning, management, and rehabilitation.
- **Funding:** The second phase of DRIP is being financed by the World Bank (WB) and AIIB.
- **Duration:**
  - ✓ The project will be completed in two phases over 10 years.
  - ✓ Each phase will last 6 years, with an overlapping period of 2 years.



## 3. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area

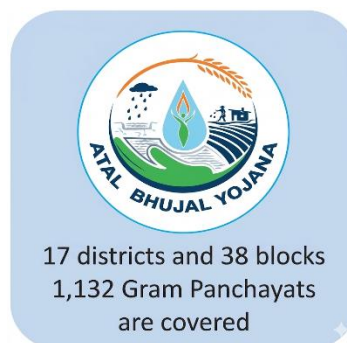


- **Duration:** Completed in 2 phases over 8 years and 6 months.
- **Funding:** NDB : Rajasthan = 70 : 30
  - ✓ Phase-1: Loan agreement of 100 million USD signed on 13 February 2018.
  - ✓ Phase-2: Loan agreement of ₹2254 crore signed on 29 July 2022.

- **Beneficiary Districts:** Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Phalodi, Jaisalmer, Balotra, Barmer and others.
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ Renovation of 179.53 km of Indira Gandhi Main Canal.
  - ✓ Development of 33,312 hectares waterlogged area and irrigated area.
  - ✓ Capacity building of Water Users Associations.
  - ✓ Out of 286 approved works, 276 have been completed.
- **Importance:**
  - ✓ Ensures water conservation.
  - ✓ Ensures water supply till the tail end of canals.
  - ✓ Provides equitable irrigation water to farmers.
  - ✓ Farmers receive training in modern agricultural techniques.
  - ✓ Improves agricultural productivity.
  - ✓ Micro-irrigation saves water.
  - ✓ Encouragement for use of solar pumps.
  - ✓ Land improvement in waterlogged areas, reducing soil salinity problems.

#### 4. Atal Bhujal Yojana

- **Funding:** Government of India + World Bank (50 : 50)
- **Start:** 1 April 2020
- **Duration:** 2020-21 to 2024-25 (5 years)
- **Implemented: in 7 States-** Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Objective:** To stop the decline of groundwater levels through community participation.
- **Nodal Department:** Groundwater Department
- **Achievements:**
  - ✓ In 7 Panchayat Samitis, groundwater levels improved in more than 50% of wells.
  - ✓ 1132 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) trained (one in each Gram Panchayat).

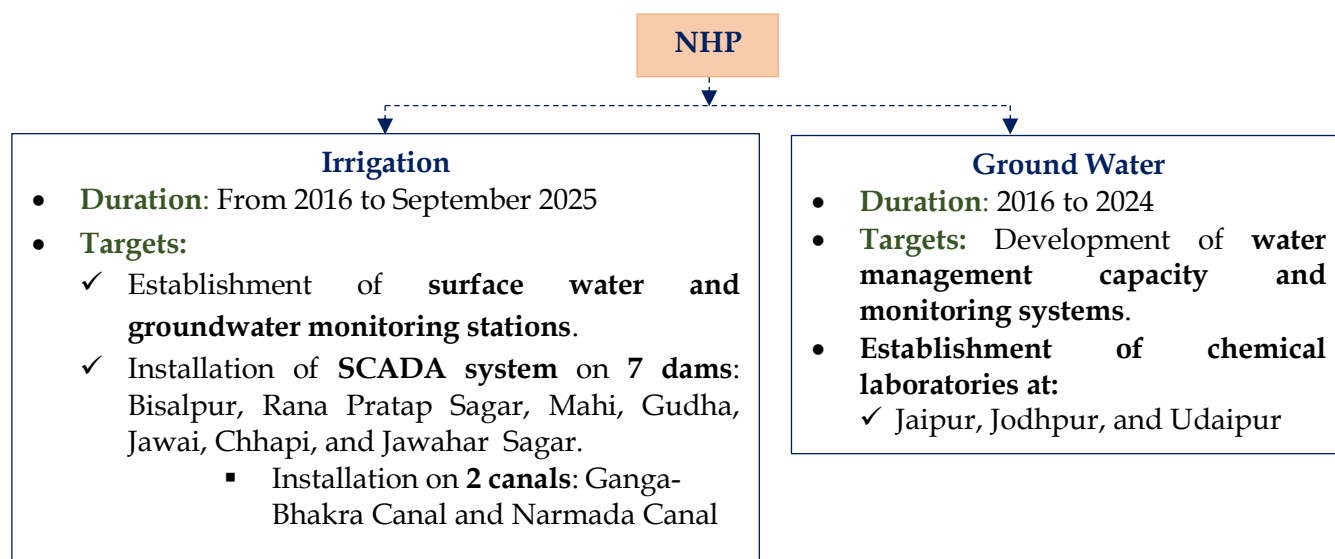


#### 5. NABARD Funded Projects under WRD

- NABARD provides financial assistance to improve groundwater levels in rural areas.

#### 6. National Hydrology Project

- **Funding:** Government of India + World Bank.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Water Resources.
- **Nodal Department:** River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Department (Water Resources Department, Rajasthan).



## Plans/ Campaigns

### 1. Karmabhoomi se Matrabhumi Campaign

- **Start:** 15 February 2025 (Announced by the Honorable Prime Minister on **6 September 2024** under the **Water Conservation Public Participation Campaign**.)
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ To conserve **every drop of rainwater.**
  - ✓ To **increase groundwater levels** in the state by constructing **groundwater recharge structures with public participation.**
  - ✓ To **create public awareness** and change people's mindset regarding **water usage and conservation.**
- **Inspiration:** Theme inspired by the **“Catch the Rain”** theme of the **Jal Shakti Abhiyan.**
- **Target:** Within **4 years**, construction of **45,000 groundwater recharge and conservation structures** in about **11,195 Gram Panchayats** across **41 districts** of the state.
- **Funding:** Donations from **Bhamashah Pravasi Rajasthanis**, Crowdfunding, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Funds.
- **Theme 2025:** Focus on – Water Conservation, Public Participation, and Public Awareness.
- **CSR Initiative (2025–2026) :** All district collectors have been instructed to construct **at least 125 or more recharge/water conservation structures** in their districts before the end of the financial year. A target of **5000 water conservation structures** through CSR funding.
- **New initiatives/ Innovations :**
  - ✓ In **2026, 16,006 water structures** were constructed (against a target of **5,000**).
  - ✓ The **Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India** honored **Bhamashahs** at the national level for outstanding performance in water conservation under the campaign.
  - ✓ So far, **43,126 construction sites** for groundwater recharge and water conservation structures have been selected through the **e-Panchayat mobile app** by village development officers.



**Flagship  
Scheme**

## 2. Vande Ganga Jal Samrakshan Jan Abhiyan

- Organized on the occasion of **Ganga Dussehra and World Environment Day** by the Honorable Chief Minister.
- Conducted from **5 June – 20 June 2025** across the entire state.
- **Launch:** Ramgarh Dam, Jaipur
- **Conclusion:** Gadisar Lake, Jaisalmer
- **Objective:** To transform **water harvesting and water conservation into a mass movement through public awareness.**
- **Activities:** Traditional and cultural activities linked with environmental conservation such as: Vande Ganga Kalash Yatra, Vande Ganga water service programs, Water arrangements for animals and birds, Worship at water bodies, Morning awareness rallies, Workshops, Night village meetings (Chaupals), and Gram Sabha awareness programs



11,000 Gram Panchayats covered



1.02 Lakh Shramdaan sites



42,200 Water Sources cleaned



4,560 Recharge Shafts constructed

## 3. Kisan Saathi App

- **Launched:**  
14 August 2024 by the **Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan.**
- **Objectives:** To serve as a **digital communication platform for farmers in the Parvati Project command area.**
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ Provides **real-time data** about:
    - Water availability
    - Dam conditions
    - Canal operations
  - ✓ Reduces the **information gap between farmers and the department.**
  - ✓ Allows farmers to **digitally submit crop details.**
  - ✓ Helps analyze **water demand and supply gaps.**
  - ✓ Provides access to **season-wise and crop-wise historical records.**
  - ✓ Uses **geo-fencing** so data can only be entered from within the designated command area.
- **Coverage:** Approximately **70,000 farmers** fall under the Parvati command area and are being onboarded through **APK-based installation.**

## 4. Barabandi (Irrigation Schedule) Mobile App

- Developed by the **Water Resources Department** through NIC, Sri Ganganagar.
- Purpose: Farmers can check on their mobile phones:
  - ✓ Details of their land
  - ✓ Irrigation turn/schedule
  - ✓ Water release schedule

## 5. Chambal Command Area

- Provision made for **lining canals, distribution systems, and minors** in **Kota, Bundi, and Baran districts** to improve irrigation efficiency.

### Securing Rajasthan's Future – Integrated Water Infrastructure

#### Urban Water Supply

- The state has **257 urban towns**, including all district headquarters.
- All these towns are supplied drinking water through a **pipeline-based water supply system**, which includes **household water connections**.
- Sources of Water Supply:
  - ✓ 86 Towns depend on surface water sources.
  - ✓ 89 Towns depend on Groundwater sources.
  - ✓ 82 Towns depend on a mix of surface and groundwater sources.

#### 1. AMRUT Mission: (Details explained in Chapter 11)

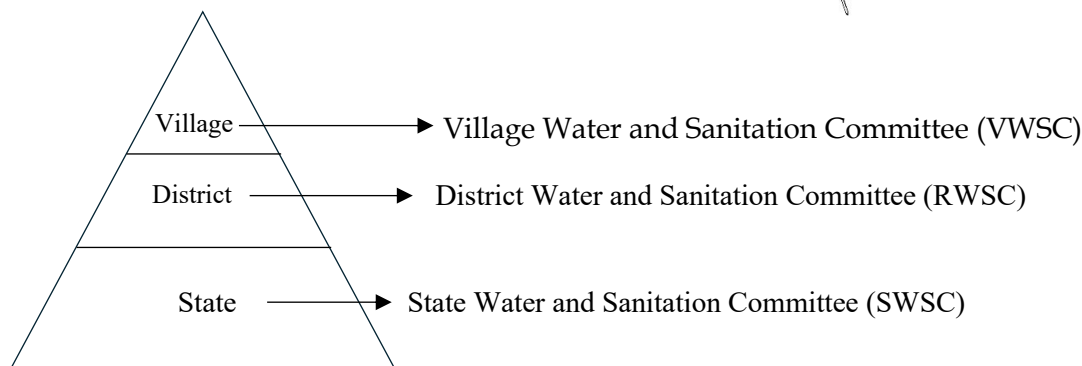
#### Rural Water Supply

##### 1. Jal Jeevan Mission:

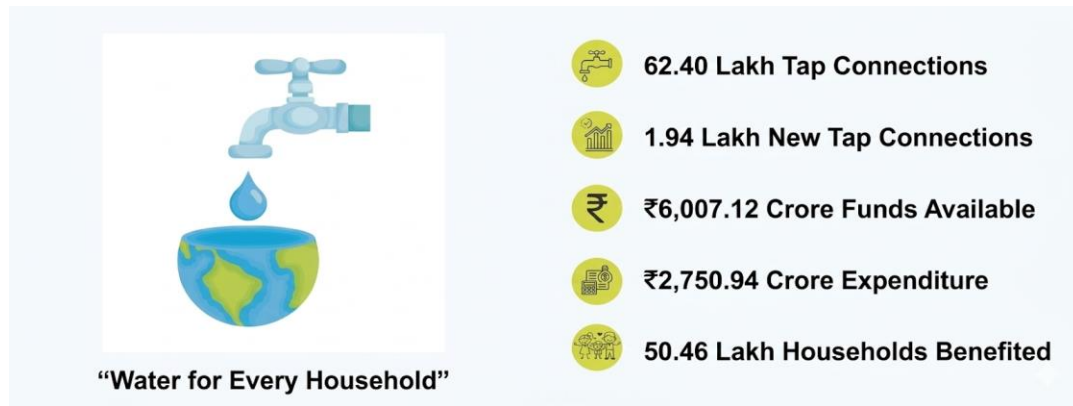
- Started: 15 August 2019
- **Goal:** By **2028**, provide **55 liters of water per person per day** to every rural household through **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)**.
- Funding: Central Govt: State Govt. = 50 : 50
- Implemented by: Ministry of Jal Shakti. In Rajasthan through the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).
- Implementation and Monitoring Agencies in State:



Flagship Scheme



- In the **73rd Constitutional Amendment of India**, the subject of **drinking water** was placed in the **Eleventh Schedule** of the Constitution. Therefore, under **Jal Jeevan Mission**, **Gram Panchayats and local communities play an important role** in implementation and management.



### Rural Areas: Construction of Tube Wells and Hand Pumps

- By **December 2025**, a total of **1,414 tube wells** and **3,409 hand pumps** had been installed.

### Major Drinking Water Projects:

- These **water resources** are used for the **state’s major drinking water supply projects**. Rajasthan has several **sustainable water sources**, such as:
  - Indira Gandhi Nahar Project** – supplies water to **5,719 villages** and **39 towns**.
  - Chambal River** – supplies water to **4,899 villages** and **29 towns**.
  - Narmada River** – supplies water to **902 villages** and **3 towns**.
  - Bisalpur Dam** – supplies water to **3,109 villages** and **22 towns**.
  - Jawai Dam** – supplies water to **811 villages** and **10 towns**.
- 120 major drinking water projects** have been approved. These projects are designed to provide **safe drinking water** to: 110 Towns, 16,680 villages, and 12,716 Dhanis.



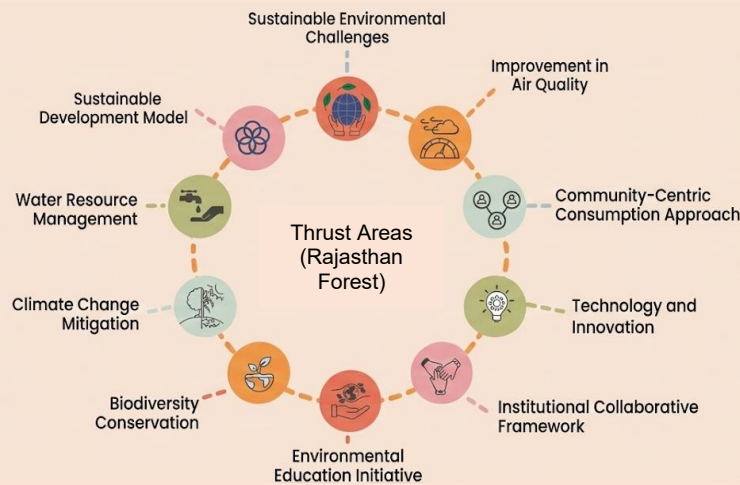
### State Achievements:

On **18 November 2025**, at **Vigyan Bhawan, Rajasthan** received the following awards:

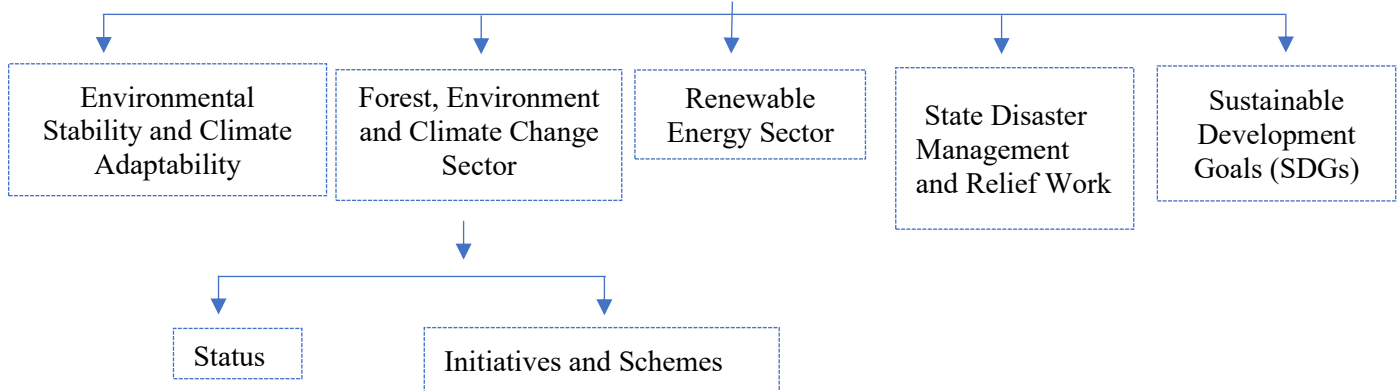
- Water Conservation and Public Participation Award**
  - ✓ Rajasthan received the **Third Prize** in the **State/Union Territory** category.
  - ✓ **Theme:** Best performance in **excellent water management and community participation**.
- National Level District Category Award** (Western Region – Category 1)
  - ✓ **First Place:** Bhilwara
  - ✓ **Second Place:** Barmer

**Vision Statement – Developed Rajasthan @ 2047:**

- By the year **2047**, Rajasthan will become a **leading state in the country in the field of environmental compatibility and sustainable development**, establishing a balanced coordination between **economic progress and ecological conservation**.
- The state will strongly promote **water conservation, expansion of renewable energy, and biodiversity conservation** through **forest protection, scientific research, community participation and sustainable land use**.



**Framework**



**Environmental Stability:**

- It focuses on **meeting present needs without compromising the abilities of future generations**.
- It emphasizes the **responsible use of natural resources**, reduction in pollution, conservation of biodiversity, and promotion of **renewable energy and circular economy practices**.



### Climate Adaptability

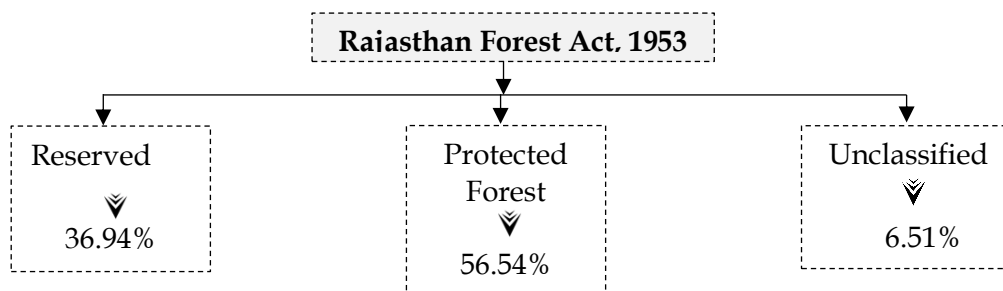
- Climate adaptability refers to the **ability to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from climate-related disasters** such as **heat waves, floods, droughts, and extreme weather events**.

#### Key Features of Environmental Stability and Climate Adaptability

- Water Conservation and Security:** Rainwater harvesting, watershed development, groundwater recharge, micro-irrigation, and reuse of wastewater.
- Low-Carbon Development:** Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through **clean energy, efficient transportation, and sustainable industries**.
- Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation:** Afforestation, wildlife conservation, wetland protection, and restoration of degraded forests and deserts.
- Sustainable Urban Development:** Solid and liquid waste management, air pollution control, development of green spaces, and climate-sensitive urban planning.
- Disaster Risk Reduction:** Heat Action Plans, drought preparedness, early warning systems, and community-based disaster management.
- Sustainable Consumption and Circular Economy:** Resource efficiency, waste reduction, recycling, and environmentally responsible production.
- Expansion of Renewable Energy:** Large-scale solar and wind energy, rooftop solar, decentralized clean energy systems, and energy efficiency.
- Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** Drought-resistant crops, crop diversification, soil health management, agroforestry, and natural farming.
- Land Restoration and Desertification Control:** Soil conservation, pastureland development, and salinity management.
- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure:** Heat-resistant buildings, efficient drainage systems, and climate-resilient roads and infrastructure.
- Community Participation:** Local participation in water, forest, and land management along with the use of traditional ecological knowledge.
- Policy Integration and Governance:** Alignment with SAPCC, NAPCC, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) along with inter-departmental coordination and monitoring.

### Forest, Environment and Climate Change Sector:

- The **nodal department responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental standards in the state is the Department of Environment and Climate Change**.
- The **total recorded forest area in the state is 33,020.32 sq. km (9.65% of the state's geographical area)**.



## According to the India State of Forest Report–2023

The total forest cover and tree cover of the state is 27,389.33 square kilometers (8% of the total area)

Forest Cover – 16,548.21 sq. km (4.84% of the total geographical area)

Tree Cover – 10,841.12 sq. km (3.16% of the total geographical area)

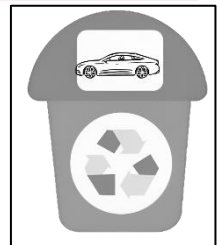


- Rescue and conservation activities are being carried out at 15 locations in the state for the protection of rare, endangered, and threatened plant species.

## Major State Government Policies for Environmental Stability and Climate Adaptation

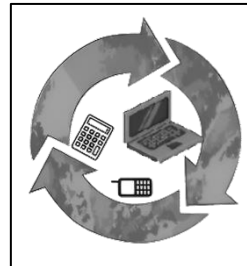
## Rajasthan Vehicle Scrapping Policy – 2025

- **Issued:** 2 January 2026. **Effective till:** 31 March 2029
- **Objective:** To remove old, damaged, unregistered and highly polluting vehicles from roads in a scientific, safe and environmentally friendly manner.
- **Key Features**
  - ✓ Establishment of **Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSF)** across the state.
  - ✓ **Mandatory scrapping of government vehicles older than 15 years.**
  - ✓ **Voluntary scrapping option for private vehicles**, with possibility of future mandatory provisions.
  - ✓ Includes vehicles that are **expired, unregistered, accident-damaged, abandoned or seized.**
  - ✓ **Digital and transparent scrapping process** integrated with the **VAHAN portal.**
  - ✓ Issue of **Certificate of Deposit (CoD)** and **Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping (CVS)** to vehicle owners.
  - ✓ Incentives to owners including **up to 50% motor vehicle tax rebate (maximum ₹1 lakh)** on purchase of a new vehicle.
  - ✓ Promotes **environmentally safe disposal and recycling of vehicle materials** supporting the **circular economy.**



**Rajasthan E-Waste Management Policy – 2023:**

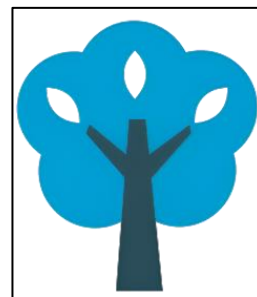
- **Implemented:** 5 June 2023 (World Environment Day)
- **Objective:**
  - ✓ Address problems related to **electronic waste** and ensure proper management.
  - ✓ Ensure **safe collection, segregation, recycling and scientific disposal** of e-waste.
  - ✓ Integrate the **informal sector with the formal sector** to strengthen the circular economy and resource recovery.
  - ✓ Ensure compliance with **E-Waste Management Rules and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**.
- **Nodal Agency:** Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)  
Currently around 14 registered recyclers are operating in the state.

**Rajasthan Climate Change Policy – 2023**


- **Issued:** 5 June 2023 (World Environment Day)
- **Objective:**
  - ✓ Protect the state from **adverse impacts of climate change** and promote sustainable development.
  - ✓ **Major Challenges:** Rising Temperature, Drought, Water Scarcity, Desertification.
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ Integration of **climate concerns in policies and decision-making across all departments**.
  - ✓ Reduction of **greenhouse gas emissions** in line with national and international commitments.
  - ✓ Strengthening **resilience of communities, infrastructure and ecosystems**.
  - ✓ Promotion of **climate-friendly technologies, innovation and green finance**.
  - ✓ Establishment of **institutional systems, data systems and monitoring mechanisms for climate governance**.

**Rajasthan Forest Policy, 2023:**

- **Issued:** 5 June 2023 (World Environment Day)
- **Target:** Increase **forest and tree cover to 20% of the state's geographical area in the next 20 years**.
- **Objective:** Protection, conservation, restoration and management of **natural forests, wildlife and biodiversity**.
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ Increase forest and tree cover through **afforestation, agroforestry and tree plantation**.
  - ✓ Prevent **land degradation** and strengthen biodiversity conservation including **Gene Pool Reserves**.

**Major Initiatives and Schemes in Environment and Forest Sector**

1. **“Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” Campaign** - Plantation through Meri Life portal (over **8.21 crore plantations**).
2. **Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan** - Target **10 crore plantations**, achieved over **11.64 crore plantations**.
3. **State Level Van Mahotsav**– 27 July 2025 in Jaipur.
4. **District Forest Festivals** during **Hariyali Teej** in every district.
5. Development of **two Love Kush Vatika parks in each district to promote Eco-Tourism**.

6. Plantation under **Twenty-Point Programme**.
  7. Formation of **2605 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees** under Joint Forest Management.
  8. Development of **botanical gardens** in cities such as Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer after World Forestry Arboretum, Jaipur.
  9. **Panch Gaurav Programme** to identify 'One Districts One Tree' species in each District.
    - Launched: 17 December 2024
    - Objective: Identify and promote **unique heritage, resources, products and capacities of each district**.
    - Department: Planning Department
    - **Each district identifies:**
      - ✓ One Crop
      - ✓ One species
      - ✓ One Sport
      - ✓ One Product
      - ✓ One Tourist Destination
- 

**Flagship Scheme**
- A Unique identity is established for each District using these 5.
10. **Rajasthan's First Butterfly Park- Udaipur**  
(80 colorful species out of 189 found in the state).
  11. Formation of **Rajasthan CAMPA Authority** under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016 and 2018 by a notification on 14 September 2018.
  12. **Trees Outside Forest (TOF) Rajasthan Scheme** under the Rajasthan Greening and Rebuilding Mission.
  13. Establishment of **Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board** under the Biodiversity Act 2002 which is working according to the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Rules, 2010.
  14. Air Quality Early Warning System in Jaipur.
  15. Installation of **50 IoT-based plastic bottle recycling machines in 12 districts**.
  16. Citizen reward scheme to report **banned single-use plastic violations** (₹10,000–₹15,000 reward).
  17. **Rajasthan Circular Economy Incentive Scheme – 2025**
    - **Launched: 5<sup>th</sup> June 2025**
    - **Provisions:**
      - ✓ **₹2 crore grant** for R&D in recycling and reuse.
      - ✓ **0.5% additional interest subsidy** on loans for MSMEs and startups working in circular economy.
  18. **150 Seed Banks in 25 districts**.
  19. **Bartan Bank**
    - **Objective:** to reduce plastic use in rural areas.
    - **Provisions:**
      - ✓ To be implemented in 1000 Gram Panchayats.
      - ✓ Utensils worth 1 Lakh in each Panchayat.
      - ✓ To be managed by women fromm Rajeevika SHG.
      - ✓ Rent- ₹ 3/set ( Gram Panchayats are given the right of concession in rent for BPL, Specially abled, SC, ST, Widows and other special cases upto 50%.)
  20. Under **National Air Quality Monitoring Programme:** 57 stations.  
Under **National Water Monitoring Programme:** 199 stations ( 68- Surface Water, 131- Groundwater )

## Renewable Energy Sector

## Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy – 2024

- Aligned with **India's national target of 500 GW renewable energy capacity.**
- **Policy period:** up to March 2030.
- **Nodal Agency:** Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL)
- **Target:** Achieve **125 GW renewable energy capacity by 2029–30.**

S.No.	Type of Renewable Energy	Target Capacity (2029-30)
1.	Solar	90000 MW
2.	Wind and Hybrid	25000 MW
3.	Hydro, Pump Storage Plants (PSP), Battery Energy Storage Systems	10000 MW
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125000 MW</b>

- **Key Initiatives:**
  - ✓ Hybridization of solar and wind technologies.
  - ✓ Development of **Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and Green Hydrogen.**
  - ✓ Promotion of **decentralized energy production.**
- **Incentives and Support for Policy Implementation:**
  - ✓ Promotion of Solar Rooftop systems.
  - ✓ Encouragement of **off-grid solar applications** to improve energy access in remote areas.
  - ✓ Support for **infrastructure development of renewable energy projects**, including the construction of **renewable energy parks.**

## PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- **Launched Date:** 13 February 2024
- **Budget:** ₹75000 crore
- **Objective:** Provide **up to 300 units of free electricity per month** to households.
- **Target:** Install **solar rooftop systems on 1 crore houses.**
- **Key Features:**
  - ✓ **Maximum subsidy:** ₹78,000 for systems of **3 KW or more capacity.**
  - ✓ **Rajasthan target:** Installation of **solar rooftop systems on 5 lakh houses.**
  - ✓ **Simplified Process:**
    - Online system for **registration, approval and subsidy disbursement.**
    - **Bank loans available at concessional interest rates.**
  - ✓ Promotion through **social media, print media, and door-to-door campaigns**, especially in remote areas.

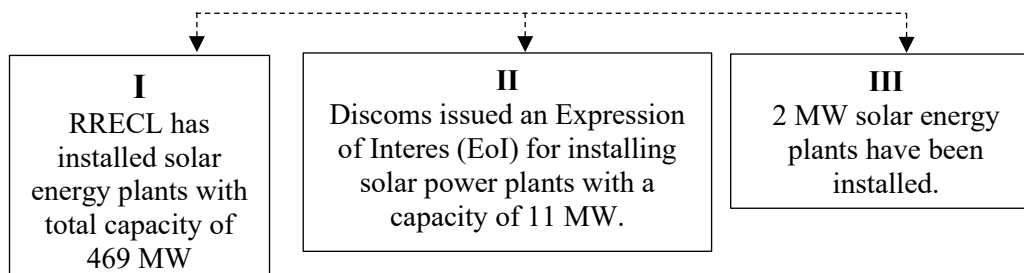
## PM-KUSUM Scheme

*(Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan)*

- **Objective:** Installation of **solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.**
- **Ministry:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (Government of India).

### i. Component A

- ✓ Installation of **decentralized solar power plants of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity**.
- ✓ Located on **barren land of farmers within a 5 km radius of 33/11 kV substations**.
- ✓ Implemented in **phases (3 phases)**.



### ii. Component B:

- ✓ Solarization of **agricultural pump sets up to 7.5 HP capacity**.
- ✓ **Target: 12,500 pump sets**.

### iii. Component C:

- ✓ **Target: Solarization of 4,00,000 pump sets**.
- ✓ **By December 2025, a total of 838 solar power plants with a capacity of 2162 MW had been installed.**

## Other Major Innovations and Schemes

### 1. Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy – 2022

- ✓ **Notified: 31 August 2022**
- ✓ **Implemented: From 1 September 2022**
- ✓ **Objective: Reduce vehicular emissions and promote the electric vehicle ecosystem.**
- ✓ **Key Provisions: Development of dedicated electric vehicle and component manufacturing parks by RIICO.**
- ✓ Additional support for **high vehicle density and high pollution cities** such as **Jaipur and Jodhpur**.
- ✓ **Charging station setup made license-free.**
- ✓ Creation of an **EV ecosystem including charging networks, research, and development.**
- ✓ Coordination among departments: **Transport, Energy, Industries, and IT & Communication.**
- ✓ **Incentives: ₹150 crore allocated for SGST reimbursement in 2025–26.**
- ✓ **IT Platform: Mobile application for real-time information about public charging stations.**

### 2. Wind Energy Project by: Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML) installed a 106 MW wind energy farm in Jaisalmer in 8 phases.

### 3. Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0: Supports green development, water conservation, and restoration of water bodies.

### 4. Green Industrial Development: Policies encouraging environment-friendly activities and investments in the mining and manufacturing sectors. Promotion of green industrial practices.

### 5. Green Budget: The state's first Green Budget for 2025–26 was presented on 19 February 2025 (5.18% of the total state budget allocated under the Green Budget).

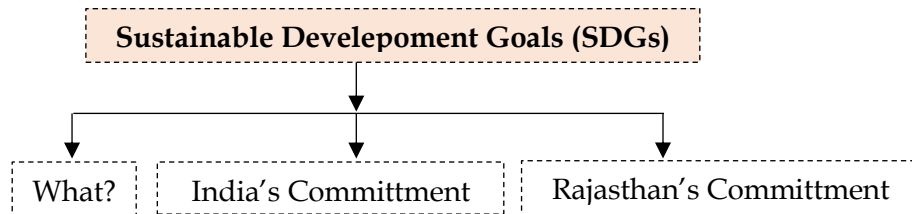
### 6. Green Rating Scheme: Industries are evaluated based on environmental performance.

- ✓ **Benefits: Lower fees and extended license validity based on rating.**
- ✓ **Rating Categories: Platinum, Gold, Silver & Bronze.**

- 7. **Administrative Reforms and Good Governance:** Digital distribution platform of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority.
  - ✓ Promotion of **technology-based governance systems**.
- 8. **Paperless Governance:** Implementation of systems such as **Raj-Kaaj Portal (E-file system)**.

**Disaster Management and Relief Work in the State**

- In **2025–26**, the **State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)** has **₹5,905.86 crore** available (The largest allocation is for **agricultural input subsidies**).
- **District Emergency Operation Centers** established in **all 41 districts** of the state.
- **Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme**
  - ✓ Implemented to train youth in **disaster management**.
  - ✓ Conducted by the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)**, New Delhi.



**What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?**

- In the **Bruntland Commission Report (1987)**, the concept of **sustainable development** was formally defined.
- It refers to a model of development in which the **present human community fulfills its needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**.
- On **25–27 September 2015**, during the **70th session of the United Nations General Assembly**, the document titled **“Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”** was adopted.
  - ✓ **193 countries** participated in this meeting and committed to achieving the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** by 2030.
  - ✓ Before SDGs, there were **8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** aimed at global development between 2000 and 2015.

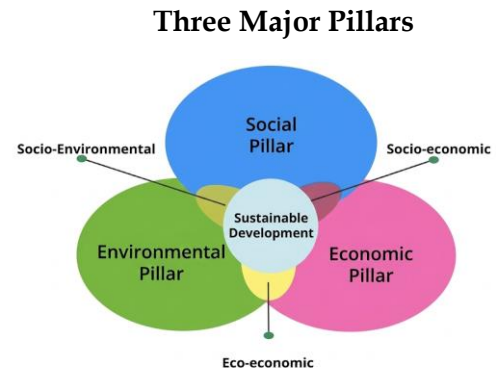
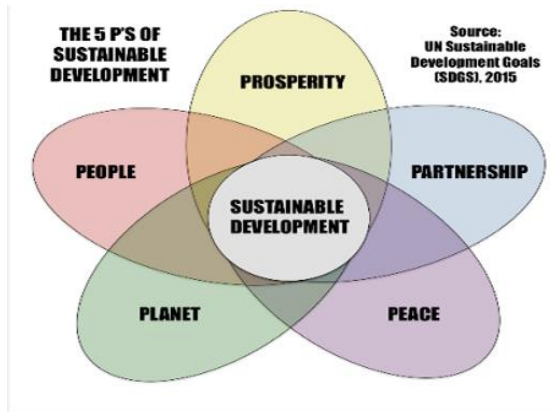
**Ques. Define Sustainable Development. (RAS Mains 2021)**

Sustainable Development Goals (S.D.G)
↳ 17
↳ 169 Total Targets
↳ Effective form 1 January 2016
↳ 2016-2030
↳ 248 Global Indicators
↳ Leave no one Behind



- **Objective:** Addressing global challenges such as **poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice**.
- **Goal:** To provide a **better and more sustainable future for all**.

- In September 2019, at the SDG Summit 2019, the remaining 10 years (2020–2030) were declared the “Decade of Action” to accelerate progress toward achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- At the center of Agenda 2030 are the five key dimensions known as the “5 Ps.”



### Basic Principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

1. Universality ( For all countries- Developed, Under-Developed, Developing )
2. Leave No one Behind
3. Inter connectedness and indivisibility
4. Inclusiveness
5. Multi stakeholders partnership

### List of Sustainable Development Goals:

- Goal 1 :- End Poverty
- Goal 2 :- End Hunger
- Goal 3 :- Good Health & Well-Being
- Goal 4 :- Quality Education
- Goal 5 :- Gender Equality
- Goal 6 :- Clean water & sanitation
- Goal 7 :- Affordable & clean Energy
- Goal 8 :- Decent work & Economic Growth
- Goal 9 :- Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- Goal 10 :- Reduced Inequalities
- Goal 11 :- Sustainable cities & communities
- Goal 12 :- Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13 :- Climate Action
- Goal 14 :- Life Below Water
- Goal 15 :- Life on Land
- Goal 16 :- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Goal 17 :- Partnerships for the Goals

### India's Commitment for Sustainable Development Goals:

- Nodal Agency: NITI Aayog
- NITI Aayog is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by promoting cooperative and competitive federalism among states, encouraging the localization of SDGs, developing institutional monitoring, reporting, and review mechanisms in collaboration with states, and enhancing the participation of civil society and the private sector.

- **SDG India Index:**

Issued by- NITI Aayog

States/UTs are scored from 0-100 and divided in 4 categories:-

<b>Achiever</b>	100
<b>Frontrunner</b>	65-99
<b>Performer</b>	50-64
<b>Aspirant</b>	<50

- **Index issued by NITI Aayog:**

SDG	Year	Goals	Indicator	India's Score	Rajasthan's Score	Best State	Lower Section
1.0	2018	13	62		59		
2.0	2019	16	100	60	57		
3.0	2021	16	115	66	60 (Performer)	1. Kerala 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Himachal Pradesh	Last Bihar
4.0	2024	16	113	71	67 Performer	1. Uttarakhand 2. Kerala 3. Tamil Nadu } <b>79</b>	Last 1. Bihar - 57 2. Jharkhand - 62

#### Targetwise- Best

India	Rajasthan
(7) Affordable and clean energy Score – 96	(7) Affordable and clean energy Score - 100

#### Worst

India	Rajasthan
(5) Gender Equality Score- 49	(10) Reduced Inequalities Score- 49

#### Additional Points:

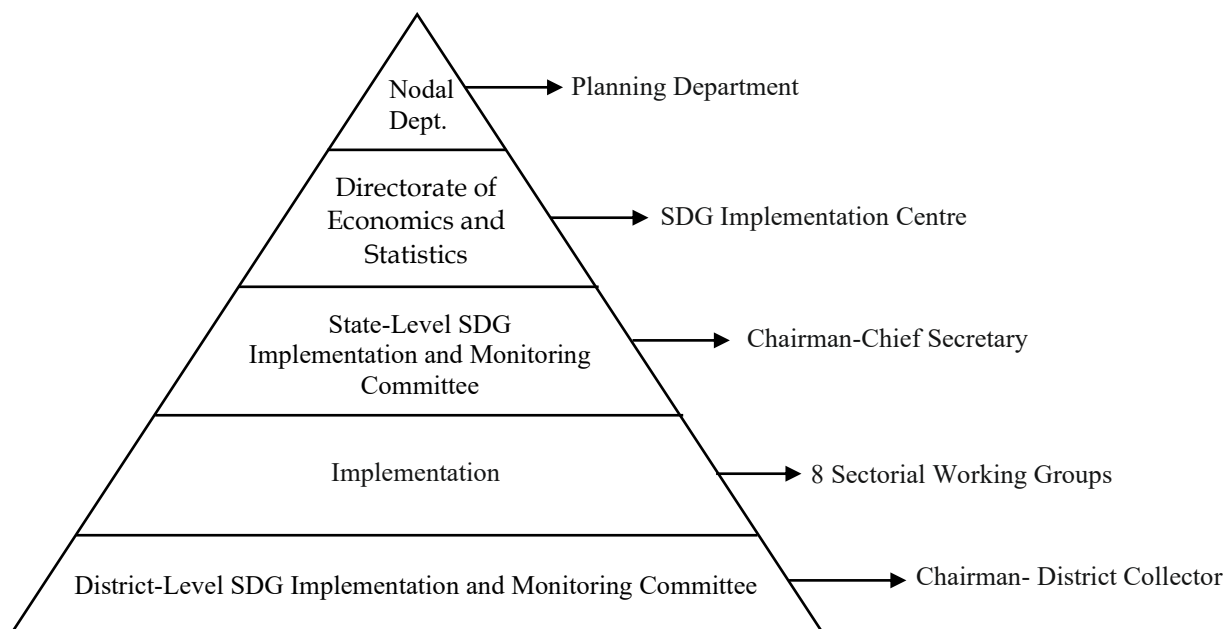
1. **India presents the Voluntary National Review (VNR)** at the **United Nations**, which describes the country's progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. The **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** has developed the **National Indicator Framework (NIF)** to monitor SDG progress. Currently, the NIF includes **284 indicators**. These indicators serve as the **main basis for monitoring at both national and state levels**.

- **Rajasthan's commitment to SDGs:**

#### Goals:

- To build an **inclusive, equitable, and sustainable future for all residents of the state**.
- To contribute to the **national vision of the global sustainable development agenda**.
- For this purpose, the state has **aligned its development programs, policies, schemes, and innovations with the SDGs**.

- **Institutional Framework:**



- **State Progress (Rajasthan) – Improvement in SDG Score (60 →67) :-**

- ✓ Areas Showing Significant Progress: **Affordable and Clean Energy** – Score 100, **Responsible Consumption and Production** – Score 89 , **No Poverty** – Score 82, **Improvement in Maternal Health**– Score 73, **Improved access to Quality Education** – Score 63.
- ✓ Areas Requiring Further Improvement: **Reduced Inequalities** – Score 49, **Gender Equality** – Score 52, **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** – Score 53, **Life on Land** – Score 54.

### Monitoring and Publication:

- To share SDG progress with various stakeholders, **periodic reports are published**, such as:

#### 1. Rajasthan SDG State Reports:

- ✓ First edition released in year 2019.
- ✓ **Latest edition (7th):** Released on **29 June 2025** on the occasion of the **19th National Statistics Day**. The report is based on **SIF 3.0 (State Indicator Framework)**. It includes **316 indicators**. For the **first time**, the report provides a **detailed analysis of Rajasthan’s progress toward the 2030 SDG targets**.
- ✓ **Classification of Indicators Based on Progress in 4 categories:**
  - Achieve:** Indicators for which the **2030 targets have already been achieved by the state**.
  - On Track:** Indicators that are **likely to achieve the targets at the current rate of progress**.
  - Slow Progress:** Indicators where the **state’s progress is slow**.
  - Out of Track:** Indicators where progress is **very low or negative**.



## 2. Rajasthan SDG Index:

- ✓ The **Rajasthan SDG Index** has been developed to **establish healthy competition among districts** in achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and to ensure **effective localization and implementation of sustainable development goals in the state**.
- ✓ The **latest (6th) edition** of the Rajasthan SDG Index was released in **October 2025**
- ✓ The index is **developed on the basis of 100 indicators covering 14 goals**.
- ✓ Most indicators have been taken from the **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** and the SDG Index prepared by **NITI Aayog**.
- ✓ Some indicators were **modified due to the unavailability of data for all districts**.
- ✓ The data has been **compiled and updated from government publications, portals, and departmental information**.
- ✓ **Jhunjhunu** ranked **first** with an overall score of **67.13**.
- ✓ **Jaisalmer** ranked **last** with an overall score of **51.82**.

Category		Districts
<b>Achiever</b>	100	0
<b>Frontrunner</b>	65-99	3 ( Jhunjhunu, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand)
<b>Performer</b>	50-64	All other Districts
<b>Aspirant</b>	<50	0

\*According to older 33 Districts.

## 3. State Indicator Framework (SIF):

- ✓ Developed for **monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the state level**.
- ✓ **SIF Version 3.0** includes a total of **316 indicators**.

## 4. District Indicator Framework (DIF):

- ✓ Developed to **measure SDG progress at the district level**.
- ✓ **DIF Version 3.0 (2025)** includes **217 indicators**.
- ✓ **Metadata for indicator calculation and compilation** has been prepared and shared with districts.

## 5. Block Indicator Framework (BIF)

- ✓ Developed keeping in mind the **role of rural areas and block administration**.
- ✓ **BIF Version 1.0** includes **110 indicators**.
- ✓ Metadata has also been shared with **block-level officials**.

**Mapping Work:**

- Goals, targets, and indicators have been mapped with relevant government departments.
- SDG goals and targets have also been linked with state and central government schemes.

**SDG Coordination and Acceleration Centre (SDG-CAC):**

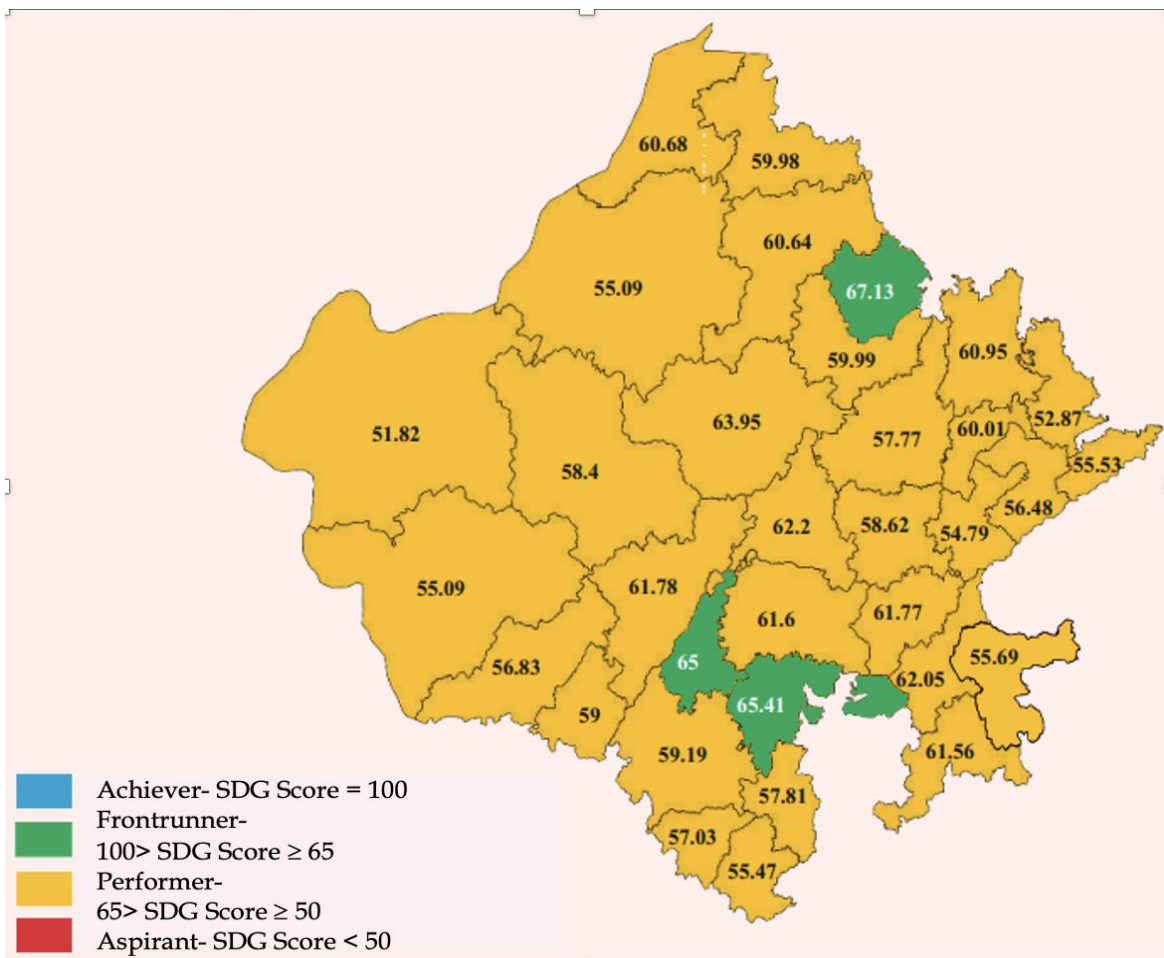
- **Established:** 4 September 2025 (announced in the 2025–26 budget). Located in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
- **Function:** To analyze the progress of SDGs in the state and identify lagging sectors or regions.

**SDG Bulletin:**

- Published on a quarterly basis.
- Publisher: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
- 6th edition (October–December 2025) focused on Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation.

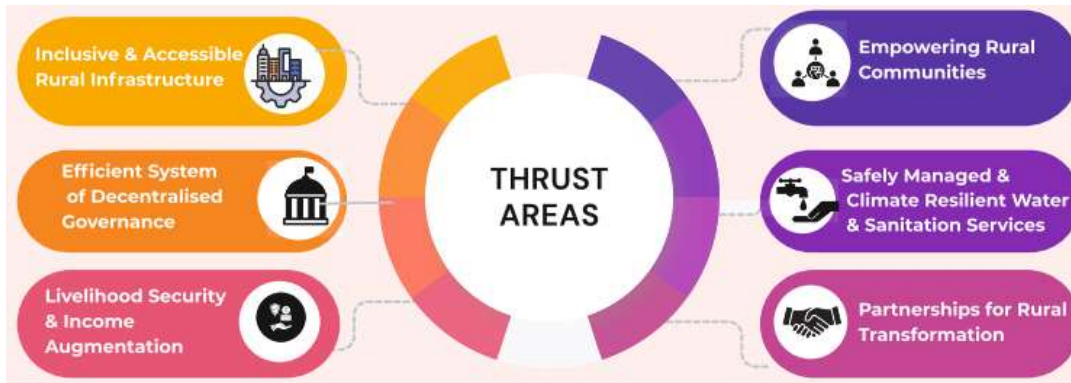
**Capacity Building and Training:**

- To improve understanding of SDGs, the SDG Coordination and Acceleration Centre organizes regular workshops for state officials. Major training institutes have also been instructed to include at least one session on SDGs in their training programs.

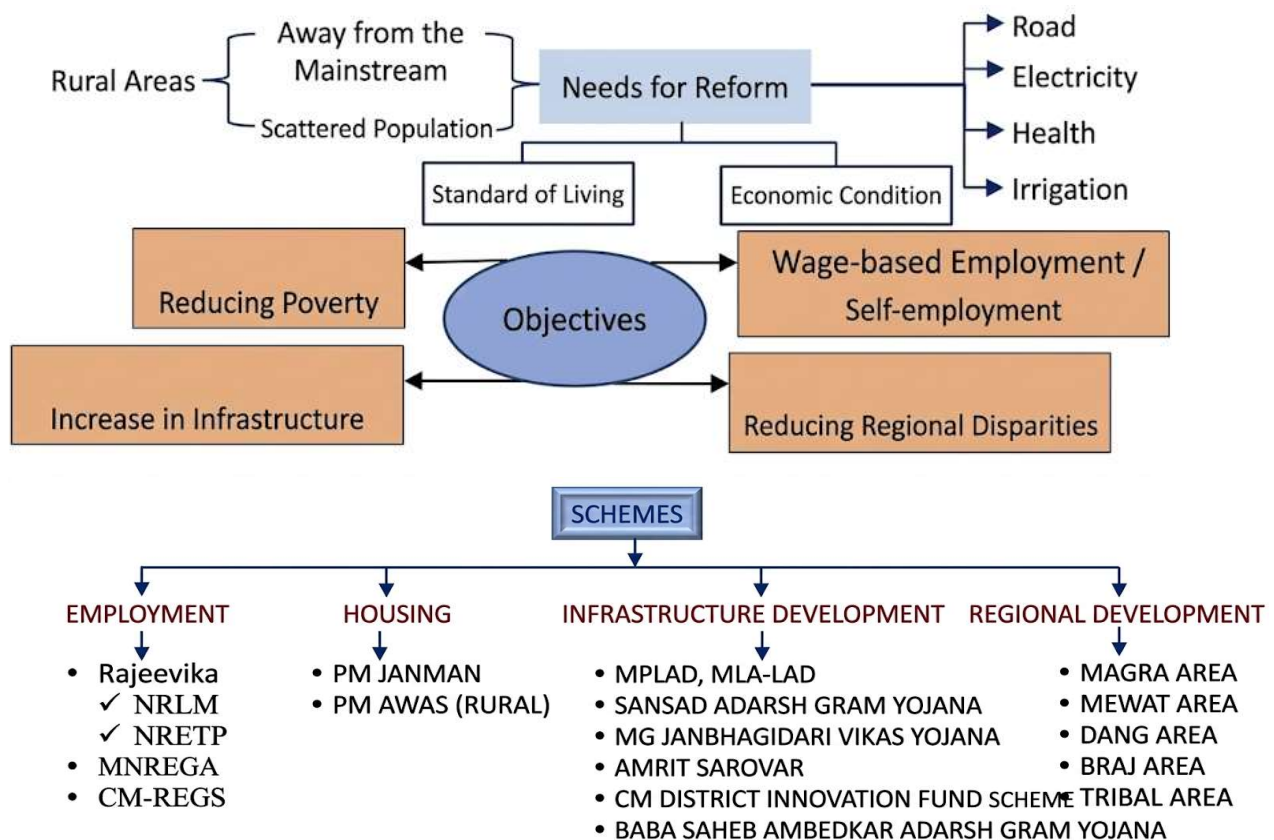


## Vision Statement – Viksit Rajasthan @2047

By 2047, decentralised governance institutions have the desired capacities to function as vibrant and democratic system of governance to drive rural transformation through functional collaboration focusing on empowerment of rural communities, building inclusive and accessible infrastructure, livelihood security and income enhancement, water safety and security, environmental hygiene and sanitation for realisation of the overarching vision of gram swaraj.



## Rural Development and Social Inclusion



**Employment-Related Schemes :**

- For the **planned development of rural areas in Rajasthan**, a separate **Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj** was established on **1 April 1999**.

**Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) –**

- **Established:** October 2010 as an **autonomous Society**.
- **Registered under:** **Societies Registration Act, 1958**.
- **Department:** Rural Development Department (administrative control)
- **Leadership:** Chairperson- Chief Minister  
Vice-Chairperson- Rural Development Minister
- **Objectives:** Inclusive Growth, Financial Inclusion, and Livelihood Security
- **Beneficiary Selection Process :-**
  - ✓ SECC Survey (Socio-Economic and Caste Census)
  - ✓ Participatory Identification Process (PIP)

The following projects are being implemented through Rajeevika, funded by the Government of India

**National Rural Livelihood Mission: (NRLM)**





- Started in June 2011
- Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
- Implemented across the entire state
- Centre : State funding ratio – 60 : 40

**National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP):**

- Implemented with **assistance from the World Bank**
- Implemented in **36 blocks of 9 districts of the state**
- **Completed in June 2024**

**Other Activities of Rajeevika (RGAVP) :**

1. **Van Dhan Vikas Yojana :- 517 Van Dhan Development Centers** established in **8 districts:** Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Sirohi, and Udaipur.
2. **Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited :-** Established in 6 districts: Kota, Bundi, Baran, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, and Jhalawar.  
Promotes **40,000 women dairy milk producers**.
3. **Udaan Scheme:**
  - **Launch:** 19 December 2021
  - **Objective:** Promote **women's hygiene, health, and dignity**, and increase awareness about menstruation.
  - **Work:** Distribution of **12 free sanitary pads** in government schools, colleges, and Anganwadi centers.
  - **Nodal Department:** Women Empowerment Department.
  - Production units established in **all districts**.
- 4- **Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi :-**
  - **Established:** 26 August 2022 (Women Equality Day).
  - **Loan Facility:** ₹ 40000 loan approved within 48 hours.  
Loans above ₹40,000 approved within 15 days.  
Interest Rate: 2-5%  
Interest Subsidy: 8% by the state govt.

- Applications through “**Apna Mahila Nidhi**” mobile app.
  - Loans of about **₹735 crore** provided to **1,54,861** women under Rajeevika.
5. **Hadoti Women Farmer Producer Company Limited**  
Formed in **Kota and Baran** districts to develop the **soybean and coriander value chain**.
6. **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**
- **11 retail stores** opened in Jaipur, Churu (2), Sri Ganganagar, Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand, and Kota to increase sales.
  - Registration of **Mahila Suraksha Sakhi**.
  - Loans distributed through **Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd.**
7. **Namo Drone Didi Scheme**
- **Launch:** 15 August 2023
  - **Objective:** Provide **agricultural drones to 15,000** selected women SHGs.
  - **Implementation in Rajasthan:** Rural Development Department.
  - Started from **Gadepan (Kota) on 11 March 2024**.
  - **Drone Sakhi training:** 15 days with ₹1,500 monthly support.
  - **Financial assistance:** 80% of cost or up to **₹8 lakh**.
  - **50 drones distributed in 46 blocks of 30 districts.**
-  **Flagship Scheme**
8. **Solar Didi**
- **Implemented by:** Rural Development Department.
  - **Eligibility:**
    - ✓ Age: **20–45** years
    - ✓ Minimum **10th pass** (12th preferred)
    - ✓ Resident of Gram Panchayat.
  - Honorarium: ₹2000 per month.
  - Target (2025-2026): 25,000 Solar Didis ( achieved by December, 2025).
-  **Flagship Scheme**
9. **Lakhpati Didi:**
- **Launch:** 15 August 2023
  - **Objective:** **Economic empowerment of women** (target income up to **₹1 lakh** annually).
  - **State Target:** 20 lakh Lakhpati Didis.
  - Currently **19.90 lakh women trained**, out of which **12.98 lakh women recognized as Lakhpati Didis**.
-  **Flagship Scheme**
10. **Bank Sakhi**
- **Objective:** Train rural women in **banking services** and provide banking access at the village level.
  - **Key Work:** Opening accounts, pension payments, MGNREGA payments.
  - **7,104** women working as **Digital Sakhi (DG Pay Sakhi)**.
  - **6,053** women working as **Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhi**.
-  **Flagship Scheme**
11. **Pashu Sakhi**
- Implemented by the **Rural Development Department**.
  - Rural women dependent on **animal husbandry** are trained in **advanced livestock practices**.
  - **4-day training** in animal health provided.

- Monthly honorarium of ₹1,500.
- 37,369 SHG members working as Pashu Sakhis.



Flagship Scheme

## 12. Krishi Sakhi

- Implemented by the **Rural Development Department**.
- Women SHG members receive **56 days of agricultural training**.
- **Role:** Assist farmers and provide information about farming techniques and government schemes.



Flagship Scheme



### Major Achievements upto December 2025

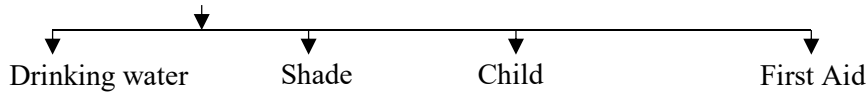
#### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)–

- **Act:** 2005
- **Implemented:** 2 February 2006
- **Expanded to entire country:** April 2008
- Renamed **Mahatma Gandhi NREGA** on **2 October 2009**.
- **Objectives :-**
  - ✓ Provide **employment in rural areas**.
  - ✓ Promote **inclusive development**.
  - ✓ Ensure **livelihood security**.
  - ✓ Guarantee the **right to work**.
- **100 days of guaranteed employment** in a financial year for adult members willing to do **unskilled manual work**.

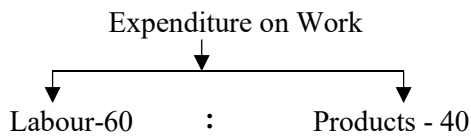
#### Features:-

- **Eligibility** – Adult residents of the local Gram Panchayat.
- **Registration** - Free **photo job card** issued **within 15 days**.
- **Application** - If employment is not provided within **15 days**, the state government must provide **unemployment allowance**.
- **Work Location** - Within **5 km radius** (if beyond 5 km, **10% extra wages**).

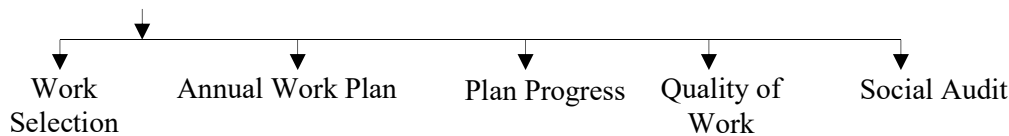
- Worksite facilities provided -**



- **Women participation:** Minimum 1/3rd (in Rajasthan about 50%).
- **Payment:** Through banks or post offices.
- **Funding pattern:** Centre : State = 90 : 10.



- Functions/Duties of the Gram Sabha :-**

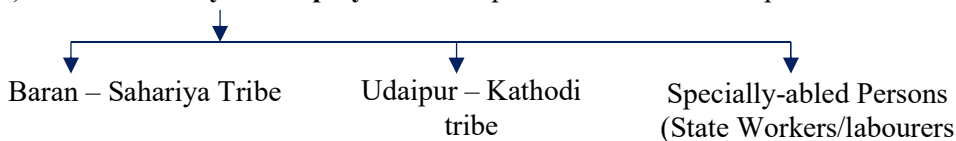


**Note :-**

- Recently, the **Ministry of Rural Development** presented **Viksit Bharat – Guarantee Mission for Employment and Livelihood (Rural) [VB-GRAM G]** as an **upgraded version of MGNREGA**.
- It **guarantees 125 days of wage employment** to the **adult members of every rural household**.
- **Centre : State (financial share)**
- **60 : 40** (earlier under MGNREGA the state share was 10%)
- For **North-Eastern and Himalayan states / Union Territories**, the **90 : 10** pattern will continue.

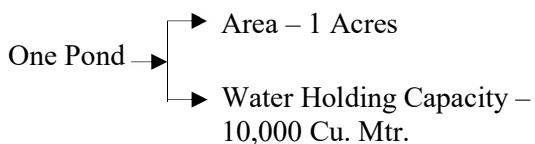
**Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS) -**

- (1) Budget Announcement: 2022-23
- (2) Employment under MGNREGA increased from **100 days to 125 days**.
- (3) **47 Scheduled Tribe blocks** receive **50 additional days of employment**.
- (4) **Extra 100 days of employment** also provided under certain provisions:



**Mission Amrit Sarovar**

- **Launch:** 24 April 2022
- **State target:** - 2475 Ponds
- **Goal:** To Construct 75 Amrit Sarovars in every District of the country.

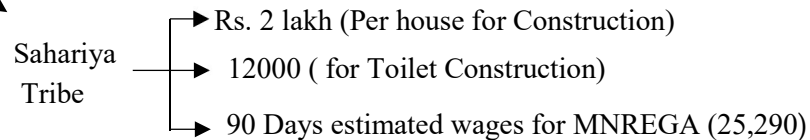


- 1<sup>st</sup> Phase : Completed 3138
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase : 601 Sarovars Marked

### Housing Schemes:

#### PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan)-

- Budget: 2023-24
- **Objectives:** Improve the socio-economic condition of PVTGs (75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups).
- **Implementation-** Implemented in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district for Sahariya tribe.



**Eligibility:** All homeless Sahariya families (excluding those with permanent houses or government jobs).

#### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin -

- **Launch** – 20 November 2016
- **Funding** – Centre : State = 60 : 40



Flagship Scheme

- **Benefit**
  - 1 lakh 20 thousand rupees (for housing)
  - 12,000 (For toilets)
  - 90 days of employment (under

These are provided under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

- **Beneficiary selection:** Based on SECC-2011 (Socio-Economic and Caste Census).

#### Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jila Utthan Yojana (SPMJUY)

- **Launch:** June 2025
- **Objective:** To Fulfill district-specific needs to achieve economic and inclusive social development.
- Implemented in both rural and urban areas of all districts.
- **Financial Provision:** ₹ 500 crore (FY 2025-2026)

#### Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Garibi Mukta Gram Yojana :-

- **Launch:** July 2025
- **Eligibility:** 22 lakh families living below the poverty line (BPL Census 2002).
- Implementation phases:
  - Phase 1: 5000 villages
  - Phase 2: 5000 villages
  - Phase 3: 10,000 villages
- **Objectives:** Livelihood Generation and Self-Employment, Women Empowerment, Financial Inclusion, and Social Security.
- **Funding:** 100% funded by State Govt.



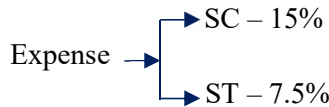
Flagship Scheme

### Infrastructure Development Schemes

#### MPLAD – (Members of Parliament Local Area Development) Scheme -

- **Launch:** 1993
- **Ministry** - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- **Allocation** – As follows:

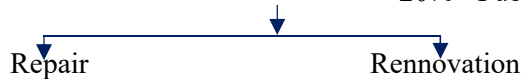
- ✓ **Lok Sabha MPs:** Works in their constituency.
  - ✓ **Rajya Sabha MPs:** Works anywhere in the state.
  - ✓ **Nominated MPs:** Works anywhere in India.
- } ₹5 crore per year → Recommendation by the Member of Parliament to the District Collector
- Natural Calamity of rare severity :- Rs. 1 Cr.
  - **Features :**
    - ✓ Work proposals approved within **45 days**.
    - ✓ All recommendations, approvals, and payments processed through **e-Sakshi online portal**.



- Central Sector Scheme.

**MLA Local Area Development Scheme (MLA-LAD) -**

- **Launch:** 1999-2000
- MLA - Works within their **assembly constituency**.
  - Annual Fund: ₹5 crore
- **Expenditure Allocation - 20%** -
  - SC/ST
  - 20% - Public Utility Work



**Mahatma Gandhi Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVV)-**

- **Previous Name** - Earlier known as **Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana** - 2014
- Renamed in February 2020.
- **Funding:** State Government.
- **Objective:** Promote **rural development through public participation**, employment generation, and creation of community assets.
- Applicable **only in rural areas**.

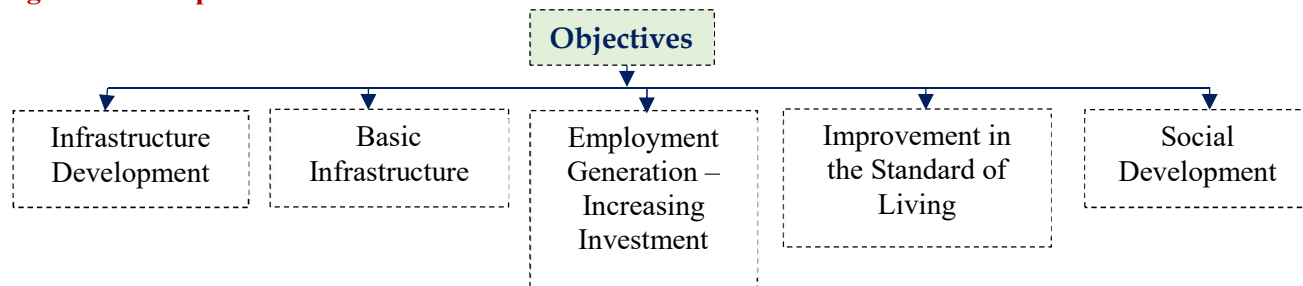
**Funding :**

Type of Work	Government	Public Contribution
Shamshaan/Kabristan boundary wall	90%	10%
Other community assets	70%	30%
TSP areas (villages with >40% ST/SC population)	80%	20%
Named construction schemes	49%	51%

**Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY): -**

- Launch: 11 October 2014
- **Objective:** - To Achieve **holistic village development**, improved **living standards**, and **quality of life**.
- **Selection:** - Each MP selects **one Gram Panchayat every year**.
  - Population criteria:  Plain Areas (3000-5000)
  - Hilly Areas (1000-3000)
- The selected village **cannot be the MP’s own or spouse’s village**.

**Regional Development :-**

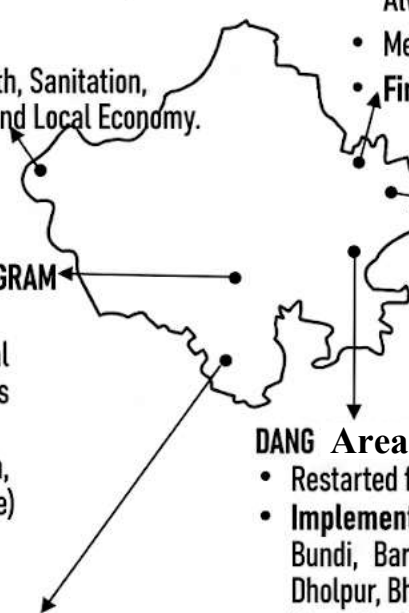


**CHIEF MINISTER THAR BORDER Area DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM :**

- **Announcement** - 2025 – 26
- **Objective** - For comprehensive development of remote, rugged, and strategically important areas along the international border.
- **Budget** - 150 Crore
- **Focused Sectors** - Education, Health, Sanitation, Drinking Water, Skill Development and Local Economy.
- The setup of Skill Development Centers at the block level.

**MEWAT Area DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -**

- Started from 1986-87
- **3 Districts** → 14 blocks and 807 villages of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, and Deeg.
- Meo dominant region
- **Finance** = State - 100%
- **Budget 2025-26 - 100 Crore**



**MAGRA Area DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

- Started from 2005-06
- **Magra Region** - The south-central part of Rajasthan which is surrounded by hilly areas.
- **5 Districts:** Beawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh (1746 Crore)
- **Finance** - By State Government
- **Budget 2025-26 - 100 Crore**

**BRIJ Area DEVELOPMENT SCHEME -**

- For the regional development of remote regional development.
- **5 Districts** - Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar, Deeg, Khairthal-Tijara.

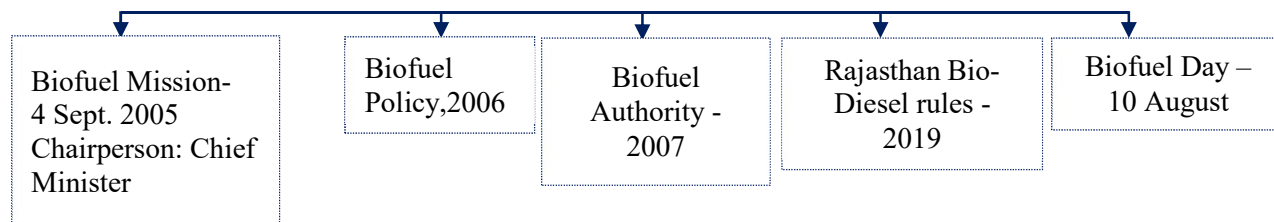
**DANG Area DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -**

- Restarted from 2005-06
- **Implemented in 8 Districts (2192 Villages)** - Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur
- **Dang Region** - Dacoit-affected area with ravines and narrow valleys.
- **Finance** - By State Government
- **Budget 2025-26 - 100 Crore**

**GOVIND GURU TRIBAL Area DEVELOPMENT SCHEME -**

- 75 Crore
- For overall development in Scheduled Area (TSP).

**BioFuel**



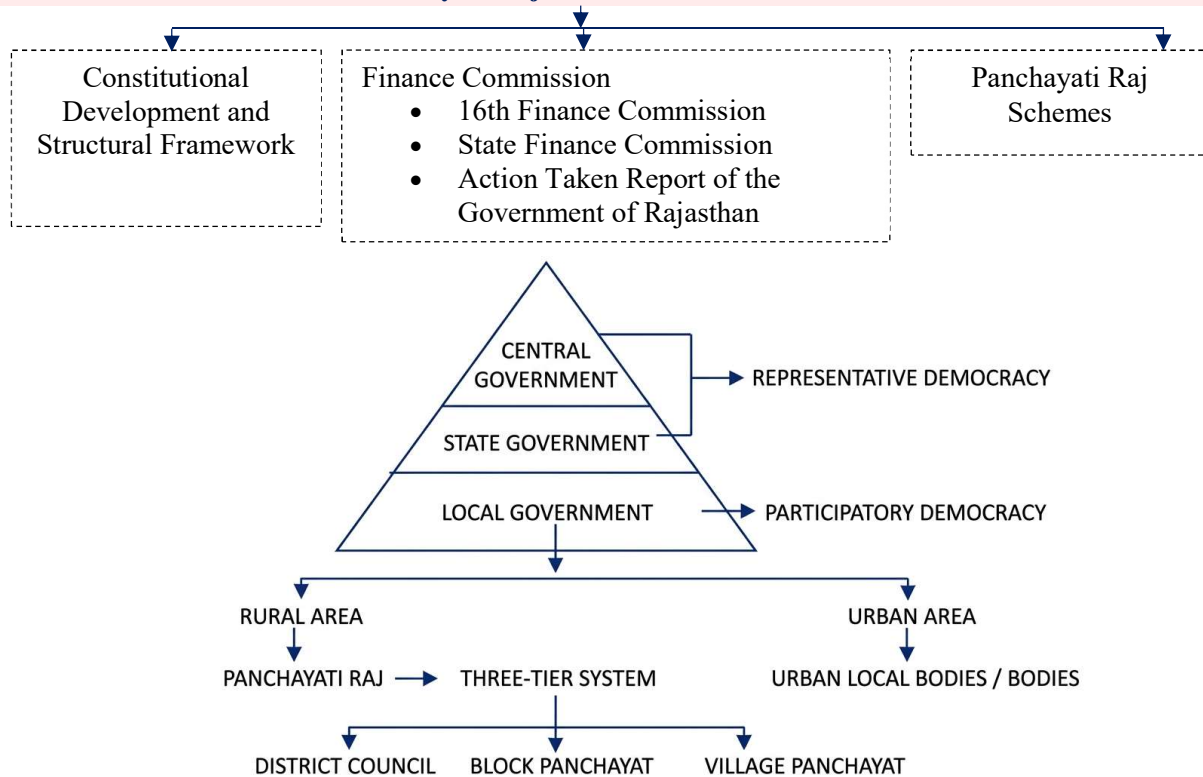
**Note:** Rajasthan is the first state in India to formulate Biofuel Rules.



**Rajasthan Wasteland and Pasture Development Board –**

- **Established:** 22 December 2016
- **Reconstituted:** 11 February 2022
- **Committees formed at three levels:** District, Block, and Village.

**Panchayati Raj and Rural Administration**



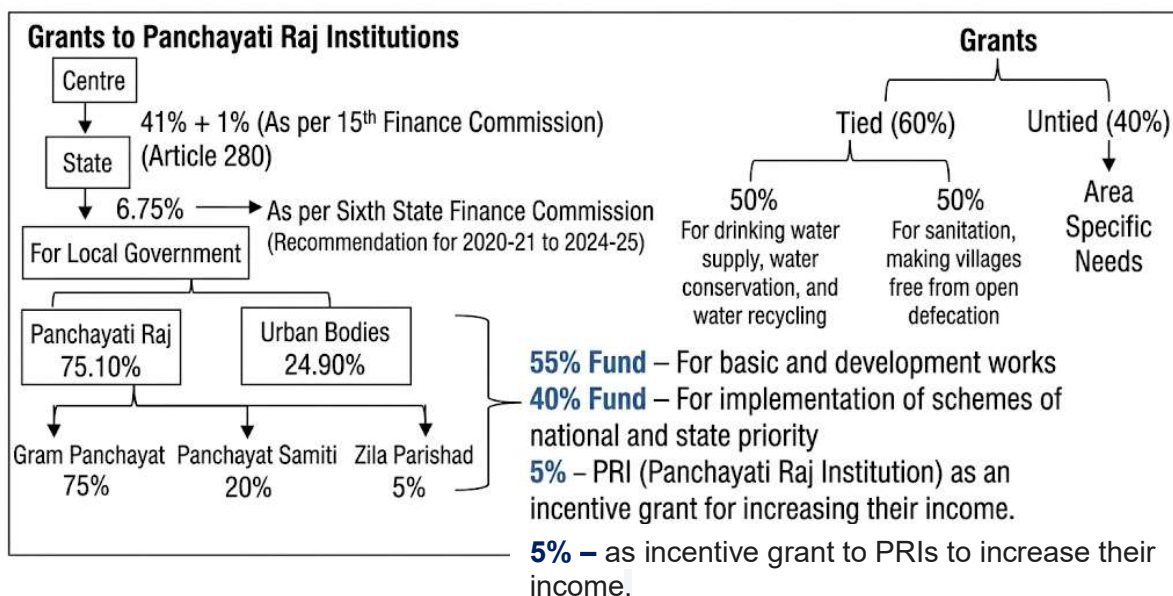
### Constitutional Status and Structure of Panchayati Raj :-

- **Initiated** - Nagaur (Bagdari village) – 2 October, 1959
- **Constitutional Status** – 24 April 1993
- **Article 243(G)** describes the **powers and functions of Panchayats**.
- The **Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953** was amended in **1994**, and **Panchayati Raj Rules** were implemented in **1996**.
- **Current Status (as of December 2025)**
  - 41 Zila Parishads – A local body at the district level responsible for providing necessary services and facilities to the rural population.
  - 457 Panchayat Samitis – Intermediate-level local bodies linking Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads.
  - 14,403 Gram Panchayats – The first-level elected local body and the basic unit of democracy.
    - Gram Sabha: The general assembly of citizens of the villages included within a Gram Panchayat.

### Major Functions of the Panchayati Raj Department / Institutions :-

- Ensure **decentralization at the village level** according to the **73rd Constitutional Amendment**.
- Effective implementation of the **PESA Act in scheduled areas**.
- Manage **personnel and administrative work** in Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Build the **capacity of elected representatives**, especially **women representatives**.
- Prepare **integrated decentralized development plans** through coordination of schemes.
- Strengthen **Gram Sabhas** to ensure **social audit and transparency**.
- Monitor and effectively implement **rural development schemes** for inclusive growth.
- Reduce **regional disparities** through Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Ensure a **clean environment** through **solid and liquid waste management**.
- Ensure **toilet facilities in every household, school, and Anganwadi**.
- Promote **transparency and accountability in Panchayats** through **e-governance initiatives**.

### Finance Commission



**16<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission :-**

- **Chairperson:** Arvind Panagariya
- **Members:** Ajay Narayan Jha, Anne Gorge Mathew, Manoj Panda, Soumya Kanti Ghosh

**State Finance Commission**

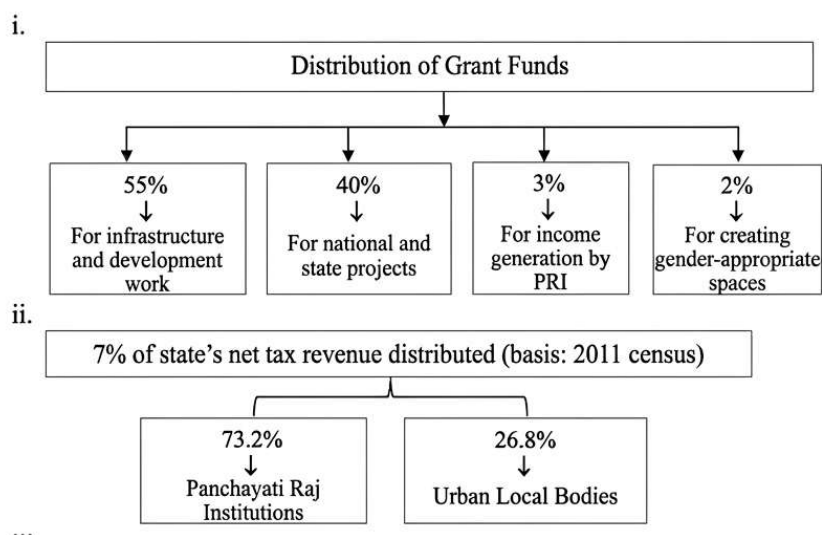
It is constituted under: Article 243-I ( for rural local bodies ), Article 243-Y ( for urban local bodies )

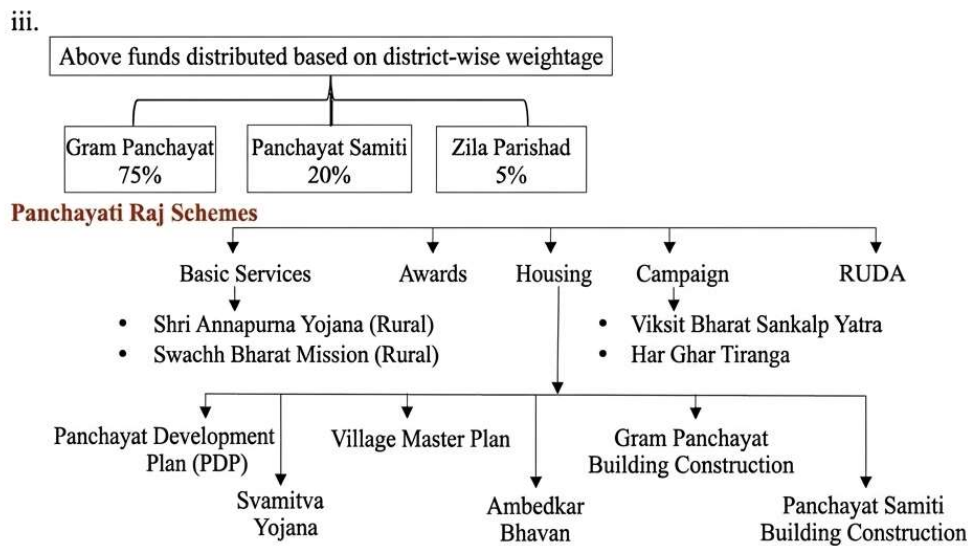
**7th Rajasthan State Finance Commission**

- **Formed:** 1 August 2025
- **Tenure:** 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2031
- **Chairperson:** Arun Chaturvedi
- **Member Secretary:** Naresh Kumar Thakral

**Rajasthan State Finance Commissions (FC)**

Finance Commission (FC)	CP	Formed	Tenure
I	Krishna Kumar Goyal	24 April 1994	1 April 1993 – 31 March 2000
II	Hiralal Devpura	7 May 1999	1 April 2000 – 31 March 2005
III	Manik Chand Surana	May 2004	1 April 2005 – 31 March 2010
IV	B.D. Kalla	13 April 2011	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2015
V	Jyoti Kiran	July 2014	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2020
VI	Pradyuman Singh	12 April 2021	1 April 2020 – 31 March 2025
VII	Arun Chaturvedi	1 August 2025	From 1 April 2025

**Action Taken Report (ATR) prepared by the Rajasthan Government based on the recommendations of the 6th State Finance Commission :**



### Basic Services

#### Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

- **Launch:** 6 January 2024
- **Objective:** To provide **nutritious and healthy meals at affordable prices in rural towns.**
- **Earlier Name:** Indira Rasoi Scheme
- **Operation:**
  - i. **796 kitchens provide lunch and dinner.** Each rural kitchen can serve **up to 100 plates at lunch and 100 plates at dinner.**
  - ii. Food quantity per meal (600 g total):
    - Chapati 300gm
    - Dal 100 gm
    - Vegetable 100 gm
    - Rice/Bajra Khichdi 100gm, and Pickle
  - iii. Cost: ₹8 per plate paid by the beneficiary, ₹22 per plate borne by the State Government.

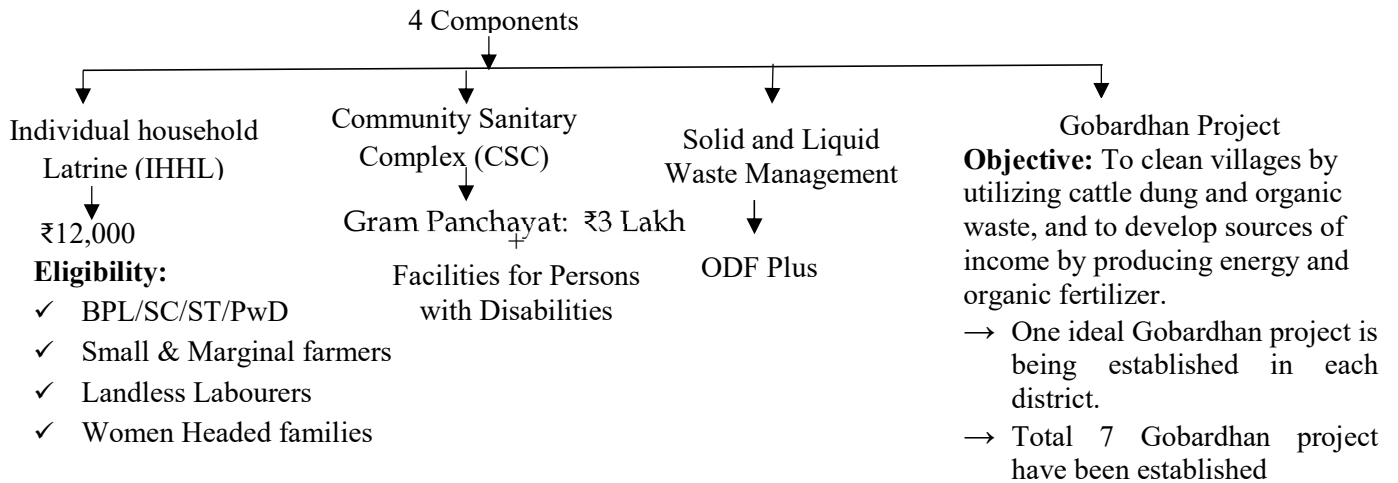
#### Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) :-

- **Launch:** 2 Oct 2014
- **Implemented by:** Ministry of Jal Shakti
- **Achievement:** Rajasthan declared **ODF (Open Defecation Free) on 31 March 2018.**
- Phase 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 -19
- Phase II<sup>nd</sup> – 2020-21 for 5 years
- **Objective**
  - ✓ Maintain the **ODF status of villages.**
  - ✓ Convert villages into **ODF Plus villages.**

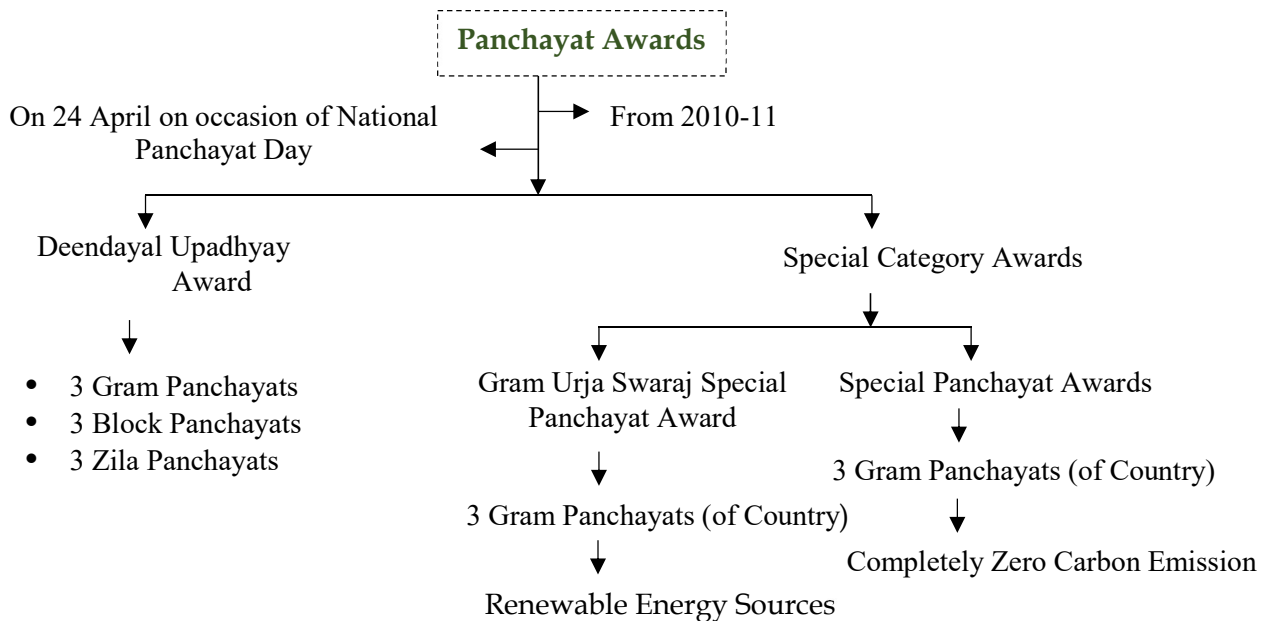


Flagship Scheme

• **Components**



- Under the **15th Finance Commission**, **30% of the funds are allocated for sanitation-related expenditure.**
- During **2025–26**, a total of **2,205 Community Health Complexes** were constructed.
- During **2025–26**, about **1.05 lakh toilets** were constructed.



**Housing**

**Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)**

- **Started:** 2015 by the Government of India.
- **Process:** The Gram Panchayat prepares the development plan. It is approved by the Gram Sabha. After approval, the plan is uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.
- **People’s Planning Campaign - “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas”**
  - ✓ **Duration:** 2 October 2025 – 31 March 2026.
  - ✓ It is a **strategic campaign to implement Gram Panchayat Development Plans in mission mode.**

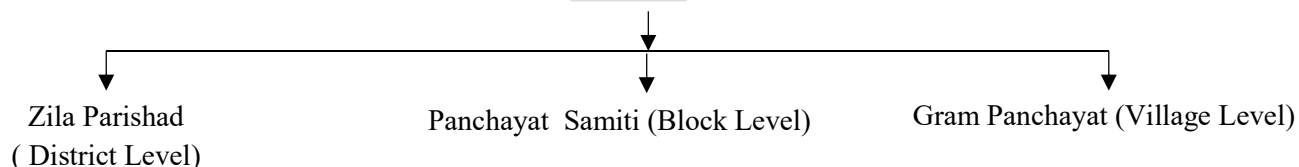
### Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)

- From 2018-19 to 31 March 2026.
- **Objective:** Strengthen **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)**. Provide **capacity building and training** to elected representatives and staff.
- **Funding:** Centre: State = 60 : 40
- Currently implemented as the “**Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan**” (up to **31 March 2026**).

### Village Master Plan

- Prepared for Gram Panchayat headquarters for the next 30 years (up to 2050).
- Ist Phase – Villages with a population of 10,000.

#### 3 Levels



- Supporting Official: Patwari

### Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman :-

- Gram Panchayat buildings are proposed to be constructed on **at least 5 Bigha of land** to develop a **Rural Secretariat**, bringing all gram panchayat-level offices into **one campus** to provide better facilities to the common people.
- **Estimated cost:** ₹50 lakh.

### Ambedkar Bhawan Scheme :-

- **Started:** 2019–20.
- Implemented in **all Panchayat Samiti headquarters** (excluding Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad, Nagar Palika).
- **Cost of one building:** ₹50 lakh.

### SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) Scheme

- **Launch:** 24 April 2020
- **Implementation:** Panchayati Raj Department, Survey of India, and Revenue Department.
- **Survey of India** prepares **digital maps of village inhabited areas using drones** and submits them to the concerned Gram Panchayat.
- Based on these maps, the **Gram Panchayat issues property ownership certificates (Patta)** under the **Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1996**.



Flagship Scheme

### Various Campaigns

#### Har Ghar Tiranga

- **Organized :** 8 – 15 August 2025
- **Nodal Department :** Panchayati Raj Department

#### Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic plot/lease allotment campaign:

- **Started:** 2 October 2024
- Objective: Promote **social inclusion of weaker communities**.

**RUDA (Rural Non-Farm Development Agency) :-**

- **Established:** Nov- 1995
- **Objective:** Promote the **rural non-farm sector**.
- **GI Tag Support**  
RUDA assists in obtaining **Geographical Indication (GI) tags**.  
**23 products from Rajasthan have GI tags**, including:
 

1 <sup>st</sup> – Bikaneri Bhujia	16 <sup>th</sup> – Sojat Mehandi (Pali)
17 <sup>th</sup> – Pichwai Art (Nathdwara)	18 <sup>th</sup> – Jodhpuri Bandhej (Jodhpur)
19 <sup>th</sup> – Koftgiri Art ( Udaipur)	20 <sup>th</sup> – Usta Art (Bikaner)
21 <sup>th</sup> – Kashidakari Craft (Bikaner)	22 <sup>th</sup> - Sangri
23 <sup>th</sup> - Nagauri Ashwagandha	
- **RUDA works under 3 Sub-Sectors:**  
I<sup>st</sup> - Leather                      II<sup>nd</sup> - Wool and Textiles                      III<sup>rd</sup> - Minor Minerals
- **Training and Marketing :** RUDA organizes **fairs, exhibitions, and training programs**, such as:
  - ✓ Leather, minor minerals, and wool-textile workshops – **Jaipur**
  - ✓ Design development training in the leather sector – **Chawandiya (Jaipur) and Shahpura (Alwar)**
  - ✓ Wool and textile design training – **Dhanau (Barmer)**
  - ✓ Terracotta design training – **Mavdi (Udaipur)**
  - ✓ Marketing and coordination programs such as **Teej Festival 2025 (Bikaner House, New Delhi), Sawan Teej Festival (Jaipur), and Travel Mart (Jaipur)**.

**Chief Minister Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0:**

- **Launch** - 18 February 2024
- **Administrative Department:** Panchayati Raj Department.
- **Nodal Department:** Watershed and Soil Conservation Department.
- **Implementation Target:** Over **4 years**, construction of **5 lakh water harvesting structures in 20,000 villages**.
- **State Level Jal Swavalamban Committee**
  - ✓ **Chairperson:** Chief Minister
  - ✓ **Members:** 21 experts from various departments.
- **Activities:** Construction of **anicut, baoris, drip irrigation, sprinkler systems**, development of **pasture land**, and promotion of **tree plantation areas**.



Flagship Scheme

**Atal Gyan Kendra :-**

- **Aim :** To provide facilities like self-study, preparation for competitive exams, rural oriented training, information about government schemes and career counselling to rural youth.
- **Department :-** Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department.
- **Phase 1 :-** Establishment at Panchayat headquarters with population more than 3000.



Flagship Scheme

**Vision Statement – Developed Rajasthan @2047**

- By **2047**, Rajasthan aims to create **vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban centers** with **affordable housing, smart townships, and essential facilities**, along with the **transformation of informal settlements**.
- For this purpose, the state will adopt the **5R approach — Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, and Remove —** using **advanced technologies** to play a leading role in urban cleanliness.
- Through **strong strategies**, Rajasthan will **preserve its rich cultural heritage** and strengthen **decentralized urban governance** to ensure **participatory and accountable service delivery**.
- Through plans focused on **renewable energy, resilient infrastructure, and green public spaces**, Rajasthan will establish a **balance between urban development and ecological conservation**, ensuring **better quality of life and climate resilience** for present and future generations.



Smart  
Technology



Clean  
Infrastructure



Water Conservation



Clean Energy



Green-Blue  
Infrastructure



Sustainable  
Transport



Livable Urban  
Spaces

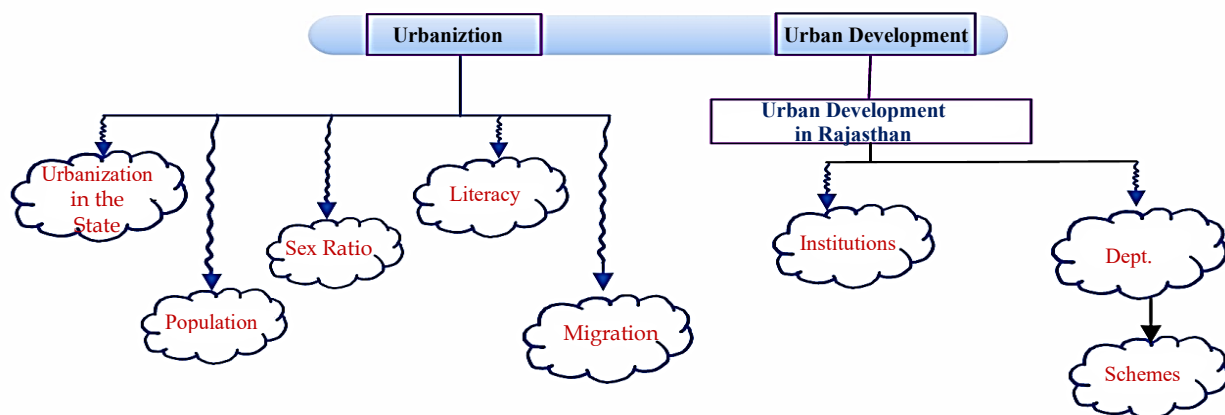


Social  
Inclusion

**Urbanization**

**Urbanization** means the **movement of population from rural areas to urban areas and the expansion of cities**.

It refers to the **transformation of an agriculture-dominated society into an industrial and urban society**.



**United Nations World Sustainable Development Report, 2023**

- More than half of the world's population lives in cities.
- Its share is estimated to reach about 66.66% by the year 2050.
- Cities and metropolitan regions contribute about 80% to the global GDP.

**Urbanization in Rajasthan**• **Share of Urban Population in India and Rajasthan:**

Year	1961	2011	2021 (estimated)	2031 (estimated)
India	17.97%	31.14%	34.43%	37.55%
Rajasthan	16.28%	24.87%	26.33%	27.74%

• **Population of Rajasthan (in crores) - (5.65 crore in 2001)**

Population	2011 (in crores)
Total	6.85
Males	3.55
Females	3.30

• **Urban Population of Rajasthan (in lakhs)- (132 lakh in 2001)**

Population	2011	2021	2031
Females	81	100	116
Males	89	109	126
<b>dqy</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>242</b>

• **Sex Ratio** : No. of Females per 1000 males.

Year	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
2001	890	930
2011	914	933

District with highest Sex Ratio			Districts with lowest Sex Ratio		
S.No.	District	Sex Ratio	S.No.	District	Sex Ratio
1.	Tonk	985	1.	Jaisalmer	807
2.	Banswara	964	2.	Dholpur	864
3.	Pratapgarh	963	3.	Alwar	872
4.	Dungarpur	951	4.	Ganganagar	878
5.	Rajsamand	948	5.	Bharatpur	887

- Children Population (Age Group 0-6) -**

According to the **Census of 2001 and 2011**, the **total population of children aged 0–6 years in Rajasthan remained almost the same**, approximately **106 lakh**. In 2011, within the 0-6 age group: 52.95% were boys and 47.05% were girls.

**Child Sex Ratio(0-6 Age Group) –**

Year	Urban Area	Rural Area
2001	887	914
2011	874	892

Districts with highest Child Sex Ratio			Districts with lowest Child Sex Ratio		
S.no.	District	Sex Ratio	S.No.	District	Sex Ratio
1.	Nagaur	907	1.	Dholpur	841
2.	Bikaner	906	2.	Ganganagar	842
3.	Bhilwara	904	3.	Dausa	847
4.	Baran	901	4.	Alwar	851
5.	Churu	899	5.	Bharatpur	852

- Literacy Rate:**

- In 2001, the literacy rate in Rajasthan was 60.40%, which increased to 66.11% in 2011.
- In 2011, the literacy rate in urban areas of Rajasthan was 79.70%, while in rural areas it was 61.40%.
- Jaipur, with a population of 30.46 lakh, is the largest city in Rajasthan in terms of population.

S.No.	District with highest Urban Literacy Rate (in %)	S.No.	District with lowest Urban Literacy Rate (in %)
1.	Udaipur (87.5 %)	1.	Nagaur (70.6%)
2.	Banswara (85.2%)	2.	Jalore (71.1%)
3.	Pratapgarh (84.8%)	3.	Churu (72.6%)
4.	Dungarpur (84.4%)	4.	Dholpur (72.7%)
5.	Ajmer (83.9%)	5.	Karauli (72.8%)

- Urbanized Districts of Rajasthan:**

**Population-wise biggest Cities of Rajasthan:**

- Jaipur (30.46 Lakh)
- Jodhpur (11.38 Lakh)
- Kota (10.02 Lakh)
- Bikaner (6.44 Lakh)

**Note:** Banswara (1.01 Lakh) has the lowest Urban Population.

**Most Urbanized Districts of Rajasthan: (Most Urban Area %wise) :-**

S.No.	Lowest Urbanized Districts of Rajasthan	S.No.	Most Urbanized Districts of Rajasthan
1.	Dungarpur (6.39%)	1.	Kota (60.31%)
2.	Barmer (6.98%)	2.	Jaipur (52.40%)
3.	Banswara (7.10%)	3.	Ajmer (40.08%)
4.	Pratapgarh (8.27%)	4.	Jodhpur (34.30%)
5.	Jalore (8.30%)	5.	Bikaner (33.86%)

- Rural to Urban Migration in Rajasthan: (7.94 crore people Nationally) & (32 lakh people in Rajasthan)**

Reason	Male (Work)	Female (Marriage)
India	45.06%	51.80%
Rajasthan	49.16%	59.11%

**Proportion of total Urban Migration of India: 4% From Rajasthan**

**Condition of Urban Housing in India and Rajasthan**

	Ruined	Habitable	Proper
<b>India</b>	3%	29%	68.4%
<b>Rajasthan</b>	1.8%	29.3%	68.9%

- Slum dwellers in Rajasthan:**

- ✓ **The Census organization has classified the following areas as slums:**

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

- ✓ Cause of Slums: Urban Migration, High Unemployment, Poverty, Economic Stagnation, and Poor Planning.

- ✓ **Slum Statistics in Rajasthan:**

- No. of houses in slums: 3,94,391
- Total Population: 20,68,000
- Share in total Urban Population: 12.13%

- Most slums:

Population wise	Percentage wise
1. Jaipur (3.23 Lakh)	(i) Pilibanga (74.53%)
2. Kota	(ii) Jahajpur
3. Jodhpur	(iii) Kesarisingh-pur
4. Bikaner	
5. Ajmer	

- Demographic status of Slums in Rajasthan- Census, 2011

S.No.	Description	Unit
1.	Percentage of Slum Families in Urban Families	16.12%
2.	Percentage of Slum Population in Urban Population	16.21%
3.	Literacy Rate	69.79%
4.	Sex Ratio	917
5.	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age Group)	897

### Urban Development and Expansion of Infrastructure in Rajasthan

- Cleanliness Improvement in Cities – 5R Approach :-**

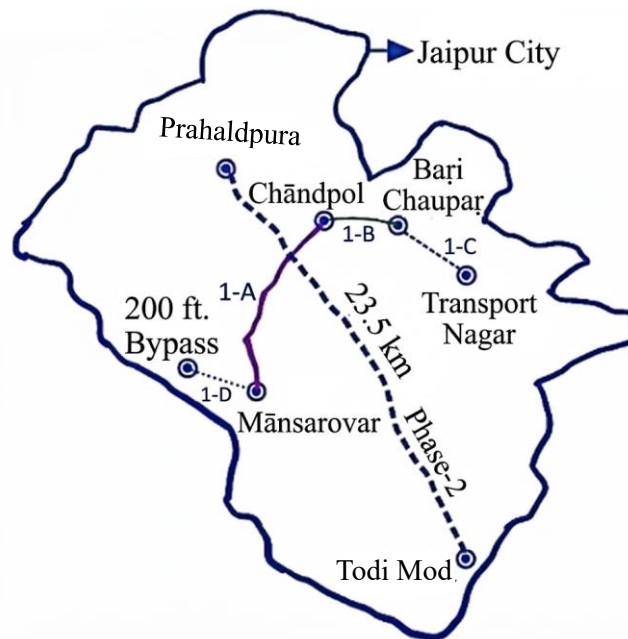
- REDUCE
- REUSE
- RECYCLE
- RECOVER
- REMOVE

### Institutions

- The following institutions work for organized and coordinated urban development and citizen facilities in Rajasthan:**
  - 7 Development Authorities: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, and Bikaner.
  - 12 Urban Improvement Trusts: Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Ganganagar, Sikar, Balotra, Dausa-Bandikui, and Sawai Madhopur.
  - Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (JMRC)
  - Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA)
  - Rajasthan Housing Board
  - Town Planning Department

**Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation (JMRC):**

Phase	Description	Funding
Phase – 1A (Mansrovar to Chandpole)	Operational since: 3 June 2015	Fully funded by Rajasthan State Govt.
Phase – 1B ( Chandpole to Badi Chaupad)	Operational since: 23 sept. 2020. Length: 2.02 Km	Funding: ₹810 Cr from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and rest by State Govt.
Phase - 1C ( Badi Chaupad to Transport Nagar)	DPR has been prepared by DMRC.	To be implemented by RMRC (50:50 Joint venture under the Metro Rail Plan, 2017)
Phase - 1D	DPR has been prepared by DMRC.	To be implemented by RMRC (50:50 Joint venture under the Metro Rail Plan, 2017)
Phase – 2 ( Prahaldpura to Todi Mod)	Sitapura to Vidhyadhar Nagar. DPR by MS. Rites Limited	To be implemented by RMRC (50:50 Joint venture under the Metro Rail Plan, 2017)

**Map –**

- **Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy, 2025-**
  - ✓ **Announced:** 10 Dec. 2025
  - ✓ **Department:** Urban Development and Housing Department.
  - ✓ **Objectives:**
    1. Promote sustainable and compact urban development.
    2. Improve mobility facilities and environmental sustainability.

✓ **Provisions:**

- The **TOD zone** is identified and notified within a **500–800 meter radius around mass transport stations/corridors such as metro stations.**
- Special emphasis is given to:
  - **Walkability/Pedestrian movement**
  - **Safety of pedestrians**
  - **Non-motorized transport**
  - **Last-mile connectivity**
- In TOD areas, **higher permissible Built-up Area Ratio (BAR/FAR)** is allowed within infrastructure capacity and planning standards.

**Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA) -**

• **Objectives:**

- ✓ Protect the interests of **allottees, promoters, and real estate agents.**
- ✓ Promote the development of a **healthy, transparent, efficient, and competitive real estate sector.**

• **Establishment:** RERA and Real Estate Appellate Tribunal (REAT) were established on **6 March 2019.**

- The **Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016** became effective from **1 June 2017.**
- Rajasthan became the **third state after Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to implement RERA.**
- It was notified as **Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017.**
- **RERA Official Website :** [rera.rajasthan.gov.in](http://rera.rajasthan.gov.in)

**Rajasthan Township Policy 2024**

- **Launch:** 17 July 2025

- **Department:** Urban Development and Housing

• **Objectives:**

- ✓ Promote **balanced urban expansion, better quality of life, and sustainable economic development** in Rajasthan.
- ✓ Encourage **large self-sufficient townships** with housing, infrastructure, and social facilities.
- ✓ Promote **planned development in peripheral and new development areas** to reduce pressure on existing cities.
- ✓ Attract **private investment** through:
  - Simplified planning rules
  - Flexibility in land use
  - Better development standards.

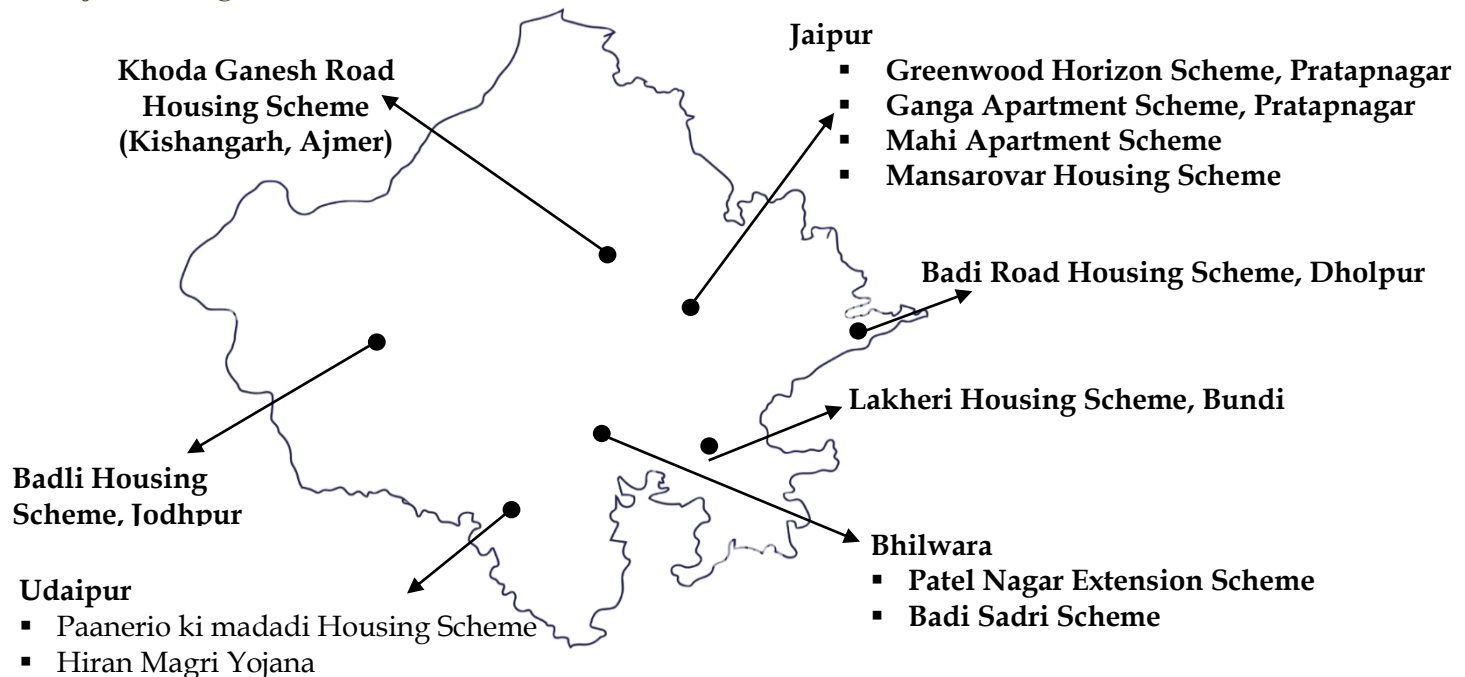
• **Provisions:**

- ✓ A **state-level committee** will be formed for implementation, monitoring, and review of the policy.
- ✓ In residential schemes:
  - **7% area reserved for parks and playgrounds**
  - **8% area reserved for facilities**

- ✓ After issuing the **completion certificate**, developers must maintain the development works for **5 years** or until transfer to the **Resident Welfare Association (RWA)**.
- ✓ **Industrial schemes:**
  - Minimum **5% land reserved for worker housing**.
- ✓ **Economically weaker sections (EWS) and low-income groups (LIG)** will receive reserved plots through local bodies.

### Rajasthan Housing Board:

- **Established :** 24 February 1970
- **Objectives:** To address housing needs in the state and suggest effective measures for fulfilling them.
- **Major Housing Schemes**



- **Major Innovations by Rajasthan Housing Board:**  
**Sajag Mobile App:** To ensure the quality and effective supervision development of houses.

## Departments

### Town Planning Department:

#### Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy–2025

- Implemented from: 1 September, 2025
- This policy has been implemented for the allotment of land in urban areas for various purposes under the Rajasthan Improvement Trust (Urban Land Disposal) Rules, 1974 and the Rajasthan Municipalities (Urban Land Disposal) Rules, 1974.
- The policy includes provisions for the allotment of land to social, public, charitable and religious institutions, as well as to private investors, companies, trusts, government departments, undertakings and bodies, newspapers, and recognized political parties.

- The provisions of this policy will also apply to cases currently under consideration. However, it will not apply to cases that have already been disposed of.
- This policy will be applicable to all Urban Local Bodies/Trusts/Authorities in the state as well as the Rajasthan Housing Board.

#### Conditions for Land Allotment:

- At least **30% of the proposed investment capital must be available.**
- **Land use must remain the same as the purpose for which the land was allotted.**
- **Free land is provided for constructing memorials of martyrs (Shaheed soldiers).**
- **Lease period: 99 years.**

#### Master Plan :

- A **Master Plan presents the development vision for a city for the next 20 years** under legal planning frameworks.
- **Master Plans for 194 municipal cities/towns have been approved by the State Government.**
- Examples:
  - In the **Jaipur Master Development Plan 2025**, new urban areas such as **Chomu, Bagru, and Bassi** have been included.
  - **Tapukara and Kotkasim** have been included in the **Greater Bhiwadi Master Plan.**
  - **Neemrana and Behror** have been included in the **Shahjahanpur–Neemrana–Bhiwadi (SNB) Master Plan.**
  - **Borawad urban area** has been included in the **Makrana Master Plan.**
  - During **2023–2025, 79 new municipalities were formed in Rajasthan**, and their **Master Plans are being prepared.**

#### National Capital Region (NCR):

- In Rajasthan, the following sub-regions are part of the NCR: Bharatpur, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, and Deeg.
- Kota and Jaipur are counter-magnet cities of NCR.

*Note:* ✓ NCRPB (National Capital Region Planning Board) ✓ HQ- New Delhi  
 ✓ To provide financial support for projects in NCR Region.

- **Work by NCR Cell:**
  - ✓ **Draft Master Plan 2041 prepared for Rupwas town (Bharatpur).**
  - ✓ **Khairthal Draft Master Plan 2041 notified.**
  - ✓ **Proposal submitted for revised Khairthal Master Plan 2047.**

### Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation

To achieve the goal of **overall improvement in the quality of urban life**, the state is implementing **various initiatives.**

## SOCIAL SCHEMES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA (URBAN):	PM SVANidhi 2.0:	RAJIV AWAS YOJANA	R.U.D.F-II
<b>KEY POINTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based Institutional Development (CLID)</li> <li>Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development (FIED)</li> <li>सामाजिक अवसररचना एवं अभिसरण Social Infrastructure and Convergence</li> </ul>	<b>डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन (कैशबैक)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Incentive (Cashback)</li> <li>Standad Cashback: up to ₹1200</li> <li>बोनस कैशबैक : अतिरिक्त ₹400 (यदि लेनदेन &gt; ₹2000)</li> </ul>	<b>BASIC REQUIREMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Puccah House with Basic Facilities</li> <li>पेयजल आपूर्ति</li> <li>Drinking Water Supply</li> <li>Roads and Essential Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ऋतः : हुडको, वित्तीय संस्थाएं एवं बैंक</li> <li>अनुदान : विशेष / अतिरिक्त अनुदान राज्य सरकार से</li> <li>अंशदान : यूएलबी, विकास प्राधिकरण, यूआईटी एवं राजस्थान आवसन मण्डल से अनिवार्य</li> </ul>

**Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Urban):**

- **Started:** June 2025 (as a pilot project from Jaipur Municipal Corporation)
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- **Beneficiary Vulnerable Occupational Groups (VOG)**
  - Construction workers
  - Transport workers
  - Cart / handcart vendors
  - Waste collectors
  - Domestic workers
  - Waste pickers

**Major Components of the Scheme and Their Benefits**

- Community-Led Institutional Development (CLID)
- Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development (FIED)
- Social Infrastructure
- Convergence Scheme / Convergence Planning

**PM Street Vendor's Atma-Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi 2.0):**

- **Launch:** 9 September 2025
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Finance
- **Duration:** Up to March 2030
- **Objective:** To link street vendors and their families with nine welfare schemes of the central government for social and economic empowerment.
- **New Provisions under PM SVANidhi 2.0**
  - Three loan categories: ₹15,000, ₹25,000, and ₹50,000
  - 7% annual interest subsidy provided by the central government
  - Cashback up to ₹1,200 for digital transactions
  - Additional cashback of ₹400 for digital transactions above ₹2,000
- Under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, vendors will be identified every five years, and vendor identity cards/certificates will be issued.
- With the help of FSSAI, street food vendors will receive training related to food safety and hygiene.

**Mukhyamantri SVANidhi Yojana:**

- **Announcement:** Budget 2024–25
- **Department:** Autonomous Governance Department
- **Beneficiaries:**
  - ✓ Workers of the unorganized service sector who are not covered under PM SVANidhi, such as:
  - ✓ Gig workers
  - ✓ Transport workers
  - ✓ Domestic workers
  - ✓ Construction workers
  - ✓ Hawkers
  - ✓ Waste workers
  - ✓ Rag pickers
  - ✓ Artisans etc.
- **Eligibility**
  - ✓ Age 18–60 years and resident of Rajasthan
  - ✓ Applicant must have Jan Aadhaar card of the local urban area
  - ✓ Beneficiary must have work-related authorization/license issued by the concerned department
- **Benefits**
  - ✓ 7% interest subsidy on bank loans by the state government
  - ✓ Loans provided in three stages:
    - ₹10,000
    - ₹20,000
    - ₹50,000
  - ✓ Repayment period:
    - 12 months
    - 18 months
    - 36 months



Flagship Scheme

**Rajiv Awas Yojana:**

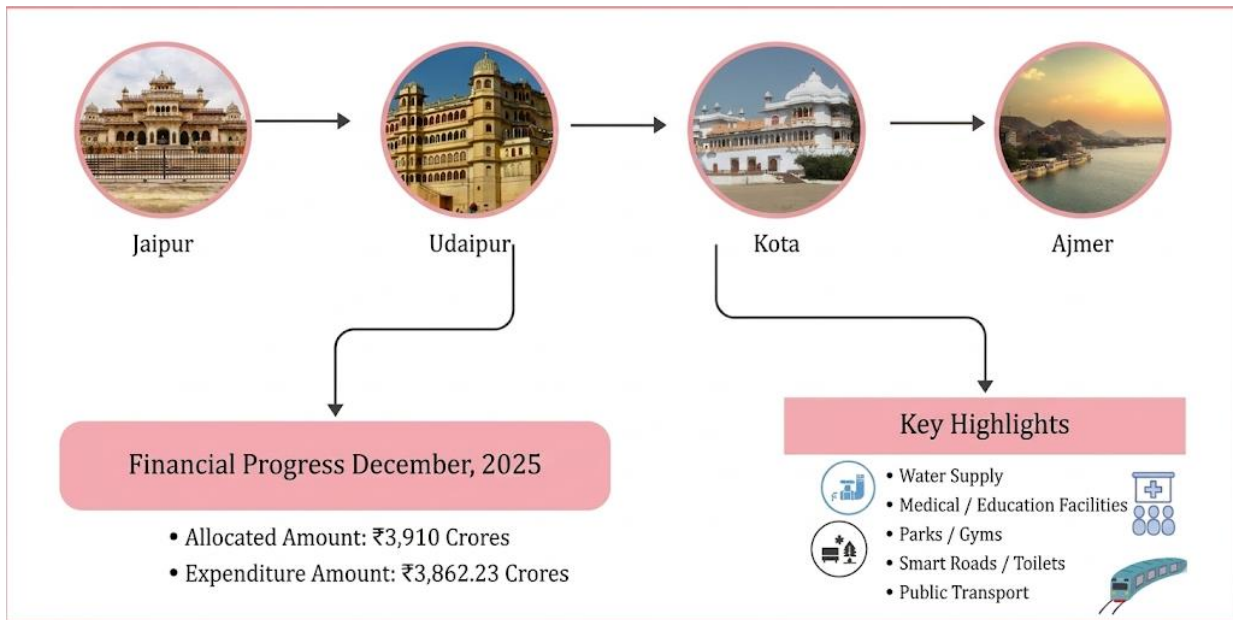
- Objective: Provide **permanent houses to homeless families living in slum areas.**
- Number of **approved housing units up to December 2025.**

**Rajasthan Urban Development Fund – II (RUDF-II):**

- **Established** - 25 August 2021
- **Sources of Funds:**
  - ✓ **Loans:** HUDCO, financial institutions, and banks
  - ✓ **Grants:** Special/additional grants from the state government
  - ✓ **Contribution:** Mandatory contributions from
    - Urban Local Bodies (ULB)
    - Development Authorities
    - UITs
    - Rajasthan Housing Board

**Smart City Mission:**

- **Launched:** 25 June 2015
- **Objectives:** To develop cities with: Better Infrastructure, Higher standard of living, Clean Environment, and Smart Technology-based urban management.
- 100 Cities included for development over 5 years.
- **Funding:** 50% Central Govt. + 30% State Govt. + 10% Local Bodies + 10% Urban Improvement Trust/ Development Authority.

**Atal Mission Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission –**

- Started from June 2015 (Central Govt. Scheme).
- **Objective:** To develop **urban infrastructure**, including: Water Supply Facilities, Sewerage networks, Stormwater Drainage, Urban Transport, Development of open and green spaces.
- **Target:** Development of 500 cities across the country.
- From **Rajasthan**, a total of **29 cities** have been selected under this scheme.



**Flagship  
Scheme**

**AMRUT 2.0:**

- **Launched:** 1 October 2021.
- Program for sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies, and water supply works.
- **Target:** To provide **drinking water to every household through tap connections (“Har Ghar Nai”) by 2025–26.**

Population	Proportion of Central Govt.
< 1 lakh	50%
1 – 10 lakh	33.33%
> 10 lakh	25%

- **Water Supply Implementation:** The implementing agency for water supply works is the **Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)**.

**7 Sewerage Projects:**

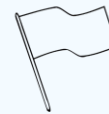
- The **Rajasthan Government will install sewer lines and construct treatment plants in 7 cities:** Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Sri Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Didwana, and Makrana.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0 – SBM-U – 2 October 2014**

- **Objective:** To promote cleanliness through public participation, including: Construction of household toilets, Construction of community toilets, Construction of urinals, and Effective solid waste management.
- Achievement: The Government of India has declared all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Rajasthan as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 -**

- Under this mission, all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- **Launch:** October 2021
- **Duration:** Until 2 October 2026 (5 year)
- **Major Components:**
  - ✓ **Solid Waste Management:**  
Achieving 100% scientific processing of solid waste.
  - ✓ **Sustaining Cleanliness:**  
Maintaining the ODF status of cities.
  - ✓ **Used Water Management:**  
Treating and safely releasing untreated sewage and wastewater.
  - ✓ **Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC):**  
Creating awareness for clean practices.
  - ✓ **Institutional Capacity Building (CB):**  
Strengthening institutional capacity for effective implementation.



Flagship Scheme

**Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rajasthan):**

- **Previous name:** Indira Rasoi Yojana
- **Name changed on:** 5 January 2024
- **Launch date:** 20 August 2020
- **Concept:** “Lakshya Antyodaya – Pran Antyodaya – Path Antyodaya” (welfare of the poorest first)
- **Key Points**
  - 992 Indira Rasoi kitchens have started in all 230 Urban Local Bodies of the state.
  - After starting kitchens in 79 newly formed urban bodies, the total will become 1071 kitchens.
  - Annual expenditure: ₹250 crore
- **Food Cost**
  - Meal available at: ₹8 per plate (lunch and dinner)
  - Government subsidy: ₹22 per plate

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) :-**

- **Launch:** 25 June 2015
- **Eligibility:**
  - Homeless people
  - EWS (Economically Weaker Section): annual income up to ₹3 lakh
  - LIG (Low Income Group): ₹3–6 lakh

**Flagship Scheme**

Category	EWS	LIG	MIG-I	MIG-II
Yearly Family Income (₹)	Upto 3 lakh	3-6 lakh	6-12 lakh	12-18 lakh
Carpet Area ( Sq. Mtr)	30	60	160	200
Interest Subsidy	6.5%		4.0%	3.0%

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2.0:**

**Objective:** - From 2024 to 2029, provide 1 crore permanent houses to:

- Economically Weaker Section (EWS)
- Low Income Group (LIG)

**Rajasthan Urban Transport Infrastructure Development Fund:**

- **Established:-** 2011-12
- **Objective:** Improve safe, pollution-free, fast, and convenient urban transport management.

**Mukhyamantri Shahri Rojgar Guarantee Yojana :-**

- **Launch:** 9 sept. 2022.
- **Old Name:** Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme
- **Renamed:** 26 Nov. 2024
- **Objective:** - Provide economic support through employment to urban residents aged 18–60 years.  
Employment Guarantee: 100+25=125 Days of employment.
- **Department:** Autonomous Governance Department.
- More than 90% beneficiaries are women laborers.
- Registration is free using Jan Aadhaar ID, and a Job Card is issued.

**Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)**


- **Objective:** Development of urban infrastructure, including:
  - Sewerage
  - Water supply
  - Drainage
- **RUIDP Phase III:** Work in 12 cities
- **RUIDP Phase IV:**
  - Tranche 1: Work in 14 cities
  - Tranche 2: Work in 16 cities
  - Financed by: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**Note :** Described in detail in Chapter 7.




## Vision Statement – Viksit Rajasthan @2047


By 2047, Rajasthan will become a **global leader in efficient, transparent, and technology-driven governance**. **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, blockchain, and data analytics will enhance **law enforcement, judicial efficiency, and land management**. **Smart policing, cybersecurity, and international law-enforcement cooperation** will ensure strong public safety.

 Future-Oriented Rajasthan Infrastructure Development

 Digital Governance and Citizen Access


 Modernization of Judicial and Legal Systems

 Transparency in Land and Resource Management


 Sustainable Land Use and Environmental Monitoring

 Enhancing Law Enforcement and Security

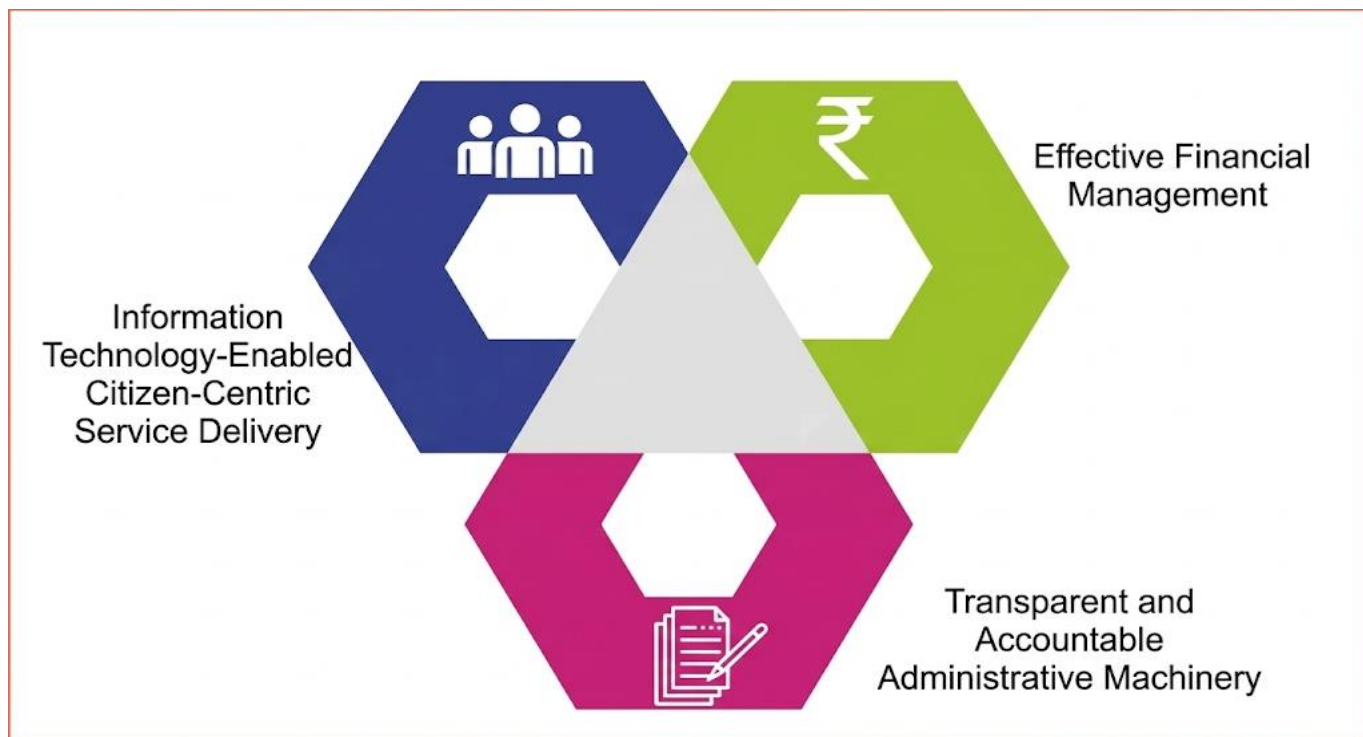
 Technology-Driven Policing and Surveillance

 Police Training and Capacity Building

 Service Rules Amendment and Recruitment Reforms

 Citizen-Centric Governance

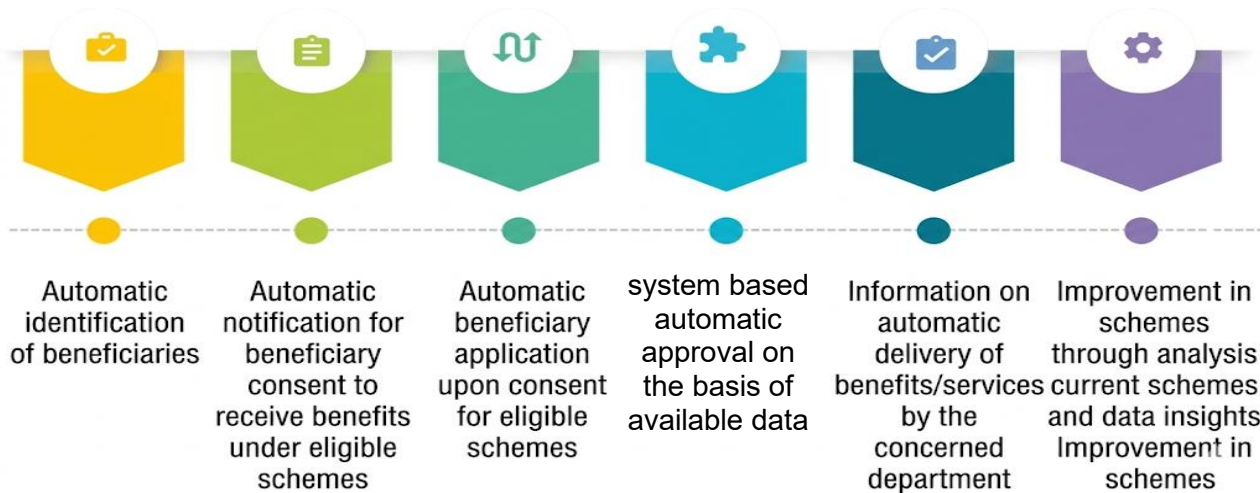
## Three Pillars of Effective Governance and Public Services in Rajasthan



IT-Enabled Citizen-Centric Service Delivery

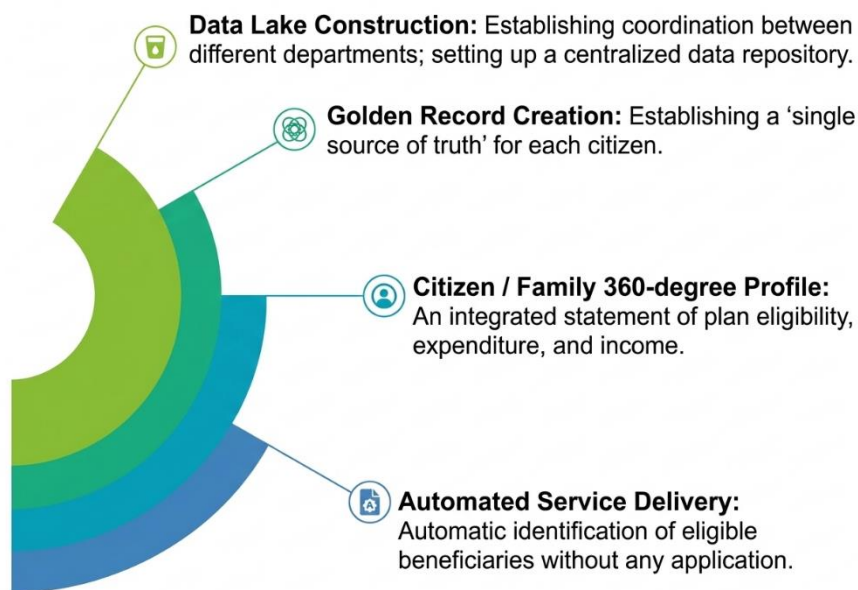
SMART (Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real-Time System) Project

- **Announcement:** Budget 2024-2025
- **Objectives:**
  - ✓ To use **AI/ML-based data analysis** to enable: Automatic identification of beneficiaries, Automatic application submission, Automatic approval, and Automatic delivery of benefits.
  - ✓ For this purpose, a **“Golden Database of Citizens”** will be created, and the data will be used as a **“Single Source of Truth.”**

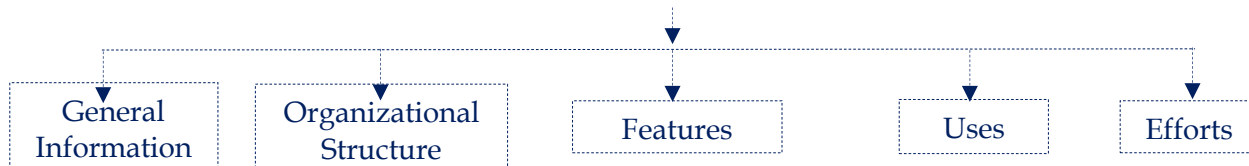


- To provide **citizen-centric services**, government departments collect important information related to various schemes and create **data sets**. Through these datasets, citizens can easily access and receive the benefits of government schemes.

Main Stages for Receiving Benefits through Departmental Datasets



## Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme (One Number, One Card, One Identity)



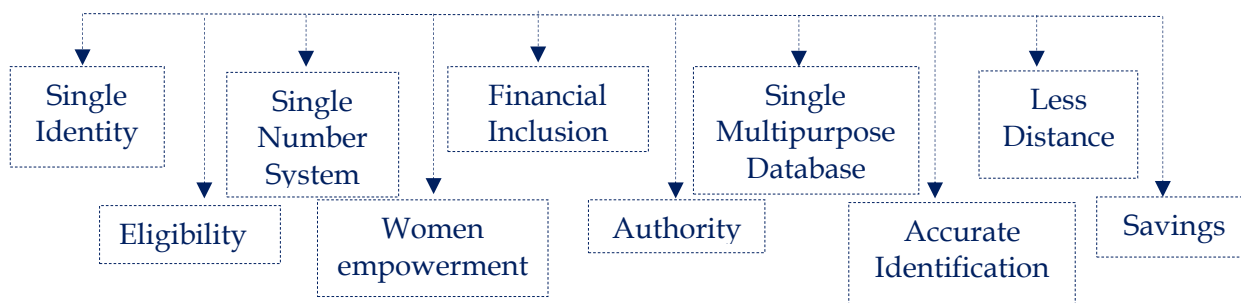
## (i) Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Scheme (One Number, One Card, One Identity) General Information:

- **Announced:** Budget 2019 - 20
- **Launch Date:** 18 December 2019
- **Objective:** To effectively implement the concept of “One Number, One Card, One Identity” across the state.
- **Implementing Authority:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority under the Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan.
- **Legal Framework:**
  - ✓ **Act:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020
  - ✓ **Rules-** Jan Aadhaar Authority Rules, 2021 (implemented on 4 August 2021) under **Section 40 of the Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020.**
- On 5 April 2022, the state declared the **Jan Aadhaar Card as the official ration card.**
- By 31 March 2024, more than 97% of Rajasthan’s population had been included in the system.
- **Jan Aadhaar** is the **largest family directory in the country.**

## (ii) Organizational Structure:

- **Jan Aadhaar Scheme Authorities-**
  - ✓ **State Level:** Planning Department (Administrative Department)
  - ✓ **District Level:** District Collector
  - ✓ **Sub-Division / Block Level:** Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
- **Implementing Agency:** RajCOMP Info Services Limited (RISL).

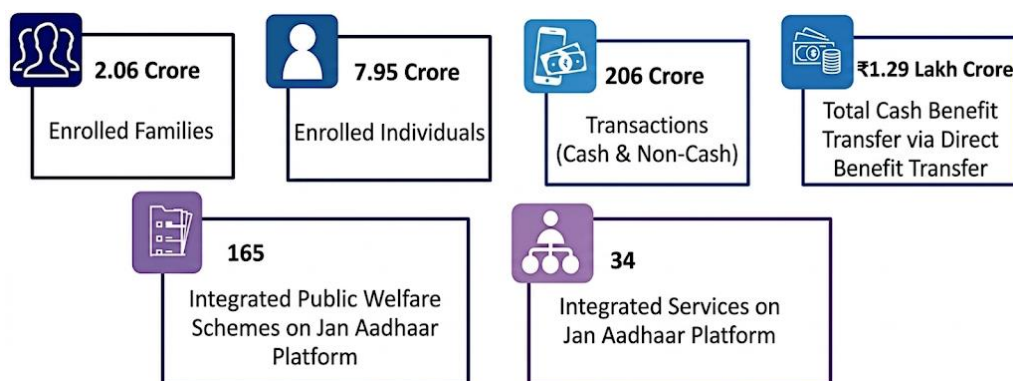
## (iii) Features:



- **Single Identity:** The identification number serves as valid proof of identity, proof of address, and proof of the relationship between family members and the head of the household.
- **Eligibility:** All residents of the state are eligible to register under the Jan Aadhaar system.
- **Single Number System:**
  - ✓ Registered family: 10-digit identification number
  - ✓ Each member (including the head of the family): 11-digit identification number

- **Women Empowerment:**
  - ✓ The head of the family is normally a woman aged 18 years or above.
  - ✓ If there is no woman aged 18 years or above, then a man aged 21 years or above can be designated as the family head.
- **Financial Inclusion:** It is mandatory for the female head of the family to have a bank account.
- **Authority:** An independent authority has been established to ensure the effective implementation of the concept “One Number, One Card, One Identity.”
- **Single Multipurpose Database:** Rajasthan is the only state with a single multipurpose database used for delivering both cash and non-cash government services to residents.
- **Master Database for Identifying Ineligible and Duplicate Beneficiaries:** According to the Act, different departments must identify beneficiaries of schemes through the Jan Aadhaar database.
- **Access to Government Scheme Benefits Near Home:**
  - ✓ Cash benefits: Transferred directly to bank accounts.
  - ✓ Non-cash benefits: Delivered near the beneficiary’s residence after Aadhaar authentication.
- **Savings in Government Funds:** The system saves more than ₹500 crore annually from the government treasury.
- **Jan Aadhaar as Ration Card:** In Rajasthan, the Jan Aadhaar Card now functions as the ration card.
- **Integrated Services:** More than 199 government schemes and services are integrated through the Jan Aadhaar portal.

#### Progress of the Jan Aadhaar Scheme in Rajasthan (up to December 2025)



#### (iv) Uses:

- **Financial inclusion and women’s empowerment.**
- **Elimination of duplicate beneficiaries.**
- Creation of a **comprehensive demographic and socio-economic database** covering **more than 60 parameters of a family.**
- Brought under the jurisdiction of the **e-Mitra Authority** (Section 20).

#### (v) Efforts Related to “One Number, One Card, One Identity”: For this purpose, the Jan Aadhaar database and portal have been integrated with the following systems:

- **Ration Card Database**
- **Voter Identity Card database** – to identify duplicate voters
- **Swayam Avalamban Portal** – to identify persons with disabilities
- **Pehchan Portal** (state portal for **birth, death, and marriage registration**) – to provide **real-time population data of the state**

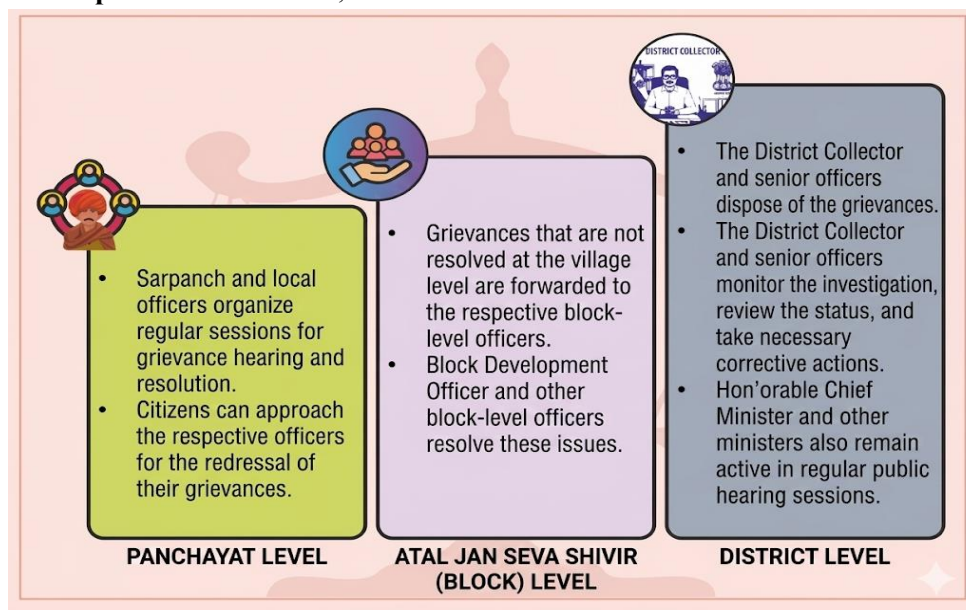
- **Health-related datasets** (such as PCTS, NFHS, ABHA Card, etc.) – to monitor and resolve irregularities in the health system
- The authority is also working to integrate other cards such as: BPL Card, Labour Card, UDID Card (Unique Disability ID).

### Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011

- **Objective:** To ensure that **citizens receive government services within a fixed time limit.**
- **306 services from 28 departments** have been notified under the Act.

### Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012

- Three-Tier Public Hearing System-
- **Complaints received (up to December 2025): 84,099**  
**Complaints resolved: 84,048**



### e-Mitra Service Delivery

- Rajasthan launched **e-Mitra** in **2002**, the state's largest **single integrated service delivery platform**.

### e-Mitra

- **More than 78,000 e-Mitra centers** established under the IT framework.
- **Objective:** To deliver all **government and private citizen-centric services** to the common public.
- **More than 600 G2C (Government-to-Citizen) and B2C (Business-to-Citizen) services** are available.
- In **December 2025**, **10 new services** were launched on the e-Mitra portal
  - ✓ **9 government G2C services**
  - ✓ **1 B2C tax-related service.**
- Two **physical counters (Multi-Model Service Delivery Platforms)** have been started in the state.
- On **19 December 2021**, **e-Mitra Home Service** was launched (initially in **Jaipur and Jodhpur** with five services).

### e-Mitra Plus Self-Service Kiosks

**Objective:** To provide access to **all government services without visiting a government office.**

- Implementation: Installed at **all Gram Panchayat headquarters and urban local bodies** in the state.
- **Benefits:**
  - Access to **e-Mitra services**
  - **Video conferencing facilities** (at the Gram Panchayat level)
  - **Social audit facilities**
- **Total e-Mitra Kiosks in the State:** 14,891

### UID Aadhaar:

- Mandatory identification system providing **demographic and biometric identity** to all residents of India.
- A **12-digit unique identification number**.
- Around **8 crore Aadhaar IDs** have been issued in the state.

### Rajasthan Sampark Portal

- A **centralized grievance redressal platform**.
- Citizens can register complaints through the **Chief Minister Helpline (Toll-Free Number 181)**.
- The Rajasthan Sampark call center is connected with:
  - ✓ 157 departments and offices
  - ✓ 96 bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, and associations
  - ✓ 52 institutions, academies, and universities

### Jan Soochna Portal

- Developed in accordance with **Section 4(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005**.
- Provides information regarding **eligibility, benefits, and nodal departments of government schemes**.
- Contains information related to:
  - ✓ 117 departments
  - ✓ 351 schemes
  - ✓ 749 categories of information.



### Single Sign-On (SSO)

- Based on the **“One Digital Identity” principle**, it provides **centralized access to all application systems of the state government**.
- All **departmental applications are connected with the SSO platform**.
- Users need to **sign in only once**, after which they can access and work on **multiple applications without logging in again**.
- Currently, **604 departmental applications are integrated with the SSO platform**.



### Rajasthan Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) Policy, 2024

- **Objective:** To make the state a major hub for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR).
- **Goals:**
  1. Attract investment in the AVGC-XR sector and strengthen Rajasthan's economy.
  2. Create new employment opportunities for youth.
- **Key Features**
  - a) Financial Incentives
    - ✓ Production grants with reimbursement up to 30%.
    - ✓ Financial support for startups in the AVGC-XR sector.
  - b) Infrastructure Development
    - ✓ Establishment of Atal Innovation Studios, accelerators, and incubation centers.
    - ✓ Access to high-end technology resources.
  - c) Skill Development
    - ✓ Partnerships with universities and training institutions for skill development programs.
  - d) Ease of Doing Business
    - ✓ A dedicated AVGC-XR cell and single-window portal for approvals and incentives.
  - e) Cultural Promotion
    - ✓ Incentives for content based on Rajasthani folk traditions and stories.
    - ✓ Collaboration with media streaming platforms.
  - f) Research and Development
    - ✓ Support for IP creation, innovation laboratories, and AVGC-XR sandbox initiatives.

### Programs for Startups

- **iStart Program:** The **iStart program** functions as a **single-window platform** for **startups, investors, incubators, accelerators, and mentors.**
- **Key Components:**
  - ✓ iStart Portal (Single Window): [www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in](http://www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in)
  - ✓ Q-Rate Ranking System
  - ✓ Incubators
  - ✓ Innovation Challenge and Awards
  - ✓ iStart Nest
- ✓ Incubators have been established in the following cities: Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Churu, Pali, and Jodhpur.
- Innovation Hubs: Innovation Hubs have been set up in- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota.
- Expansion of the Startup Program:
  - ✓ School Startup Program
  - ✓ Rural iStart Initiative

### Raj e-Vault

- An **electronic document management system** for various government departments and citizens.
- Integrated with **DigiLocker**.
- More than **86 crore documents** are stored on the platform.

## Technological Progress in the Agriculture Sector



- A) Raj-AIMS (Rajasthan Agriculture Information & Management System):** Approved under the **Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM)**.
- **Advanced technologies included:**
    - ✓ Artificial Intelligence (AI)
    - ✓ Agricultural robots
    - ✓ Machine Learning (AI/ML)
    - ✓ Remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS)
    - ✓ Blockchain technology
    - ✓ Internet of Things (IoT) in agriculture
    - ✓ Drones / Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)
- B) Raj Kisan Saathi Portal:** Provides **online applications for agriculture schemes and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) services** to farmers, improving the **Ease of Doing Farming**.
- **Under the Raj Kisan Saathi project:**
    - ✓ **150+ modules** developed
    - ✓ **11 mobile apps** created
    - ✓ Covers **40 different schemes**
- C) Raj Sahakar Portal:** An **integrated platform** launched for **transparent and accountable management**.
- **Department:** Cooperation Department
  - **Services provided:**
    - ✓ Application for **short-term crop loans**
    - ✓ Online payments
    - ✓ NGO registration
    - ✓ Registration of **farmer groups**
    - ✓ **Minimum Support Price (MSP) application**
    - ✓ Registration of **new cooperative societies**
- D) National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP):**
- An **integrated platform for digitalization of the fisheries sector**.
  - A component of the **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana**.
  - Enables registered farmers to access: Credit facilities, Demonstration grants, Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives, and Training and capacity building.

### Local Self-Governance (LSG)

- The Local Self Government Department provides **online services for urban citizens through a portal**, including:
  - ✓ Building Plan Approval
  - ✓ Trade Licenses
  - ✓ Fire NOC
- **E-Auction Portal:** Ensures **transparency in the auction process**.

### Transparent and Accountable Administrative Mechanism

#### Major Government Initiatives:

#### RajNET and RAJSWAN

- **Connectivity to the Gram Panchayat level through the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RAJSWAN).**
- **Video conferencing rooms** established at district and block offices.
- Network connectivity provided to **more than 9,260 Gram Panchayats** through RajNET.

#### State Portal:

- A **single source for information and transaction-based government services**.
- Connected with the **web portals of various departments and organizations**.
- By **December 2025**, around **93 lakh users** had utilized the portal.

#### State Data Center (SDC)

- Provides the **core infrastructure for government services and applications**.
- **Total capacity:** 800 racks
  - ✓ Disaster Recovery Site: Jodhpur
  - ✓ Bhamashah State Data Center (RSDC-P4) – Tier-4 certified gold standard facility

#### Raj-Kaj Portal:

- A **centralized IT platform** for government employees.
- Employee service-related work is implemented through **SSO integration**.
- **Key modules:**
  - ✓ IPR (Immovable Property Return)
  - ✓ PAR (Performance Appraisal Report)
  - ✓ NOC
  - ✓ Leave
  - ✓ e-File system
  - ✓ e-Dak
- **Raj-Kaj Version 2.0** has been developed.

#### Raj e-Sign

- Enables **online signing of documents using Aadhaar e-KYC authentication**.
- Supports **electronic documents and digital signatures**.
- Implemented through **RajCOMP Info Services Limited (RISL)**.
- On average, **more than 70,000 documents** are e-signed daily.

### RajMail

- A **free email service** available for all citizens.
- Accessible in **local languages**.

### Command and Control Center (Abhay)

- Provides **integrated security solutions using GPS and CCTV cameras**.
- Centers established in **7 divisional headquarters and 26 districts**.
- **Total cameras installed: 25,159**
- **Systems included:**
  - ✓ Dial 100 control system
  - ✓ Video surveillance system
  - ✓ Forensic investigation system
  - ✓ Vehicle tracking system
  - ✓ Intelligent traffic management
  - ✓ Geographic information system

### Inspection and Vists by District In-Charge Secretaries

- **Objectives:** Effective Supervision of-
  - ✓ Important programs
  - ✓ Projects
  - ✓ Government Schemes
  - ✓ Budget Announcements

Senior IAS officers and secretaries are appointed as **district in-charge secretaries**.

### Chief Minister Excellence Awards (CM EXCELS) and Sampark Portal Awards

- **Objective:** Encourage **public servants and departments** for outstanding work, innovation, and improved efficiency.
- Awarded on **21 April 2025 (Civil Services Day)**.
- **Chief Minister Excellence Award:** given to 6 officers and 3 departments
- **Sampark Portal Award:** given to 9 officers and 4 departments

### Right to Information Act, 2005

- **Nodal Department:** Administrative Reforms Department
- **Online portal available for submitting applications**

### Rajasthan Application Development Center (RAJCAD)

- An **innovation model for capacity building and skill enhancement**.
- **Motto:** Commitment Assured Delivery.
- **Functions:** Development of **web portals, mobile applications, and dashboards** for data analytics.
- Technologies adopted include: Python, ArcGIS, Flutter, AI/ML, and Cloud Computing.

### Geographic Information System (GIS)

- Used as a **decision-support system** for managing and analyzing geographically referenced data.
- **Rajdhara GIS Platform**
- A **state-level integrated GIS platform** for spatial data management and analysis.
- **Key applications:**
  - ✓ Mobile applications for **geo-tagging assets of various departments**
  - ✓ GIS-based **DLC tagging for the Registration and Stamps Department**
  - ✓ Administrative road information system
  - ✓ **Jaipur Master Development Plan 2025:** development of a **3D city model** covering about **3,000 sq km** to support infrastructure, sewerage, and drainage planning.
- **Digital Preservation of Heritage Monuments**
  - ✓ 3D scanning and virtual models created for heritage sites such as:
    - Hawa Mahal
    - Jantar Mantar Jaipur
    - Albert Hall Museum
    - City Palace Jaipur
    - The Eight Gates of The Walled City (Jaipur)
    - Amer Fort
    - City Palace Udaipur
    - Kumbhalgarh Fort
- **Urban GIS Portal:** Launched to help citizens and administrators view land-use identification, khasra details, and land ownership information.

### e-Procurement (Government e-Procurement Solution – GEPNIC)

- **Started:** October 2011
- Implemented for **all government organizations and public sector enterprises** to increase transparency.
  - ✓ Adopted by **more than 327 departments and public enterprises.**

### Data Analytics

- **Objective:**
  - ✓ Identify tax evasion
  - ✓ Increase the tax base and government revenue
- Applied in departments generating revenue such as:
  - ✓ Commercial Taxes
  - ✓ Transport
  - ✓ Excise
  - ✓ Registration and Stamps
  - ✓ Mines and Geology
- Also used in platforms like:
  - ✓ Rajasthan Sampark
  - ✓ RGHS
  - ✓ e-Mitra
  - ✓ Jan Aadhaar
  - ✓ RTI

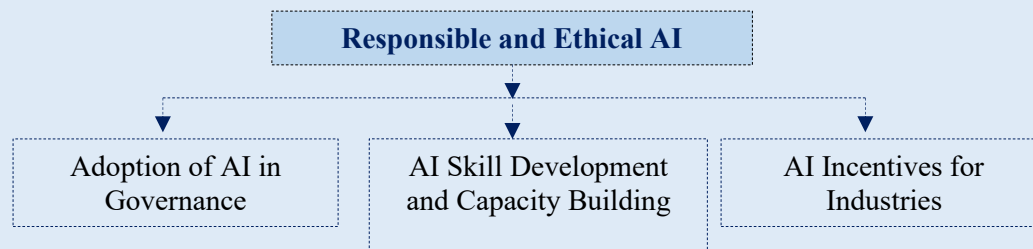
- Promotes data-driven policymaking and evidence-based decision making.

### Capacity Building in Government Offices

- **IGNOU Course Reimbursement:** Government employees who complete MCA from Indira Gandhi National Open University receive fee reimbursement.
- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):**
  - **Objective:** Provide IT education in remote rural areas of the state.  
Government employees are provided fee reimbursement for the RSCIT course.

### Rajasthan AI/ML Policy 2026:

- **Launch:** Announced on 6 January 2026 by the Chief Minister at the Regional AI Impact Conference held in Jaipur.
- **Objective:** Under the Digital India Mission, the policy aims to make Rajasthan an IT hub and ensure faster and more transparent delivery of public services.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - AI Nodal Officers will be appointed in every government department.
  - Establishment of an AI Center of Excellence in Rajasthan.
  - Training courses on AI/ML will be introduced in schools, colleges, and ITI institutions.



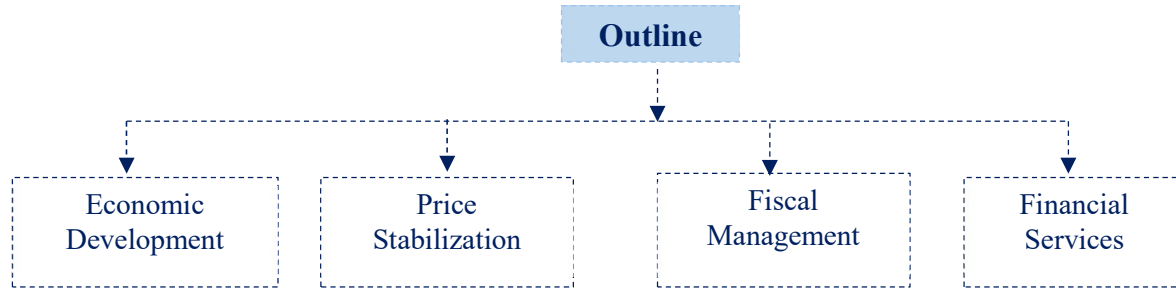
### Effective Financial Management

#### Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)

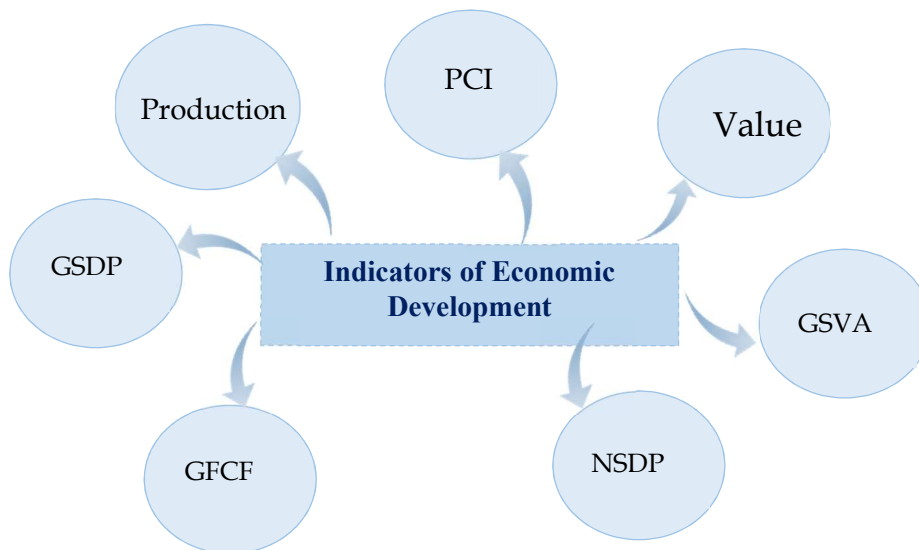
- Rajasthan has implemented a **comprehensive system** to ensure effective management of its **budgeting and accounting processes**.
- This has been made possible through the **automated platform of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)**, which helps streamline financial operations.
- **Objective:** To ensure **effective management of the budgeting and accounting process**.
- **Importance**
  - ✓ Improves **cash flow management** and enables **real-time reconciliation of accounts**.
  - ✓ Strengthens **information management capabilities**.
  - ✓ Enhances **transparency and accountability in public financial management**.
  - ✓ Prepares the state for **automated and efficient financial management**.
  - ✓ Aligned with **innovative platforms of the Government of India**.
  - ✓ Due to the creation of a **strong database**, integration with **AI systems is possible**.

## Vision Statement – Viksit Rajasthan@2047

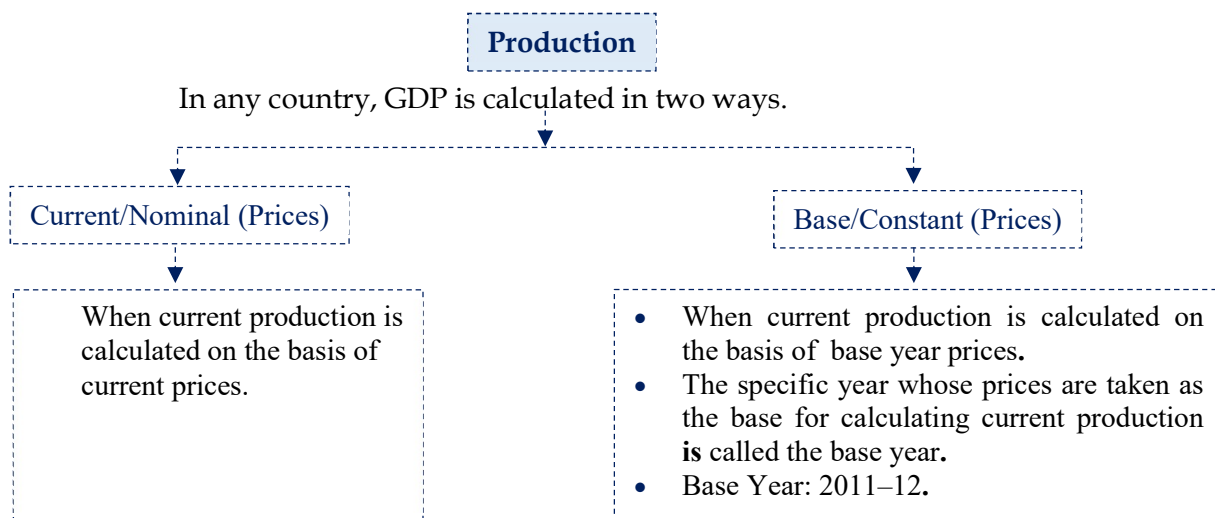
The vision is to establish **Rajasthan as a model state** that exemplifies **sustainable development, financial stability, and citizen-centric governance**. To achieve this vision, the **action agenda** includes: Financial stability and Growth, Digital Transformation, Inclusive Economic Development, Sustainable Development, Social Security, Transparency and Accountability in Governance.



## Economic Development



- ❖ **Major Challenges of Rajasthan**
  - Climate-related vulnerability
  - Regional disparities in development
  - Water Crisis



### 1. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) :-

- It is the **monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a state during a specific period of time.**
- Four Main Components of this Definition:
  1. Final goods and services
  2. Domestic territory of the state
  3. Within a specific time period
  4. Monetary value

(GSDP)	Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-2012)	Current Prices
2025-26	₹9.82 lakh crore	₹18.75 lakh crore
Growth Rate	8.66%	10.24%
Growth in last 5 years	Zigzag Growth in the last 5 years	Consistent growth over the last 5 years

#### Comparison with India:

Total GSDP	Constant Prices	Current Prices
2025-26	₹201.9 lakh crore	₹357.14 lakh crore
Growth Rate	7.4%	8.0%
Contribution of Rajasthan	4.86%	5.25%

### 2. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) -

$$\text{NSDP} = \text{GSDP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

**Depreciation** refers to the **loss in value of fixed assets due to wear and tear.**

Data :-

	Constant	Current
Price	8.59 lakh crore	16.85 lakh crore
Growth	8.90%	10.48%

### 3. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) – 2025 - 26

$$\text{GSVA} = \text{GSDP} - \text{Taxes} + \text{Subsidies}$$

- **Use:** To show the sector-wise contribution.

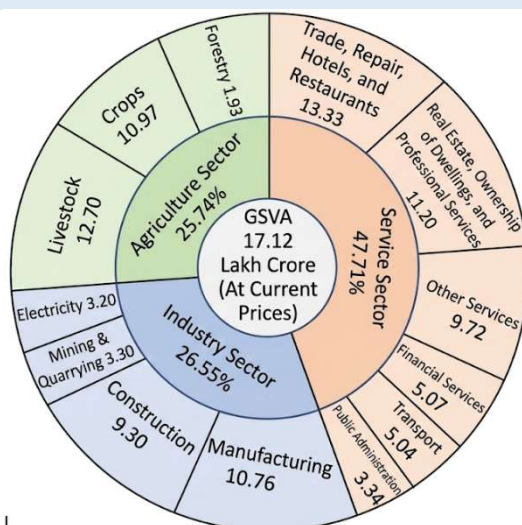
	Constant		Current	
	2024 - 25	2025 - 26	2024 - 25	2025 - 26
Price	8.21 lakh crore	8.79 lakh crore	15.70 lakh crore	17.12 lakh crore
Growth	7.03%		9.03%	

- **Sector-wise Share :**

At Constant Prices	Contribution	Growth	Amount
Agriculture	25.33%	0.22%	2.23 lakh crore
Industry	28.21%	7.02%	2.48 lakh crore
Services	46.46%	11.15%	4.08 lakh crore

Current Prices	Contribution	Growth	Amount
Agriculture	25.74%	3.47%	4.41 lakh crore
Industry	26.55%	6.99%	4.54 lakh crore
Services	47.71%	13.52%	8.17 lakh crore

### Classification of GSVA at Current Prices:



#### 4. Per Capita Income :-

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{NSD}}{\text{Mid-years total Population of the state}}$$

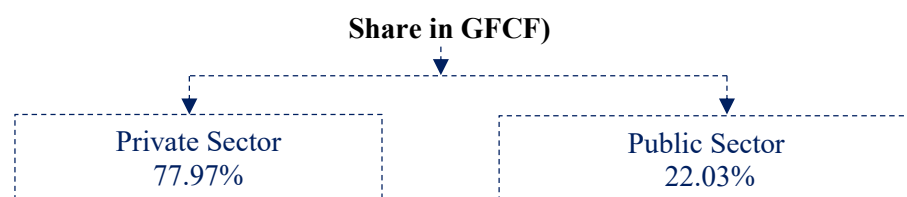
Per Capita Income (PCI)		Constant Prices	Growth	Current Prices	Growth
	Rajasthan	Rs.1,03,189	7.76%	Rs.2,02,349	9.32%
India	Rs.1,21,968	6.3%	Rs.2,19,575	6.9%	

#### 5. Capital Formation – Development of Infrastructure

- **Objectives:**
  - To develop **world-class infrastructure**.
  - To promote **industrial development**.
  - To improve the **standard of living**.
  - To attract **investments**.
  - To create **employment opportunities**.

#### Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF):-

- At **current prices**, in 2024–25, GFCF was **₹5,02,412 crore**.
- It accounts for **29.53%** of the total GSDP.
- **Growth compared to 2023–24: 11.81%**

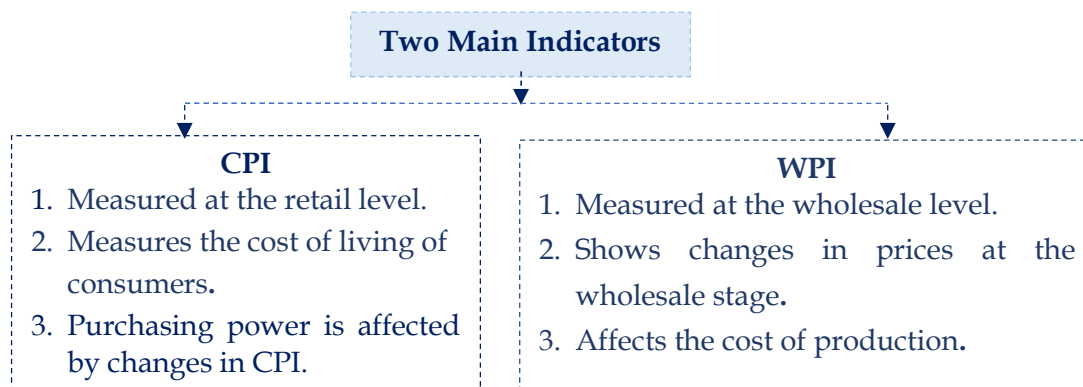


In the last 5 years, the private and public sectors have shown zig-zag growth.

Highest Contribution in GFCF	Lowest Contribution in GFCF
1. Construction - ₹2,07,125 crores	1. Storage - ₹67 crore
2. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Business Services	2. Fisheries - ₹241 crore
3. Manufacturing	3. Forestry - ₹572 crore
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	4. Financial Services - ₹1619 crore
5. Other Services	5. Animal Husbandry

## Price Stabilization – Promoting Economic Development and Stability

**Price Statistics:** Price statistics measure the **relative changes in the price levels of goods and services in a particular sector during a specific period**, using price indices.



### Wholesale Price Index (W.P.I.) :-

- It shows the **fluctuations in wholesale prices**.
- It includes **only goods**, not services.
- The **Wholesale Price Index is released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics**.

### WPI in Rajasthan :-

- Released on a **monthly basis**.
- Includes **154 commodities**.
- **Base Year: 1999–2000**.

Commodity Groups	No. of Items	Weight
Primary Articles	75	33.894%
Manufactured Goods	69	49.853%
Fuel, Power, Light, and Lubricants	10	16.253%

**Note:** Commodities included in Primary Articles-

1. Agricultural Products
2. Minerals

- **Growth in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in year 2024-25 –**

Commodity Groups	2024	2025	Yearly Growth
Primary Articles	438.15	445.45	1.71% (highest)
Manufactured Goods	303.74	311.42	1.20 %
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	570.12	571.11	0.07 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>394.68</b>	<b>399.13</b>	<b>1.13 %</b>

- The **All-India WPI** increased from **153.9 in 2024 to 154.9 in 2025**, recording a **0.65% growth**.  
[Note: The Government of India uses 2011–12 as the base year for WPI.]

**Food Inflation – Wholesale Price Food Index (Weight: 30.163) :-**

- From the **primary (Food Articles) and manufactured (Food Products) groups of WPI**, a separate index for food products is calculated to monitor and control instability in food prices.
- The index increased from **421.67 in 2024 to 427.13 in 2025**, showing a **1.29% increase**.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

- Based on the **retail prices paid by consumers**.
- The **Government of India uses CPI based on the recommendations of the Urjit Patel Committee**.
- CPI includes **both goods and services**.
- **Four different CPI indices are prepared every month.**
  - CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)**- Base Year-2016
  - CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)**- Base Year-1986-87  
From **June 2025**, the new base year **2019** has been implemented.
  - CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)**
  - CPI for Rural, Urban and Combined (CPI-R, U & C)** - Base Year-2012 (Released by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)**, New Delhi, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)

Labour Bureau, Chandigarh  
(Ministry of Labour & Employment)

**CPI-IW :-**

- Data is collected from **88 Industrially developed centers across the country**.
- **3 Centers in Rajasthan :**

Center	Index	Growth
1. Jaipur	130	1.88%
2. Bhilwara	137.1	2.62%
3. Alwar (instead of Ajmer)	136.3	2.02%
<b>All India (Avg. of 88 centers)</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>2.75%</b>

**CPI-AL :-**

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	Food Group	General Index	Food Group	General Index
<b>2024-25</b>	1398	1384	1245	1308

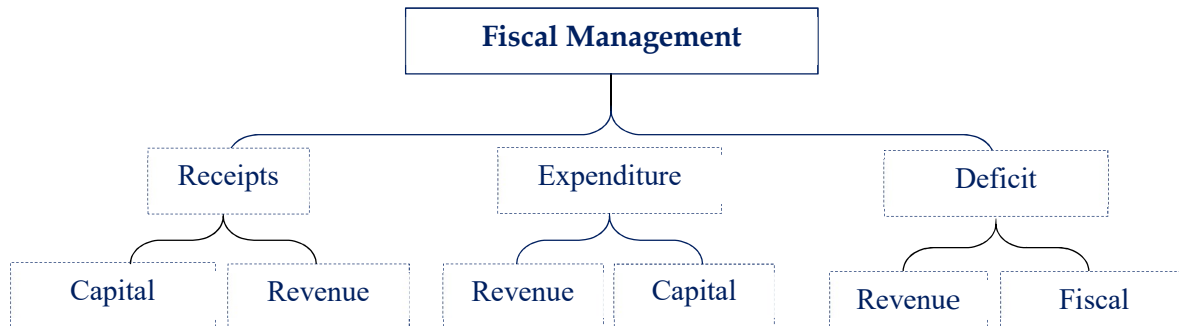
(Base year :- 1986-87 = 100)

(Agriculture year :- July to June)

Year	Rajasthan			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
<b>2025</b>	191.88	190.38	191.35	196.81	193.08	195.08

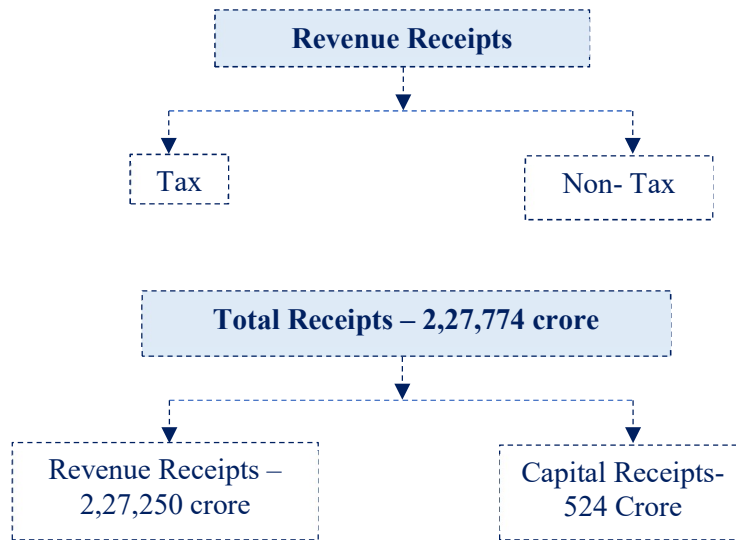
(Base Year :- 2012 = 100)

Fiscal Management – Ensuring Financial Stability



Receipts

- Capital Receipts - (Public Finance)



Order of Receipts :-

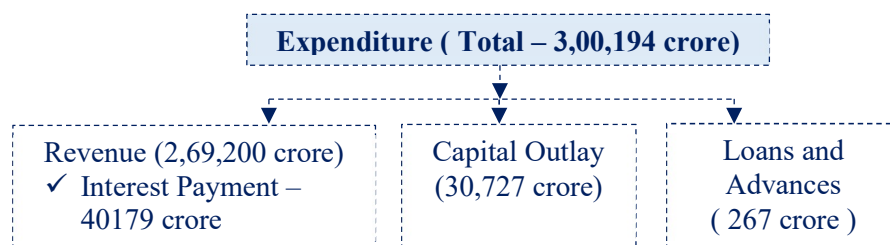
- |                                       |        |                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| (1) Own Taxes                         | -----> | (i) SGST             |
| (2) Share in Central Taxes            | -----> | (ii) Sales Tax       |
| (3) Non- Tax Revenue                  | -----> | (iii) State Excise   |
| (4) Union Grants (Central Assistance) | -----> | (iv) Tax on Vehicles |

Trends in Receipts (2024–25) :-

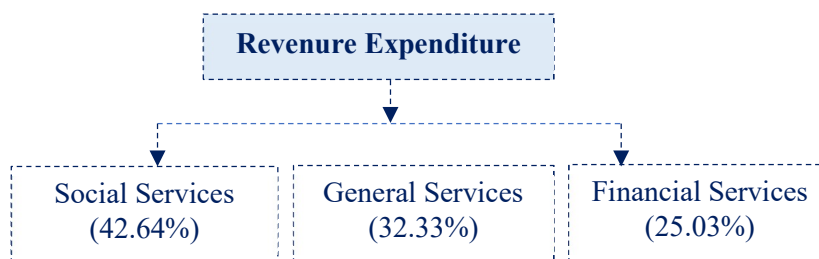
1. Revenue receipts increased by 11.79%.
2. State’s own tax revenue increased by 9.80%.
3. Increase in various tax revenues:
 

i. Stamp and Registration: 14.82%	ii. State Excise Duty: 14.21%
iii. Motor Vehicle Tax: 12.98%	iv. Electricity Duty – 12.40%
v. SGST – 11.84%	vi. Sales Tax – 3.28%

## Expenditure:



- Service-wise Details of Revenue Expenditure:



- Scheme-wise Expenditure:

1.	Health and Education	28.25%
2.	Water Supply and Energy	19.68%
3.	Social Security and Welfare	12.54%
4.	Basic Infrastructure Development	10.87%
5.	Rural Development	10.15%

- Lowest Expenditure:** Information Technology, Statistics, and Scientific Services: 0.98%.

## Trends in Expenditure (2024–25)

- 75.70% of expenditure was financed from revenue receipts (increase of 14.41%).
- Expenditure on salaries and wages accounts for 35.45% of revenue expenditure (increase of 8.24%).
- Development expenditure (social + economic services) constitutes 70.08% of total expenditure.

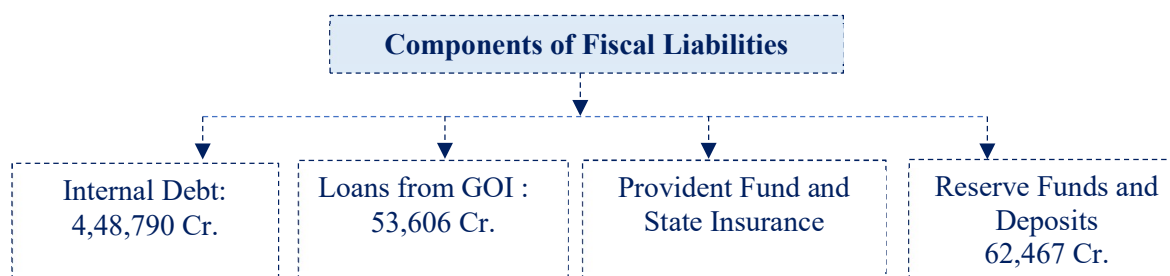
## Deficit -

- Revenue Deficit-** ₹41,950 crore (2024–25) (Equivalent to 2.47% of GSDP)

**Note -** According to the FRBM Act, 2003 (Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act), the Revenue Deficit should be 0%.

- Fiscal Deficit-** Fiscal Deficit (2024–25): ₹72,420 crore.
  - ✓ It is 4.26% of GSDP, which is lower than the limit of 4.37% prescribed under the Rajasthan FRBM Act, 2005.
- Primary Deficit-** ₹32,241 crore

- **Fiscal Liabilities** -  $\left(\frac{\text{Debt}}{\text{GDP}}\right)$ 
  - ✓ As of **31 March 2025**: ₹6,40,844 crore (increase of 12.77%)
  - ✓ This equals **37.67% of GSDP**.
  - ✓ After excluding **additional debt impact (GST compensation and capital expenditure)**: ₹6,07,382 (35.70%)
  - ✓ According to the **FRBM Act, 2003**, fiscal liabilities should be **34% of GDP**.



**Note:** ✓ In 2024–25, the ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 282%.  
 ✓ Fiscal liabilities are 5.05 times the state's revenue (tax and non-tax revenue).

#### Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2005 :-

- **Implemented:** May 2005
- **Amendments:** 2011, 2021
- **Objectives (Section 3) :**
  - ✓ Eliminate the **revenue deficit**.
  - ✓ Keep the **fiscal deficit within sustainable limits**.
  - ✓ Increase **non-tax revenue** and promote **human welfare, poverty eradication, and economic growth**.
- **Principles (Section 4) :**
  - ✓ Accountability
  - ✓ Stability
  - ✓ Transparency
- **Targets (Section 6):**
  - ✓ Revenue Deficit: 0%
  - ✓ Fiscal Deficit: 3%
  - ✓ **Debt–GSDP Ratio:** 38.2% (amended in 2021)  
In exceptional situations: **38.2% + 0.5%**
- **Public Expenditure Review Committee (Section 8) :**  
Maximum **5 members** (experts in finance, economic management, planning, administration, accounting, or law).
- **Rajasthan Development and Poverty Eradication Fund:** Established under **Section 6A**.

## Financial Services – Enabling Development through Access to Capital

### Banking :

- **Benefits:**

- ✓ Plays an important role in achieving the **\$350 billion economy target**.
- ✓ Mobilizes **deposits and provides credit to key sectors**.
- ✓ Supports **infrastructure development**.
- ✓ Improves **living standards** through **digital payments, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), etc.**

### Bank Branch Distribution in Rajasthan (up to September 2025) :-

1. Public Sector Banks – 50.36%
2. Private Sector Banks - 25.09%
3. Regional Rural Banks – 17.75%
4. Small Finance Banks – 6.29%
5. Payments Banks - 0.43%
6. Foreign Banks - 0.08%

### Increase compared to the previous year :

Banking	Rajasthan	India
Deposit Growth	9.75%	9.70%
Credit-Deposit Ratio	89.61%	80.43%
Total Loans/Credit	13.15%	11.24%

- There is on an average on 9,080 People }  
Every 37.31 Sq. km } **One Bank**
- ✓ Estimated Population of Rajasthan - 832.78 lakh ( 1 Oct 2025 )
- More than **75,000 e-Mitra / Micro-ATM / Kiosk centers** are operating in the state along with bank branches to support **digital payments**.
- **1,27,468 Bank Mitras (Business Correspondents)** are working across the state.
- **Bank Branch Distribution in the State-** Total - 9172
  - ✓ Foreign Banks: 7
  - ✓ Small Finance Banks: 577
  - ✓ Private Sector Banks: 2301
  - ✓ Payments Banks: 40
  - ✓ Regional Rural Banks; 1628
  - ✓ Public Sector Banks: 4619

### Financial Inclusion :-

#### Related Schemes :

#### 1. Stand Up India Scheme :

- **Beneficiaries:** SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.
- **Loan amount:** ₹10 lakh – ₹1 crore
- **Loan period:** Up to 7 years
- Supports establishment of **greenfield enterprises in non-agricultural sectors**

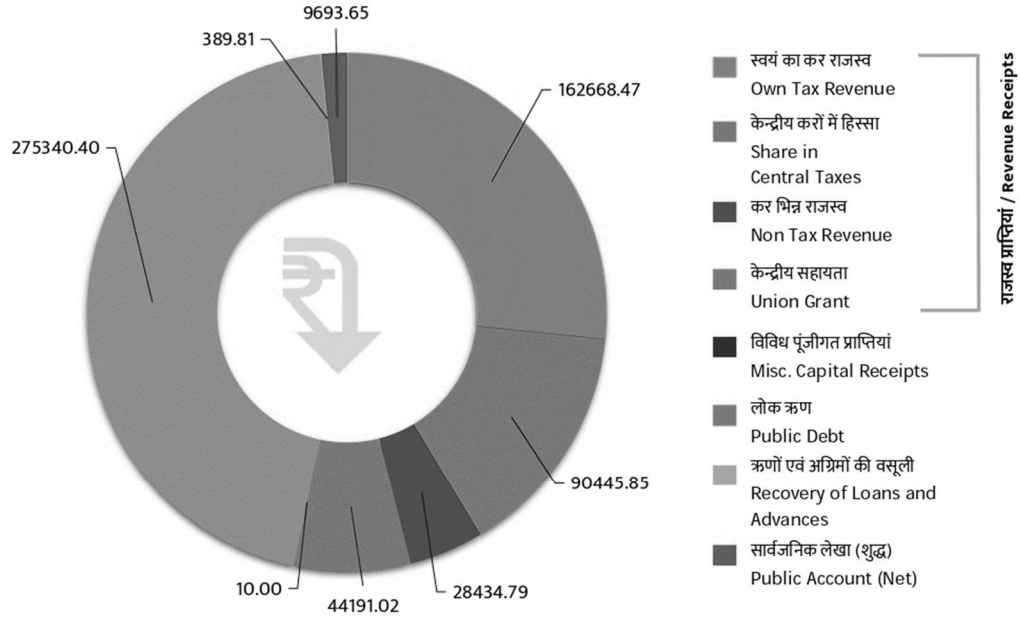


# **Rajasthan Budget 2026-27**

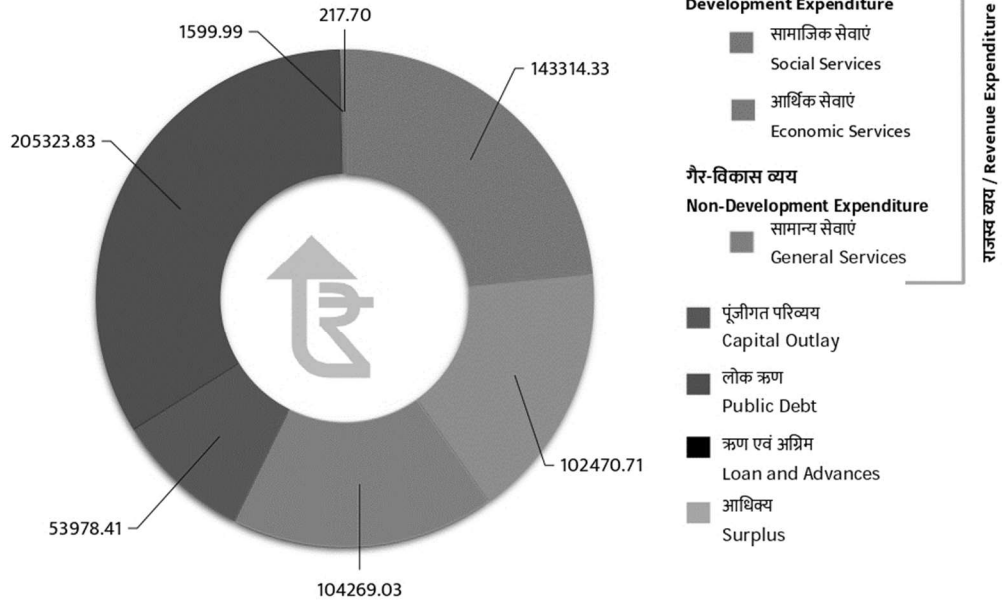
SUMMARY OF STATE BUDGET (2026-27)

₹ करोड़/Crore

प्राप्तियां / RECEIPTS

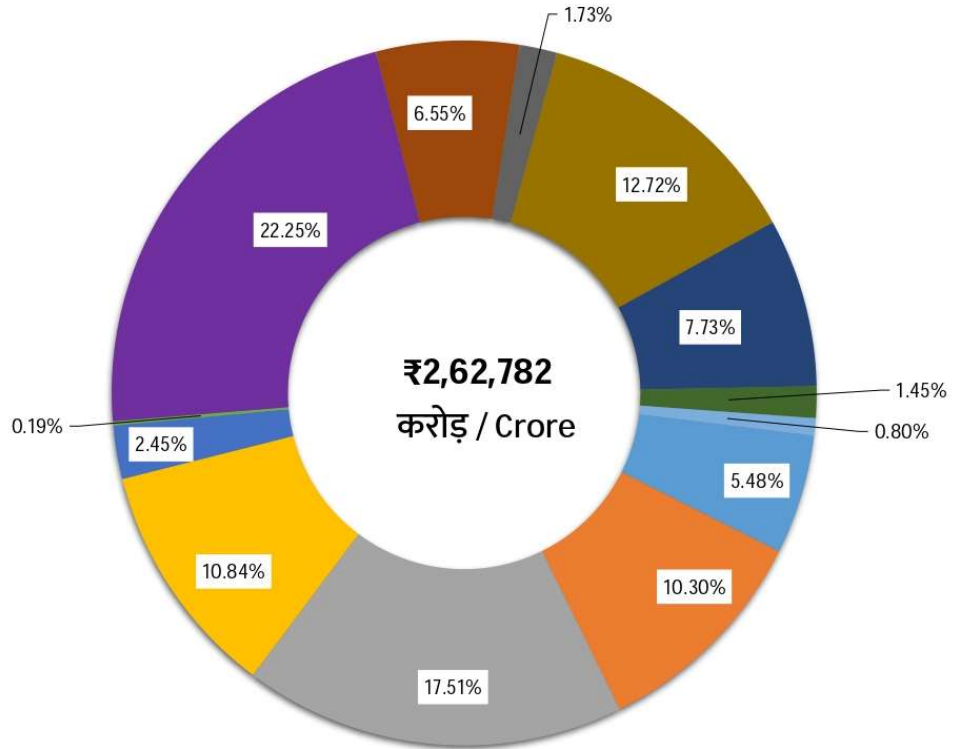


व्यय / EXPENDITURE

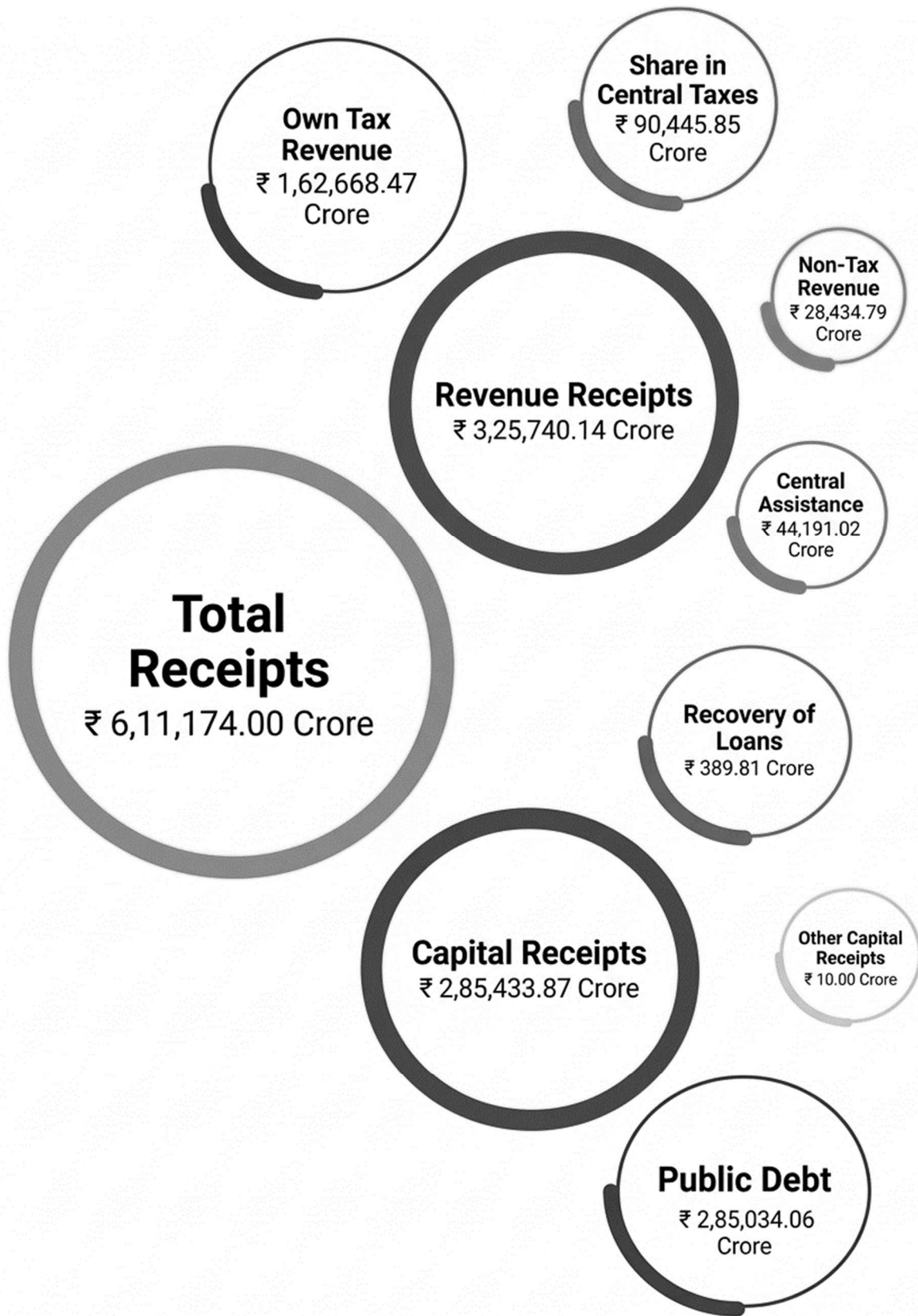


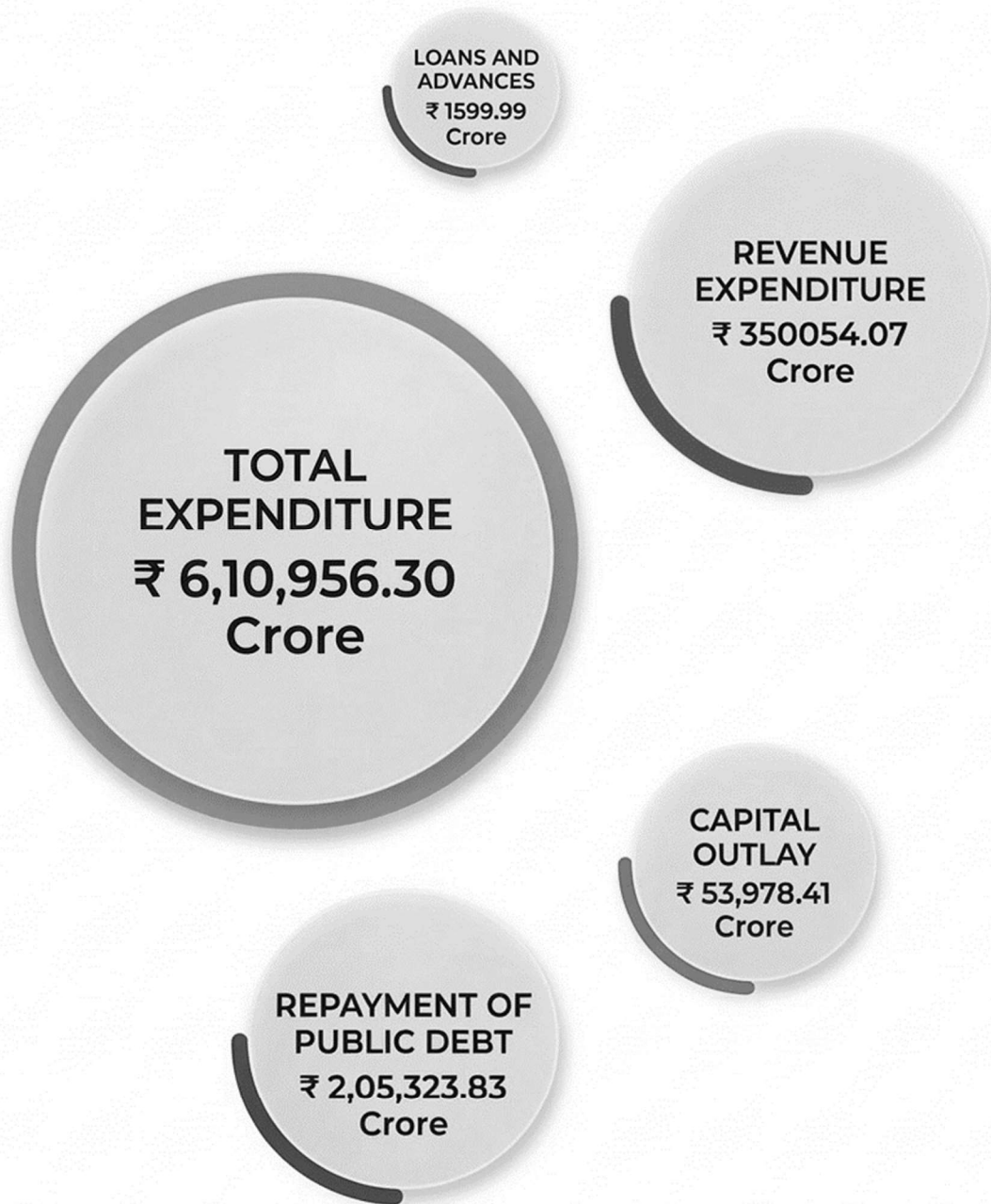
MAJOR HEADWISE DETAILS OF PROVISIONS MADE UNDER SCHEME-WISE DIFFERENT SECTORS (2026-27)

आय-व्ययक अनुमान 2026-27  
BUDGET ESTIMATES 2026-27



- कृषि-खाद्य प्रणालियों में रूपान्तरण  
Transforming Agri-Food System
- सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण एवं समावेशन  
Social Empowerment and Inclusion
- जल सुरक्षा एवं अनुकूलता  
Water Security and Resilience
- स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण  
Health and Well-being
- औद्योगिक, खनन एवं आर्थिक वृद्धि  
Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth
- शिक्षा एवं ज्ञान-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था  
Economy  
Education and the Knowledge
- ग्रामीण विकास  
Rural Development
- पर्यटन एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास  
Tourism and Cultural Development
- वित्तीय प्रबंधन एवं आर्थिक नीति  
Fiscal Management and Economic Policy
- प्रभावी शासन एवं सार्वजनिक सेवाएं  
Effective Governance and Public Services
- पर्यावरणीय स्थायित्व एवं जलवायु अनुकूलता  
Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience
- शहरी विकास  
Urban Development





## Vision : Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047

- Inspiration : Prime Minister Narendra Modi 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas'
- Focus : Economic prosperity, sustainable and inclusive growth
- Base : GYAN (Garib, yuva, Anndata, Nari Shakti)
- Theme : 'Sankalp se Siddhi, Niyat se Niti & Akansha se Uplabdhii'

### ❖ The Rajasthan Budget 2026-27 is primarily based on 10 pillars :

1. **First Pillar:** Infrastructure Expansion
2. **Second Pillar:** Enhancing Civic Amenities
3. **Third Pillar:** Industrial Development and Investment Promotion
4. **Fourth Pillar:** Human Resource Development
5. **Fifth Pillar:** Strengthening Social Security
6. **Sixth Pillar:** Tourism, Art and Cultural Heritage
7. **Seventh Pillar:** Good Governance and Digital Transformation
8. **Eighth Pillar:** Agricultural Development and Farmers' Welfare
9. **Ninth Pillar :** Green Growth and environmental sustainability.
10. **Tenth Pillar :** \$4.3 trillion economy by 2047.

### ❖ Structural Reforms and Economic Growth-

- ☞ State Economy (GSDP)
  - Growth: 41.39% (from 2023)
  - Year 2026-27 Estimate: Rs.21,52,100 crore
- ☞ Per Capita Income (PCI)
  - Year 2023: Rs.1,67,000 (Approx)
  - By 2025-26: Rs. 2,02,349 crores

Fiscal Indicator	Amount (Rajasthan Budget 2026-27)
<b>Budget Size</b>	₹ 6,10,956 crore
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	₹ 3,25,740 crore 14 lakh
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	₹ 3,50,054 crore 7 lakh
<b>Revenue Deficit</b>	₹ 24,313 crore 93 lakh
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>	₹ 79,492 crore 52 lakh (3.69% of GSDP)

## First Pillar: Infrastructure Expansion

- ❖ **Capital Expenditure :-**
  - Capital expenditure in 2024-25: Rs. 30,427 crore
  - Highest capital expenditure ever.
- ❖ **Road and Transportation Development :-**
  - Road development expenditure: Rs. 27,860 crore
  - New road construction: 16,430 km
  - Total road development: approximately 42,000 km
- ❖ **Rural Connectivity Expansion - Atal Pragati Path :-**
  - Year 2024-25 - Rural towns with a population of 10,000+
  - Year 2025-26 - Rural towns with a population of 5,000+
  - Construction of cement concrete Atal Pragati Path.
  - Proposed 250 Atal Pragati Paths for the coming year
  - Estimated cost Rs. 500 crore
- ❖ **Industrial Connectivity Road Development :-**
  - Key Sectors: Proposed expenditure: Rs. 400 crore

- ☞ Dharampura-Barmer
- ☞ Masuda-Beawar
- ☞ Kanyakhedi-Bhilwara

#### ❖ Road Safety and Accident Control -

- An average of 11,700+ people die annually in road accidents in the state.
- (Vision 2047): Aim to reduce road accident deaths by 90%.
- Key Measures -
  - ☞ Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS)
  - ☞ Road Safety Improvements: Black Spot Improvement, Junction Improvement, Crash Barrier Installation, Road Safety Boards, Road Safety Audit, and Encroachment Removal.
  - ☞ Driving Test Automation - 35 Driving Test Tracks Proposed.

#### ❖ Drinking Water: Vision 2047 - Water Security Goal :-

- Key Pillars of the Water Security Strategy –
  - ☞ Robust Governance
  - ☞ Sustainable Conservation
  - ☞ Equitable Utilization
- Universal Access to Safe Water for All - Accelerating the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- **Providing tap water to every household :-**
  - ☞ Over 1.4 million water connections in rural areas,
  - ☞ 400+ drinking water projects.
  - ☞ Total cost: ₹24,000 crore
- **Major Projects :**
  1. Parwan Akawad Project :-
    - ☞ Area: Baran, Kota, and Jhalawar
    - ☞ Cost: ₹3,500 crore
  2. Navnera Project -
    - ☞ Area: Villages of Kota and Bundi
    - ☞ Cost: ₹1,100 crore

#### ❖ Mukhyamantri Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) :-

- Cost: ₹5,830 crore
- The scope of the scheme will be expanded to include 6,245 villages in the peri-urban areas shown in the master plans of all cities in the state.

#### ❖ Rural Drinking Water Strengthening :-

- **Objective :** Adequate drinking water availability during the summer season.
- 600 Tube Wells + 1,200 Hand Pumps
- Summer Contingency: Rs. 1 crore available to each District Collector.

#### ❖ Center of Excellence in Water Management, Jaipur :-

- Establishment of Bureau of Water Use Efficiency
- Pilot Basis for Water Distribution Efficiency Work - HCM RIPA, Secretariat, Jal Bhawan.

#### ❖ Rajasthan State Water Policy :-

- **Objective:** Drinking water facility to the general public, water availability for non-domestic and industrial units.
- Policy framework for distribution of raw water/treated water.

❖ **Power & Renewable Energy :-**

- Joint Venture & MoUs
  - ☞ Joint Venture with Central Enterprises
  - ☞ Approximately ₹2 lakh crore investment.
- Solar power capacity addition: 19,209 MW
- **PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana :**
  - ☞ 518 MW capacity installed.
  - ☞ 130,000 Rooftop Solar Plants installed.
- Solar Park Development - Joint Venture
  - ☞ Bikaner Mehrasar-Dinsar-Barala-Raodarsar-Karanisar-Bhatian-Bokalai
  - ☞ Jaisalmer-Raghawa-Sahua
  - ☞ Total capacity: 4,830 MW
  - ☞ Estimated Expenditure: ₹2,900 crore

❖ **Cyber Security Strengthening - Total Expenditure: ₹21 crore**

- For cyber and network security of the State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC): Establishment of a Security Operation Centre (SOC) and a Network Operation Centre (NOC).

### Second Pillar: Civic Amenities to Enhance Quality of Life

❖ **Comprehensive Mobility Plan: Expenditure: Rs 2,325 crore**

- ITMS (Intelligent Traffic Management System), Urban Mobility App
- Road and Intersection Improvements, Flyover Construction, Underpass Construction, Traffic Solutions, Signal-Free Traffic

❖ **'Mukhyamantri Awas Yojna Rural' :-**

- 'Housing for All 2028-29 Target'
  1. Housing Construction –
    - ☞ Survey work of more than 28 lakh families completed.
    - ☞ Housing available to eligible families till the year 2029.
  2. Quality Improvement-
    - ☞ Mason training to 35,000 people for better construction.

❖ **Strengthening Drainage and flood protection:**

- Jaipur-Rs. 500 crore                      • Ajmer-Rs. 200 crores

❖ **Disaster Management and Civil Defense-**

- SDRF and Civil Defense Strengthening: Expenditure: Rs. 60 crores (Purpose: Protection from floods, earthquakes, fire, chemical accidents etc.)

❖ **Panchgaurav Yojana Upcoming Year: Total Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 150 crores**❖ **RAJSETU (Rajasthan Structured Enabler for Transformative Urban and Infrastructure Financing) Fund Establishment**

- Promotion of infrastructure projects of local bodies and government undertakings.
- Providing innovative financing.

### Third Pillar: Promoting Industrial Development and Investment

❖ **4 R's: Rising, Reliable, Receptive, Refine**

- "Rajasthan is not only rising but also reliable."

- "Rajasthan is receptive and knows how to refine itself over time."
- ❖ **Plug and Play Facility -**
  - Installed at all divisional headquarters in the state, work to begin next year.
  - For Small and Micro Enterprises.
  - Total amount: Rs. 350 crore expenditure.
- ❖ **DMIC-Industrial Corridor Development**
  - Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC).
  - Area: Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area.
  - Total land allocation: 3,600 hectares.
- ❖ **Logistic Eco-System: Land Allocation-**
  - Bhiwadi Salarpur
  - Didwana-Kuchaman: Parbatsar
- ❖ **DORA: Domestic and Overseas Rajasthani Affairs Department :-**
  - Objective: To communicate and connect with the expatriate Rajasthanis in the country and abroad.
  - Current Status: 26 of Rajasthan Foundation
  - Branches functional.
  - Next year: South Africa, New Zealand, Canada
  - Including 14 new branches started.
- ❖ **Clay art artist encouragement :-**
  - Upcoming Year: 5,000 Electric Wheels, Clay
  - Kneading machines available.
  - Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 15 crores

### Fourth Pillar: Empowerment of Human Resources

- ❖ **Chief Minister Youth Self-Employment Scheme -**
  - 1 lakh youth will be benefited with loans up to Rs. 10 lakh and 100% interest subsidy and margin money subsidy. Next year, 30,000 youth will be benefited.
- ❖ **Rajasthan State Testing Agency (RSTA) -**
  - Test centers with online testing facilities will be established by establishing them on the lines of the National Testing Agency (NTA) to ensure transparency in competitive examinations.
- ❖ **VIBRANT (Value-driven Innovation and Business Research for Aspiration and Nurturing Talent) Programme :**
  - Objective: To provide mentorship, entrepreneurship, and incubation facilities to develop students' practical innovations into startups in selected colleges in each district of the state, in collaboration with knowledge partners.
- ❖ **DREAM (Digital Readiness and Empowerment through Assisted Mentoring) Programme -**
  - Objective : To provide accessible, quality, and technology-enabled counseling to college students through employability skills, career guidance, and digital mentoring.
- ❖ **Drug-Free Rajasthan (Raj-SAVERA) -**
  - Efforts for Raj-SAVERA (Rajasthan & Statewide Antidrug Vigilance, Enforcement, Rehabilitation and Awareness) –

- Development of an online portal for continuous monitoring of the sale of psychotropic drugs at the chemist level.
- Establishment of de-addiction wards in district hospitals.
- Development of an Anti-Narcotics Task Force and informant network.
- ❖ **Establishment of IPR-TT (Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Transfer) Cells:** Innovation, research, and entrepreneurship among students and researchers.
- ❖ **Bhagwan Birsa Munda Research Centre, Kota University.**
- ❖ **1,000 youth will be provided training in English, Japanese, French, German, and Korean to prepare them for global opportunities in customer-centric sectors such as hospitality, IT, and healthcare.**
- ❖ **Techno Hubs -** Techno Hubs consisting of Tinkering Labs, Deep&Tech Labs, and Data AI Labs will be established in Ajmer, Bharatpur, and Kota to promote startups. Total expenditure: Rs. They will be installed at a cost of ₹30 crore.
- ❖ **Jadui Pitara:** Play materials and a 'Jadui Pitara' will be provided to 22,746 Anganwadi centers in the state for the holistic development of children and play-based education.
- ❖ **Raj PAHAL (Portable Access for Holistic and Assisted Learning) Program -**
  - For children from nomadic and semi-nomadic communities (Gadia Lohar, Banjara, etc.) and working class families.
  - In the first phase, a 'School on Wheels' (mobile school) will be established in each district, and temporary education camps will be operated in migration-prone areas.
- ❖ **State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC) : Jodhpur**
  - Construction of a Space Gallery.
  - Science Park-Jaipur: Construction of a Space and Children Gallery.
- ❖ **Major Shaitan Singh Skill Development and Training Centre: Jodhpur**
  - To facilitate training for various competitive examinations for ex-servicemen, war widows, ex-servicemen widows, and their dependents.
- ❖ **₹2500 annual scholarship to children studying in grades 1-12 of permanently disabled soldiers martyred in the post-Kargil wars and to talented daughters of ex-servicemen studying in grades 1-12.**
- ❖ **CM&RISE (Rajasthan Innovative School of Excellence)** will be upgraded to 400 schools with modern facilities such as career counseling, smart boards, VC setup, and Building as Learning Aid.
- ❖ **Maharana Pratap Sports University :**
  - To be established in Achrol, Jaipur (announced in 2024-25).
  - PhD and diploma courses in sports science, sports technology, and performance analysis.
  - Will function as a Center of Excellence on the lines of NIS, Patiala.
- ❖ **Rajasthan Youth Games :** ₹50 crore allocated for organizing these at the gram panchayat, block, district, and state levels.
- ❖ **Athlete Support :** ₹40 crore over 2 years, to be increased to ₹100 crore.
- ❖ **Life Insurance Scheme :** Up to ₹25 lakh in case of accident and death.
- ❖ **Handball Academy :** Lalgarh Jatan, Sri Ganganagar
- ❖ **Rana Punja Tribal Sports Academy :** Nathdwara, Rajsamand
- ❖ **Online platform SPEED (Sports Performance Enhancement and Efficiency Development)** to evaluate the performance of players trained in Sports Council academies and stadiums.
- ❖ **Medical and Health :** For a 'Prosperous Rajasthan - Healthy Rajasthan' by 2047 -
  - Universal coverage of health services

- Life expectancy of more than 77 years
- Reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 15 per lakh
- Reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to less than 10 per thousand live births and building a strong Emergency Response System.
- ❖ **New Ayushman Arogya Mandir -**
  - Ranikheda (Nimbahera) - Chittorgarh
  - Paldi Jodha Nagaur
  - Kiron Ki Dhani (Sanganer) Jaipur
  - Durana (Mandawa) Jhunjhunu
- ❖ **RAJ-SURAKSHA Yojana -**
  - Rajasthan System for Urgent Response, Accident Stabilization, and Hospital Access
  - 24x7 Critical Care Command Center for emergencies such as road accidents, childbirth, and heart attacks. Live consultations and CPR training for driving license holders.
- ❖ **RajMAMTA -**
  - Rajasthan Mental Awareness, Mentoring, and Treatment for All Program
  - Goal: 'Mental Health for All'
  - SMS JAIPUR Center of Excellence in Mental Health
  - Mental Health Care Cell at District Headquarters
  - Integrated Raj Swasthya App:
  - Regular monitoring of hospital wards' cleanliness, care, and other facilities, and improving the system based on feedback from patients and their families.
- ❖ **Ayurvedic Dispensary -**
  - Sameliya (Dudu), Jaipur
  - Subhash Nagar-Kota
- ❖ **AYUSH Hospital, Sanganer, Jaipur**
- ❖ **'Moksha Vahini Yojana':** Free transportation of the body of an accident victim from the hospital mortuary to their home with respect.

### Fifth Pillar : Strong Social Security System

- ❖ **Rural Women BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) -** Established at the district level.
  - **Objective :** To provide economic support to women in rural areas and create adequate employment opportunities.
- ❖ **Chief Minister Lakhpati Didi Loan Scheme**
  - The interest subsidy loan limit for the state's Lakhpati Didis will be increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.50 lakh.
  - Saksham Centers - Operated by RAJEEVIKA for digital and financial literacy.
- ❖ **BC (Banking Correspondent) Sakhi -**
  - Approximately 5,000 women from Rajivika's self-help groups will be trained and made BC Sakhis.
  - 1,000 women will be trained and linked to rural bank branches as Bank Sakhis.
- ❖ **Raj Sakhi Stores**
  - established at all divisional headquarters.
  - Objective: To promote women associated with Rajivika's self-help groups as successful entrepreneurs.
  - Center for Entrepreneurship and Capacity Building for capacity building.

- ❖ **Chief Minister Nari Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana :-**
  - The loan limit for women/SHGs will be increased from ₹50 lakh to ₹1 crore.
- ❖ **Construction of 11,000 Amrit Poshan Vatikas :-**
  - **Objective :** To enhance the livelihoods of women associated with self-help groups (SHGs) by providing locally sourced fruits, vegetables, etc. for mid-day meals in Anganwadi centers and schools across all gram panchayats in the state.
  - **Expenditure :** Approximately ₹500 crore.
- ❖ **Rajasthan State Early Childhood Care, Development and Education Policy**
  - Objective : To provide quality early childhood care and pre-school education for children up to 6 years of age in the state.
- ❖ **Mahila and Bal Shakti Sankul -**
  - Established in Bharatpur and Kota.
  - For Integrated Child Development Services.
- ❖ **Expansion of Kishori Balika Yojana -**
  - Currently operational in aspirational districts: Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jaisalmer, and Sirohi.
  - Expansion: In all 27 aspirational blocks across the state.
  - Objective: To provide supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls.
- ❖ **AI-based 24x7 live academic tutoring facility developed in collaboration with IIT, Delhi**
  - Objective: To provide better learning outcomes and preparation for admission to higher educational institutions to 15,000 students of 42 residential schools run by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- ❖ **Minor Forest Produce Processing Centers -**
  - Established in: Banswara and Udaipur
  - Objective: To process products like amla, honey, tamarind, mahua, etc.
  - Provide employment and self-employment opportunities for tribal youth.
- ❖ **Shram-Setu Mobile App -**
  - Increases worker welfare and employment opportunities.
  - Facilities: Worker registration, identity cards, job demand and supply, digital labor checkpoint, and information on welfare schemes.

## Sixth Pillar: Tourism, Art, and Cultural Heritage

- ❖ **Panorama Construction -**
  - Saint Shri Durbalnath Ji, Bandikui, Dausa
  - Veer Durgadas Rathore, Siwana, Balotra
  - Hadi Rani, Salumber
  - Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, MDS University, Ajmer
  - Veer Tejaji, Kharnal, Nagaur
- ❖ **Ropeway Construction -**
  - Rajsamand Annapurna Mataji Temple, Dayashah Fort
  - Ancient Temple of Baki Mata, Raisar (Jamwaramgarh), Jaipur
- ❖ **Establishment of an Ultra Luxury Special Tourism Zone (STZ) in Khuhri-Jaisalmer**
- ❖ **New Tourist Facilitation Centre in Kuldhara, Jaisalmer**

- ❖ **Braj Convention Centre** in Bharatpur (at a cost of ₹100 crore)
- ❖ **Creation of the 'Thar Cultural Circuit'** in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, and Jalore
- ❖ **Establishment of a War Museum in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan** : To honor the contribution of the brave sons of Rajasthan to the nation's security and their valor and sacrifice.
- ❖ **Organization of a 'Folk Dance Festival'** at the divisional level
- ❖ **Flying Training Organizations (FTOs)** - Sawai Madhopur and Banswara
- ❖ New airports will be established in the Sikar-Jhunjhunu and Bharatpur-Deeg areas.
- ❖ **Shekhawati Haveli Conservation Scheme** -
  - Renovation of over 660 identified havelis in Jhunjhunu, Churu, and Sikar.
  - Financial assistance will be provided to haveli owners who convert their havelis into tourism units.

### Seventh Pillar: Good Governance and Digital Transformation

- ❖ **New IT Policy:** Achieving the goal of Digital Rajasthan and Increasing Investment.
- ❖ **Digital Infrastructure Facility Policy** : Providing state data center services at affordable rates to startups, MSMEs, and citizens.
- ❖ **Geo Spatial Policy** : Ensuring enhanced decision-making capabilities.
  - Areas: Disaster management, urban planning, agriculture and environmental monitoring, etc.
- ❖ **Drone Policy and Establishment of State Drone Cell** -
  - Aim: Promoting the use of drones.
  - Areas: Agriculture, industrial inspection, surveillance, disaster management, health sectors, etc.
- ❖ **CM-PRAMAN (Policy, Research and Analytics for Measurable Action and Nexus)**
  - Dedicated data and policy strategy unit.
  - Aim: Designing evidence-based policy for result-oriented public welfare schemes.
- ❖ **Marudhara Rajbhoomi Digital Atlas: Creating GIS-based digital records.**
  - Objective: To provide details of government-owned barren, pasture, bohar, charnot, and shamlat lands, including their use.
- ❖ **Single Holistic Procurement Portal (SHPP)** -
  - Ensuring transparency and competition in government procurement.
- ❖ **Establishment of Mini Secretariats** -
  - Kekri (Ajmer)    • Nadbai (Bharatpur)    • Sanganer (Jaipur)    • Ramgarh (Alwar)
- ❖ **Law and Order** -
  - The average time for disposal of rape cases has been reduced from 106 days to 56 days.
  - The time for disposal of POCSO cases has been reduced from 102 days to 59 days.
- ❖ **Cyber Police Station** -
  - Goal: Establish cyber police stations in all police districts by 2030.
  - Next year, one additional station will be opened in Jodhpur Rural, Jaipur Rural, Kota Rural, Jodhpur Commissionerate, and two additional stations in Jaipur Commissionerate.
- ❖ **Expenditure for office and resource provision for the Special Operations Group (SOG), Anti-Narcotics Task Force, and Anti-Gangster Task Force: ₹50 crore.**
- ❖ **Salary Account Package** -
  - Objective: Ensure the overall welfare of employees of the state government and public sector undertakings.



- ❖ **Mission Raj GIFT-**
  - Raj GIFT (Rajasthan Geographical Indication for Transformation of Production and Livelihoods)
  - Objective: Transformation of production and livelihoods through GI-based products.
- ❖ **Center of Excellence Established -**
  - Alwar - CoE = Onion and Vegetables
  - Sriganganagar - CoE = Kinnow
  - Banswara - CoE = Mango
- ❖ **Organic Food Market: Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur**
- ❖ **Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund**
  - Objective: Promote dairy and milk production in the state.
  - Amount increased: Earlier: Rs. 1,000 crore, now: Rs. 2,000 crore
- ❖ **Saras Brand Expansion -**
  - Goal: Establish the Saras brand as a quality national dairy brand.
  - Distribution area: NCR, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
  - Estimated Expenditure: Rs. 100 crores
- ❖ **Poultry Sector Incentive - Poultry Feed Unit Establishment**
  - Objective: To provide chicken feed at reasonable prices.
  - Establishment Tabeezi Ajmer

## Ninth Pillar: Green Development and Environmental Sustainability

- ❖ **Green Budget-Key Facts -**
  - Green budget allocation last year :- Rupee. Rs 27,850 crore (first green budget)
  - Next year allocation :- Rupee. Rs 33,476 crore (about 20% increase)
  - Green cover target: State's green cover by 2047
  - Cover: 20%, climate-friendly state.
  - **Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan-**
    - ☞ Start: August 7, 2024 (Hariyali Teej)
    - ☞ Saplings planted so far: approximately 19 crores
    - ☞ Target next year: 10 crore tree plantation
    - ☞ Namoo Nursery: At every district headquarters.
    - ☞ Namoo Van: At every Panchayat Samiti level.
- ❖ **Model Park "Oxyzone":** Budget: Rs. 32 crore
  - In 16 districts: Ajmer, Beawar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Dausa, Jaipur, etc.
- ❖ **Kumbha Biological Park -**
  - Location: Chittorgarh, Budget: Rs. 31 crore
- ❖ **PRITHWI Scheme -**
  - Project for Resilient and Integrated Terrestrial Habitats and Wildlife
  - Valorization Initiative
  - Scheme for wildlife conservation.
  - Total Budget: Rs. 1,500 crore
  - Major Actions:
    - ☞ Increasing wildlife food base (Prey & Base Augmentation)

- ☞ Reducing human-wildlife conflict, rescue and rehabilitation facilities
- ☞ AI-based monitoring, ecotourism circuit development

❖ **Aravalli Degraded Land Restoration :**

- Budget: Rs. 130 crore
- Restoring 4,000 hectares of degraded land in the Aravalli mountain range.
- Works: Boundary walls, water structures, and seeding of local species.
- Effective action will be taken against illegal mining by the Mines, Police, and Forest departments.

❖ **Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ) -**

- Buffer zones around protected areas.
- Zonal Master Plans:
  - ☞ Jaisamand-Salumber
  - ☞ Kesarbagh-Dholpur
  - ☞ Talchhapar-Churu
  - ☞ Shergarh-Baran

❖ **Wetland Conservation and Management -**

- Integrated Management Plans for 25 wetlands in the first phase.
- Major Wetlands: Menar-Udaipur, Khinchana-Phalodi, Pushkar Talab-Baran, Badbela Talab-Jhalawar.

❖ **Eco Park : Baneda (Shahpura)-Bhilwara**

❖ **Nature Park : Todaraisingh-Tonk**

❖ **Wildlife Rescue Center: Sambhar-Jaipur**

❖ **Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Natural Farming**

- Shri Karan Narendra Agricultural University, Jobner-Jaipur

❖ **CBG Plants (Energy from Biowaste)**

- Municipal Corporations of Jaipur and Jodhpur (Green Energy)

❖ **Pollution Control and Monitoring -**

- IoT-Based Monitoring Systems for Pali, Jodhpur, Balotra, Bhilwara
- Early Warning System for Air Quality Monitoring - Jodhpur
- State-of-the-Art Laboratory, Jaipur (for Environmental Research)

❖ **Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station -**

- Budget: Rs. 20 crore
- Established in the NCR (National Capital Region) region.
  - ☞ Thanagazi (Alwar)
  - ☞ Behror, Neemrana (Kotputli-Behror)
  - ☞ Tijara (Khairthal Tijara)
  - ☞ Bayana (Bharatpur)

❖ **Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (RRR) Infrastructure -**

- Cost: Rs. 100 crore
- Use of modern technologies in a pilot road construction project -
  - ☞ Full Depth Reclamation (FDR)
  - ☞ Asphalt Recycling
  - ☞ Soil Stabilization

## Tenth Pillar: \$4.3 trillion economy by 2047

- ❖ Increase in annual growth rate of service sector growth - from 5.70% (2023-24) to 11.15% (2025-26).
- ❖ State economy target -
  - Increase to \$350 billion (by 2028-29).
  - Target of \$4.3 trillion by 2047.
- ❖ Stamp Duty Relief for MSMEs
  - Applicable to all financial institutions and all types of loans.
  - Stamp Duty Rate: 0.125%
  - Maximum Limit: ₹10 lakh
- ❖ **Green Tax Amendment -**
  - Revision of Green Tax rates to control pollution.
  - Applicable to transport vehicles older than 6 years, non-transport vehicles older than 15 years
- ❖ **Clean Fuel and Green Energy -**
  - 60 new CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) stations
  - 250 EV (Electrical Vehicle) charging stations
- ❖ **Fiscal Management and Consolidation :**
  1. **Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) :**
    - ☞ With the RBI from 2024-25.
    - ☞ Investment to date: ₹2,934 crore
    - ☞ This is a dedicated fund to repay market loans taken by the central government.
    - ☞ The RBI manages the CSF on behalf of the government.
  2. **Guaranteed Redemption Fund (GRF) :**
    - ☞ With RBI from 2025-26.
    - ☞ Investment: Rs. 2,450 crore
    - ☞ Managing the risk of contingent liabilities arising from state government guarantees.
    - ☞ The GRF has been established in the Public Account of India to repay guarantees given by the Central Government to Central Public Sector Enterprises, financial institutions, etc.
  3. **Under (CSF) and GRF investments :**
    - ☞ Up to 50% withdrawal allowed, interest rate: 3.25%
    - ☞ Comparison: Market interest rate 7.5%, approximately 4% below market rates
  4. **State Government Securities (SGS) :**
    - ☞ This process will be initiated for the first time.
    - ☞ Objective: Rationalization of existing state debt.
- ❖ **Special Assistance Scheme for Capital Investment (SASCI) :**
  - Objective: To increase capital investment in the state. The state receives a 50-year interest-free loan from the central government.
  - It supports the development of sectors such as roads, water supply, health services, and rural and urban infrastructure.
- ❖ **Agriculture Budget :-**
  - Total budget for agriculture and allied sectors for the year 2026-27: ₹1,19,408 crore
  - Of the total provision: ₹69,422.99 crore is proposed to be spent from the Consolidated Fund.
  - The agriculture budget allocation has increased by 7.59% compared to the previous year.
  - The agriculture budget accounts for 5.55% of the state's gross domestic product (GSDP).

**Announcements by  
The Chief Minister on  
Budget Discussion  
27 February, 2026**

## Road

1. For missing link roads: An additional provision of ₹500 crore has been announced (the budget provision was ₹600 crore).
2. For construction, repair, and upgradation of various roads in the state: Works worth over ₹900 crore are proposed.

## Energy

1. A system will be implemented for all cultivators to self-certify their agricultural land for renewable energy projects, including for approach roads, at the level of the concerned Sub-Divisional Officer or Assistant Commissioner of Colonization.
2. A self-certification system will be implemented for electricity connections up to 33 kV in the state.

## Civil Amenities

1. Phase II of the Jaipur Metro Rail Project: Work on this 42.80-kilometer long project, costing ₹13,600 crore, will commence soon.
2. A DPR will be prepared for an approximately 36-kilometer-long elevated road over the Dravyavati River.
3. To provide housing in urban areas: The Chief Minister's Public Housing Scheme will be reviewed and a new progressive policy will be introduced.
4. A new TDR (**Transferable Development Rights**) will be introduced.
5. 20 town planning schemes will be introduced next year.
6. To address the waterlogging problem in Bhiwadi, work costing ₹150 crore is proposed to be undertaken with the cooperation of the Government of India and the Government of Haryana.
7. An announcement has been made to provide over ₹9,200 crore to Panchayati Raj institutions and urban bodies in accordance with the recommendations of the State Finance Commission next year.

## Industrial Development

1. Construction of the Pachpadra Refinery is more than 91 percent complete, and crude oil processing and testing has begun. The Rajasthan Petro Zone has been established to develop ancillary units.
2. A skill development hub has been announced in Balotra district to develop skills for local youth to work in the refinery and its ancillary units.
3. Under the RIPS-2019, the benefit period for projects where eligibility certificates have been issued but commercial production has not yet commenced will be extended by one year.
4. The maximum grant amount for technological upgradation under the Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy, 2024, will be increased from ₹50 lakh to ₹1 crore.
5. In the renewable energy sector, units manufacturing only solar modules will also be eligible for benefits under RIPS-2024.
6. Permission to open 24 hours for establishments registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act.

## Youth Development & welfare

1. To fulfill the commitment of 4 lakh recruitments:
  - Examination calendar released for recruitment to 1 lakh posts in 2026.
  - Announcement of release of recruitment calendar for 1 lakh 25 thousand posts for the coming year instead of 1 lakh posts.
2. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Global Centre for Advanced Skilling : Jaipur (cost Rs. 450 crore)
3. School Infrastructure Fund: (Rs. 2 thousand crore)

### Objective:

- To strengthen infrastructure by repairing and renovating dilapidated school buildings.

## Social Security

1. **Viksit Bharat—Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) : VB-G Ram G Scheme**

### Objective:

- To make the rural economy self-reliant and inclusive.
- To ensure better utilization of available resources from various departmental schemes, prevent duplication, and ensure quality construction work.

### Provisions:

- Every adult member of a rural family has been given the statutory right to 125 days of employment guarantee in a financial year, increasing it from 100 days.
- Workers were previously paid every 15 days, but now there is a provision for weekly payment.
- In case of non-availability of employment within the stipulated time period, there is a provision for unemployment allowance and compensation for delay in payment of wages to employed workers.

**Note: Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 4 thousand crore will be incurred from the state treasury next year, which can be increased as per need and demand.**

2. Social security pension payable to specially abled persons, Old, widow/single women and small marginal farmers:
  - In February 2026, Rs. Increase of 50 = 1250 + 50 = 1300 rupees per month
  - Announcement of an increase of 150 rupees next year = 1300 + 150 = 1450 rupees per month
3. In addition to providing various equipment to 25,000 disabled people, an announcement has been made to provide free scooters to 2,500 disabled people.
4. Assistance Scheme: In the event of death or injury of a beneficiary due to natural causes or accidents, 50 percent of the assistance amount payable under this scheme is invested in fixed deposits. Instead, it is proposed to pay a lump sum amount into the bank accounts of dependents of construction workers, and previously pending cases will also be resolved in this manner.
5. Announcement of new hostels:
  - Savitribai Phule Hostel: Sangod-Kota and Lunkaransar-Bikaner
  - Devnarayan Boys Residential Hostel: Kareda (Mandal)-Bhilwara

## Tribal Welfare

1. A special campaign will be launched to issue individual and community forest rights certificates.
2. Free hybrid maize seed minikits: Given the important role of seed variety and quality in crop production, distributed to 850,000 tribal farmers at a cost of ₹85 crore.
3. Tribal areas under the Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme Interest-free loans will be provided to 5,000 youth to set up their own enterprises.

## Medical & health

1. Announcement of additional provision of Rs. 1,500 crore for the development of roads, drinking water, educational and medical institutions.
2. Announcement of Ayurveda Dispensary Gaduda (Dudu), Ayurveda Hospital Siddhmukh (Churu).
3. A MCH (Maternal and Child Health) Wing will be started in Community Health Centre Govindgarh-Alwar.

## Tourism, Art and Culture

### 1. Name Changes:

- Mount Abu → Abu Raj
- Jahazpur → Yagnapur
- Kaman → Kam Van

### 2. New Panoramas:

- Jhalamand-Jodhpur → Shriyade Panorama
  - Nagana-Balotra → Nagnechiya Mata
3. Announcement of ₹100 crore for development works and other facilities at temples under the direct charge of the state.
  4. Jhakharda (Dhorimanna) – Barmer will be developed as a conservation reserve.
  5. 'Hawa Hodi' (Jamwaramgarh) – Jaipur will be developed as an eco-tourism hub. (₹2 crore)

## Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

1. Announcement of wheat procurement at ₹2,735 per quintal, with a bonus of ₹150 per quintal above the minimum support price (MSP).
2. Reorganization of agricultural marketing divisions, with division offices in Pali, Pratapgarh, Bharatpur, and Baran.
3. Market fee rates will be reduced from 1.60 percent to 0.50 percent, and commission rates from 2.25 percent to 1 percent.
4. Announcement of the **Gau Seva Niti**, 2026.

## Good Governance

1. Announcement of spending ₹3 crore for the Amrit Mahotsav.
2. Currently, financial approval has been issued for the establishment of more than 1,800 Atal Gyan Kendra. Announcement of the establishment of 1,000 additional Atal Gyan Kendra next year.
3. Announcement of the development master plan for rural areas from the Gram Panchayat level and urban municipal areas to the district level through the Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation (RITI).
4. The Orange Economy Incentive Scheme is proposed to be implemented.
5. Announcement of the launch of the AI and Quantum Computing Mission.
6. The number of Kalika patrol units, working to prevent violence and other crimes, will be gradually increased from 500 to 600.
7. Announcement of the provision of reservation in promotion for disabled state employees, effective from June 30, 2016.
8. Announcement of a 10 percent increase in the honorarium paid by the state government to Anganwadi workers, assistants, mid-day meal cooks, etc.
9. Announcement of an increase in the honorarium currently paid to accredited journalists above 60 years of age under the Rajasthan Senior Accredited Journalist Honor Scheme from ₹15,000 to ₹18,000 per month, and an increase of ₹7,500 to ₹9,000 per month for the wife of a deceased accredited journalist.
10. Announcement of the introduction of the MLA Housing Scheme through the Rajasthan Housing Board.