



Rajasthan Economy Survey 2025-26

Rajasthan Budget : 2026-27

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Mission

- * To continuously improve the teaching-learning process.
- * To sharpen the competency level of the aspirants.
- * To develop and update the content and teaching-learning resource material in consonance with the contemporary and future needs.
- * To develop and maintain effective pedagogy.

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To develop and maintain effective pedagogy.

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Dear Aspirants,

It has often been observed that students preparing for the state “Civil Services Examination” face problems regarding availability of standard books for preparation. In an age of fierce competition where students are adopting “smart work culture” to be innovative and result-oriented; this absence is a crisis in realizing their dreams. You all are well aware of the importance of government publication of magazines, data and information in the preparation of the State Civil Service Examination. Every year before the budget, the government presents an “economic review” in which the details of works done by the government in the previous year, income and expenditure and schemes being run in various fields are mentioned. This document is useful for all the examinations of the state. But it has special importance for the preliminary and main examination and interview of the State Civil Service examination. But, aspirants overlook it due to its large size and complexity of data. In this sequence, after assessing the needs and requirement of students, an innovative and result-oriented effort has been made by the “Samyak”. This book of 130 pages contains not only the economic review but also the budget speech.

We are confident enough that this important series will be useful to you and this will encourage us to continue with our innovative efforts. ‘Samyak’ will feel immense pride in the helping the candidates in their journey from becoming an ‘Aspirant to Officer’.

With Boundless and Heartfelt Greetings.

Team Samyak.

Rajasthan Economy Survey : 2025-26

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Key Indicators of Economic Growth

S.No.	Description	Unit	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	In Rs. Crore		
	(a) At constant (2011-12) prices		903564	981807
	(b) At current prices		1701190	1875413
2.	Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate	Per cent		
	(a) At constant (2011-12) prices		8.77	8.66
	(b) At current prices		11.77	10.24
3.	Sector-wise contribution to Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) prices	Per cent		
	(a) Agriculture		27.05	25.33
	(b) Industry		28.21	28.21
	(c) Services		44.74	46.46
4.	Sector-wise contribution to Gross State Value Added at current prices	Per cent		
	(a) Agriculture		27.13	25.74
	(b) Industry		27.05	26.55
	(c) Services		45.82	47.71
5.	Net State Domestic Product	In Rs. Crore		
	(a) At constant (2011-12) prices		789133	859333
	(b) At current prices		1525291	1685118
6.	Per capita income	In Rupees		
	(a) At constant (2011-12) prices		95762	103189
	(b) At current prices		185095	202349
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices	In Rs. Crore	502412	-
	Percentage of Gross State Domestic Product	Per cent	29.53	-
8.	Index of Agricultural Production (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		243.55 ⁺	-
9.	Total Food Production*	Million m. ton	309.62 ⁺	283.98 [~]
10.	Index of Industrial Production (Base 2011-12=100) Percentage Change		154.38	153.29 ^{@@}
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000 = 100)		396.72	399.74 ^{\$}
	Percent Change		2.18	0.76
12.	Installed capacity (energy)	MW	27284	31556 ^{\$}
13.	Commercial Bank Credit #	In Rs. Crore	611546	691943

* Related to the agricultural year	+ Last	~ Advance	@ Provisional
@ @ Provisional upto November, 2025	# As of September 30	\$ As of December, 2025	

- Rajasthan is the largest state in India with an area of 3,42,239 square kilometers.
- It accounts for 10.41% of the total geographical area of the country.

- Its **rhomboid-shaped** boundary extends **869 kilometers** from West to East and **826 kilometers** from North to South.
- 4 cities of the state - Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer are being developed as smart cities.
- The estimated population of Rajasthan as of October 1, 2025 is 8.33 crore, which is the sixth most populous state in India.

All-India comparison of key indicators of Rajasthan

Indicator	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographic Area	2011	Millions of square kilometers.	3.42	32.87
population	2011	crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal growth rate	2001-2011	Per cent	21.3	17.7
Population density	2011	Population per sq. km.	200	382
Percentage of Urban population to Total Population	2011	Per cent	24.9	31.2
Percentage of Rural Population to Total Population	2011	Per cent	75.1	68.8
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Per cent	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Per cent	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Females per thousand males	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	2011	Girls per thousand boys	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Per cent	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Per cent	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Per cent	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Per cent	43.6	39.8
Crude Birth Rate	2023*	Mid-year population per thousand	22.9	18.4
Crude mortality rate	2023*	Mid-year population per thousand	5.9	6.4
Infant mortality rate	2023*	Births per thousand live births	29	25
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2021-23*	Lives per lakh live births	86	88
Life expectancy at birth	2019-23*	Age in years	70.4	70.3

* S.R.S. Bulletin Office of the Registrar General of India

Developed Rajasthan Vision

- A vision document titled “Viksit Rajasthan @2047” was prepared by the Government of Rajasthan for a developed Rajasthan.

Areas of Developed Rajasthan @2047

- The Vision Document provides specific roadmaps across 13 identified areas, which will guide policy decisions, investment priorities, structural transformation, and the goals to be achieved by 2047.



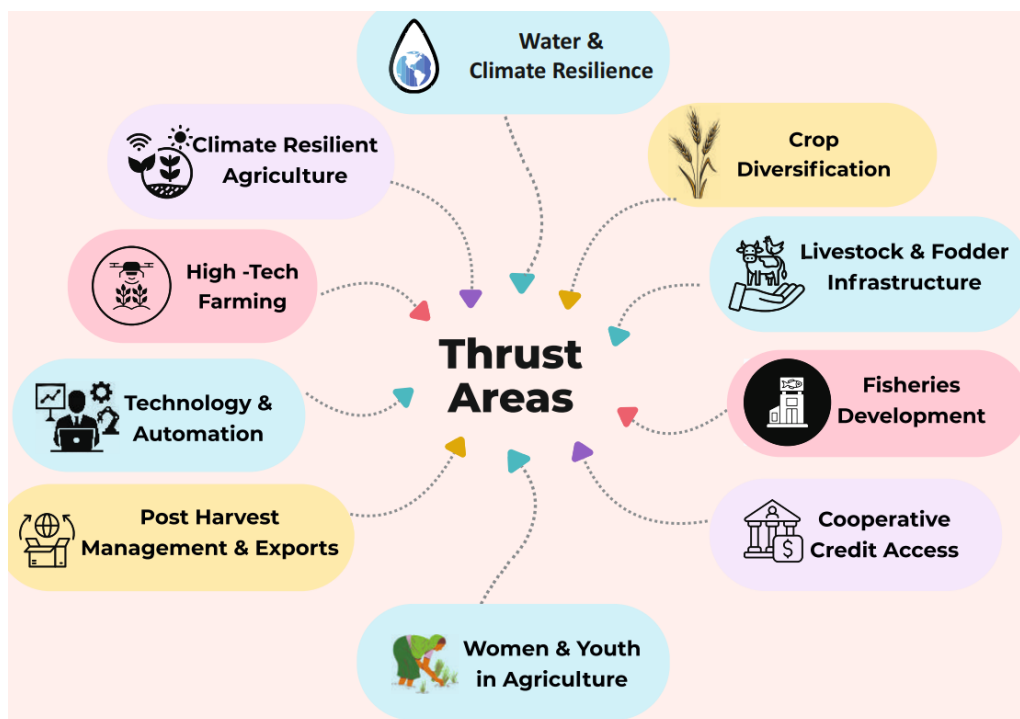
CHAPTER - 1

Transforming Agri-Food Systems

- Agriculture and allied sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and logging.

Agriculture in Developed Rajasthan@2047

- By 2047, Rajasthan will become India's leading agricultural powerhouse, leading to improved productivity, increased farmers' income, and environmental sustainability.



Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector to GSVa of Rajasthan and Structure of its Sub-Sectors

- The agriculture and allied sector contributes 25.74% to the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025-26 at prevailing prices.

GSVA and growth rates of agriculture and allied sectors at prevailing and constant prices (2011-12)

	2024-25	2025-26
GSVA at prevailing prices	4.Rs 26 lakh crore	4.Rs 41 lakh crore
GSVA at constant prices	2.Rs 22 lakh crore	2.Rs 23 lakh crore
Growth Rate at Prevailing Prices	9.65%	3.47%
Growth Rate at Constant Prices	7.56%	0.22%
CAGR Growth at Prevailing Prices (Period: 2021-22 to 2025-26)	-	8.10%
CAGR Growth at Constant Prices (Period: 2020-21 to 2025-26)	-	3.82%

Structure of Sub-Sectors of Agriculture Sector in GSVA of Rajasthan

Sub-sector-wise contribution of Agriculture Sector to GSVA in the year 2025-26 at prevailing prices	Growth/Depreciation of Sub-sectors in 2025-26 at Constant (2011-12) Prices of Agri Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Animal Husbandry: 49.35% (highest contribution) <input type="checkbox"/> Crop: 42.61% <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry & Logging: 7.49% <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries: 0.54% (minimum contribution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Crop area: 5.01% (decrease) <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Sector: 5.20% (Highest Growth) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry Sector: 2.67% (growth) <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Sector: 0.87%

- The Gross Value Added of crop sector in 2025-26 stood at ₹1.88 lakh crore at prevailing prices.
- Bajra, groundnut and moong are the major kharif crops in Rajasthan while wheat, rye and mustard and gram are the major contributors to the income of rabi crop.

Gross Value Product in Livestock Products in the year 2025-26 at prevailing prices

- The Gross Value Added of the livestock sector in 2025-26 stood at ₹2.17 lakh crore at current prices. (More than the crop area)

Livestock Products	Percentage Share (%)
Milk	79.60%
Eggs	0.67%
Meat including poultry	7.46%
Other	12.27%

Land Use

- In the year 2024-25, the reporting area of the state is 343.43 lakh hectares, out of which 53.02% is net sown area.
- The total reported area of the state is 342.74 lakh hectares in the year 2024-25. Out of this, 53.10% is net sown area.

Land Use Statistics 2024-25 (Provisional)

Land Use Category	Percentage (%)
Net sown area	53.02%
Culturable wasteland	10.11%
Forest	8.30%
Barren and Unculturable land	6.85%
Land under non-agricultural uses	5.96%
Fallow Lands other than current Fallow	5.62%

Current Fallow	5.22%
Permanent Pasture and Other Grazing Lands	4.81%
Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves	0.11%

Operational Land Holdings

- According to the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, the total number of operational land holdings in the state is 76.55 lakh, while in the year 2010-11 this number was 68.88 lakh, i.e. the number of land holdings increased by 11.14%.

Holding	% of Number of Holdings	Increase/decrease
Marginal holdings	40.12%	Increase
Small holdings	21.90%	Increase
Semi-medium holdings	18.50%	Increase
Medium holdings	14.79%	Increase
Large holdings	4.69%	Reduction (11.14%)

- In the year 2010-11, the total area under holdings was 211.36 lakh hectares, which has come down to 208.73 lakh hectares in the year 2015-16, thus reducing the total area of holdings by 1.24%.

Holding	Increase/decrease in area of holdings
Marginal holdings	Highest increase (19.79%)
Small holdings	Growth (10.50%)
Semi-medium holdings	Growth (5.67%)
Medium holdings	Decrease (0.27%)
Large holdings	Lowest (13.20%)

- According to the Agriculture Census 2015-16, the average size of land holdings in the state has been 2.73 hectares, which was 3.07 hectares in the year 2010-11, showing a decrease of 11.07%.
- Marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large sized classified women holdings constitute 49.55%, 20.77%, 14.97%, 11.74% and 2.97% respectively from the total holdings.

Female Operational Land Holdings

- According to the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, the total number of women operated land holdings in the state is 7.75 lakh, while in the year 2010-11 this number was 5.46 lakh, i.e. the number of women land holdings increased by 41.94%.
- The area under women land holdings in the state was 13.30 lakh hectares in the year 2010-11, which increased to 16.55 lakh hectares in the year 2015-16, i.e. an increase of 24.44% in the total area of women land holdings.

Agro-Climatic Zones in the State

- Rajasthan is divided into 10 agro-climatic zones due to diverse geographical and climatic conditions.

S. No.	Zone Name	Districts Covered	Major crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1	Arid Western Plains (I-A)	Jodhpur, Phalodi, Barmer and Balotra	Bajra, Moth and Sesame	Wheat, mustard and cumin seed
2	Irrigated Northwestern Plains (I-B)	Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh	Cotton and Guar	Wheat, mustard and gram
3	Hyper-arid partially irrigated Western Plains (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Churu Partial (Ratangarh, Sardarshahr) Bikaner & Hanumangarh Tehsils	Bajra, Moth and Guar	Wheat, mustard and gram
4	Transitional Plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Nagaur & Didwana-Kuchaman, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu (except Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Bikaner and Hanumangarh tehsils)	Bajra, Guar and Pulses	Mustard and gram
5	Transitional Plain of Luni Basin (II-B)	Jalore, Pali, Sirohi (except Pindwara and Abu Road tehsils) and Beawar partial (Jetaran and Beawar tehsils)	Bajra, Guar and Sesame	Wheat and Mustard
6	Semi-arid Eastern Plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Beawar (except Jetaran, Beawar tehsil), Kherthal-Tijara and Kotputli-Behrur	Bajra, Guar and Jowar	Wheat, mustard and gram
7	Flood-prone Eastern Plains (III-B)	Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Deeg	Bajra, Guar and Groundnut	Wheat, barley, mustard and gram
8	Sub-Humid Southern Plains (IV-A)	Udaipur, Chittorgarh (except Badi Sadri tehsil), Rajsamand, Bhilwara and Sirohi partial (Pindwara and Abu Road tehsils)	Maize, Pulses and Jowar	Wheat and Gram

9	Humid Southern Plains (IV-B)	Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Salumbar and Chittorgarh partial (Badi Sadri tehsil)	Maize, Paddy, Jowar and Blackgram	Wheat and Gram
10	Humid South Eastern plain (V)	Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi and Baran	Jowar and Soyabean	Wheat and Mustard

Agricultural Production (in Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Crops	2024-25 (Final)	2025-26 (Advanced)	Increase/Decrease
Cereals	309.62	283.98	8.28% (Decrease)
Kharif	114.24	89.55	21.61% (Decrease)
Rabi	195.38	194.43	0.49% (Decrease)
Oilseeds	93.73	100.46	7.18% (Growth)
Kharif	38.23	41.23	7.85% (Growth)
Rabi	55.50	59.23	6.72% (Growth)
Sugarcane	4.65	3.61	22.37% (Decrease)
Cotton (Lint)	17.88 lakh bales	17.94 lakh bales	0.34%% (Growth)

Comparative Status of Rajasthan in Major Agricultural Crops

- In the year 2023-24, Rajasthan ranked first in the production of Bajra, Rapeseed and mustard, total oilseeds, coarse-cereals and guar crops in the country.

S. No.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of the country (%)
1	Rapeseed and 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	14.21
5	Guar	Rajasthan	Haryana	Gujarat	88.80
6	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	19.91
7	Gram	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	17.39
8	Total Pulses	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	13.76
9	Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	8.96

Integrated Support System for Farmers

1. Seed	2. Soil Health	3. Credit	4. Insurance	5. Technology	6. Training
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Seed

- The use of high-quality seeds enhances productivity and promotes sustainable agriculture.
- The Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Limited (RSSCL) in Rajasthan is the nodal agency for the production, procurement, processing, and supply of quality seeds.

Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana:

- Objective: To enable farmers to produce quality seeds on their own fields for their own use.
- Under the scheme, seeds of improved varieties of wheat, barley, gram, jowar, soybean, mustard, moong, mung and urad are produced for 10 years.
- In order to popularize the newly released varieties of various crops, free seed minikits are provided to them.

Fertilizers and Soil Health

- In order to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, the state government is encouraging farmers to adopt organic fertilizers, organic manure and nano-fertilizers.

'Govardhan Jaivik Uravark Yojana'

- **Purpose:** To produce organic manure (vermicompost) using animal waste. Under this scheme, financial assistance of up to Rs 10,000 is being provided to 50 farmers in each block.

AgriClinics

- Agri clinics are being set up at all district headquarters of the state.
- Objective: To provide expert services on soil testing, crop information and pest treatment to the farmers.

NaMo Drone Didi Scheme

- Under this scheme, women self-help groups (SHGs) will be provided financial assistance, capacity building and continuous support for the purchase of drones and assistive equipment.
- The central government will provide an additional 3 per cent interest subvention to women self-help groups (SHGs) on loans for the purchase of 1,070 agricultural drones and vehicles for their transportation.
- Spraying of nano urea and pesticides through drone technology will ensure accurate and effective use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi

- Rajeevika's activities are primarily implemented by women.
- In Rajasthan, Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi are members of 37,369 and 36,787 SHGs respectively.

Agricultural Credit

- Agricultural credit refers to financial services provided to farmers and agri businesses to support agricultural activities.

Inclusive Growth by Cooperative Credit

- There are 42,858 registered cooperative societies with 23 Federations, 24 Milk Unions, 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 9,086 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 285 General Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State.
- Currently, 29 Central Cooperative Banks are providing short-term agricultural loans and 36 Primary Land Development Banks are providing long-term agricultural loans.

Women's Cooperatives

- An amount of ₹15 lakh has been allocated to empower women in rural areas through cooperatives. As many as 1,035 Rajeevika Mahila Sarwangeen Vikas Cooperative Societies have been formed in the state.

Short Term Agricultural Credit on Zero percent interest rate

- Agricultural crop loans are disbursed to farmers by Central Cooperative Banks through cooperative societies. Interest subvention is being provided to the farmers by the state government to encourage timely repayment of this loan.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Loan Scheme

- Under this, **loans are provided through cooperative banks to rural artisans, members of rural households earning livelihood from non-farm activities and families of small and marginal farmers fulfilling other eligibility criteria.**

Sahkar Kisan Kalyan Yojana

- Under this, Central Cooperative Bank has a provision of loan up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh for agriculture and allied agricultural purposes to meet the agricultural loan and crop loan needs of farmers.

Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme

- Loans are being given to farmers at the interest rate of 3% against the pledge of agricultural produce.

Cooperative Kisan Credit Card

- In Rajasthan, short-term crop loans are being disbursed through Kisan Credit Cards.

Loan Facility to Self Help Groups

- It is being given to the Self-Help Groups by the Central Cooperative Banks.

Self-Employment Credit Card Scheme

- Under the Self-Employment Credit Card Scheme sponsored by the National Bank, there is a provision to provide loans of up to ₹50,000 for a period of 5 years for non-agricultural activities.

Rajasthan Cooperative Gopal Credit Card Loan Scheme

- Under this, interest-free short-term loans up to ₹1.00 lakh will be provided to 2.5 lakh dairy farmer families.
- Objective:** To support the livelihoods of households living in rural areas, mainly those engaged in agriculture and dairy activities, and to promote cattle conservation.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

- Announcement:** On May 15, 2020.
- Amount:** Rs 1 lakh crore
- Objective:** To create farm gate infrastructure for farmers.
- Under this, interest subvention at the rate of 3% per annum is provided on all loans up to a limit of Rs. 2.00 crore.
- AIF has also been integrated with PACS as a Multi Service Centres (MSC) scheme.

Crop Insurance

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was started in 2016.
- The scheme covers foodgrain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/horticultural crops. Under the premium amount from the farmer, the crop is insured by taking 2% in Kharif crop, 1.5% in Rabi and 5% for commercial/horticultural crops.

- The State Fund Scheme is operational for payment of premium, grant and incentive for conducting crop cutting experiments in the State.

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture Practices in Rajasthan

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

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

- The scheme has been launched to increase the area, production and productivity of various horticultural crops such as fruits, spices and flowers. The scheme is being implemented in selected 41 districts of the state.

National Bamboo Mission

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- This has not yet been implemented in Rajasthan.
- Under this scheme, high-tech and small nurseries will be developed for the production of bamboo plants in public and private sectors.

Agro-forestry Scheme

- Under this, new nurseries (hi-tech, big and small) will be set up in both the public and private sector and raising of saplings will be done in existing nurseries.
- In the year 2025-26, 4 high-tech nurseries will be set up in the public sector at 3 locations in the state.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- It has included initiatives such as date palm cultivation, horticulture development in districts deprived of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and vegetable clusters in urban areas.
- Along with this, Centres of Excellence are being strengthened at Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota) to promote protected farming and nursery development.

Major Initiatives for Agricultural Improvement

National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Wheat and Pulses

- The Mission was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the State from Rabi 2007-08.
- From the year 2025-26, 18 districts have been included for wheat cultivation in the state.

- Districts included — Ajmer, Beawar, Dausa, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Sikar, Deeg, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur and Bhilwara.
- All the 41 districts of the State have been covered under pulses crops.
- The Government of India has merged the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Pulses into the “Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses” from Rabi 2025-26.

Aatmanirbharta Mission in Pulses

- The government has approved the new scheme for the period 2025-26 to 2030-31.
- The objective of this mission is to increase pulses production in the state.
- The Mission is particularly focused on Tur, Urad and Masoor crops.
- Production and availability of climate resilient seeds to farmers will be promoted.
- Emphasis has been laid on increasing the area of pulses crops.
- Post-harvest storage and management technologies will be encouraged.
- 100% procurement of tur, urad and lentils will be ensured by NCCF and NAFED.
- Under PM-AASHA, procurement of other pulses as per the Price Support Scheme (PSS) will be ensured.

National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Coarse Cereals

- From the year 2018-19, maize and barley have been included in the mission as coarse cereals.
- Under the scheme, improved technology based crop demonstrations are organized.
- Under this, certified seeds are made available to the farmers.
- The use of micronutrients and bio-fertilizers is encouraged.

Year 2025-26: Districts Covered

- **09 districts for maize** — Baran, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Salumbar, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand.
- **09 districts for barley** — Ajmer, Beawar, Jaipur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Sikar, Churu, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bhilwara.

National Food Security and Nutrition Mission

for Nutri-Cereals (Shri Anna)

- From the year 2018-19, Bajra and Sorghum have been included in the nutricereal category.
- Under the scheme, improved technology based crop demonstrations are organized.
- Use of micronutrients and bio-fertilizers is encouraged along with distribution of certified seeds and seed production.

Year 2025-26: Districts Covered

- **11 districts for Jowar crop** — Ajmer, Beawar, Jaipur, Tonk, Nagaur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh.
- **28 districts for Bajra crop** — Ajmer, Beawar, Dausa, Jaipur, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, Tonk, Didwana-Kuchaman, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Sikar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Balotra, Barmer, Jodhpur, Phalodi, Jalore, Pali and Sirohi.

National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Commercial Crops

- The objective of the Mission is to improve the productivity and quality of commercial crops.
- Farmers are trained in the use of plant protection chemicals and bio-agents.
- Pest control is promoted by the use of pheromone traps and lures.
- Awareness about scientific farming is increased among the farmers.
- In the year 2025-26, 18 districts have been included for cotton crop – Ajmer, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, JodhpurPhalodi, Pali, Banswara, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh.

National Mission on Edible Oil – Oilseeds

- The objective of the Mission is to increase oilseeds production and strengthen the value chain.
- Under this, the procurement of breeder seeds is done with 100% central assistance.
- Certified seeds are distributed through VCP in value chain clusters.
- Integrated Pest Management based Kisan Khet Pathshalas are operated.
- Training in modern techniques is provided to the farmers. The scheme is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

- Under the scheme, integrated farming systems have been developed according to different agro-climatic zones.
- Livestock based, horticulture based and agroforestry systems are promoted.
- Farmers are provided financial and technical support for these farming systems.
- Beekeeping, fisheries and silage units have been linked to agriculture.
- The scheme is funded by 60% Central and 40% State share.

National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

- The Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- This scheme was started in the year 2025-26 to promote natural farming in the state.
- A total of 2,000 clusters have been formed in the state under the scheme.
- These include 1,800 central and 200 state level clusters. 2.50 lakh farmers have been covered through the scheme.
- A total area of 1.0 lakh hectares has been brought under natural farming.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- Through this scheme, organic farming is encouraged through cluster methods.
- Organic certification is carried out through the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).
- The objective of this scheme is to promote eco-friendly farming.
- Chemical-free agricultural production is encouraged by the use of low-cost technologies.

Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhan Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)

- The scheme was launched in the year 2025-26.
- Objective: To strengthen agricultural productivity, irrigation facilities, credit availability and storage infrastructure.
- The scheme will be in force for 6 years starting from the year 2025-26. The scheme integrates major schemes of 11 Ministries and Departments.
- It aims to promote agricultural productivity, diversification, farmer income and sustainable agricultural development.

- Selected districts of Rajasthan — Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu and Jalore.

Post-Harvest management

- Post-harvest management plays a crucial role in the agriculture sector and serves as the backbone for an effective food production and distribution system.
- It includes various facilities and techniques for storing agricultural produce after harvest, such as storage units, processing plants, and transport networks.

Storage

- The nodal agency for the development and management of warehouses for scientific storage of agricultural commodities in Rajasthan is the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC).
- At present, there are 97 godowns in 36 districts of Rajasthan with a total storage capacity of 17.25 lakh metric tonnes (including 17.20 lakh metric tonnes of own manufacturing capacity of the corporation) as of December, 2025.
- The State Government has issued SC/ST Notifications. ST offers rebates of 70%, 60%, 30%, and 10% on storage charges to farmers, producer organizations, general farmers, and cooperatives, respectively.

Processing

- The steps taken by the State Government to improve the processing sector are as follows:
 - The Food Park Development and Land Allotment Policy 2024 has been prepared in the state.
 - Under the Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024, 2,524 MoUs worth ₹43, 794.84 crore were signed for the sector in coordination with investors and other partners.

Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)

- It was launched by the Union Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the development of the unorganized food processing sector.
- The scheme is proposed from the year 2020-21 to the year 2025-26.
- The ratio of Central and State funding in the scheme is 60:40.

- Under this scheme, there is a provision for maximum grant up to Rs. 10 lakh at the rate of 35% to individual category applicants for setting up or expansion of food processing units.
- It allows the establishment of all kinds of small food processing units.
- Under this scheme, 8 incubation centers have been sanctioned in 8 districts of the state.
- The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the state.

Marketing

The following steps were taken to improve the marketing of agricultural produce in the state:

- **Krishak Uphar Yojana:**
 - The scheme operates through the e-NAM portal.
 - In this, the producer-farmer gets a coupon worth Rs 10,000 on the sale of his produce.
 - Additional coupons are provided digitally at multiples of the sale value through e-NAM software.
- **Cooperative Marketing Structure:**
 - A total of 285 Purchase and Sale Societies and Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committees are registered in the state.
- **National Cooperative Spice Fair.**
- **Co-operative Consumer Structure:**
 - A total of 38 cooperative wholesale stores have been registered to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market.
 - Out of this, 33 are working at the district level.
 - The Rajasthan State Consumer Cooperative Federation (CONFED) is the apex body in the consumer sector.

Livestock for Prosperous Farming

- According to the Animal Census-2019, there are a total of 568.01 lakh livestock and 146.23 lakh poultry in the state.
- Rajasthan accounts for 10.60% of the country's total livestock.
- It has 7.24% of the country's cattle, 12.47% of buffaloes, 14.00% of goats, 10.64% of sheep and 84.43% of camels.
- In 2023-24, Rajasthan contributed 14.51% to the national production and 47.53% to the wool production.

Livestock Development

- **Initiatives taken for livestock development in Rajasthan**
 - **Veterinary Infrastructure Reforms:** 700 new Veterinary Sub-Centres have been approved, 151 Veterinary Sub-Centres have been upgraded into Hospitals.
 - **1962 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs):** 536 MVU units were launched in the state on February 24, 2024, providing veterinary services at the doorstep of farmers.
 - **Foot-and-Mouth Disease Prevention Programme:** Free prophylactic vaccines were administered to cows and buffaloes in the state as part of a massive vaccination drive.
 - Financial assistance under Camel Conservation Grant for animal welfare initiatives, **protection**, care and conservation of indigenous breeds will be given for each calf, at the age of 0-2 months of birth and again at the age of 1 year.
 - **Livestock Free Health Scheme:** Provides free treatment for livestock through veterinary institutes and camps. In this, the number of free medicines available for the treatment of sick animals has been increased from 138 to 200.

Pastoral Welfare Initiatives

- **Chief Minister's Mangala Pashu Bima Yojana**
 - Under this, there is a provision to provide free insurance coverage to animals.
 - Free insurance coverage for indigenous animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels started from 1 December 2025.
 - Under this scheme, 100% of the insurance premium will be borne by the state government.
- **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Sambal Fortnight**
 - The camps were organized from 24th June to 9th July 2025.
 - **Objective:** To extend the benefits of state government schemes to the poor and last mile of the society.
 - During these camps, sick animals were treated and animals were vaccinated against various infectious diseases.

Rural Service Camp Campaign 2025

- Under this, more than 21 lakh animals were treated, vaccinated and dewormed were given to the animals through camps.

Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (9th Phase)

- It is a personal accident insurance plan.
- It was implemented from 1 February 2025 to 31 January 2026. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹5.00 lakh is payable in case of death or total permanent disability due to accident and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability.

SARAS Samuhik Arogya Bima

- A total of 33,516 milk producers have been insured under the 19th phase of SARAS Samuhik Arogya Bima Yojana till December 2025.

SARAS Group Health Insurance

- Milk producers have been insured by the District Milk Producers' Cooperative Federations through SARAS Group Health Insurance.

Chief Minister's Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana

- Under this scheme, the assistance amount to milk producers was increased from ₹2 per liter to ₹5 per liter in the year 2022-23.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen

- Under this scheme, accident insurance coverage will be given to persons engaged in fisheries activities.

Gopalan

- Rajasthan "Cattle conservation and Preservation Nidhi, 2016 and 2021" promotes sustainable development through Gaushalas and Nandishalas.

Goshala Development Initiatives

- **Goshala Vikas Yojana**
 - There is a provision to provide financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs 10 lakh in the ratio of 90:10 (**Government/Public Participation**) for infrastructure development in registered Gaushalas.
- **Grant-in-aid for registered Gaushalas:**
 - The state government is providing assistance at the rate of Rs 50 per day for large cattle and Rs 25 per day for small cattle from April 1, 2025, for the arrangement of fodder and water for unproductive or diseased cattle.

Panchayat Samiti Stariye Nandisala Jansebhagita Scheme:

- **Objective:** To solve the problem of stray male cattle by setting up Nandishalas at the Panchayat Samiti level.
- The ratio of state government and public contribution is 90:10.

Gram Gaushala/Pashu Ashraya Sthal Jansebhagita Scheme

- **Objective:** To provide shelter to stray animals, under which gaushalas or animal shelters are established at the Gram Panchayat level.
- The estimated cost of setting up Gaushala under this scheme is Rs. 1 crore, in which financial assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10.
- **Grant-in-Aid for Cattle Saved from Slaughter/Smuggling:** Under this, assistance is provided for 1 year for care of cattle kept in Gaushalas.
- **Training Programs:** Training programmes on value addition of cow products through processing are conducted at four institutes located at Jaipur, Jodhpur, **Bikaner and Pali**.

Dairy Development

- As of December, 2025, there are a total of 19,643 dairy cooperative societies and 24 District Milk Producers Cooperative Federations in Rajasthan.
- The State-level Apex Body is **the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF)** Limited, Jaipur. As of December, 2025, an average of 30.29 lakh kg of milk was purchased.

Aquaculture and Fisheries Development

- In Rajasthan, it is providing low-cost protein-rich food in the form of fish and providing employment to rural and weaker sections.
- About 4.30 lakh hectares of water sources are available in Rajasthan in the form of reservoirs, small ponds and tanks.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- **Objective:** To increase fish production, improve fisheries infrastructure, and enhance the livelihoods of fishermen.
- Under this, grants are provided to fish farmers for various activities like fish pond construction, shrimp farming, cage culture and feed mills.
- In the year 2025-26 (till December 2025), fish production in Rajasthan was 78013.03 metric tons.
- **Note:** Brackish water aquaculture laboratory has been established in Churu **with an aim to boost the possibilities of aquaculture**.
- The facility will provide essential saltwater testing services to shrimp farmers.

Welfare Schemes for Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

PM Kisan Portal

- As of December 2025, 75.17 lakh farmers have applied for land verification.
- Rajasthan ranks 5th in the country on the basis of the number of beneficiaries.

Small and Marginal Older Farmer's Samman Pension Scheme

- Under this scheme, a monthly pension of ₹ 1,250 is provided to eligible farmers. The benefit of the scheme is given to small and marginal farmers.
- Eligibility Age Limit —
 - Women: 55 years or more
 - Male: 58 years or more

Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

- Under this scheme, annual financial assistance is provided to the farmers.
- In Budget 2025-26, the assistance amount has been increased from ₹2,000 to ₹3,000 per year.

Rajasthan Krishak Samarthan Yojana

- Provision has been made to give more benefits to farmers than the minimum support price (MSP).
- Under this scheme, a bonus of ₹ 150 per quintal is provided to the farmers.

Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme

- Under the scheme, outstanding short-term crop loans up to 30th November 2018 were waived.
- 20.92 lakh farmers benefited from this scheme.
- Under the 2019 scheme, additional relief of up to ₹2 lakh was provided on overdue medium and long term loans.

Wheat Procurement at MSP

- The period of Rabi Marketing Season 2025-26 was fixed from 10th March to 30th June 2025.
- A total of 21.37 LMT wheat was procured during this period. The procurement was carried out through 327 purchase centres.
- The minimum support price of wheat was fixed at ₹2,425 per quintal.

Supplementary Nutrition under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

- Supplementary nutritional material is supplied through CONFED.
- About 63,000 Anganwadi Centres have been covered under the scheme.
- **'Kisan Kalewa Yojana'**: This scheme has been started with the objective of providing quality food at subsidized rates to the farmers who come

to sell their produce in the premises of 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis (other than the yards of fruit and vegetable markets) in the state.

- **Training for Women Farmers: The state government is providing** assistance of ₹3,000 per training in a one-day training program at the Gram Panchayat level.

■ Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education:

- Incentives are provided at senior secondary, graduate, postgraduate and PhD levels for girls to pursue formal education.
- Rs. **15,000 per annum per girl** child for Higher Secondary (Agriculture)
- 25,000 per year for B.Sc. (Ag) / M.Sc. (Ag)
- Rs. 40,000 per year per girl child for Ph.D.

■ Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana

- Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to farmers, agricultural labourers and porters in the event of death or accident during agricultural activities, including agricultural marketing.

■ Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Shramik Kalyan Yojana

- **Beginning:** in 2015.
- **Objective:** To improve the standard of living of workers employed in agricultural produce markets.
- Features
 - **Pregnancy Assistance:** Licensed women labourers are provided an amount equal to the unskilled labour rate of 45 days for two pregnancy periods.
 - The father of the newborn is given a support amount equal to 15 days of unskilled labour rate.
 - **Marriage Assistance:** Licensed women labourers are provided with assistance of ₹75,000 for their own marriage and the marriage of two daughters.
 - **Scholarship/Merit Award for Students:** Under this scheme, the son/daughter of a licensed labour is awarded a scholarship if he or she scores 60% or more.
 - **Medical Assistance:** In case of serious illnesses (cancer, heart attack, liver, kidney etc.), financial assistance of Rs. 20,000 is provided on admission for treatment in a hospital authorized by the government.

CHAPTER - 2

Health & Well - being

Towards a Healthier Future: Modernizing Rajasthan's Healthcare

- In Rajasthan, the Department of Medical and Health is working to increase the reach of health services in rural and urban areas as per the National Health Policy-2017.
- **Rajasthan Digital Health Mission**
 - ❑ **Objective:** To digitize health records and improve healthcare delivery through technology.
- **Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA)**
 - ❑ It is a digital health ID.
 - ❑ It was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).
 - ❑ Objective: To create a centralized repository for individuals' health records, facilitating seamless access and sharing of medical information among healthcare providers.
 - ❑ This will enhance the efficiency of healthcare delivery, improve patient outcomes, and promote transparency in healthcare services across the country, including Rajasthan.
 - ❑ As of December, 2025, more than 6.52 crore ABHA IDs were created in Rajasthan.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@ 2047



Trend of Health Indicators for Rajasthan and Government of India

S.No.	Indicator	Rajasthan	India
		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
1.	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (Per 1,000 live births)	20.2	24.9
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per 1,000 live births)	30.3	35.2
3.	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) (Per 1,000 live births)	37.6	41.9
4.	Institutional Births (in percent)	94.9	88.6
5.	Full Immunization (in percent)	80.4	76.4
6.	Anaemia Prevalence among pregnant women (age group 15-49 years)	46.3	52.2
7.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Children per woman)	2.0	2.0
8.	Children under 5 years of age who are Stunted (in percent)	31.8	35.5
9.	Children under 5 years of age who are Wasted (percent)	16.8	19.3
10.	Children under 5 years of age who are Underweight (in percent)	27.6	32.1

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) Indicators

S.No.	Indicator	Rajasthan	India
		SRS (2021-23)	SRS (2021-23)
1.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Per lakh live births)	86	88

State Healthcare Infrastructure

■ Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic institutions in Rajasthan are providing comprehensive medical services.

■ Status of Allopathic Medical Institutions in Rajasthan

- ❑ Rajasthan has 267 Hospitals, 832 Community Health Centres and 183 dispensaries as of December, 2025.
- ❑ 2,589 Primary Health Centres (2,534 Rural + 55 Urban) [286 functioning under NUHM]
- ❑ 15,292 Sub-Centres [17 functioning under NUHM]
- ❑ 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centres
- ❑ 76,210 Total Beds [510 Functioning under NUHM]
- ❑ 638 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (functional under NUHM)

■ Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM)

- ❑ In November, 2023, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare renamed the Health and Wellness Centres as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM).

- ❑ A total of 19,877 Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM) are functioning in the state.
- ❑ Under Ayushman Arogya Mandir, 12 services are available under Holistic Primary Health Care (CPH).
- ❑ The state has 127 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 86 Block Ayush Hospitals, 03 Yoga and Naturopathy Hospitals and 3,575 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 03 Yoga and Naturopathy Dispensaries, 01 Surgical Ambulatory Therapy Unit.
- ❑ There are 07 Homeopathic Hospitals, 189 Dispensaries, 60 Single Medical Units, 83 Block Ayush Hospitals, 225 Block Homeopathic Dispensaries and 02 Mobile Units and 3 District Ayush Hospitals functioning under the Department of Homeopathy in the State.

■ Health for All

- ❑ Rajasthan has enacted the Rajasthan Right to Health Care Act-2023 for "Health for All".
- ❑ It legally recognizes the right to health. (First state in the country)

■ **Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Yojana**

- **Objective:** To ensure quality healthcare to all people without facing financial hardships.
- It provides cashless treatment for better medical services in government and private hospitals to eligible beneficiaries to provide financial protection from high out-of-pocket-expenses (OOPE) to families.
- At present, about 1.36 crore families are registered under the scheme.
- Under this scheme, free health insurance has been provided to the families of small and marginal farmers, contractual workers and beneficiaries of COVID-19 Relief Scheme identified in the National Food Security, Socio Economic and Caste Based Census.
- The rest of the population can join the scheme by paying an amount of Rs 850 per family per year, the remaining premium cost being borne by the state government.

Key Features

- In the new phase, a premium amount of Rs 2,370 per family per year is paid to the insurance company.
- The scheme consists of a total of 2,179 packages, including 2,002 packages on insurance mode and 177 packages on trust mode.
- Under this scheme, cashless treatment up to Rs 25 lakh per family per year is being provided, which is divided into two parts.
- Rs 5 lakh coverage in insurance mode
- Coverage up to Rs. 20 lakh in trust mode
- Special packages for organ transplant and cochlear implants are also included under this scheme.
- It includes 132 new packages related to various surgeries, mental health, AYUSH and geriatric care.
- In-bound portability has been implemented in the state from **April** 2025, through which beneficiaries from other states are being provided cashless treatment under the Chief Minister's Ayushman Arogya Yojana.
- Out-bound portability has also been introduced from **December** 2025, under which the beneficiaries of the state are being provided cashless treatment under the Chief Minister's Ayushman Arogya Yojana in other states.

■ **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (DAWA) Yojana**

- It operates in the state to provide free health services to all citizens.
- This scheme was launched from April 1, 2022, as an extension of the Chief Minister's Free Medicine and Chief Minister's Free Check-up Scheme.
- Under this scheme, all indoor and outdoor patients coming to medical college affiliated hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub-health centers are provided free of cost essential medicines and investigations.
- At present, 1,238 medicines, 428 surgical items and 156 sutures are listed as per the Essential Medicines List.

■ **Mukhyamantri Bal Sambal Yojana**

- This scheme has been launched with the aim of providing relief to children suffering from rare diseases.

■ **Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS)**

- The scheme was announced on July 01, 2021.
- Currently the scheme is covering about 13.65 lakh families.
- Launched by the state government on the lines of CGHS to provide cashless and quality medical facilities in the health sector.
- This includes Hon'ble Ministers of the State, MLAs, ex-MLAs, serving and retired officers of All India Services, pensioners with Government servants, serving employees of the State Autonomous Bodies and pensioners and dependents.
- All Government Hospitals in the State, more than 741 Private Empanelled Hospitals, 3,748 empanelled Private Pharma Stores and more than 39 Private Empanelled Hospitals outside the State have the provision of cashless OPD/IPD/Day Care facility.
- Apart from allopathy, it also includes medical treatment providing quality and specialised medical facilities under Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha (AYUSH)
- It is a fully online system, with seamless and quick facilitation provided through a mobile app.

■ **Adarsh Primary Health Centre/Model Community Health Centre Scheme**

- **Objective:** To provide quality, health services in rural areas.

- At present, the Rural Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the State have been developed as Model Primary Health Centres in various phases.

“Shush Aahar Milavat Par War” Campaign

- Start: On February 15, 2024.
- Objective: To provide pure food items to all consumers in the state.
- For this, a team has been constituted which includes administrative officers, police officers, food safety officers, enforcement officers, legal metrology officers and dairy representatives.

Ayushman Vay Vandana Yojana

- **Beginning:** October 29, 2024.
- **Objective:** To ensure accessible healthcare to the elderly to receive the necessary medical treatment without any financial burden.
- The scheme provides cashless treatment to senior citizens aged 70 years and above, providing coverage up to Rs 5 lakh.

Mental Health Programme

- **Purpose:** To increase access to healthcare and provide support for patients. Under this, medical facilities are provided to the patients through the outpatient department (OPD).
- The camps were organized under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP).

National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

- **Objective:** To enhance oral healthcare and reduce disparities in access to dental services between urban and rural populations.
- The programme was launched by the Government of India in the financial year 2014-15.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPCF)

- **Objective:** To tackle the problem of fluorosis in areas with high levels of fluoride in drinking water.
- A total of 1,020 villages in the state were identified as fluoride affected by the central government in the year 2025-26 (**till December, 2025**).
- The programme is actively operational in 30 identified districts of the state.

Silicosis Policy-2019

- **Silicosis sufferers:** Workers exposed to dust from mines, factories, stone cutting, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sandstone sculpture, etc.

- In this policy, along with financial assistance to the person suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, prevention and control of such workplace and workers.

- An assistance of ₹3 lakh is provided for rehabilitation on certification of silicosis disease.
- The victim is provided with a **monthly pension of ₹1,500**.
- On the death of the victim, ₹2 lakh is provided to the dependents of the victim’s family.
- The widow of the deceased is provided a **widow pension of ₹1,250 to ₹1,500** according to their age group.
- Under the Palanhar scheme, the family is given priority according to different age groups.
- The victim and his family will be given all BPL facilities like the Aastha card holder family.
- There is a provision to give financial assistance of ₹10,000 to the victim’s family for the last rites.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)

- The program aims to promote hearing ability.
- It focuses on providing deafness related services in urban and rural areas.

National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)

- Under this, a 60-day Tobacco Free Youth Campaign 3.0 was organized by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Awareness activities were conducted across the state as part of this campaign.
- Its key activities included tobacco-free schools, enforcement actions under COTPA, tobacco-free gram panchayats, social media campaigns, and capacity building programs.

National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP)

- The centrally sponsored programme was launched in Rajasthan in 2019.
- The program aims to eliminate Hepatitis-C by 2030.
- **Objective:** To reduce mortality and diseases from Hepatitis B, C, A, and E.
- Four state level model treatment centres are operational at Jaipur, **Jodhpur, Udaipur and Ajmer for hepatitis testing**.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

- The objective is to regularly monitor communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Public health crises are controlled through this surveillance.
- Real-time data collection is done from the epicenter level itself through the IDSP portal.
- Monitoring Committees have been set up at the State and District level.
- The laboratories of 27 district hospitals have been strengthened and developed as district public health laboratories.

Mission Madhuhari

- Mission Madhuhari was launched at Nagaur District Hospital on November 29, 2024, to strengthen the treatment of Type-1 diabetes patients.
- Under this programme, skill development training was imparted to pediatricians and doctors from 70 district and sub-district hospitals.

Mission Madhunetra

- Under this initiative, screening for diabetic retinopathy in diabetic patients was initiated.
- In the initial phase, this facility was started at Pali, Beawar, Karauli, Jalore District Hospital and CHC Deshnok (Bikaner).

Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme

- Under this program, hemodialysis services are currently operational in 61 district hospitals of 41 districts of Rajasthan. A total of 145 haemodialysis machines are functional at these centres.

National AIDS Control Programme

- The programme is implemented by the Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society. It aims to prevent and reduce the spread of HIV infection.

Strengthening AYUSH

- AYUSH refers to Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.
- For this, the Rajasthan State AYUSH Society and National Ayush Mission State Office have been established in the state.
- Under AYUSH services, 4,032 AYUSH dispensaries, 222 hospitals, 06 integrated AYUSH hospitals, 33 Yoga Naturopathy hospitals and 1010 isolated AYUSH facilities are being provided.

- Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, 2,019 AYUSH dispensaries have been developed as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH).
- 50 Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH) has been awarded NABH certification.

Ayushman Adarsh Gram Yojana

- In the first phase of this scheme in the year 2025-26, 210 Ayushman Arogya Mandir were selected.
- For effective implementation of the scheme, 18 health indices have been included.

Family Welfare Programs

- **Objective:** To reduce maternal and infant mortality rate in the state.
- Under this, sterilization operations, contraceptive injections, oral pills (OP) and services were provided to Centchroman users.

Mother and Child Protection Scheme

- The objective of the scheme is to reduce infant mortality rate and high maternal mortality rate during childbirth in the State.
- Under this, free health services are provided to pregnant women and newborns.
- Free medicines and consumables are provided to the beneficiaries.
- In addition, laboratory tests, food, blood facilities and transport services are also provided.

Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)

- It is a social security scheme.
- Objective: To provide medical facilities to employees working in the private sector and their dependent family members.
- Establishments employing 10 or more employees with a salary limit of up to Rs 21,000 per month.
- Under this, medical benefits are provided to the spouse of the insured, sons (up to 21 years), unmarried daughters, disabled children and dependent parents.
- The financial partnership between the ESI Corporation and the State Government is in the ratio of 7:1.
- In this, the employer contributes 3.25% and the employee 0.75%.

National Health Mission (NHM)

- **Objective:** To ensure effective healthcare to the individual, family, community under a quality health system.

- It focuses on rural health as well as urban health.
- The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are the sub-missions of the NHM.

The achievements of the works under NRHM are as under:—

ASHA Sahyogini

- It is an Accredited Social Worker (ASHA).
- The ASHA program has grown into the world's largest community health worker program.
- ASHA is a community-level worker whose role is to spread awareness about health.
- It acts as a link between the community and health services.
- In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini.
 - It is a joint worker between the Department of Medical Health and the Department of Women and Child Development.
 - At present, 54,022 ASHA Sahyoginis are working in the state as of September, 2025.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

- **Objective:** To ensure early identification and treatment of 40 pre-identified health problems such as birth defects and developmental delays in children under 18 years of age.
- Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) are working in schools and communities in the state for health check-ups.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)

- **Objective:** To promote the overall development of adolescents.
- It was launched by the Government of India, especially in rural areas and underserved areas of the state.
- This program has been implemented in all the districts of Rajasthan.
- "UJALA Clinics" have been set up in the districts of Rajasthan.
- Clinical and counselling services are being provided to adolescents by counsellors in thematic areas - nutrition, sexual reproductive health, mental health, NCD status, injury and violence, substance abuse.

104 Janani Express Service

- It plays a crucial role in improving maternal health care. It provides timely transportation to pregnant women to medical facilities.

108 Ambulance Service Scheme

- **Beginning:** In September, 2008.
- **Objective:** To provide free and effective emergency services to the people of the state.
- At present, 1,094 ambulances are operational across the state.

Mobile Medical Services Scheme

- **Start:** In 2008-09.
- **Objective:** To provide medical services in remote areas of Rajasthan where Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres/Sub-centres or private health care facilities are not available.
- Under this scheme, 20 free medical camps are organized every month.
- There are 28 mobile medical vehicles operating in the state.

Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Voucher Scheme

- In Rajasthan, this scheme was launched in the year 2024.
- **Objective:** To increase the access to sonography services, especially for pregnant women in rural areas.
- The entire cost of these services is borne by the State Government.
- In Rajasthan, 1,462 authorized private sonography centres are providing free sonography service through QR code enabled vouchers.

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

- The objective of the Mission is to strengthen and expand the public health infrastructure of the country.
- The mission focuses on developing capability to effectively deal with future pandemics.
- A target has been set to make health services more self-reliant in each district.
- Under this, the entire health system is being strengthened through modern facilities.

Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSC)

- **Objective:** To spread awareness about health care services and health in rural areas.
- At present, Village Health and Sanitation Committees have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairmanship of elected members of the Panchayats.
- The other members of the committee are Asha

Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, health workers, and representatives from NGOs, SHGs, and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS).

- Asha Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC.

Telemedicine

- The Government of India has launched the e-Sanjeevani HWC portal.
- **Objective:** To enhance community health services through telemedicine.
- The portal provides hierarchical consulting services. (From lower to higher facilities)
- It is also called the Hub and Spoke model.
- The total number of tele-consultations in the State till December, 2025 is 20.33 lakh.

National Urban Health Mission

- The State Government is focusing on improving the health status of the people of the State, especially the weaker sections.
- **Objective:** To provide health facilities to all persons in urban areas by developing well-planned infrastructure and strengthening of medical institutions under the National Health Policy.

Various health initiatives conducted in the state

- Leprosy Eradication Programme
- Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)
- Eye Blindness Control Program
- Borne Borne Diseases Control Program
- Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Program

CHAPTER - 3

Education and Knowledge Based Economy

- Rajasthan is building a strong human resource base through concerted efforts in the field of education, healthcare and employment.

Education for All: Ensuring Equality in Education

- Education enhances people's productivity and creativity, as well as promotes entrepreneurship and technological development.

Different Areas of Education in Rajasthan

School Education	Literacy & Continuing Education	Higher Education	Technical Education	Medical Education	Sanskrit Education	Language & Library	Science & Technology
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Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047



School Education

- School education includes both primary and secondary education.
- There are 44,934 state primaries in the state. There are upper primary schools and 19,950 government higher secondary schools.
- The total enrolment of students in government schools is 72.93 lakh.
- At present, out of 19,950 government higher secondary schools in Rajasthan, 1,364 higher secondary schools are operational for girls.

Excellent school planning

- Under the Department of Elementary Education, one primary or upper primary school in each Gram Panchayat is being developed as a school of excellence.
- A total of 8,373 schools of excellence are operational in the state.
- These include 1,575 primary schools and 6,798 upper primary schools.

Advanced Initiatives under School Education

Scholarship Schemes (Secondary Education)

- In Rajasthan, scholarships are being provided to students of various categories including children from families engaged in hazardous work.
- This includes scholarships for Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Devnarayan Gurukul Yojana.

Free Textbook Distribution Scheme

- Under this, free textbooks are being provided to all the students studying in classes 1 to 8 of government schools, all girls studying in classes 9 to 12, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and those students whose parents are not income tax payers.

Free Bicycle Distribution Scheme

- Bicycles are provided to girls of all classes taking admission in class 9 in Government schools.

Mahatma Gandhi Government School (English Medium)

- These schools were started on the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.
- English medium study facility will be made available in government schools.
- These English medium schools are for classes 1 to 12.
- In the year 2025-26, 3,737 Mahatma Gandhi Government English Medium Schools are operational in the state.
- Out of these, pre-primary Bal Vatika classes have been started in 977 schools. A total of 1,010 Bal Vatikas are currently in operation.

Gyan Sankalp Portal

- This portal has been developed by the Department of Education to provide financial assistance to government schools and strengthen the infrastructure.
- **Objective:** To raise necessary funds through Bhamasahas/Donors/Industrial Organizations and crowd funding.

Lado Protsahan Scheme

- Under this scheme, a maximum amount of ₹ 1.50 lakh is given to the parents or guardians of each beneficiary girl in 7 installments.

- The third to sixth installment is paid by the School Education Department and the seventh installment is paid by the Higher Education Department.

Chief Minister Sambal Yojana

- Under this scheme, D.El.Ed students in private training institutes will be eligible. Assistance is provided to widows or abandoned women pursuing a Two-year Diploma in Education.
- The tuition fee amount of ₹90,000 per beneficiary is transferred to their account.

Chief Minister's Madrasa Aadhunikikaran Scheme

- The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the registered madrasas with digital and physical resources. It is provided with computers, smart classrooms, furniture, and e-learning equipment.
- Assistance up to ₹15 lakh is given to primary level madrasas and up to ₹25 lakh to upper primary madrasas.
- 90% of the expenditure in the scheme is borne by the State Government and 10% by the Madrasa Management Committee.

Key Education Statistics (2025-26)

- In Rajasthan, the student enrolment in primary education is 22.72 lakh and the number of teachers is 1.69 lakh.
- The student-teacher ratio at the primary level in the state is 13:1, student enrollment in secondary education is 50.22 lakh and the number of teachers is 2.82 lakh.
- The student-teacher ratio at the secondary level in Rajasthan is 18:1.
- Both ratios are better than the 30:1 ratio recommended by the National Education Policy 2020.

Samagra Education: Towards Holistic Development

Samagra Shiksha Yojana

- Samagra Shiksha is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It aims to ensure quality and inclusive education for all children from pre-primary to higher secondary level.
- The scheme integrates earlier schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education.
- In Rajasthan, it is implemented through the Rajasthan Council of School Education.
- The scheme has a financial partnership between the central and state government in the ratio of 60:40.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

- Under this, Anganwadi centers have been integrated with primary/ upper primary/ secondary/ senior secondary Government schools of the School Education Department to provide education along with nutrition.
- Objective: To provide quality education along with nutrition.

NIPUN Bharat Mission (Foundational Literacy & Numeracy)

- NIPUN Bharat Mission aims to develop foundational literacy and numeracy skills in students from classes 1 to 5.
- Under this, NIPUN Melas are organized at the Panchayat level.
- “Vidya Pravesh” programme for Class 1 students and subject-based workbooks for classes 3 to 5 are provided.

Nipun Rajasthan Abhiyan

- Under the Nipun Bharat Mission, the Nipun Rajasthan campaign was launched on 30th October 2025.
- It aims to strengthen foundational literacy and numeracy skills of students of classes 1 and 2.

Prakhar Rajasthan 2.0 Programme

- The Prakhar Rajasthan 2.0 program has been launched under the Mukhya Mantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA).
- The objective of this program is to strengthen the reading skills of the students.

PRABAL Program

- It stands for “Program to Recognize Abilities and Build Up Adaptive Life Skills”.
- It aims to develop life skills, leadership abilities, citizenship and career skills in adolescent students.
- This program is being conducted for students of classes 9 to 12 of Government Higher Secondary Schools.

Access and Retention

Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools

- These schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.
- Objective: To improve the quality of education, especially in educationally backward areas, for access and retention in school education.

- At least 55% of the seats have been reserved for girls.
- There are 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools operating in the state from class 1 to 12.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Residential School

- There are 41 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose residential schools in the state for the overall development of the students.
- These include 10 Mewat Balika Residential Schools, 20 Girls’ Hostels and 11 Beghar Besahara and Orphan categories Children Residential Schools and Hostels.

Transport Vouchers

- Objective: To ensure safe and reliable access to the school for all students, especially those living in remote or underserved areas.
- Transport vouchers are given by the School Management Committee (SMC) to the students of classes 1 to 8 and girls from classes 9 to 10.
- Eligibility: For students from class 1 to 5 who live 1 km away from the primary school.
- For students of classes 6 to 8 who live 2 km away from the upper primary school.
- Girl students of classes 9 to 10 who live 5 km away from the secondary/higher secondary school.

Right to Education Act (RTE)

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been in force in the state since April 1, 2010.
- Under this, 25% reservation is mandatory for children of weaker and disadvantaged sections in private schools.
- The income limit for admission has been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹2.50 lakh.

Infrastructure Development Work in Education

- The objective of the school infrastructure development work in Rajasthan is to create a safe, accessible and well-equipped learning environment.
- It includes construction of buildings of secondary schools from upper primary to secondary upgraded schools, improvement of science laboratory with equipment, computer room, arts and crafts room, toilet units, drinking water facility, toilets etc.

Quality and Innovation Interventions

Free Uniform Distribution Scheme

- In the academic session 2024-25, an assistance of ₹800 was given to the students of classes 1 to 8 and girls of classes 9 to 12 through DBT.
- In the session 2025-26, eligible students of classes 1 to 8 are being provided an assistance of ₹600 for uniforms.

Kala Utsav (Art Festival)

- Objective: To raise awareness about India's rich cultural heritage and diversity.
- It is conducted in 6 disciplines (Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Traditional Storytelling) for students from class 9th to 12th in secondary schools at the district, state and national levels.
- A total of 15 students from Rajasthan participate in the National Level Kala Utsav competition.

Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SRI) Scheme

- The scheme was implemented in the year 2022.
- Objective: To ensure access to quality, equitable, inclusive education at all levels.
- Under this scheme, the existing schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/Local Bodies will be strengthened.
- These will be set up as green schools covering solar panels, LED lighting, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic-free environment, water conservation.
- The PMSHRI scheme is applicable in 639 schools of Rajasthan. Out of 639 PM SHRI schools, there are 90 schools of elementary education, 549 schools of secondary education and 1 school of Sanskrit education.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- The National Education Policy was implemented on 29th July 2020.
- For its effective implementation, 297 works were set under 27 chapters in the "Sarthalak" plan.
- Out of these, 202 tasks have been assigned to the States.
- In Rajasthan, 73 tasks have been completed till December 2025.
- 6 committees have been formed to coordinate these tasks in the state.

Mukhyamantri Shiksha Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA)

- The objective of the Chief Minister Educated Rajasthan campaign is to effectively implement the National Education Policy 2020.
- It aims to increase enrolment, improve the quality of education in government schools, and ensure holistic development of students.
- Under this campaign, NEP Child, NEP Teacher and NEP School are being implemented as a multi-year programme.

New Initiatives under MSRA (from 29th April 2025)

1. The AI-based Verbal Reading Fluency (ORF) assessment was introduced at the state level.
 2. Student Attendance App implemented.
 3. On-demand examinations (ODE) for NIOS were introduced.
 4. Various digital initiatives were launched.
- Out of these, ORF assessment and digital initiatives are being implemented at the district level.

Gender Equality

Initiatives to Promote Girls' Education:

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

- There are 364 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas operating in the state.
- Girls who are never enrolled and drop out are given priority for enrolment in KGBV.

Girl Empowerment Programme for Adolescent Girls

- Educational Kishore Mela is organized to create a learning environment among children with special focus on science and mathematics, to develop a creative learning attitude.

Meena-Raju-Gargi Manch

- The platform has been set up with the objective of motivating families and communities to promote education, enrolment and retention of girls.
- The Meena-Raju Manch comprises girl students from class 6 to 8 and the Gargi Manch includes girl students from class 9th to 12th.

Inclusive Education

- Mainstreaming and socializing Children with Special Needs (CWSN) is the most important aspect of inclusive education. It provides functional, educational and medical support through various activities.
- 2 State Model Resource Cells Jaipur and Udaipur have been set up.

Vocational Education

- The objective of vocational education in Rajasthan is to impart practical skills to the students and increase their employability.
- It encourages self-reliance, especially among the youth in rural and underprivileged areas.
- In the academic year 2025-26, 4,019 vocational education schools approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India are operational in the state. Vocational courses related to 16 different fields are being conducted in these schools.

ICT and Digital Initiatives

- ICT is being used to improve the teaching and learning process in schools.
- ICT labs have been set up in 13,976 government upper primary and higher secondary schools in the state.
- Digital learning material is made available to the students through e-knowledge and DIKSHA portal.

DIKSHA Portal

- It has been developed under the Ministry of Education, Government of India. e-Content is uploaded by RSCERT (ET Cell, Ajmer) on it.

Mission Start

- Mission Start aims to make education more effective through Blended Mode of Learning.
- Under this program, digital learning materials are made available to students from class 9 to 12.

School Management Information System (Integrated ShalaDarpan)

- It is a live database management portal of the School Education Department, Rajasthan.
- In this, information about all government schools and education offices is kept online.
- In this, online application and payment of government beneficial schemes related to boys and girls is monitored through Shala Darpan.

Community Mobilisation

- Awareness is being spread among the members of the School Management Committee (SMC)/ School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) for the role in school management.
- For this, SMC/SMC in government schools of the state. A two-day training is being imparted to SDMC (5 parent members and 1 public representative in each school).

Advancing Literacy & Continuing Education

- The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education imparts functional literacy to illiterates of 15 years of age and above.
- Basic literacy and skill development is provided to the illiterate people, especially women and backward class people in the State through various schemes.

Inclusion of Adult Literacy Programmes through Technology Integration

Nav Bharat Literacy Programme

- This is a centrally sponsored scheme which was implemented in the state from 1st April, 2022.
- The scheme aims to educate people in the age group of 15 years and above in rural and urban areas of the state.
- It is a purely volunteer-based mass campaign.
- The survey of voluntary teachers under this scheme has been done by the surveyors through the ULLAS app in online mode.
- The primary entity for the implementation of this scheme is the schools registered in the UDISE code.
- Under this scheme, the survey of learners and volunteer teachers was conducted by the surveyors on the ULLAS app (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society) in online mode.

e-Classes

- In September 2023, 2 YouTube channels 'E-Saaksharta' and ULLAS Rajasthan' were launched by the Department of Literacy in collaboration with Mission Gyan.

Mahatma Gandhi Library & Reading Room

- It is being operated under the Saakshar Bharat Karyakram to facilitate education to the neo-literates.
- In these libraries and reading rooms, along with literature and other books related to the life philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, regular newspapers, magazines and newspapers are being made available.
- The number of Mahatma Gandhi Libraries and Reading Rooms is 14,970.
- Each library is being given ₹500 per month as regular expenses.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar:

- These are residential schools up to class 10 to provide educational opportunities to divorced, widowed, tribal and disadvantaged group women in the age group of 15-30 years.
- These women have also been given vocational training to develop their standard of living and make them self-reliant.
- At present, this Shikshan Vihar program is being conducted in district Jhalawar.

Higher Education

- The Department of Higher Education is responsible for the management of General Education Colleges and Universities.
- At present, the number of colleges in Rajasthan is 3,218. Of these, there are 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 in the state.

Promoting Inclusion in Higher Education:

Chief Minister B.Ed. Sambal Yojana

- This scheme is for widowed/abandoned women.
- Objective: To reimburse the fees of B.Ed. course in Teacher Training Institutes and provide necessary financial assistance.

Distance Education Scheme

- This scheme is run by the Higher Education Department of the Government of Rajasthan for girls.
- **Objective:** To provide distance learning opportunities to girls who are unable to attend classes in college.

Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana

- The scheme provides financial assistance to encourage the education of meritorious girls.

Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana

- Objective: To motivate meritorious girl students of the state to study in government schools by taking admission.
- Under this, meritorious girl students who have passed the Class XII examination and have taken admission in the first year of higher education, are provided scooty.

Devnarayan Girls Scooty Distribution & Incentive Scheme

- Objective: To encourage girl students to study in the state and to overcome the low female literacy rate of the state.
- In this, girls from the most backward class of the state who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by RBSE/CBSE with 50% or more marks and whose family annual income is up to Rs 2.5 lakh are eligible.
- To apply for this scheme, girls are required to be a regular student in the first year of a bachelor's degree in the state.

Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme

- Objective: To enhance educational levels and provide support to children from low-income families.

Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Academic Excellence

- Under this scheme, meritorious students are provided assistance to study in Times Higher Education (THE) abroad and in THE top 1-50 institutions in India's NIRF ranking.
- A budget provision of ₹150 crore has been made for this scheme for the year 2025-26 (till December).

Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA)

- PM-USHA is an important Centrally Sponsored Scheme (60:40) of Government of India.
- It aims to make higher education quality-inclusive, research oriented and employment-oriented.
- The scheme is based on the five pillars of the National Education Policy 2020 – Accessibility, Equity, Accountability, Capability and Quality.
- It strengthens the academic, administrative and physical infrastructure of universities and colleges.

Innovation, Skill Development and Infrastructure Expansion

Rani Laxmibai Self-Defence Training Programme

- Self-defence training programmes are being conducted in 314 government colleges of the state for the safety and empowerment of girl students.

Rajasthan Finishing School Program

- The programme has been launched to enhance the employability of the youth and develop industry-oriented skills.
- Under the Budget Announcement 2024-25, a provision of ₹25 crore has been made for this program.

Technical Education

- The objective of imparting technical education in Rajasthan is to equip students with specific skills and knowledge in specific trades and professions.
- A total of 73 (19 government and 54 private colleges) are functioning in the state to impart engineering education at the undergraduate and postgraduate level.
- There are 52 management institutes (07 government and 45 private institutes) up to postgraduate level in management education in the state.

Major Technical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur ■ Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kota ■ Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur ■ Rajasthan Technical University, Kota ■ Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner ■ MBM University, Jodhpur ■ Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur
Major Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur ■ Govind Guru Janjatiya University, Banswara ■ Agricultural University, Jodhpur
Major Management Institutes	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur

- A total of 137 polytechnic colleges are operational in the year 2025-26 to provide technical education in the state.
- A total of 314 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 1,385 private ITIs are functioning in Rajasthan.
- There are 17 dental colleges in the state, out of which 02 constituent colleges of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS) and 15 are run in the private sector.

Medical Education

- Rajasthan has 49 medical colleges as on December, 2025.
- Out of these, 6 are government, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS), 24 under Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES), 2 ESI colleges (Alwar and Jaipur), one All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur and the remaining 15 are in the private sector.
- In the year 2023-24, 5 medical colleges (Baran, Banswara, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sawai Madhopur) have been started in the state with a capacity of 100 MBBS seats per college.
- 15 new medical colleges will be opened by the central government in Rajasthan.
- The ratio of funding between the Centre and the states is 60:40.

Sanskrit Education

- A separate Sanskrit Directorate has been functioning in Rajasthan since 1958 for the Sanskrit language. In the year 1998, a Sanskrit University was established.
- There are a total of 2,374 institutes for Sanskrit education in Rajasthan.
- The “Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute” (SSIERT) is operational in Mahapura, Jaipur.

Language & Library Education

- The Department of Language and Library was established to promote the use of Hindi in Rajasthan and to manage public libraries.
- At present, there are a total of 323 libraries operating in the state.
- The Government Maharaja Divisional Public Library, Jaipur has introduced the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system in Government Public Libraries for the first time.

Savitribai Phule Study Centre

- Savitribai Phule Study Centres have been set up in 33 district libraries to help students preparing for competitive examinations.
- Each centre has a mentor for career guidance and exam preparation for the students.

Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State

- The Department of Science and Technology promotes scientific awareness among students and the general public through exhibitions, workshops, and seminars.
- On 4th July 2025, an MoU was signed with the National Council of Science Museums to set up a digital planetarium at Jodhpur and Udaipur.
- The State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur provides information related to natural resources and other infrastructure for formulation of development plans of various departments of the state.
- New science centres will be set up in Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Bikaner to develop scientific interest and scientific outlook among students and the general public.

Patent Information Centre (PIC), Jaipur

- A Patent Information Centre has been set up in Jaipur to raise awareness about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- The centre provides information and awareness related to patents and geographical indications (GI).

KARYA Program

- Under the Knowledge Augmentation Through Research in Young Aspirants (KARYA) program, students of the Faculty of Science are given fellowships for internships and research training in research institutes.
- Under KARYA-2025, 63 students were awarded research fellowships.

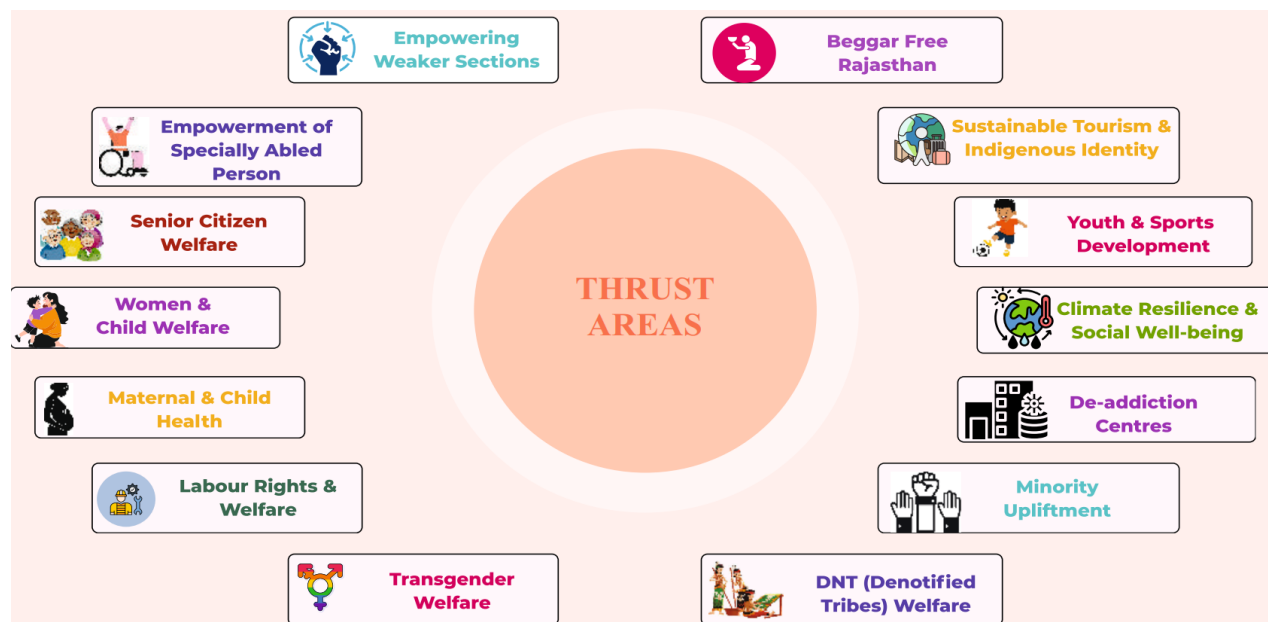
State Innovation Awards

- The Innovation Awards were presented by the Rajasthan State Innovation Council on National Science Day on 28th February 2025.
- The awards were given in two categories — Grassroots Innovations and Higher Educational Institutions.

CHAPTER - 4

Social Empowerment and Inclusion

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047



- Social security and empowerment help in enhancing the quality of life of the people, especially those from the backward communities.

Achievements of Sustainable Development Goals under the Social Sector

- Rajasthan has made significant improvements in several key areas of the Sustainable Development Goals in the social sector between 2020-21 to 2023-24.
- According to the SDG India Index, Rajasthan has increased by 19 points with a significant improvement in the “No Poverty” (Goal-1).
- In Rajasthan, “Zero Hunger” (Goal-2) increased by 11 points. (Improving food safety)
- Good Health & Well-Being (Goal-3), Quality Education (Goal-4), Gender Equality (Goal-5), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal-6) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal-10) have increased by 3, 3, 13, 6 and 4 points respectively.

Target Groups and Coverage Framework

- This chapter presents the details of the stakeholders under four major categories:

Educational Development	Economic Development
To ensure quality, accessibility of education.	Improving the economic well-being and quality of life of individuals and communities.
Social Welfare	Social Security
To improve the lives of needy and disadvantaged individuals and families.	To provide financial assistance and protection to individuals to protect them from various types of risks.

Gender Empowerment and Inclusion

- Gender empowerment aims to enable women and girls to realize their full potential in educational, economic and social spheres.
- For this, the following schemes are in operation:

Educational Development

“Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” Scheme

- It is a scheme of the Government of India.

- Objective: To end gender-based discrimination, improve the sex ratio and promote girls' education.
- Under this, various activities such as meetings, training, workshops, cultural programmes and other media activities are organized to create awareness among the community members.

Kali Bai Bheel Mahila Sambal Shiksha Setu Yojana

- The scheme was launched in 2019-20.
- Objective: To provide opportunities for secondary and higher secondary education to out of school women and girls.
- This scheme is operated through Rajasthan State Open School.
- Under this, the admission fee, re-admission/partial admission fee, registration fee, examination fee and practical examination fee are paid by the department.

Economic Development

Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)

- Amrita Haat is a medium to empower women economically and socially.
- It provides a powerful platform to showcase and market products manufactured by Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- The State Government provides incentives and support for participation in fairs and festivals.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana

- The scheme aims to empower women entrepreneurs by providing them financial assistance, skill development and resources.
- Through this, women are encouraged to start new ventures and expand existing businesses.
- Loans up to ₹50 lakh are given to individual beneficiaries or self-help groups (SHGs).
- Loans up to ₹1 crore are made available to clusters or federations of self-help groups.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana

- The scheme empowers women financially by providing them skill development and vocational training.
- This enhances the employability of women and promotes economic self-reliance.

Major Training Programmes under the Scheme

- Free RS-CIT training for women and girls.

- Free RS-CFA training for women and girls.
- Free Spoken English and Personality Development (RS-CSEP) training.
- Skill Strength Plan.

Mukhyamantri Work From Home/ Job Work Scheme

- It provides encouragement and support to women who contribute to their family's livelihood by working from home. For this, women and employers can register on the portal.
- These include tasks such as textile manufacturing, online consulting, teaching, web design, digital marketing, data entry, accounting, Goods and Services Tax (GST) filing, jewellery manufacturing, packaging, and medical consultation.

Social Welfare

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana

- Goal: To promote the marriage of girls from economically weaker sections of the society.
- An amount of ₹31,000 is provided for the marriage of girls belonging to SC, ST, Minority, BPL families of 18 years of age or above.
- In this, an amount of ₹10,000 (total ₹41,000) is given for 10th pass girls and ₹20,000 (total ₹51,000) for graduate pass girls.
- Apart from this, a provision of ₹21,000 was made for the marriage of BPL families, Antyodaya families, Aastha cardholders, economically weaker widows, specially abled persons, Palanhar beneficiaries, and female sportspersons aged 18 years or above.
- Apart from this, an amount of ₹10,000 is given for 10th pass girls and ₹20,000 for graduate pass girls.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme

- If a widowed woman, who is a beneficiary of the pension scheme, marries, the state government provides a gift of ₹51,000 on her marriage.

Mukhyamantri Rasoi Gas Subsidy Scheme

- Under this, there is a provision to give ₹450 per gas cylinder to the central government's Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and BPL families.
- Extending this, LPG cylinders will now also be made available to families covered under the National Food Security Scheme (NFSA) for ₹450.
- Each NFSA family will be given 1 cylinder per month, i.e. 12 cylinders in 1 year.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls

- Objective: To educate and empower adolescent girls aged 14-18 years.
- Under this, a supportive environment will be created which will encourage their self-development.
- It was launched from 1st April 2022 in 5 aspirational districts of the state (Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Sirohi).

Women's Welfare Fund

- The fund has been set up for the welfare of Anganwadi workers, helpers and ASHA workers.
- The contribution is made by the State Government on a half-yearly basis.
- The annual contribution is ₹750 for Anganwadi workers and ₹376 for helpers and ASHA associates.
- Through this fund, each member is provided with an insurance cover of ₹10,000.

Women Development Programme

- Objective: To empower women.
- The programme is being implemented through "Sathins".
- In each Gram Panchayat, one Sathin is selected by the Gram Sabha.
- "Sathin" provides education against social evils and superstitions, about the oppression, exploitation and rights of women.
- At present, 10,908 companions are working to make women aware.

Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana

- Objective: To end the dowry system and reduce the expenditure on marriage.
- Each couple is provided with financial assistance of ₹25,000, with ₹21,000 going to the bride and ₹4,000 to the organizing committee.
- In addition, mass weddings include 25 or more couples (of different castes/religions/ethnicities). If they are from different communities, then the organizing institution is provided an amount of up to ₹ 10 lakh for the marriage program.

Lado Protsahan Yojana

- The scheme was launched on August 1, 2024.
- Objective: To develop a positive attitude towards the birth of a girl child and ensure her holistic development.

- Goal: To end gender discrimination in society, improve children's education and health, reduce maternal and infant mortality and eliminate malpractices such as child marriage.
- Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹1.50 lakh is provided in 7 installments.
- Of these, 6 installments are given to the guardian, while the 7th installment is transferred to the bank account of the girl child.
- Eligibility: The mother should be a resident of Rajasthan and the girl child should be born in a government or approved private medical institution under Janani Suraksha Yojana.

Kalibai Bheel Udaan Yojna

- Under this, women and adolescent girls in the age group of 10 to 45 years are provided free sanitary napkins to promote menstrual health, dignity and safety in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation and Rajeevika purchase sanitary napkins and distribute them to various institutions including Anganwadi centres and schools.

181 Women Helpline

- A 24x7 women helpline service has been set up in the state.
- Purpose: To provide protection and support to women from exploitation.

Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Reforms) Act, 2013

- Under this, employers with 10 or more employees are required to form an "internal committee".
- A local committee should be formed in each district.

Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti

- Goal: Redressal of grievances and protection of women working in informal and unorganized sectors.
- This committee functions at three levels:
 - ❑ Divisional Level (**Chairperson:** Divisional Commissioner)
 - ❑ District Level (**Chairperson:** District Collector)
 - ❑ Sub-Divisional Level (**Chairperson:** Sub-divisional Magistrate)

Mukhyamantri Suposhan Nutri-Kit Scheme

- The scheme was launched with the objective

of improving maternal health and reducing malnutrition.

- Under the scheme, 2.35 lakh pregnant women will be provided nutrition kits through Anganwadi centres in the last 5 months of pregnancy.
- The kit includes nutritious foods like dates, ghee, roasted peanuts, roasted chickpeas, jaggery and makhana.

Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development

- It is located at Harishchandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM-RIPA), Jaipur.
- It aims to promote women empowerment in the state.
- The Institute is currently functioning under the Centre for Management Studies (CMS).
- It provides technical assistance, training and support to the Department of Women and Child Development in evaluation and research of women-centric schemes.

State Hub for Women Empowerment

- Under the 'Integrated Women Empowerment Programme', the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has launched the umbrella scheme called "Mission Shakti" for the safety, protection and empowerment of women.
- "Under Mission Shakti, Hub for Empowerment of Women at the State and District level have been established under the 'Samarthya' sub-scheme.
- The Hub operates in a funding ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State.

Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Scheme

- The scheme was launched to establish a unique identity of women and to honour the efforts being made for their welfare.
- Goal: To encourage individuals and organizations active in the field of women empowerment.
- The Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Awards are given annually in 4 major categories:
 - For outstanding and commendable work in the field of girl child and women empowerment (Person of International and National Repute).
 - To an individual and institution who has made a significant contribution in the field of empowerment of women and girls.

- Best Women and Child Development Workers
- Best Donor/ Best Corporate Social Responsibility Activity

Major Nutritional Activities

National Nutrition Fortnight, 2025

- Rajasthan registered 1.18 crore activities in the 7th National Nutrition Fortnight held from 8th to 22nd April 2025.
- With this achievement, Rajasthan secured the first position in the country.

National Nutrition Month, 2025

- The 8th Rashtriya Poshan Maah was held from 17th September to 16th October 2025.
- Rajasthan secured the second position at the national level with 109.91% achievement.

POSHAN Abhiyan

- Poshan Tracker application has been implemented in Rajasthan to ensure real time monitoring of Anganwadi services.
- This application is operational in all the districts of Rajasthan.

Social Security

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

- Under this, financial assistance is provided to widows of BPL families aged 40 years or above.
- Widows above 40 years of age but below 75 years of age are provided ₹1,250 per month and widows of 75 years of age are provided ₹1,500 per month.
- The central government provides ₹300 for beneficiaries below 80 years of age and ₹500 for those above 80 years of age and the remaining amount is borne by the state government.

Mukhyamantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Scheme

- Under this, a pension of ₹1,250 per month is provided to widows, divorcees and deserted women in the age group of more than 18 years but below 75 years and ₹1,500 per month to women of 75 years and above.
- The annual income of the family eligible for this scheme should be less than ₹48,000.

Division level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan

- The Centre is an initiative to provide shelter, care and rehabilitation services to women in distress.

- Through these centres, women get protection and support from domestic violence, exploitation or other difficult situations.

Shakti Sadan Scheme

- Objective: To provide shelter and support to women in distress, including those facing domestic violence and exploitation.
- This scheme is to provide legal, health-related and mental support to women.

Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK)

- These centres were set up in 41 police districts of the state. They provide counselling, legal, police and medical assistance to aggrieved women.
- The Women Safety and Counselling Centre is functioning in 262 police circles out of 266 sanctioned centres in the state.
- An assistance of ₹5 lakh per annum is payable to the NGOs selected for each centre.

One Stop Centre/Sakhi Kendra

- It provides 24X7 hour support to women affected by violence.
- It provides medical, police, legal, counselling and temporary shelter services at one place.
- Objective: To provide timely relief, justice and rehabilitation.
- There are 52 One Stop Centres/Sakhi Kendras operating in Rajasthan.
- There is a budget provision of ₹ 3 lakh per month for the operation of each centre.

Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra

- These centres have been set up at all district headquarters. Through these, women are provided free counseling on their psychological, economic and social problems.
- The centre helps women and girls to benefit from various schemes, programmes and employment opportunities by making them aware.

Child Welfare and Empowerment

- The government plays an important role in the empowerment of children.
- Under this, the following policies have been introduced to promote the rights of children:

Educational Development

Mukhyamantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

- Objective: To bring the beneficiaries of Palanhar Yojana into the mainstream of society.

- For this, financial assistance is provided for vocational, technical training or higher education.

Social Welfare

Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana

- The scheme is aimed at providing economic, social and educational support to children, widowed women and their children who have been orphaned in the state due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Under this, a one-time assistance of ₹ 1 lakh is payable as immediate assistance to each orphan boy/girl, ₹ 2,500 per month till the age of 18 years and an annual assistance of ₹ 2,000.
- An assistance amount of ₹5 lakh is payable on completion of 18 years of age.
- Such children also get free education up to class 12 in government schools/hostels, priority in college hostels and unemployment allowance under the Chief Minister's Yuva Sambal Yojana.
- In addition, the widow is entitled to a pension of ₹1,500 per month along with immediate assistance of ₹1 lakh.
 - Apart from this, the children of the widow **are entitled to ₹ 1,000 per month and ₹ 2,000 annual assistance till the age of 18 years.**

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

- The programme was launched on October 2, 1975.
- Aim:
 - To improve the nutritional and health status of children aged 0-6 years.
 - To lay the groundwork for the psychological, physical and social development of children.
 - Reducing mortality, diseases, malnutrition and school dropouts.
 - To ensure proper coordination of policies and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
 - Reinforcing the mother through proper nutrition and health education to take care of the general health and nutrition needs of the child.
- At present, 363 child development projects are being implemented in the state under this programme.
- Out of these, 22 projects are operational in urban areas, 41 projects are in tribal areas and the remaining 300 projects are in rural areas.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

- This scheme has been launched by the Government of India.
- Objective: To provide financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women.
- Goal: Improve health and nutrition, promote institutional deliveries, and reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- Beneficiaries eligible for the first child are given ₹5,000 in two installments (₹3,000 and ₹2,000).
- If the second child is a girl, a lump sum amount of ₹6,000 is given after fulfilling the terms and document verification.
- The state government is giving an additional amount of ₹1,500 to pregnant women on the birth of their first child from April 1, 2024.
- Additionally, this amount was increased from ₹6,500 to ₹10,000 for pregnant women with disabilities from September 1, 2024.

Mukhyamantri Matratva Poshan Yojana

- Objective: To improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children up to 3 years of age.
- This attempts to reduce the problem of low birth weight and malnutrition.
- Under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹6,000 is provided on the birth of the second child.
- This amount is transferred directly to the bank account of the beneficiary in 3 installments.

Nand Ghar Scheme

- The scheme aims to promote public participation in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- It involves construction, renovation and expansion of facilities of Anganwadi centres.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Anil Agarwal Foundation for this initiative.

PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) Scheme

- Objective: To improve the nutritional status of students studying in government schools from pre-primary to class 8th.
- The scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrolment, regular school visits and nutrition to students.
- The food to be distributed under this scheme includes 100 grams of food grains (wheat/rice) with a minimum of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein for the students.

- Under this, students of classes 1 to 5 will be given 100 grams of food grains (Wheat/Rice) per day and students of classes 6 to 8 will be given 150 grams of food grains per day per student.

Pannadhay Bal Gopal Yojana

- Under this, skimmed milk powder is provided 6 days a week by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited.
- Objective: To improve overall health and educational development by improving the nutritional level of the students by milk.
- Students from pre-primary to class 5 – 15 grams of milk powder (150 ml of warm milk) and 8.4 grams of sugar per day.
- Students from 6th to 8th standard – 20 grams of milk powder (200 ml of warm milk) and 10.2 grams of sugar daily.
- Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited is supplying 1 kg of packing milk powder to schools at the rate of ₹ 421 per kg.

Mukhyamantri Amrit Aahar (Anganwadi Milk Distribution Scheme)

- The scheme was implemented in all Anganwadi centres in the state from December 14, 2024.
- The objective of the scheme is to reduce malnutrition among children in the age group of 3 to 6 years.
- Under this, skimmed milk powder is made available by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation.
- Each child is given 100 ml of sweet and warm milk per day.
- The scheme is currently being operated 5 days a week.

Social Security

Palanhar Yojana

- It is a cash transfer scheme of the Government of Rajasthan.
- It was started to help children living in difficult circumstances.
- Initially, it was introduced for the children of the Scheduled Castes. At present, it has been done for orphan children of all categories.
- The scheme covers children of captive parents, widows, remarried widows, parents infected with leprosy or HIV/AIDS, parents with special needs, and other vulnerable groups.

- Under this scheme, children in the age group of 0-6 years are given ₹ 1,500 per month and orphans in the age group of 6-18 years are given ₹ 2,500 per month. (Enrollment in school)
- In other categories, children aged 0-6 are given ₹750 per month and children aged 6-18 years are given ₹1,500 per month.
- In addition, an annual lump sum amount of ₹2,000 is given for clothing and necessities.

Mission Vatsalya Yojana (CPS)

- The scheme focuses on the protection and rehabilitation of orphaned children and vulnerable children living in difficult circumstances.
- It focuses on empowering child care institutions, encouraging family-centered care, preventing child trafficking.
- It is a centrally promoted scheme under which the ratio of Centre to State is 60:40.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

- Under this Act, the Department conducts awareness campaigns in collaboration with various stakeholders to prevent social evils like child marriage.
- Child marriage free Rajasthan campaign has been started in the state.
- More than 9 lakh people have been made aware under this campaign.

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

- Purpose: To protect children from sexual offences, harassment and pornographic content.
- Under this, assistance is provided to the affected children through a child friend (support person).
- At present, 88 Bal Mitras are working in the state.

Child Helpline (1098)

- A 24x7 Child Helpline (1098) is being operated to provide immediate assistance to children in difficult situations.
- This service is available in 33 districts and 5 railway stations of the state.

Social Inclusion of SCs, STs and OBCs

- The following schemes are being implemented for the empowerment of SCs, SCs, STs and OBCs:

Educational Development

Post-Matric Scholarships

- These scholarships are being provided to SC, ST, OBC Extremely Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes students.
- Eligibility: Students whose annual income is up to ₹ 2.5 lakh and parents of students of Mukhyamantri Sarvajan Higher Education students have an annual income of up to ₹ 5 lakh.

Hostel Facilities

- Eligibility: Hostel facilities are provided to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and EWS, denotified nomadic and semi-nomadic, sanitation workers, students of backward classes, students of Mirasi and Bhisti communities.
- Accommodation, food, breakfast, shoes, uniforms, coaching etc. are provided free of cost in these hostels.

Residential Schools

- The Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) is running 42 residential schools for families living below the poverty line of SC, ST, OBC/SBC and EWS.
- This facility is for families with a family income of up to ₹ 8 lakh per annum.
- Facilities like accommodation, food, uniforms, stationery, medical etc. are provided free of cost in these schools.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme

- Objective: To provide coaching for All India Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, State Administrative Service, REET, Patwari, Constable and other examinations conducted by the Rajasthan Public Service Commission.
- The scheme is for SC, ST, OBC, SBC, Minority Community, EWS and Special Abled persons whose annual family income is up to ₹8 lakh or whose parents are employed in government service (under specific pay criteria).

Ambedkar DBT Voucher Scheme

- Eligibility: Students who are studying in undergraduate and postgraduate classes (only in Arts, Science and Commerce streams) in government colleges away from home.
- The students covered under this scheme are payable ₹ 2,000 per month (for a maximum of 10 months every year) as a reimbursement amount for accommodation, food and electricity and water etc .

- ❑ Under this scheme, students of each category from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - 1,500
- ❑ OBC and Special Backward Classes students - 750
- ❑ Students belonging to minority and economically backward classes - 500

Social Welfare

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme

- The objective of this scheme is to encourage inter-caste marriages between upper caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste persons.

Incentives

Category	Description
Marriages registered as of March 31, 2023	₹5 lakh assistance per couple – ₹1.25 lakh by the central government and ₹3.75 lakh by the state government.
Marriages registered after April 1, 2023	₹10 lakh – ₹2.50 lakh deposited in a joint bank account per couple, ₹2.50 lakh paid through pay-manager and ₹5 lakh fixed deposits (FDs) for eight years.

- Of the total amount, ₹1.25 lakh is from the Centre and ₹8.75 lakh from the State Government.

Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana (PM-AJAY)

- This scheme is operated for the social and economic upliftment of the Scheduled Caste community.
- Under this, grants-in-aid are provided to cluster based livelihood projects at the district and state level.
- The scheme provides financial assistance of 50% of the project cost or up to ₹50,000 (whichever is lower).
- There is no income limit set for eligibility.
- However, priority is given to families with an annual income of up to ₹2.50 lakh.

Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes

- In the tribal area of the state, edible oil, ghee and pulses are provided to the beneficiaries by the Tribal Area Development Department.

- At present, the Sahariya tribes of Baran district and Kathodi and Khairwa tribes of Udaipur district get 250 ml per month per family member. Lee. Ghee, 500 min.Lee. There is a provision to provide edible oil and 500 grams of pulses free of cost.
- The material is distributed to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (POS) machines through Fair Price Shops.

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

- It is an initiative of the Government of India.
- Objective: To improve the socio-economic status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Under this, assistance is given to homeless Saharia PVTG families living in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district.
- Financial assistance of ₹2.37 lakh is provided for each residence.
- This includes construction of houses, construction of toilets and unskilled labour wages under MGNREGA.

Social Security

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

- In cases of atrocities on SC and ST persons, assistance ranging from ₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh is provided to the victim or their dependents, depending on the type of crime.
- Assistance of up to ₹10,000 is provided during FIR, challan, and conviction.
- Dearness allowance is provided to the widows of deceased victims or their dependents along with a monthly pension of ₹5,000.
- Under this, the funding between the Centre and the State is in equal proportion.

Specially Abled Persons

- The following schemes are being run for the Special Abled Persons:

Educational Development

Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons

- Eligibility: Eligible special deserving students studying regularly in government and state/centrally recognized educational institutions, whose annual family income does not exceed ₹ 2 lakh.

- Students of classes 1 to 4 are to be paid ₹500 per month and students of classes 5 to 8 are to be paid ₹ 600 per month.

Two Divyang Universities

- Baba Amte Divyang Vishwavidyalaya, Jaipur and Mahatma Gandhi Divyang Vishwavidyalaya, Jodhpur have been established for the education and research of specially abled people.

Economic Development

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

- Eligibility: Granted to special deserving individuals whose annual income from all sources of self and family is less than ₹2 lakh.
- Under this scheme, a loan of up to ₹ 5 lakh is given for self-employment.
- A grant amount of ₹50,000 or up to 50% of the loan amount, whichever is less, is provided by the state government.

Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan

- Under this scheme, financial assistance up to ₹20,000 will be provided to eligible Special Able-Persons (not income tax payers) for self-employment and for providing artificial limbs/devices such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, calipers, hearing aids, blind sticks, smart phones, Jaipur foot/shoes/palm pads etc. to meet the physical deficiency. It is provided.

Social Welfare

Sukhad Dampatya Yojana

- Under this, financial assistance of ₹ 50,000 is provided to specially qualified persons (men/women) to lead a happy family life after marriage.
- Apart from this, assistance of ₹ 20,000 is also provided for the organizer (registered society).
- Financial assistance of ₹ 5 lakh is provided by the youth on making a special qualified person with 80% disability as their spouse.

Unique Disability ID Card Scheme

- Objective: Empowerment and welfare of the differently-abled.
- Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 enacted by the Government of India, disability certification is done by identifying 21 categories of differently-abled persons.

Equal Opportunity Policy for Persons with

Disabilities, 2025

- This policy is to provide equal opportunities to the disabled employees at the workplace by the State Government.
- Through this, more efficiency opportunities will be available to the specially qualified people working in all government departments.

Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme

- Under this, wheelchairs will be provided to specially abled people suffering from muscular dystrophy as per their need.

State Level Awards Scheme

- The awards are given every year on 3rd December (International Day of Persons with Disabilities) at the state level.
- These awards are given in two categories:
 - Outstanding achievement by specially qualified individuals.
 - Individuals, organizations or institutions performing outstanding work in the field of specially qualified people.
- The selected awardees are provided with financial assistance ranging from ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, citations, and mementoes.

Composite Regional Center

- The Composite Regional Centre for Rehabilitation of Divyangjan in Rajasthan is being done at Jamdoli, Jaipur.

Swayam Siddha Centre of Excellence

- Swayam Siddha Centre of Excellence has been set up at Jamdoli (Jaipur) for upgradation of facilities for Divyangjan and deprived sections.

Monthly Additional Financial Assistance

- Individuals with 100% disability are provided additional financial assistance of ₹1,000 per month in addition to pension.

Social Security

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme

- The scheme was launched on November 24, 2009.
- ₹1,250 per month for pensioners above 18 years of age.
- Pensioners below 80 years of age are given ₹ 300 and pensioners above 80 years of age are given a central share of ₹ 500 per month and the remaining amount is borne by the state government.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

- Under this scheme, a pension of ₹ 1,250 per month is payable to specially qualified people of all age groups from birth to 1,250.
- A pension of ₹2,500 per month is also payable to specially qualified persons cured of leprosy.
- There is a provision of ₹1,500 per month pension to all silicosis patients certified by the Medical Board.
- Eligibility: The annual income of the family should be ₹60,000 or less.

Senior Citizens' Welfare and Well-Being

- The following schemes are being run for the elderly in Rajasthan:

Social Welfare

Elderly and Destitute Welfare Scheme

- It operates old age homes for the holistic care of needy old age destitute persons.
- In these institutions, residents are provided with free accommodation, food, clothing, recreation and medical services.
- The beneficiaries include poor, destitute and childless old persons, as well as the elderly who are abused by their children or relatives.
- Objective: To provide social security and housing facilities.

Social Security

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

- The National Old Age Pension was replaced by the Central Government with effect from 19th November, 2007.
- Under this scheme, a pension of ₹ 1,250 per month is payable to the persons of 60 years of age and above of the BPL family listed under this scheme.
- Pensioners below 80 years of age are given ₹ 200 and pensioners above 80 years of age are given ₹ 500 by the central government and the rest by the state government.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

- Under this, women of 55 years of age and above and men of 58 years of age or above, whose annual family income from all sources is less than ₹ 48,000.

- Under this, ₹ 1,250 per month of old age samman pension is provided.

Universal Social Welfare

- The following schemes are being run for the welfare of the people in Rajasthan:

Economic Development

Grant-in-Aid Scheme for purchase of Raw Material to Car Blacksmiths

- Objective: To make cart blacksmiths self-reliant.
- There is a provision to give a grant of ₹ 10,000 as a once-in-a-lifetime grant by the state government for the purchase of raw materials for the business of cart blacksmiths.

Social Welfare

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana

Under this, ₹ 5,000 is given to identified NGOs for the cremation of unclaimed bodies.

Navjivan Yojana

- Launched to provide alternative opportunities/resources for livelihood to the communities involved in manufacturing, storage and sale of illicit liquor, eradicate illiteracy and provide basic amenities to individuals.

Grant-in-Aid Scheme for Car Blacksmiths for Building Construction

- There is a provision for allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas by the state government for permanent settlement of cart blacksmiths.
- Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Construction Scheme, there is a provision to give ₹ 1,20,000 in 3 installments if you have your own plot for the construction of the building. (In each installment) ₹40,000)

Mukhyamantri Ghumantu Aavas Yojana, 2024

- The scheme came into effect from 22nd October 2024.
- It aims to provide permanent housing to denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities.
- Each beneficiary is given assistance of ₹ 1.20 lakh for the construction of the house in three installments.
- In addition, ₹12,000 is provided for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission and ₹23,920 for 90 man days under MGNREGA.

Welfare of Transgender Persons

- Several measures have been implemented for the socio-economic inclusion of the transgender community in the state.
- The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 and Rules 2020 are being effectively implemented.
- The transgender community has been included in the 92nd position in the state's Other Backward Classes list.
- Pension is also given to transgender persons under the Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Scheme.

Social Security

National Food Security Act (NFSA)

- Objective: To ensure price stability, rationing of essential commodities in case of supply shortages and supply of basic commodities at affordable rates to the needy sections of the society.
- Monthly distribution of foodgrain wheat is done through Fair Price Shops. At present, there are a total of 32 categories in the inclusion list of the National Food Security Scheme.

National Food Security Scheme

- Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, from January, 2024, 35 kg of wheat per ration card per ration card and 5 kg of wheat per unit per month per month to other eligible beneficiaries for the next 5 years is payable.
- The benefit of this scheme is also given through Aadhar Card and Jan Aadhar Card.
- The limit of NFSA beneficiaries in the state is 4.46 crore.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme

- The scheme facilitates the beneficiaries to get food grains at a subsidized rate from any Fair Price Shop across India.
- This ensures portability for migrants.

Give-up campaign

- The campaign was launched on November 1, 2024.
- Objective: Eligible persons should not be deprived of benefits and ineligible persons cannot receive benefits.
- Under this, competent persons included in the food security list were urged to voluntarily give up their benefits.

- In the year 2025-26 (till December), 37.75 lakh able-bodied persons voluntarily removed their names from the NFSA list.

Installation of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops

- POS machines have been made available at all the Fair Price Shops. At these shops, ration material is distributed to the consumers after biometric verification.
- This system prevents black marketing and provides proper supplies to the targeted beneficiaries.
- Under the 'District Portability' in the state, a beneficiary can get his ration material from any ration shop in the district.

Smart FPS Plan

- It is a central government scheme.
- Objective: To convert Fair Price Shops into Smart Shops and Public Awareness Centres.
- Under the pilot project in Jaipur rural area of the state, 15 fair price shops have been selected in the first phase and 30 fair price shops have been selected in the second phase.

Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (RSFCSCCL)

- Objective: To ensure effective distribution of commodities and daily necessities through fair price shops.
- Main function: Transportation of wheat under Public Distribution System |
- Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission was constituted at the State level and the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at the district level.
- There are a total of 37 District Commissions and 6 Regional Branches (Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur).
- The notification for establishment of District Commissions in 8 new districts of Rajasthan as per the provision of Consumer Protection Act was issued on 16th May, 2025.

State Consumer Corpus Fund

- The fund was initially set up with an amount of ₹10 crore. The contribution of the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan was in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.
- In the year 2019, the total fund amount was increased by the Government of India to ₹ 20 crore.
- The interest earned on this fund is used for various consumer welfare activities in the state.

Minority Welfare and Inclusion

- The following schemes are being run for minorities in Rajasthan:

Educational Development

Post-Matric Scholarship

- The scheme provides financial assistance for higher education to economically weaker and meritorious students belonging to minority communities.
- Eligibility: The annual income of the parents should be less than ₹2 lakh and the minimum marks of 50% marks should be obtained in the previous examination.

Merit cum Means (MCM) Scholarship

- The scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious low-income students belonging to minority communities for undergraduate and postgraduate level technical and professional courses.
- Eligibility: The annual income of the parents should be less than ₹ 2.50 lakh and the candidate should have secured a minimum of 50% marks.

Hostels

- Free hostel facility is provided by the State Government for the educational upliftment of minority students.
- Under this, students are given assistance up to ₹ 3,250 per month for mess expenses for 9.5 months.

Economic Development

The Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC)

- It is the State agency of the National Minorities Development Finance Corporation.
- It provides employment-oriented vocational and technical education and business loans at concessional rates, mainly to unemployed minority youth and women.

Social Welfare

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

- Its erstwhile name was the Multi-sectoral Development Programme.
- It is a scheme run by the central government.
- Objective: To strengthen basic development in minority-dominated areas.
- The scheme focuses on health, skill development and creation of educational infrastructure in the specific sector
- The scheme was extended to all districts across the state from 1st April 2022.
- To avail assistance under the scheme, it is mandatory to have a minimum of 25% of the population within 15 km radius of the proposed area be from the minority community.

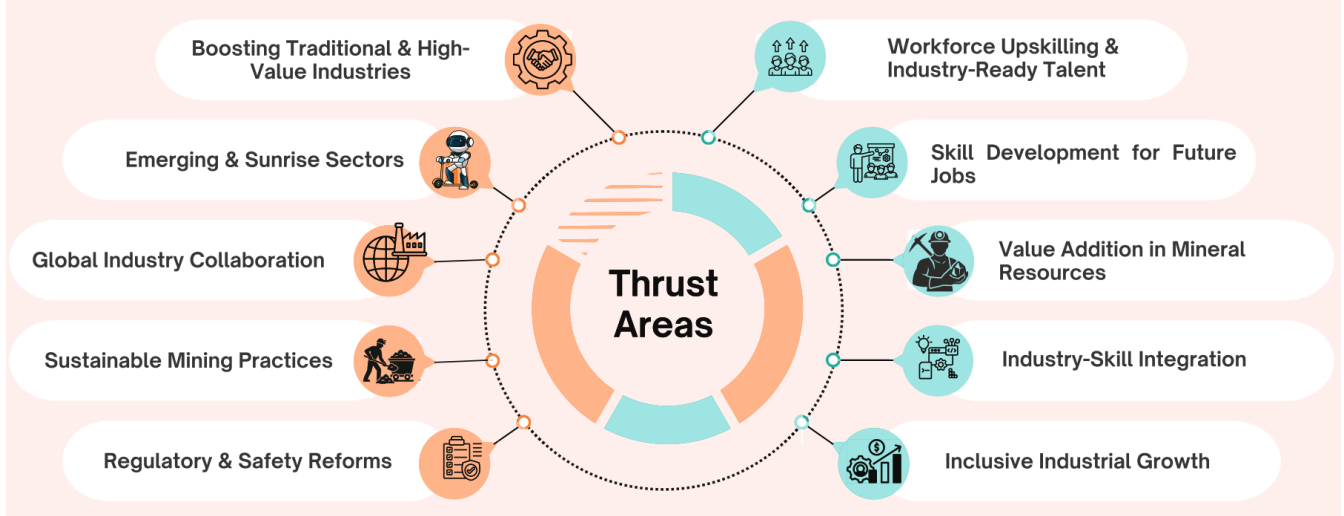
Chief Minister's Madarsa Adhunikikaran Scheme

- Objective: To equip registered madrasahs with digital and physical resources.
- This includes the supply of computers, smart classrooms, furniture and e-learning equipment.
- Under this, assistance of up to ₹ 15 lakh is provided to primary level madrasahs and up to ₹ 25 lakh to upper primary level madrasahs.
- Out of this, 90% of the expenditure is borne by the State Government and 10% by the Madrasa Management Committee.

CHAPTER - 5

Industrial, Mining & Economic

Vision Statement–Viksit Rajasthan@2047



Contribution of Industries to the State's Economy

Gross Value Addition of Industry

- The industrial sector includes manufacturing, construction sector, electricity, gas, water supply, other utility services and mining and quarrying.

GSVA and Growth Rate of Industry sector at Current and Constant (2011-12) prices

	2024-25	2025-26
GSVA at Current Prices	Rs 4.25 lakh crore	Rs 4.54 lakh crore
GSVA at Constant Prices	Rs 2.32 lakh crore	Rs 2.48 lakh crore
Growth Rate at Current Prices	7.33%	6.99%
Growth Rate at Constant Prices	5.87%	7.02%

- The industry sector shows a 4.36% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in Gross Value Added (GSVA) at constant (2011-12) prices.
- Moreover, it shows an increase of 8.98% per annum (CAGR) in GSVA at current prices.
- The industry sector's contribution to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025-26 has been 26.55% at current prices.

Sectoral Contribution of Industry Sector in GSVA of Rajasthan

Sub-sector-wise contribution of industry sector to GSVA in 2025-26 at current prices	Growth of Sub-sectors in 2025-26 at Constant (2011-12) Prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Manufacturing sector: 40.52% ☐ Construction area: 35.02% ☐ Mining and quarrying area: 12.42% ☐ Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services: 12.04% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Manufacturing Sector: 7.84% ☐ Construction: 8.27% ☐ Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services: 9.37% (highest growth subsector) ☐ Mining & Quarrying: 1.41% (Decrease)

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

- The index measures short-term changes (increase/growth) in the production volume of industrial products over a selected base year during a given period.
- It is prepared on a monthly basis. Its base year is 2011-12.
- It is based on three major groups, namely, manufacturing, mining and power.

Index of Industrial Production of Rajasthan (Base Year 2011-12)

Sector	2024-25	2025-26 (Provisional)
Manufacturing	175.21	181.17
Mining	97.30	87.94
Electricity	179.77	161.00
General Index	154.38	153.29

Infrastructure Development

- At present, there are 43 District Chambers of Commerce and Industry and 6 Sub-Centres in Rajasthan.
- So far, 445 industrial areas have been developed by the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO).
- In the year 2025-26, 19 new industrial areas were developed in the state by RICO:

S.No.	Industrial Area	District
1	Ajaymeru Palra Extension	Ajmer
2	Boravas Second Stage	Balotara

3	Ceramic Park Gajner	Bikaner
4	Dhuvala	Bhilwara
5	Mahwa Kalan	Bhilwara
6	Pander	Bhilwara
7	IT Park	Ajmer
8	Banjari Suhagpura	Banswara
9	Bhinder, Sagatpura	Udaipur
10	Roondh Shoukhri, Kathumar	Alwar
11	Kachariya, Kishangarh	Ajmer
12	Stone Park, Gundi Fatehpur	Kota
13	Waste Recycling Park, Gundi Fatehpur	Kota
14	Pipalkhedi	Baran
15	Kekri extension	Ajmer
16	Textile Park, Rupaheli	Bhilwara
17	Barauli	Dholpur
18	Piplund	Bhilwara
19	Keedimal	Bhilwara

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Appropriation Corporation Limited (RIICO)

- It is the apex body driving the industrial development of the state.
- It also provides financial assistance and development of industrial infrastructure to attract investment in the state.
- RIICO undertakes the setting up of industrial areas and development of infrastructure facilities for industrial units.

Policy	Key Points
Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024 (RIPS 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch on 8th October 2024. • Objective: To promote sustainable economic growth and employment in the state. • The scheme focuses on manufacturing, services, MSMEs, start-ups, R&D, GCC, industrial infrastructure, and export promotion. • Innovation in industrial development, promoting environmental sustainability and green growth. - Eligibility issued to 410 units by December 2024. • Investment Incentive: 75% investment subsidy on state taxes for 7 years on ₹50 crore+ investment in manufacturing and ₹25 crore+ (tourism ₹10 crore+) investment in the service sector. - Alternatively capital subsidy or turnover based incentives after commercial production. • Additional incentives: Employer boosters (10-15%), thrust boosters (10%), anchor boosters (20%). • Key Exemptions: 100% rebate in electricity duty for 7 years, 100% reimbursement of mandi/market charges, 75% rebate on stamp and conversion charges and 25% reimbursement.

<p>Rajasthan Logistics Policy, 2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: To strengthen logistics infrastructure, reduce costs, and attract private investment. Capital grant of 25% of eligible fixed capital investment for projects like silos, cold storages, warehouses, container freight stations etc. (over 10 years); Maximum ₹5-50 crore per annum). 7% interest subvention for projects up to 7 years (maximum ₹50 lakh per annum). Reimbursement of 50% of the training cost (maximum ₹4,000 per month per worker) for 6 months for worker training. 75% rebate and 25% reimbursement on stamp duty and land conversion charges, along with 100% rebate in electricity and mandi charges for 7 years. Various reimbursements/green incentives on tracking devices, logistics software, fire detection systems and environmental projects for technology adoption. All incentives are in line with the provisions of RIPS-2024.
<p>Rajasthan Data Centre Policy, 2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notified on 19 February 2025; Objective is to make Rajasthan a major center of national and international data center investment. Promote cloud computing, digital transformation, e-governance, AI, big data and data localization. Choice between investment grants, capital grants or turnover-based incentives to enterprises; Special Sunrise Incentive to the first three Mega/Ultra-Mega projects. Flexibility in building norms—high FAR, flexible ground coverage, modular data center units, multi-level DG stacking and partial completion certificates. Data centres declared essential service under ESMA; 24×7 operation and safety rules permitted to employ women in all shifts; Self-certification facility for labour laws. Promotion of renewable energy, water conservation, green building and data center development in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)

- This area is being developed in an area of about 154 sq. km. covering 9 villages of Pali district.
- It was notified as a Special Investment Region (SIR).
- It will be implemented by RIICO.
- In this, RIICO was designated as the JPMIA Development Authority.
- The project will be developed in three phases.

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)

- It is spread over 165 square kilometres, comprising 43 villages in the erstwhile Alwar district.
- It was notified as a Special Investment Zone (SIR) on December 28, 2020.
- In the same notification, RIICO was designated as the KBNIR Development Authority.

Industrial Parks and Special Investment Zones

- The Rajasthan Petro Zone (RPZ) is being developed on 700 hectares of land to increase the use of downstream products of HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL).
- Integrated Resource Recovery Parks were developed at Thulai (Jamwaramgarh), Jaipur

and Gundi-Fatehpur (Ramganj Mandi), Kota to promote environmental protection and resource recovery from waste.

- A Stone Park has been set up at Gundi-Fatehpur, Kota. Solar Panel Manufacturing Park has been set up at Kankani Industrial Area, Jodhpur.
- Two Ceramic and Glass Zones are being developed at Soniana, Chittorgarh and Gajner, Bikaner to use raw material and attract investment in the state.
- Handicrafts and Furniture Park has been developed in Boranada Extension Industrial Area (Jodhpur) to promote handicrafts and furniture industry.
- Under the initiative of the Government of India, Unity Mall will be set up in Jaipur.

Connectivity

- Connectivity in the industrial sector is of utmost importance to increase production capacity and operational efficiency.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

- DMIC is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme.
- Objective: To create a modern industrial hub between 2 major cities of India - Delhi and Mumbai.

- An impact area of about 150 km on both sides of the Freight Corridor has been identified for development as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.
- In the first phase, 2 nodes in Rajasthan - Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area are being developed.
- A joint Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) company - Rajasthan Industrial Development Corporation (RIDC) was established on March 15, 2022, for the development of these two nodes.

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor

- This corridor is an important infrastructure project of India.
- It aims to improve freight transportation in the western part of the country.
- A Dedicated Freight Corridor is being constructed between Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Mumbai).
- Its total length is about 1,504 km.
- About 39% of this corridor passes through 28 districts of Rajasthan.
- Facilities for export by air are available from Sanganer Airport, Jaipur through Air Cargo Complex.
- Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) provides services to exporters/importers from Rajasthan through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) in Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bhilwara.
- Rajseeco has also started a bonded truck facility from Air Cargo Complex, Rajsico, Sanganer (Jaipur) to facilitate importers and exporters.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

- They contribute significantly to industrial production, exports, employment and entrepreneurship generation.
- 14 Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils have been constituted in the State under the powers conferred by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
- MSME Investor Facilitation Centres (MIFCs) have been set up in each district centre to provide necessary information and guidance to entrepreneurs.

Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

- The policy came into effect from December 8, 2024, and will remain in effect until March 31, 2029.

- Objective: To promote economic and social reinforcement in Rajasthan through balanced and inclusive growth of the MSME sector.
- It aims to collaborate in building a globally competitive and locally relevant MSME ecosystem.
- It has been designed as a “one stop shop” solution for all incentives provided by the State Government.

Key Provisions

- For the establishment of new MSMEs and expansion of existing MSME units, interest subsidy will be provided on the loan amount up to ₹50 crore under RIPS-2024.
- An additional interest subsidy of up to 2% will also be given for selected units.
- One-time assistance of up to Rs. 15 lakh for raising equity capital through NSE/BSE exchange platform by Small and Medium Enterprises units.
- For Micro and Small Enterprises, 50% of the expenditure incurred for acquiring advanced technology/software from the premier National Institutes set up by the Government will be provided as assistance.
- The assistance of 50% (maximum Rs 3 lakh) of the expenditure incurred for obtaining National and International Standards Certification and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) will be provided as reimbursement.
- For marketing of MSME products by participating in national and international trade fairs, 75% assistance (maximum Rs 1.5 lakh) will be provided for stall rent and travel expenses of two persons.
- Reimbursement of 75% (maximum Rs 50,000) of the expenditure incurred for digitization of enterprises will be provided.
- A reimbursement of 75% of the platform fee (maximum Rs 50,000) will be provided to promote the use of e-commerce.

Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Establishment and Facility of Operation) Act-2019

- The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Establishment and Facility of Operation) Act-2019 came into force on July 17, 2019.
- The Raj Udyog Mitra web portal has been launched by the state. After the ‘Declaration of Intent’ is made to the MSME units before the nodal agency, the agency issues a ‘Certificate of Acknowledgement’.

Integrated Cluster Development Scheme

- The scheme was launched on December 8, 2024.
- Objective: To enhance the productivity, quality, and efficiency of handicrafts, handlooms, and MSME clusters in Rajasthan.
- The scheme will be effective till March 31, 2029.
- It has an initial target of developing 15 clusters.

Key Components:

1. Assistance to Artisan/ Craftsman/Weaver Clusters by State Government	2. Assistance for setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs) (Common Testing/ Packaging/Packaging) For processing/recycling etc.)	3. State Assistance to MSME Groups for Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soft Intervention: Support up to ₹50 lakh for capacity building initiatives of skill development, design, packaging, marketing etc. ■ Operation of Raw Material Depots: Interest subvention of up to 8% on term/composite loan for setting up and operation of depots to provide raw material at economical rates. ■ One time incentive of up to Rs. 50,000 on total annual sales generated through e-commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To ensure the participation of the State in the cluster development programmes of the Central Government as per their guidelines. ■ State Assistance for Setting up of CFCs: Assistance up to a maximum of 90% of the project cost up to ₹10 crore for setting up Common Facility Centres to address common challenges of Micro and Small Enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assistance up to a maximum of 80% on the project cost up to Rs 10 crore for infrastructure development in existing MSME clusters in non-RIICO industrial areas. ■ Assistance up to 60% of the project cost (up to a maximum of Rs 35 crore) for development of Greenfield MSME clusters in non-RICO industrial areas.

Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration

- The Ministry of MSME launched the Udyam Registration Portal on July 1, 2020 to facilitate the process of MSME registration as per the revised definition of MSME. During the year 2025-26 (till December), a total of 4.41 lakh industrial units were registered on the Udyam Registration Portal.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana

- The scheme was notified on 08.09.2022 .
- Objective: To ensure effective participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the development of non-agricultural sectors (manufacturing, service and trade) of the State.
- Under this, interest subsidy is being provided to the applicant entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST category on the basis of the following amount:
 - 9% on loans less than Rs 25 lakh
 - 7% on loans between Rs 25 lakh and Rs 5 crore
 - 6% on loans between Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore
- A margin money grant of 25% of the project cost or Rs.25 lakh (whichever is less) will be payable.

PM Vishwakarma Yojana

- Objective: To improve the skills, income, financial security of artisans, and stimulate digital business growth.
- The scheme covers 18 trades, including carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, sewing, and others.



- Under this scheme, 2% additional interest subsidy is being provided by the state government.
- Rajasthan ranked second nationally in loan sanction (57,524 loans) and loan disbursement (53,552 loans).
- The state has secured the third position in training of artisans (2.14 lakh beneficiaries) and toolkit distribution (1.13 lakh).

Vishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana (VKYUPY)

- The scheme came into effect from 3rd September 2025.
- Objective: To provide financial assistance to youth for setting up micro and small enterprises in the manufacturing and service sector.
- Under this, margin money and interest-subsidized loans will be given.

Key Provisions

- 8% interest subvention on loans up to ₹1 crore.
- 7% interest subvention on loans from ₹1 crore to ₹2 crore.
- A margin money grant up to 25% of the sanctioned loan amount or a maximum of ₹5 lakh (whichever is less).
- Note: An additional 1% interest subsidy is given on loans ranging from ₹1 crore to ₹2 crore to women, SC, ST, Divyang entrepreneurs, enterprises set up in rural areas and weavers, artisans, craftsmen and handicrafts card holders.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (MYSY), 2026

- The scheme was implemented from 15th January 2026.
- Objective: To provide employment opportunities to 1 lakh youth in the age group of 18 to 45 years.

Key Provisions

- Interest-free loan up to Rs. 10 lakh for setting up of micro industries.
- The 100% interest on the loan will be borne by the state government.
- Apart from this, margin money and CGTMSE charges up to Rs 50 thousand will be reimbursed.

Loan limit according to Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Sector	Maximum Loan Limit	Maximum Margin Assistance
8th to 12th Passed	Services & Trade	Up to Rs 3.5 lakh	10% of the loan amount (maximum ₹35,000)
8th to 12th Passed	Manufacturing	Up to Rs 7.5 lakh	10% of the loan amount (maximum ₹35,000)
Graduate/ ITI & above	Services & Trade	Up to Rs 5 lakh	10% of the loan amount (maximum ₹50,000)
Graduate/ ITI & above	Manufacturing	Up to Rs 10 lakh	10% of the loan amount (maximum ₹50,000)

Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)

- The scheme was launched to encourage the participation of youth in industrialization.
- Goal: To finance 1,000 units.
- Under this, 6% interest subsidy is being provided by the state government on loans up to Rs 2 crore.
- Only entrepreneurs of 45 years of age or below can get the benefit of this scheme.

Marketing Support

- The State Government provides support to the industries through various initiatives for market access and market expansion.
- Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) markets handicraft items through RAJASTHALI outlets in Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi and Kolkata.
- RSIC encourages small-scale industries by supplying products such as barbed wire, tents, tarpaulins, steel furniture, polythene bags, and angle iron posts to various government departments.
- Rajasthan Pavilion bagged Gold Medal for Outstanding Participation under the theme “Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat” at the 44th Indian International Trade Fair 2025.
- Khadi and Village Industries Board provided a 50% discount on Khadi garments from 2nd October 2025 to 30th January 2026.

Ease of Doing Business

- It aims to boost growth, attract investment and create a more competitive and transparent business environment.
- The Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011 has been enacted to give quick online approvals to investors in the state.
- Raj Nivesh Portal (One Stop Shop Facility) has been launched to simplify investment proposals.
- Single Window Clearance System and Raj Nivesh Portal have been integrated into a unified platform.
- At present, 181 services from 19 departments have been integrated on this portal, facilitating investment proposals of more than ₹10 crore.
- A Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) has been set up at the state level under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the District Collector at the district level to solve the problems faced by new enterprises and encourage investment.
- Under the Business Reform Action Plan 2024, Rajasthan was recognized as a “Top Achiever” in the Business Entry, Labor Regulation Enablers, Environment Registration, and Service Sector categories.

Exports

- Rajasthan exported Rs 97,171.66 crore during the year 2024-25.
- Engineering goods, gems and jewellery, metals, textiles and handicrafts are the 5 major exporting items in Rajasthan.
- They account for more than 67% of the state’s exports.

Exports from Rajasthan (in Rs crore)

S.No.	Product	Exports in 2024-25
1	Engineering Products	19,849.29
2	Gems & Jewellery	17,567.87
3	Metal (Ferrous + Non-Ferrous)	10,024.82
4	Textiles	9,700.60
5	Handicrafts	8,444.04

Policy	Key Points
Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: Promote sustainable and inclusive export growth; Special focus on SMEs, local handicrafts and export diversification. Export Documentation Assistance: 50% of the annual cost (maximum ₹5 lakh). Marketing Support: 75% reimbursement of expenses at international trade fairs and travel assistance up to ₹3 lakh (once in two years). Product Testing Incentive: 75% reimbursement of expenses (maximum ₹20,000 per shipment, ₹3 lakh per year). Technology Upgradation: 75% reimbursement of expenditure on modern technology (maximum ₹50 lakh). E-commerce Support: 75% reimbursement of platform fees (maximum ₹2 lakh). Export Credit Insurance: 50% reimbursement of ECGC premium (maximum ₹2 lakh per annum). Additional Incentives: 25% subsidy on freight costs (maximum ₹25 lakh) under RIPS-2024 to first-time exporting units.
Rajasthan One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced on December 8, 2024. Objective: To identify and promote products/services with export potential of each district and make districts potential export hubs. Key measures: Financial support to new enterprises, technology adoption, quality certification, renewable energy initiatives, infrastructure development, marketing support and promotion of e-commerce. Incentives will be provided to those who excel in ODOP. Goal: To showcase the unique products and cultural heritage of each district on a global platform by creating a strong ecosystem.

S.	District	ODOP Product Name
1	Ajmer	Granite and Marble Products
2	Alwar	Automobile Parts
3	Balotara	Textile Products
4	Banswara	Marble Products
5	Baran	Garlic products
6	Barmer	Kasheedakari
7	Beawar	Quartz & 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	Wood products
14	Dausa	Stone products
15	Didwana-Kuchaman	Marble and Granite Products
16	Deeg	Stone-based products
17	Dholpur	Stone-based products
18	Dungarpur	Marble Products
19	Hanumangarh	Agro-based products
20	Jaipur	Gems & Jewellery
21	Jaisalmer	Yellowstone Products
22	Jalore	Granite Products
23	Jhalawar	Kota Stone Products

24	Jhunjhunu	Wooden Handicraft Products
25	Jodhpur	Wooden Furniture Products
26	Tonk	Sandstone Products
27	Khairthal-Tijara	Automobile Parts
28	Kota	Kota Doria
29	Kotputli-Behror	Automobile Parts
30	Nagaur	Pan Methi & Spices Processing
31	Pali	Textile Products
32	Phalodi	Sonamukhi 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

Policy	Key Points
Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective from 7th December 2025. • Objective: To provide institutional credit, market access and investment opportunities to micro business enterprises and small traders. • Interest subvention: 6% on loans up to ₹1 crore, and 4% interest subvention on loans up to ₹1–2 crore. • Credit Guarantee Support: 50% reimbursement of guarantee fee on loans up to ₹5 crore under CGTMSE (5 years). • Insurance Premium Reimbursement: 50% (maximum ₹1 lakh per annum) to micro retail traders for up to five years. • E-commerce Incentives: 75% reimbursement of platform fees (maximum ₹50,000 per year, 1 year). • Special Category Benefits: Additional 1% interest subvention on ₹1–2 crore loans to women, SC, ST, and differently-abled owned enterprises.
Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notified on 13th February 2025 • Objective: To make Rajasthan a global manufacturing hub of the textile and apparel industry. • Investment Incentives: Asset Creation Incentives for 10 years (Investment Grants, Capital Grants, Turnover Based Incentives). • Mega Project Benefits: Flexible land payment and State Tax/VAT reimbursement to mega/ultra-mega projects. • Land and Tax Concessions: 75% rebate and 25% reimbursement on stamp and registration fees; Same provision in Land Use Change Fee. • Energy Incentives: 100% waiver of electricity charges for 7 years. • Environmental Incentives: 50% reimbursement of expenditure on environmental projects (maximum ₹12.5 crore). • Freight Subsidy: 25% (maximum ₹25 lakh) reimbursement of freight cost on exports from ICD/Air Cargo Complex. • Skill Development and IPR Support: 50% reimbursement of training expenses and patent/copyright registration expenses. • All financial incentives are in line with RIPS-2024.

Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024

- Event: 9-11 December 2024 in Jaipur.
- It was attended by 32 countries, out of which 17 joined as partner countries.
- It hosted 8 international, 2 national and 8 departmental pre-summits and district investor meets.
- It also hosted the Overseas Rajasthani Conclave and MSME Conclave.

- The Rajasthan Global Business Expo was inaugurated in the meeting.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) worth ₹35 lakh crore were signed at the summit.
- Most of these MoUs took place in the energy sector. (Rs 26.08 lakh crore)

Rajasthan Foundation

- 26 chapters of Rajasthan Foundation have been activated to maintain dialogue with the migrant Rajasthanis and ensure their participation in the socio-economic development of the state.
- During the Pravasi Rajasthani Divas 2025, it was announced to establish 14 new chapters.

Pravasi Rajasthani Divas 2025

- On 10 December 2025, the first Pravasi Rajasthani Day was organized in Jaipur.
- On this occasion, the Pravasi Rajasthani Policy 2025 and the Rajasthan Development Support Portal were launched.
- Through this portal, migrant Rajasthanis and other institutions can contribute to the social and infrastructural development projects of the state.
- The “Department of Domestic and Overseas Rajasthani Affairs (DORA)” has been formed to safeguard the interests of overseas Rajasthanis.
- The “Knowledge Series – A Virtual Connect” programme was launched to showcase the state’s policies and opportunities.
- Additional District Collectors have been appointed as nodal officers in all districts to solve the problems of migrant Rajasthanis.

Non-Resident Rajasthani Policy, 2025

- The policy was released on 10th December 2025.
- It aims to strengthen social, cultural and economic ties with the Rajasthani diaspora settled across the world.
- The policy aims to ensure the active participation of the migrant Rajasthanis in the development of the state by linking them with investment, trade, innovation, and social development.
- Five Key Pillars of the Policy: Accelerate, Bridge, Celebrate, Drive and Ensure.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- It is a credit linked subsidy scheme aimed at increasing self-employment opportunities by setting up micro enterprises in the non-farm sector.
- The scheme is implemented in the state through the Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Mining Sector in Rajasthan

- Rajasthan has reserves of 82 types of minerals, out of which 57 minerals are mined.
- Sole producers: calcite, silver, natural gypsum, zinc ore, selenite and wollastonite.
- Rajasthan also ranks first in the national production of ball clay, phosphorite, ochre, steatite, felspar and fire clay.
- Apart from this, Rajasthan is the leader in the production of silver, calcite and gypsum in the country.
- In the year 2024-25, 34 major mineral blocks were auctioned in the state, which is the highest in the country.

Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2024

- Objective: To promote sustainable and transparent mineral development, keeping in mind environmental protection and community welfare.

Key Features

- To attract investment by promoting mineral based industries and increase the contribution of the mining sector to the GSDP of the State.
- Promote zero-waste mining, eco-friendly technology, and effective waste management.
- Ensuring transparency through advanced investigative techniques and AI-based monitoring.
- Control of illegal mining activities through GPS based tracking, geo-fencing and real-time monitoring.

State’s share in mineral resources of the country		
	Mineral	Share (%)
1	Potash	94%
2	Lead and Zinc Ore	89%
3	Silver ore	88%

4	Wollastonite	88%
5	Gypsum	82%
6	Ochre	81%
7	Bentonite	75%
8	Fuller's Earth	74%
9	Dolomite	72%
10	Feldspar	66%
11	Marble	63%
12	Asbestos	61%
13	Copper Ore	54%
14	Calcite	50%
15	Talc/ Statite/ Soapstone	49%
16	Ball clay	38%
17	Rock Phosphate	31%
18	Fluorite	29%
19	Tungsten	27%

Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024

- Objective: To promote the production and use of manufactured sand (M-sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand (gravel) in construction works.

Main characteristics	Incentives for M-Sand Units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This policy encourages the establishment of M-Sand units by simplifying procedures, easing regulations, and providing financial incentives. There is a provision for BIS certification and periodic mandatory testing to ensure quality compliance. Zero-discharge systems will be promoted for water reuse for waste management and sustainability. Phased out of the use of M-Sand in government projects (target of 50% by 2028-29). Incentives to on-site quality laboratories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Benefits: Royalty rebate (50%) and relief of overburden dump usage fees. Investment Subsidy: 75% state tax reimbursement for 10 years. Electricity Duty Waiver: 100% Discount for 7 Years Stamp duty reduction: 75% discount on stamp duty Employment Benefits: 50% reimbursement of employer's contribution to EPF and ESI for local employees

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

- RSMML: Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited
- Establishment: On October 30, 1971 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.
- It is one of the Public Sector Enterprises of the state, which is primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the state.
- Objective: To adopt cost-effective technological innovations in mining minerals and diversify into mineral-based downstream projects.
- The main activities of the company are divided into 4 parts called Strategic Business Unit and Profit Center (SBU & PC).
 - SBU & PC - Rock Phosphate Jhamarkotda, Udaipur
 - SBU & PC - Gypsum, Bikaner
 - SBU & PC - Limestone, Jodhpur
 - SBU & PC - Lignite, Jaipur

- In the year 2025-26, a total of 34 projects have been put up for geological investigation as per the approved area programme of the Mineral Survey and Prospecting Plan.
- The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust which works for the benefit and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related activities in the districts affected by mining operations.

Oil and Natural Gas

Petroleum Production in Rajasthan

- Rajasthan contributes significantly to the country's crude oil and natural gas production.
- Rajasthan contributes about 12% of India's total crude oil production.
- The state ranks second in the country in onshore natural gas production.
- Out of the country's total annual production of 28.70 million metric tons, about 3.42 MMTPA crude oil is produced in Rajasthan.
- The Rajasthan petroleum potential area is spread over about 1.50 lakh square kilometers.
- The region is divided into four major petroleum basins covering 14 districts:
 1. Barmer-Sanchore Basin – Barmer and partly Jalore and Balotra.
 2. Jaisalmer Basin – Jaisalmer, Phalodi and partly Bikaner.
 3. Bikaner-Nagaur Basin – Bikaner, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu.
 4. Vindhyan basin – Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Karauli and partly Bundi, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh.

Current Production

- About 57,000–59,000 barrels of oil per day are being produced from 15 oil and gas producing fields in Rajasthan.
- Major oil fields: Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari and Kameshwari.
- Net Natural gas production from Barmer is about 1.90–2.20 million metric standard cubic meters (MMSCM) per day. The production from Jaisalmer is about 0.71–0.75 MMSCM per day.
- Thus, a total of 2.60–2.95 MMSCM of natural gas is being produced in the state per day.

Rajasthan Refinery Project

- HRRL Full Form: HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited

- This is a refinery cum petrochemical complex project. It was launched on 16th January, 2018 at Pachpadra, District Balotra.
- It has an annual capacity of 9 million tonnes.
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) and the Government of Rajasthan (HPCL) have a joint venture with equity participation of 74% (Rs 19,600 crore) and 26% (Rs 6,886 crore) respectively.
- It is funded at a debt equity ratio of 2:1.
- The revised cost of the project is Rs. 79,459 crore.
- This refinery will produce BS-VI standard products.
- This is the first such project in the country to have a blending of Refinery Petrochemical Complex.

Rajasthan City Gas Distribution (CGD) Policy, 2025

- The policy was released on 16th July 2025.
- Objective: To promote a gas-based economy and increase the availability of clean natural gas.
- Under this, the gas pipeline infrastructure will be strengthened and the CGD network will be expanded.
- Through this, the availability of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is being increased for domestic and industrial consumers.

Empowering Rajasthan: Fostering Employment

- The Labour Department is working to promote industrial production and employment generation and industrial environment in the state.
- Employment Situation: The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) assesses the employment and unemployment situation in India and various states.
- It measures the working population ratio (WPR), labour force participation rate (LFPR), unemployment rate (UR), etc.

Employment Indicators for Rajasthan and India (in percentage)

S.No.	Indicator	Rajasthan	India
		2023-24	2023-24
1.	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Male	81.4	83.5
	Female	54.1	45.2
	Total	67.6	64.3

2.	Worker Population Ratio		
	Male	77.4	80.6
	Female	51.7	43.7
	Total	64.4	62.1
3.	Unemployment rate		
	Male	4.8	3.5
	Female	4.5	3.4
	Total	4.7	3.5

- Compared to 2022-23, both WPR and LFPR in the state show sequential growth.
- In the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) July 2023 – June 2024, Rajasthan’s Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was recorded at 67.6%. (Previous years 64.8%)
- The Working Population Ratio (WPR) reflects the actual employment level of a state’s labor force.
- The unemployment rate (UR) for Rajasthan stood at 4.7% in 2023-24. (In 2022-23, it was 4.9%.)

Comparative percentage distribution of workers category-wise

Category	Rajasthan	India
Maximum	Agriculture & Forestry & Fishing – 51.05%	Agriculture & Forestry & Fishing – 46.07%
Minimum	Real Estate Activities – 0.14%	Real Estate Activities & Arts, Entertainment & Recreation – 0.22%

Labour Welfare

- The objective of the Labour Welfare Programme is to ensure timely payment of wages to the workers and to protect the rights of the workers by enforcing various labour laws.
- The Workers Welfare Board in Rajasthan is established under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 .
- Its function is to administer welfare schemes for construction workers, including health insurance, maternity benefits, and skill development programmes.

Various welfare schemes for construction workers

Nirman Shramik Shiksha Kaushal Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scholarships ranging from ₹8,000 to ₹25,000 for children from Class 6 onwards. ■ Incentive amount ranging from ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 for meritorious students based on merit.
Nirman Shramik Auzaar/ Toolkit Assistance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financial assistance of ₹2,000 or actual cost of equipment, whichever is lower, to purchase the necessary equipment.
Shubh Shakti Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objective: Empowerment of daughters of labour families. ■ Financial assistance of ₹55,000 to unmarried adult daughters of registered workers. ■ For higher education, vocational training, skill development, self-employment or marriage.
Assistance Scheme for Normal Death / Accidental death/ Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ₹2.00 lakh in case of normal death ■ ₹5.00 Lakh on Accidental Death ■ ₹3 lakh on Total Permanent Disability ■ ₹1 lakh on partial permanent disability ■ Compensation for injuries ranges from ₹5,000 to ₹20,000.
Prasuti Sahayta Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ₹20,000 for the birth of a boy to women during childbirth ■ Financial assistance of ₹21,000 on the birth of a girl child. ■ In three instalments – ₹5,000 at the time of delivery, ₹5,000 after one year with certified immunization, and ₹10,000 for a boy or ₹11,000 for a girl on admission to school at the age of 5

Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Aawas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assistance to beneficiaries to obtain or construct housing. ■ Grant up to ₹1.5 lakh to beneficiaries.
Silicosis Assistance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ₹3 lakh to persons affected by silicosis ■ In case of death, their dependents will get ₹2 lakh
Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financial assistance to registered construction workers. ■ The board provides 50 to 100% assistance on the contribution of the beneficiaries.
On passing the preliminary examination of the civil service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On passing the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Prelims Exam - ₹1 lakh. ■ On passing the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) Preliminary Exam - ₹50,000
Sports Incentive Scheme for Children of Construction Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objective: To encourage children of construction workers to participate in international sports competitions. ■ Financial Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participation in the competition – ₹2 lakh ○ Gold Medal – ₹11 lakh ○ Silver Medal – ₹8 lakh ○ Bronze medal – ₹5 lakh
Other Assistance Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Interest Reimbursement on Professional Loans up to ₹5 Lakh ■ IIT / Reimbursement of tuition fees of children admitted to IIMs ■ Reimbursement of visa expenses (up to ₹5,000) for employment abroad

e-Shram portal

- It was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on 26th August, 2021.
- Objective: To create a comprehensive national database of unorganised workers in India.
- This is to enhance employability and facilitate access to social security benefits for various labour categories, including migrants and gig workers.
- Eligible workers in the age group of 16-59 years who are not members of Income Tax Payer or EPFO/ESIC can register free of cost through various platforms.
- In Rajasthan, 1.52 crore unorganized workers have been registered on this portal till December, 2025.

Employment Generation

- IT-enabled Model Career Centres (MCCs) have been set up in 16 districts in Rajasthan.
- Quarterly employment assistance camps are organized at district headquarters in the state .
- The “Rajasthan Employment Sandesh” newspaper is published by the Directorate of Employment for information on employment, competitive examinations, training opportunities, scholarships and various courses.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana

- Start: February 1, 2019.
- The provisions of the new provision of Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana were implemented from January 1, 2022.
- Objective: To increase the employability of the youth in the state.
- In this, the applicant has to complete at least 3 months of skill training and 4 hours of daily internship in the government department to get unemployment allowance benefits.
- It pays ₹4,000 monthly for men and ₹4,500 for women, transgender persons and people with disabilities, unemployment allowance.
- In this, unemployment allowance is provided for 2 years or until they secure employment.

Savitribai Phule Study Centre

- These centres have been set up in 33 district libraries to assist students preparing for competitive examinations.
- Each of its centres will have a career guidance and counsellor to help prepare for the exam.

Policy	Key Points
Rajasthan Employment Policy, 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic policy to address employment challenges; The state's labor force participation rate is 64.4% and unemployment rate is 4.2%. - Vision: To provide meaningful employment to every youth and make the state a leading hub of inclusive and sustainable employment - Mission: To create 15 lakh employment opportunities by March 2029 through self-employment, wage employment and entrepreneurship. • Strategic pillars: Revival of primary sector and rural economy, promotion of manufacturing and green jobs, service sector expansion and strengthening of public sector employment. • Implementation Mechanism: EEMS 2.0 (AI based employment portal)—connects job seekers with public and private employers; E-Job Fair & International Placement Facility. • Regional Focus: Implementation at the District Level; Special focus on TSP areas and aspirational districts. • Data-driven governance: Monitoring through the Employment Outcomes Index (EOI), supervised by the High-Level Committee.

Social Security

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)

- Objective: To provide social security to the organized sector workforce.
- It is currently running 3 schemes:

Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPF)	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995 (EPS)	Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a social security initiative. ■ Objective: To provide financial security to employees in organized sectors through a compulsory savings scheme. ■ In this, both the employee and the employer contribute a fixed percentage of the employee's salary to the fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provides an important social security framework for employees ■ It offers pension benefits based on their salary and years of service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It was established in 1976. ■ It provides life insurance coverage to employees of private sector organizations. ■ Ensures financial assistance to the families of the employee in the event of his untimely death while in service. ■ It offers a minimum benefit of ₹2.5 lakh and a maximum of ₹7 lakh based on the employee's last drawn salary.

Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY)

- The scheme has been implemented from 1st August 2025.
- Objective: To promote employment generation, employability enhancement and formalization of the workforce.
- Under this, a target has been set to create more than 3.50 crore jobs in two years. The benefits of the scheme will be applicable to jobs created between August 1, 2025, and July 31, 2027.
- The scheme is divided into two parts:

Part-A: First-time employees	Part-B: Employers
First-time EPFO members (salary up to ₹1 lakh) will get a maximum incentive of ₹15,000 equal to one month's EPF salary, which will be given in two instalments after 6 and 12 months of service. For this, a financial literacy course is mandatory.	EPFO registered employers will be given a maximum incentive of ₹3,000 per month on each additional employee. In the manufacturing sector, this benefit will be available for a maximum of 4 years.

Rajasthan Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy, 2025

- The policy was notified on 27th November 2025.
- Objective: To develop Rajasthan as the major destination of the Global Capability Centre (GCC).
- GCCs serve as hubs for high-value services such as IT, R&D, finance, analytics, human resources, risk management, and digital innovation for multinationals.
- It aims to promote high-quality employment, skill development, foreign direct investment and export growth through policy.
- The basic mantra of this policy is Connect – Collaborate – Contribute.

Rajasthan Skill Policy, 2025

- The policy was released on 16th April 2025.
- Objective: To increase the employability, income of the youth through skill training and vocational education.

Key Provisions

- Modernization and expansion of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).
- Setting up of Model Career Centres.
- Recognition of Prior Learning.
- Job-linked training through the Recruit-Train-Deploy program.
- Strengthening of the Rajasthan State Council for Vocational Education and Training (RCVET).
- Establishment of Finishing School and Centre of Excellence.
- Promote apprenticeship and internship programs.

Promotion Livelihood and Skill Development

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation

- The Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was established to promote the livelihood of the poor and weaker sections in Rajasthan.
- It aimed to develop innovative livelihood strategies for the underprivileged.
- In May 2012, it was converted into Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC).
- It conducts skill training programmes across the state in collaboration with training partners.

Central Sponsored Scheme

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

- It is a skill training and placement based scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- It aims to impart job-oriented skills to poor rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years.
- The age limit for women and special categories is fixed at 45 years.
- After the training, the youth are assisted in getting jobs with wages equal to or more than the minimum wage.
- This includes SC/ST candidates. There is 34% reservation for tribals, 33% for women, 9% for minorities and 5% for Divyangjan.
- The new guidelines of DDU-GKY 2.0 came into effect from 1st April 2025.

State Sponsored Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (MMKVY)

- Various schemes of skill development in the state are being integrated and operated under the Chief Minister's Skill Development Scheme.
- It consists of three major programmes:
 1. Rojgar Aadharit Jan KAushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK)
 2. Saksham (Self-Employment Based Skill Education Maha Abhiyan)
 3. SAMARTH Scheme

Employment Based Public Skill Development Programme (RAJKViK)

- The scheme provides skill training to unemployed youth as per the market demand. It adopts the Recruit-Train-Deploy model to ensure employment after training.
- Short-term training: 3 to 6 months training program.
- Reskilling/ Up-skilling: Special courses for school dropouts.

Saksham (Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan)

- The scheme focuses on connecting youth and women with self-employment by providing training.
- The objective is to create self-reliant employment opportunities at the local level.

Samarth Scheme

- The scheme provides training to the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of the society.
- Objective: To create self-reliance through employment or self-employment.
- The target beneficiaries include persons engaged in begging, residents of temporary settlements, Dalits, Adivasis and prisoners.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)

- The scheme was launched by RSLDC and the Department of College Education on 7th November 2019.
- It aims to combine skill development with college education.
- This scheme is run for second and third year undergraduate and postgraduate students.
- It enhances their employability by training them in soft skills and domain-specific skills.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Kaushal Samarthya Yojana (MNSKSY)

- This scheme is being operated for skill development and livelihood promotion of women.

- It aims to strengthen the employability and economic opportunities of women.
- The scheme operates in collaboration with the Directorate of Women Empowerment and RSLDC.
- The former name of this scheme was I-M Shakti.

Convergence Efforts of RSLDC with Different Departments

- The Rajasthan government aims to promote skill development by integrating all the related schemes in various departments.
- RSLDC acts as the nodal agency for these initiatives.
- It has signed MoUs with 10 State Departments.
- Currently, RSLDC focuses on training under 3 major departments-
 1. Rajasthan Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation
 2. Tribal Area Development Department
 3. Department of Minorities

Innovative Strategies to Realize the Vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'



Rajasthan Youth Policy, 2026

- The policy was released on 12th January 2026.
- It aims to develop the overall potential of about 2.25–2.30 crore youth in the age group of 15–29 years in the state, so that they can contribute to economic development and social progress.
- This age group represents about 27.2% of the total population of the state.
- The goal is to reach out to 90% of the youth through a scheme or intervention.
- A target has been set to benefit 75% of the youth through multi-level collaboration.
- This will be monitored through district plans and annual dashboards.

Youth Affairs & Sports

Promoting sports excellence

- A comprehensive strategy is being implemented in Rajasthan for sports development and all-round development of youth.

Major Sports Achievements

- The Khelo India University Games 2025 were held from 24th November to 5th December 2025 at all divisional headquarters.
- In the Khelo India Youth Games 2025 (Bihar), Rajasthan secured the third position by winning 60 medals, including 24 gold, 12 silver, and 24 bronze medals.
- In the 38th National Games (Uttarakhand), Rajasthan won a total of 43 medals, including 9 gold, 11 silver and 23 bronze.

Athlete Welfare and Digital Initiatives

Sports Life Insurance Scheme

- Sports Life Insurance Scheme has been launched to provide security to sportspersons in Rajasthan.
- Under this, accident and life insurance of up to ₹ 25 lakh is provided to the medal winners at the international level.

Digital Repository Portal

- A digital repository portal has been launched for transparency and accessibility of sports certificates.
- Through this portal, players get access to online availability of certificates and secure storage.

Major Sports Schemes and Infrastructure Development

- “One District – One Sports Scheme”: It has been launched to promote specialization in sports, under which one major sport has been selected for each district.
- The Khelo Rajasthan Youth Games are proposed on the lines of Khelo India and will include traditional and indigenous games.
 - These competitions will be held at block, district and state levels.
- Under Mission Olympics-2028 , 50 talented sportspersons will be provided with world-class training, sports kits and coaching support.
- A “Centre of Excellence for Sports” is being set up in Jaipur at a cost of ₹20 crore, in which 150 athletes will be trained.
- Residential Girls Sports Institutes are being set up in Jaipur, Bharatpur and Udaipur to increase the participation of women in sports.
- Open gyms and playgrounds are being developed to increase sports facilities at the village level.
 - Phase I: 163 Gram Panchayats with more than 10,000 population
 - Phase II: 3,138 Gram Panchayats with more than 5,000 population

Residential Academies & Coaching Support

- Rajasthan State Sports Council has set up 25 residential sports academies/academies. Sports schools are being run.
- Short-term sports coaches are appointed to improve the performance of the players.
 - These trainers are given an honorarium of ₹13,500 to ₹25,000 per month.
- A high-tech High Performance Training and Rehabilitation Centre has been set up at Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur.

Youth Development Initiatives

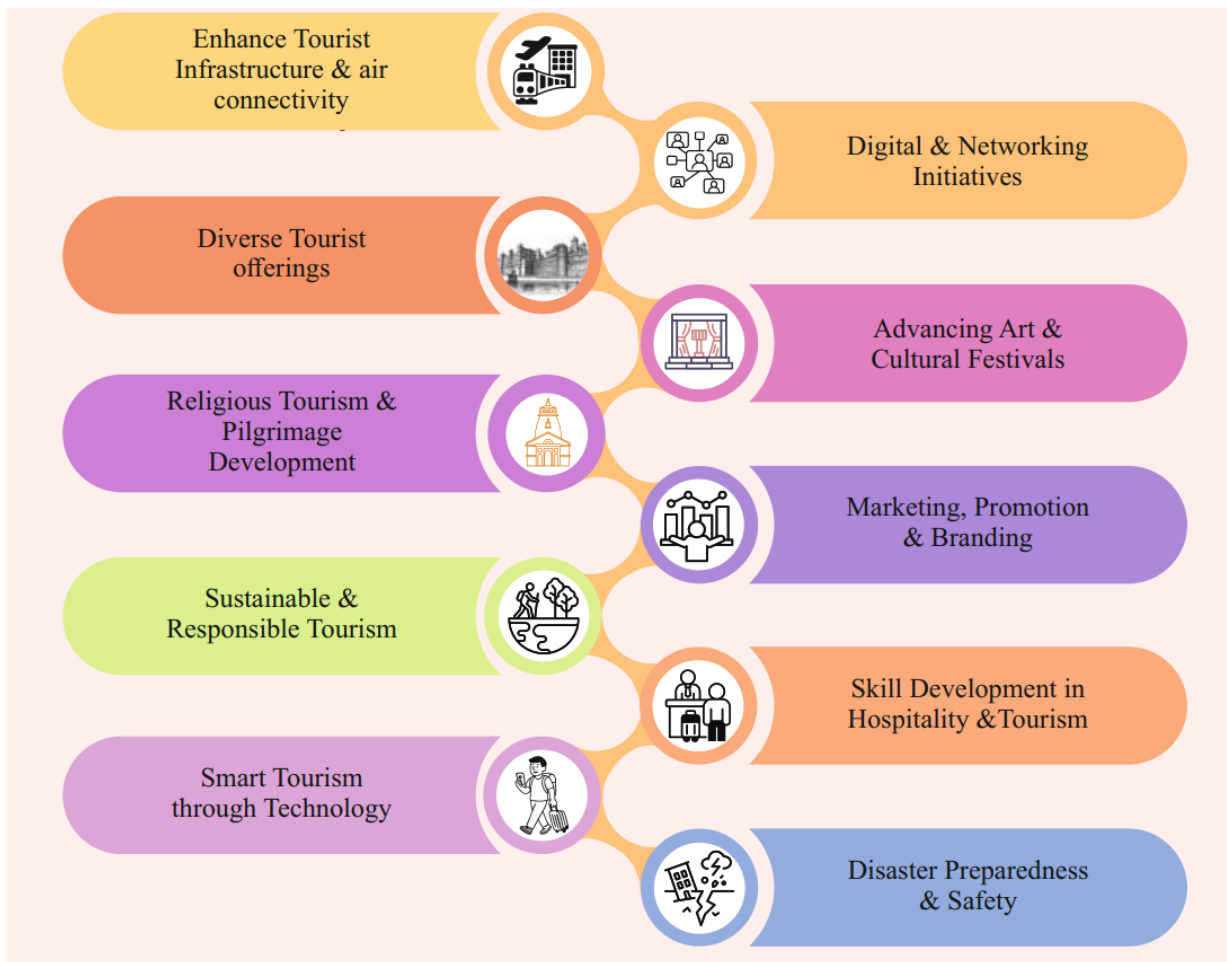
- In the year 2025-26 (till December), Yuva Sathi Centres have been established at 7 divisional headquarters of the state. Under the Exposure Visit Programme, 100 youths were taken on a tour to introduce them to the art and culture of different states.
- Rajasthan Youth Festival was organized at the state, district and block levels for the preservation of folk art and culture.
- 13 youths were awarded the “Rajasthan Youth Icon Award” for their outstanding contribution.

CHAPTER - 6

Tourism and Cultural Development

- Tourism, art, culture and services are important components of Rajasthan's economy and identity.
- Apart from generating revenue from tourism, employment opportunities are also created in various sectors such as hospitality, handicrafts and local services.
- The Rajasthan government has set a target to increase the share of domestic tourist trips to 8% and the share of foreign tourist trips to 7.5% of the total visit to India.
- It will be necessary to use technology to adopt smart tourism through the Rajasthan Tourism App.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047



Tourism

- Rajasthan is famous for its rich cultural heritage, majestic forts, and vibrant traditions.
- Unique examples of Rajasthan architecture such as the Amer Fort of Jaipur, the City Palace of Udaipur and the Mehrangarh Fort of Jodhpur attract tourists.

Major Tourism Attractions in Rajasthan



Heritage Tourism

- It focuses on visiting places of historical, cultural, or natural significance.
- There are 9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan.

9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Rajasthan



Cultural Tourism

- Rajasthan is known for its fairs and festivals.
- The culture, traditional cuisine, customs and costumes attract tourists here.
- Tourism gets promoted in Rajasthan through fairs and festivals such as Teej Mela, Pushkar Camel Fair and Jaipur Literature Festival.

Adventure Tourism

- These include activities such as hot air ballooning, camping, cycling, camel safaris, trekking.
- Activities such as hot air balloon rides in Jaipur and Pushkar; desert adventures in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Pushkar such as camping, cycling and camel safari, trekking in Udaipur, Ghanerao and Kumbhalgarh are organized.

Spiritual Tourism

- The famous temples and spiritual places of the state attract tourists and pilgrims.
- There are many major pilgrimage sites in Rajasthan, some of which are prominent: Nathdwara, Khatushyam, Salasar, Mehandipur etc.

Wildlife and Ecotourism

- There are 3 National Parks in Rajasthan: Ranthambore National Park, Mukundra National Park, and Keoladeo.
- Apart from the National Parks, there are also 26 wildlife sanctuaries in Rajasthan, which attract tourists.

Desert Tourism

- It is a major attraction for domestic and international tourists.
- The state has Desert National Park included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in Rajasthan

- Rajasthan hosts many major MICE events, including Stone Mart, Textiles, International Gems and Jewellery Show, Jaipur Jewellery Show, Rajasthan International Expo-Jodhpur.
- The State is facilitating the identification of suitable locations, setting up of convention centres.
- Rajasthan Mandapam will be built by the state in Jaipur on the lines of Bharat Mandapam in Delhi.

Status of Domestic and International Tourists in Rajasthan

Domestic Tourists:

- Domestic tourism declined by 71.05% in the year 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- This has been followed by a steady increase since 2022.
- The number of Domestic Tourist Visits during the year 2025 will be 25.25 crore which shows an increase of 9.74% over the previous year. (In 2024, there were 23 crores.)

Religious Tourism

- Among the various religious places in Rajasthan, Khatu Shyam Ji, Sikar was the top religious tourist destination in the year 2024 and 2025.
- In the year 2025, the highest growth was recorded at Poonchri ka Lautha located in Deeg, where domestic tourist visits increased by 51.61 lakh.

No. of Domestic Tourist Visits to Religious Places in Rajasthan

S.No.	Religious Tourist Site	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits in 2025 (in Lakh)
1	Khatu Shyam Ji, Sikar	258.00
2	Poonchhari Ka Lautha, Deeg	147.12
3	Pushkar, Ajmer	132.46
4	Sanwaliaji Seth, Chittorgarh	119.40
5	Dargah Sharif, Ajmer	84.61

Domestic Tourists at Historical and Heritage Tourist Sites

- Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan was the top historical and heritage tourist destination in the years 2024 and 2025.

No. of Domestic Tourist Visits to Historical and Heritage Tourist Sites

S.No.	Historical and Heritage Tourist Sites	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits in 2025 (in Lakhs)
1	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	41.92
2	Hawa Mahal, Jaipur	18.24
3	Amer Fort, Jaipur	18.15
4	City Palace, Udaipur	15.23
5	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	13.44

Foreign Tourist Visits in the State

- Foreign Tourist Visits to Rajasthan increased significantly after the year 2021.
- The growth in foreign tourist visits to the state has been slower than that of domestic tourist visits.
- From the year 2021 to 2024, the number of Foreign Tourist Visits increased steadily and Foreign Tourist Visits declined during the year 2025.

- In the year 2025, the number of international tourist visits stood at 19.45 lakh. (In 2024, it was 20.72 lakh.)
- Jaipur ranked the top in Rajasthan in foreign tourist arrivals in the year 2024 and 2025.

Foreign Tourist visits in Top 5 Districts in Rajasthan

Rank	2025	
	District	No. of Tourist Visits
1.	Jaipur	5,60,249
2.	Udaipur	4,70,971
3.	Jodhpur	1,89,454
4.	Jaisalmer	1,53,716
5.	Dausa	83,505

Number of Country wise Foreign Tourist Visits in Rajasthan

Country	2025
United States	1,69,868
United Kingdom	1,33,978
France	1,31,270
Germany	82,703
Italy	71,636

Initiatives taken to boost Tourism Sector in Rajasthan

- The 25th IIFA Awards ceremony was held in Jaipur on March 7–9, 2025.
- To promote foreign tourism, the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) was organized in Jaipur on May 04–06, 2025.
- To promote domestic tourism, the Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) was organized in Jaipur on September 12–14, 2025.
- In order to promote responsible and sustainable tourism, the Indian Responsible Tourism State Summit and Awards were organized in Jaipur on July 11, 2025.
- The Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructure and Capacity Building Fund was formed on March 11, 2025.
- Tourism development works worth more than ₹5,000 crore are proposed through this fund.
- On November 20, 2025, the Rajasthan Tourism Development Board was formed.
- On December 07, 2025, the Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2025 was implemented.
- On December 20, 2025, the Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2025 was implemented.
- Projects under Swadesh Darshan 2.0: Khatushyam (Sikar), Karni Mata Mandir (Bikaner), Malaseri Dungri (Bhilwara) and Keshorai Patan (Bundi)
- For the year 2025-26 (till December), 148 eligible tourism and hospitality units were issued eligibility certificates.
- In the year 2025-26 (till December), 18 heritage hotels/hotels will be constructed. Heritage certificates were issued to the properties.
- Year 2025-26 (till December) 39 films/films Documentaries Permission was issued to shoot advertisements.

Preservation of Rajasthan's Rich Heritage

- The famous forts and palaces of Rajasthan are recognized as national attractions.
- The state government manages 345 protected monuments, which include temples, mosques, forts, havelis, etc.
- In addition, there are 43 protected archaeological sites under the control of the State Government.

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025

- The Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025 was launched on 10th December 2025 in Jaipur.
- The policy has been formulated in line with the long-term development vision of “Viksit Rajasthan@2047”.
- Objective: To promote modern, innovation-based and future-oriented tourism development in the state.

Key focus areas

- Development of hotels, resorts, heritage properties and homestays will be promoted while encouraging private investment.
- Tourism infrastructure will be strengthened and expanded.
- Environmental, rural, tribal, adventure and religious tourism will be included along with traditional tourism.
- Employment generation and skill development will be encouraged.

Incentives for Investors

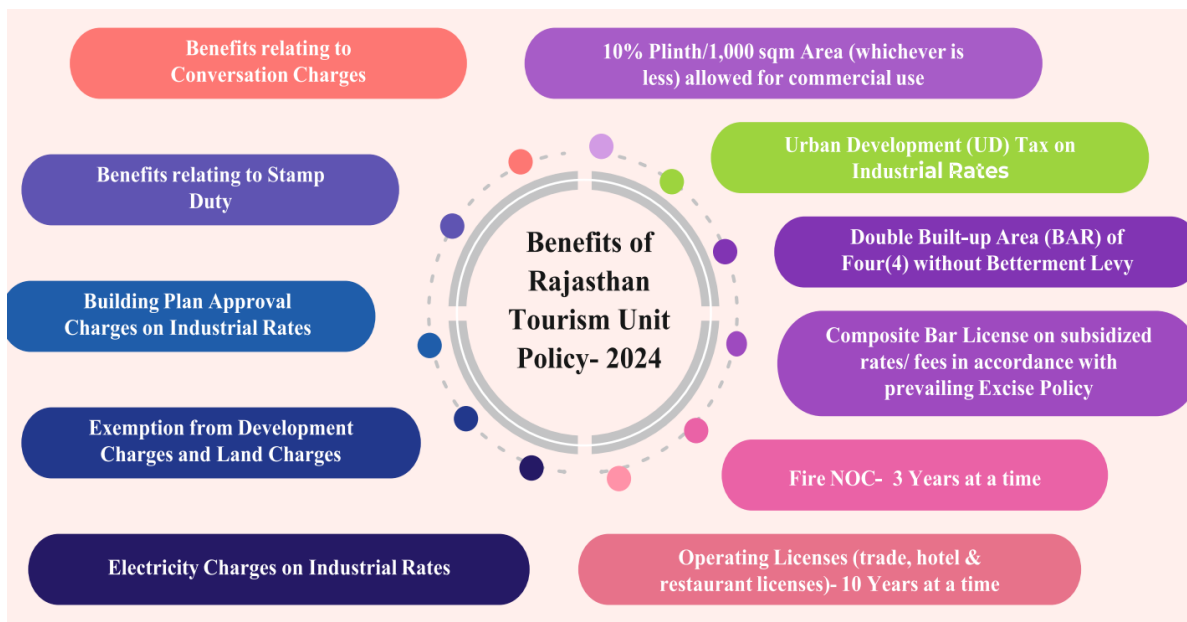
- Capital subsidy, SGST reimbursement and interest subsidy on term loans (as per prevailing RIPS) will be provided.
- Stamp duty and electricity duty exemption (as per prevailing RIPS) will be provided.

Rajasthan’s Film Tourism Promotion Policy 2025

- The policy aims to establish the state as a global film-making hub.
- A comprehensive film directory and online portal have been launched to assist filmmakers.
- **Key Incentives and Benefits**
 - Up to 30% subsidy will be given on the shooting cost of films, web series, TV serials and documentaries filmed in Rajasthan.
 - The maximum subsidy limit for feature films has been set at ₹3 crore.
 - The maximum limit for web series and documentaries is ₹2 crore.
 - The maximum subsidy for TV serials is up to ₹1.50 crore.
- **Eligibility Conditions**
 - Feature films are required to spend a minimum of ₹2 crore in Rajasthan.
 - A minimum expenditure of ₹ 1 crore is mandatory for web series and TV serials.
 - There is no minimum spending limit for documentaries.
 - For the subsidy, at least 5% of the screen time of the film or short film should be in Rajasthan, or at least 50% of the total shooting days were shot in Rajasthan.
 - Rajasthani language films are also eligible under this policy.
- **Additional Benefits**
 - 100% location fee reimbursement will be given for 5 days for shooting at state or central government run sites.
 - A special incentive of ₹50 lakh will be given for films winning the National Award.
 - A special incentive of ₹1 crore will be provided for international award winning films.

Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) – 2024

- It aims to encourage the establishment of new tourism units in the private sector.
- Employment and entrepreneurship opportunities will be created through the policy.
- The benefits payable to investors and entrepreneurs associated with the tourism sector have been increased.
- The use of heritage assets available in the private sector has been encouraged.
- The licensing process for hotels, restaurants and other tourist establishments has been simplified.
- Tourism units will get all the financial benefits under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS).



Rajasthan Guest House Scheme

- Rajasthan Guest House Scheme is an initiative of the state government.
- The scheme provides employment opportunities through residential houses in municipal areas.
- **Eligibility Criteria**
 - It is mandatory for the owner or lessee of the guest house to reside in the same residential house with his family.
 - The guest house should have a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 20 rentable rooms.
 - It is necessary to have necessary facilities like toilets, bathrooms and dining rooms in the rooms.
 - The guest house must obtain a Fire Safety Certificate (NOC) from the relevant authorities.
 - An FSSAI license is mandatory for food services.

Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme – 2022

- It aims to promote tourism in rural areas.
- The scheme focuses on showcasing the cultural heritage and natural beauty of the state.
- **Major Benefits to Rural Tourism Units**
 - Full exemption in stamp duty is provided, but initially 25% stamp duty has to be deposited in advance, which is reimbursed later.
 - The SGST deposited and payable is reimbursed 100% for 10 years.
 - Exemption is provided from the requirements of land conversion and building map approval.
 - Tourism development in forest areas is done as per the Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021.
 - Priority is given to local folk artists, craftsmen and rural startup projects.
 - Rural tourism units are eligible for industrial duty rates.

Major Initiatives and Programmes to Promote Culture

- Tourism is being promoted through preservation of tradition and heritage handicrafts.
- **Celebration of Cultural Activities of Rajasthan**
- Around 103 fairs, festivals and other cultural events have been organised in the year 2025-

Pushkar Mela (Ajmer)	Mewar Festival (Udaipur)	Marwar Festival (Jodhpur)
Kumbhalgarh Festival (Rajsamand)	Camel Festival (Barmer)	Maru Festival (Jaisalmer)
Sambhar & Kite Festival (Jaipur)	Deeg Festival (Deeg)	Gangaur and Teej Utsav (Jaipur)

Art

- The artistic expressions of Rajasthan include miniature paintings, cloth, pottery, and traditional puppetry.
- Rajasthan is known for its renowned arts and crafts, encompassing a rich and diverse range of traditional crafts, jewellery, textiles, paintings, pottery, and metal crafts.

Famous Arts and Crafts of Rajasthan

Pottery	Blue Pottery, Black Pottery, Paper Pottery, Terracotta, Molla Pottery
Jewellery	Meenakari, lacquer, chaudi, pearls, precious stones, gems, thewa, kundan
Painting	Backyard, miniature, court painting, phad painting
Textiles and embroidery	Gota Work, Zari Work, Kota Doria, Jaipuri Quilt, Applique Work, Hand Block, Tie & Dye, Sanganeri Print

Centres set up for the preservation of art in the state

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Centre is operated with the objective of preserving and propagating various styles of art, culture and heritage. ■ It is a popular cultural destination that provides a reference centre for newly emerging arts and cultural centres.
Ravindra Manch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rabindra Manch, Jaipur was established by the state government to promote dance, drama and musical arts. ■ It has a main theatre with a capacity of 690 seats, an open-air theatre with a capacity of 3,500 spectators and a mini theatre with a capacity of 125 spectators.

Rajasthan Excellence in Tourism Awards

Name of the Award	Recipient	Place	Date
Best Creativity Film Award	The film "Romance of Rajasthan"	Outbound Travel Mart (OTM), Mumbai	February 1, 2025
Destination of the Year Award (Royal Experience)	Rajasthan	Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), Berlin (Germany)	March 4-6, 2025
Women Tourism Minister of the Year (India)	Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Rajasthan	PATA, Berlin (Germany)	March 4-6, 2025
Best Heritage Destination Award	Amer Fort	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards, New Delhi	March 28, 2025
Best Mountain Destination Award	Kumbhalgarh Fort	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards, New Delhi	March 28, 2025
Best Culinary Destination Award	Bikaner City	India Today Tourism Survey & Awards, New Delhi	March 28, 2025
Best Pavilion Installation Award	Rajasthan	Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Kolkata	July 12, 2025
Best Sustainable Travel Experience in India Award	Rajasthan	India International Travel Mart (IITM), Bengaluru	July 24, 2025
Best Pavilion Award	Rajasthan	Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Ahmedabad	July 30, 2025

Best Design & Decoration Award	Rajasthan	Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Gandhinagar	August 02, 2025
Best Design & Decoration Award	Rajasthan	Travel & Tourism Fair (TTF), Mumbai	August 13, 2025
Best Wedding Destination Award	Rajasthan	Outlook Travel, New Delhi	November 22, 2025
Best Destination of the Year Award	Rajasthan	India International Travel Mart (IITM), Pune	November 29, 2025
The Cultural Kaleidoscope Award	Rajasthan	India International Travel Mart (IITM), Hyderabad	December 6, 2025

Skilling and Training

- To meet the growing demands of the tourism hospitality industry, foreign language training, special programs for guides and career-oriented training for youth will be imparted by the Government of Rajasthan to provide employment opportunities. For this, the following institutions are:
- Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN): In Jaipur.
- Food-Craft Institute - Ajmer, Sumerpur (Pali), Baran.
- State Institutes of Hotel Management: Jodhpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar and Udaipur.

Tourist Assistance Force

- The Government of Rajasthan launched the Tourist Assistance Force campaign effective from February 15, 2024.
- Objective: To create awareness about sensitive behaviour towards tourists, to take action against touts and anti-social elements.
- Under this campaign, 250 Tourist Support Force personnel have been deployed in 19 districts to provide assistance and support to the tourists.

Major Schemes Run by the Government for Citizens

Senior Citizens Tirtha Yatra Yojana	Sindhu Darshan Tirtha Yatra Yojana
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior citizens of the state can visit various religious places of the country such as Haridwar, Rishikesh, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Sarnath, Sammed Shikhar-Pawapuri, Mathura-Vrindavan, Barsana, Agra, Dwarkapuri, Nageshwar, Somnath, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Free travel to Gangasagar, Jagannathpuri, Rameshwaram, Vaishno Devi, Wagah Border, Goa, Mahakaleshwar, Amritsar, Bihar-Sharif, Patna Sahib and Sri Hazur Sahib Nanded (Maharashtra) by train and Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal) by air And darshan facility is being provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Under this scheme, a maximum of 50% of the total travel expenses are reimbursed. Rs 15,000 per pilgrim is provided.

Service Sector in Rajasthan

- The service sector is the sector of the economy that provides products and services.
- According to the National Accounts Classification, "The services sector includes trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial, insurance, real estate, professional services and community, social and personal services and public services."

GSVA (in Rs. crore) and growth rate of services sector at prevailing and constant prices

	2024-25	2025-26
GSVA at Current Prices	Rs 7.20 lakh crore	Rs 8.17 lakh crore
GSVA at Constant Prices (2011-12)	Rs 3.67 lakh crore	Rs 4.08 lakh crore
Growth Rate at Current Prices	13.62%	13.52%
Growth Rate at Constant Prices	8.67%	11.15%

- The service sector is the largest sector in the economy of Rajasthan with a contribution of 47.71% at current prices in the year 2025-26.

Sub-sector-wise distribution of services sector at current prices in 2025-26

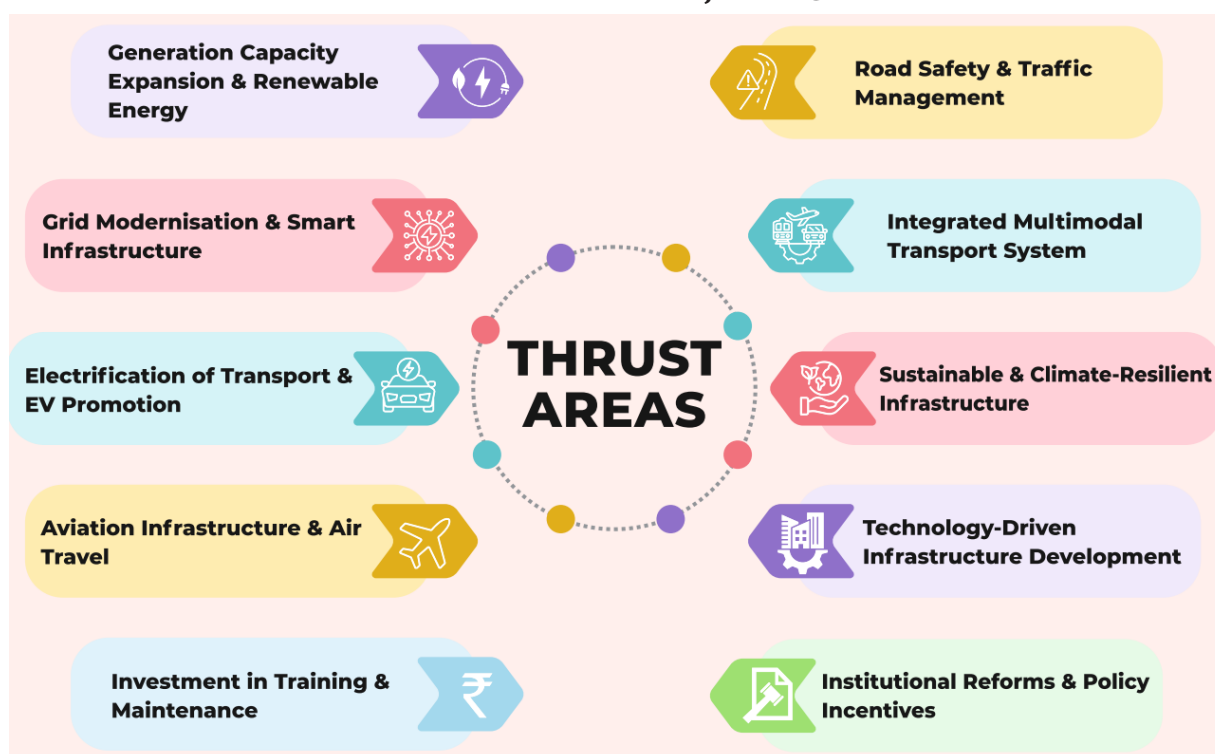
Share of different sectors in Service sector at current price for 2025-26	Growth rate of different sectors in service sector at constant (2011-12) prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business, Hotels & Refreshments: 27.95% ■ Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services: 23.48% ■ Other Services: 20.38% ■ Financial Services: 10.62% ■ Transport, Storage & Communication Sector: 10.57% ■ Public Administration Services: 7% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business, Hotels & Refreshments: 15.34% (Highest) ■ Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services: 8.97% ■ Other Services: 10.30% ■ Transport, Storage & Communication Sector: 7.79% (Minimum) ■ Financial Services: 9.90% ■ Public Administration Services: 13.24%

CHAPTER - 7

Core Infrastructure

- Infrastructure is considered to be the cornerstone of economic development and service delivery.
- This includes sectors such as power, transportation, water supply, urban services, digital connectivity, and logistics.
- These ensure increased productive activities, improved market access and availability of basic services.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@ 2047



Core Infrastructure Sectors for Accelerating Economic Growth

Connecting Rajasthan:	Integrated Transport:	Securing Rajasthan's Future:	Fueling Growth:	Public - Private Partnerships (PPP):	Building a Sustainable Future:	Powering Rajasthan:
From rural pathways to industrial highways	Paving the Way for Economic Growth and Mobility	Integrated Water Infrastructure	Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects	Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure	Potential of Green Infrastructure	Building an Energy-Driven Economy

Installed Capacity of Power

- The installed capacity of Rajasthan has gone up to 31,556.143 MW as of December, 2025.
- The state's energy sources include thermal, hydropower, gas-based generation, and renewable energy (wind, solar, and biomass).

- Thermal power is the major source of energy in Rajasthan.
- As of December, 2025, the thermal capacity installed from state government projects is 7,830 MW.
- Solar power capacity in Rajasthan increased to 9,898 MW by December, 2025.
- The wind power capacity of the state is 4,416.12 MW as of December, 2025.
- Wind and solar energy together account for 45.36% of the total installed capacity in Rajasthan as of December, 2025.

Power Generation

- Rajasthan's cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR) of total energy installed capacity generation from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is 5.55%.

Installed Generation Capacity of Energy (MW)

S.No.	Particulars	2024-25	2025-26 (till December)
1.	The state's own/state Participatory Projects		
(a)	Thermal	7830.00	7830.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	600.50	600.50
	Total (1)	9447.79	9447.79
2.	Allocation to the State from Central Projects		
(a)	Thermal	2056.95	2197.47
(b)	Hydel	740.66	851.86
(c)	Gas	0	0
(d)	Atomic	456.74	806.74
	Total (2)	3254.35	3856.07
3.	RREC, RSMML & Private Sector Wind Energy/Biomass/Biomass Solar Power Projects		
(a)	Wind	4416.12	4416.12
(b)	Biomass	166.65	196.45
(c)	Solar (with Kusum PPA)	6256.92	9898.00
(d)	Thermal/ Hydel	3742.00	3742.00
	Total (3)	14581.69	18252.57
	Total (1+2+3)	27283.83	31556.43

Transmission System

Total EHV Transmission Network in Rajasthan as of December, 2025	45,933.31 circuit km. (With PPP)
Increase in Total Transmission Network from 2016-17 to December, 2025	27.31%
Increase in Total Energy Availability of Rajasthan between 2021-22 to 2024-25	11,770 crore units
Increase in Total Energy Availability from 2021-22 to 2024-25	29.61%
Number of Subscribers up to November, 2025	202.78 Lakh
100% Rural Electrification by December, 2025	43,965 Villages

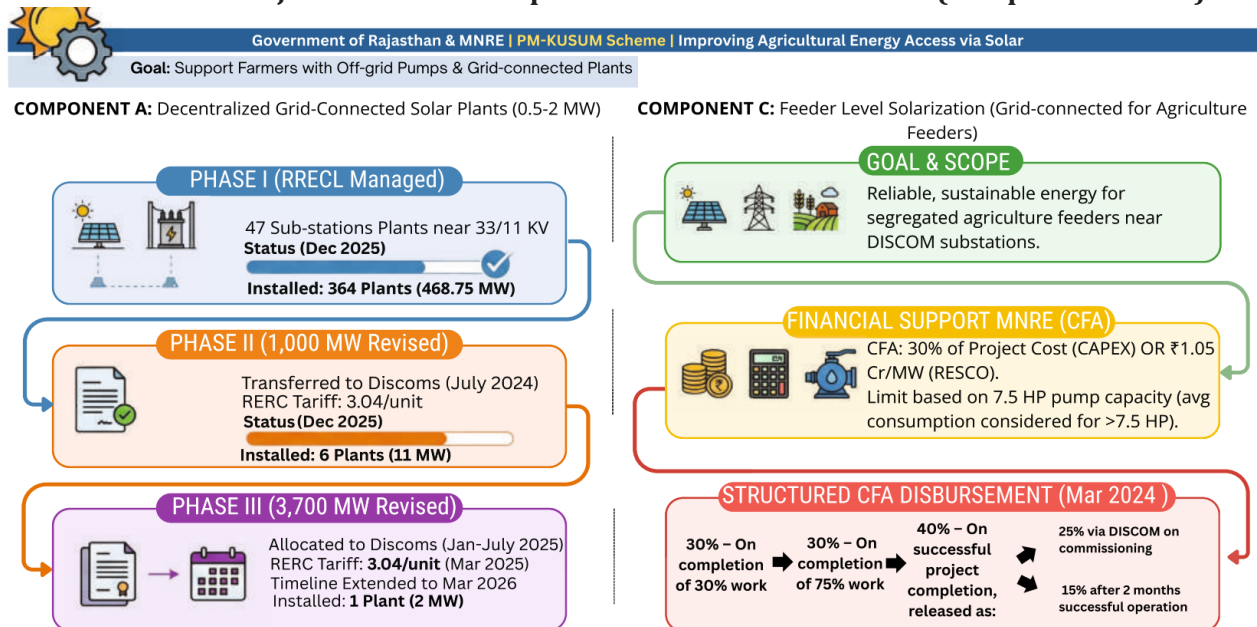
Electrification of Dhanis and Rural Households by December, 2025	1.14 lakh Dhanis and 111.15 lakh rural households
Agricultural Connections in the Year 2025-26 (up to December, 2025)	70,566 Krishi Connections

Solar Pumps and Power Plant Initiatives in Rajasthan

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme

- Under this, off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants are being installed to help the farmers in the state.

PM KUSUM in Rajasthan: Solar Pumps and Power Plant Initiatives (Components A & C)



PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- Launched: on February 13, 2024.
- Objective: To provide 300 units of free electricity every month by installing solar panels in 1 crore households.
- Grant: Maximum Rs 78,000 (3 kW or more)
- A target has been set to install solar roof top plants in 5 lakh households.
- As on December, 2025, 493 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 1.22 lakh consumers.
- Top 5 districts of Rajasthan with highest potential set up under the scheme: Jaipur, Sriganganagar, Jodhpur, Sikar and Hanumangarh.
- An additional state subsidy of ₹17,000 will also be given along with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to those who install rooftop solar plants through the PM Surya Ghar National Portal.
- Each district of Rajasthan has been declared a model solar village by the District Level Committee (DLC).
- Consumers who have applied on PM Surya Ghar National Portal: 22,082
- Note: Under the 'Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana', a grant of Rs 1,000 per month (maximum Rs 12,000 in a year) was being provided to agricultural consumers.
- In the budget announcement for the financial year 2023-24, this scheme was merged with the Chief Minister's Free Electricity Scheme (agricultural grant).
- Consumers registered under Chief Minister's Nishulk Bijli Yojana: 1.04 crore

Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana (Agriculture Grant)	Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana (Domestic Grant)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision: Free electricity to agricultural consumers consuming up to 2,000 units per month. ■ Billing Month: Scheme benefits from June, 2023. ■ If the electricity consumption is more than 2,000 units per month, then under the “Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojana”, a subsidy of Rs 1,000 per month will be provided in that particular month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision: Free electricity to all ‘domestic consumers’ consuming up to 100 units of electricity monthly. ■ ‘Billing Month: Scheme benefits from June, 2023. ■ Electricity consumption up to 200 units per month: Waiver of electricity charges, fixed charges and municipal cess bills for the first 100 units. ■ Electricity consumption per month more than 200 units: The first 100 units will be free but all other charges will have to be borne by the consumers.

Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

- The notification was issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India on 20th July 2021.
- It aims to improve the power distribution sector and strengthen the financial stability of DISCOMs.
- Under this, the target has been set to reduce the total technical and commercial (AT&C) losses by 12–15%.
- One of the key goals of the scheme is to bring down the gap between the average cost of supply and the total revenue requirement (ACS–ARR gap) to zero.
- The Government of India has extended the expiry date of this scheme from 31st March 2026 to 31st March 2028.

Renewable Energy

- Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) is the nodal agency of the Government of India for generating energy from non-conventional energy sources in the state.
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (B.E.E.) is the nodal agency to promote energy conservation and energy efficiency in the state.

	Solar Energy	Wind Energy	Biomass Energy
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 142 GW capacity. ■ The maximum solar radiation intensity in Rajasthan is about 6-7 kWh/sqm/m² daily. ■ Maximum solar days: More than 325 days in 1 year. ■ Low average rainfall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ About 284 GW capacity at an altitude of 150 meters (above ground level). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Major sources of biomass energy in Rajasthan: Mustard pluck vs. foreign acacia (Julie flora).
Established (as of December 2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ground mounted solar power plants of 42,531 MW capacity installed in addition to rooftop plants and offgrid plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5,229 MW capacity. ■ 2,140 MW Hybrid Capacity Commissioned (Includes 885.60 MW Wind Capacity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 207.50 MW capacity. (20 Biomass Power Plant)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rajasthan State Hydrogen Policy: September 29, 2023 ■ Rajasthan Renewable Energy Policy: October 6, 2023 ■ Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy: 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy: December 18, 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rajasthan’s first biomass policy: In 2010. ■ Rajasthan Biomass and Waste to Energy Policy: September 29, 2023

Rajasthan's Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024

- Launch: on 4th December 2024.
- Main objective: To contribute to achieving the national target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030.
- The policy aims to generate 115 GW of renewable energy and set up 10 GW of energy storage capacity by 2029-30.
- Solar energy, wind energy, biomass, and green hydrogen will be promoted.
- It aims to achieve 2,000 kilo tonnes per annum (KTPA) of green hydrogen production by 2030.
- The first 500 KTPA Green Hydrogen Projects will benefit from a 50% discount on transmission and wheeling charges.

Renewable Energy Park Policy

- This policy promotes development of RE Parks (Solar/Wind/Hybrid parks) by Private Park Developers.
- Objective: To create common infrastructure for evacuating electricity into the power grid.

Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL)

- It has been set up for development of infrastructure management of Renewable Energy/Solar Parks.

Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Bhadla Solar Park Program

A 2,245 MW solar park at Bhadla (Phalodi) has been developed in 4 phases.

1. Bhadla Solar Park Phase - I (65 MW)	2. Bhadla Solar Park Phase II (680 MW)	3. Bhadla Solar Park Phase III (1,000 MW)	4. Bhadla Solar Park Phase IV (500 MW)
It has been developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (a subsidiary of RRECL).	It has been developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL).	Solar Energy has been developed by M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ).	The project has been developed by M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.

Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop Scheme

- Installation of rooftop solar power plants on government buildings is being implemented by RREC under RESCO mode.
- Plants of 1.2 MW capacity have been set up in Rajasthan till March, 2024.

The development of solar parks under the Solar Park Scheme of MNRE in phased manner is as follows:

1. Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park (750 MW)	2. Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1,500 MW)	3. Nokh Solar Park (925 MW)	4. Pugal Solar Park (2,450 MW)
The project has been developed by M/s Essel Solar Energy Company of Rajasthan Limited. (Joint venture of Government of Rajasthan and Essel Infra Limited) Installed: 450 MW capacity.	Joint Venture, developed by M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. Installed: 1,496 MW capacity.	Developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL). Installed: 925 MW capacity.	Developed in 3 phases by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL).

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)

- In the revised budget for the year 2024-25, the Rajasthan government announced plans to install government buildings with rooftop solar (RTS) under the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM).
- Implementation: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL).

Energy Conservation Programme

- Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) is the implementing agency for the Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Programme.

Connecting Rajasthan: From Rural Pathways to Industrial Highways

- The length of roads in Rajasthan has increased from 13,553 km in 1949 to 3,35,306 km by March, 2025.
- As of March, 2025, the road density of Rajasthan is 97.97 km per 100 sq km.
- As of March, 2025, 39,666 villages have been connected by road, which is a total of 91.68%.

Road Length in Rajasthan till 31st March, 2025

S.No.	Classification	Length (km)
1.	National Highways	10,790
2.	State Highways	17,316
3.	Main District Roads	18,234
4.	Other District Roads	72,822
5.	Villages road	2,16,144
	Total	3,35,306

- The Task Force was formed on February 05, 2024, to make Rajasthan the Expressway Capital of India.

Annual Scheme-wise Achievement (2025-26):

State Road Funds (SRF)

- Under this, Road Over Bridges (ROBs), Road Under Bridges (RUBs), Other District Roads (ODRs), Main District Roads (MDRs), construction of missing links and improvement in the width and strength of State Highways and Major District Roads are done.

Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)

- It is a hundred per cent Government of India funded scheme.
- CRIF focuses on strengthening and widening of physical state highways and major district roads.
- For this, a budget of ₹1,500 crore was allocated for the year 2025-26.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme Project-2

- The project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- Objective: To improve transport efficiency on 754 km of state highways and major district roads (MDRs).
- It also includes safety features and adaptation to climate change.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme Project-3

- The project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- Under this, 290 km of state highways and major district roads and improvements are planned.
- It is targeted to be completed by September, 2026.

Rajasthan Highway Modernization Project

- The project is funded by the World Bank.
- Under this project, 14 state highways will be developed.
- Out of this, 1 work has been completed, 7 works are in progress and DPR of 6 works is in progress.

Atal Pragati Path

- It is an initiative of the State Government.
- Under this, cement concrete road facilities will be made available in villages like urban areas.
- In the first phase, cement concrete will be built in villages with a population of 10,000 or more.
- In the second phase, rural towns with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 will be built in a phased manner.

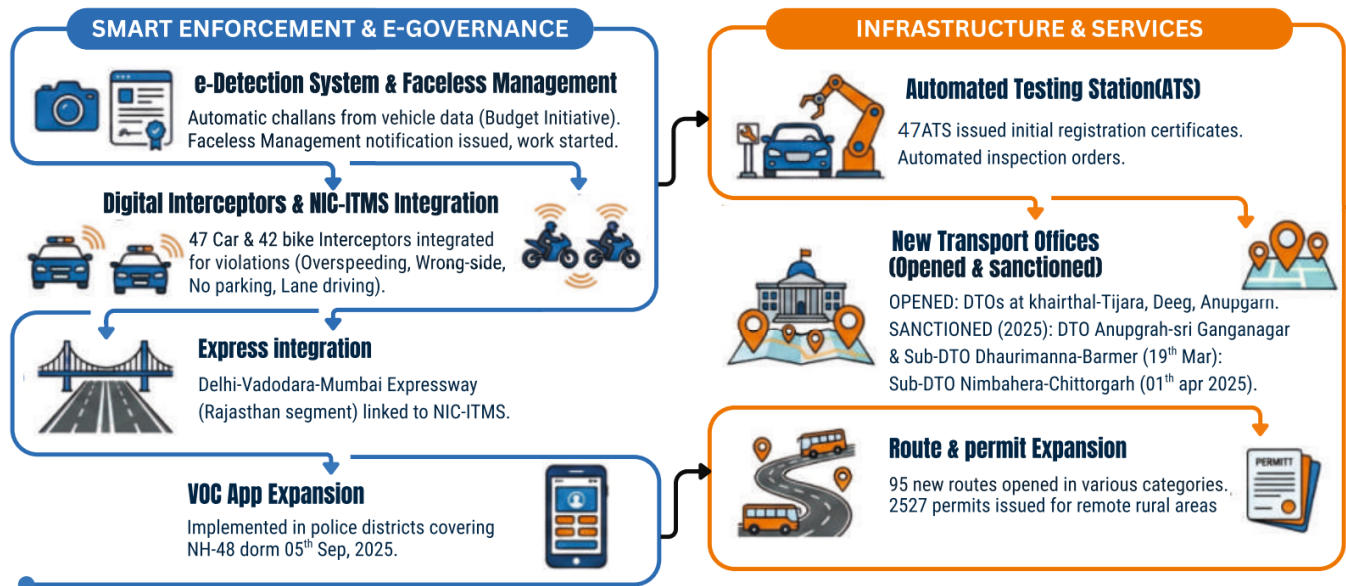
Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

- Founded: Established on October 1, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.
- Free travel facility for women on Women's Day and Raksha Bandhan by the corporation.
- Paid catering facility in Volvos, Scania and AC buses.
- Establishment of Security Control and Command Center by the Corporation to provide better facilities and security to the passengers.
- Operation of air-conditioned buses to religious places.
- Free travel in ordinary and express buses of the Corporation to the patient suffering from Muscular Dystrophy with 1 colleague.
- Free travel facility to candidates for various competitive examinations and interviews.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

- A total of 13.41 lakh vehicles were registered in Rajasthan during the year 2025-26 (till December 2025).

Schemes/ Programmes and Innovations



Railways

- The rail network of Rajasthan is mainly operated by the North Western Railway (NWR) zone.
- The network encompasses important rail routes connecting major cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner to the rest of the country.
- North Western Railway has completed almost 100% Route Electrification.
- On 25th September, 2025, 3 new train services were started from Napla, Banswara-
 1. Jodhpur – Delhi Cantt Vande Bharat Express
 2. Bikaner-Delhi Cantt Vande Bharat Express
 3. Udaipur City-Chandigarh Superfast Express
- At present, Automatic Signalling System has been commissioned in 256 Route Kilometers on the entire North Western Railway.

Rajasthan Civil Aviation Policy-2024

- Objective: To establish an integrated ecosystem for the development of civil aviation and promote tourism, employment and balanced regional development.

Key focus areas	Description
Upgradation of Airports and Airstrips	The infrastructure of airports, airstrips, helipads and heliports available in the state will be modernized. In the first phase, Uttarlai and Udaipur airports will be upgraded.
Upgrading airfields for operations in night	The airfields at Chakchainpura (Sawai Madhopur), Nagaur, Hamirgarh (Bhilwara), Abu Road (Sirohi) and Lalgah Jatan (Sriganganagar) will be upgraded with technical equipment for flight operations in night.
Infrastructure development towards the city	The city side infrastructure development works will be taken up at major airports. In the first phase, development work will be started on the city side at Jaipur Airport.
Development of New Airports	New airports will be developed at business and tourism hubs. In the first phase, a new airport will be developed in Kota in collaboration with the Airports Authority of India.
Cargo Infrastructure	Safe and economical air services for passengers and cargo will be developed. In the first phase, a cargo complex will be developed at Jaipur airport.
Regional air connectivity	Air services will be improved through inter-state and intra-state connectivity schemes. In the initial phase, efforts will be made to connect Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner.
Aviation Training and Investment	Investments in flight training organizations, aircraft maintenance engineering training, MRO and aerospace manufacturing will be encouraged. In the first phase, a Flying Training Organization (FTO) will be set up in Jhalawar.
Investment Incentives	Incentives will be provided under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)-2022 for the development of the civil aviation sector.

Postal & Telecommunication Services

- The total number of post offices in the state by the end of December, 2025 is 11,031 while the total number of telecom subscribers by September, 2025 is 66 crores.

Fueling Growth: Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects

Externally Aided Projects

- For the rapid development of Rajasthan, the State Government is receiving assistance from various international financial institutions and donors to fund various infrastructure and social sector projects.
- At the beginning of 2025-26, 14 Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) were being implemented in the state.

S.No.	Project	Funding Agency	Project Period	Key Points
1.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program - (Phase-III)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	November 2015 to March 2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sewerage and water supply works in 12 cities including Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar, Tonk under the project; Drainage works in Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, Kota and in Banswara.
2.	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Project (Phase-IV) (Trench-I)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	January, 2021 to May, 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Under this project, sewerage and water supply works will be done in 14 out of 27 cities. In addition, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) work will be carried out in 12 cities.

3.	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Project (Phase-IV) (Trench-II)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	April, 2023- May, 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Under this, sewerage, water supply, urban beautification, drainage etc. will be taken up as per the infrastructure requirement in 16 cities.
4.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (Tranche-II)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Project from December, 2019 to September, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objective: To improve transport efficiency and safety on state highways. ■ Under this, about 754 km of highways and main district roads will be constructed for two-lane or intermediate lane standards with road safety and climate change adaptation facilities. Improvement in the construction and management of roads.
5.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-I (Tranche-III)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	March, 2023 to September, 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The objective of the project is to improve traffic efficiency and safety of highways. ■ It envisages construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 290 km of State Highways and District Roads to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards included with road safety and climate change adaptation facilities and to enhance the project management capacity of PWD PPP.
6.	Rajasthan State Highway Development Programme - II (Tranche-I)	World Bank	October, 2019 to May, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objective: To strengthen the management of State Highways and smooth traffic flow on selected highways of Rajasthan. <p>Key Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upgrading 801 km of State Highways to two lane or intermediate lane standards. ■ Operation of Rajasthan State Highway Authority. ■ Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety Measures and Project Management Support.
7.	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	1st April 2017 to 31st March 2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Under this, rehabilitation and renovation work will be done in 137 irrigation projects in all the districts. ■ Objective: A total of 5.13 lakh hectares of irrigated area will be benefitted. ■ In the year 2025-26, the Lakhpati Didi program was implemented under irrigation sub-projects in various phases. ■ Formation of Women Farmer Interest Groups in 1,000 villages under Lakhpati Didi (Horticulture) component. ■ Aim to improve the livelihood of 10,000 farm women through vegetable and fruit production.

8.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas (Tranche-I & II)	New Development Bank (NDB)	May, 2018 to July, 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project will be implemented in 8.5 tranches in 2 years. ■ Ratio of NDB and State Funding - 70:30 ■ Beneficiary Districts: Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu Sikar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer. ■ Benefits: Better water access, micro-irrigation and solar pumps and waterlogging, solving bean problems.
9.	Intra State Transmission System Green Energy Corridor - II	K.F.W.	November 2022 to October 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project has been launched by the Rajasthan Vidyut Prakashan Nigam (RRVPL) in Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan. ■ It is a transmission scheme for the evacuation of renewable electricity. ■ The funding of K.F.W., Central Grants and State State Equity in this project is in the ratio of 47:33:20.
10.	Project for Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan	World Bank	July, 2018 to June, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objective: To strengthen Public Financial Management (SPFM) in the Government of Rajasthan and contribute to better budget performance, increasing accountability and efficiency in public expenditure. ■ The main components of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening Public Financial Management Framework ○ Strengthening Expenditure and Revenue System ○ Project Management and Capacity Building
11.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase- II	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	July, 2021 to December, 2028	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of water treatment plants and water supply related facilities in Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts of the State of Rajasthan. 2. Supply of sustainable and safe drinking water by implementing community development activities along with capacity development of Village Water Sanitation Committees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The focus will be on sustainable and safe drinking water supply in villages of Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts.

12.	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP-II)	Jointly funded by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	Phase-II: April, 2021 to March, 2027 Phase-3: April, 2025 to March, 2031	Objectives: 1. Enhancing the safety of dams. 2. Strengthening of dam safety institutions. 3. Enhancing safety management, financing of dam safety and institutional framework. ■ Out of 212 large dams in Rajasthan, 189 dams were included in DRIP Phase-II and Phase 3.
13.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project	Agency Franchise Development (AFD)	April 2023 to March 2031	■ The project is being implemented in 13 districts of Rajasthan namely Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk. ■ It includes activities for 800 villages. ■ Activities: Afforestation, Soil and Water Conservation, Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation, Capacity Building and Research, Livelihood Improvement
14.	Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	October, 2024 to March, 2035	■ Objective: To promote sustainable ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, and rural development in Rajasthan. ■ It will be implemented in 19 districts of Rajasthan. 3 Key Principles of the Project 1. Sustainable Forest Management based on Landscape Approach 2. Social Development 3. Economic Development

Public-Private Partnership (PPP): Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure

- The Government of Rajasthan has adopted Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as a key solution.
- Several efforts have been made to promote public private partnership in roads, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors as follows:

A. Institutional Arrangement

- In order to provide an effective mechanism for successful implementation of PPP projects in the State, the State has adopted a three-tier institutional framework -

1. Approval Committees

(i) Council for Infrastructure Development (C.I.D.)

- Chairperson: Chief Minister.
- Functions: To decide on policy issues of infrastructure projects under PPP.

- CID grants permission to all PPP projects that cost more than Rs 500 crore.

(ii) Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (E.C.L.D.)

- Chairperson: Chief Secretary.
- Functions: An ECID has also been constituted by the State Government to support the smooth functioning of the CID.
- ECID also undertakes follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the decisions of the CID along with preparation of proposals, reviews, submission of recommendations on policy papers for submission to the CID.
- The PPP Cell of the Planning Department acts as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.

(iii) Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects

- ❑ Chairperson: Chief Secretary.
- ❑ Function: To consider and approve road projects included under the Rajasthan State Highway Development Programme (RSHDP).
- ❑ The administrative department of this committee is the Public Works Department.

(iv) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for Swiss Challenge Proposals

- ❑ Chairperson: Chief Secretary.
- ❑ This State Level Committee examines and approves the project proposals (both PPP and non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge methodology.
- ❑ The administrative department of this committee is the planning department.

2. PPP Cell (Nodal Agency)

- ❑ Formation: In the year 2007-08.
- ❑ It is the State Nodal Agency under the Department of Planning.
- ❑ This cell acts as a repository of all the information related to PPP, such as guidelines, schemes, etc.
- ❑ It also acts as the Secretariat of CID, ECID and SLEC.
- ❑ In Rajasthan, the PPP cell was transferred to the Finance Department through December 8, 2025.
- ❑ At present, the Finance Secretary (Budget) is Secretary-in-charge and State PPP Nodal Officer.

3. Respective Administrative Departments/ Agencies

- ❑ It is competent to identify, develop and implement projects under PPP as prescribed in the Rajasthan Rules of Business issued by the State Government on all subjects within its jurisdiction.

B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with Private Sector Participation

1. Project Development Company of Rajasthan Limited (PDCOR)

- ❑ Formed as a joint venture company in December 1997.
- ❑ It was formed to assist state government departments and statutory undertakings to develop projects in PPP mode.

2. Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR)

- ❑ Formed: In the year 2004.
- ❑ Purpose; Implementation of mega highway projects in the state.

3. Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SUCRL)

- ❑ Formation: In the year 2014.
- ❑ It developed 1,000MW solar parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur).

4. Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (ESUCRL)

- ❑ Formation: In the year 2014.
- ❑ It developed 750MW of solar parks in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

5. Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited (AREPRL)

- ❑ Formation: In the year 2015.
- ❑ It developed 2,000MW of solar parks in Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur).

Project Development Funds (PDF)

- At present, the cost of project development requirements for various projects is met with the help of the concerned administrative department budgetary provisions or the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)

- It was restructured by the Government of India in November 2022 to convert the existing [IPDF] into a Central Sector Scheme. The total outlay is Rs.150 crores.
- The scheme was implemented for a period of three years from 2022-23 to 2025-26.
- Under this, the cost of consultants and transaction advisors can be financed.
- Under this scheme, financial assistance of up to a maximum of ₹5 crore may be provided for a single proposal (Project Transaction Adviser/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Professional Service Expenses)

Viability Gap Funding Scheme

- The scheme was launched by the state government in the year 2007 to promote PPP in the social sector.
- It is a Central Sector Scheme.
- Such infrastructure projects being developed in PPP format, which are economically justified but

not commercially viable, can receive financial assistance in the form of capital grant under the Government of India's "Scheme for Financial Support to PPP in Infrastructure".

Monitoring Mechanism

- The PPP projects of the State are monitored on a monthly/quarterly basis.
- The status of the projects is reviewed quarterly by the PPP cell of the Planning Department.

Steering and Coordinating Committee for time-bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects

- Chairperson: Chief Secretary.
- It conducts monthly review of infrastructure department-related projects (both PPP and non-PPP) worth more than ₹100 crore through the Chief Minister's Work Management System (CMWMS) portal and projects delayed by more than 3 years beyond the stipulated deadline.

The following efforts have also been made to create a conducive environment for PPP:

1. Road Development Policy, 2013

- In the year 1994, the Rajasthan State Road Development Policy was released.
- It was the first state in the country to formulate a policy to pave the way for the entry of the private sector under the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model in the road sector.
- In the year 2013, the road development policy of Rajasthan was revised.

2. Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

- Under this Act, a Permanent Road Fund was created by imposing a cess of 1 rupee on petrol/diesel. The funds collected are being used for the development and maintenance of roads in the state.

3. Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

- Facilitating the development, operation, safety, facilitation of land utilization of highways as well as disposal of land acquisition cases for highways and other roads.
- The Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014 was enacted on April 29, 2015 to facilitate the constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority and the disposal of matters connected therewith.

- The Rajasthan State Highways Authority has become operational from September 1, 2023.
- At present, 57 State Rajways are maintained under it (as on 31st March, 2025).

Capacity Building

- Adequate capacity development is required for the successful management and implementation of PPP projects on a sustainable basis in Rajasthan.
- KFW by the Government of India. Launched in the year 2010 in collaboration with the German Development Bank, the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) was successfully implemented in the state of Rajasthan.
- Note: In Rajasthan, as on December 31, 2024, 210 projects have been completed and 24 projects are in progress.

Building a Sustainable Future: The Potential of Green Infrastructure

- Rajasthan has embraced green infrastructure with the aim of maintaining the need for public infrastructure and environmental balance for future generations.
- Objective: To benefit the environment, economy and society through an effective network of natural and semi-natural systems.

Major Green Infrastructure Initiatives in Rajasthan

- Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan – Under this campaign launched in July 2024, the goal is to increase the state's green cover by planting trees with an investment of ₹4,000 crore.
- Electric Vehicles in Tiger Reserves – Efforts have been made to reduce pollution and carbon emissions by starting electric vehicle service for tourists in Ranthambore and Sariska.
- Development of Renewable Energy – Rajasthan is a leader in solar and wind energy, with Jodhpur's Bhadla Solar Park (2,245 MW) being the world's largest solar park.
- Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 – This December 2024 policy aims to achieve 125 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- Investment in Renewable Energy Projects – In November 2024, the state government signed MoUs worth ₹6.57 lakh crore for renewable energy projects.

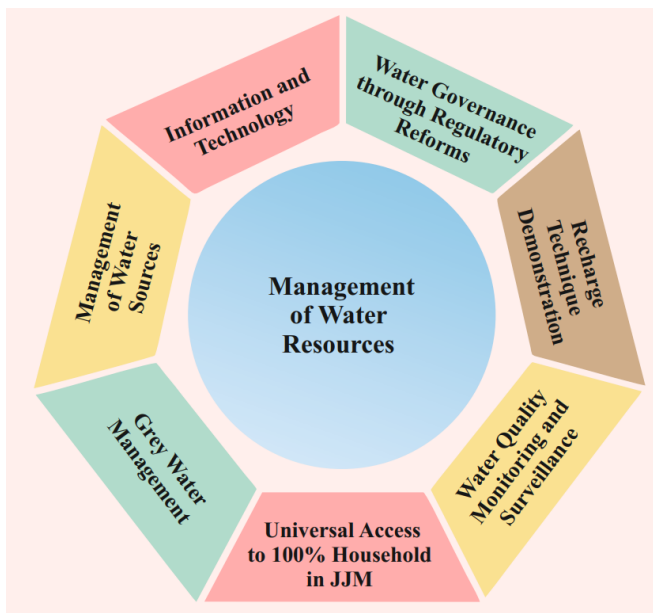
- Reduction in Development Fees – Investment was encouraged by reducing the development fee for renewable energy producers by 50% in October 2023.
 - Water Conservation and Irrigation Initiative – Promotion of drip and sprinkler irrigation and rainwater harvesting in urban areas.
 - Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 – This campaign seeks to conserve water and increase agricultural productivity through rainwater harvesting and rejuvenation of reservoirs.
 - Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project – This project promotes environment and rural livelihoods through biodiversity conservation, community forest management and eco-tourism.
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CHAPTER - 8

Water Security and Resilience

- Rajasthan occupies 10.41% of the total area of the country.
- Rajasthan receives only 1.16% of the country's water resources.
- Rajasthan is the largest state in the country with a geographical area of 343 lakh hectares.
- Out of this, about 101 lakh hectares is wasteland.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047



Irrigation

- Irrigation in Rajasthan is mainly done through canals, tube wells, open wells and ponds and other sources.
- The total irrigated area in the state is 95,47,292 hectares.
- Indira Gandhi Canal, Mahi, Narmada Canal, Bisalpur, Chambal command area etc. are the major irrigation projects of the state.

Irrigation Facilities of Rajasthan during the year 2025-26

6 Major Projects	Narmada Canal Project, Parvan, Dholpur Lift, Upper High Level Canal (Mahi), Pipalkhunt High Level Canal, Kaliteer Lift
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5 Medium Projects	Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Hatiyadeh, Andheri
34 Minor Irrigation Schemes	Work in progress.

Narmada Canal Project

- This is the first major irrigation project in India in which a sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory in the entire command area of 2.46 lakh hectares of 233 villages of Jalore and Barmer districts.
- The project will provide drinking water to about 37.48 lakh people, including 1,541 villages (667 in Jalore district and 874 in Barmer district) and 3 towns - Jalore, Bhinmal and Sanchoe.

Parwan Major Project

- It is proposed on the Parwan River in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan. Under this, irrigation facilities will be provided in 2.01 lakh hectares CCA in 571 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts.
- Apart from this, drinking water facility will be provided in 1,402 villages.
- In this, the irrigated land will be irrigated with a sprinkler irrigation system through SCADA controlled pressurized pipes for proper use of water.

Upper High Level Canal (Mahi) Project

- Under this project, irrigation facility will be provided through a micro irrigation system.
- It will have about 105 km of water from the 'Saddle' dam through the main canal and distribution system.
- This irrigation facility will be provided in an area of 41,903 hectares in 338 villages of Banswara, Kushalgarh and Bagidora Assembly Constituencies of Rajasthan.

Pipalkhunt High Level Canal Project

- This project will be started to provide irrigation

facilities through a sprinkler system in 5,127 hectares of un-command area of 24 villages of Pipalkhunt tehsil.

- Under this, 3.72 TMC water from the right end of Mahi Dam will be converted into Jakham Dam.

Dholpur Lift Project

- It is meant to provide irrigation to 39,980 hectares of cultivable command area in Dholpur district. It is a complete lift irrigation and drinking water project on a micro irrigation system on a participatory basis.
- The entire command will have the installation of a 30 MW solar power generation plant to meet the annual power requirement in addition to micro-irrigation.

Kaliteer Lift Project

- The project is primarily to meet the drinking water demand of 483 villages and 3 towns (Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura) of Dholpur district from Parvati and Ramsagar Dam.
- In this scheme, 98.60 million cubic meters of water will be drawn from the Chambal river annually only during the monsoon period.

Gardada Irrigation Project

- The project is under construction on Mangli Durgri River and Ganesh Nala in Holaspura village of Bundi district.
- Under this, 9,161 hectares of land of 44 villages of Bundi district will be provided irrigation facility and drinking water facility will be provided to 111 villages and 98 habitations of the district.
- The dam has a total length of 4.37 km and a total storage capacity of 44.38 million cubic meters.

Takli Irrigation Project

- The project is under construction on the Takli river in Dhakia village Ramganjmandi and Chechat tehsil of Kota district.
- With this, irrigation facility will be provided to 7800 hectares of 33 villages of Ramganjmandi and Chechat tehsils of Kota district through sprinkler irrigation system.

Gagarin Irrigation Project

- This project is under construction on the Ahu River near Kalapipal village (Devgarh) in Pidawa/Pachpahar tehsil, Jhalawar district.
- With this project, irrigation facilities will be provided to 32 villages of Pidawa tehsil.

Hathiyadeh Irrigation Project

- It is under construction on a local river located in Karwari Khurd village of Kishanganj tehsil of Baran district.
- The project will provide irrigation facility to 8,979 hectares of 49 villages of Baran district.

Andheri Irrigation Project

- The project is proposed on the Andheri river in Mundkiya village of Chhabra tehsil of Baran district.
- Under this, a dam with a total storage capacity of 1,598 million cubic feet (45.29 million cubic meters), a maximum height of 23.30 meters and a 3 km long earthen dam is proposed.

Major River Basins and Inter-State Projects

Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project (Integrated with ERCP)

- In this, surplus water from the tributary river basins of Chambal river (Kunnu, Kul, Parvati, Kalisindh and Mej river) will be diverted to the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Gambhir and Parbati river basins.
- The project will provide drinking water to 17 districts.
- Out of this, 2.51 lakh hectares of new irrigated area will be created and 1.52 lakh hectares area will be irrigated.
- Apart from this, 30,000 hectares of new irrigated area will be created by treating wastewater for efficient use of water.
- This will benefit about 32.5 million people.
- It will also support the development of industries in these districts by ensuring a stable and sustainable water supply.
- The Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of India, Government of Rajasthan, and the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 28th January 2024 to prepare the DPR of the Modified PKC Link Project.

Yamuna Water Agreement

- The MoU was signed between Rajasthan and Haryana on February 17, 2024.
- Under this, water from Tajewala Head (Hathini Kund Barrage) will be brought to Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu and other areas of the state of Rajasthan through an underground transport system.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

- The project is known as the lifeline of western Rajasthan.
- Objective: To provide western Rajasthan with irrigated and drinking water from the waters of the remote Himalayas.
- The objectives of the project also include drought affected, environmental and forest improvement, employment generation, rehabilitation etc.
- Under this, irrigation facilities have been provided in 16.17 lakh hectares (5.46 lakh hectares in the first phase and 10.71 lakh hectares in the second phase).
- At present, construction work of 6 new canals is in progress to provide irrigation facilities in 0.10 lakh hectare additional area of Chaudhary Kumbharam Arya Lift.

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

- Under this project, 97 km of relining will be done in Indira Gandhi feeder and 100 km length in Sirhind feeder.
- An agreement was signed with the Government of India and the Government of Punjab on 23rd January, 2019 for re-lining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (part of Punjab) and Sirhind Feeder.
- The ratio of central and state funding for re-lining of Indira Gandhi feeder is 60:40.
- Punjab and Rajasthan will contribute 54.15% and 45.85% respectively for the re-lining of Sirhind feeder.
- Under this project, 97 km of Indira Gandhi feeder (Punjab portion) and 100 km length of Sirhind feeder are to be re-lined.

Reconstruction of Firozpur Feeder

- The Firozpur Feeder Canal is the common feeder of the Gangnahar and Bhakra irrigation systems flowing in Rajasthan. The ratio of Punjab and Rajasthan to the total cost of the project is 58.54% and 41.46%.
- The relining of this feeder will benefit farmers of 3.14 lakh hectare irrigated area under Ganga canal system and 2.92 lakh hectare under Bhakra canal irrigation system.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana 2.0 (Watershed Development Component)

- The scheme was launched by the Department of Land Resources, Government of India.

- It has sanctioned 159 projects for treatment of 8.05 lakh hectares covering 39 districts.

Repair-Renovation-Restoration Project (RRR) Scheme

- The project was commissioned in January, 2005.
- It aims to repair and improve irrigation water structures.
- The scheme was subsumed in the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana – “Har Khet Ko Pani” in the year 2017-18.
- The funding ratio of the project is 60:40.
- This will benefit 4404 hectares of irrigated area in 3 districts of Kota, Bundi and Tonk districts.

Micro Irrigation Component of PMKSY:

- Subsidy is being provided to various categories of farmers for adoption of drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation.
- The general farmer is eligible for 70% subsidy. (Central: State: Extra State Share - 27:18:25)
- SC/ST/Women/Small and Marginal Farmers are eligible for 75% subsidy.

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Project of PMKSY

- The Ganga Canal Project Phase-II is one of the priority command area development and water management projects under PMKSY.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahaabhiyan (PM ‘KUSUM’) Component-‘B’

- From the year 2019-20, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India is implementing the PM KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Uttaan Maha Abhiyan) Component-B Stand-alone Solar Power Pump Plant Scheme.
- In this, grants are being given for pumps up to a maximum capacity of 7.5 HP with a provision for the installation of solar power pump plants from 3 HP to 10 HP capacity.
- A total of 60% (Central share 30%, State share 30%) grant is payable under the scheme.
- Under this scheme, the Kishak share amount is 40%, in which the farmer can get a loan from the bank up to 30% and the remaining 10% will be payable by the farmer.
- For ST farmers in the districts of tribal areas, the Tribal Area Development Department will provide a 100% grant bearing the cost of farmers’ share.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA 2.0)

- Beginning: In February, 2024 .
- Objective: To ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation, and judicious use of available water resources in the state.
- Under this, new anicuts, farm ponds, mini percolation tanks (MPT), sub-surface barriers (SSBs) are constructed and old water harvesting structures are repaired.
- Under this scheme, 5 lakh water harvesting and water conservation structures will be constructed in 20,000 villages of the state in the next 4 years.

Atal Bhujal Scheme

- The Atal Bhujal Scheme has been implemented with the support of the Government of India and the World Bank (50:50%) from April 1, 2020.
- The main objective of the scheme is to arrest the depleting ground water level through community participation and to bring water sensitivity in the behaviour of the community.
- The scheme is for five years from 2020-21 to 2025-26.
- Key Components: Participatory water security planning and active participation of the local community, especially women’s participation.
- The programme covers 1,132 Gram Panchayats in 38 blocks of 17 districts.

Karmabhoomi to Matrubhoomi Campaign

- The Jal Shakti Abhiyan was launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India in the year 2019 with the theme “Catch the Rain”.
- The “Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi” campaign was launched by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan on 15th January 2025.
- Objective: To conserve every drop of rainwater and build recharge structures to increase groundwater levels.
- Under this, a target has been set to build 45,000 ground water recharge structures in about 11,195 Gram Panchayats of 41 districts of the state in the next 4 years.
- The construction work will be done with the help of Bhamashahs, migrant Rajasthanis, crowd funding and CSR funds.
- In the year 2025, the main focus of the campaign is water conservation, public participation and public awareness.

“Vande Ganga” Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan

- The “Vande Ganga” campaign was organized across the state from 5th June to 20th June 2025.
- The objective of the campaign was to make water conservation a people’s movement through public awareness.
- Cleaning of water bodies, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies and inauguration of new structures were carried out.
- So far, about 4,560 recharge shafts have been constructed under the Karmabhoomi se Matrubhumi campaign with the help of CSR and donors.

Kisan Sathi App

- It was launched on 14th August 2024 by the Department of Water Resources, Government of Rajasthan.
- It was developed as a digital communication platform for the farmers of Parvati Project Command area.
- It aims to bridge the information gap between farmers and the department.

Barabandi (Irrigation Schedule) Mobile App

- The Department of Water Resources in collaboration with NIC, Sriganganagar developed the Barabandi Mobile App.
- Farmers can get information related to their land, irrigation turn and water release schedule.

Securing Rajasthan’s Future: Integrated Water Infrastructure

Urban Water Supply

- A total of 257 urban/towns in the State are being provided water through piped based drinking water supply system.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

- AMRUT 2.0 scheme was launched by the Government of India on October 01, 2021.
- Goal: To provide drinking water through “Har Ghar Tap” to all households by 2025-26 through water supply schemes in all urban bodies.

Urban population	Central Government's Share	State Government's Share
Less than 1 lakh population	50%	50%
Population above 1 lakh but less than 10 lakh	33.33%	66.67%
More than 10 lakh population	25%	75%

- Note: 10% of the state government's share will be borne by the concerned municipal body.
- AMRUT 2.0 will be implemented in the state by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).

Rural Water Supply

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Start: August 15, 2019.
- Under this, work is being done to ensure drinking water supply to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by the year 2028.
- It now has to provide functional household tap connections to every household instead of covering the population.
- The funding share of the Centre and the State in this scheme is 50:50%.

Implementing and Monitoring Agency

- At the State Level – State Water and Sanitation Committee (SWS)
- At the district level - District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSM)
- At Village Level - Village Water and Sanitation Mission (VWSC)
- The Mission covers 11,159 single village schemes and 139 major drinking water projects.

Construction of tubewells and hand pumps in Rural Sector

- The drinking water system in most of the villages in the state is dependent on ground water.
- In the year 2025-26 (till December 31, 2025), 1,414 tube wells and 3,409 hand pumps were installed.

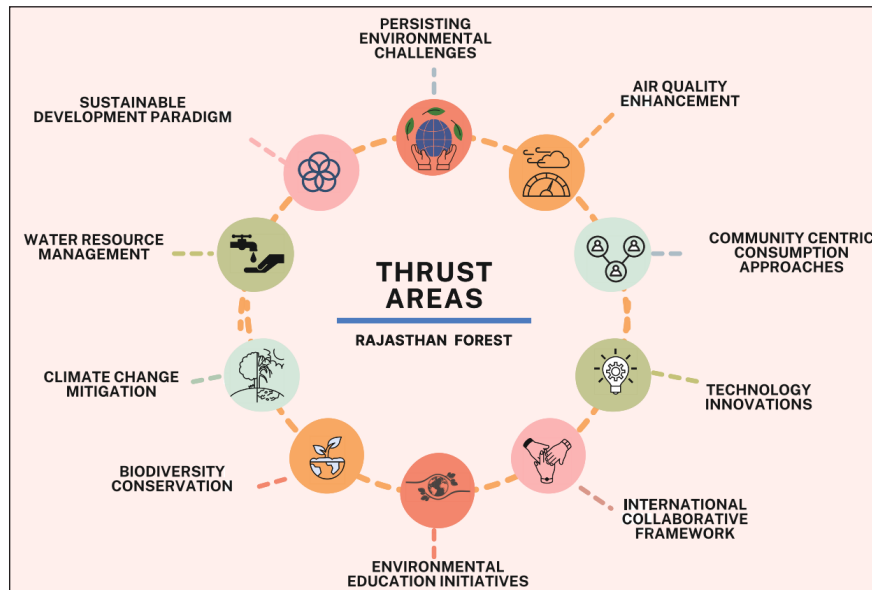
Major Water Supply Projects

- Surface water resources in Rajasthan include Indira Gandhi Canal Project (5,719 grams, 39 towns), Chambal River (4,899 grams, 29 towns), Narmada River (902 UM, 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,109 grams, 22 towns), Jawai Dam (811 grams, 10 towns), etc.
- 120 mega drinking water projects in the state will supply potable water to 110 towns, 16,680 villages and 12,716 dhanies.
- Note: Rajasthan has been awarded the Best Performing State/State Award for Outstanding Water Management and Community Participation under the Water Conservation and Jan Bhagidari Awards on 18th November, 2025 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The third prize was given in the category of Union Territory.
- At the national level, Bhilwara district was awarded the first prize in the district category (Western Region, Category-1) and Barmer district was given the second prize.

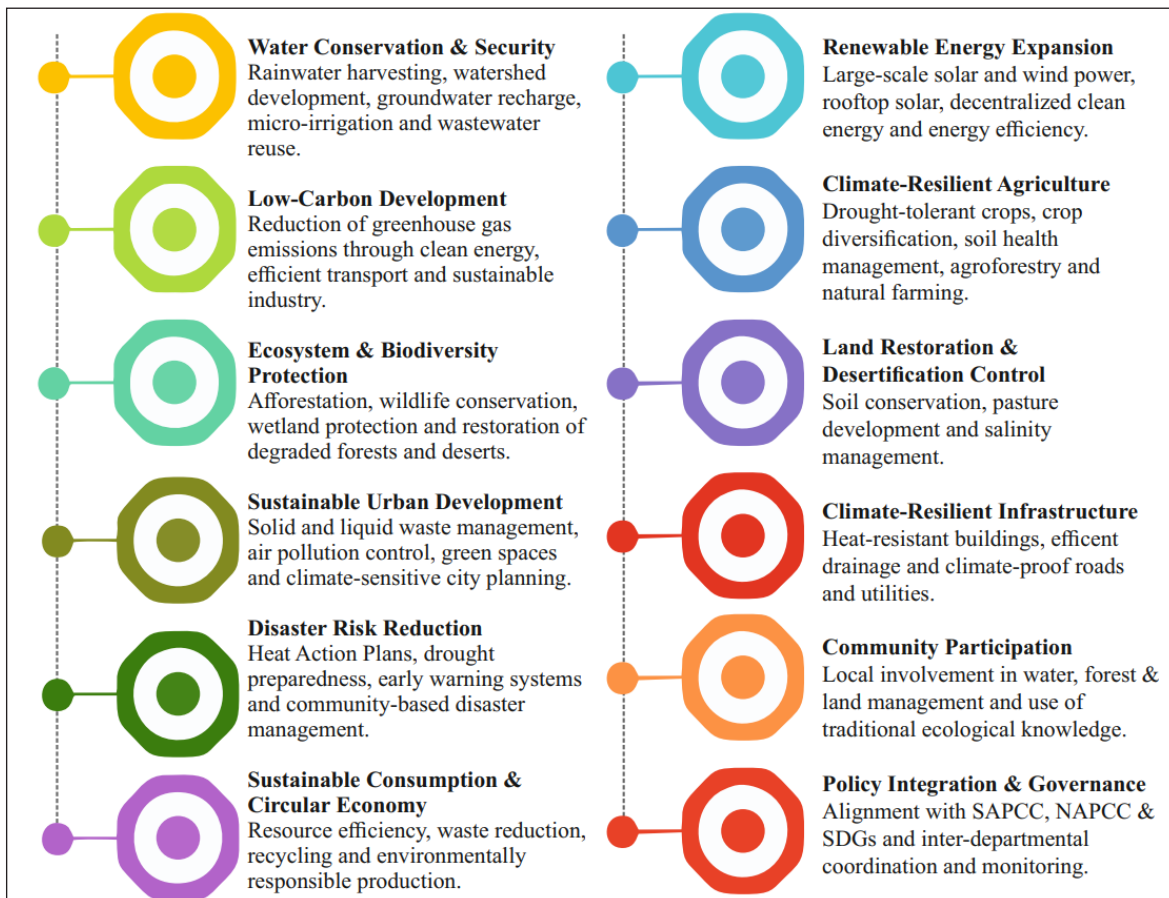
CHAPTER - 9

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047



Key Features of Environmental Sustainability and Climate Adaptability



Forest, Environment & Climate Change Sectors

- The Department of Environment and Climate Change is the nodal department for adherence to environmental norms in Rajasthan.
- The total recorded forest area in the state is 33,020.32 km², which is 9.65% of the geographical area of the state.

Forest	% of Total Forest Area
Reserve Forest	36.94%
Protected Forest	56.54%
Unclassified Forest	6.51%

- According to the India State of Forest Report-2023, the forest cover of Rajasthan is 16,548.21 sq km (**4.84% of the total geographical area**).
- The tree cover in Rajasthan is 10,841.12 sq km, so the total forest cover and tree cover of the state is 27,389.33 sq km, which is 8% of the geographical area of the state.
- Rajasthan has 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 5 Tiger Reserves and 39 Conservation Reserves.
- 4 Organic Parks have been developed in Udaipur, Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Rescue operations are being carried out at 15 places in the state to conserve rare, endangered and endangered plant species.

Major Policies of State Government for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

Rajasthan Vehicle Scrapping Policy - 2025

- This policy was issued by the state government to phase out old, defective, unregistered and highly polluting vehicles.
- Objective: To ensure scrapping of vehicles in a scientific, safe and eco-friendly manner.

Key Features

- Removal of old vehicles to reduce air pollution and improve road safety.
- Setting up of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) in the state.
- Mandatory scrapping of government vehicles older than 15 years.
- Providing the option of voluntary scrapping for private vehicles.
- Inclusion of over-exceeding, unregistered, accidental, abandoned or impounded vehicles.

- To make the process digital and transparent by integrating it with the Vahan portal.
- Issuance of Certificate of Deposit (COD) and Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping (CVS) to vehicle owners.
- To provide a maximum rebate of up to 50% in motor vehicle tax on the purchase of a new vehicle.

Rajasthan e-Waste Management Policy - 2023

- This policy has been issued for the resolution of problems related to e-waste and its effective management.
- The policy aims to ensure safe collection, recycling and scientific disposal of e-waste.
- The policy promotes a circular economy by linking the informal sector with the formal sector.

Key Features

- Setting up an eco-friendly e-waste management system.
- Encouraging collection, segregation, recycling and scientific disposal of e-waste.
- Promoting the e-waste recycling industry.
- Resource Recovery and Supporting the Circular Economy.
- Ensure adherence to e-Waste Management Regulation and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Rajasthan Climate Change Policy - 2023

- The policy was released on 5th June 2023 (World Environment Day).
- Objective: To protect the state from the effects of climate change and promote sustainable development.
- It focuses on tackling challenges such as temperature rise, heat waves, droughts, water scarcity and desertification.

Key Features

- Incorporate climate change into the plans and decision-making processes of all departments.
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with national and international commitments.
- Enhancing the resilience of communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems.
- Encouraging climate resilient technology, innovation and green finance.
- Strengthen institutional arrangements, data systems and monitoring for effective climate governance.

Rajasthan Forest Policy-2023

- It aims at sustainable management of forests, wildlife and biodiversity based on scientific, traditional and empirical knowledge.
- The policy aims to increase vegetation cover to 20% of the state's geographical area in the next 20 years.
- The policy is based on conservation, restoration and management of natural forests, wildlife and biodiversity.

Key Features

- Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity to protect the ecosystem and enhance its productive capacity.
- Expansion of forest and tree cover through reforestation, afforestation, agro-forestry and tree plantation.
- Promoting community participation for sustainable use of forest and pasture based resources.
- Prevent desertification and land degradation and improve land productivity.
- Conservation of rare and threatened flora and fauna species.

Major Initiatives and Schemes of Environment and Forest Sectors

'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' Campaign

- Launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the aim of promoting tree plantation.
- According to the Meri Life Portal (merilife.nic.in), 8.21 crore saplings were planted in Rajasthan till December 2025.

Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan

- Inspired by the "Ek Tree Maa Ke Naam" campaign, Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan was launched.
- In the year 2025-26 (till December), 11.64 crore saplings were planted against the target of 10 crore.

State-level Van Mahotsav

- On 27th July 2025, the state-level Van Mahotsav was organized in Jaipur.

Luv-Kush Vatikas

- To promote eco-tourism, 2 Luv-Kush gardens are being developed in each district.

Twenty Point Program

- In the year 2025-26 (till December), an area of 1.46 lakh hectares was planted, which is 181.82% of the target.

■ Joint Forest Management Programme

- 2,605 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees/Forests have been set up for conservation of forests. Eco-development committees have been constituted.

■ Botanical Gardens

- Botanical gardens are being developed in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer on the lines of World Forestry Tree Garden of Jaipur.

■ Panch-Gaurav Programme

- "One District-One Tree Species" has been identified in each district to promote local species.

■ Biodiversity conservation

- The state's first butterfly park has been set up in the Udaipur region.
- The park is divided into 5 zones.
- The Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been established under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

■ CAMPA and Forest Conservation

- Rajasthan CAMPA was formed on 14 September 2018 under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016.
- It aims to manage preventive afforestation and forest conservation operations.

■ Air Quality Monitoring

- There are 57 stations operational under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).
- In addition, 46 continuous real-time air quality monitoring stations and 2 mobile vans are operational.
- An early warning system for the Air Quality Index is operational in Jaipur.

■ Circular Economy Initiative

- The Rajasthan Circular Economy Incentive Scheme-2025 was released on 5th June 2025.
- Under this, a maximum grant of ₹ 2 crore will be given for research of recycling and reuse.
- An additional 0.5% rebate in loan grants will be provided to MSMEs and startups.

■ Plastic Control and Management

- 50 IoT based plastic bottle flaking/flaking demonstrations at tourist sites in 12 districts. Reverse vending machines have been installed.

- ❑ The Rajasthan Pollution Control Board has launched a reward scheme to ban single-use plastic.
- ❑ A reward of up to ₹ 10,000 will be given for information and up to ₹ 15,000 for information about manufacturing units.

■ **Seed Bank**

- ❑ In the year 2025-26, 150 seed banks were established in 25 districts.
- ❑ Of these, 32 are run by the Forest Department, 72 by the Catchment and Soil Conservation Department and 46 by non-governmental organizations.

■ **Bartan Bank**

- ❑ Utensil Banks were set up under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to reduce plastic usage.
- ❑ These are being operated by women self-help groups in 1,000 Gram Panchayats.
- ❑ The fare per set has been fixed at ₹3.
- ❑ A 50% fare discount can be given for BPL, Divyangjan, SC/ST and widow category.

■ **Renewable Energy Sector**

- ❑ The state’s solar energy policy encourages setting up of solar parks and promotes decentralized solar power generation.
- ❑ Utilization of wind energy potential of Rajasthan is being encouraged through policies to promote development of windmill plants, especially in the areas of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur.

■ **Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024**

- ❑ It will promote an enabling environment for scaling up renewable energy generation, integrating innovative storage solutions, and clean energy investments.
- ❑ The strategic period of the policy has been extended up to March 2030 or till it is replaced by another policy. Under this, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) has been designated as the nodal agency.
- ❑ Objective: To promote a renewable energy ecosystem that promotes clean energy, protects consumer interests and ensures a reliable energy supply.

State’s Renewable Energy Capacity Targets for the Year 2029-30

S.No.	Type of Renewable Energy	Target Capacity (2029-30)
1.	Solar	90,000 MW
2.	Wind and Hybrid	25,000 MW
3.	Hydro, Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), Battery Energy Storage System	10,000 MW
	Total	1,25,000 MW

Encouragement and support in the implementation of the policy **Key Initiatives under the Policy**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Solar Rooftop Systems: Providing Subsidies and Incentives ■ Off-grid applications: Promotion of off-grid solar applications to enhance energy access in remote areas. ■ R.E. Parks: To provide support for infrastructure development for renewable energy focused projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hybridization of Solar and Wind Technologies ■ Energy Storage System (ESS) and Green Hydrogen ■ Decentralized Production
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PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

- The PM Surya Ghar Free Power Scheme was launched by the Government of India on February 13, 2024.
- Objective: To install solar plants in one crore households to provide up to 300 units of free electricity per household per month.
- There is a provision for a maximum grant of ₹78,000 (for 3 kW or more) under this scheme.
- In Rajasthan, the target is to install solar rooftop plants in 5 lakh households.
- Solar rooftop capacity of 493 MW has been installed for 1.22 lakh consumers till December, 2025.
- The scheme provides subsidies, concessional banks, interest rates for rooftop solar plants.

PM Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)

- The Kusum scheme of the Government of India has been adopted in the state to support farmers in setting up off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.
- PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-I): Solar power plants of 468.75 MW capacity installed.
- 11 MW capacity solar power plants installed under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-II).
- Solar power plants of 2 MW capacity installed under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-II).
- Under Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization), grid connected solar plants with the capacity to meet the annual power requirement of one or more segregated agricultural feeders can be installed.
 - As on December, 2025, 838 solar power plants of 2162 MW capacity have been installed.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

- The company is producing wind and solar energy.
- Wind power farms of 106.30 MW capacity have been set up in 8 phases in Jaisalmer.
- Wind farms have the capacity to generate about 1300 lakh units of electricity per year.

Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy (REVP) 2022

- It has been launched for sustainable transport for the next five years.
- Objective: To reduce emissions from vehicles and promote a conducive environment for the EV ecosystem.
- The budget provision of ₹150 crore for SGST reimbursement for the year 2025-26 promotes the adoption of electric vehicles.
- Dedicated Electric Vehicles and Component Manufacturing Parks will also be developed by RICO.
- Setting up of charging stations has been de-licensed to encourage development of private and public charging infrastructure.

Provision

- Building the Electric Vehicle Landscape: Building a robust charging network, promoting research and development, and promoting manufacturing in the state.
- Responsible Departments: Various departments such as Transport, Energy, Industry, Information

Technology and Communications etc. were entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the policy action and ensuring cooperation between the departments.

- Incentives: Financial incentives for electric vehicles have been prescribed with the objective of making affordable electric vehicles for consumers.
- IT Platform: An application-based platform will be set up to provide real-time status of public charging stations.

Water Conservation and Management

- The 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0' is a major initiative to conserve water and rejuvenate the structures of water bodies to support green growth in the state.

Green Manufacturing Industry

- The state is encouraging green industrial practices with policies that promote eco-friendly work and investment while ensuring environmental protection.

Green Budget

- The state's first green budget of Rajasthan for the year 2025-26 was presented on February 19, 2025. A total of ₹27,853.84 crore was allocated under the Green Budget, which is 5.18% of the total budget of the state.
- Objective: To prevent the adverse effects of climate change in the state, reduce the impact of greenhouse gases, prevent desertification and land degradation, and control rising temperatures.

Green Rating Scheme

- The Green Rating Scheme was introduced to evaluate industries on the basis of environmental performance.

Administrative Reforms and Good Governance

- The digital distribution platform of Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority has been developed for verification of beneficiaries and distribution of benefits under public welfare schemes of the state.

Paperless Good Governance

- To promote eco-friendly practices and integrate IT with governance, the state has launched the Raj-Kaaz portal (e-file system).
- Objective: To save time and digitize and streamline administrative processes, which ultimately enhances the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of governance.

Disaster Management and Relief Works in the State

- The works related to relief and disaster management in the State are conducted by the State Disaster Management and Relief Department.
- Relief operations are carried out in collaboration with various departments and organizations such as PWD, Forest Department, PHED, Panchayati Raj, Revenue and Local Bodies.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

- A total amount of ₹5,905.86 crore is available in the State Disaster Response Fund in the year 2025-26.
- The objective of this fund is to provide timely and effective solutions to the challenges posed by the disasters in the state.
- **District Emergency Operations Centre**
 - District Emergency Operation Centres are established in 41 districts of the state.
- **Yuva Aapda Mitra Yojana**
 - Yuva Aapda Mitra Yojana is being run to train the youth in the field of disaster management.
 - ₹2425.40 lakh has been sanctioned by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi for this scheme.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- The Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 was adopted by the United Nations in 2015.
- The Sustainable Development Goals are a road-map for providing a better and more sustainable future for all.
- Under this, 17 targets and 169 sub-targets were set which are to be achieved in the period 2016-2030.
- The mantra of the Global Agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality – ‘Leaving No One Behind’.
- The 5 important dimensions of the focus of Agenda 2030 are the 5 P’s, which are as follows:
 1. People
 2. Prosperity
 3. Planet
 4. Partnership
 5. Peace
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and less developed), interconnected and indivisible.

India’s Commitment to Sustainable Development Goals

- In India, NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) has developed the National Indicator Framework (NIF).
- NIF assists in monitoring the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals and sub-goals.
- Currently, the National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprises 284 indicators to measure the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1	No Poverty
Goal 2	Zero Hunger
Goal 3	Good Health and Well-being
Goal 4	Quality Education
Goal 5	Gender Equality
Goal 6	Clean Water & Sanitation
Goal 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Goal 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Goal 9	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Goal 10	Reducing 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 Goals

Number of indicators included in different indicator frameworks

- **SDG Targets** : 169
- **Global Indicator Framework (GIF)** : 251
- **National Indicator Framework (NIF)** : 284
- **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** : 316
- **District Indicator Framework (DIF)** : 217

SDG India Index

- The SDG India Index has been developed by NITI Aayog.

- It is an important tool for SDG monitoring.
- The index measures the progress of goals and sub-targets at the national and state level.
- Its overall score range is 0 to 100.
- The states and union territories have been divided into 4 categories based on their scores-
 1. Achiever: Score equal to 100
 2. Front Runner: Score equal to or greater than 65 and less than 100
 3. Performer: Score equal to or greater than 50 and less than 65
 4. Aspirant: Score less than 50
- The fourth edition of the SDG India Index was released on 12 July 2024. The index is based on 113 indicators of 16 goals.

SDG India Index 2023-24 (4.0)

- In this, India's overall score has increased from 66 in the year 2020-21 to 71 in the year 2023-24.
- Rajasthan's overall SDG score increased from 60 in 2020-21 to 67 in 2023-24.
- In this, the status of Rajasthan has changed from "Performer" to "Front-Runner" category.
- Rajasthan was the best performer in Target 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). (Score: 100 stands for 'Achiever Category')
- Rajasthan has joined the achiever category only in Lakshya 7.
- Rajasthan's target was the worst performer (lowest score) out of 10 (reducing inequalities). (Score: 49)
- The highest increase has been recorded in the score of Goal 1 (End of Poverty).
 - The score increased from 63 in 2020-21 to 82 in 2023-24, showing an increase of 19 points.
- The score of Target 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) was the most reductive.
 - The score decreased from 81 in 2020-21 to 75 in 2023-24, indicating a decrease of 6 points.
- Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) was the only target whose score remained unchanged. (Year In 2020-21 and 2023-24, the score was 100.)
- Scores on Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) were reduced, while scores for the remaining targets improved.

Institutional Mechanism for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

- In Rajasthan, the Planning Department is the nodal department for effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- The Sustainable Development Goals Implementation Centre has been set up at the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jaipur for effective monitoring, review and coordination for the SDGs in Rajasthan.
- A Centre for Sustainable Development Goals Coordination and Acceleration has been set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to provide effective monitoring and support in data-driven policy decisions
- A state-level SDG implementation and monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary Rajasthan.
- A District Level SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the concerned District Collector to review and assess the SDGs at the district level.
- 8 Sectoral Wing Groups have also been constituted for effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Rajasthan SDG Status Report

- 7 editions of the Rajasthan SDG States Report have been released by the state to reflect the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Its first version was released in 2019.
- The latest 7th edition was released on 29th June 2025.
- The report is based on 316 indicators of the State Indicator Framework 3.0.
- **Classification of indicators based on progress**
 - Achieve – indicators for which the 2030 targets have already been achieved.
 - On Track – Indicators that can be achieved by 2030 at the current progress rate.
 - Slow progress – indicators in which progress is slow.
 - Out of Track – Indicators in which progress is extremely low or negative.

Rajasthan SDG Index

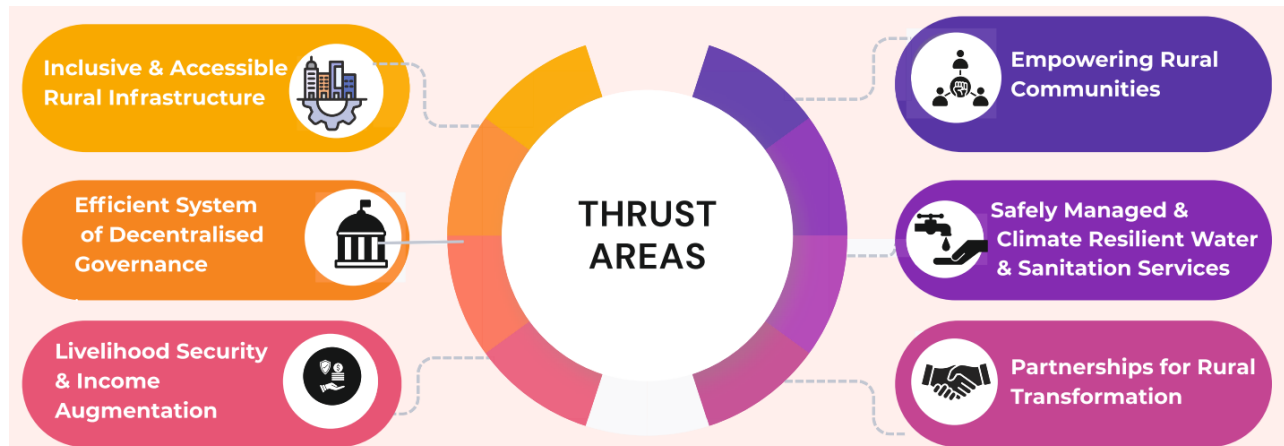
- The Rajasthan SDG Index has been prepared for effective localization and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the state.

CHAPTER - 10

Rural Development

- Rajasthan has a decentralized structure for rural development.
- The Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is the nodal agency for planning and implementation.

Vision Statement Developed Rajasthan@ 2047



Comprehensive Rural Development and Social Inclusion

- In Rajasthan, a separate Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj has been set up for planned development of rural areas and rural population.

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) - RAJEEVIKA

- **Established:** Established as an autonomous council in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan.
- The Council is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958.
- It has been entrusted with the task of implementing all rural livelihood programmes.
- **Aim:**
 - ❑ To create a stable financial and effective base for the rural poor.
 - ❑ Increasing household income by increasing sustainable livelihoods.
 - ❑ Increasing access of the poor to financial and identified public services.
 - ❑ The behavioural capacity of the villagers has to be enhanced in accordance with the socio-economic and political scenario.

The following livelihood projects are currently being undertaken by Rajivika funded by the Government of India:-

- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): This mission is being implemented across the state.
 - ❑ The ratio of funding between the Centre and the states is 60:40.

Major Achievements under Rajeevika till December, 2025

- The project is currently being implemented in all the blocks of the state. A total of 4.29 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in 38,452 villages.
- Bank loans are being given for livelihood promotion through Rajivika.
- Loans were given to the women of Rajivika through Rajasthan Mahila Kosh, these loans are available at an annual interest rate of 2.5%, with an 8% interest subsidy being borne by the state government.
- 2 Producer Companies were set up for livelihood promotion in the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector.
- Ujalaa Milk Producer Company Limited was established in the districts of Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi

with technical support from National Dairy Development Corporation to promote women dairy producers.

- Hadauti Women Farmer Producer Company Limited was formed to develop a value chain based on soybean, mustard and coriander in Kota and Baran districts.
- 3,237 Producer Groups were formed to promote agriculture and animal husbandry activities.
- 65 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) have been formed.

Namo Drone Didi Scheme

- Under the centrally sponsored scheme, agricultural drones are being provided to women's self-help groups.
- An additional interest subsidy of 3% will be given on loans taken by the Government of India for the purchase of 1,070 agricultural drones and transport vehicles.
- Drone technology will enable precise spraying of nano urea and pesticides.
- Under this scheme, 50 drones have been distributed in 46 blocks of 30 districts of the state.

Solar Didi

- As of December 2025, 25,000 solar didis have been identified in Rajasthan.

Lakhpatti Didi Scheme

- Under this scheme, a target has been set to increase the income of women. At present, 19.90 lakh potential women have been imparted training.
- Out of these, 12.98 lakh women have been included in the 'Lakhpatti Didi' category.

Bank Sakhi

- Under this, rural women have been connected to digital financial services. A total of 7,104 women are employed as Digital Sakhi (DG Pay Sakhi).
- There are 6,053 women serving as Business Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi) in the state.

Pashu Sakhi & Krishi Sakhi

- The activities of the Rajivika programme are mainly conducted by women.
- A total of 37,369 SHG members are working as Pashu Sakhi. In addition, 36,787 SHG members are working as Krishi Sakhi.
- 517 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras were established in 8 districts (Baran, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Kota and Udaipur).

- More than 54,879 women enterprises (including tailoring, beauty parlours, spice industry, handicrafts, grocery and women's stores etc.) were set up under entrepreneurship promotion.
- 288 Producer Groups were formed to promote non-farm activities.
- Production units have been set up in all districts under the UDAN scheme. A total of 63 lakh sanitary pads have been distributed till December, 2025.
- The Raj Sakhi mobile app was launched to ensure regular and timely honorarium payment for various Sakhi cadres.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- Objective: To provide employment to villagers and promote inclusive growth.
- This scheme is operational in the entire state.
- In order to enhance livelihood security in the rural sector, it is to provide 100 days of assured employment during a financial year to every household whose adult member is willing to do unskilled manual work.

Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS)

- Under this scheme, additional employment of 25 days is provided on completion of 100 days of employment under MGNREGA.
- Under this, 50 days of additional employment is being provided to the families of 47 Scheduled Tribe (ST) blocks of the state.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

- Objective: To construct/develop at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (ponds) in each district, under which the state's target has been set at 2475.
- Each Amrit Sarovar will have a minimum pond area of one acre (0.4 hectares) with a water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meters.
- Under its first phase, a total of 3,138 works have been completed and in the second phase, a total of 601 Amrit Sarovar have been identified.

Pradhan Mantri Jatiya Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)

- Pradhan Mantri PVTG Vikas Mission has been launched to improve the socio-economic conditions of "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)".
- The mission aims to develop 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

- In all the 08 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district of Rajasthan, there is a provision of Rs 2 lakh for the families of homeless Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), Rs 12,000 for the construction of houses and toilets and Rs 25,290 for the estimated remuneration amount payable for unskilled man days from MGNREGA.
- Under this scheme, all homeless, vulnerable tribal households are eligible except for pucca houses or households with government employees in the family.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

- The scheme was launched on 20th November, 2016.
- Beneficiary Selection: Based on the Social, Economic and Caste Based Census (SECC)-2011 data.
- Under this scheme, an assistance amount of Rs 1,20,000 is payable to each beneficiary.
- Each beneficiary is owed an additional amount of Rs 12,000 for construction of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Daily wages (up to 90 man days) are also payable to the beneficiary under the MGNREGA scheme.
- The ratio of Centre-State funding is 60:40.

MLA Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

- This scheme is being implemented in urban and rural areas of the state.
- An allocation of Rs. 5 crore was fixed for each Assembly Constituency in each financial year.
- Objective: Development of infrastructure as per local needs, creation of utilities and addressing regional imbalances of development.
- It is mandatory to spend at least 20% of the total annual allocated amount on the development of SC/ST people.
- Up to 20% of the annual allocation can be recommended by the legislators for repair and renovation works of public utilities.

MP Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

- Under this scheme, every Lok Sabha MP can recommend to the District Collector for works amounting to Rs. 5 crore per annum for his parliamentary constituency.
- The elected MPs of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works in any district of the state.
- In the event of a “severe natural calamity”, MPs can also get a permanent asset of up to a maximum of Rs 1 crore for each calamity as per the guidelines laid down for rehabilitation

in the country outside their parliamentary constituency/state.

- As per the proposals received from the concerned MP, all approvals of the acts are granted within 45 days of receipt of the proposal.

Mewat Area Development Programme

- This program was started by the Government of Rajasthan from the year 1986-87.
- It was started mainly for the all-round development of the Mewat region (comprising 807 villages in 14 blocks of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Deeg districts).
- The main objective of this scheme is to promote the economic development of the region by creating basic amenities and additional employment opportunities for the people of Mewat region and to bring about qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people living in the Mewat region.

Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

- Old name: Guru Golwalkar Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana.
- Objective: To ensure people’s participation for development, employment generation and creation and maintenance of community assets in rural areas.
- The scheme is funded by the state government, implemented only in the rural areas of the state.
- Under this scheme, 90% of the amount for the construction of the boundary wall of the crematorium/graveyard and 70% for the construction of other community assets (80% of the total population in the area with a strong ST/SC population) is provided by the state government and the remaining amount is collected through public participation.

Dang Area Development Scheme

- Dang Area: Bandit-infested and backward areas with rugged terrain and narrow valleys.
- Objective: To promote the development of infrastructure and all-round development in the region.
- It was restarted by the State Government in the year 2005-06.
- The programme covers 2,192 villages in 8 districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi).

Magra Area Development Scheme

- Magra region: The south-central part of Rajasthan surrounded by hilly region (Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh, and Rajsamand) which does not come under tribal regional development.
- The programme was launched in the year 2005-06.
- It is currently being implemented in 1,746 villages of the above 5 districts.
- Objective: To improve the economic and social status of the inhabitants of the Magra region.
- Catchment development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, electrification, education, health and road construction activities have been included for the development of this region.

Bio-fuel Authority

- In the year 2007, the state government announced the biofuel policy and a separate biofuel authority was formed.
- The Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019 were framed on April 30, 2019.
- Rajasthan is the first state in India to formulate and implement biofuel rules.
- Under the Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019, 12 biodiesel (B-100) producing firms were registered in the state.
- In Rajasthan, 4.20 lakh litres per day of biofuel (B-100) production capacity has been created for retail sale.

Rajasthan Wastelands and Pasture Development Board

- In the year 2016, the name of Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board was changed to "Rajasthan Wasteland and Pasture Development Board".
- It was reconstituted on 11 February 2022.
- Objective: To develop the state's wastelands and pastures.
- Wasteland and pasture development committees were formed at district, block and gram panchayat levels.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- Objective: To accelerate the overall development of selected Gram Panchayats and substantially improve the quality of life and quality of life of all sections of the inhabitants.
- These Gram Panchayats are selected by Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jila Utthan Yojana

(SPMJUY)

- The scheme was launched in the entire state in June 2025.
- Objective: To promote economic development and inclusive social development by meeting the needs of the district.
- The scheme is applicable in rural and urban areas of all the districts of the state.
- Priority has been given to participatory planning.
- The scheme focuses on agriculture and allied activities, tourism, MSMEs, and sports sectors.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Garibi Mukta Gram Yojana

- This state-funded scheme was launched in the year 2025-26.
- The objective of the scheme is to create a poverty-free Rajasthan.
- According to the BPL Census 2002, the target is to bring 22 lakh families above the poverty line.
- The scheme has been implemented in all rural areas of the state.
- This scheme will be implemented in 5,000 villages in the first phase, 5,000 in the second phase and 10,000 in the third phase.
- It focuses on areas related to livelihood generation and self-employment, women empowerment, financial inclusion and social security.

Chief Minister Thar Border Area Development Programme

- This state-funded programme was launched in the year 2025-26.
- The objective is to develop remote and strategic areas along the international border.
- It aims to improve the quality of life of border families and ensure the availability of essential services.

Key Functions

- Development of education and health infrastructure.
- Drinking water supply, development of rural infrastructure.
- Installation of solar power plants and lighting in villages.
- Promotion of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
- Minor Irrigation Projects and Construction of Water Conservation Structures.
- Creation of sports infrastructure.
- Promote tourism and cultural development.
- Conduct women empowerment activities.
- Setting up of skill development centres.

Strengthening Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance

Panchayati Raj

- Panchayati Raj in India was started by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on October 2, 1959 from Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
- On April 24, 1993, the three-tier form of Panchayati Raj Institutions was given constitutional status.
- Article 243G of the Constitution mentions the functions and powers of the Panchayats.
- The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and enacted in the Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996.
- PESA (Panchayat Extension for Scheduled Areas) Act 1996
- The “three-tier system” of Panchayati Raj in India is:
 1. Gram Panchayat - At the village level (elected body at the first level)
 2. Panchayat Samiti - at block level (link between Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad)
 3. Zilla Parishad – at the district level (a local body at the district level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population)
- At present, there are 41 Zilla Parishads, 457 Panchayat Samitis and 14,403 Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan.

Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fifteenth Finance Commission	Sixth State Finance Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Duration: The years are from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (5 years). ■ 40% of the recommended grant will be in the form of Basic Untied Grant and 60% as Basic Tied Grant. ■ The grants will be released in 2 installments of 50-50% as per the recommendations of the Department of Expenditure, Government of India. ■ To maintain sanitation, open defecation free status: 50% tied grant. ■ Tied grant for basic services like drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Duration: The years are from 2020-2021 to 2024-2025. ■ 7% of the state’s own net tax revenue is to be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 73.2 to 26.8 on the basis of the 2011 census. ■ The ratio of distribution of amount between Panchayati Raj Institutions among Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat will be 5:20:75 respectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For basic and development works - 55% of the amount ○ For National and State Priority Schemes: 40% of the amount ○ 3% amount for Income Augmentation Incentive Grant by Panchayati Raj Institutions: ○ To create gender-friendly spaces: 2% amount

- Note: The Sixth Finance Commission of Rajasthan was headed by Shri Pradyumna Singh and its 2 Members included Dr. Laxman Singh Rawat and Dr. Ashok Lahoti.

ODF in villages and to make villages ODF+ by improving the level of sanitation by solid and liquid waste management in rural areas.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

- Rajasthan has become Open Defecation Free (ODF) as of March 31, 2018.
- The second phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21, which will be implemented for 5 years.
- The main objective of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II is to maintain the status of

Provisions for Swachh Bharat Mission

- Individual toilets: An incentive of Rs 12,000 is being given to BPL and APL (SC, ST and small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, disabled and women-headed families).
- Community Sanitary Complex: Community Sanitary Complexes will be constructed by the Gram Panchayat at a cost of Rs. 3 lakh with special provision for Special Abled Persons with a provision of 30% of the 15th Finance Commission funds.

- Solid and Liquid Waste Management: Adequate management of solid and liquid waste can lead to the overall development of the community by improving health and hygiene.
- During the year 2025-26 (till December), a total of 414 villages were developed as ODF Plus Model Villages.

Gobar-Dhan Project:

- It is an important component under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- Objective: To develop sources of income by cleaning villages from animal dung and organic waste and producing energy and manure.
- A model Gobar-Dhan project is being set up in each district.
- During the year 2025-26 (till December), a total of 7 Gobar-Dhan projects have been set up.

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

- Gram Panchayat Development Plan is being implemented since 2015 as per the directions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Under this, financial resources are utilized by planning based on the need and priority of the Gram Panchayats.
- It is approved by the Gram Sabha.
- The People's Plan Campaign to prepare the Panchayat Development Plan for the year 2025-26 was conducted from 2nd October 2025 to 31st March 2026.

Svमित्वा Yojana

- The scheme was launched on the occasion of Panchayat Diwas on 24th April, 2020.
- The programme is being implemented jointly by the Department of Panchayati Raj, Survey of India and Department of Revenue.
- Under this scheme, the Survey of India will prepare a digital map of the population areas of all the villages of the state through drones and present it to the concerned Gram Panchayat.
- On the basis of the map, the concerned Gram Panchayat will issue patta to the concerned person under the provision of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1996. Under this, a total of 4.13 lakh SVAMITVA cards were distributed to land owners in the year 2025-26 (till December).

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

- Former name: Indira Rasoi Yojana.
- Start: On January 6, 2024.

- Under this scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided at an affordable rate according to the local taste.
- The scheme is being operated by women self-help groups through the Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Development Council (Rajivika) in all the identified rural towns of Rajasthan.
- Under this, lunch and dinner are provided through 796 cooks.
- Under this scheme, Rs 8 per thali is being taken from the beneficiary and Rs 22 per plate is paid by the state government.
- Each beneficiary will be given 600 grams of food (300 grams of chapati, 100 grams of pulses, 100 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of rice/rice) There is a provision to serve a thali of bajra khichdi and pickles.

Atal Gyan Kendra

- Under this, e-library facilities will be developed in rural areas.
- Objective: To promote the reading and preparation of self-study and competitive examinations of the youth in rural areas.
- A total of 1,607 Atal Gyan Kendras have been sanctioned in Rajasthan till December, 2025.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

- Old Name: Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA)
- From the financial year 2018-19, it was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA).
- It is currently being operated in the name of "Punaruththan Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan" with a period of time till 31st March, 2026.
- The Abhiyaan is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions and for capacity building and training of elected public representatives and functionaries.
- The funding ratio between the Centre and the States under the scheme is 60:40.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

- It is proposed to construct buildings for the Rural Secretariat on a minimum of 5 bighas of land to bring all the offices at the Gram Panchayat level into one complex. Its purpose is to provide all services to the common man at one place.

Ambedkar Bhawan

- Ambedkar Bhawan is being constructed at every Panchayat Samiti headquarters, except the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Municipal Headquarters.

Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Plot/Lease Allotment Campaign

- On October 2, 2024, the state government allotted plots/pattas to homeless families of denotified, nomadic, and semi-nomadic categories.
- The campaign ensures better housing conditions and addresses the housing problems of the disadvantaged groups.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan – 2.0 (MJSA 2.0)

- The Chief Minister's Water Self-Reliant Campaign 2.0 was launched in February 2024.
- The objective is to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting and water conservation.
- Under this, new anicuts, farm ponds, mini percolation tanks (MPTs) and sub-surface barriers (SSBs) are constructed and old water harvesting structures are repaired and revived.
- Water harvesting and conservation structures are proposed to be constructed in 20,000 villages of the state in the next four years.
- A total of 1,10,059 works have been completed in the first phase till December 2025.
- In the second phase, a total of 26,059 works were sanctioned against the target of 99,930 works and a total of 2880 works were completed.

Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Non-Farm Development

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

- Established: November 1995 as an independent agency.
- Objective: To promote the rural non-agricultural sector in the state and to promote opportunities for self-employment to artisan families.
- It implements various reforms for the development of artisans of the state.
- Permanent employment is being provided to artisans, weavers, potters, sculptors through these activities.
- RUDA mainly conducts its activities under three sub-sectors:-
 1. Leather
 2. Wool & Textiles
 3. Minor Minerals

CHAPTER - 11

Urban Development

- Urbanization refers to the continuous increase of population from rural areas to urban areas for better employment, education, health and lifestyle.

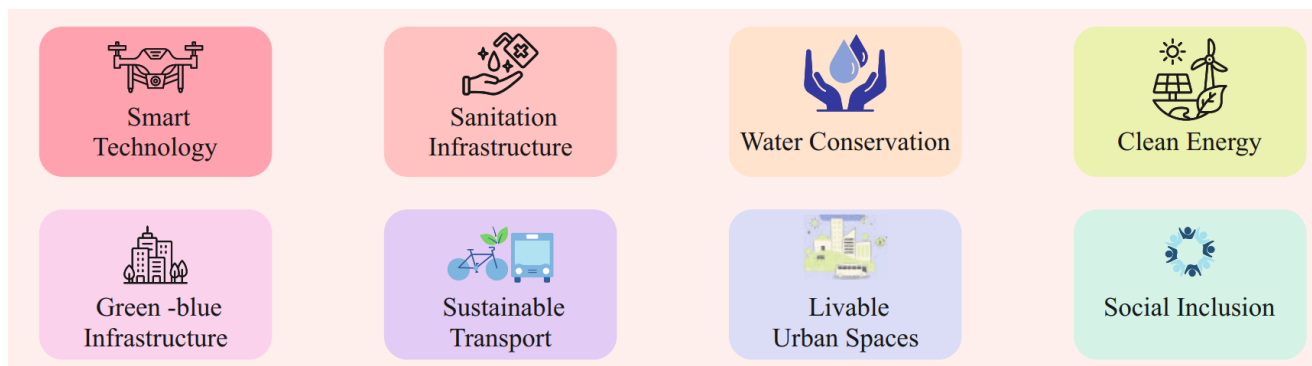
United Nations Global Sustainable Development Report, 2023

- According to this, more than half of the world's population lives in cities.
- Its share is projected to be up to 66.66% by the year 2050.
- Cities and metropolitan areas account for about 80% of the global GDP.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan @2047

- The 5R approach will focus on clean cities by the state to build inclusive and sustainable urban centres.
 - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover.

Key Areas for Urban Development



Sustainable Urbanization and Demographic Management

- The share of urban population in India's total population increased from 17.97% in 1961 to 31.14% in 2011.
- The share of urban population in the total population of Rajasthan increased from 16.28% in 1961 to 24.87% in 2011.
- The percentage of India's urban population to total population is estimated at 34.43% in 2021 and 37.55% in 2031.
- The percentage of urban population of Rajasthan to the total population is estimated at 26.33% in the year 2021 and 27.74% in the year 2051.

Population of Rajasthan (in crores)

	2011	2031 (Estimated)
Population	6.85	8.72
Male Population	3.55	4.44
Female Population	3.30	4.28

Urban Population of Rajasthan (in lakhs)

	2011	2031 (Estimated)
Female	81	116
Male	89	126
Total	170	242

Children's population (0-6 age group)

	Year 2001	Year 2011
Population Age Group (0-6 years)	106 Lakh (Boys: 52.39%) Girls: 47.61%	106 Lakh (Boys: 52.95%) Girls: 47.05%

Sex Ratio

- In 2011, the sex ratio in the urban area of Rajasthan was 914 females per thousand males. (In 2001 it was 890.) (Increase in sex ratio: 24)
- In 2011, the sex ratio in rural areas was 933 females per 1,000 males. (Year In 2001, there were 930)

Districts with highest and lowest sex ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with the highest urban sex ratio			Districts with the lowest urban sex ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio	S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Tonk	985	1.	Jaisalmer	807
2.	Banswara	964	2.	Dholpur	864
3.	Pratapgarh	963	3.	Alwar	872
4.	Dungarpur	951	4.	Sriganganagar	878
5.	Rajsamand	948	5.	Bharatpur	887

Child Sex Ratio

- The rural area of Rajasthan has performed better in terms of child sex ratio as compared to the urban area.
- The child sex ratio (0-6 years) in urban and rural areas of Rajasthan has shown a decline in child sex ratio in 2011 as compared to 2001.
- In 2011, the child sex ratio in urban Rajasthan declined to 874 girls per 1,000 boys, while in rural Rajasthan it declined to 892 girls per 1,000 boys.

Districts with highest and lowest child sex ratio in Rajasthan

Districts with the highest urban child sex ratio			Districts with the lowest urban child sex ratio		
S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio	S.No.	Districts	Sex Ratio
1.	Nagaur	907	1.	Dholpur	841
2.	Bikaner	906	2.	Sriganganagar	842
3.	Bhilwara	904	3.	Dausa	847
4.	Baran	901	4.	Alwar	851
5.	Churu	899	5.	Bharatpur	852

Literacy Rate

- The literacy rate in Rajasthan was 60.40% in 2001, which increased to 66.11% in 2011.
- The literacy rate for the urban area in Rajasthan was 79.70% in the year 2011, while it was 61.40% in the rural area.

Districts with Highest and Least Urban Literacy in Rajasthan

Districts with the Highest Urban Literacy			Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy		
S.No.	Districts	Literacy (in %)	S.No.	Districts	Literacy (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

Cities in Rajasthan by Population

- Jaipur is the largest city in Rajasthan in terms of population with a population of 30.46 lakh.
- Banswara is the least urbanized city in Rajasthan with a population of 1.01 lakh.

S.No.	Largest cities in Rajasthan in terms of population
1.	Jaipur (30.46 lakh)
2.	Jodhpur (11.38 lakh)
3.	Kota (10.02 lakh)
4.	Bikaner (6.44 lakh)

Most Urbanized Districts in Rajasthan (Most Urban Areas by Percentage)

S.No.	Rajasthan's most Urbanized Districts (Percentage)	S.No.	Rajasthan's Least urbanized districts (percentage)
1.	Kota (60.31%)	1.	Dungarpur (6.39%)
2.	Jaipur (52.40%)	2.	Barmer (6.98%)
3.	Ajmer (40.08%)	3.	Banswara (7.10%)
4.	Jodhpur (34.30%)	4.	Pratapgarh (8.27%)
5.	Bikaner (33.86%)	5.	Jalore (8.30%)

Migration from rural to urban area in Rajasthan

- According to Census 2011 data, men in Rajasthan migrate mainly for employment opportunities and women migrate from rural to urban areas mainly for marital reasons.
- According to Census 2011, 7.94 crore persons nationally and 32 lakh persons in Rajasthan migrated from rural to urban areas.
- Rajasthan has 4% of the total number of persons migrating from rural to urban areas at the all-India level.
- The same reason for migration of people from rural to urban areas is the same (employment) in Rajasthan and at the national level.

Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

- The Census of India 2011 classifies households into three categories based on their condition — good, habitable and dilapidated.

Status of Urban Housing in Rajasthan and India		
Condition	Rajasthan	India
Good	68.9%	68.4%
Livable	29.3%	-
Dilapidated	1.8%	-

Slum Dwellers in Rajasthan (Urban)

- The formation and development of slums in different parts of the country is due to reasons such as rural-to-urban migration, high unemployment, poverty, economic stagnation and poor planning.
- Kutchi Basti: All congested areas with a population of at least 300 or 60-70 households with unplanned residential clusters which completely lack basic civic amenities such as light, drinking water, sewage and clean air.
- According to the 2011 census, the slum dwelling population in Rajasthan is 20.68 lakh, which is 12.13% of the total urban population.
- The highest population of 3.23 lakh inhabitants living in Kachchi Basti is in Jaipur city which is 10.62% of the total population of Jaipur city. (The state's slum population.)15.64%)
- Pilibanga (Municipal Council) has the highest percentage of Kachchi Basti residents in the total population of the city at 74.53%.

Robust Urban Development and Infrastructure Expansion

Urban Development Authority

- Rajasthan has 7 Development Authorities (Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur) to cater to the basic needs of the urban population in a systematic and coordinated manner by the State Government.
- Apart from this, 12 Urban Improvement Trusts (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar, Balotra, Dausa-Bandikui and Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited, are working for the development of facilities for the citizens.
- It is responsible for the infrastructural development of the area.
- It undertakes the construction work of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking lots, parks, community centers, etc.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation

Phase	Station	Funding	Details
Phase-1A	Mansarovar to Chandpole	Fully funded by the State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation: From June 3, 2015.
Phase-1B	Chandpole to Badi Chaupar	Funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the state government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length: 2.01 km. Both Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar stations are completely underground. Operation: Commenced September 23, 2020.
Phase-1C	Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar	Approved and funded by the Government of Rajasthan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation: By Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited (RMRC). Under the 50:50 Joint Venture Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017.
Phase-1D	Mansarovar to 200 Feet Bypass Ajmer Road	Approved and funded by the Government of Rajasthan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation: By Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited (RMRC). Under the 50:50 Joint Venture Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017.
Phase-2	Prahladpura to Todi Mod	The Detailed Project Report (DPR) was submitted by M/s RITES Limited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length is 23.5 kilometers. Implementation: By Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited (RMRC). Under the 50:50 Joint Venture Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy – 2025

- It was notified by the state's Urban Development and Housing Department on December 10, 2025.
- It aims to promote sustainable and intensive urban development through integration of land use and public transport planning.
- Through this policy, an attempt has been made to reduce dependence on private vehicles.
- Under this, pedestrian mobility is encouraged and non-motorized transport is encouraged.
- Financial assistance for ToD Schemes is provided through Infrastructure Augmentation Charges.

TOD Zone Settings

- The TOD Zones are identified around mass transit stations and corridors such as metro.
- These zones are notified within a radius of 500 to 800 meters from the station.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA)

- The Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal

(REAT) were constituted by the Rajasthan government on March 6, 2019 for the development and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector in the state.

Rajasthan Township Policy – 2024

- It was notified by the state's Urban Development and Housing Department on July 17, 2025.
- The policy aims to promote balanced urban expansion in the state.
- Simplified planning rules have been laid down to attract private investment.

Provisions

- Under this, integrated infrastructure will be developed in the township.
- Roads will be constructed in a systematic manner.
- Water supply and sewerage system will be ensured.
- Provision of drainage and electricity facilities will be made.
- Open spaces and community facilities will be developed.

- ❑ Through this policy, large scale self-sufficient townships with housing, infrastructure and social amenities will be developed.

Rajasthan Housing Board

- The Rajasthan Housing Board was established on February 24, 1970 to cater to the housing needs of the state. **It is an autonomous body.**
- It aims to address the housing needs in the state and suggest effective measures to meet them.

Town Planning Department

- Functions: To give direction to the physical development of cities by preparing master plans, sector plans and other urban plans of cities/ towns.

Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy - 2025

- In the Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy-2025, a provision has been made for allotment of land to various institutions.
- The provisions of this policy will also be applicable to the cases currently under consideration.
- This policy will not apply to cases which have been disposed of in the past.
- This policy will be applicable to all urban local bodies, trusts and authorities of the state, including the Rajasthan Housing Board.
- The policy has been implemented under the Rajasthan Improvement Trust (Urban Land Disposal) Rules, 1974 and the Rajasthan Municipalities (Urban Land Disposal) Rules, 1974.
- Under this, land can be allotted to social, public, charitable and religious institutions.
- Land allotment has also been allowed to private investors, companies and trusts.
- Government departments, undertakings and bodies can also be allotted land.
- There is also a provision for allotment of land to newspapers and recognized political parties.

Master Plans

- A Master Plan presents a vision of development for any city within legal frameworks for about 20 years.
- Out of 309 municipal cities in the state, master plans of 194 cities/towns have been prepared.
- Jaipur's Master Development Plan-2025 includes new urban areas like Chaumu, Bagru and Bassi.
- Tapukara and Kotkasim have been made part of the Greater Bhiwadi Master Plan, while Neemrana and Bardod fall under the Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Bhiwadi (SNB) Master Plan.

- In Rajasthan, 79 new municipalities have been formed, for which master plans are being prepared.

National Capital Region (NCR)

- The National Capital Region (NCR) Cell provides technical expertise and support in the field of planning to the administration and local bodies in the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror and Deeg.
- Objective: To ensure effective urban and regional development in these areas.
- The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) runs development schemes and provides loan assistance for these areas.

Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation

- Rajasthan is currently implementing the following initiatives for effective urban administration and policy implementation for inclusive urban development:

Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Urban)

- The scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.
- The scheme is being implemented in Jaipur Municipal Corporation as the pilot city from June, 2025.
- It aims to empower vulnerable business groups in urban areas.
- **Beneficiary category:** Building construction workers, transport workers, cart pullers and street vendors, garbage collectors, waste pickers and domestic workers.
- Under this, Community Led Institutional Development (CLID) and Financial Inclusion and Enterprise Development (FIED) will be encouraged.

Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi 2.0)

- The scheme was restructured on 9th September, 2025.
- The restructuring has been done by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- The duration of the scheme has been extended till March 2030.
- Under this, street vendors and their families will be socially and economically empowered and beneficiaries will be linked to nine welfare schemes of the central government.

■ New Provisions

- ❑ Three loan slabs have been defined under the scheme — ₹15,000, ₹25,000 and ₹50,000
- ❑ Each loan slab will be provided an interest subsidy of 7% per annum by the Central Government.
- ❑ Beneficiaries who make digital transactions will be given a cashback of up to ₹1,200.
- ❑ An additional ₹400 cashback will be provided on digital transactions above ₹2,000.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

- The objective is to provide Pucca Houses to homeless families living in slum areas.
- Permanent houses have been provided to eligible families under the scheme.
- It has also developed basic infrastructure facilities – drinking water supply, roads and other essential urban amenities along with housing construction. Under this, housing units are being constructed for 19 projects in 16 cities.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDF-II)

- Formed: on August 25, 2021.
- This has been approved by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)/ Financial Institutions, Loans from Banks/ HUDCO and the State Government from time to time. Additional grants and annual contributions have been made available by the urban bodies.

Smart Cities Mission

- Launched: In June, 2015.
- Objective: To provide citizens in cities with a good quality of life, clean and sustainable environment and smart solutions for the development of cities.
- The Mission envisages to cover 100 cities over a period of 5 years.
- Rs. 100 crore for each city as grant by the Government of India and an equal amount will be given by the State Government/Urban Body for 5 years.
- 4 cities of Rajasthan – Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer – have been included in the list of smart cities.

AMRUT Mission

- It is a Central Government scheme.
- Launched: In June, 2015.
- AMRUT: Atal Mission Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation.
- Out of 500 cities included under the AMRUT scheme, 29 cities of Rajasthan have been selected.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

- The scheme was launched by the Central Government on October 01, 2021.
- Under this scheme, sewerage, renovation of water bodies and water supply works are being done.
- Sewerage related works have been carried out in 31 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

- Objective: To achieve better levels of sanitation across India through public participation, construction of individual household toilets, construction of community/public toilets and solid waste management in urban areas.
- All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and have also been certified by the Government of India.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0

- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 was launched in October 2021.
- It is for a period of 5 years (till 2nd October 2026).
- The main components of this scheme are toilet construction i.e. Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community/Public Toilets (CTs/PTs), Urinals, Solid Waste Management, Used Water Management, Information, Education, Communication & Capacity Building (IEC&CB).

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana

- This scheme is being operated by the Government of Rajasthan in the urban bodies of the state.
- The basic mantra of the scheme is “Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya”.
- Under this, 992 kitchens are being operated in 230 urban bodies in the state.
- Under this scheme, a plate is made available to the common man for Rs 8.
- Under this scheme, the state government is giving a state grant of Rs 22 per plate.
- Annapurna Rasoi will also be operated in the newly formed 79 urban bodies, thus a total of 1,071 Shri Annapurna Rasois have been approved in Rajasthan.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 1.0

- Objective: To provide affordable housing to the families of the economically weaker income group (annual income of Rs 3 lakh) and low income group (annual income of Rs 3 lakh to 6 lakh).
- Under this scheme, 2,77,908 houses have been sanctioned in the state.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2.0

- It aims to provide permanent housing to families belonging to the economically weaker sections (annual income up to ₹3 lakh) and low-income groups (₹3 lakh to ₹6 lakh) by 2029.
- A total of 55,238 houses have been sanctioned under the Beneficiary Based Construction (BLC) component under the scheme.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF)

- The fund was set up in the financial year 2011-12 for well-organized, safe, pollution-free and smooth urban traffic management in the State.
- This amount is being used for providing grants and loans to the Department/Urban Local Bodies/Companies and Corporations dealing with traffic management.

Mukhyamantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana

- The scheme provides financial assistance to urban households by providing unskilled labour employment for members in the age group of 18 to 60 years.
- Under this, there is a provision to provide employment for 125 working days on the basis of free registration through Jan Aadhaar ID.
- Under this scheme, till December, 2025, 7.05 lakh families have been registered.
- More than 90% of the workers in this scheme are women. (Women Empowerment)

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase-III

- Under this, work is being done in 12 cities of Rajasthan, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sriganganagar and Tonk (sewerage and water supply) as well as Bhilwara, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Jhalawar-Patan, Kota (sewerage) and Banswara (drainage).

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase IV Trench-I

- Under this, water supply works are being done in 14 cities of Rajasthan namely Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahr, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa, Kuchaman (Sewerage and Water Supply Works) and Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana, Makrana (Sewerage Work) and Laxmangarh.
- In addition, the work of Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) is ongoing in 12 cities namely Bandikui, Neem Ka Thana, Jobner, Bari, Deeg, Bhawani Mandi, Shahpura (Bhilwara), Tijara, Bhinder-Kanod, Gangapur (Bhilwara), Dausa and Suratgarh-Pilibanga.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase IV Trench-II

- It is being operated by the state government in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- Under Tranche-II of Phase IV, infrastructure works will be taken up in 16 cities.
- The project covers critical areas such as sewerage, water supply, urban beautification, and faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM).

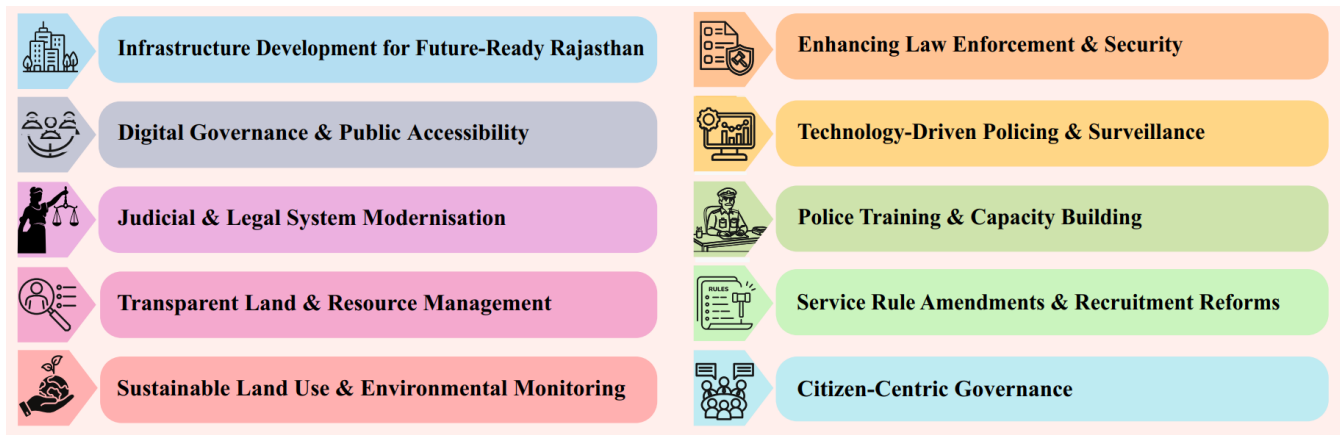
CHAPTER - 12

Effective Governance and Public Services

- Rajasthan is establishing good governance characterized by efficiency, transparency and accountability through innovation, inclusivity and citizen-centric reforms.
- Advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) will help make decision-making, resource allocation, and service delivery more effective in critical sectors such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047

Key Regions



Three Pillars of Effective Governance and Public Service in Rajasthan

1. Information Technology Enabled Citizen-Centric Service Delivery
2. Effective Financial Management
3. Transparent and Accountable Administrative Mechanism

Information Technology Enabled Citizen-Centric Service Delivery

SMART Project

- SMART Full Name: Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real Time System.
- Objective: Effective delivery of citizen-centric services in compliance with the budget announcements for the year 2025-26.
- Under this, a “database of citizens” will be prepared.
- This database will be used to identify eligible beneficiaries of various government schemes through smart systems.

- With this, the benefits of government schemes will be automatically distributed to the eligible beneficiaries without application.
- It will ensure automatic identification of beneficiaries, auto applications, automatic approvals and automatic disbursement of benefits.

Jan Aadhaar

- “Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana” is being operated by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Objective: To deliver the benefits of various welfare schemes (cash or non-cash) in a simple, smooth and transparent manner.
- At present, the Jan Aadhaar database is one of the largest household directories in the country.
- The Jan Aadhaar portal facilitates a DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) portal for transfer of cash and non-cash benefits to the residents of the state.

Salient features of Jan Aadhaar Yojana –

- One Number: A 10-digit family identification number to each family in the state.

- One Identity: Proof of Identity, Proof of Address, Proof of Head of Family and their Members.
- Women Empowerment: Only a woman above the age of 18 years of the family is made the head of the family.
- Financial Inclusion: All the cash benefits of the family are mandatorily transferred to the bank account of the female head of the family.
- Accurate Identification of Ineligible and Duplicate Beneficiaries: It is mandatory for various departments to obtain information of beneficiaries from the Jan Aadhaar database for transfer of all the benefits of the schemes.
- Doorstep Delivery of Benefits of Government Schemes: Direct Benefit Transfer for eligible beneficiaries of schemes and services is being carried out into their bank accounts via their Aadhaar numbers.

Rajasthan Sampark (181)

- It serves as a centralized platform.
- Any citizen of the state can lodge a complaint with the concerned departments by dialing the toll-free number 181.
- It is helpful in resolving various queries and grievances related to government services of the citizens.

Rajasthan Sampark 2.0

- It was launched on March 23, 2025.
- It is an advanced and centralized public grievance redressal system.
- It will facilitate real-time monitoring, data based monitoring and service delivery across departments.

Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGDPS) Act, 2011

- It ensures service delivery within the time period prescribed by the State Government.
- Under this, citizens can get different services from different government departments.
- There is a designated authority for the delivery of each notified service.
- The designated officer will ensure delivery of service in a time bound and transparent manner.
- If the designated officer does not provide services to the citizens within the stipulated time limit, there is a provision to impose a penalty on the designated officer.
- A total of 306 services of 28 departments have been notified.

Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act (RTH), 2012

- Under this Act, out of a total of 84,099 applications received in the year 2025 (till December), 84,048 applications have been disposed of.

Public Hearing System

- The three-tier public hearing system is a citizen-centric initiative.
- The system operates at three levels: the district level, the subdivision level and the gram panchayat level.
- Objective: To expedite the problems of citizens while promoting transparency in governance and to ensure accountability in administration.
- Citizens are encouraged to submit their grievances either in writing or orally.

e-Mitra

- Objective: To provide access to information and services to the citizens of the state, especially those in rural areas, through an IT-enabled service delivery system.
- More than 600 G2C and B2C services are available in all rural and urban areas of the state.
- The services are being provided at more than 78,000 outlets through e-Mitra mobile app and IT-enabled physical kiosks.
- In December, 2025, 10 new services were launched on the e-Mitra portal.

e-Mitra Plus

- This is to provide citizens with easy and convenient access to government and private services.
- The service offers a wide range of services to citizens without any human interface like an ATM.
- This is the first initiative launched in India, allowing citizens to apply for government documents and print through in-built printers.
- Under this, video conferencing facility has also been made available at the Gram Panchayat level.
- A total of 14,891 e-Mitra Plus kiosks have been set up in the state.

Jan Soochna Portal

- It is a central platform that provides citizens with easy, transparent and reliable information on government schemes, services and information.
- As of December 2025, 117 Departments, 351 Schemes and 749 types of information are available on this portal.

iStart

- The program serves as a single-window platform for startups, investors, incubators, accelerators, and mentors to promote entrepreneurship in the state.
- A web portal called www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in has been set up to provide all information related to start-ups at one place.
- A total of 7,382 registrations have been made on the portal for the year 2025-26 (till December).
- Incubators have been set up in Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Pali, Jodhpur and Udaipur districts.

Rajasthan AVGC-XR Policy – 2024

- AVGC-XR: Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics & Extended Reality
- The policy aims to make the state a major hub for animation, visual effects, gaming, comics and extended reality.
- Through this, a structured ecosystem is being developed for startups, enterprises and academia.
- Special focus has been given to infrastructure, financial incentives and skill development.

Key Provisions

- Financial Incentives: Production grants (reimbursement up to 30%) and financing for startups.

- Infrastructure Development: Setting up of Atal Innovation Studios, Accelerators, Incubation Centres.
- Skill Development: Partnerships with universities and training institutions to create a skilled workforce.
- Ease of Doing Business: Dedicated AVGC-XR chamber and single window portal.
- Cultural Promotion: Promotion of Rajasthani Folklore and collaboration with media streaming platforms.
- Research and Development: Promote Intellectual Property (IP) creation and the establishment of innovation labs.

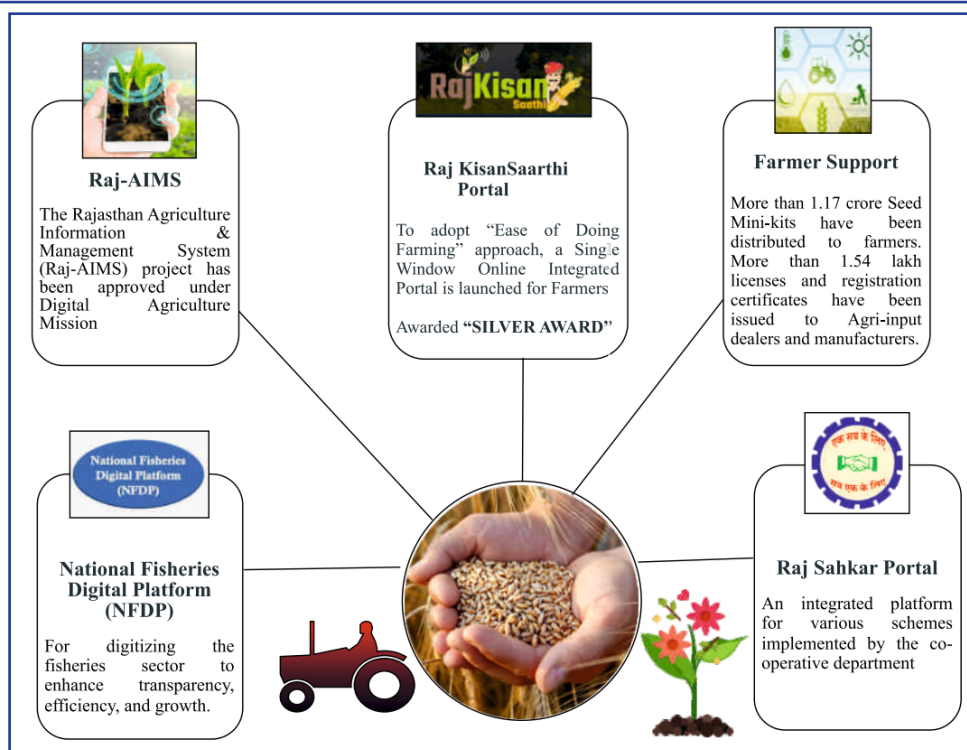
Single Sign-On (SSO)

- It provides access to multiple applications through a single login. All the departmental applications of Rajasthan are connected to the SSO facility.
- Currently, 604 departmental applications (G2G: 368 and G2C: 236) are integrated with the SSO platform.

Raj e-Vault

- It is a document management system.
- It can store government documents in digital form.
- This integration with Digi Locker makes document management more effective and transparent.

Technological Interventions for Farmers



Transparent and Accountable Administrative Mechanism

- The major steps taken by the Government to strengthen the administrative machinery in Rajasthan are as follows:
- **Raj-Kaj**
 - It conducts various departmental processes online in all Government Departmental/ Public Sector Undertakings, Boards, Corporations, Corporations etc. in the state.
 - Objective: To promote e-governance and to implement an e-filing system in place of physical files and letters in all departments.
- **Raj e-Sign**
 - It enables online document signing in a secure, cost-effective and transparent manner by Aadhaar e-KYC authentication.
- **RajMail**
 - It is a free e-mail service, which was launched for every citizen of the state.
 - The service is also available in local languages to make it user-friendly.
- **RajNET**
 - The Government of Rajasthan implemented the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RAJSWAN) as an integrated network solution.
 - It ensures connectivity to Gram Panchayats.
 - Video conferencing facilities (VC rooms) were set up in district and block level offices.
- **State Portal**
 - The portal is a single source of information and transactional government services for citizens, government users, businesses and foreign nationals.
- **State Data Center (SDC)**
 - It provides infrastructure for centre services/ applications.
 - It has a total capacity of 800 racks.

Command & Control Centre (ABHAY)

- It offers integrated security solutions, which are based on GPS and CCTV technology.
- These centres have been set up in 7 divisional headquarters and 26 districts of the state.
- It includes many important systems, such as-
 - Video surveillance system
 - Dial 100 Control System
 - Forensic Investigation System
 - Efficient Traffic Management System and Ve-

hicle Tracking Mechanism

- Geographic Information System (GIS)

CM Excellence Award and Sampark Portal Award

- The Rajasthan government conferred the Chief Minister's Excellence Award and Sampark Portal Award for effective public grievance redressal on the occasion of Public Service Day on April 21, 2025.
- Objective: To inspire public servants and departments to excel, innovate and increase efficiency.
- Chief Minister's Excellence Award: 6 officers and 3 departments.
- Sampark Portal Awards: 9 officers and 4 departments.

Right to Information Act, 2005

- The Department of Administrative Reforms is the nodal department for this Act. Under this, through the launch online portal, citizens can easily apply online and get the necessary information from various departments.

Rajasthan Centre for Application Development (Raj-CAD)

- Its distinctive mantra (USP) is "Commitment Assured Delivery".
- The live projects are being maintained by Raj-CAD.
- A total of 20 web portal projects have been developed. 107 analytical dashboards and modules and 8 in-house mobile applications have been created.

Geographical Information System (GIS)

- A state-level integrated GIS platform called 'Raj-Dharaa' has been set up for geospatial data management and analysis. Under the RajDharaa initiative, geo-tagging of the assets of departments and undertakings has been done.

Digital Preservation of Heritage Monuments

- Virtual conservation models have been prepared by 3-D scan of selected monuments.
- The major landmarks of Jaipur include Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall Museum, City Palace, Eight Gates of the Walled City and Amber Fort.
- The City Palace of Udaipur and Kumbhalgarh Fort are also part of this initiative.

Urban GIS Portal

- Urban GIS portal has been launched for citizens and administrators.
- Identification of land use is possible through the portal.
- Khasra and plot ownership details can be seen.

e-Procurement

- The e-procurement system has been implemented in the state to increase transparency.
- This system is applicable to all Government organizations including Public Sector Undertakings.
- The Government e-Procurement Solution (GePNIC) system is being used.
- So far, more than 327 departments and PSUs have adopted this system.

Data Analytics

- It has been implemented in major revenue generating departments (commercial tax, transport, excise, registration and stamps, mines and geology) and schemes like Rajasthan Sampark, RGHS, e-Mitra.
- Advanced data analysis technology is being used through this.

Capacity Building in Government Offices

- Government officials and employees are trained for skilled and trained IT personnel for successful implementation of IT initiatives in government departments.

Rajasthan AI/ ML Policy - 2026

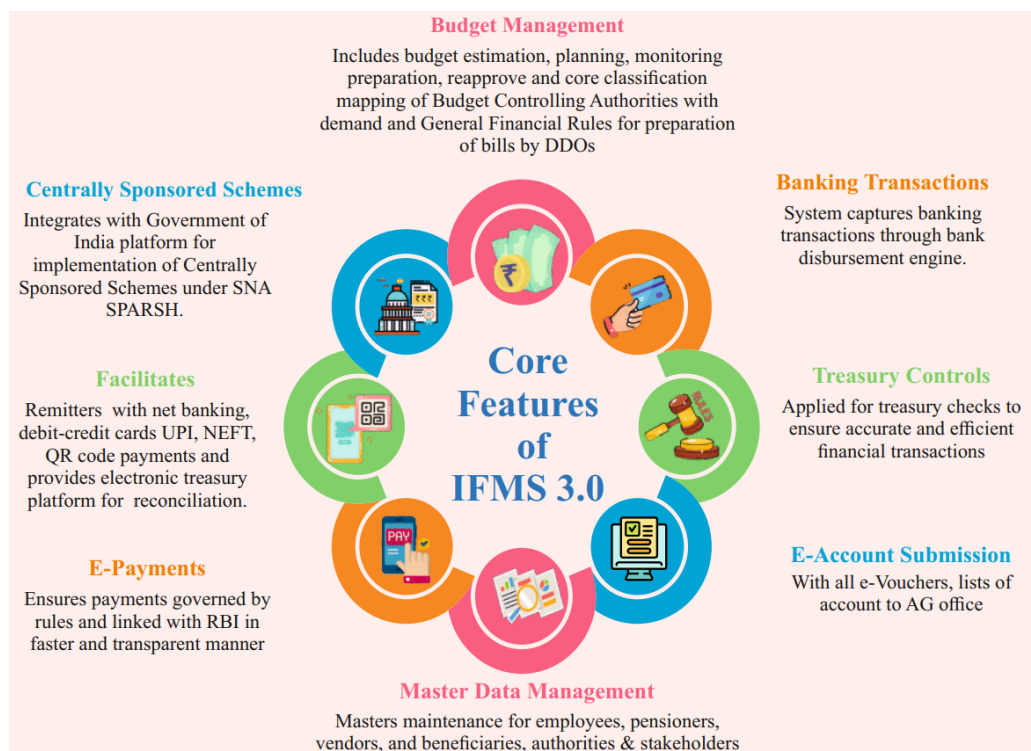
- It was launched on January 6, 2026, at the Rajasthan Regional AI Impact Conference held in Jaipur.
- Objective: Adoption of AI in governance, AI incentives for industries, and AI skills and capacity building.
- The policy will promote modernization of public service delivery.
- This policy will be helpful in achieving the goals of developed Rajasthan@2047.
- **Provisions**
 - ❑ In this, special emphasis has been laid on increasing transparency in governance.
 - ❑ Equitable and inclusive access to the benefits of AI will be ensured.
 - ❑ AI will drive growth in both urban and rural areas.
 - ❑ The policy has been formulated in line with the long-term development roadmap of the state.
 - ❑ A future-ready digital ecosystem will be promoted.

Effective Financial Management

- A comprehensive mechanism has been put in place to ensure effective management of the budgeting and accounting process in Rajasthan.
- This happens through the automated platform of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS).

Core Features of IFMS 3.0

- The Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) aids in streamlining financial operations.
- It enhances transparency and accountability in public finance management.
- Improved cash flow management and real-time resolution of accounts by IFMS.
- IFMS is an integrated platform that connects various modular systems to facilitate both external and internal stakeholders.



CHAPTER - 13

Financial Management and Economic Policy

- In the year 2025-26, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan at prevailing prices is estimated to reach ₹18.75 lakh crore.
- Rajasthan contributes 25.74% to the Agricultural Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in terms of sector-wise contributions. The industrial sector in Rajasthan contributes 26.55% to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
- The services sector contributes the largest share of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at 47.71%.

State of Economy

- The State Domestic Product Estimates show the value of all final goods and services produced in the State.
- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimates of Rajasthan are prepared at both prevailing and constant prices. The estimates of State Domestic Product are prepared on both gross and net basis for all sectors of the economy.

Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product of India (At Current Prices)

Years	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP (Rs crore)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs crore)	Growth Rate (%)
2024-25	₹17.01 lakh crore	11.77	₹330.68 lakh crore	9.8
2025-26	₹18.75 lakh crore	10.24	₹357.14 lakh crore	8.0

- Rajasthan's contribution to the country's economy in the year 2025-26 is estimated to be 5.25 percent at current prices.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Rajasthan		India	
	GSDP (Rs crore)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs crore)	Growth Rate (%)
2024-25	₹9.04 lakh crore	8.77	₹187.97 lakh crore	6.5
2025-26	₹9.82 lakh crore	8.66	₹201.90 lakh crore	7.4

- In the fiscal year 2025-26, Rajasthan's GSDP is projected to reach 4.86% of India's GDP.

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

- The estimate of Net State Domestic Product is obtained by subtracting the fixed capital consumption from the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) data.

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Rajasthan (in Rs crore)

	2024-25	2025-26
At Current Prices	₹15.25 lakh crore	₹16.85 lakh crore
Growth Rate (%)	12%	10.48%
At Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹8.59 lakh crore	₹7.89 lakh crore
Growth Rate (%)	8.91%	8.90%

Per Capita Income

- Per capita income is calculated by dividing the net state domestic product by the mid-year total population of the state.

Per Capita Income at Current Prices

	2024-25	2025-26
Rajasthan	Rs 1,85,095	Rs 2,02,349
Growth Rate (%)	10.82%	9.32%
All India	Rs 2,05,324	Rs 2,19,575
Growth Rate (%)	8.7%	6.9%

Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

	2024-25	2025-26
Rajasthan	Rs 95,762	Rs 1,03,189
Growth Rate (%)	7.76%	7.76%
All India	Rs 1,14,710	Rs 1,21,968
Growth Rate (%)	5.4%	6.3%

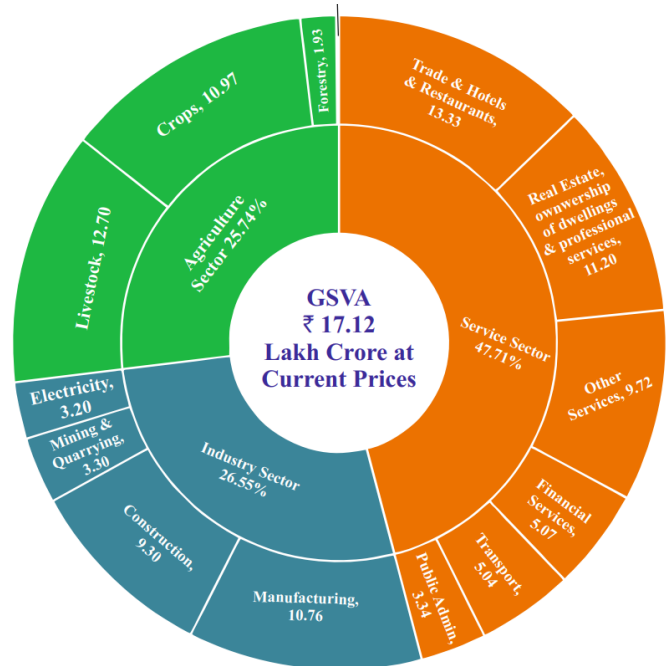
Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Rajasthan

	2024-25	2025-26
At Current Prices	₹15.70 lakh crore	₹17.12 lakh crore
Growth Rate (%)	-	9.03%
At Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹8.21 lakh crore	₹8.79 lakh crore
Growth Rate (%)	-	7.03%

- In the year 2025-26, as compared to the year 2024-25, the sector-wise percentage deviation is 3.47% in the agriculture sector, 6.99% in the industrial sector, and 13.52% in the service sector.

Sectoral Contribution in GSVA for the year 2025-26 at Current Prices

Sector	Contribution
Agriculture Sector (Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging and Fishing)	25.74%
Industry Sector (Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services & Construction)	26.55%
Service Sector (Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration & Other Services)	47.71%



Sector-wise Contribution for the year 2025-26 at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Sector	Contribution	GSVA (estimated)	Growth from previous year
Agriculture	25.33%	₹2.23 lakh crore	0.22%
Industry	28.21%	₹2.48 lakh crore	7.02%
Service	46.46%	₹4.08 lakh crore	11.15%

Capital Formation: Building Infrastructure for Better Economy

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

- Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured on the basis of the cost of use of non-produced assets in production activities during the calculation period after subtracting the disposed assets from the total assets added by the producer during the year.
- Total assets at current prices are estimated at ₹5,02,412 crore at the end of 2024-25, accounting for 29.53% of the Gross State Domestic Product (₹17,01,190 crore).

- Gross Fixed Capital Formation in 2024-25 increased by 11.81% compared to the previous year 2023-24.
- The contribution of the private and public sector to Gross Fixed Capital Formation was 77.97% and 22.03% respectively in 2024-25.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional) (Rs. crore)

field	2023-24	2024-25
own	3,58,488	3,91,722
public as a meeting	90,864	1,10,689

Sector-wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional) (in Rs. crore)

S.No.	Industry	2023-24	2024-25
1	Crops	12568	14871
2	Livestock	2646	3067
3	Forestry	805	572
4	Fishing	205	241
5	Mining	6618	6991
6	Manufacturing	37231	40479
7	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	31144	37922
8	Construction	188132	207125
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7035	8136
10	Railways	6784	7459
11	Other Transport	5698	6030
12	Storage	67	67
13	Communication	17951	19593
14	Financial Services	1467	1619
15	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services	90497	96745
16	Public Sdministration	17296	23255
17	Other Services	23210	28240
	Total	449352	502412

Price Stabilization: Promoting Economic Growth and Stability

Price Statistics

- The price index is the relative change in the price levels of goods and services in a region over a given period of time.
- The Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index are two important indicators that measure retail and wholesale prices respectively.

Price Statistics in Rajasthan

- Regular collection of wholesale and retail prices of commodities has been done from selected centres in the State since 1957.
- The monthly Wholesale Price Index of the State is

prepared on the basis of wholesale prices.

- The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers is being prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan (Base Year 1999-2000)

- The Wholesale Price Index is a general index that measures the change in the price of commodities in all types of trade and transactions.
- The Wholesale Price Index is released by the Government of Rajasthan on a monthly basis.
- It comprises 15 items, out of which 75 are in the

Primary Goods group, 69 in the Manufactured Products group and 10 in the Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants group.

- The state's general wholesale price index has increased from 394.68 in 2024 to 399.13 in 2025, marking an increase of 1.13%.
- The All-India Wholesale Price Index based on the base year of 2011-12 increased from 153.9 in 2024 to 154.9 in 2025, reflecting a growth of 0.65%.

WPI Food Index

- State level WPI consisting of Food Articles from Primary Articles group and Manufactured Products group.
- Includes food production.
- It was 421.67 in 2024, which increased to 427.13 in 2025. It registered an increase of 1.29 percent.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being prepared every month:
 1. For Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)
 2. For Skilled Workers (CPI-AL)
 3. For Rural Workers (CPI-RL)
 4. For Rural and Urban (CPI-R,U&C)
- The first three types of indices are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh (earlier Shimla) and the fourth index is prepared and released by the National Statistical Office (NSO), New Delhi.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

- The base year of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers is 2016.
- The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is being prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.
- At the national level, three of the 88 selected industrially developed centres across the country are located in Rajasthan (Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur).

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers (CPI-AL)

- Base year: 1986-87
- Released by Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban and Combined)

- Base year: 2012

- Released by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Fiscal Management: Ensuring Financial Stability

- A summary of the financial position with respect to key fiscal targets for the year 2024-25 is as follows:

Revenue Deficit

- The revenue deficit in 2024-25 stood at ₹41,950 crore.

Fiscal Deficit

- The actual fiscal deficit stood at ₹72,420 crore as against ₹70,091 crore estimated in the revised estimates for 2024-25.
- This is 4.26% of the state's GDP (including 0.42% for the power sector and 0.54% for the 50-year interest-free loan under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure).

Fiscal Position (in Rs. crore)

Item	2023-24	2024-25
Revenue Receipts	203276	227250
(i) Own Taxes	94086	103310
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	18680	23502
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	68063	77548
(iv) Union Grant	22447	22890

The salient features of the fiscal position in 2024-25 are as follows:

Trends of Receipts:

- Revenue receipts in 2024-25 increased by 11.79% compared to the previous year.
- The state's own tax revenue increased by 9.80%.
- This increase was due to 14.82% increase in stamp and registration, 14.21% in state excise duty, 12.98% in vehicle tax, 12.40% in electricity tax and duty and 11.84% in State Goods and Services Tax (SGST).

Trends of Expenditure:

- The revenue receipts contributed 75.70% of the state's total expenditure in 2024-25.
- In the year 2024-25, the expenditure on schemes was ₹1,79,475 crore, which is 14.41% more than the previous year.
- In 2024-25, the expenditure on salaries and

wages accounted for 35.45% of the total revenue expenditure (excluding pension payments and interest). In 2024-25, salaries and wages increased by 8.24% over the previous year.

- In the year 2024-25, the expenditure on developmental expenditure i.e. social and economic services was ₹2,12,655 crore, which is 70.8% of the overall expenditure.

Service-wise comparative statement of revenue expenditure (in Rs. crore)

Item	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue Expenditure	242231	269200
General Services (including grants and contributions to assistance)	77678 (32.07)	87022 (32.33)
Social Services	101884 (42.06)	114789 (42.64)
Financial Services	62669 (25.87)	67389 (25.03)

Note: The figures given in parentheses represent % of the total revenue expenditure of the respective year.

Capital Outlay:

- The capital outlay in 2024-25 stood at ₹30,727 crore, an increase of 15.3% over 2023-24.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):

- The total fiscal liabilities at the end of 2023-24 were ₹5,68,285 crore, which increased by ₹72,559 crore to ₹6,40,844 crore as on March 31, 2025.
- Thus, the fiscal liabilities increased by 12.77% as compared to the year 2023-24.
- Fiscal liabilities: After reducing additional borrowings (for GST compensation and capital expenditure), the amount stood at ₹6,07,382 crore, which is 35.70% of the GSDP.
- **Components of Fiscal Liabilities:**
 1. Internal Loan ₹4,48,790 crore,
 2. Loan from Central Government ₹53,606 crore
 3. Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹75,981 crore
 4. Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹62,467 crore.

Fiscal Consolidation

- The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts in 2024-25 stood at 282%.
- At the end of 2024-25, the fiscal liabilities stood at 5.05 times the state's own revenue (tax and non-taxes).
- In the year 2024-25, the fiscal liabilities of the state were 37.67% of the GDP and 35.70% without the impact of additional debt.

Schematic Budget Outlay (2025-26)

The scheme-wise outlay in 2025-26 is ₹2,45,608.47 crore.

Details of Major Item Wise Allocation for the year 2025-26

S. No.	Major Head/ Sector	Amount (in Rs. crore)	Percentage (%)
1	Agriculture Development	14075.96	5.73%
2	Rural Development	24925.02	10.15%
3	Urban Development & Housing	15344.04	6.25%
4	Education & Health	69389.83	28.25%
5	Water Supply & Energy	48341.30	19.68%
6	Social Security and Welfare	30802.73	12.54%
7	Infrastructure Development	26697.86	10.87%
8	Industrial Development	3121.45	1.27%
9	Information Technology, Statistics & Scientific Services	2414.03	0.98%
10	Governance	10496.25	4.28%
	Total	245608.47	100%

Financial Services: Enabling Growth through Access to Capital

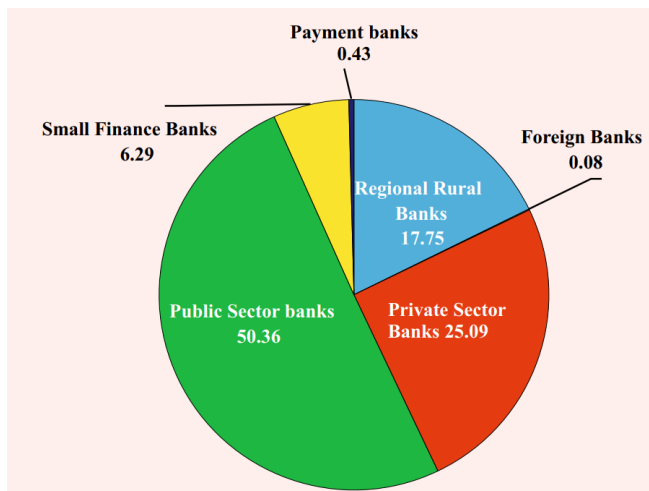
Banking

- Financial institutions, including banks, play an important role in raising deposits and disbursing loans to key sectors.

Bank Sector (by September, 2025)	Rajasthan	India
Increase in deposits	9.75%	9.70%
Increase in Credit-Deposit Ratio	89.61%	80.43%
Increase in credit disbursement	13.15%	11.24%

- According to the estimated population of Rajasthan 832.78 lakh (October 1, 2025), there is an average of 9,080 persons and the state has an average area of 37.31 square kilometers.

Bank Branches in Rajasthan (in %) as of September 2025



Digital Payment

- More than 75,000 kiosks/kiosks have been set up in the state along with bank branches. E-Mitra Micro ATMs are functional.
- e-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network to provide government information and services to citizens.

Business Correspondent

- It provides all financial services to the needy and disadvantaged sections of the society and vulnerable sections including low income groups at a timely, affordable cost.
- As on December 31, 2025, there are 1,27,468 Bank Mitra Business Correspondents working in the State.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the scheme is to bring financial inclusion and connect everyone with banking services. In Rajasthan, 3.80 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 92.25% accounts has been completed as on 31st December 2025.
Atal Pension Yojana (APY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a pension scheme which focuses on workers in the unorganised sector. The minimum age for this scheme is 18 years and the maximum age is 40 years. Under this scheme, a guaranteed minimum of Rs 1000 per month and a pension of up to Rs 5,000 per month is provided on completion of 60 years of age.
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its full name is MUDRA: MicroUnits Development - Refinance Agency. The scheme was launched in the year 2015 to provide credit to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. Mudra loans are provided in 4 categories- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shishu: Loans up to Rs 50,000. Kishore: Loans ranging from Rs 50,000 to Rs 5 lakh. Tarun: Loans ranging from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh. Tarun Plus: Loans ranging from ₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh for entrepreneurs who successfully pay off Tarun loans.
Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State DBT Advisory Board in Rajasthan was constituted on 5th October 2021 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Rajasthan. It monitors comprehensive identification of DBT schemes and their implementation in a time-bound manner.

Status of Rajasthan on DBT Bharat Portal

- It is a web based portal developed by the DBT Mission which shows the overall latest status of DBT implemented schemes running at the Centre as well as in the State.
- At present, 126 States and 55 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) DBT schemes are on the DBT Bharat portal.

Panch Gaurav Programme

- The “Panch Gaurav Program” was started by the Government of Rajasthan in the year 2025-26.
- The objective is to give a unique identity to each district by selecting products and destinations based on its potential, characteristics and local resources.
- Through the programme, the goal is to strengthen the cultural and economic identity of the districts, and promote their conservation, promotion and development.
- **Five components of Panch Gaurav**
 1. One District – One Product
 2. One District – One Crop
 3. One district – One Botanical Species
 4. One District – One Sport
 5. One District – One Tourist Site
- For the effective implementation of this program, a state-level Panch Gaurav Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- District level Panch Gaurav Committees have also been formed under the chairmanship of the District Collector.

District-wise list of identified Panch Gaurav

S.N.	District	Crop	Botanical Species	Product	Tourist Site	Sport
1	Ajmer	Rose	Neem	Granite and Marble Products	Pushkar Tirtha	Kabaddi
2	Alwar	Onion	Arjun	Automobile Parts	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Wrestling
3	Balotara	Pomegranate	Rohida	Textile Products	Nakoda Jain Temple	Cricket
4	Banswara	Mango	Teak (Sagwan)	Marble Products	Tripura Sundari Temple	Archery
5	twelve	Garlic	Chironji	Garlic products	Ramgarh Crater	Football
6	Barmer	Isabgol	Rohida	Embroidery (Kashidakari)	Kiradu Temple	Basketball
7	Beawar	Wheat	Karanj	Quartz & Feldspar Powder	Todgarh Rock	Hockey
8	Bharatpur	Honey	Kadamba	Agriculture-based products	Keoladeo National Park	Wrestling
9	Bhilwara	Orange	Arjun	Textile Products	Mandalgarh Fort	Basketball
10	Bikaner	Moth	Rohida	Bikaneri Namkeen	Karni Mata Temple	Archery
11	Bundi	Rice	Dhok	Sandstone	Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary	Kabaddi
12	Chittorgarh	Custard Apple	Bilva Patra	Granite and Marble Products	Chittorgarh Fort	Kabaddi
13	Churu	Aloevera	Khejri	Wood products	Salasar Balaji Temple	Athletics
14	Dausa	Fennel (Saunf)	Dhak	Stone products	Mehandipur Balaji Temple	Football

S.N.	District	Crop	Botanical Species	Product	Tourist Site	Sport
15	Didwana-Kuchaman	Onion	Khejri	Marble and Granite Products	Deedwana Lake	Basketball
16	Deeg	Mustard	Arjun	Stone-based Products	Deeg Mahal	Wrestling
17	Dholpur	Potato	Karanj	Stone-based Products	Machkund	Hockey
18	Dungarpur	Mango	Teak (Sagwan)	Marble Products	Beneshwar Dham	Hockey
19	Hanuman-garh	Kinnow	Sheesham	Agriculture-based Products	Gogamedi Temple	Hockey
20	Jaipur	Amla	Lisoda	Gems & Jewellery	Amer Fort	Kabaddi
21	Jaisalmer	Dates	Jaal	Yellow Stone Products	Jaisalmer Fort	Gymnastics
22	Jalore	Pomegranate	Jaal	Granite Products	Sundha Mata Temple	Boxing
23	Jhalawar	Orange	Teak (Sagwan)	Kota Stone Products	Gagron Fort	Basketball
24	Jhunjhunu	Mustard	Neem	Wood Handicraft Products	Lohargal Tirtha	Basketball
25	Jodhpur	Cumin (Jeera)	Jaal	Wooden Furniture	Mehrangarh Fort	Gymnastics
26	Karauli	Sesame (Til)	Banyan	Sand Stone Products	Kailadevi Temple	Cricket
27	Khairthal-Tijara	Onion	Sheesham	Automobile Parts	Tijara Jain Temple	Wrestling
28	Kota	Coriander	Khair	Kota Doria	Chambal River Front	Wrestling
29	Kotputli-Behror	Carrot	Guggul	Automobile Parts	Bairath	Wrestling
30	Nagaur	Moong	Khejri	Paan Methi & Spices Processing	Mirabai Monument	Kabaddi
31	Pali	Mehandi	Neem	Textiles Products	Ranakpur Jain Temple	Basketball
32	Phalodi	Cumin (Jeera)	Jaal	Sonamukhi Products	Khinchana	Athletics
33	Pratapgarh	Kalonji	Tendu	Thewa Jewellery	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary	Archery
34	Rajsamand	Custard Apple	Neem	Granite and Marble Products	Kumbhalgarh Fort	Hockey
35	Salumbar	Maize	Palash	Quartz	Jaisamand Lake	Kabaddi
36	Sawai Madhopur	Guava	Neem	Marble Products	Ranthambore National Park	Football
37	Sikar	Onion	Ardu	Wooden Furniture	Khatu Shyam Ji Temple	Basketball
38	Sirohi	Fennel (Saunf)	Mahua	Marble Products	Delwara Jain Temple	Archery
39	Sri Ganganagar	Kinnow	Sheesham	Mustard oil	Budha Johar	Athletics
40	Tonk	Mustard	Amaltas	Slate Stone Products	Diggi Kalyan Ji	Athletics
41	Udaipur	Custard Apple	Mahua	Marble and Granite Products	Fatehsagar and Pichola Lake	Swimming

Rajasthan Budget 2026-27

- The annual financial statement (budget) for the financial year 2026-27 was presented in the Rajasthan Assembly on 11 February 2026.
- The Budget was presented by Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Rajasthan, Ms. Diya Kumari.
- This budget is based on the vision document 'Viksit Rajasthan @ 2047'.
- There are 10 major development pillars for the overall development of the state.
- It aims to make Rajasthan a leading state in economic, social, industrial and infrastructure by the year 2047.



Fiscal indicators

- Total budget size: about Rs 6.10 lakh crore.
- Revenue receipts: About Rs 3.25 lakh crore.
- Revenue Expenditure: About Rs 3.50 lakh crore.
- Revenue Deficit: About Rs 24,000 crore.
- Fiscal deficit: Approximately Rs 79,000 crore (3.69% of GSDP)
- Estimated GSDP: Rs 21.52 lakh crore

Capital Expenditure

- Capital Expenditure in 2024-25: Rs 30,427 crore (highest capital expenditure in a year)

Pillar I : Infrastructure Expansion

Road Development

- Development works of about 42,000 km of roads announced.
 - Rs 1,800 crore will be spent on construction and upgradation of highways, flyovers, bridges etc.
 - In the next 2 years, more than 1,000 km of roads will be upgraded to state highways and more than 2,000 km roads will be made main district roads.
 - About 2,000 cameras will be installed from Rs 100 crore to improve traffic.
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Drinking Water and Water Management

- Aims to ensure water security by 2047.
- Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) expanded with Rs. 5,000 crore.
- 3 lakh new drinking water connections under AMRUT 2.0.
- As many as 600 tube wells and 1,200 hand pumps will be installed.
- Establishment of 'Centre of Excellence' for water management in Jaipur.
- Establishment of Bureau of Water Use Efficiency
- The new Rajasthan State Water Policy will be implemented to provide drinking water facility and water to non-domestic and industrial units.

Energy Sector

- To strengthen the power infrastructure, 6 grid substations of 220 kV, 13 of 132 kV and 110 grid substations of 33 kV will be built.
- Solar parks of about 4,830 MW capacity will be developed through joint ventures in Mehrasar-Din-sar-Barala and Sawaisar-Karnisar-Bhatian-Bikoloi in Bikaner and Raghava-Sehua area in Jaisalmer.

Pillar II: Enhancing Quality of Life through Civic Amenities

- The Comprehensive Mobility Plan will be implemented in all divisional headquarters, under which ITMS, Urban Mobility App, road and intersection improvement, flyovers, underpasses, signal-free traffic and parking facilities will be developed.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (Second Phase), grants will be given to eligible families for the construction of houses by the year 2029.
- For better construction quality, 35,000 people will be provided mason training.
- 7 lakh street lights will be installed in municipal bodies for energy efficiency.
- The Master Drainage Plan will be prepared at the district level.
- Early warning siren systems will be installed for safety in downstream areas of dams.
- Under the PanchGaurav scheme, Rs 150 crore will be spent on infrastructure, tourism, cultural preservation and innovation projects.
- The RAJ-SETU Fund will be set up to provide innovative financing for urban and infrastructure projects in the state.
 - RAJ-SETU Fund: Rajasthan Structured Enabler for Transformative Urban and Infrastructure Financing Fund.

Third Pillar: Promotion of Industrial Development and Investment

- New industrial parks will be set up and necessary infrastructure will be developed.
 - 'Plug and Play Facility for Small and Micro Enterprises' facilities will be developed at all divisional headquarters for small and micro enterprises.
 - About 3,600 hectares of land will be developed in the Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar region under the DMIC project; In the first phase, Rs 600 crore will be spent on infrastructure.
 - To strengthen the logistics ecosystem, land has been allotted in Bhiwadi (Salarpur) and Didwana-Kuchaman (Parbatsar) and Inland Container Depots (ICDs), Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs etc. will be set up with private participation.
 - 14 new international chapters (e.g. South Africa, New Zealand, Canada) will be started along with 26 existing chapters of Rajasthan Foundation.
 - 5,000 electric wheels and machines will be made available to support the artisans associated with clay art.
 - Under the One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024, a margin money assistance of Rs 15 crore will be given for loans to micro and small industries.
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- A large industrial area will be developed near the greenfield airport of Kota-Bundi.
- The DPR of the pipeline project will be prepared to transport the treated water of Jojri and Bandi rivers to Pachpadra refinery.

Fourth Pillar: Empowering Human Resources

Youth Development and Welfare

- The Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme has been launched to connect the youth with self-employment.
 - Under this, 100% interest subsidy and margin money assistance will be given to 1 lakh youth on loans up to Rs 10 lakh.
 - It is proposed to spend more than Rs 1000 crore and will benefit 30,000 youth next year.
- The Rajasthan State Testing Agency (RSTA) will be set up on the lines of the National Testing Agency.
- A VIBRANT program will be run to promote startups.
 - VIBRANT: Value-driven Innovation and Business Research for Aspiration and Nurturing Talent.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai Kendras will be set up in 150 colleges and 25,000 girl students will be trained.
- For the skill development of students, 50,000 students will be given career guidance and digital mentoring through the DREAM program.
 - **DREAM:** Digital Readiness and Empowerment through Assisted Mentoring.
- The Raj-SAVERA program will be implemented for drug prevention.
 - **Raj-SAVERA:** Rajasthan Statewide Anti-drugs Vigilance Enforcement Rehabilitation and Awareness.
- Skill Development & Vocational Training Institutes will be set up in every district.
- The iStart Ambassador Program will be launched for guidance in startups.
- Techno Hubs will be set up for modern technology (Rs 30 crore).

Education & Student Welfare

- Meritorious students (class 8, 10, 12) will be given an e-voucher up to Rs 20,000 to buy tablets/laptops.
- Needy girl students taking admission in class 9 will get an e-voucher for bicycles.
- 40 lakh students of classes 1 to 8 will be given money for free uniforms through DBT. (Budget: Rs 250 crore)
- Under the Raj PAHAL program, "School on Wheels" will be started in every district.
 - Raj PAHAL: Rajasthan Portable Access for Holistic and Assisted Learning.
- AI-based personalized learning labs will be set up in 1,000 schools.
- 400 schools will be upgraded to CM-RISE Excellent Schools (Rs 1000 crore).
 - CM - RISE: Chief Minister Rajasthan Innovative School of Excellence.
- The 'Khelo Rajasthan Youth Games' will be organized from village to state level (Rs 50 crore).
- There will be plans to start new courses like AI, Data Analytics, etc. in IIIT Kota and make it an IT hub.

Medical & Health

- The RAJ-SURAKSHA scheme will be implemented for quick treatment in emergencies like road accidents, maternity, heart attacks.
 - **RAJ-SURAKSHA:** Rajasthan System for Urgent Response, Accident Stabilization and Hospital Access.
 - The Raj-MAMTA program will be started for mental health improvement and prevention of depression, anxiety and suicide, etc. and mental health care cells will be set up at the district level.
 - **Raj-MAMTA:** Rajasthan Mental Awareness, Mentoring and Treatment for All
 - A 500-bed IPD tower will be built at JK Lon Hospital in Jaipur at a cost of Rs 75 crore.
 - 500 new drug distribution centers will be opened in a phased manner.
 - Modern rest houses will be built at a cost of Rs 500 crore in the main hospitals of medical colleges of Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur.
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- Establishment of Atal Arogya Food Court (Rs 100 crore).
- Under the Moksha Vahini scheme, there will be a facility to transport the dead body from the hospital to the home free of cost.
- Robotic Hand for Prostatic Surgery for Urology will be launched at Kota Medical College (Rs 25 crore).
- Health and eye check-up camps will be organized in government and private schools to benefit 75,000 students.

Fifth Pillar: Robust Social Security System

Women Empowerment and Economic Inclusion

- More than 16 lakh women have been made Lakhpati Didis.
- Rural women BPOs for rural women will be set up at the district level.
- The loan limit in the Lakhpati Didi loan scheme was increased from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 1.5 lakh.
- Buildings and Saksham Centres will be set up for 100 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) (Rs 25 crore).
- 5,000 women will be trained as Banking Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi) and 1,000 as Bank Sakhi.
- 50 new enterprises will be set up to increase the branding and sale of Self Help Group (SHG) products.
- Raj Sakhi Stores will start at divisional headquarters and entrepreneurship centers will be set up in the districts.
- The loan limit under the Nari Shakti Udyam Yojana was increased from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 1 crore.
- Self-help groups (SHGs) will be linked to livelihood by setting up 11,000 Amrit Poshan Vatikas.

Child and Women's Welfare

- Early Childhood Care & Education Policy will be formulated.
- 7,500 Anganwadis will be converted into Nand Ghars.
- Mahila and Bal Shakti Sankuls will be set up in Bharatpur and Kota.
- Nutritional benefits to adolescent girls in 27 Aspirational Blocks (more than 50,000 beneficiaries).
- The capacity of the Divyang Rehabilitation Home in Jaipur will be increased from 125 to 250.

Education, Skills and Social Support

- AI-based 24×7 mentoring to 15,000 students from 42 residential schools (in collaboration with IIT Delhi).
- Education and employment opportunities will be made available through an online platform for the children of Palanhar Yojana.
- In order to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to the tribal youth, forest produce processing centers will be set up in Banswara and Udaipur for processing the products of Amla, Honey, Tamarind, Mahua etc.
- Shram-Setu mobile app will be launched for workers.
- Under the STRI scheme for the safety of women, 1 lakh women will be given self-defense, counseling and cyber awareness training.
- Objective: To provide information to girls and women about self-defense training, psychological counseling, various laws related to women, prevention of cyber fraud.
 - STRI: Safety Training Resource Initiative.

Sixth Pillar: Tourism, Art and Cultural Heritage

Tourism Development

- An Ultra Luxury Special Tourism Zone (STZ) will be developed in the Khuhri area of Jaisalmer.
 - A tourist facilitation centre will be set up in Kuldhara.
 - The Braj Convention Centre will be built in Bharatpur at a cost of Rs 100 crore.
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- Efforts will be made to include the havelis of Shekhawati in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- A 'Thar Cultural Circuit' will be built connecting Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer and Jalore.
- A War Museum will be set up in Jhunjhunu.

Religious and Cultural Initiatives

- Under the Senior Citizens Pilgrimage Scheme, 6,000 senior citizens will go to Nepal (Pashupatinath) by air and 50,000 senior citizens will go on pilgrimage by train
- Folk dance festivals will be organized at the divisional level to promote folk culture .
- A Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) based policy will be brought for the construction of dharamshalas.

Connectivity and Infrastructure

- Studies will be conducted for new airports at Sikar-Jhunjhunu and Bharatpur-Deeg.
- Flying Training Organisations (FTOs) will be set up in Sawai Madhopur and Banswara.

Seventh Pillar: Good Governance and Digital

Digital Governance and Transparency

- Next generation Citizen Service Reforms will be implemented to make citizen services simpler and faster.
- Out of the 600+ services of e-Mitra, 100 major services will be made available on the WhatsApp platform.
- The Digital Infrastructure Facilitation Policy and the Geo-Spatial Policy will be introduced.
- 2 Artificial Intelligence (AI) based Centres of Excellence will be set up for health, industry and environment sectors.
- 25,000 youth/women will be authorized as Mini e-Mitra.
- A data and policy strategy unit dedicated to the structuring of result-oriented public welfare schemes and evidence-based policy making will be set up.
 - **CM PRAMAN:** Chief Minister Policy, Research and Analytics for Measurable Action and Nexus.
- Drone Policy and State Drone Cell will be created for use in agriculture, disaster management, etc.
- The Unified Holistic Procurement Portal (SHPP) will be launched to ensure transparency in government procurement.

Law and Order

- The Rajasthan Cyber Crime Control Centre (R4C) will be set up to prevent cybercrime.
- Video conferencing facility will be made available in consumer courts.

Personnel Welfare

- International training programmes for officers will be introduced.
- Salary Account Package (Digital Banking, Affordable Credit Facility, Insurance) will be implemented for employees.
- Chief Minister Shishu-Vatsalya Sadan will be set up for the children of women employees.
- Panchayats doing excellent work will be given State Panchayat Awards.
- Salary and allowances will not be recovered on changing jobs after training.
- Insurance cover will be provided to all employees till retirement.

Eighth Pillar: Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare

Agriculture Budget

- The agriculture budget for the year 2026-27 has been earmarked at Rs 1.19 lakh crore.
 - Out of this, Rs 69,422 crore will be provided from the Consolidated Fund (11.36% of the total budget).
 - The agriculture budget accounts for 5.55% of the GSDP and is projected to increase by 7.59%.
 - Rs 1,500 crore will be spent on installing 50,000 solar pumps.
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- A 100% interest rebate (April-September 2026) will be given on the lump sum deposit of the outstanding amount of agricultural land.
- Under the Beej Swavalamban Yojana, seeds will be provided at 90% subsidy (benefit to 3 lakh farmers).
- 500 Custom Hiring Centres will be set up.
- Napier grass will be given free of cost to 5,000 farmers.
- AgriStack PMU will be created to provide digital advice to farmers.
- Exposure visits will be made to 3,300 farmers.
- A grant of Rs 200 crore will be given to 4,000 farmers for greenhouses/polyhouses etc.
- 5,000 farmers will be given assistance for vertical farming.
- 500 Solar Crop Dryers will be provided.
- 5% interest subvention (to 26,000 beneficiaries) will be given on loans of Rs.590 crore for long-term cooperative agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
- The Raj GIFT Mission will be launched to promote Geographical Indication (GI) products and to get national and international recognition and better prices to the farmers associated with them.
 - Raj GIFT: Rajasthan Geographical Indication For Transformation of Production and Livelihoods.
- 50-50 new warehouses (with 250 MT and 500 MT capacity) will be built.
- The Spices Conclave will be organized.
- A Centre of Excellence for Onions and Vegetables will be set up in Alwar.
- A Centre of Excellence for Kinnow will be set up in Sriganganagar.
- A Centre of Excellence for Mangoes will be set up in Banswara.
- Organic food markets will be set up in Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.
- Cooperative stores and gift shops will be opened in all districts.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

- 25 animal sub-centres will be converted into hospitals and 50 hospitals will be converted into advanced categories.
- The Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund has been increased from Rs 1,000 crore to Rs 2,000 crore.
- Under the Milk Producers Sambal Yojana, Rs 700 crore will be given to 5 lakh cattle rearers.
- A milk processing plant will be set up in Alwar at a cost of Rs 200 crore.
- 1 lakh cattle rearers will be trained to produce milk-based products - pure ghee, mawa, paneer, sweets etc.
- A Poultry Feed Unit will be set up in Ajmer (Tabiji).

Pillar Nine: Green Growth and Environmental Sustainability

Green Budget and Environmental Protection

- With the aim of creating a 'Green Rajasthan', the first Green Budget was presented in the year 2025-26.
 - A provision of Rs 33,475 crore has been made under the Green Budget (about 20% more than the previous year).
 - This is 12.74% of the expenditure on the schemes and 5.48% of the total budget
 - A target of planting 10 crore saplings has been set under the 'Hariyalo-Rajasthan' campaign.
 - 'NaMo Nurseries' will be set up at all district headquarters .
 - 'NaMo Van' will be developed in a phased manner at the Panchayat Samiti level .
 - Oxy-zones (model gardens) will be developed in 16 districts including Ajmer, Beawar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Dausa, Jaipur.
 - Kumbha Biological Park (Rs 31 crore) will be developed in Chittorgarh.
 - Under the PRITHWI Project, Rs 1,500 crore will be spent on wildlife conservation and habitat development.
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- ❑ **PRITHWI:** Project for Resilient and Integrated Terrestrial Habitats and Wildlife Valorization Initiative.
- A land bank of 1,000 hectares will be created to compensate for the forest land.
- Specialized Centers for the Treatment of Wild Animals will be established in Alwar, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Jaipur.
- Specialized Centers for Treatment of Avian Diseases will be established in Bharatpur, Sambhar (Jaipur) and Meethari-Kuchaman.
- An Eco-park will be developed in Banera (Shahpura, Bhilwara) and a nature park in Todarai Singh (Tonk).
- Rapid mobility teams and 291 ambulances will be arranged for wildlife rescue.
- Under the Chief Minister's Water Self-Reliance Campaign 2.0, 1.10 lakh water structures will be built in 5,000 villages (Rs 2,500 crore).
- A Natural Farming Centre of Excellence will be set up at Shri Karna Narendra Agricultural University, Jaipur (Jobner).
- Compressed Bio Gas Plants will be set up on Public-Private Partnership (PPP Mode) in Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Air Quality Monitoring and Early Warning Systems will be installed in Jodhpur.
- National Capital Region (NCR): Thanagaji - Alwar; Behror, Neemrana - Kotputli Behror; Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) will be set up in Tijara-Khairthal-Tijara and Bayana-Bharatpur.
- Noise Monitoring Stations will be set up in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Alwar, Udaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur and Ajmer.
- Closed Combustion Cremation Furnace will be set up in all districts.
- The Solid Waste Management Policy will be implemented for solid waste management.
- A 'State of the Art' laboratory will be set up in Jaipur for environmental research.
- The Research & Development Cell of the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) will be created.
- For the first time in Rajasthan, a carbon credit pilot project will be launched to give incentives to farmers.

Tenth Pillar: A strong \$4.3 trillion economy by 2047

- An online appeal hearing system will be developed for GST taxpayers, in which information on the status and date of the case will be available online and through SMS.
- Registration appeals related to GST will be disposed of in 60 days.

Department of Registration & Stamps

- The e-registration system will be implemented, allowing e-verification, slot booking, online registration, and digital documents to be obtained from the comfort of their homes.
- All the 106 Sub-Registrar Offices will be developed as Model Offices.
- The stamp duty for MSMEs has been set at 0.125% (maximum Rs 10 lakh).
- The registration fee on loan documents has been reduced from 1% to 0.5% (maximum Rs 1 lakh).

Department of Transportation

- A one-time tax payment option will be made available for heavy vehicles.
- Green tax rates on old vehicles will be revised.
- Tax exemption on vehicles coming from other states has been increased from 25% to 50%.

Department of Mines and Petroleum

- Under the M-Sand Policy, the utilisation in construction works will be increased from 25% to 50%.
 - The department will be reconstituted to stop illegal mining.
 - Mineral exploration will be promoted through Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML).
 - The "State of the Art Mineral Core Library" will be set up in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India.
 - 60 new CNG stations and 250 EV charging stations will be set up.
-

Industry & Commerce

- The state has a target to reach \$4.3 trillion in gross domestic product (GDP) by 2047.
- The contribution of industry and service sector to the state's GDP will be more than 80%.
- The Single Window 2.0 platform will be implemented to increase investment.
- Under RIPS-2024, along with manufacturing, the service sector will also get the benefit of interest subsidy.
- Logistics, warehouses, and Global Capability Centers (GCC Sector) will be given expansion benefits.
- Container manufacturing has been included in the Encouraged Sector under RIPS-2024.
- Green employment will be promoted through the Energy Transition Skilling Cluster.
- Under the Rajasthan ODOP Policy-2024, 10% margin money assistance will be given for expansion.

Smt. Diya Kumari's Declarations on General Debates

February 17, 2026

Drinking water

- Artificial reservoir and feeder will be constructed at a cost of Rs 1,012 crore to ensure water supply in Neemrana Industrial Area.

Industrial Development

- A large industrial area will be developed near the greenfield airport of Kota-Bundi, in which industries like logistics and textiles will be established.

Youth Development and Welfare

- The DPR will be prepared to start new courses in the fields of AI, Data Analytics, etc. in IIIT Kota and make it an IT hub.

Medical & Health

- The facility of robotic surgery (urology) will start in Kota Medical College.
- Health and eye check-up camps will be organized in schools to screen 75,000 students and provide spectacles as per requirement.

Social Security

- Self-defence, counselling and cyber security training will be imparted under the STRI scheme for women and girls. About 1 lakh women will benefit from this scheme.

Good Governance

- Single Window Clearance System will be implemented for landing permission of private helicopters and aircraft.
- Salary and allowances will not be recovered from the employees on changing jobs after training.

Announcements by Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma on the discussion on the Finance and Appropriation Bill

February 27, 2026

Civic Amenities and Urban Development

- The work of the second phase (42.8 km, Rs 13,600 crore) of Jaipur Metro will be started soon.
 - A plan will be drawn up to construct a 36 km long elevated road over the Dravyavati river in Jaipur.
 - A new progressive policy will be introduced in the Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana to promote urban housing.
 - The new TDR policy will be implemented for urban development.
 - 20 new town planning schemes will be introduced for planned development in big cities.
 - To solve the waterlogging problem in Bhiwadi, works worth Rs 150 crore will be done in collaboration with the Government of India and the Government of Haryana .
-

Industrial Development

- A skill development hub for refinery-related industries will be set up in Balotra.
- In order to promote exports, the limit of the upgradation grant under the Technical Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy will be increased from Rs 50 lakh to Rs 1 crore.

Youth Development & Education

- Target to fill 1.25 lakh posts next year with 1 lakh recruitments for the year 2026.
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee Global Centre for Advanced Skills will be set up in Jaipur at a cost of Rs 450 crore.
- A Rs 2,000 crore school infrastructure fund will be created for the improvement of schools.

Social Security

- There is a provision of Rs.4,000 crores in the VB-G Ramji Mission for rural employment.
- The social security pension payable to special abled people, old aged, widowed/single women and small marginal farmers will be increased by Rs 150 to Rs 1,450 per month.
- Equipment will be given to 25,000 Divyangjan and 2,500 scooty will be given free of cost.
- The assistance amount will be given in the form of a lump sum payment under the 'Assistance Scheme in case of death or injury in general or accident' to the dependents of construction workers.

Tribal Welfare

- Free hybrid maize seed minikits (Rs 85 crore) will be given to 8.5 lakh tribal farmers.
- 5,000 youths from tribal areas will be encouraged for self-employment by giving interest-free loans under the Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme.

Tourism, Art & Culture

- To strengthen the cultural identity, Mount Abu will be named as 'Abu Raj', Jahajpur as 'Yagyapur' and Kamman as 'Kamvan'. The Shriyade Panorama will be built in Jodhpur (Jhalamand) and the Naganechia Mata Panorama in Balotra (Nagana).

Various works for the development of Religious and Tourist Places

- Spiritual centre at Swami Vivekananda memorial in Ajmer (Rs 3 crore)
- Beautification of Maa Devi Dhaulagarh temple in Alwar (Rs 1 crore)
- The Jhakharda area of Barmer will be made a conservation reserve.
- Hawa Haudi in Jaipur (Jamwaramgarh) to be developed as eco-tourism hub
- DPR of Vankal Dham ropeway project in Jodhpur (Shergarh) will be prepared

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

- The Cow Service Policy 2026 will be implemented considering the year 2026 as the International Year of Grazing, which will promote animal husbandry and cow conservation.
- The year 2026 has also been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Pastures and Livestock.

Good Governance and Development Initiatives

- Atal Knowledge Centres are being set up at Panchayat level; In addition to the 1,800 approved centres, 1,000 new centres will be opened. Under the Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee District Upliftment Scheme, master plans for development from village to district level will be prepared through RITIs.
- The Orange Economy Incentive Scheme will be implemented to promote creative industries.
- AI and Quantum Computing Mission will be launched for smart governance.

Personnel and Social Provisions

- Reservation in promotions for disabled employees will be made effective from 2016.
- The honorarium of Anganwadi, helpers, mid-day meal workers will be increased by 10%.
- There will also be a 10% increase in the honorarium of Panchayati Raj and Urban Body representatives.
- The Varishth Patrakar Samman Yojana will have the following provisions:
 - ❑ Pension increased from Rs 15,000 to Rs 18,000/month.
 - ❑ For the spouse, it has been increased from Rs 7,500 to Rs 9,000/month.

Economic Review (Questions asked in Preliminary Examination)

1. **Among the following district groups of Rajasthan, which district group has the three largest district economies in descending order of Gross District Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2023-24?** [S.I Telecom 2024]
 - (a) Jaipur, Alwar and Jodhpur
 - (b) Bhilwara, Ajmer and Jodhpur
 - (c) Ajmer, Jodhpur and Alwar
 - (d) Jodhpur, Alwar and Jaipur
 Ans. (a)
2. **The document 'Viksit Rajasthan 2047' has been prepared by—[S.I Telecom 2024]**
 - (a) By the Finance Department of Rajasthan
 - (b) By RIICO
 - (c) By Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation and NITI Aayog
 - (d) By Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Rajasthan
 Ans. (c)
3. **Consider the following statements related to Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 and select the correct option using the code given below:** [Asst. Statistical Officer 2024]
 - (A) Rajasthan's Multidimensional Poverty Index is 15.31 percent, which shows significant progress.
 - (B) Rajasthan has performed better than Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in reducing multidimensional poverty.
 - (C) Rajasthan is behind Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat in reducing multidimensional poverty.
 Code:
 - (a) All (A), (B) and (C) are correct.
 - (b) Only (B) and (C) are correct.
 - (c) Only (A) and (C) are correct.
 - (d) Only (A) and (B) are correct.
 Ans. (a)
4. **According to the district-wise analysis of per capita income at current prices in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24, which district is at the top?** [Deputy Jailor 2024]

(a) Alwar	(b) Bhilwara
(c) Jaipur	(d) Ajmer

 Ans. (a)
5. **The Rajasthan Government has prepared a five-year action plan under "Amrit Kaal Segment, Viksit Rajasthan 2047". For implementation in the state, 10 resolutions have been included in the action plan. Which of the following resolutions are included in this plan?** [Asst. Director P-II (S&T Dept.) 2024]
 - (i) Infrastructure development
 - (ii) Agricultural growth and farmer welfare
 - (iii) 350 billion dollar economy by 2029
 - (iv) Sustainable development
 Code:
 - (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (c) Only (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (d) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 Ans. (a)
6. **By which year is the target set to make Rajasthan's economy 350 billion dollars?** [Research Asst. (Evaluation Dept.) 2024]

(a) 2028	(b) 2029
(c) 2031	(d) 2030

 Ans. (b)
7. **Under Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma's vision of Viksit Bharat Viksit Rajasthan, in the next 5 years Rajasthan's economy will become— [EO/RO 2024]**
 - (a) 350 billion dollar economy
 - (b) 550 billion dollar economy
 - (c) 450 billion dollar economy
 - (d) 250 billion dollar economy
 Ans. (a)
8. **Consider the following statements regarding fiscal deficit of Rajasthan:[RAS PRE 2024]**
 - A. In the year 2022-23, the actual fiscal deficit was 3.76 percent of the State Gross Domestic Product.
 - B. It is less than the limit permitted by the FRBM Act, 2005.
 - C. The fiscal deficit of 2022-23 was higher than that of 2021-22.
 Choose the correct option:
 - (a) A and C both are correct
 - (b) A and B both are correct
 - (c) B and C both are correct
 - (d) A, B and C all are correct
 Ans. (d)
9. **The correct descending order of contribution of different sectors in Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Rajasthan is— [RAS PRE 2024]**
 - (a) Manufacturing, Mining, Agriculture, Construction
 - (b) Construction, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining
 - (c) Construction, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Mining
 - (d) Manufacturing, Agriculture, Mining, Construction
 Ans. (c)
10. **In place of the Chief Minister's Rajasthan Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMRE-TAC), which of the following has been constituted?** [RAS PRE 2024]
 - (a) Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)

- (b) Rajasthan Institute for Transformation and Innovation (RITI)
(c) Rajasthan Center of Advanced Technology (R-CAT)
(d) Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika)

Ans. (a)

11. Consider the following places of Rajasthan: [Asst. Professor 2024]

- A. Devgarh B. Sodha, Jaisalmer
C. Bhadla D. Fatehgarh

At how many of the above places is/are solar park(s)?
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) C and D (b) B and D
(c) A and D (d) A and C

Ans. (a)

12. The main objective of "Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase-III)" is— [RAS PRE 2024]

- (a) Improvement in health services in urban areas
(b) Improvement in school education in urban areas
(c) Improvement in services provided in water supply, sanitation and sewerage sector
(d) Construction of new roads

Ans. (c)

13. In reference to Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2), select the incorrect statement: [RAS PRE 2024]

- (a) It has been assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
(b) It includes 18 districts and 8 wildlife sanctuaries
(c) Abhedha and Machiya Biological Parks have been developed under this project
(d) Water conservation has also been included in this project

Ans. (b)

14. In reference to Rajasthan Mukhyamantri Svanidhi Yojana, consider the following statements: [S.I. Telecom 2024]

- (i) Under this scheme, workers of the unorganized sector can get loans up to ₹80,000
(ii) The state government will provide 5% interest subsidy to beneficiaries who repay the loan on time
(iii) The applicant should be between 21 to 60 years of age.
(iv) This scheme is for all workers working in Rajasthan.

Among the above, which is/are correct?

- (a) Only (i) is correct
(b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans. (a)

15. The Sixth State Finance Commission of Rajasthan recommended which formula for distribution of funds among Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively? [Asst. Statistical Officer 2024]

- (a) 5 : 10 : 85 (b) 10 : 30 : 60
(c) 5 : 20 : 75 (d) 15 : 30 : 55

Ans. (c)

16. What is Rajasthan's rank in Bajra production in India (2022-23)? [Asst. Professor 2024]

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

Ans. (a)

17. In which of the following irrigation projects is only the drip and sprinkler irrigation system provided? [Asst. Professor 2024]

- (a) Chambal Canal (b) Ganganagar Canal
(c) Narmada Canal (d) Indira Gandhi Canal

Ans. (c)

18. Two statements are given below: one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R): [Asst. Professor 2024]

Assertion (A): According to Rajasthan Agricultural Census 2015-16, in the year 2015-16, the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium size land holdings increased, while the number of large size land holdings decreased.

Reason (R): This indicates that possibly due to the disintegration of joint families, land fragmentation has increased.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(b) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(c) (R) is true, but (A) is false
(d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Ans. (d)

19. Which of the following is/are true regarding Rajasthan Govardhan Organic Fertilizer Scheme? [Asst. Professor 2024]

- (A) The scheme was launched to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and to encourage farmers to adopt organic fertilizers, organic manure and nano fertilizers.
(B) Under this scheme, 100 farmers in each block are being provided financial assistance up to ₹20,000 per farmer so that they can produce organic manure using animal waste.

Code:

- (a) Only (B) is true (b) Both are true
(c) Both are false (d) Only (A) is true

Ans. (d)

20. What is the base year of the recent Index of Agricultural Production of Rajasthan? [Asst. Professor 2024]
 (a) 2005-06 to 2007-08
 (b) 2010-11
 (c) 2015-16
 (d) 1991-92 to 1993-94
 Ans. (a)
21. According to the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India, what was Rajasthan's rank in membership of Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Ltd. (BBSSL) in the country (as on 26 August, 2025)? [S.I. Telecom 2024]
 (a) First (b) Second
 (c) Third (d) Fourth
 Ans. (a)
22. Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy-2025, which was approved by the Rajasthan Council of Ministers in August 2025, regarding this, which of the following statements is not correct? [S.I. Telecom 2024]
 (a) This policy will replace the Land Allotment Policy-2015
 (b) In this policy, land for various public facilities will be allotted to institutional applicants at 40 percent of the DLC rate.
 (c) Land will be allotted to RIICO and the Housing Board at 10 percent of the DLC rate for undeveloped agricultural land.
 (d) Under this policy, land will not be allotted to residential projects, commercial complexes, retail fuel stations etc.
 Ans. (c)
23. Recently issued Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 aims to achieve how much renewable energy capacity by 2030? [Agriculture Officer 2024]
 (a) 100 GW (b) 125 GW
 (c) 250 GW (d) 500 GW
 Ans. (b)
24. In reference to PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: [RAS PRE 2024]
 (i) Under this scheme, solar plants will be installed in one crore households to provide up to 300 units of free electricity per month
 (ii) Provision of 30 percent subsidy for installing rooftop solar plants
 (iii) 100 percent online system for registration, application, approval and subsidy
 (iv) Provision to provide loans at 4 percent bank interest to each applicant
 Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 Ans. (c)
25. Regarding Rajasthan's RAJ NIVESH Portal, which of the following statements is incorrect? [RAS PRE 2024]
 (a) The RAJ NIVESH Portal works as a single window (online) center for approval/clearance/registration/tracking and provides time-bound disposal system
 (b) It provides a "One Stop Shop" (OSS) facility under the Chief Minister to make large investment proposals more effective and to speed up approvals under one roof
 (c) One Stop Shop rules were notified on 26.11.2020
 (d) The portal also provides preliminary information related to guidelines, rules, regulations, orders, policy initiatives and schemes for investors
 Ans. (b)
26. Rajasthan Government has announced MSME Policy in the year 2024. It will remain effective — [RAS PRE 2024]
 (a) Till 31 March, 2029 or till announcement of new policy
 (b) Till 31 March, 2030 or till announcement of new policy
 (c) Till 31 March, 2032 or till announcement of new policy
 (d) Till 30 June, 2029 or till announcement of new policy
 Ans. (a)
27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below: [RAS PRE 2024]

List-I (New industrial areas developed by RIICO in 2023-24)	List-II (Location)
A. Nadol	i. Udaipur
B. Khempura	ii. Jhalawar
C. Umariya	iii. Barmer
D. Mal ki Toos	iv. Pali

 Code:
 (a) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i
 (b) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
 (c) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii
 (d) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
 Ans. (b)
28. Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024 will remain applicable till which date? [RAS PRE 2024]
 (a) 31 March, 2028
 (b) 31 March, 2030
 (c) 31 March, 2029
 (d) 31 March, 2031
 Ans. (c)