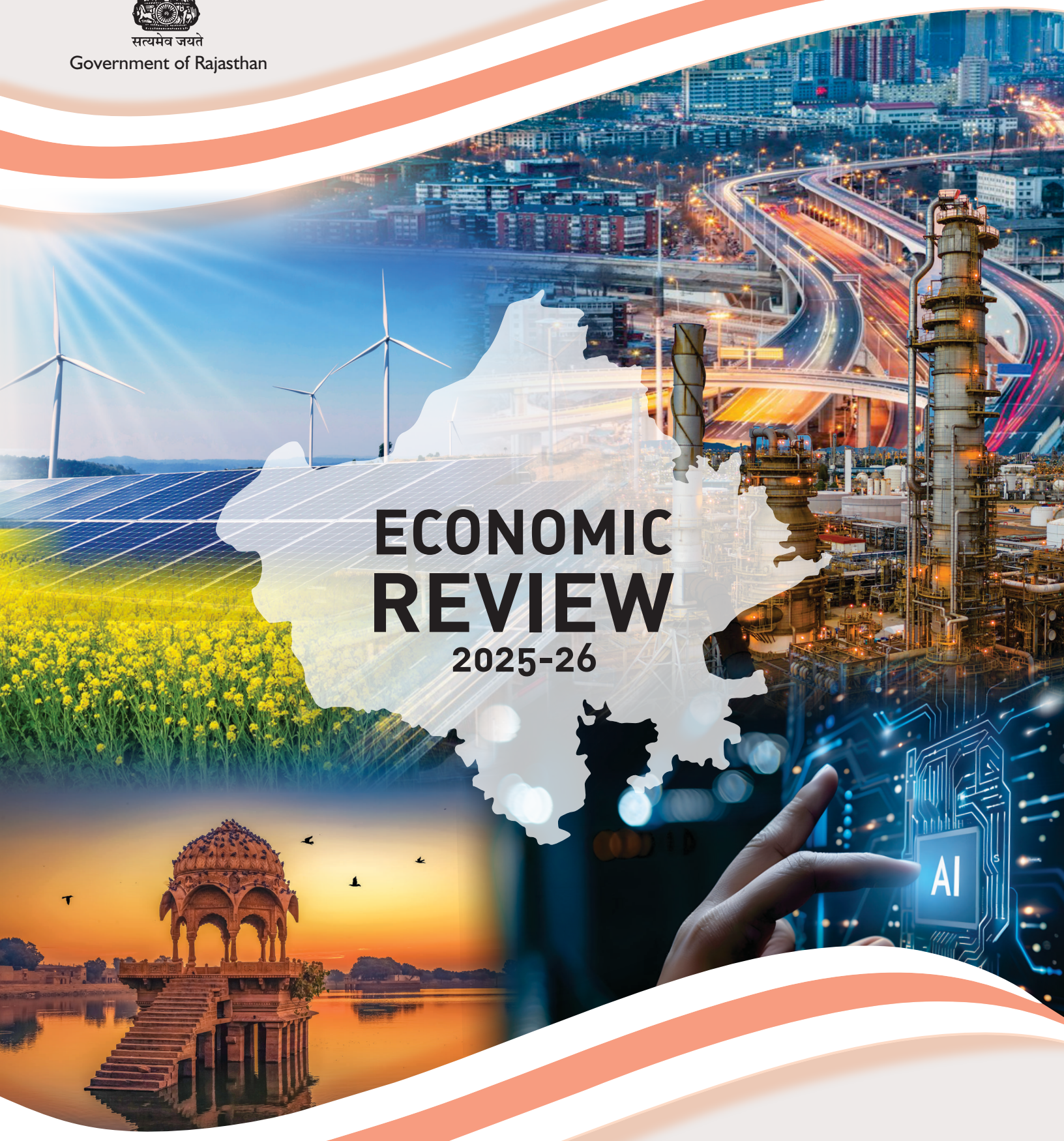
सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Rajasthan



ECONOMIC REVIEW
2025-26

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2025-26

Directorate of Economics & Statistics,
Statistics Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur

सत्यमेव जयते

Chief Minister
Rajasthan

The Government of Rajasthan has articulated a clear and forward-looking vision of "Viksit Rajasthan @2047", aligned with the national aspiration of building a Viksit Bharat. The State government is firmly committed to accelerate economic growth through a robust policy framework that promotes investment, productivity, and competitiveness across sectors. All major policies and programmes are being aligned with this vision to ensure steady and balanced economic progress.

As we advance on this growth-oriented path, our focus remains on building a strong, diversified, and resilient economy. By leveraging Rajasthan's inherent strengths across agriculture, industry, services, and emerging sectors, strengthening physical and digital infrastructure, and enhancing ease of doing business, we are creating a conducive environment for enterprise, innovation, and employment generation.

The Government is placing special emphasis on human capital development through skill enhancement, entrepreneurship promotion, and expanded economic opportunities, ensuring that the benefits of growth reach all regions and sections of society. These efforts are aimed at reinforcing Rajasthan's position as a preferred destination for investment and a key contributor to national economic growth.

The Economic Review 2025-26 reflects the Government's commitment to transparent governance and a long-term economic strategy. It presents a comprehensive assessment of the State's economic performance and outlines policy directions to sustain growth momentum in the coming years.

I am confident that this publication will serve as a valuable reference for all stakeholders. With collective efforts and continued reform, I am certain that the vision of "Viksit Rajasthan" will be realised, delivering prosperity and economic opportunity for every citizen.

(Bhajan Lal Sharma)

सत्यमेव जयते

Chief Secretary
Government of Rajasthan

The *Economic Review 2025-26* presents a comprehensive and evidence-based assessment of Rajasthan's economic performance, structural transformation and policy interventions across key sectors. The Review reflects the State Government's commitment to balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth, guided by the long-term vision of *Viksit Rajasthan@2047*.

It highlights State's progress in agriculture and allied activities, industry, infrastructure, services, human capital development and institutional reforms supported by robust data. Focused policy measures aimed at improving productivity, strengthening livelihoods, promoting investment, enhancing ease of doing business and advancing clean and technology-driven growth have been systematically documented.

I am sure that the Economic Review will serve as a useful reference for policymakers, researchers and stakeholders, supporting appropriate decision-making in alignment with the vision 2047.

(V. Srinivas)

सत्यमेव जयते

Secretary
Statistics Department
Government of Rajasthan

The *Economic Review 2025-26*, presents the recent trends and prospects of State's economy, sectoral dynamics and policy initiatives in a structured manner. It is prepared to support evidence-based planning and informed decision-making, while assessing progress across key sectors of the economy. This year, the theme of the Economic Review is aligned with the document of *Viksit Rajasthan@2047*, which envisages a resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy for the State.

I extend my deep gratitude to the team of Directorate of Economics and Statistics for valuable contributions and meticulous efforts in preparation of this document.

I believe that this publication is poised to serve substantial benefits to all planners, policymakers and academicians engaged in the socio-economic development of the State and will also contribute meaningfully towards achieving the targets of *Viksit Rajasthan@2047*.

(Dr. Ravi Kumar Surpur)

सत्यमेव जयते

Director & Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan publishes Economic Review annually which presents a systematic assessment of macro-economic indicators, sector-wise developments and structural changes shaping the socio-economic landscape of Rajasthan.

This year, the chapters of the *Economic Review* 2025-26 are align with the 13 sectoral themes of *Viksit Rajasthan@2047* vision document viz. Transforming Agri-Food Systems, Health & Well-being, Education & the Knowledge Economy, Social Empowerment & Inclusion, Industrial, Mining & Economic Growth, Tourism & Cultural Development, Core Infrastructure, Water Security & Resilience, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, Rural Development, Urban Development, Effective Governance & Public Services and Fiscal Management & Economic Policy. This document is also accompanied by a statistical appendix offering time series datasets on key socio-economic indicators.

I extend my deep gratitude to the officials of various departments for their cooperation and providing timely data & inputs. It is my hope that Economic Review 2025-26 will serve as a valuable resource for policy makers, government departments, researchers and development practitioners working towards socio-economic upliftment of the State. Suggestions for enhancing the quality of the publication are earnestly welcomed.

(Vinesh Singhvi)

Index

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
	i	**Abbreviations**
	vi	**Key Indicators of Economic Development**
	viii	**Executive Summary**
1	1	Transforming Agri-Food Systems
		Contribution and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector
		Operational Land Holding
		Agro- Climatic Zones in the State
		Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture Practices in Rajasthan
		Post-Harvest Management
		Livestock for Prosperous Farming
		Welfare of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers
2	**27**	**Health and Well-being**
		Towards a Healthier Future: Modernizing Rajasthan's Healthcare
		Universal Health Access
		State Healthcare Infrastructure
		Health for All
		The National Health Mission (NHM)
3	**43**	**Education and the Knowledge Economy**
		School Education: Ensuring Elementary & Secondary Education for all
		Samagra Education: Towards Holistic Development
		Empowering Lifelong Learning: Advancing Literacy and Continuing Education
		Knowledge-Based Future by Empowering Higher Education
		Advancing Technical Education in Rajasthan for Shaping Skilled Innovative Workforce
		Strengthening Medical Education for a Healthier State
		Revitalizing Sanskrit Education in the State
		Enhancing Language and Library Education in the State
		Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State
4	**62**	**Social Empowerment and Inclusion**
		Achievements under Social Sector in Sustainable Development Goals
		Target Groups and Coverage Framework
		Gender Empowerment and Inclusion
		Child Welfare and Empowerment
		Social inclusion of SC, ST and OBC Communities
		Specially Abled Persons
		Senior Citizens' Welfare and Well-being
		Universal Social Welfare
		Minority Welfare and Inclusion
5	**84**	**Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth**
		Contribution of Industries to State's Economy
		Infrastructure Development
		Connectivity
		MSME and Small Industries
		Financial Assistance
		Marketing Support
		Ease of Doing Business
		Exports
		Other Initiatives
		Exploring Opportunities: Mining, Oil, and Gas Development

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
		Empowering Rajasthan: Fostering Employment
		Labour Welfare
		Employment Generation
		Social Security
		Promotion Livelihood & Skill Development
		Youth Affairs & Sports
6	**124**	**Tourism and Cultural Development**
		Tourism
		Culture
		Art
		Services
7	**141**	**Core Infrastructure**
		Building an Energy-Driven Economy
		Connecting Rajasthan: From Rural Pathways to Industrial Highways
		Integrated Transport: Paving the Way for Economic Growth and Mobility
		Fueling Growth: Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects
		Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure
		Building a Sustainable Future: The Potential of Green Infrastructure
8	**179**	**Water Security and Resilience**
		Towards a Water-Secure Rajasthan
		Securing Rajasthan's Future: Integrated Water Infrastructure
9	**196**	**Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience**
		Forest, Environment and Climate Change Sectors
		Renewable Energy Sector
		Disaster Management and Relief Works in the State
		Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
10	**212**	**Rural Development**
		Comprehensive Rural Development and Social Inclusion
		Strengthening Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance
		Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Non-Farm Development
11	**227**	**Urban Development**
		Sustainable Urbanization and Demographic Management
		Robust Urban Development and Infrastructure Expansion
		Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation
12	**244**	**Effective Governance and Public Services**
		IT Enabled Citizen-Centric Service Delivery
		Transparent and Accountable Administrative Mechanism
		Effective Financial Management
13	**257**	**Fiscal Management and Economic Policy**
		Economic Growth: The Foundation of a Strong and Resilient Economy
		Sectoral Transformation: Accelerating Key Sectors to Drive Economic Growth
		Capital Formation: Building Infrastructure for Better Economy
		Price Stabilization: Promoting Economic Growth and Stability
		Fiscal Management : Ensuring Financial Stability
		Financial Services: Enabling Growth through access to Capital
		Inclusive Growth: Creating a Equitable Economy
	A1-A52	**Statistical Appendix**

ABBREVIATIONS

AAAM	Ayush Ayushman Arogya Mandir
AAM	Ayushman Arogya Mandir
ABDM	Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission
ABHA	Ayushman Bharat Health Account
ABL	Activity Based Learning
ADA	Ajmer Development Authority
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AE	Advance Estimates
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AG	Accountant General
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership
AI/ML	Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning
AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AME	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APK	Application Package (Android-based installation)
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ARR	Average Revenue Realized
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
ATC	Adaptive Trial Center
ATS	Automated Testing Stations
AVGC-XR	Animation, Visual Effects, Comics and Extended Reality
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
B2C	Business to Consumer
BAR	Built-up Area Ratio
BATF	Block Academic Task Forces
BC Sakhi	Business Correspondent
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BDA	Bikaner Development Authority
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BHDA	Bharatpur Development Authority
BIP	Business Innovation Program
BOCW	Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
BOPD	Barrels of Oil Per Day
BPDP	Block Panchayat Development Plan
BPHU	block-level public health units
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRAP	Business Reforms Action Plan
BRUPY	Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit Adivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CADWM	Command Area Development and Water Management
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CCA	Culturable Command Area
CCB	Central Co-operative Bank
CCB	Critical Care Blocks
CCE	Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
C-DAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CFA	Central Financial Assistance
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CFCs	Common Facility Centres
CGD	City Gas Distribution
CHC	Community Health Centre
CIF	Community Investment Fund
Ckt. km	Circuit Kilometre
CLF	Cluster Level Federation
CLID	Community Led Institutional Development
CLSS	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CMREGS	Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
CMS	Centre for Management Studies
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CoD	Certificate of Deposit
COTPA	Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act
CPHC	Comprehensive Primary Health Care
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-AL	Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
CRC	Composite Regional Centre
CRIF	Central Road Infrastructure Fund
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CTS	Craftsman Training Scheme
CUF	Capacity Utilization Factor
CVS	Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
D.Ed. (H.I.)	Diploma in Education (Hearing Impaired)
DAM	Digital Agriculture Mission
DATF	District Academic Task Forces
DAY-NRLM	Deen Dayal Antyoday Yojna- National Rural Livelihood Mission
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfers
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DFCC	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation
DG Pay Sakhi	Digital Payment Sakhi
DGM	Detailed Geological Mapping
DGP	Director General of Police
DH	District Hospital
DLC	District Level Committee
DM	District Magistrate

DMFT	District Mineral Foundation Trust
DMIC	Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.
DoP	Department of Personnel
DORA	Department of Domestic & Overseas Rajasthani Affairs
DPDP	District Panchayat Development Plan
DPHL	District Public Health Laboratories
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRIP	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project
DRM	Dispute and Redressal Mechanism
DT	Distribution Transformer
DTNT	De-notified and Nomadic Tribes
DU	Dwelling Units
DWE	Directorate of Women Empowerment
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EAP	Externally Aided Project
EBBs	Educationally Backward Blocks
EBC	Economically Backward Classes
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECGC	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation
EDLI	Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme
EFCI	Eligible Fixed Capital Investment
EHV	Extra High Voltage
ELSTP	Employment Linked Skill Training Programme
EOI	Employment Outcome Index
EoI	Expression of Interest
EPF	Employees' Provident Fund
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EPS	Employees' Pension Scheme
ERCP	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project
ESIS	Employee State Insurance Scheme
ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
ESS	Energy Storage Systems
EV	Electric Vehicle
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FC	Finance Commission
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
FIED	Financial Inclusion and Enterprises Development
FIR	First Information Report
FLNAT	Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test
FPS	Fair Price Shop
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
FSSM	Faecal Sludge and Septage Management
FTO	Flying Training Organisation
FW	Fair Weather
G2C	Government to citizen
G2G	Government to Government
GCC	Rajasthan Global Capability Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GePNIC	Government e-Procurement System of NIC
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFCF	GrossFixed Capital Formation
GFT	Gujarat Travel Fair
GIS	Geographical Information System
GITB	Great Indian Travel Bazaar
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPs	Gram Panchayats
GR	Gravelled Road
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
G-Sec	Government Security
GSS	Grid Sub-Stations
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVO	Gross Value Output
HAM	Hybrid Annuity Model
HEW	Hub for Empowerment of Women
HIG	High-income group
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HP	Horse Power
HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
HRRL	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVDS	High Voltage Distribution System
HWC.	Health and Wellness Centre
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
ICA	Irrigated Command Area
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IFS	Integrated Farming Systems
IGNP	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IL&FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMTI	Irrigation Management Training Institute
IP/MPLS	Internet Protocol / Multi-Protocol Label Switching
IPD	Inpatient Department
IPHL	Integrated Public Health Laboratories
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISS	Interest Subsidy Scheme
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
IUD	inserted Intrauterine Devices
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JDA	Jaipur Development Authority
JFMP	Joint Forest Management Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JKK	Jawahar Kala Kendra
JODA	Jodhpur Development Authority
JPMIA	Jodhpur–Pali–Marwar Industrial Area
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KBNIR	Khushkheda–Bhiwadi–Neemrana Investment Region
KDA	Kota Development Authority
KGBVs	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KM	Kilometre
KTPA	Kilo Tonne Per Annum
KUSUM	Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha Abhiyan

KV	Kilovolt
KVIBs	Khadi & Village Industries Boards
LAMPS	Large-sized Adivasi Multipurpose Society
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LIFE-MGNREGA	Livelihoods in Full Employment – MGNREGA
LIG	Low-Income Groups
LLPs	Limited Liability Partnerships
LOA	Letter of Allocation
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LSG	Local Self Governance
LT	Low Tension
MAAY	Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana
MBC	Most Backward Classes
MCCs	Model Career Centres
MCF	Million Cubic Feet
MCM	Merit cum Means
MCM	Million Cubic Metre
MDR	Major District Road
MGJVY	Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHT	Mobile Health Team
MICE	Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions
MIF Project	Micro Irrigation Fund Project
MIFC	MSME Investor Facilitation Centres
MIG	Middle income group
MJSA	Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan
MJSA 2.0	Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0
MLALAD	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme
MMKVY	Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
MMMPY	Mukhya Mantri Matratva Poshan Yojana
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMSCM	Million Metric Standard Cubic Metres
MMTPA	Million Metric Tonne Per Annum
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MNSKSY	Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Kaushal Samarthya Yojana
MoP	Ministry of Power
MOPKC -ERCP	Modified Parbati Kalisindh Chambal – Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project
MoSDE	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistical Programme Implementation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPLAD	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MR	Measles-Rubella
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
M-Sand	Manufactured Sand
MSC	Multi Service Centres
MSE	Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSRA	Mukhya Mantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan
MSS	Mahila Swasthya Sangh
MSSK	Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra
MT	Metric Tonne
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hour
MYSY	Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABH	National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NAMP	National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
NAN	Nidhi Aapke Nikat
NBFC	Non- Banking Financial Company
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRPB	National Capital Region Planning Board
NDB	New Development Bank
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NFDP	National Fisheries Digital Platform
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NFSNM	National Food Security and Nutrition Mission
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NHM	National Health Mission
NHP	National Health Policy
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NICDIT	National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust
NIC-ITMS	National Informatics Centre – Integrated Traffic Management System
NIMHANS	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
NIWE	National Institute of Wind Energy
NMHP	National Mental Health Programme
NMNF	National Mission on Natural Farming
NMSA	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NNMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NOHP	National Oral Health Programme
NPCI	National Payment Corporation of India
NPPCD	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness
NPPCF	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRRs	Non-Resident Rajasthanis
NSDL	National Security Depository Limited
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSE	National Stock Exchange
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation
NSO	National Statistical Office
NTCP	National Tobacco Control Programme
NTEP	National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NVHCP	National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme

NWMP	National Water Monitoring Programme
NWR	North Western Railway
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OCEMS	Online Continuous Emission/E?uent Monitoring System
ODE	On-demand examinations
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
ODR	Other District Road
OOPE	Out-of-Pocket-Expenditure
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORF	Oral Reading Fluency
OSC	One Stop Centre
OTP	One Time Password
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PACS	Primary Agriculture Credit Societies
PATA	Pacific Asia Travel Association
PCI	Per Capita Income
PDOT	Pre-Departure Orientation Training
PDS	Public Distribution System
PE	Provisional Estimates
PEL	Petroleum Exploration Licence
Penta V	Pentavalent Vaccine
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PG	Post Graduate
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIAs	Project Implementing Agencies
PIC	Patent Information Centre
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PL	Petroleum Lease
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PM JANMAN	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan
PM KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Utthan Mahabhiyan
PM SHRI	Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India
PM SVANidhi	PM Street Vendor Atmanirbhar Nidhi
PMAAGY	Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojna
PM-ABHIM	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin
PMDDKY	Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMFME	Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJVK	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
PM-KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMP	Preliminary Master Plan
PM-USHA	Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
PMVBRY	Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
POS	Point of Sale
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPIUCDs	post-placental inserted Intrauterine Devices
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSS	Price Support Scheme
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTM	Parent & Teacher Meeting
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
PWD	Public Works Department
RAD	Rainfed Area Development
Raj-AIMS	Rajasthan Agriculture Information & Management System
RAJKViK	Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram
RajMES	Rajasthan Medical Education Society
RajSWAN	Rajasthan State Wide Area Network
RAS	Rajasthan Administrative Service
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCDF	Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation
RD	Rural Development
RDSS	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
RDTM	Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart
RE	Revised Estimates
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
REET	Rajasthan Eligibility Examination for Teachers
RERA	Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority
RERC	Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission
RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company
RFC	Rajasthan Financial Corporation
RGAVP	Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad
RGDPS	The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act
RGHS	Rajasthan Government Health Scheme
RGM	Regional Geological Mapping
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RIICO	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited
RIPS	Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme
RITTMAN	Rajasthan Institute of Toursim & Travel Magagement
RKCL	Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMFDCC	Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
RMS	Regional Mineral Survey
ROB	Road Over Bridge
ROBs	Rail Over Bridges
RPSC	Rajasthan Public Service Commission
RPZ	Rajasthan Petro Zone
RREC	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation
RRECL	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited
RREIS	Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society
RRR	Repair, Renovation and Restoration

RS-CFA	Rajasthan State Certificate in Financial Accounting
RS-CIT	Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology
RS-CSEP	Rajasthan State Certificate in Spoken English & Personality Development
RSDCL	Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited
RSFCSCL	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.
RSIC	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited
RSLDC	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation
RSMML	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited
RSRTC	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation
RSTP	Regular Skill Training Programme
RSWC	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation
RTD	Recruit–Train–Deploy
RTDC	Rajasthan Toursim Development Corporation
RTH	Rajasthan Right to Hearing
RTICF	Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructs and Capacity Fund
RTIDF	Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund
RTS	Rooftop Solar
RTUP	Rajasthan Toursim unit Policy
RUB	Road Under Bridge
RUBs	Rail Under Bridges
RUDA	Rural Non-Farm Development Agency
RUDF	Rajasthan Urban Development Fund
RUHS	Rajasthan University of Health Science
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUVITL	Rajasthan Urja Vikas and IT Services Limited
RVSF	Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities
RWSLIP	Rural Water Sector and Livelihood Improvement Project
RWSRPD	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area
SAGY	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAKSHM	Swarozgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan
SATF	State Academic Task Forces
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDC	State Data Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	Sub-District Hospital
SDMC	School Development and Management Committee
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
SFC	State Finance Commission
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax
SHC	Sub-Health Centres
SHG	Self Help Groups
SIR	Special Investment Region
SLTC	State Level Technical Committee
SMART	Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real Time System
SMC	School Management Committee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPMJUY	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jila Utthan Yojana
SRF	State Road Fund
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSO	Single Sign-On
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STNAMS	Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System
SURAJ	Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited
SWCS	Single Window Clearance System
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
TD	Tetanus-Diphtheria
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TMC	Thousand Million Cubic Feet
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TTF	Travel and Tourism Fair
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UAAM	Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UDA	Udaipur Development Authority
UDID	Unique Disability ID
UG	Under Graduate
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
ULLAS	Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centre
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UR	Unemployment Rate
USD	United States Dollar
VFPMC	Village Forest Protection and Management Committees
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
VHSC	Village Health & Sanitation Committees
VKYUPY	Vishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana
VMP	Village Master Plan
VO	Village Organization
VOG	Vulnerable Occupational Groups
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WCD	Women and Child Development Department
WDC	Watershed Development Component
WDFC	Western Dedicated Freight Corridor
WFIG	woman Farmers Interest Group
WPD	Water Project Division
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WRD	Water Resources Department
WUAs	Water User Associations
YUPY	Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana

Key Indicators of Economic Development

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gross State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹Crore	 725464 1195641	 771631 1348693	 830724 1522063	 903564 1701190	 981807 1875413
2	GSDP Growth Rate at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	Per cent	 8.93 17.46	 6.36 12.80	 7.66 12.85	 8.77 11.77	 8.66 10.24
3	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	 28.18 28.62 43.20	 27.62 28.12 44.26	 27.05 28.66 44.29	 27.05 28.21 44.74	 25.33 28.21 46.46
4	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices of (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Services	Per cent	 28.54 27.90 43.56	 27.59 27.38 45.03	 27.40 27.92 44.68	 27.13 27.05 45.82	 25.74 26.55 47.71
5	Net State Domestic Product at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹Crore	 634247 1070324	 674018 1202344	 724575 1361835	 789133 1525291	 859333 1685118
6	Per Capita Income at (a) Constant (2011-12) Prices (b) Current Prices	₹	 79490 134143	 83561 149060	 88868 167027	 95762 185095	 103189 202349

Note: For the Year 2023-24 Revised Estimates II, Year 2024-25 - Revised Estimates I and Year 2025-26- Advance Estimate(AE),
GSVA: Gross State Value Added

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices@ Percentage to GSDP	₹Crore	342374 28.64	390245 28.94	449352 29.52	502412 29.53	-
8	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		201.57	209.63	214.92	243.55+	-
9	Total Foodgrain Production*	Lakh MT	231.92	252.80	240.92	309.62+	283.98~
10	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		133.97	136.93	153.46	154.38	153.29@@
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year1999-2000 =100) Percentage change		371.22 9.93	388.45 4.64	388.09 -0.09	396.72 2.18	399.74$ 0.76
12	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	23452	23509	24784	27284	31556$
13	Commercial Bank Credit #	₹Crore	375030	375030	537597	611546	691943

* Relates to Agriculture Year
+ Final
~ Advance
@ Provisional
@@ Provisional up to November, 2025
# As on 30th September
$ up to December, 2025

Executive Summary

Profile of Rajasthan

Rajasthan, covering 3,42,239 square kilometers, is India's largest State, with 10.41 per cent of the country's total geographical area. It is strategically located in the northwestern part of India, surrounded by Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and has a long international boundary with Pakistan. Its distinctive rhomboid shape stretches 869 km from west to east and 826 km from north to south. The southern region of the State lies approximately 225 km from the Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur, the capital city, known as the "Pink City" is the most populous city in the State.

The State's geography is characterized by four major regions: the Western Desert, the Aravali Hills, the Eastern Plains and the South-Eastern Plateau. Each of these regions offers distinct opportunities and challenges for economic development. The Western Desert, though arid, is a key region for the State's solar energy generation and mining activities. The Aravali hills rich in biodiversity, are also central to tourism, with numerous historic sites. The Eastern Plains, with their fertile soils, support agriculture, while the South-Eastern Plateau offers prospects for industrial growth. Rajasthan's projected population as on 1st October, 2025, is 8.33 crore, making it the sixth most populous State in India.

Rajasthan's economy is a unique blend of traditional sectors such as agriculture, handicrafts and tourism, combined with modern developments in industry, infrastructure and services. Agriculture remains a cornerstone, with Rajasthan being one of the leading producers of wheat, barley, mustard and pulses. The State's vast desert region, while challenging for farming, is compensated by extensive irrigation projects and the fertile Eastern Plains, which support agriculture. Rajasthan's economy is supported by its handicraft sector, provides livelihoods to millions, especially in rural areas. The tourism industry attracts millions to its historical monuments, forts, palaces and vibrant festivals, benefiting retail and informal employment.

Rajasthan represents a fusion of tradition and modernity, where a rich cultural heritage meets robust economic development. With continued focus on infrastructure, renewable energy and industry, the State is poised to remain a key economic player in India's growth story.

The State has made significant progress in modernizing its industrial and infrastructure sectors, becoming a major player in mining and established as a renewable energy hub with investments in solar and wind power. Additionally, Rajasthan is focusing on digital infrastructure to enhance e-governance and connectivity. Rajasthan is rapidly evolving with investments in modern infrastructure, industrial development and a focus on sustainability. The State has managed to strike a balance between preserving its historical legacy and embracing new opportunities for growth in sectors like renewable energy, technology and industrialization.

Table I : Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh sq. km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population per sq. km.	200	382
Urban Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.2
Rural Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	75.1	68.8

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Scheduled Caste Population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Females per Thousand Males	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children per Thousand Male Children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Crude Birth Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Mid Year Population	22.9	18.4
Crude Death Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Mid Year Population	5.9	6.4
Infant Mortality Rate	2023*	Per Thousand Live births	29	25
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2021-23*	Per Lakh Live births	86	88
Life Expectancy at Birth	2019-23*	Age in Years	70.4	70.3

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

Vision: Viksit Rajasthan

Rajasthan envision that by 2047, the State will emerge as a leading State of New India, marked by inclusive growth, empowered citizens, world-class infrastructure, sustainable development and transparent governance, rooted in its cultural heritage and driven by the pioneering spirit of the people of the State.

To achieve the ambition of Viksit Rajasthan, the State has prepared a **"Viksit Rajasthan @2047"** vision document, a long-term development strategy to transform the State into a beacon of economic prosperity, sustainable development and inclusive growth. The State development vision sets ambitious yet achievable goals, demonstrating its ability to turn challenges into opportunities. We envision Rajasthan's development to be inclusive and future oriented. In line with this vision, special emphasis has been laid on strengthening Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship, empowering women and youth, promoting green infrastructure and conserving our precious natural resource.

Sectors of Viksit Rajasthan@2047

The vision document provides specific roadmaps across 13 identified sectors to guide policy decisions, investment priorities, structural transformation and targets to be achieved by 2047.

Figure I : 13 Sectors of Viksit Rajasthan@2047

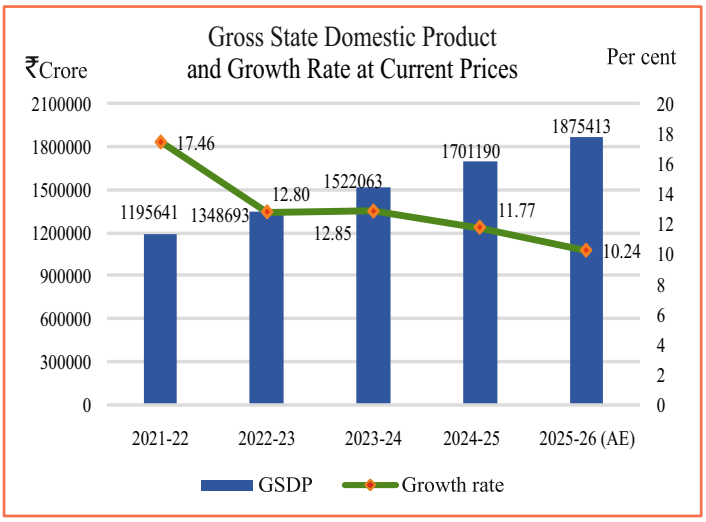
Fiscal Management & Economic Policy

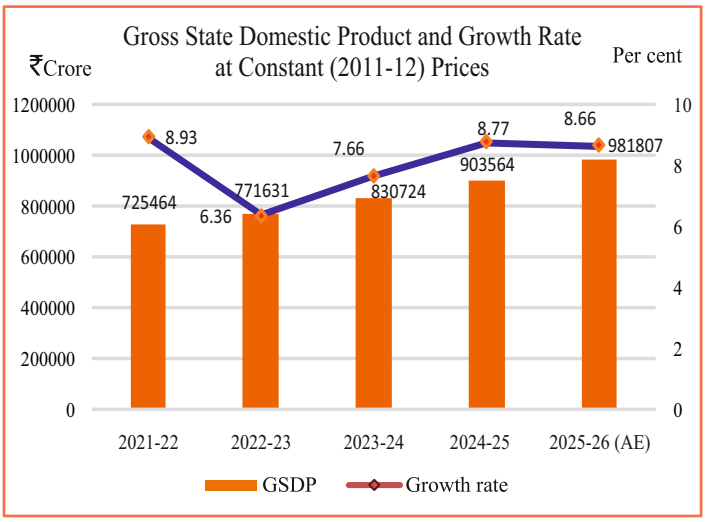
The State has set an ambitious vision for sustained and inclusive economic growth, driven by strategic interventions across key sectors. Technological advancements in agriculture, expansion of industrial production, increased investments in renewable energy and effective leveraging of Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage to promote tourism form the core of this growth strategy. Further, focused development of core infrastructure, smart cities, industrial clusters and a robust digital ecosystem will strengthen the State's position as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship.

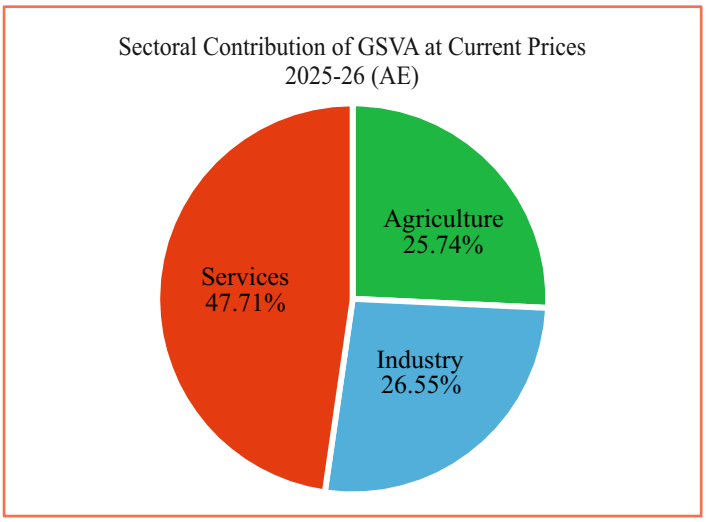
Rajasthan's economy reflects robust growth and structural advancements across various sectors, as evidenced by its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI). The GSDP at current prices is estimated to reach ₹18.75 lakh crore in the year 2025-26, up from ₹17.01 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, showing a growth rate of 10.24 per cent. The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to reach at ₹9.82 lakh crore in the year 2025-26, up from ₹9.04 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, showing a growth rate of 8.66 per cent. The PCI, a crucial indicator of standard of living, is estimated to increase by 9.32 per cent to ₹2,02,349 at current prices and at constant (2011-12) prices it increases by 7.76 per cent to ₹1,03,189 in the year 2025-26. These indicators highlight the State's economic progress and its commitment for improving the well-being of its citizens.

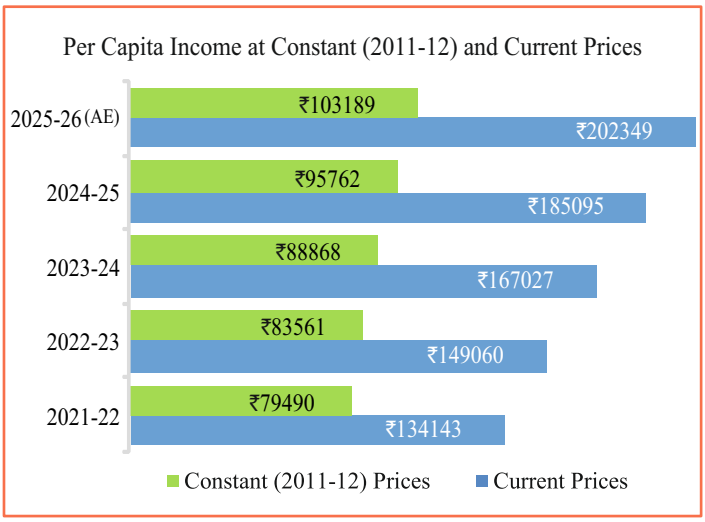
The State's economy is broadly driven by agriculture, industry and service sectors, which collectively contribute to its Gross State Value Added (GSVA). For the year 2025-26 at current prices, the Agriculture sector which includes crops, livestock, fishing and forestry accounts for 25.74 per cent of the GSVA. The Industrial sector includes mining, manufacturing, electricity & gas water supply and construction contributes to 26.55 per cent. The Services sector which includes transport, storage and communication, financial services, real estate, professional services, public administration and other services is the largest contributor at 47.71 per cent of GSVA at current prices.

Figure II : Economy at a Glance









AE- Advance Estimates GSVA : Gross State Value Added

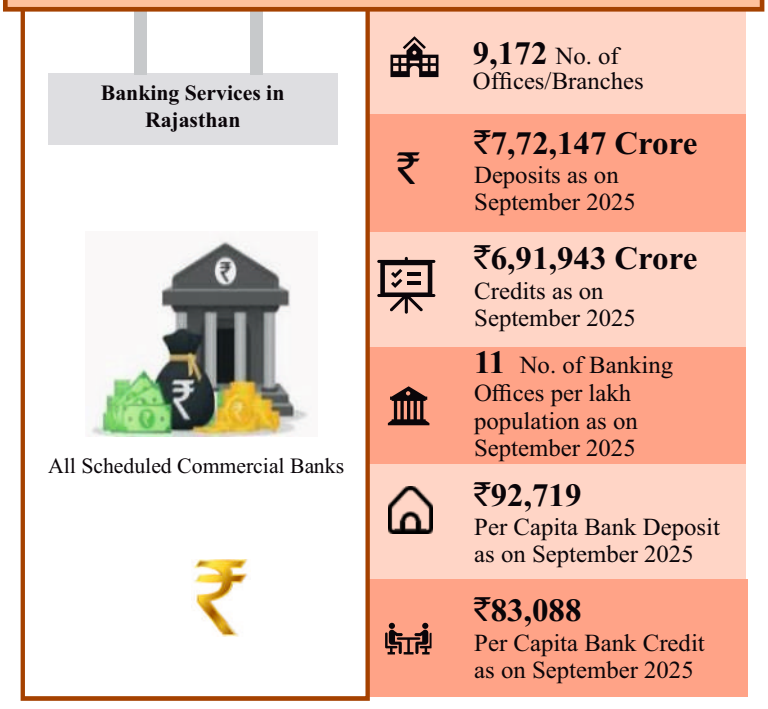
Price Indices

The **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** is a comprehensive measure that tracks price fluctuations across a wide range of goods, serving as an indicator of price trends in various sectors. For the State, the WPI (base year1999-2000=100) rose from 394.68 in 2024 to 399.13 in 2025, reflecting a modest increase of 1.13 per cent. Prices in Primary Articles increased by 1.71 per cent, Manufacturing Products by 1.20 per cent and for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants increased by 0.07 per cent. The **Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW)** measures the variation in the retail prices of goods and services typically purchased by households for consumption. In the year 2025, the CPI for Industrial Workers (base year 2016=100) reflects price hikes across the centres in the State. At Alwar, it increased by 2.02 per cent, at Bhilwara by 2.62 per cent, at Jaipur by 1.88 per cent and at the national level, it recorded a 2.75 per cent increase over the previous year.

Banking Sector Performance

The banking sector plays a pivotal role in Rajasthan's economic development, with 9,172 operational bank branches up to September, 2025 in the State. These includes public sector banks (4,619), regional rural banks (1,628), private sector banks (2,301), small finance banks (577), foreign banks (7) and payment banks (40). Deposits in Rajasthan grew by 9.75 per cent, while the credit deposit ratio improved to 89.61 per cent, surpassing the national average of 80.43 per cent.

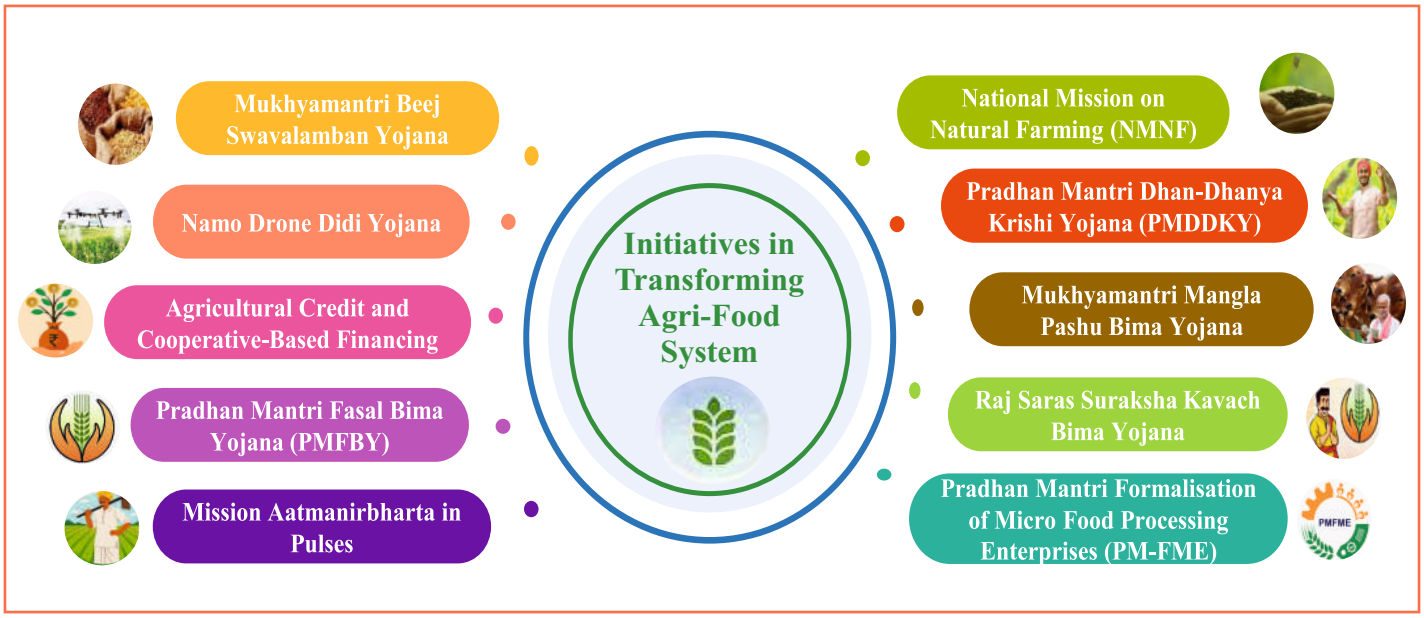
Figure III : Banking Sector at a Glance



Transformig Agri-Food System

Rajasthan's agri-food system serves as a critical economic pillar, contributing approximately 25.74 per cent to the State's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025–26. Despite structural and climatic constraints in arid and dryland regions, this sector has recorded steady progress and positive growth in real output. Livestock has emerged as a double source of income, accounting for over one-third of agricultural output and offsetting crop volatility caused by rainfall variability. The State maintains a leading position in the production of Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, Total Oilseeds and Milk, while simultaneously diversifying into horticulture to enhance value addition. Production estimates for 2025-26 show an increase in Kharif pulses to 20.52 lakh tonnes (2.34 per cent growth) and Rabi pulses to 26.61 lakh tonnes (22.34 per cent growth). This transition towards a resilient, value-oriented structure is supported by improved institutional finance, risk protection mechanisms and productivity gains.

Figure IV : Government Initiatives for Agri-Food System



Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana designed to enhance input quality by promoting farmer-led seed production. In the year 2025–26, during Kharif Season and Rabi Season, 1.12 lakh quintals of seed of various crops have been distributed to farmers against the target of 1.13 lakh quintal. Additionally, 31.50 lakh seed minikits were distributed free of cost to popularize new crop varieties. **Namo Drone Didi Yojana** integrates modern technology with traditional farming by promoting women-led drone services. The scheme extends 3 per cent interest subvention support to women self-help groups for the procurement of 1,070 agricultural drones.

Agricultural Credit and Cooperative-Based Financing ensures affordable credit through zero-interest short-term loans and Kisan Credit Cards. By December 2025, Central Co-operative Banks distributed ₹18,085.89 crore to 30.45 lakh farmers, while pledge loans against produce provided ₹70.50 lakh to 27 farmers at just 3 per cent interest. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** protects farmers against yield fluctuations and natural calamities. Insurance claims totaling approximately ₹6,206.61 crore have been disbursed to eligible farmers to mitigate crop losses. Mission **Aatmanirbharta in Pulses** focuses on increasing the production of Tur, Urad and Masoor by expanding cultivation areas and providing climate-resilient seeds. The initiative also promotes post-harvest storage and management technologies to ensure sustainability.

National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) promotes natural farming practices through the formation of 2,000 clusters. These clusters cover 2.50 lakh farmers and 1 lakh hectare of land across the State. **Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)** aims to enhance productivity, income, diversity and sustainability in the agricultural sector. The scheme targets specific districts including Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu and Jalore. **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)** formalizes micro-units with credit and technology access. Under the scheme, 8 incubation centers across 8 districts have been approved with ₹23.11 crore funding. By December, 2025, 1,518 of 2,048 applications were bank-approved, with 414 sanctioned a total subsidy of ₹23.54 crore.

Mukhyamantri Mangla Pashu Bima Yojana provides free insurance against disease and death for livestock, covering 10.63 lakh animals for 5.54 lakh families so far. Effective 1st December, 2025, the State bears 100 per cent of the premium for indigenous livestock, targeting coverage for 42 lakh animals in 2025–26. **Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana** is a personal accidental insurance scheme for milk producers effective from 1st February, 2025. It offers ₹5.00 lakh for accidental death/total permanent disability and has insured 1.12 lakh milk producers up to December, 2025.

Health and Well-being

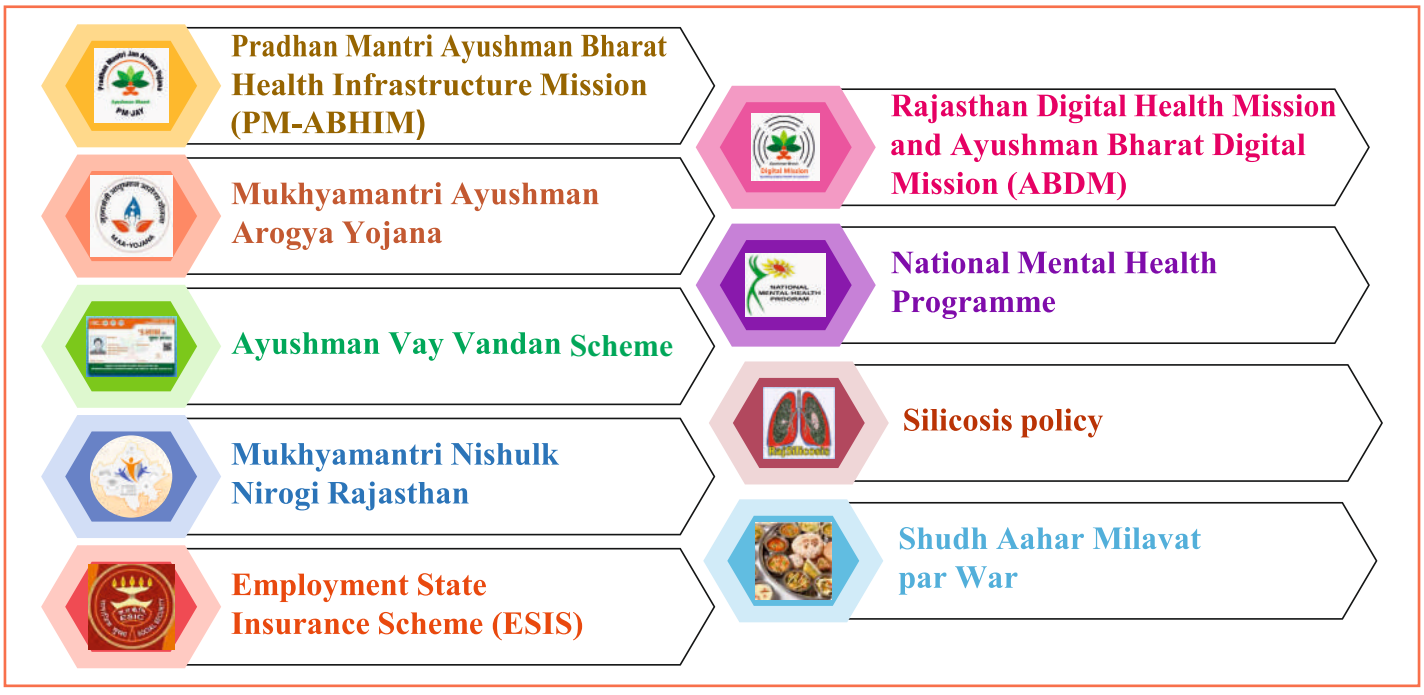
Rajasthan outlines a transformative approach to health and well-being, positioning healthcare as a cornerstone of human capital and socio-economic progress. The significant improvements in key health indicators, infrastructure expansion, digital innovations and insurance schemes to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) while aligning with national policies and the Viksit Rajasthan@2047 vision of optimal physical, mental and social wellness for all. Rajasthan's healthcare ecosystem is resilient and inclusive, with more than ₹2,800 crore invested in 2025-26 alone, bridging rural-urban gaps through infrastructure, insurance, technology and community mobilisation to sustain gains and targets.

Rajasthan has outperformed or matched national averages in several critical metrics from NFHS-4 (2015-16) to NFHS-5 (2019-21). Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) dropped from 29.8 to 20.2 per 1,000 live births, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 41.3 to 30.3 and Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) from 50.7 to 37.6-all better than national figures. Institutional births surged to 94.9 per cent (88.6 per cent nationally), full immunization to 80.4 per cent and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) reached the level of 2.0. Child malnutrition declined notably-stunting to 31.8 per cent, wasting to 16.8 per cent, underweight to 27.6 per cent-while the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) improved to 86 per lakh live births (SRS 2021-23), below the national average 88. Anaemia among pregnant women remained stable at 46.3 per cent, lower than the national 52.2 per cent.

The State boasts extensive allopathic facilities: 267 Hospitals, 849 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 2,875 urban & rural Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 15,292 Sub-Centres, with 76,720 beds and 638 Ayushman Aarogya Mandir (AAMs) are functional. Under Ayushman Bharat, 11,571 Ayushman Aarogya Mandir (AAMs)

offer 12 comprehensive primary care services, with expanded rollout in PHCs, SHCs and urban areas. Ayurveda includes 127 district hospitals, 86 block hospitals and 3,575 dispensaries; Homoeopathy has 7 hospitals and 189 dispensaries; Unani operates 12 hospitals and 119 dispensaries. Upgrades continue, including new satellite hospitals, PHC-to-CHC conversions and PM-ABHIM projects for 406 works like Block Public Health Units and labs.

Figure V : Major Healthcare Schemes/Programes



Universal Health Coverage Scheme, **Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana** covers 1.36 crore families with up to ₹25 lakh cashless treatment across 2,179 packages, including portability to other states. During the financial year 2025-26 (up to December) it treated 15.33 lakh patients with ₹1,919 crore in claims paid. RGHS serves 13.65 lakh government families with ₹2,441 crore spent on 92.76 lakh claims. Newer initiatives like **Ayushman Vay Vandan scheme** (senior citizens aged 70 years and above), **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (Dawa) Yojana** (15.73 crore patients, ₹1,312 crore on free medicines) and free diagnostics (13.55 crore tests) reduce out-of-pocket expenses. **Employment State Insurance Scheme** (ESIS) covers 67.44 lakh insured persons with ₹144.77 crore spent.

Rajasthan Digital Health Mission and **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission** (ABDM) have generated 6.52 crore ABHA IDs, linking 2.38 crore health records for seamless access. e-Sanjeevani telemedicine delivered 20.33 lakh consultations. AI-driven tools like Mission Madhunetra screened 640 for diabetic retinopathy and Mission Madhuhari registered more than 1,700 Type 1 diabetes patients for free insulin.

National Mental Health Programme treated 5.51 crore patients. **Silicosis policy** aided 20,478 victims with ₹614.86 crore; fluorosis programme has confirmed 7,260 cases in 30 districts. Oral healthcare of 2.38 lakh patients have been examined under NOHP via 6,095 camps; deafness control of 61,625 patients have been screened under NPPCD. Tobacco control and viral hepatitis initiatives screened lakhs, with hepatitis treatments for 2,623 patients. HIV/AIDS testing reached 28.60 lakh, with free ART at 28 centres. Family welfare achieved 86,733 sterilisations and immunized more than 11 lakh children.

NRHM's 54,022 ASHA Sahyoginis bridge community-health gaps; Rashtriya Bal Swasthay Karyakram (RBSK) screened 34.10 lakh children, performing 732 surgeries. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karayakram (RKSK's) 332 Ujala Clinics counselled 3.93 lakh adolescents. Emergency services like 108 ambulances (3.19 lakh calls) and 104 Janani Express (13,984 maternal transports) are operating robust. Mobile medical units treated 6.01 lakh patients in remote areas. NUHM operates 17 Urban Community Health Centers (UCHCs), 286 Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs) and 638 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (UAAMs), with progress in leprosy, TB, blindness and vector diseases.

To ensure food security, 38,647 samples have been tested under **Shudh Aahar Milavat par War** Campaign. Under AYUSH Mission, construction and innovation works have been completed for 570 dispensaries and hospitals & geo-tagged institutions and celebrated International Yoga Day with 1.38 crore participants.

Education and the Knowledge Economy

Education continues to be a central pillar of Rajasthan's human capital development strategy, particularly in view of the State's rural and tribal demographics. The State adopted a holistic approach covering school education, vocational education, adult literacy and higher education, supported by digital governance platforms and targeted student support schemes. Implementation of the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** guided reforms in curriculum, pedagogy, teacher capacity building and institutional strengthening. Improvements have been observed in enrolments, transition rates and reduction in dropout levels, reflecting progress towards inclusive and quality education.

Figure VI : Empowering Education through Government Abhiyan

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan ensures inclusive, equitable and quality education from pre-primary to senior secondary level through a holistic school education framework.

The State has made significant investments in foundational literacy, teacher training, digital learning and infrastructure.

NIPUN Bharat Mission has ensured foundational literacy and numeracy for children in classes 1 to 5. Over 35 lakh students benefitted during 2025–26 (up to December) by structured pedagogy, activity-based learning materials and teacher capacity building.

Under NEP 2020, **Mukhyamantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA)** focuses on child-centric learning, teacher empowerment and school transformation. Multiple initiatives including **Prakhar Rajasthan 2.0**, **NIPUN Rajasthan Abhiyan** and **Mega Parent–Teacher Meetings** have been implemented to improve learning outcomes and community engagement. 639 **PM SHRI** schools with enrolment of approximately 2.96 lakh students have been developed in model schools by demonstrating NEP-aligned, inclusive and environmentally sustainable education.

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, free textbooks, free bicycles, uniforms, tablets for meritorious students & transport vouchers have been provided to lakh of students particularly for girls, SC/ST and disadvantaged groups to enhance access, retention and equity.

New government colleges and courses introduced, vocational education has expanded to over 4,000 schools and targeted financial assistance have been provided to tribal students, girls and disadvantaged groups to strengthen employability and knowledge-based growth.

Social Empowerment and Inclusion

The State recognises that economic progress must be accompanied by improvements in human capital, social security and access to essential services so that benefits of development should reach all sections of society. Rajasthan strengthened a life-cycle based social development framework, addressing vulnerabilities through integrated interventions in education, health, nutrition, livelihood promotion and social protection. Institutional convergence, community participation and digital governance platforms such as Jan Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) improved transparency, efficiency and last-mile delivery of social sector schemes, reducing exclusion and strengthening implementation across rural, urban and tribal areas.

Figure VII : Major Government Initiativies

Women empowerment remained a cornerstone of inclusive development. Interventions in education, skill development, entrepreneurship, livelihood support, safety and financial security have enhanced women's economic participation and household income security. The **Lado Protsahan Yojana,** promotes a positive attitude towards the birth of a girl child and supports her holistic development. It aims to prevent gender discrimination, improve education & health, reduce maternal & child mortality and combat child marriage. The scheme provides ₹1.50 lakh per girl child in seven milestone-linked instalments. During 2025–26 (up to December), 3.27 lakh girl children benefited, with an expenditure of ₹217.63 crore.

Through **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**, the State provided supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and health services via the Anganwadi network. During 2025–26 (up to December), nutrition support covered 27.64 lakh children, 2.89 lakh pregnant women and 2.84 lakh lactating women.

In the State the ceiling limit of NFSA beneficiaries is 4.46 crore, and as of 01 December, 2025, the number of beneficiaries is 4.38 crore. During the year 2025-26 (up to December),under the **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana**, 18.73 lakh metric tonnes Wheat have been lifted and 18.76 lakh metric tonnes Wheat have been provided to the beneficiaries.

The State has implemented the **Equal Opportunity Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2025** to provide equal opportunities to specially abled personnel to effectively discharge their duties in government offices. The State has expanded social protection benefits to mitigate income and social risks to vulnerable and socially weaker sections of society, especially for widows and single women. Pension schemes and protection services enhanced income security, dignity and social inclusion.

Industrial, Mining &Economic Growth

Rajasthan's industrial and mining sector remains a key driver of economic growth, employment and diversification of the State economy. Backed by rich mineral resources, a strong MSME base and expanding infrastructure, the sector has shown sustained growth in Gross Value Added and industrial output, particularly in manufacturing and construction.

Figure VIII : Major Policies for Economic Growth in Industrial & Mining

To promote investment-led growth, the **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024** was launched with the objective of attracting domestic and global investment, encouraging green and technology-driven industries and generating employment. Progress under the scheme has been significant, with eligibility certificates have been issued to 3,914 units covering proposed investments of about ₹1.65 lakh crore in the year 2025-26 (up to December). Complementing this, the **Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025** aims to reduce logistics costs and strengthen supply chains; its provisions are aligned with RIPS and incentives for logistics infrastructure, skill development and green projects have been operationalised.

The **Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy 2025** aims to position the State as a global manufacturing hub for textiles and apparel by promoting large-scale investments, value addition, green manufacturing and employment generation. For improving access to credit, insurance and e-commerce platforms for small traders and micro trade enterprises, with special incentives for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs. The **Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025** policy has been implemented to create a structured support framework for the trade sector.The **Non-Resident Rajasthani Policy 2025** aims to mobilise investment, trade, innovation and philanthropic contributions from the Rajasthani diaspora. Institutional mechanisms such as Rajasthan Foundation chapters, grievance redressal systems and the Development Support Portal have been initiated to operationalise the policy.

Digital infrastructure development is being advanced through the **Rajasthan Data Centre Policy 2025**, whose objective is to position Rajasthan as a preferred data centre destination by offering fiscal incentives, relaxed norms and sustainability support. Initial investor interest has been facilitated through policy notification and integration with RIPS incentives.

MSME growth is supported by the **Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024**, aimed at building a competitive, inclusive and technology-enabled MSME ecosystem. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), assistance of ₹188.92 lakh has been provided to 343 MSME units. Ease of entry and compliance is further ensured through the **MSME Facilitation Act 2019**, under which 1,405 acknowledgement certificates have been issued during 2025. Cluster-based development under the **Integrated Cluster Development Scheme 2024** and regional specialisation through the **Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024** have progressed, benefiting 272 units with financial assistance exceeding ₹11.5 crore. The State has launched V**ishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana (VKYUPY)** to generate employment by providing margin money and interest-subsidized loans for manufacturing and service-based micro and small enterprises.

Export competitiveness is being strengthened through the **Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024**, under which multiple units have received support for marketing, technology upgradation and certification, contributing to exports of ₹97,171.66 crore in 2024-25. In mining, the **Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024** and **Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024** aim at sustainable and transparent mineral development, with allotment of M-Sand.

Rajasthan Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy 2025 seeks to attract global capability centres by leveraging skilled talent, digital infrastructure and cost competitiveness to generate high-value employment and strengthen service-sector integration.

Rajasthan Skill Policy 2025 focuses on demand-driven skilling, reskilling and upskilling to enhance employability, workforce productivity and alignment with industrial, services and emerging sector requirements.

Rajasthan Youth Policy 2026 aims to empower youth through education, skills, entrepreneurship and leadership development, harnessing demographic dividend for inclusive socio-economic growth.

Rajasthan City Gas Distribution Policy 2025 aims to expand clean natural gas access for households, transport & industries, supporting low-carbon growth, improved urban air quality and gas-based industrial development.

The **Rajasthan Employment Policy 2026** addresses the state's employment challenges despite a high Labour Force Participation Rate of 64.4 per cent and an unemployment rate of 4.2 per cent, by leveraging its demographic dividend and sectoral strengths. Its mission is to create 15 lakh employment opportunities by March, 2029 through self-employment, wage employment, and entrepreneurship. **Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (MYSY)**, launched on 15th January 2026, aims to create employment for 1 lakh youth (18-45 years) by offering interest-free loans, margin money assistance and CGTMSE fee reimbursement for setting up or expanding enterprises.

Tourism & Culture Development

Tourism remains a major contributor to Rajasthan's economy, supporting employment generation, regional development and allied sectors such as transport, hospitality, handicrafts and services. The State's tourism profile is characterised by a diversified product comprising heritage, religious, desert, wildlife, eco-tourism, film tourism and the expanding MICE segment. Post-pandemic recovery has been robust in domestic tourism, while foreign tourist arrivals have shown gradual improvement. The State is focused on strengthening institutional mechanisms, upgrading tourism infrastructure, incentivising private investment & promoting sustainable tourism. Cultural preservation and promotion have been integrated with tourism development to enhance livelihoods and conserve heritage assets.

Figure XI : Key Policies to Boost Rajasthan Tourism

Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2025

Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2025

The State has launched **Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2025** to accelerate tourism growth through infrastructure development, product diversification, digital integration and investment promotion, while ensuring responsible and sustainable tourism practices by providing incentives such as capital subsidy, SGST reimbursement, interest subsidy, stamp duty exemptions for tourism units. The State has also given Industry status to tourism sector. **Rajasthan's Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2025** has been launched to position Rajasthan as a national and international film production hub through financial incentives and simplified permissions.

The **Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructure and Capacity Building Fund (RTICF)** has been constituted in March, 2025 to finance large-scale tourism infrastructure projects exceeding ₹5,000 crore. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 88 tourism development works amounting to ₹276 crore were approved.

Core Infrastructure

Core infrastructure continued to be treated as a critical enabler of economic activity and service delivery, with emphasis placed on strengthening power systems, transport networks, water supply infrastructure, urban services, digital connectivity and logistics, strengthening market access and supporting urban and rural integration. Integrated planning, network expansion and modernization of assets were undertaken to improve system reliability, reduce service gaps and enhance logistical efficiency, thereby supporting manufacturing, agriculture, trade and service sector activities across the State.

The power sector continued to function as a major contributor to economic growth by supporting agriculture, industry and services, while enabling improved living standards. The State has taken various measures to improve sector efficiency, expand renewable energy, modernize infrastructure and the expansion of solar power along with improvements in electricity distribution, digital systems and energy storage to ensure reliable and affordable supply.

State's installed power capacity has increased from 27,283.83 MW (March, 2025) to 31,556.43 MW (December, 2025). Renewable energy showed strong performance, with solar capacity reaching 9,898 MW and wind capacity reaching 4,416.12 MW, together accounting for 45.36 per cent of total installed capacity up to December, 2025.

Total energy availability increased from 9,080.92 crore units in 2021-22 to 11,770 crore units in 2024-25, while energy supplied to consumers increased from 6,969.65 crore units to 9,200.80 crore units during the same period, reflecting expansion of supply capacity and consumption across sectors. The number of electricity consumers increased from 197.94 lakh in March, 2025 to 202.78 lakh in November, 2025, registering growth of 2.44 per cent, supported by modernization of distribution networks through smart grid technologies and Advanced Metering Infrastructure. Under **PM-KUSUM Component-A Phase-I**, 364 solar plants with 468.75 MW capacity have been commissioned up to December, 2025.

Up to December 2025, 43,965 villages, 1.14 lakh dhanis and 111.15 lakh rural households have been electrified, strengthening rural service delivery and agricultural productivity. During 2025-26 (up to November), 70,566 agricultural connections were released and tariff subsidy of ₹14,612.19 crore has been provided to farmers.

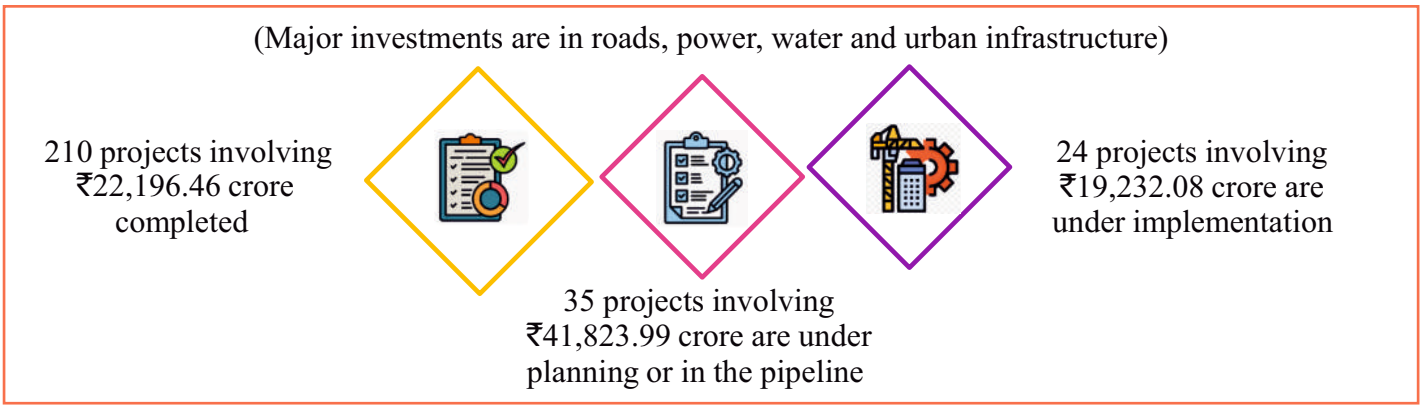
The Government of India has launched the scheme **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana** aiming to install solar plants on one crore houses, providing up to 300 units of free electricity per month. Up to December, 2025, 493 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed by 1.22 lakh consumers. **The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)** scheme aimed to make the DISCOMS financially sustainable by reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C Losses) to the level of 12 per cent - 15 per cent on all India basis & by bringing down the ACS-ARR gap to zero. Under RDSS, 165 out of 214 new 33/11 kV substations, 365 out of 1,559 agricultural feeder segregations and 20,971 out of 44,125 HVDS transformers have been completed. For agriculture support, 14,540 capacitor installations have been completed out of a target of 45,512 pumps.

In the road and transport sector, Rajasthan's road density reached 97.97 km per 100 sq. km. and also 91.68 per cent villages (39,666 villages) are connected by roads up to March, 2025.

Under **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-III** scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development has approved 8,658.35 km of roads, amounting to ₹5,174.06 crore. Up to December, 2025, total 8,560.07 km of roads have been upgraded with a cost of ₹4,064.08 crore. The State has launched Atal Pragati Path to ensure that villages

receive facilities of cement concrete roads equivalent to those in urban areas. Out of 78 Atal Pragati Paths, 35 Paths have been constructed in the first phase and in the second phase 39 works have been completed out of the construction of **Atal Pragati Paths** in 249 villages.

Figure X : Public Private Partnership (PPP)



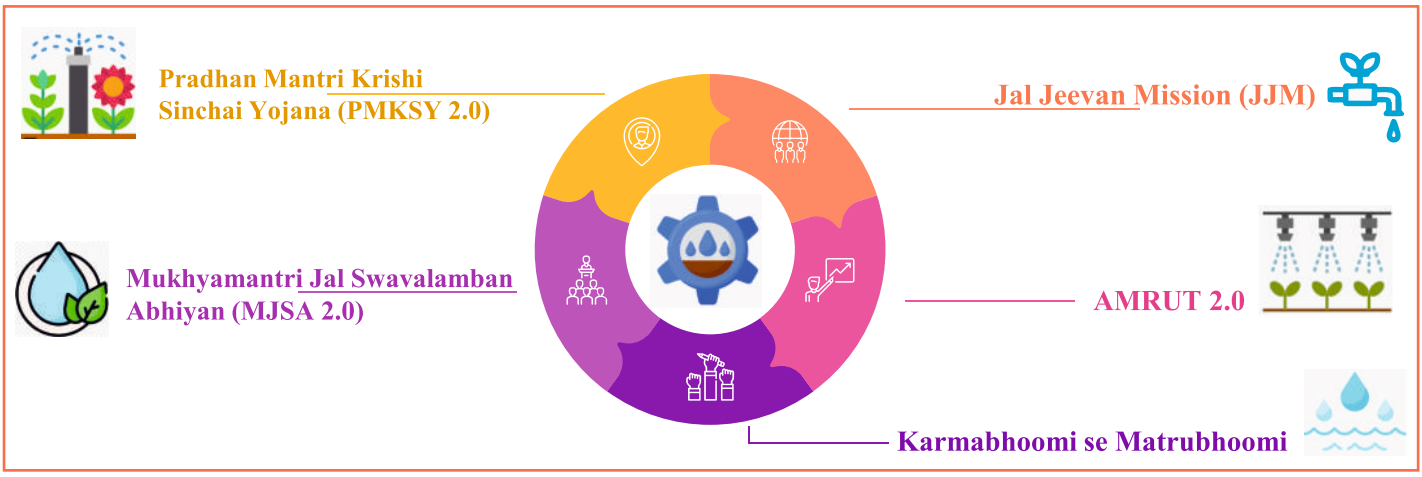
Water Security & Resilience

Rajasthan's water security is a cornerstone of its developmental vision, given its fragile hydro-geographic context holding over 10.41 per cent of India's landmass but merely 1.16 per cent of its water resources. The State faces persistent challenges of erratic rainfall, declining groundwater levels and expanding wastelands, making sustainable water management vital for agricultural productivity, ecological balance and socio-economic stability. To address these challenges, Rajasthan has adopted an integrated and multi-dimensional approach combining large-scale infrastructure, modern irrigation practices and community-led conservation under its Vision 2047 framework.

The State has made significant strides through a blend of major river interlinking projects, medium and minor irrigation schemes, groundwater recharge programs and digital interventions. Alongside, programs like the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Atal Bhujal Yojana and Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan (MJSA 2.0) have promoted efficient water use, watershed management and participatory groundwater governance.

As of December 2025, irrigation potential of 23,320 hectares has been newly created with an expenditure of ₹2,765.05 crore (excluding IGNP). 6 major and 5 medium irrigation projects, along with 34 minor schemes, are under active implementation. The State has also strengthened inter-state cooperation under the Yamuna Water Agreement and advanced preparation of the DPR for the Modified PKC Link Project, which will secure drinking water supply for 17 districts and add 2.51 lakh hectares of new irrigation potential. The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project continues to serve as Western Rajasthan's lifeline, providing irrigation to 16.17 lakh hectares Culturable Command Area (CCA).

Figure XI : Water Security & Resilience



Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY 2.0) aims to expand irrigation coverage and water-use efficiency. The watershed component covers 8.05 lakh hectares across 39 districts with ₹1,990.37 crore. It has covered over 62,916 hectares and 63,243 hectares through drip and sprinkler irrigation system respectively, backed by ₹905.18 crore allocations.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan (MJSA 2.0) emphasizes community-led rainwater harvesting and rejuvenation of traditional structures. Phase I completed with 1.10 lakh works worth ₹2,289.49 crore, while Phase II sanctioned 26,059 works across 20,000 villages to promote local water security. **Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi** and **Vande Ganga Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan** transformed water conservation into mass movements, constructing 16,006 recharge/ water conservation structures and cleaned 42,200 water bodies.

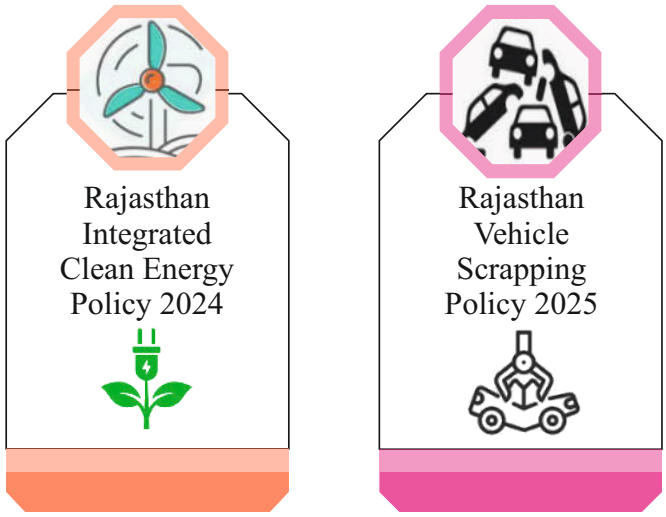
Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) targets to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2028. With ₹93,427 crore sanctioned, 62.40 lakh households have received functional tap connections. **AMRUT 2.0** ensures **"Har Ghar Nal"** in urban areas through ₹5,123.06 crore worth of approved projects across 183 urban bodies in the State.

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

Rajasthan has integrated clean energy expansion, ecological restoration and climate risk management within its development framework, aligning environmental action with economic growth. The State has recorded measurable progress by rapidly expanding renewable energy capacity, which has reduced emission intensity. Concurrently, ecological stability has been enhanced through large-scale community-driven plantations **'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'** campaign, in which the State has achieved 8.21 crore saplings up to December, 2025 and the restoration of common lands, while disaster risk management systems have been improved with financial allocations and early-warning mechanisms to ensure faster recovery from climate events.

Rajasthan has made notable progress in environmental sustainability and climate resilience within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in its improving SDG performance and targeted green policies. The government has launched policies such as the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy and various environmental management strategies.

Figure XII : Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience



Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 represents a comprehensive approach to scaling up renewable energy production, integrating innovative storage solutions and fostering a conducive environment for clean energy investments. The State's abundant solar & wind resources and supportive policies, position it as a leader in India's transition to sustainable energy. This forward-thinking policy is aligned with India's national target of achieving a 500 GW renewable capacity, underscoring the State's commitment to sustainable growth and energy security.

Rajasthan Vehicle Scrapping Policy 2025 focused on reducing vehicular emissions and improving urban environmental quality through organized recycling and material recovery. The policy has successfully initiated formal vehicle de-registration processes, reducing the pollution load from ageing vehicle stock and advancing circular economy practices in transport.

In order to achieve sustainable and inclusive state growth, Rajasthan has matched its development strategies with the SDGs. The latest 7th version of the Rajasthan SDGs Status Report 2025 based on the State Indicator Framework 3.0 has been released which represents that out of 188 indicators, the State has achieved 33 indicator's target, 63 indicators are 'on track' to achieve the targets, supported by strengthened institutional monitoring mechanisms.

Rural Development

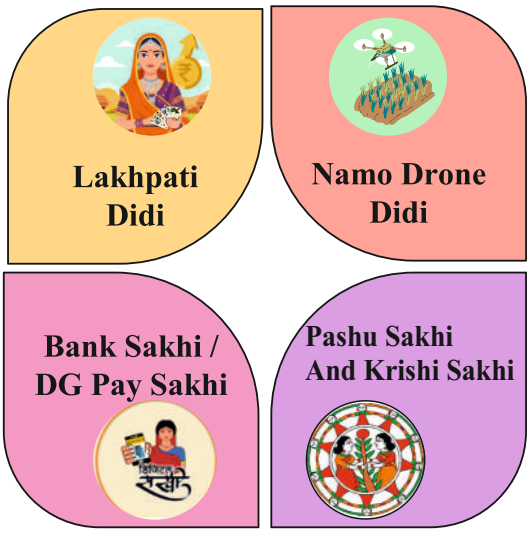
The State has pursued an integrated and decentralised approach, strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions, enhancing livelihood opportunities, improving rural infrastructure and promoting women-led economic empowerment. Participatory planning and effective convergence of Central and State schemes improved governance and service delivery at the grassroots level.

Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, implemented through RAJEEVIKA, Self-Help Groups plays a significant role in strengthening income security and financial inclusion. Women-centric flagship initiatives promoted entrepreneurship, technology adoption and financial inclusion in rural areas.

Figure XIII : Women-Led Livelihood Initiatives (2025-26)

12.98 lakh women have been brought under the category of 'Lakhpati Didi'

13,157 women; transactions worth ₹671.07 crore



50 drones deployed; approximately 12,500 acres covered

Total 37,369 Pashu Sakhi and 36,787 Krishi Sakhi are working

Figure XIV : Livelihood Promotion under NRLM (RAJEEVIKA)

Improvement in rural living standards through access to safe housing remained a major focus. Under **PMAY–Gramin**, 1.08 lakh new houses have been constructed during the year 2025-26 (up to December). Under **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Garibi Mukt Gram Yojana**, a target has been set to uplift 22 lakh BPL families. Under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** Phase II, a total of 1.05 lakh of Individual Household Latrines, 2,205 Community Sanitary Complexes have been constructed, 414 Villages are developed as ODF Plus Model villages and an expenditure of ₹100.67 crore has been incurred during the year 2025-26 (up to December).

To strengthen rural land governance through drone-based surveys and digital property records, during the year 2025-26 (up to December) a total of 4.13 lakh property cards have been distributed under **SVAMITVA Yojana**. To strengthening rural knowledge infrastructure and youth capacity building, financial approval has been issued for 1,607 **Atal Gyan Kendras**.

Urban Development

The State strives towards achieving sustainable urban spaces, with affordable housing, smart townships, better services and strong emphasis on cleanliness through the 5R approach—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Remove. The State plans to integrate advanced technologies like GIS, drones and AI in urban planning and governance, while conserving its cultural heritage, expanding green public spaces and promoting renewable energy, especially solar power, to balance growth with ecological preservation.

Rajasthan has built an institutional architecture to drive urban development through bodies such as the urban development authorities, urban improvement trusts, the Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Development authorities in cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner and Bharatpur handle large volumes of receipts and capital expenditure for roads, flyovers, parks, housing and other civic infrastructure.

Spatially, urbanisation is concentrated in districts such as Kota, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner, which have the highest proportions of urban population, while districts like Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Barmer and Dungarpur have less urban population. Migration to cities is driven primarily by employment among males and marriage among females. Housing conditions in urban Rajasthan are relatively favourable, with around 68.9 per cent of houses classified as in "good" condition, slightly above the national average.

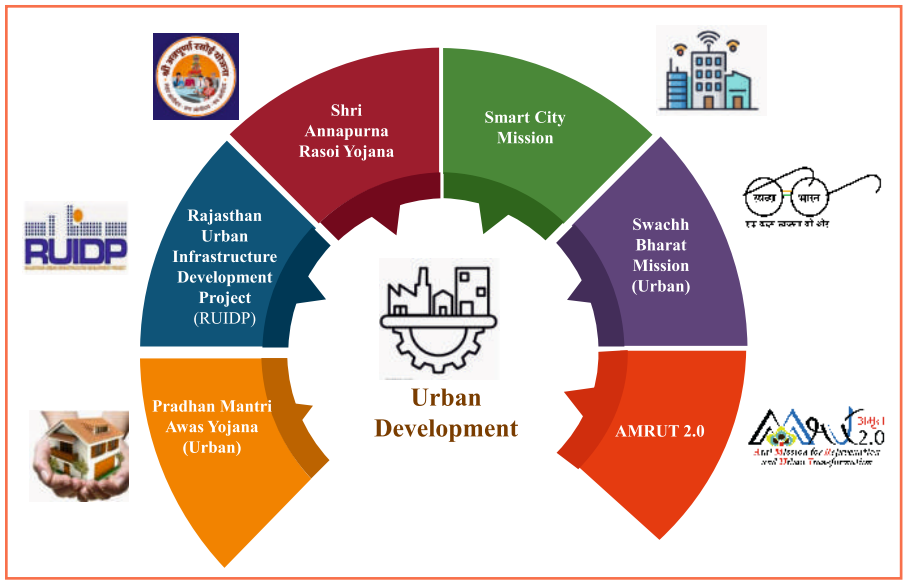
Transit Oriented Development Policy–2025 has been launched by the UDH Department on 10th December, 2025 to promote sustainable and compact urban development through integration of land use and public transport planning. The policy aims to reduce traffic congestion, pollution, urban sprawl and dependency on private vehicles while improving mobility and environmental sustainability.

The Rajasthan Township Policy, 2024 has been notified by the UDH Department on 17th July, 2025 to facilitate balanced urban expansion, improved quality of life and sustainable economic growth in Rajasthan. The policy

aims to encourage large-scale, self-sufficient townships with adequate housing, infrastructure and social amenities. It seeks to reduce pressure on existing urban areas by promoting organized development in peripheral and new growth areas.

The Land Allotment Policy 2025 includes provisions for land allocation to private investors, companies, trusts, government departments, undertakings and bodies, newspapers and recognized political parties, in addition to social, public, charitable and religious institutions.

Figure XV : Accelerators of Urban Development



Under **Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (Urban)** 1.0, Rajasthan has over 2.7 lakh houses sanctioned out of which more than 2.3 lakh houses have been completed, with further units under construction.

The **Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)** Phase III covers 12 cities with sewerage, water supply and drainage works worth over ₹4,000 crore, most of which are already completed, benefiting around 18 lakh people, while under Phase IV (Tranche I and II), around 49 lakh population will be benefited. Under **AMRUT 2.0**, Rajasthan is executing a wide range of sewerage projects, rejuvenation of water bodies and parks and water supply works in urban local bodies, backed by substantial central assistance. **Smart City Mission** is being carried out in Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer with total provisions of ₹4,000 crore and an expenditure of about ₹3,862 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025. Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) in Rajasthan, has improved transparency and accountability in the housing market through project and agent registrations and grievance redressal.

Under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)** 1.0, Rajasthan has achieved Open Defecation Free status across all ULBs, with 3.68 lakh individual household toilets and over 22,500 community/public toilet seats. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 continues with a higher focus on solid and liquid waste management, toilet infrastructure and IEC activities.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana offers subsidised meals at ₹8 per plate with a state subsidy of ₹22, operating nearly a thousand kitchens have been served around 11 crore plates up to December, 2025.

Effective Governance & Public Services

Effective governance in Rajasthan through digitalization has steadily evolved from computerization of government departments to initiatives that encapsulate the final points of governance. To improve the access and to reduce the hurdles in Public service delivery. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Jan Aadhaar is one of the government initiative in this direction. Under **Jan Aadhaar** (One Number, One Card, One Identity) scheme, 2.06 crore families comprising of 7.95 crore individuals have been enrolled. More than ₹1.29 lakh crore Direct Benefit Transfer transactions have been done by integrating more than 165 public benefit schemes.

SMART has been envisaged to improve the experience of service delivery using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. It focuses on building a Unified Ledger of schemes and entitlements by centralising the data repository so that the eligible beneficiary can avail the benefits seamlessly. **Rajasthan Sampark 2.0** is centralised next-generation grievance redressal system. In the year 2025, more than 98 per cent grievances have been resolved against 33.88 lakh grievances on Rajasthan Sampark (181).

For doorstep service delivery for common man, 78,000 e-Mitra have been established under the law of land.

Jan Soochna portal provides details of 117 departments, 351 schemes and consists 749 types of information. 2.1 lakh licences and registration certificates have been uploaded on RajKisan Sathi portal. More than 1.53 crore seed mini kits and more than 1.35 lakh quality control samples of seeds, fertilizers & pesticides have been drawn by farmers using RajKisan Sathi portal facility.

To enhance decision-making and boost paperless operational efficiency, **Raj-Kaj** digital platform (an e-Office system) has been developed, in which more than 42 lakh e-files have been created so far. Raj e-Sign is a paperless transparent system through which more than 70,000 documents are being e-Signed per day. 57.48 lakh accounts have been created under RajMail. **ABHAY Command Center**, an integrated GPS solution under which 25,159 cameras have been installed in 26 districts.

Figure XVI : Initiatives for Effective Governance & Public Services

Through the adoption of **Integrated Financial Management System** (IFMS 3.0), the budgeting processes have become more efficient, with improved cash flow management and real-time reconciliation of accounts. Additionally, the system has strengthened information management system, enhance the accuracy & timeliness of accounts preparation and improve transparency & efficiency in public delivery.

Rajasthan AI/ML Policy 2026 has been launched on 6th January, 2026 for modernizing public service delivery, enhancing transparency, catalysing innovation, creating new employment opportunities and ensuring equitable access to the benefits of AI. **Rajasthan AVGC–XR Policy 2024** promotes animation, visual effects, gaming, comics & extended reality industries to foster innovation, creative entrepreneurship and high-skilled digital employment opportunities.

Panch Gaurav Programme

The 'Panch Gaurav' programme has been launched by the State in the year 2025-26, with the vision of providing a unique identity to each district of the State, by selecting products/sites based on the potential and specific characteristics of each district and providing a strong cultural and economic identity to the districts through their preservation, promotion and development.

Figure XVII : Panch Gaurav

The program has identified five key elements for each district under the "Panch Gaurav" initiative: One District-One Product; One District-One Crop; One District-One Botanical Species; One District-One Sport; and One District-One Tourist Destination.

A State-Level Panch Gaurav Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary and District-Level Panch Gaurav Committees chaired by the District Collectors have been constituted to ensure the effective implementation of the Panch Gaurav program. In the year 2025-26, an amount of ₹100 crore has been allocated for the implementation of the "Panch Gaurav" program.

Table II : List of Districtwise identified Panch Gaurav

Sr. No.	District	Crop	Botanical Species	Product	Tourist Destination	Sport
1	Ajmer	Rose	Neem	Granite & Marble Products	Pushkar Tirtha	Kabaddi
2	Alwar	Onion	Arjun	Automobile Parts	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Wrestling
3	Balotra	Pomegranate	Rohida	Textile Products	Nakoda Jain Temple	Cricket
4	Banswara	Mango	Teak (Sagwan)	Marble Products	Tripura Sundari Temple	Archery
5	Baran	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	Kevladev 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 & 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
15	Deedwana-Kuchaman	Onion	Khejri	Marble & Granite Products	Deedwana Lake	Basketball
16	Deeg	Mustard	Arjun	Stone-based Products	Deeg Palace	Wrestling
17	Dholpur	Potato	Karanj	Stone-based Products	Machkund	Hockey
18	Dungarpur	Mango	Teak (Sagwan)	Marble Products	Beneshwar Dham	Hockey
19	Hanumangarh	Kinnow	Sheesham	Agriculture-based Products	Gogamedi Temple	Hockey
20	Jaipur	Amla	Lisoda	Gems & Jewellery	Amber Fort	Kabaddi

Sr. No.	District	Crop	Botanical Species	Product	Tourist Destination	Sport
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	Wooden Handicraft Products	Lohargal Tirtha	Basketball
25	Jodhpur	Cumin (Jeera)	Jaal	Wooden Furniture	Mehrangarh Fort	Gymnastics
26	Karauli	Sesame (Til)	Banyan	Sandstone Products	Kaila Devi 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 & Spice Processing	Meera Bai Monument	Kabaddi
31	Pali	Mehandi	Neem	Textile Products	Ranakpur Jain Temple	Basketball
32	Phalodi	Cumin (Jeera)	Jaal	Sonamukhi Products	Khichan	Athletics
33	Pratapgarh	Kalonji	Tendu	ThewaJewellery	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary	Archery
34	Rajsamand	Custard Apple	Neem	Granite & 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	KhatuShyam Ji Temple	Basketball
38	Sirohi	Fennel (Saunf)	Mahua	Marble Products	DelwaraJain Temple	Archery
39	Sri Ganganagar	Kinnow	Sheesham	Mustard Oil	Budha Johad	Athletics
40	Tonk	Mustard	Amaltas	Slate Stone Products	Diggi Kalyan Ji	Athletics
41	Udaipur	Custard Apple	Mahua	Marble & Granite Products	Fatehsagar&Pichola Lake	Swimming

01 Transforming Agri-Food Systems

Agriculture and allied sectors remain a key pillar of Rajasthan's economy, making a substantial contribution to Gross State Value Added (GSVA), employment generation and rural livelihoods. The sector plays a vital role in ensuring food and nutritional security, supporting a wide range of allied economic activities and providing rural livelihoods in a State characterised by diverse agro-climatic conditions, limited water availability and high exposure to climatic variability. Given Rajasthan's predominantly rural population and its dependence on agriculture for income and employment, the transformation of agri-food systems is essential for achieving inclusive, resilient and sustainable economic growth.

Agriculture and allied sectors account for a significantly higher share of Rajasthan's GSVA compared to the national average, underscoring their continued economic relevance. The sector has recorded a steady increase in Gross Value Added at both current and constant prices over time, reflecting sustained growth supported by improvements in productivity, diversification and institutional support. Crops and livestock together constitute the major share of agricultural output, while fisheries, forestry and logging contribute to income diversification and employment, particularly in rural and tribal areas. Mixed farming practices, widely prevalent across the State, have strengthened resilience against climatic and market-related shocks while supporting diversified income streams for farm households.

Rajasthan's agricultural systems operate under notable natural constraints, including arid and semi-arid conditions, fragmented landholdings, soil degradation and water scarcity. In response, emphasis has been given on efficient resource management, sustainable land use and climate-resilient agricultural practices. Soil health management through soil testing, balanced use of fertilisers, promotion of bio-fertilisers and organic inputs forms the foundation of sustainable agricultural growth. The promotion of organic and natural farming practices is particularly important in rain-fed and ecologically sensitive regions, where productivity and environmental sustainability are closely interlinked.

Livestock forms an integral component of Rajasthan's agrarian economy and provides income stability, especially in arid and drought-prone regions. The State holds a significant share of the national livestock population and contributes substantially to milk and wool production. Livestock development efforts focus on breed improvement, expansion of veterinary infrastructure, disease control, fodder development and conservation of indigenous breeds. Dairy development through cooperative institutions has emerged as a major driver of inclusive rural growth by providing assured market access, regular income and strong participation of women. Fisheries development has also gained importance as an allied activity, utilising water bodies to enhance livelihoods, employment and nutritional security.

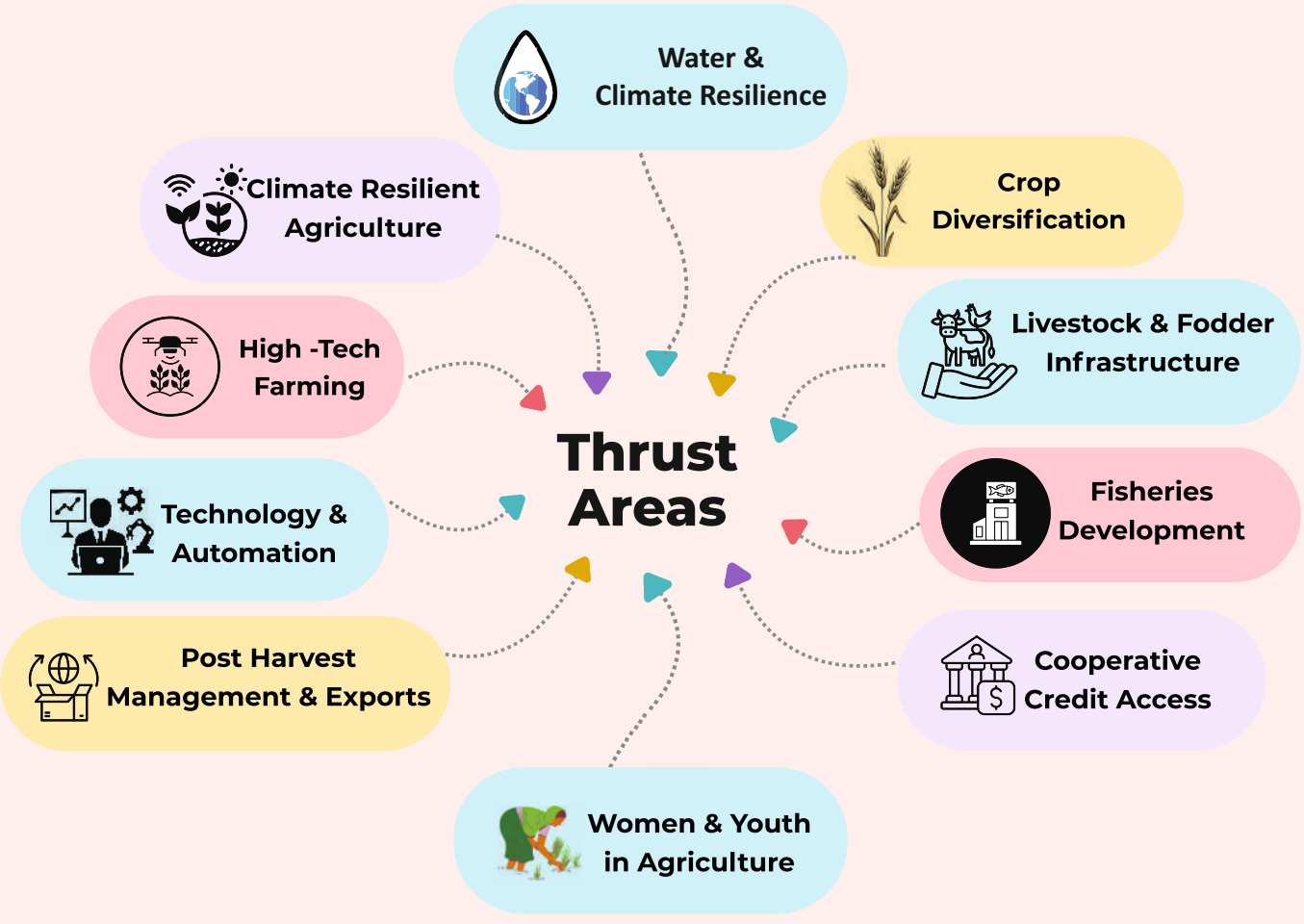
The transformation of agri-food systems in Rajasthan is being pursued through a comprehensive and integrated approach that connects production with post-harvest management, processing, storage and marketing. Strengthening irrigation infrastructure, ensuring availability of quality seeds and inputs, expanding storage and warehousing facilities, promoting food processing and improving agricultural marketing systems are central to reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing value addition. Institutional support through cooperatives, access to affordable credit, risk mitigation through crop insurance and digital integration throughout agricultural services further reinforces the sector.

Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be India's leading agricultural powerhouse, enhancing productivity, farmers income and environmental sustainability.

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

Figure 1.1

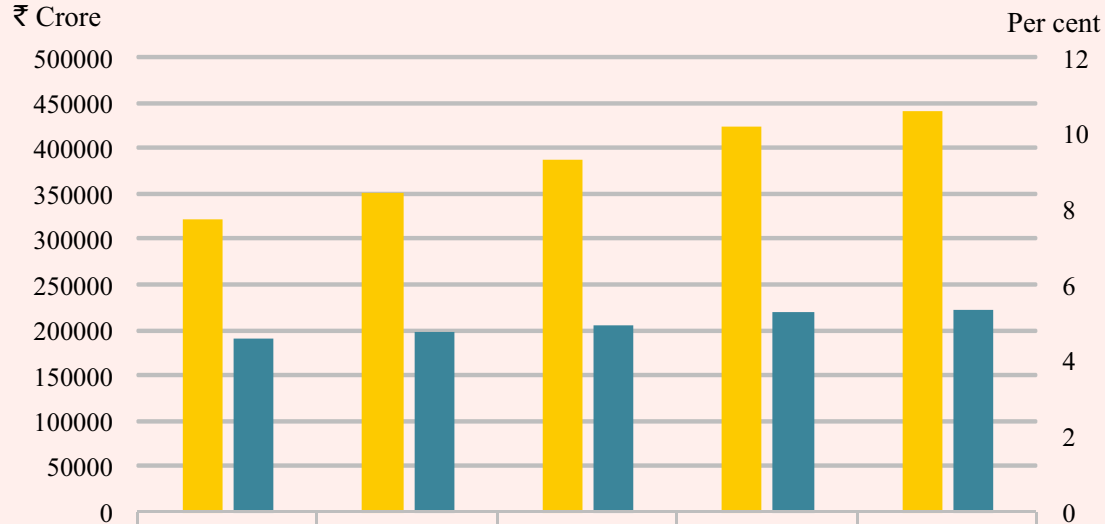


Contribution and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector

The Gross Value Added (GVA) increased from ₹1.92 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 to ₹2.23 lakh crore in the year 2025-26, showing an increase of 3.82 per cent CAGR at constant (2011-12) prices while at current prices, the GVA of Agriculture and allied sectors increased from ₹3.23 lakh crore in the year 2021-22 to ₹4.41 lakh crore in the year 2025-26 showing an increase of 8.10 per cent CAGR. The GVA and growth rate of Agriculture and allied sectors at the current and constant (2011-12) prices is shown in figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2

Gross Value Added (GVA) and Growth Rate at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices of Agriculture & Allied Sectors



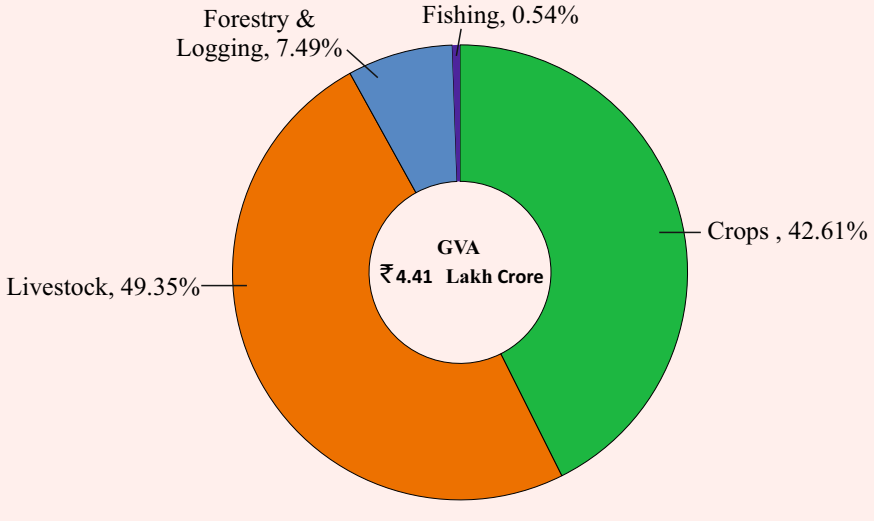
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (A)
GVA Current	322739	351121	388438	425904	440702
GVA Constant	191571	199619	206474	222073	222550
Growth Rate at Current	10.28	8.79	10.63	9.65	3.47
Growth Rate at Constant	2.50	4.20	3.43	7.56	0.22

Note: For the Year 2023-24 Revised Estimates 2nd, 2024-25 Revised Estimates 1st, 2025-26 Advance Estimates

In the year 2025-26, Agriculture and allied sectors have contributed to 25.74 per cent of Rajasthan's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in the year 2011-12. Sectors under the Agriculture and allied sectors are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. Shares of different sectors within Agriculture and allied sectors can be shown in figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3

Sectoral Contribution of Agriculture & Allied Sectors at Current Prices for 2025-26 (AE)

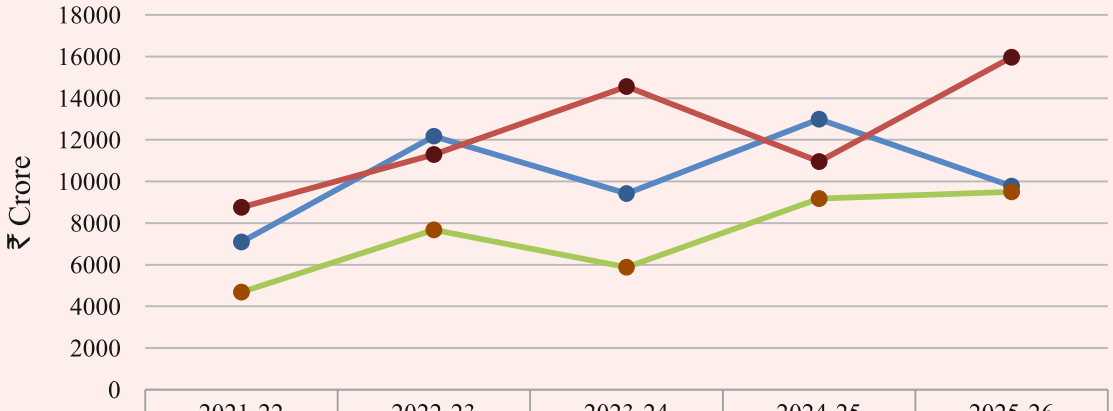


In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sectors achieved a growth rate of 0.22 per cent in the year 2025-26 over the year 2024-25 at constant (2011-12) prices. The crop, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sectors are estimated to grow at -5.01 per cent, 5.20 per cent, 2.67 per cent and 0.87 per cent respectively during the year 2025-26.

The GVA of the crop sector in the year 2025-26 at current prices stood at ₹1.88 lakh crore. Bajra, groundnut and moong are the major contributors to kharif crops and wheat, rapeseed & mustard and gram are the major contributors to the income from the rabi crop sector in the State. Figure 1.4 and 1.5 are showing the Gross Value Output for these crops at current prices for the past 5 years.

Figure 1.4

Gross Value Output (GVO) for Kharif Crop at Current Prices

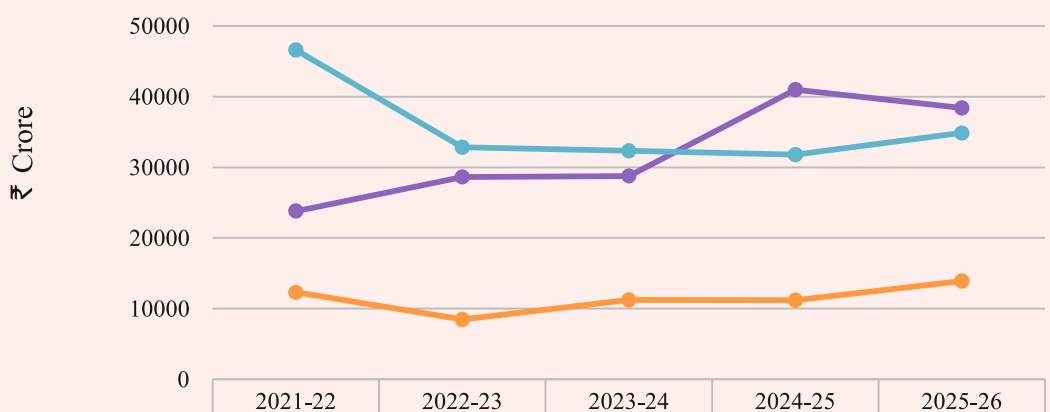


	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Bajra	7092	12175	9417	12991	9781
Groundnut	8762	11306	14563	10961	15978
Moong	4695	7686	5886	9191	9507

Bajra Groundnut Moong

Figure 1.5

Gross Value of Output (GVO) for Rabi Crop at Current Prices

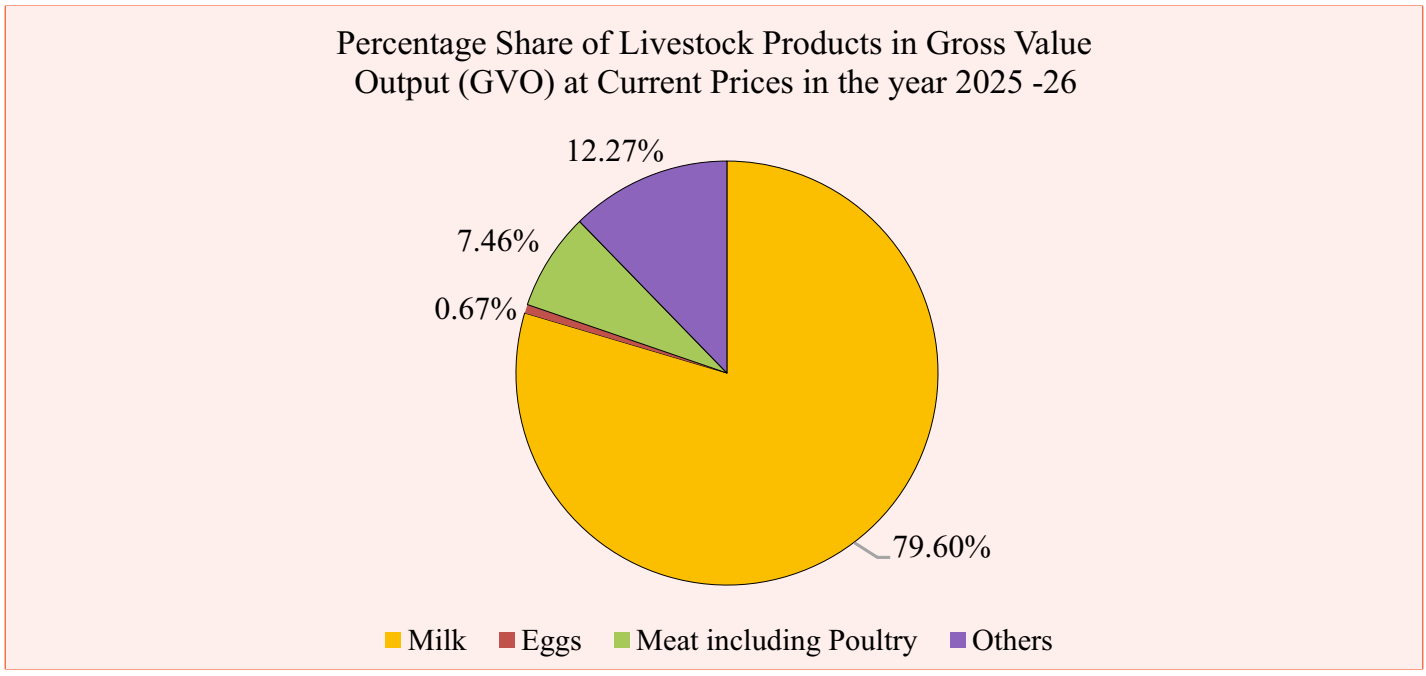


	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Wheat	23789	28615	28761	40970	38394
Rapeseed & Mustard	46577	32795	32298	31760	34826
Gram	12300	8449	11234	11193	13913

Wheat Rapeseed & Mustard Gram

The GVA of the livestock sector in the year 2025-26 at current prices stood at ₹2.17 lakh crore, which is even higher than the crop sector. Milk is the major contributor to the income from the livestock sector. There is substantial potential to further diversify and increase the contribution of the poultry and egg through targeted interventions. Figure 1.6 shows the percentage share of livestock products in Gross Value Output at current prices in the year 2025-26.

Figure 1.6

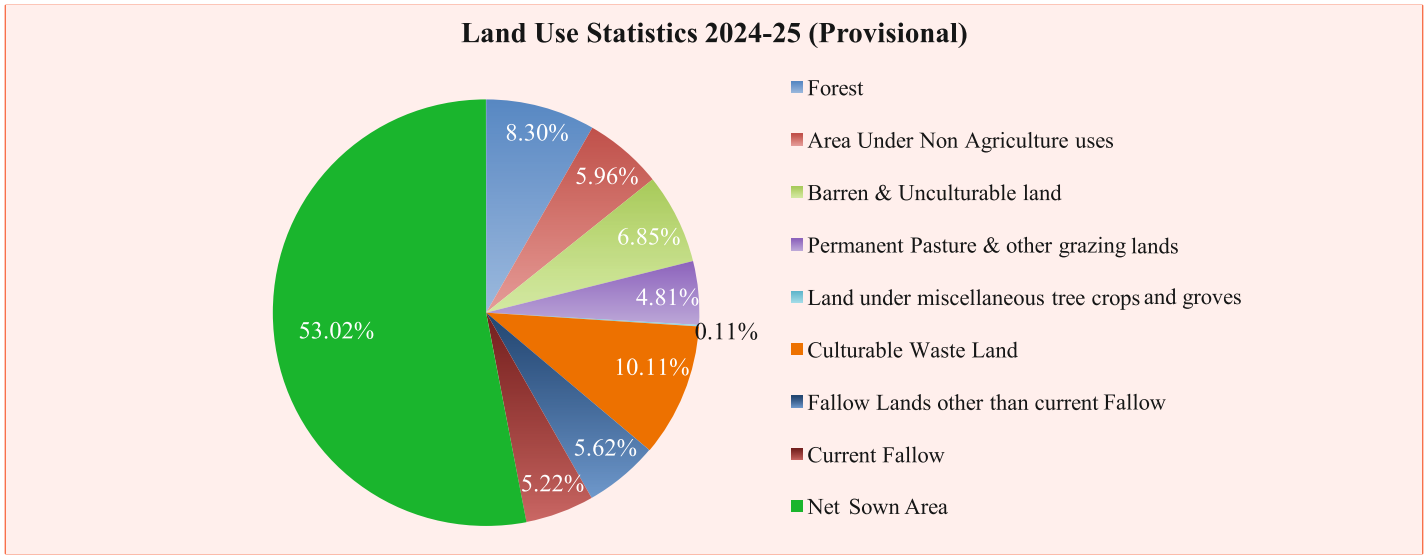


Efficient Land Utilization and Cropping Pattern for Prosperous Farming

Efficient land utilization is critical for prosperous farming in Rajasthan due to its arid climate, limited arable land, and water scarcity. Key strategies include adopting water-efficient practices like drip irrigation, promoting drought-resistant crops (e.g., millets, pulses etc.) and integrating agroforestry with livestock farming. Sustainable methods like crop rotation, zero tillage and rainwater harvesting can combat soil degradation and enhance productivity.

The total reporting area of the State is 343.43 lakh hectares during the year 2024-25. Out of this, 53.02 per cent the net sown area as shown in Figure 1.7.

Figure 1.7



Operational Land Holdings

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State is 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 1.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi-medium and medium land holdings and a decrease of 11.14 per cent in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 as compared to the year 2010-11. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation probably attributable to the splitting of joint families.

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

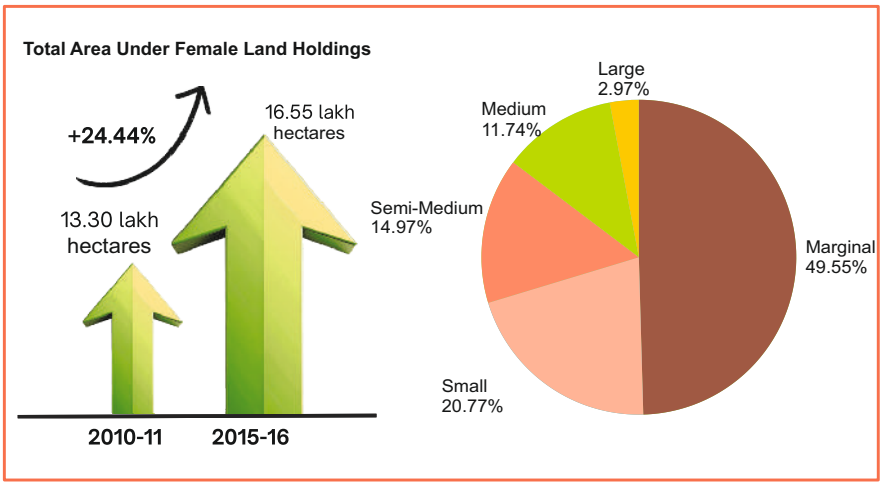
The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively, as compared to the year 2010-11. On the other hand, the total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a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

Female Operational Land Holdings

As per the Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 1.1).

Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 as compared to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 1.1).

Figure 1.8



Agro- Climatic Zones in the State

Rajasthan, due to its diverse geographical and climatic conditions, has been divided into 10 agro-climatic zones, based on climate, soil types, topography, and cropping patterns. The North-Western region of Rajasthan, covering 61 per cent of the State, is desert or semi-desert and reliant on rainfall. The South- Eastern region, comprising 39 per cent of the State, is fertile. Details of major crops grown in different agro-climatic zones are shown in table 1.2.

Production and Productivity of Major Crops

Rajasthan, being the largest State in India, has a diverse agricultural landscape. The major crops grown in Rajasthan can be categorized as Kharif crops (eg- Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton), Rabi crops (eg- Wheat, Mustard, Barley, Gram) and cash crops & spices (eg- Guar, Cumin seed, Coriander, Fenugreek).

Agriculture production in the State largely depends on the timely arrival of monsoon. During the Kharif season, production and productivity depend not only on the quantum of rainfall but also on the proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate period and its intensity. The detailed position of the area and production under Kharif and Rabi crops for the last three years is shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.1 : Agriculture Census 2015-16

Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)								
S. N.	Size class (in hectare)	Sex	No. of operational land holdings (in '000)			Area operated (in '000 hectare)		
			2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)	Male	2268	2683	18.30	1120	1304	16.43
		Female	239	384	60.67	116	177	52.59
		Institutional	4	4	0.00	2	2	0.00
Total			**2511**	**3071**	**22.30**	**1238**	**1483**	**19.79**
2	Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)	Male	1389	1514	9.00	1988	2158	8.55
		Female	120	161	34.17	171	227	32.75
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	3	4	33.33
Total			**1511**	**1677**	**10.99**	**2162**	**2389**	**10.50**
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)	Male	1240	1297	4.60	3509	3655	4.16
		Female	92	116	26.09	258	325	25.97
		Institutional	3	3	0.00	7	8	14.29
Total			**1335**	**1416**	**6.07**	**3774**	**3988**	**5.67**
4	Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)	Male	1051	1038	-1.24	6459	6334	-1.94
		Female	74	91	22.97	445	549	23.37
		Institutional	2	3	50.00	14	16	14.29
Total			**1127**	**1132**	**0.44**	**6918**	**6899**	**-0.27**
5	Large (Above 10.0 hectare)	Male	381	334	-12.34	6621	5657	-14.56
		Female	21	23	9.52	340	377	10.88
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	83	80	-3.61
Total			**404**	**359**	**-11.14**	**7044**	**6114**	**-13.20**
All Classes		Male	6329	6866	8.48	19697	19108	-2.99
		Female	546	775	41.94	1330	1655	24.44
		Institutional	13	14	7.69	109	110	0.92
Total			**6888**	**7655**	**11.14**	**21136**	**20873**	**-1.24**

Table 1.2 : Agro–Climatic Zones of Rajasthan

S. N.	Zone Name	District Covered	Major Crops	
			Kharif	Rabi
1	Arid Western Plain (I-A)	Jodhpur, Phalodi, Barmer and Balotra	Bajra, Moth & Sesamum	Wheat, Mustard & Cumin seed
2	Irrigated North Western Plain (I-B)	Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh	Cotton & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
3	Hyper arid partially irrigated Western Plain (I-C)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Part of Churu (Ratangarh, Sardarshahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil)	Bajra, Moth & Guar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
4	Transitional plain of Inland drainage (II-A)	Sikar, Churu (Exclusive of Ratangarh, Sardarshahar, Bidasar & Sujangarh Tehsil), Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Deedwana- Kuchaman	Bajra, Guar & Pulses	Mustard & Gram
5	Transitional Plain of Luni basin (II-B)	Jalore, Pali, Sirohi (Exclusive of Pindwara, Aburoad Tehsil) and Part of Beawar (Jaitaran & Beawar Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Sesamum	Wheat & Mustard
6	Semi-arid Eastern Plains (III-A)	Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror and Beawar (Exclusive of Jaitaran, Beawar Tehsil)	Bajra, Guar & Jowar	Wheat, Mustard & Gram
7	Flood-prone Eastern Plain (III-B)	Alwar, Deeg, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karoli and Sawai Madhopur	Bajra, Guar & Groundnut	Wheat, Barley, Mustard & Gram
8	Sub-humid Southern Plains (IV-A)	Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Exclusive of Badi Sadri Tehsil), Rajasamand, Bhilwara and Part of Sirohi (Pindwara & Abu road Tehsil)	Maize, Pluses and jowar	Wheat & Gram
9	Humid Southern Plains (IV-B)	Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Salumber & partial Chittorgarh (Badi Sadri Tehsil)	Maize, Paddy, Jowar & Blackgram	Wheat & Gram
10	Humid South Eastern Plain (V)	Kota, Baran, Bundi and Jhalawar	Jowar & Soyabean	Wheat & Mustard

Table 1.3 : Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi Crops in the State

Crops	Area (Lakh Hectare)			Production (Lakh Tonnes)		
	2023-24	2024-25 (Final)	2025-26 (Advance)	2023-24	2024-25 (Final)	2025-26 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	93.39	105.55	96.73	207.64	267.82	236.85
Kharif	59.47	63.86	56.44	77.07	94.19	69.03
Rabi	33.92	41.69	40.29	130.57	173.63	167.82
(B) Pulses	54.63	54.06	60.51	33.29	41.80	47.13
Kharif	36.47	37.09	39.62	13.40	20.05	20.52
Rabi	18.16	16.97	20.89	19.89	21.75	26.61
(A+B) Food Grains	148.02	159.61	157.24	240.93	309.62	283.98
Kharif	95.94	100.95	96.06	90.47	114.24	89.55
Rabi	52.08	58.66	61.18	150.46	195.38	194.43
(C) Oil Seeds	66.46	60.98	62.83	101.27	93.73	100.46
Kharif	24.52	25.73	26.84	37.29	38.23	41.23
Rabi	41.94	35.25	35.99	63.98	55.50	59.23
(D) Sugarcane	0.04	0.06	0.05	3.64	4.65	3.61
(E) Cotton (Lint) *	10.04	6.27	6.44	26.21	17.88	17.94

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

As per advance estimates for the year 2025-26, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 283.98 lakh tonnes with a decrease of 8.28 per cent as compared to previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2025-26 is expected to be 89.55 lakh tonnes against 114.24 lakh tonnes of the previous year, showing a decrease of 21.61 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2025-26 is expected to be 194.43 lakh tonnes against 195.38 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing a decrease of 0.49 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals for the year 2025-26 is expected to be 69.03 lakh tonnes against 94.19 lakh tonnes for the previous year, showing a decrease of 26.71 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2025-26 is expected to be 167.82 lakh tonnes against 173.63 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25 showing a decrease of 3.35 per cent.

The production of Kharif pulses is estimated to be 20.52 lakh tonnes in the year 2025-26 against 20.05 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 2.34 per cent. Production of rabi pulses for the year 2025-26 is expected to be 26.61 lakh tonnes against 21.75 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 22.34 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in the kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in the rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2025-26 is estimated at 100.46 lakh tonnes against 93.73 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 7.18 per cent. The production

of Kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 41.23 lakh tonnes in the year 2025-26 against 38.23 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 7.85 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 59.23 lakh tonnes for the year 2025-26 against 55.50 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 6.72 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is estimated 3.61 lakh tonnes in the year 2025-26 against 4.65 lakh tonnes for the year 2024-25, showing a decrease of 22.37 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 17.94 lakh bales for the year 2025-26 against 17.88 lakh bales for the year 2024-25, showing an increase of 0.34 per cent.

Table 1.4 shows the comparative productivity of major agricultural crops over last five years.

Table 1.4 : Productivity (Kg/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Cereals	2423	2093	2220	2233	2537
Pulses	671	628	657	609	773
Food grains	1757	1486	1653	1628	1940
Oilseeds	1523	1484	1449	1524	1537
Sugarcane	79111	75852	89307	87155	76835
Cotton (Lint)	675	558	579	444	484
Guar seed	458	419	540	513	662

Comparative Position of Rajasthan in Major Agricultural Crops

In the year 2023-24, Rajasthan has secured first position in the production of Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, total Oilseeds, Coarse-cereals and Guar crops; second position in the production of groundnut and third position in the production of Gram, Total Pulses & Soyabean. Comparative status of Rajasthan with other States in the production of major agriculture crops is given in table 1.5.

Table 1.5 : Comparative Status of major crops production with other States

S. No.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Third Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total production of Country (in percentage)
1.	Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	43.43
2.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat	41.34
3.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	23.61
4.	Coarse-Cereals	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh	14.21
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

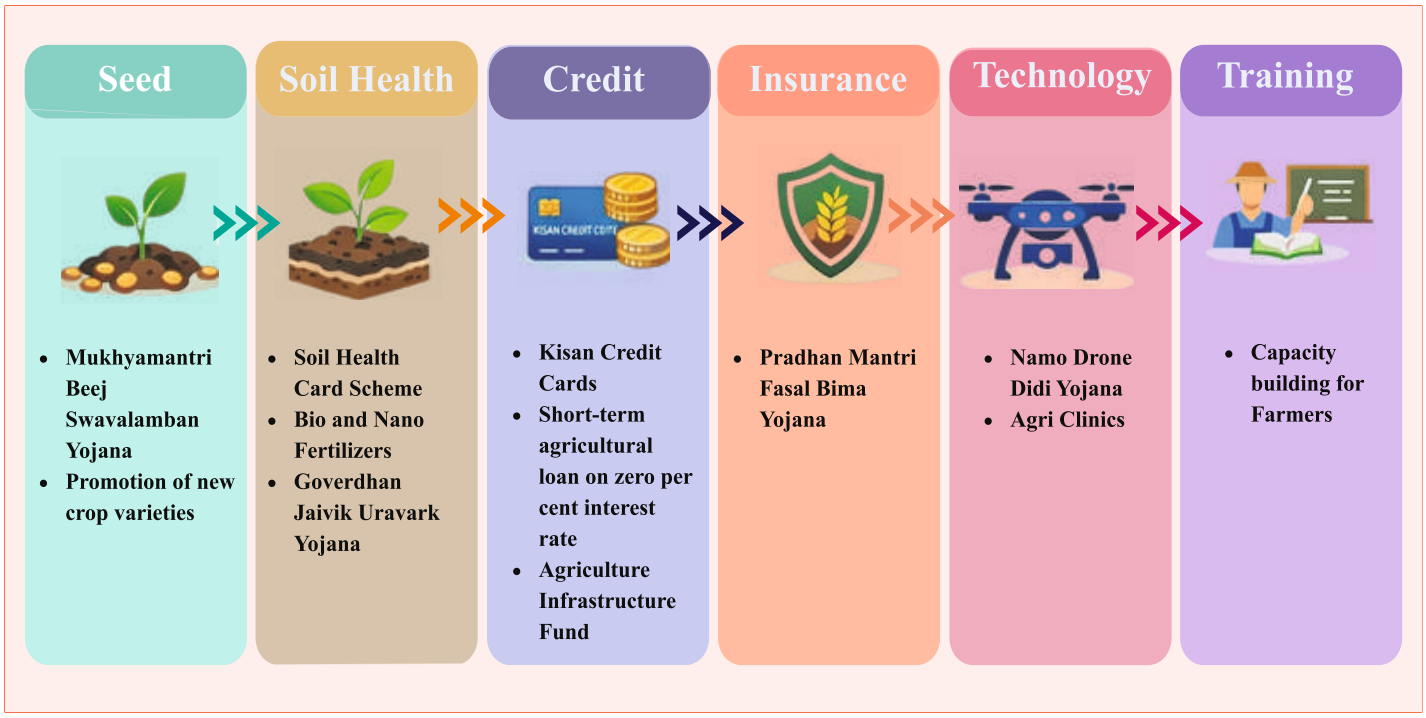
Source:- Agriculture Statistics At a Glance 2024 DoA&FW, MoA&FW, Government of India.

Table 1.6 shows the details of the area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables & spices:

Table 1.6 : Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Spices		
	Area (in hectare)	Production (in MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)	Area (in hectare)	Production (in MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)	Area (in hectare)	Production (in MT)	Productivity (in kg per hectare)
2020-21	68883	906739	13163	189387	2185865	11542	962367	1180477	1227
2021-22	78137	956442	12240	204005	2374806	11640	811797	1044880	1287
2022-23	82331	906134	11006	192712	2334884	12116	922616	933317	1012
2023-24	88672	1197555	13506	193510	2711816	14014	684449	379720	555
2024-25	92993	1384606	14889	204755	2860484	13970	1364822	1469559	1077

Figure 1.9 : Integrated Support System for Farmers



a) Seed

Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana

The objective of this scheme is to enable farmers to produced quality seeds on their own fields for their own use. Seed production of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soybean, Moong, Moth, Mustard and Urad varieties up to 10 years old being taken under the scheme. In the year 2025-26, during Kharif season and Rabi season, 1.12 lakh quintals of seeds of various crops have been distributed to farmers against the target of 1.13 lakh quintals.

Seed minikits are given to farmers at free of cost to popularize the newly released varieties of different crops among the farmers. In Kharif and Rabi season of 2025-26, total 31.50 lakh seed minikits have been distributed to the farmers.

Fertilizers and Soil Health

Balanced use of chemical fertilizers and bio-fertilizers is crucial for increasing crop production and maintaining soil health, especially in Rajasthan's diverse agro-climatic zones. For this purpose 4.79 lakh soil samples were collected and 4.15 lakh soil health cards have been issued to farmers during the year 2025-26 (up to December).

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 22.20 lakh metric tonnes of Urea, 7.77 lakh metric tonnes of DAP, 4.32 lakh metric tonnes of SSP and 2.53 lakh metric tonnes of NPK have been supplied to the farmers in the State.

To reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizer and encouraging farmers to use Bio-Fertilizers, Organic Fertilizers and Nano-Fertilizers, a scheme named Goverdhan Jaivik Uravark Yojana has been launched. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to ₹10,000 per farmer is being provided to 50 farmers at each block to produce organic fertilizer (vermi-compost) by using cattle waste. 1.02 lakh online applications have been received on the Rajkisan portal and against these 54,940 administrative approvals and 10,814 financial approvals have been issued up to December, 2025.

Agri Clinics

To provide farmers with expert services for soil testing, crop-related information and pest/disease treatment, Agri Clinics are being established at all district headquarters. In the year 2024–25, 20 Agri Clinics were set up and the establishment of 13 more clinics is underway in 2025–26.

Namo Drone Didi Yojana - Under this scheme, the Government of India will provide an additional 3 per cent interest subvention on loans taken by women's self-help groups (SHGs) for the purchase of 1,070 agricultural drones and vehicles for their transportation. The use of drone technology for spraying nano urea and pesticides will ensure precise and effective application of fertilizers and pesticides. This initiative will promote innovation in the agricultural sector by integrating traditional farming practices with modern technology.

Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi - Rajeevika's activities are primarily implemented by women. A total of 37,369 Self-Help Group (SHGs) members are working as Pashu Sakhi and 36,787 SHGs members working as Krishi Sakhi.

b) Agricultural Credit

Agricultural credit refers to financial services provided to farmers and agri-businesses to support agricultural activities. It enables farmers to access funds for purchasing inputs, equipments and other infrastructure, thereby enhancing productivity and sustainability in agriculture. Access to affordable credit is crucial for boosting agricultural growth, improving food security and reducing rural poverty.

Inclusive Growth by Cooperative Credit

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

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), long-term loans of ₹95.13 crore have been distributed by Primary Land Development Bank against the target of ₹209.00 crore, mid-term loans (Agriculture and non-agriculture) of ₹783.79 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹18,085.89 crore against the total target of ₹25,000 crore.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), permission for the formation of 1,432 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS), 288 Large- sized Adivasi Multipurpose Society (LAMPS) and 32 Women Multipurpose Societies has been granted.

Women Co-operatives : To empower women in rural areas through cooperatives, an amount of ₹15 lakh has been allocated in the year 2025-26 for vocational training to leaders of self-help groups. Further, 1,035 Rajivika Mahila Sarwangeen Vikas Cooperative Societies have been formed in the State, benefiting more than 8.70 lakh women through these societies.

Short-term agricultural loan on zero per cent interest rate : In the year 2025-26 (up to December), Central Co-operative Banks have distributed agricultural crop loans of ₹18,085.89 crore to 30.45 lakh farmers through co-operative societies. To encourage timely repayment of short-term agricultural loan, State Government is providing interest subsidy to the farmer who repay their crop loan amount within the prescribed time limit.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Loan Scheme : Rural artisans, members of rural families earning their livelihood through non-agricultural activities and family members of small and marginal farmers who meet other eligibility criteria under the scheme are provided loans through cooperative banks. In the year 2025–26 (up to December), loans amounting to ₹122.04 crore have been disbursed to 13,801 beneficiaries.

Sahkar Kisan Kalyan Yojana : The State Government has launched this scheme to meet the agricultural credit requirements of farmers in addition to crop loans, loan disbursement through branches of CCBs and Gram Seva Cooperative Societies. Under the scheme, CCBs provide loan facilities of up to ₹10 lakh for agriculture and allied purposes. Under this Scheme, loans amounting to ₹121.11 crore have been disbursed during the year 2025–26 (up to December).

Agricultural Produce Pledge Loan Scheme : Loans are being provided to farmers against the pledge of agricultural produce at an interest rate of only 3 percent. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), loans amounting to ₹70.50 lakh have been disbursed to 27 farmers.

Cooperative Kisan Credit Card : In the State, short-term crop loans are being disbursed through Kisan Credit Cards. Accordingly, a total of 61.83 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been issued up to September, 2025, out of which 43.95 lakh cards are active.

Loan Facility to Self- Help Groups : During the year 2025–26 (up to December), CCBs have disbursed loans amounting to ₹5.06 crore to 393 Self-Help Groups.

Self-Employment Credit Card Scheme : Under this Scheme sponsored by the National Bank, loans of up to ₹50,000 are being provided for non-agricultural activities. The loan tenure is five years. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), CCBs disbursed loans amounting to ₹33 lakh in 76 cases.

Rajasthan Cooperative Gopal Credit Card Loan Scheme: In rural areas, resident families there largely depend on agriculture as well as dairy/milk production for their livelihood. To support families engaged in these activities while promoting cattle conservation, the State Government has implemented this Scheme. Under this scheme, interest-free short-term loans of up to ₹1 lakh will be provided to 2.5 lakh dairy farmer families. For this purpose, the State Government has made a budget provision of ₹150 crore. Out of 92,074 received online applications through the portal, 89,997 applications have been approved.

Interest subventions up to 3 per cent under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) : AIF of ₹1 lakh crore was announced by the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister on 15th May, 2020 to create farm gate infrastructure for farmers. Under AIF, an interest subsidy of 3 per cent per annum is given on all loans up to the limit of ₹2 crore. Further, AIF has also been linked with PACS as a Multi Service Centres (MSC) scheme. As of 31st December 2025, projects worth ₹4,212.54 crore covering 4,900 projects have been approved by the State, out of which an amount of ₹2,793.08 crore have been disbursed for 4,427 projects.

c) Crop Insurance

To protect farmers against crop losses and crop failures in case of unforeseen events, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been implemented since Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial/ horticultural crops. The Farmer premiums for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Commercial/Horticultural crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. For payment of premium subsidy and incentive to primary workers for conducting crop cutting experiments, a State funded scheme is in operation. During the tenure of the present Government, from 15th December, 2023 to 31st December 2025, insurance claims amounting to approximately ₹6,206.61 crore have been disbursed to eligible farmers.

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture Practices in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has a large scope for the development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy towards agro-processing and other ancillary activities. For the year 2025-26 (up to December), a budget estimate of ₹1,918.67 crore has been kept under the State plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹523.13 crore has been utilized.

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

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 41 districts with a budget estimate of ₹124.76 crore (₹74.86 crore as Central share and ₹49.90 crore as State share) during the year 2025-26. An expenditure of ₹48.83 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

Fruit orchards have been established on 2,358 hectares, 3.13 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 0.51 lakh square meters area have been covered under shade net house, 638 hectares area have been covered under plastic mulching, 9 vermi-compost units have been established, 1,129 low cost onion storage structures and 19 water harvesting structures have been constructed up to December, 2025.

National Bamboo Mission

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that is yet to be launched. Under the scheme, high-tech and small nurseries will be developed in both the public and private sectors for the production of bamboo plants, along with the organization of skill-building training programmes and seminars. The Government of India has approved an Annual Action Plan amounting to ₹93.28 lakh and a budget provision of ₹100 lakh has been made for the year 2025–26.

Agro-forestry Scheme

Under this scheme, there is a provision for the establishment of new nurseries (hi-tech, big and small) and raising saplings in existing nurseries, in both the public and private sectors. In the year 2025–26, four hi-tech nurseries in the public sector are being taken up at three different locations across the state. A budget estimate of ₹285 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2025–26.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The scheme includes initiatives such as date palm cultivation, horticulture development in districts lacking NHM support and vegetable clusters in urban areas. It also focuses on strengthening centers of excellence in Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota) for promoting protected farming and developing nurseries. An expenditure of ₹20.56 crore has been incurred in the year 2025-26 (up to December) against the allocation of ₹40.14 crore.

Major Initiatives for Agricultural Improvement

(i) National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)

- **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Wheat and Pulses:** This mission was launched in the State as a centrally sponsored scheme from Rabi 2007-08. The main activities under this Mission include organizing advanced technology crop demonstrations, distribution of certified seeds, promotion of micronutrients/bio-fertilizer use, gypsum use, plant protection chemicals & bio-agents/biopesticides/ herbicides, cropping system-based training and important activities to promote the use of fencing.

  From the year 2025-26, 18 districts in the State have been included for wheat, namely Ajmer, Beawar, Dausa, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Sikar, Deeg, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pali, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur and Bhilwara and all 41 districts of the State have been included under pulses. The Government of India has merged the NFSNM for Pulses into the centrally sponsored scheme "Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses" from Rabi 2025-26.

  With the objective of increasing the production of pulses in the State with a special focus on tur, urad and masoor, promoting the production and availability of climate-resilient seeds to farmers, increasing the area under pulse cultivation, promoting post-harvest storage and management technologies, ensuring 100 per cent procurement of tur, urad, and masoor by NCCF and NAFED, ensuring the procurement of other pulses as per the Price Support Scheme (PSS) norms under PM-AASHA and increasing the protein content, the Government has approved a new mission, "Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses," for the period 2025-26 to 2030-31.

- **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Coarse Cereals:** Maize and Barley are included in coarse grain crops under the NFSNM for Coarse Cereals from the year 2018-19. This scheme includes important activities such as organizing advanced technology crop demonstrations, distribution of certified seeds, promotion of micro-nutrient/bio-fertilizer use, plant protection chemicals and bio-agents/bio-pesticides/herbicide use.

  In the year 2025-26, 09 districts in the State will be included for maize cultivation, namely Baran, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Salumber, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand. Also, 09 districts for barley cultivation, namely Ajmer, Beawar, Jaipur, Didwana-Kuchaman, Sikar, Churu, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bhilwara.

- **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Nutri-cereals (Shri Anna):** Bajra and Sorghum are included in the Nutri-cereals category from 2018-19. The scheme primarily includes advanced technology crop demonstrations, certified seed distribution and seed production, promotion of micro-nutrient/bio-fertilizer use, plant protection chemicals and bio-agents/bio-pesticides/herbicide use and cropping system-based training, workshops and public awareness programs to promote millets.

  In the year 2025-26, 11 districts namely Ajmer, Beawar, Jaipur, Tonk, Nagaur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh have been included for Jowar crop and 28 districts namely 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, Balotara, Barmer, Jodhpur, Phalodi, Jalore, Pali and Sirohi have been included for Bajra crop in the State.

- **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission for Commercial Crops:** This mission include important activities such as organizing first-line demonstrations (for farmers who adopt this cropping system) on integrated cropping management, training programs on plant protection/chemicals and bio-agents/ pheromone traps and lures, proper control/management of pests and diseases and training programs for raising awareness.

  In the year 2025-26, 18 districts in the State will be included for cotton as a commercial crop, namely Ajmer, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputli-Behror, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Deeg, Bikaner, Churu, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Phalodi, Pali, Banswara, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh.

- Under the NFSNM for Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals, Nutritional Cereals and Commercial Crops Scheme, an amount of ₹136.63 crore has been incurred in the year 2025-26 (upto December) .

(ii) National Mission on Edible Oil- Oilseed

The main activities under this Mission include: Purchase of Breeder seeds (100 per cent central assistance), certified seed distribution in value chain clusters through the VCP, crop demonstrations, IPM based farmers field schools, farmers training, post-harvest infrastructure development and wire fencing, workshops and other IEC activities etc. (Funding pattern GoI: GoR:: 60:40). During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹105.73 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹125.00 crore.

(iii) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Rainfed Area Development (RAD): Area specific different types of integrated farming systems (IFS) have been envisaged in different Agro Climatic Zones of the State i.e. Livestock, Horticulture and Agro Forestry (Tree) based Farming Systems. Assistance is being provided for various IFS activities and allied activities. The farming systems was being taken up along with other activities i.e. establishment of vermi-compost units, bee-keeping fishries, silage unit etc. Currently, the funding pattern is in the ratio of 60 percent central share and 40 percent state share.

(iv) Adaptive Trial Center (ATC) & Assistance for Organic Farming

The Adaptive Trial Centers (ATCs) focus on verifying the adaptability and economic viability of new agricultural recommendations from State agricultural universities in specific agro-climatic zones. In addition, under the State fund, three outstanding farmers in the field of organic farming are provided with an incentive award of ₹1 lakh each year.

(v) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

National Mission on Natural farming is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is launched in the year 2025-26 to promote natural farming in the state. In this scheme, the total 2,000 clusters (Central-1,800, State -200) are formed in the state covering 2.50 lakh farmers and 1.0 lakh hectare area.

(vi) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Organic farming is promoted through a cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. The PGS-India programme ensures quality assurance, allowing farmers to adopt various forms of organic farming in accordance with PGS-India standards. Organic agriculture focuses on production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting ecofriendly low-cost technologies.

The farmers have option to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance of PGS-India standards. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) an expenditure of ₹4.20 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹42.07 crore under PKVY.

(vii) Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)

India's agriculture sector remains the backbone of the country's economy, but in many districts, agricultural productivity, irrigation facilities, credit availability, and storage infrastructure remain relatively weak. Keeping these challenges in mind, the Government of India announced the "Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)" in 2025-26. This scheme will be implemented for a period of six years, starting in 2025-26. This scheme integrates key schemes from 11 ministries and departments.

This scheme has been formulated for the overall agricultural development of the country's 100 Aspirational Agricultural Districts, by promoting productivity, diversity, income and sustainability in the agricultural sector. The districts selected from the state under the scheme are Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu and Jalore.

Physical progress of important component of Agriculture Department is shown in Table 1.7

Table 1.7 : Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2025-26

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement (up to December, 2025)
Pipe Line	Km	20000	10073
Diggi	No.	10000	4979
Farm Pond	No.	25000	10626
Agriculture Implements	No.	1,00,000	28,479
Gypsum Distribution	MT	30000	8090
Farmer's Visit	No.	205	158
Crop Demonstration	No.	3,36,113	2,78,920
Seed Minikits Distribution	No.	31,50,000	31,49,683
Integrated Pest Management Demonstration	No.	300	180
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No.	11320	10105
PP Chemical/Bio pesticides	Hectare	2,00,000	90,000
Soil Health Card	No.	4,05,000	4,14,714
Barbed Wire Fencing	Meter	3,00,00,000	94,69,496

Post-Harvest Management

Post-harvest management plays a critical role in the agricultural sector, serving as the backbone of effective food production and distribution systems. It encompasses a range of facilities and technologies designed to handle agricultural produce after harvest, including storage units, processing plants, and transportation networks. Post-harvest management not only enhances food security and nutrition by reducing waste but also supports farmer's economic stability by improving their market access and profitability. Effective post-harvest management strategies, including technological advancements and capacity building, are necessary to address the challenges posed by inadequate facilities and practices that currently hinder agricultural productivity and sustainability.

(i) Storage

Storage is essential in agriculture as it helps maintain the quality of harvested crops, preventing spoilage and pest damage. Effective storage systems reduce waste and contribute to food security by allowing farmers to keep their products until market conditions become favorable, thus stabilizing their income. Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is the nodal agency which develops and manages warehouses for storing agricultural commodities scientifically in the State.

- There are currently 97 warehouses in 36 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 17.25 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 17.20 lakh metric tonnes constructed by the corporation) up to December, 2025.
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the average utilization of warehouses was 8.25 lakh metric tonnes which is 48 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity. The Government provides 70 per cent, 60 per cent, 30 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, farmer producer organization, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation.

- In the year 2025-26, the corporation has constructed 0.03 lakh metric tonnes storage capacity and a capacity of 0.37 lakh metric tonnes is under construction.

Achievements of RSWC are summarized in the table 1.8 below:

Table 1.8 : Achievement of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. No.	Items	Achievements				
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to December)
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	14.71	15.98	16.79	18.17	17.25
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	10.31	6.10	7.37	8.54	8.25
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	70 %	38%	44%	47%	48%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	2.24	2.40	0.71	0.61	0.03
5.	No. of Warehouses	93	93	94	97	97
6	Total Income (in ₹crore)	122.61	130.13	130.37	142.62	181.61 (Tentative)

In the State, a total of 8,912 warehouses have been constructed under various schemes of cooperative institutions/societies. These warehouses are used for the storage of agricultural produce, as well as food grains under the Public Distribution System and various schemes of the Rural Development Department. Under the budget announcement for the year 2025–26, construction is underway for 100 warehouses with a capacity of 500 metric tonnes, 50 warehouses with a capacity of 250 metric tonnes and the renovation of 100 old warehouses with a capacity of 100 metric tonnes.

(ii) Processing

Processing plays a crucial role in improving food security, minimizing post-harvest losses and enhancing the market value of products, which can stimulate economic growth and create jobs in rural communities.

Under **Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024**, 2,524 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been finalized, through coordination with investors and stakeholders with a total investment of amount of ₹43,794.84 crore.

- **Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME)**

  PM-FME Scheme was proposed from the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 and now it is extended upto 2025-26. The scheme is being operated by the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India. In which the grant amount is being borne by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 60:40. The grant amount is transferred to the concerned bank branch and adjusted in the loan account after 3 years of lock in period.

  Under the scheme, there is a provision of a maximum grant of ₹10 lakh at the rate of 35 per cent per individual category applicants for setting up or expanding food processing units. The scheme allows the establishment of all types of small food processing industries. 2,048 individual applications have been received during the year 2025-26 (up to December), out of which 1,518 have been approved and submitted to banks and 414 applications have been sanctioned with subsidy amount of ₹23.54 crore. Under the scheme, 8 incubation centers were approved across 8 districts of the state, for which an amount of ₹23.11 crore has been approved and released by the Central Government.

- On 8th September, 2025, a one-day **"Rajasthan Masala Conclave 2025"** was successfully organized at Birla Auditorium, Jaipur, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. This conclave brought together spice farmers, traders, exporters and other key stakeholders from across the state. The event featured stalls, exhibitions, film screenings, interactive dialogues, and B2B programs. To promote spice processing, trade and exports in Rajasthan, the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board developed the Raj Spice App, which was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during the conclave. So far, around 4,000 traders have registered on the app.

(iii) Marketing

Agricultural marketing is essential for connecting farmers with consumers, facilitating the efficient distribution of agricultural products. Effective marketing systems support price stabilization and encourage investment in modern agricultural practices, ultimately fostering sustainable agricultural development and empowering rural communities. In an interconnected economy, strong agricultural marketing is vital for meeting consumer needs and driving economic growth. Various steps taken by the State government to enhance the marketing of agricultural goods are highlighted below -

- **Krishak Uphar Yojana :** The scheme operates through e-NAM portal to cover individual's selling products through e-NAM. The producer- farmer get a coupon on the sale of produce with the value of ₹10,000 and additional coupons on the sale of produce in the value of its multiple through e-Nam software digitally. During the year 2025-26 (upto December), prizes worth ₹1.38 crore have been distributed through 798 lotteries at mandi and division level.
- **Cooperative Marketing Structure :** There are 285 Kraya Vikraya Samities and fruit & vegetable marketing societies registered in the State. During the year 2025-26 (upto December), cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce worth ₹87.00 crore, ₹357.30 crore and ₹890 crore respectively. RAJFED has also distributed 3,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer & seeds to farmers during the year 2025-26.
- **National Cooperative Spice Fair 2025 :** The fair was organized from 9th May, 2025 to 18th May, 2025 at Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur. In this fair, famous and good quality products of their region are brought for sale by the cooperative institutions of the State and other states.
- **Construction activities related to mandi yards & subyards,** road construction and other departmental deposit works have been undertaken. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of ₹513.65 crore has been incurred on the development of mandi yards, road construction and deposit works for other departments. Additionally, a total of 47.38 kilometers of road has been constructed in the mandi areas up to December, 2025.
- **Co-operative Consumer Structure :** To protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively and providing consumer products at reasonable prices. For this purpose, 38 co-operative wholesale bhandars have been registered out of which 33 are working at district level and Rajasthan State Consumers Cooperative Federation (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. During the year 2025-26 (upto December), business of ₹1,073.82 crore has been done against the target of ₹1,516.29 crore.

Livestock for Prosperous Farming

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity in the State, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. It enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain-fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought & famines, provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

The livestock Census-2019 placed total livestock population of the State at 568.01 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State is home to about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.24 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 14.51 per cent of milk and 47.53 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2023-24.

The State is focused on increasing the outreach through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State is quite remarkable, as may be visualized in the table 1.9.

Table 1.9 : Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to December)
Polyclinic	35	38	48	73	98
Block Veterinary Health Office/Ist Grade Veterinary Hospitals	788	813	831	848	873
Veterinary Hospitals	2105	2095	2187	2242	2243
Veterinary Sub Centre	5768	6030	7167	7563	7712
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	102	102	102	102	34

In table 1.10, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 26,572 thousand tonnes in the year 2019-20 to 34,733 thousand tonnes in the year 2023-24. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has been increased from 2,698 millions in 2019-20 to 3,087 millions in 2023-24.

Similar trend is visible for meat production. Meat production was 200 thousand tonnes in 2019-20 and it has increased to 247 thousand tonnes in 2023-24. However, the production of wool shows an increase from 144 lakh kilograms in the year 2019-20 to 160 lakh kilograms in the year 2023-24.

Table 1.10 : Livestock Production

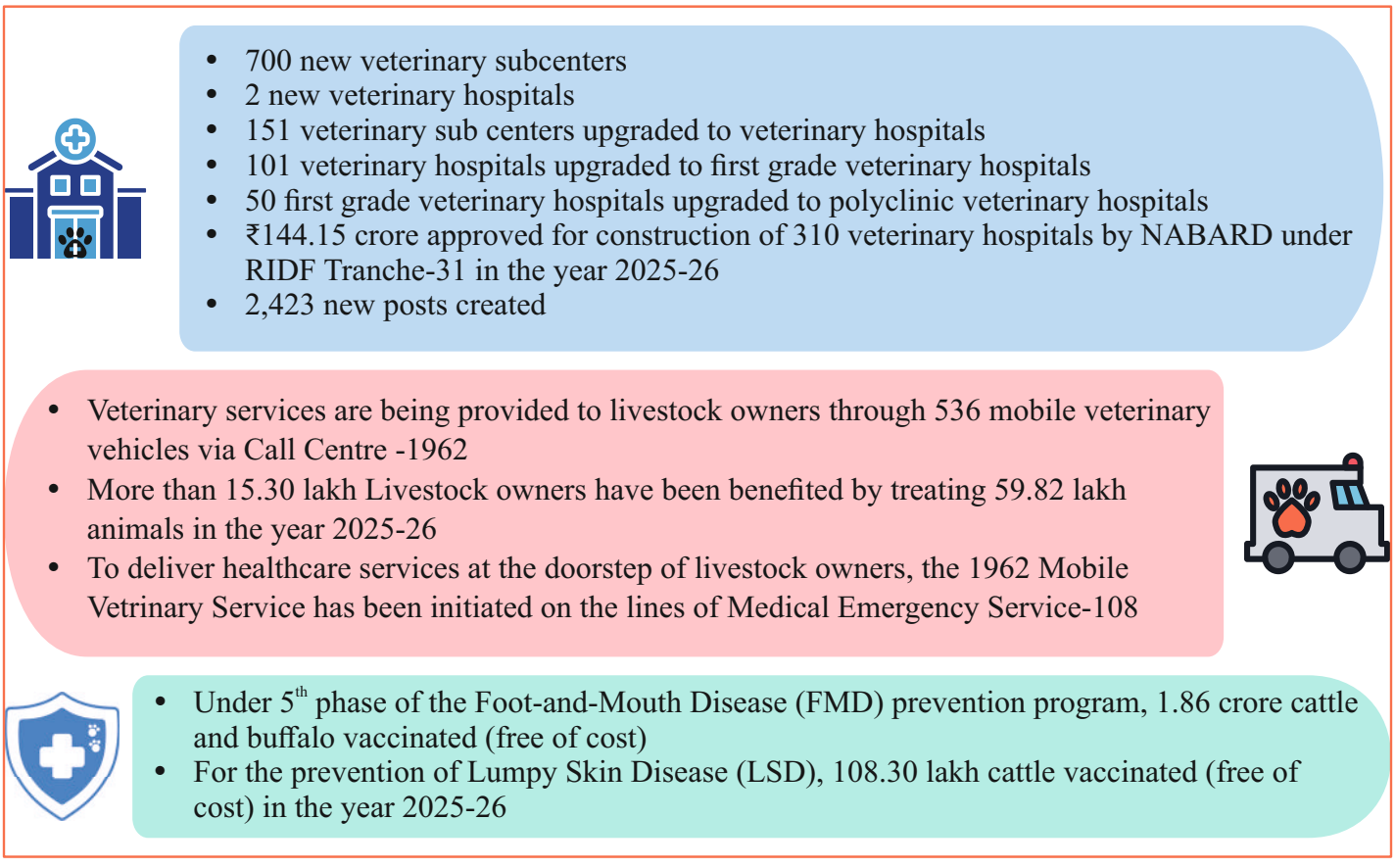
Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg Production (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2019-20	26572	200	2698	144
2020-21	30723	201	2488	157
2021-22	33265	221	2688	156
2022-23	33307	240	2761	161
2023-24	34733	247	3087	160

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 571.90 lakh vaccinations was administered to control livestock diseases. For breed improvement, 2.49 lakh large animals and 4.47 lakh small animals were castrated, and 17.09 lakh artificial inseminations performed.

Livestock Development

Livestock development in Rajasthan focuses on improving animal health, productivity, and welfare through various government schemes and initiatives. The state promotes sustainable practices like breed improvement, fodder development and enhanced veterinary services.

Figure 1.10 : Status of Veterinary Services



Animal Welfare Initiatives for the protection, care of livestock and conservation of native breeds

- Under the Camel Conservation and Development Mission, financial assistance is provided to promote camel breeding and to support the rearing and nourishment of newborn camel calves (todies). So far, 25,364 newborn todies have been supported with a total financial assistance of ₹17 crore, benefiting 9,379 camel rearers.
- Under the Livestock Free Health Scheme, the number of free medicines available for the treatment of sick animals has been increased from 138 to 200. This enhancement ensures more effective veterinary care while also protecting livestock owners from the financial burden of costly medicines.

Livestock Farmer's Welfare Initiatives

- **Mukhyamantri Mangala Pashu Bima Yojana:** Under the Chief Minister Mangala Pashu Bima Yojana, during the year 2024–25, free insurance policies have been issued to 5.54 lakh families, covering 10.63 lakh animals so far. In the year 2025–26, a total of 42 lakh animals are to be provided free insurance coverage, including the animals insured during the year 2024–25. Free insurance coverage for indigenous livestock such as cow, buffalo, sheep, goat and camel has been launched with effect from 1st December, 2025. Under this scheme, 100 per cent of the insurance premium is being borne by the State Government.

- With the objective of extending the benefits of State Government schemes to the poor and the last person in society, camps were organized under the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Sambal Fortnight from 24th June to 9th July 2025. During these camps, treatment was provided to 25.19 lakh sick animals, and 23.21 lakh animals were vaccinated against various infectious diseases, benefiting 6.63 lakh livestock owners.
- Under the Rural Service Camp Campaign 2025, treatment has been provided to more than 21 lakh animals through the organized camps. Vaccination has been carried out for 17.41 lakh animals, deworming medicine has been administered to 29.43 lakh animals and anti-parasitic medicine has been sprayed on 24.53 lakh animals to prevent external parasitic diseases. Through this campaign, 10.29 lakh livestock owners have benefited.
- **Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana (9th Phase):** A personal accident insurance scheme has been implemented with effect from 1st February, 2025 to 31st January, 2026. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5 lakh is payable in case of accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.50 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. 1,12,176 milk producers have been insured up to December, 2025.
- **Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima:** As on December, 2025, a total of 33,516 milk producers have been insured under the 19th phase of the Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima scheme.
- **Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana:** Under this scheme grant in aid has been increased from ₹2 per liter to ₹5 per liter to the milk producers in the year 2022-23. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) an amount of ₹519 crore has been distributed through DBT against the provision of ₹650 crore.
- **Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen:** Under this scheme Accident Insurance coverage is being provided to those persons who are engaged in fisheries activities. Currently, 20,000 fishermen in the State rely on this sector for their livelihood. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 5,501 active fishermen have been covered under group accident insurance through the National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad.

Gopalan

The State promotes the conservation and development of native cattle breeds, focusing on sustainable growth through gaushalas and Nandishalas under the "Cattle Conservation and Preservation Nidhi 2016 & 2021". It organizes training programs for Gau palak and gaushala representatives on organic farming, fodder production and value addition of cow products. The initiative also includes promoting the use of panchgavya.

- **Gaushala Vikas Yojana:** The State Government is providing financial assistance of maximum ₹10 lakh on 90:10 (Government:Public) basis, for the development of basic infrastructure (Cattle shed, fodder store, Gopalak Awas Grih, water tank etc.) in registered Goshalas. Up to December, 2025, an amount of ₹1.10 crore has been provided to 12 Gaushalas.
- **Grant-In-Aid for Registered Gaushalas** provides financial assistance to registered Gaushalas, Kanji Houses and Nandishalas for fodder and water to support unproductive, accidental and diseased cattle. Effective from 1st April, 2025, the assistance rates have been increased from ₹44 to ₹50 per head per day for large cattle and from ₹22 to ₹25 per head per day for small cattle, applicable for a period of 270 days. Up to December, 2025, ₹1,204.90 crore has been allocated to 3,043 Gaushalas across various districts.
- P**anchayat Samiti Stariye Nandishala Jansehbhagita Scheme** is aimed at addressing stray male cattle issues, by establishing Nandishalas at the Panchayat Samiti level with a funding ratio of 90:10 from government and public contributions. Each unit costs approximately ₹1.57 crore with ₹13.31 crore allocated across 13 districts upto December, 2025.
- **Gram Gaushala/Pashu Ashraya Sthal Jansehbhagita Scheme** focuses on sheltering stray animals by establishing Gaushalas or Pashu Ashray Sthals at the Gram Panchayat level, with an estimated setup cost of ₹1 crore (90:10 funding). A total of ₹6.80 crore has been allocated to 15 Gram Gaushalas under this scheme.

- **Grant-In-Aid for Cattle Saved from Slaughter/Smuggling** by providing assistance designated for the care of cattle housed in Gaushalas for up to one year. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹34 lakh has been disbursed to 6 gaushalas upto December, 2025.
- **Training Programs for Value Addition:** The Directorate of Gopalan conducts regular training programmes for Gaupalaks and Gaushala representatives on value addition of cow products through processing at institutes in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Pali. In the year 2025–26 (upto December), under the training programme, an amount of ₹14.13 lakh has been allotted to the training institutes for organizing 13 batches, covering 455 Gaushala prabhandhaks across the State.

Dairy Development

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is implemented through Cooperative Societies. Up to December, 2025, a total of 19,643 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 24 District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions and the State level Apex Body, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

The installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants has reached 51.40 lakh liters per day through various financial assistance schemes and resources. Up to December, 2025, milk unions affiliated with the RCDF have procured an average of 30.29 lakh kilograms of milk per day. Currently, 10 lakh milk producers are part of the cooperative dairy development program, receiving year-round remuneration for their milk. Up to December, 2025, these unions have disbursed ₹4,304.91 crore to milk producers. Key achievements in the dairy development sector are detailed in table 1.11.

Table 1.11 : Dairy Activities during the year 2025-26

Activity	Unit	Target (up to December, 2025)	Achievement (up to December, 2025)
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh kg. per day	36.95	30.29
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh ltr. per day	26.63	22.60
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	'000 MT	356	219
Revived Societies	Number	675	546
New Societies	Number	1467	627
Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 number	310	194

RCDF has produced 3,66,758 metric tonnes of cattle feed and sold 3,65,466 metric tonnes to milk producers up to December, 2025. RCDF has arranged to supply 10,223 quintal of improved fodder crop seeds at a subsidized rate to the district milk unions, based on their demand for the year 2025-26. Additionally, RCDF manufactures various dairy products including Ghee, Chhach, Lassi, Srikhand, Paneer, Curd, Tetra pack milk, Mawa, Ice Cream, Flavored milk, Barfi, and Peda. 21,669 metric tonnes of ghee have been marketed by the federation up to December, 2025.

Aquaculture and Fisheries Development

The fisheries sector in Rajasthan not only utilizes State water resources for development but also provides affordable, protein-rich food and employment opportunities, particularly for rural and marginalized communities. The State boasts approximately 4.30 lakh hectare of water bodies, including 3.36 lakh hectare in the form of large and medium reservoirs and 0.94 lakh hectare in the form of smaller ponds and tanks.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

The scheme aims to increase fish production, improve fisheries infrastructure, and enhance the livelihoods of fishermen, fish farmers and related stakeholders. It provides subsidies to fish farmers for various activities, including fisheries pond construction, shrimp farming, cage culture and feed mills.

In the year 2025-26, under the PMMSY, sanctions have been issued to 19 beneficiaries for the construction of fish farming ponds covering 17.06 hectares, to 5 beneficiaries for the construction of shrimp farming ponds covering 8.80 hectares, for the establishment of 12 cage culture units (18 cages per unit), and to 5 fish farmers for the purchase of fish transport vehicles. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, in the year 2025–26 (up to December), a grant of ₹467.72 lakh has been transferred directly to the accounts of 41 beneficiaries through the Jan Aadhaar DBT system via the SNA Sparsh portal.

Year-wise details of fish production, fish seed production/stocking and revenue in the state are shown in table 1.12.

Table 1.12 : Fish Production, Fish Seed Production & Revenue

S. N.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production/Stocking (Million fry)	Revenue (₹ in crore)
1	2021-22	65693.92	1181.40	41.35
2	2022-23	79286.40	1197.74	68.92
3	2023-24	91349.43	1364.00	67.95
4	2024-25	113647.21	1382.39	66.66
5	2025-26 (Upto December)	78013.03	1335.90	20.25

Brackish Water Aquaculture Laboratory in Churu

This laboratory aims to address the potential for aquaculture in areas with brackish water resources, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions where freshwater resources are limited. The laboratory in Churu has been completed as part of a budget initiative to support local shrimp farming. This facility will provide shrimp farmers with access to essential brackish water testing services.

Welfare of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

The welfare of farmers and agricultural labourers is crucial for the sustainability and growth of the agricultural sector. Farmers are not only responsible for food production but also plays a significant role in maintaining rural livelihoods and contributing to national food security. The challenges faced by these groups, including fluctuating market prices, climate change impacts, underscore the need for comprehensive welfare programs to address their socio-economic conditions.

Welfare initiatives for farmers and agricultural labourers are essential for several reasons. Firstly, they provide economic stability by offering financial assistance and support services that help stabilize farmers' incomes, enabling them to invest in better farming practices and technologies. This enhancement in productivity contributes to sustainable agriculture. Secondly, these programs empower marginalized groups within the agricultural sector, including smallholder farmers and landless laborers, by providing access to education, healthcare, and social security vital components for improving their quality of life.

The commitment to enhance their welfare reflects a broader understanding of the interconnectedness between agriculture, rural development, and national prosperity.

Figure 1.11 : Welfare Initiatives for Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

PM Kisan Portal

- 75.17 lakh farmers applied for land verification (up to December, 2025)
- ₹1,305.80 crore transferred to 65.29 lakh farmers under the 21st instalment
- e-KYC & Aadhaar seeding completed by 69.42 lakh farmers
- State ranks 5th in India in number of beneficiaries

Small & Marginal Older Farmer's Samman Pension Scheme

- Monthly pension of ₹1,250
- Eligible: Small & marginal farmers (Women aged 55+ years and Men aged 58+ years)
- 1.97 lakh beneficiaries covered
- ₹234.89 crore expenditure (up to December, 2025)

Procurement of Wheat at MSP

- Rabi Marketing Season 2025–26 (10 March – 30 June 2025)
- 21.37 lakh metric tonnes of wheat procured
- 1.73 lakh farmers benefited
- Procurement through 327 centres
- MSP fixed at ₹2,425 per quintal

Chief Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

- Annual assistance enhanced from ₹2,000 to ₹3,000 (Budget 2025–26)
- ₹717.96 crore transferred under the 4th instalment
- 71.79 lakh farmers benefited
- Assistance transferred via DBT at ₹1,000 per farmer

Rajasthan Krishak Samarthan Yojana

- Bonus of ₹150 per quintal over MSP
- ₹320.50 crore paid by State Government

Rajasthan Krishak Loan Waiver Scheme

- Waiver of short-term crop loans outstanding as on 30 November 2018
- 20.92 lakh farmers benefited
- Loan relief of ₹7,881.89 crore (up to March 2025)
- Additional relief up to ₹2 lakh for overdue middle & long-term loans under Scheme 2019

Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS

- Supplementary nutrition supplied through CONFED
- Coverage of about 63,000 Anganwadi Centres
- Total supply worth ₹662.50 crore (up to December, 2025)

Kisan Kaleva Yojana

- Provides quality food at subsidised rates to farmers
- Implemented in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities
- Extended to all financially feasible mandis (excluding fruit & vegetable mandi yards)
- 18.26 lakh farmers and labourers benefited with an expenditure of ₹5.09 crore (up to December, 2025)

Training for Women Farmers

- One-day training programmes organised at Gram Panchayat level
- Government assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers
- Focus on agricultural technology dissemination- 3.03 lakh women have been benefitted
- 10,105 training sessions conducted during 2025–26 (up to December)

Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education

- Incentives provided at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation & Ph.D. levels
- Assistance amount: ₹15,000 per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture), ₹25,000 per year for B.Sc. (Ag) / M.Sc. (Ag), ₹40,000 per year for Ph.D.
- 25,862 girls have been benefited with an amount of ₹48.03 crore during 2025–26 (up to December)

Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Sahayata Scheme

- Provides financial assistance in case of death or accidents
- Covers agriculturists, agricultural labourers and hamals during agricultural and marketing activities
- 1,938 beneficiaries have been covered with an amount of ₹31.06 crore during 2025–26 (up to December)

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Shramik Kalyan Scheme

- Launched in 2015 for welfare of lives of labourers of agricultural produce markets
- 698 labourers benefited in 2025–26 with an amount of ₹3.51 crore (up to December)

Important Features

Pregnancy Assistance

- Wage equivalent of 45 days for licensed women labourers (up to two pregnancies)
- Wage equivalent of 15 days to father of newly born child
- ₹1.18 lakh distributed to 24 women labourers during 2025-26 (up to December)

Marriage Assistance

- ₹75,000 for own marriage or marriage of up to two daughters
- ₹341.00 lakh distributed to 461 licensed labour.

Scholarship / Merit Award

- For children scoring 60 per cent or above
- ₹7.11 lakh distributed to 181 students.

Medical Assistance

- ₹20,000 for treatment of serious diseases(Cancer, Heart, Liver, Kidney etc.) in government/ authorized hospitals
- ₹1.05 lakh distributed to 06 licensed labour.

02 Health and Well-being

Towards a Healthier Future: Modernizing Rajasthan's Healthcare

Health and well-being extends beyond the absence of disease to encompass physical, mental and social wellness. In this spirit, Rajasthan's development agenda focuses on preventive care, inclusive health services and the use of innovation to bridge rural–urban divides. The Government's initiative reflects a vision of resilient healthcare ecosystem—one that empowers communities, fosters human capital and contributes to the State's long-term economic and social prosperity.

The Government of Rajasthan is committed to strengthen and expand the healthcare sector as a vital pillar of human resource development. Recognizing that a healthy population forms the foundation for robust human capital and socio-economic progress, the State aims to ensure universal access to quality, affordable and sustainable healthcare services.

In alignment with the National Health Policy 2017, the Medical and Health Department is implementing comprehensive reforms and sustainable policies to extend essential healthcare to all the citizens, with special focus on the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The State continues to invest substantially in health infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, by upgrading Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Health Centres to ensure last-mile service delivery and equitable access to medical care across both rural and urban regions.

Through these concerted efforts, Rajasthan is developing a resilient, inclusive and efficient healthcare system that enhances the well-being of its people and supports sustainable human resource development. Further, significant strides have been made towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by reducing the financial burden of major illnesses through flagship initiatives such as the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana, offering health insurance coverage of up to ₹25 lakh per family and the Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS).

Rajasthan envisions leveraging advanced technologies to transform its healthcare system, with the aim of enhancing the productivity and efficiency of both health infrastructure and healthcare professionals. By integrating innovative solutions such as telemedicine, electronic health records and AI-driven diagnostics, the State seeks to improve service delivery, streamline operations and expand access to quality care across both urban and rural areas. In line with this vision, the Government of Rajasthan has launched the Rajasthan Digital Health Mission, focused on digitizing health records and strengthening healthcare delivery through technology-driven interventions.

Complementing these efforts, the Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA)-a digital health ID introduced under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India-aims to create a centralized digital repository of individuals' health records. This enables seamless access to and sharing of medical information among healthcare providers, thereby enhancing the efficiency of healthcare delivery, improving patient outcomes and promoting transparency in health services across the country, including Rajasthan. The enactment of the Right to Healthcare Act, 2023, further underscores the State's commitment to make health services more accessible and affordable for all the citizens.

Up to December, 2025, over 6.52 crore ABHA IDs have been generated in Rajasthan, facilitating improved access to medical histories and continuity of treatment, with more than 2.38 crore health records linked to these IDs. The State has also been recognized for its proactive approach in registering beneficiaries under various social welfare schemes, ensuring effective access to health and welfare benefits. Together, these initiatives represent a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to healthcare reform in Rajasthan, addressing immediate healthcare needs while laying the foundation for a sustainable, technology-enabled health system.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan envisions optimal physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being for all, supported by a universal, accessible and Integrated healthcare system. A transparent, inclusive and innovative food and civil supplies system will ensure equitable access to essential goods and services, fostering social welfare and economic resilience.

Figure 2.1

Universal Health Access

Trends of various key health indicators for Rajasthan and India are given in table 2.1

Table 2.1 : Health Indicators Trend in Rajasthan and India

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		All India	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
1.	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	20.2	29.5	24.9
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1,000 live births)	41.3	30.3	40.7	35.2
3.	Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1,000 live births)	50.7	37.6	49.7	41.9

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		All India	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
4.	Institutional Births (in per cent)	84.0	94.9	78.9	88.6
5.	Full Immunization* (in per cent)	54.8	80.4	62.0	76.4
6.	Anaemia Prevalence among pregnant women (age group 15-49 years)	46.6	46.3	50.4	52.2
7.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (children per woman)	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0
8.	Children under 5 years who are Stunted (in per cent)	39.1	31.8	38.4	35.5
9.	Children under 5 years who are Wasted (in per cent)	23.0	16.8	21.0	19.3
10.	Children under 5 years who are Underweight (in per cent)	36.7	27.6	35.8	32.1

*Children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.
Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5 : 2019-21)

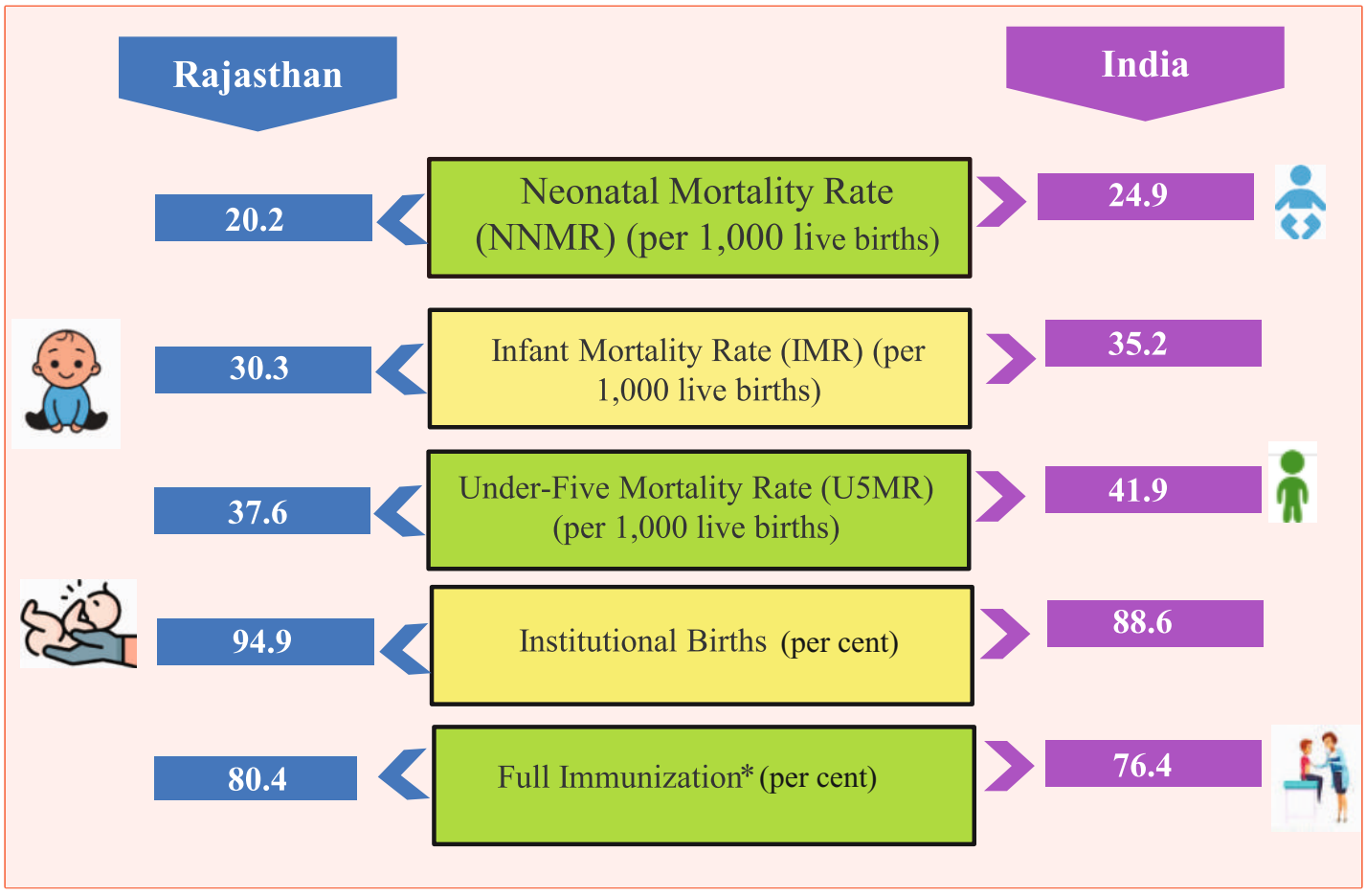
The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) in Rajasthan has shown substantial improvement, decreasing from 29.8 per thousand live births in 2015-16 to 20.2 in 2019-21. This reduction reflects positive progress in neonatal healthcare, likely due to improved prenatal care, better access to healthcare services and targeted interventions for new-born health. Rajasthan's NNMR is now lower than the national average of 24.9 in 2019-21, indicating that the State has made notable strides in improving neonatal survival rates. The improvement from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 further emphasizes the effectiveness of health policies and programmes focused on reducing neonatal mortality in the State.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Rajasthan has improved significantly, decreasing by 11 points from 2015-16 which was 41.3 to 30.3 per thousand live births in 2019-21, as per NFHS data. This improvement reflects positive advancements in infant healthcare, including better access to essential health services, nutrition and immunization. Further, Rajasthan's IMR is now lower than the national average of 35.2 for 2019-21, highlighting the State's progress in reducing infant mortality relative to the rest of the country. This indicates that the State's health interventions have been effective in improving infant survival rates.

The Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) in Rajasthan has shown significant progress, declining from 50.7 per thousand live births in 2015-16 to 37.6 in 2019-21, marking an impressive reduction of 13.1 points from NFHS-4. This improvement indicates effective interventions in child health, including better healthcare access, nutrition and vaccination programmes. Additionally, Rajasthan's U5MR is now lower than the national average of 41.9 in 2019-21, demonstrating the State's relative success in reducing child mortality compared to the rest of India. This progress highlights the impact of health policies focused on improving child survival rates.

The Percentage of Institutional Births in Rajasthan increased from 84.0 per cent in 2015-16 to 94.9 per cent in 2019-21, as per NFHS data, surpassing the national average of 88.6 per cent in 2019-21. This improvement reflects better access to healthcare facilities for childbirth, contributing to safer deliveries and improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes in the State.

Figure 2.2 : Health Indicators Trends in Rajasthan and India -NFHS-5 (2019-21)



The Prevalence of Anaemia among Pregnant Women in the age group of 15-49 years has decreased between 2015-16 and 2019-21 by 0.3 points. This is 5.9 points lower than the national average as per NFHS-5 data, reflecting comparatively better outcomes in addressing anaemia among pregnant women in the State, helping to achieve improved maternal and child health outcomes.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Rajasthan decreased to 2.0 in 2019-21, a reduction of 0.4 points from 2015-16. This rate is now in line with the national average of 2.0 for 2019-21, indicating successful family planning and reproductive health interventions in the State. The reduction of TFR from 2.4 to 2.0 signifies progress towards achieving population stabilization in Rajasthan. The replacement level fertility rate, which is approximately 2.1 as per NHFS-5, is critical for maintaining population levels without leading to growth or decline. The fact that Rajasthan's TFR has reached this level suggests that the State is on a path towards stabilizing its population growth, which is essential for sustainable development.

The Percentage of Children under five years of age who are stunted, wasted and underweight in Rajasthan stood at 31.8, 16.8 and 27.6 respectively in 2019-21, has shown significant improvement. Stunting decreased by 7.3 points to 31.8 per cent, wasting by 6.2 points to 16.8 per cent and underweight by 9.1 points to 27.6 per cent, as per NFHS-5 data. These reductions indicate positive progress in addressing malnutrition and improving child health through better nutrition, healthcare and sanitation. While these improvements are encouraging, continued efforts remain important to further reduce malnutrition among children.

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Rajasthan has shown significant improvement, decreasing from 113 per lakh live births in 2018-2020 to 86 in 2021-2023, as per Sample Registration System (SRS) data. This reduction indicates progress in maternal healthcare. Rajasthan's MMR of 86 remains lower than the all-India average of 88 for the same period, underscoring the importance of sustained focus on maternal health interventions.

Table 2.2 : Trend of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

S. No.	Indicator	Rajasthan		India	
		SRS (2018-20)	SRS (2021-23)	SRS (2018-20)	SRS (2021-23)
1.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per Lakh Live Births)	113	86	97	88

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) 2018-20 and 2021-23 (September, 2025)

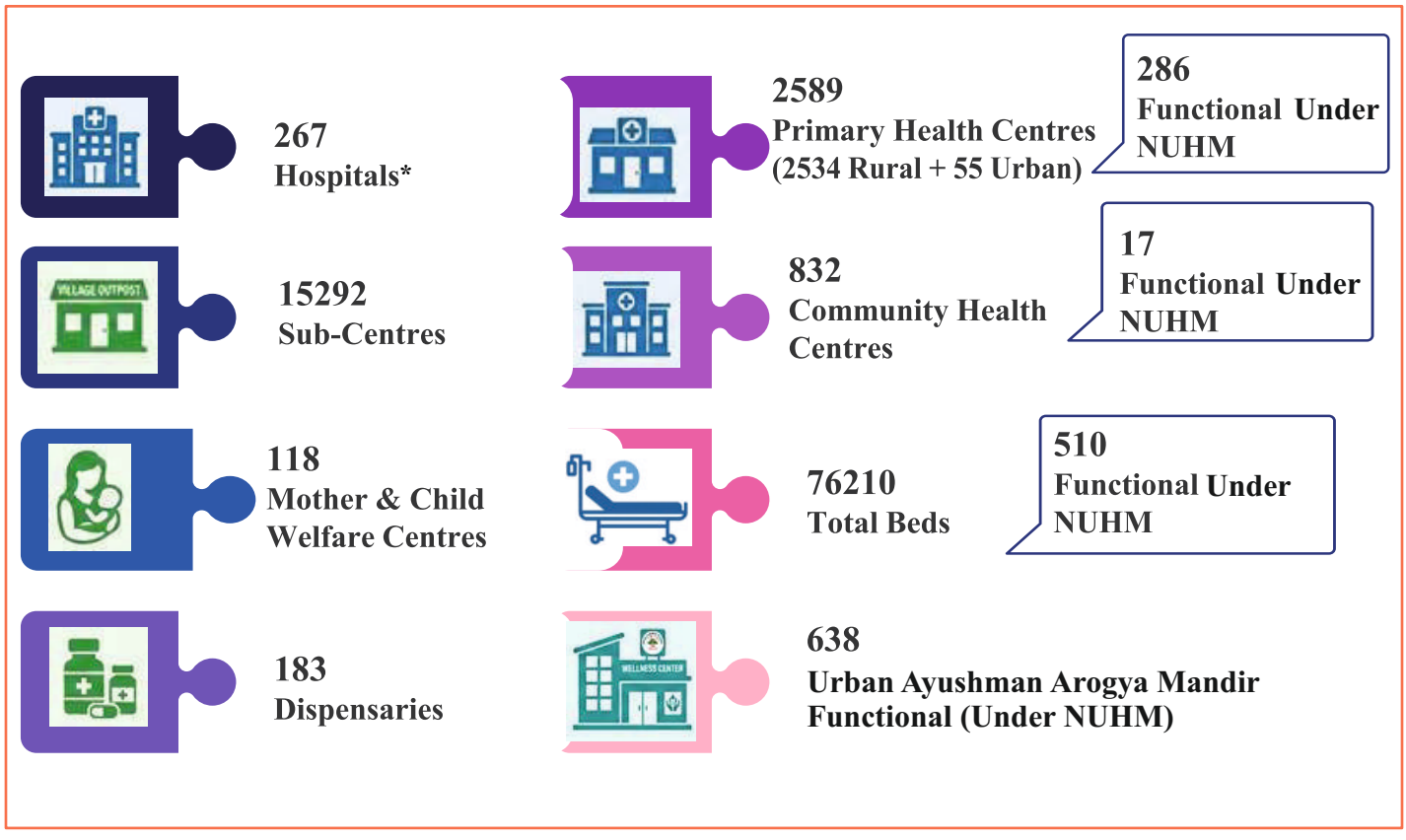
State Healthcare Infrastructure

Physical Infrastructure:

Rajasthan has a well-established and diverse healthcare infrastructure, with numerous Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic institutions providing widespread medical services. The State supports a significant number of hospitals, health centres and dispensaries across these systems, with a focus on both urban and rural coverage. Special programmes targeting marginalized communities further enhance healthcare accessibility, particularly through camps for SCSP/TSP areas. This multi-system approach highlights the State's commitment of comprehensive healthcare for all.

The status of government **Allopathic Medical Institutions** (excluding medical college and attached hospitals) up to December, 2025.

Figure 2.3 : Status of Allopathic Medical Institutions in Rajasthan



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

Ayushman Arogya Mandir

Primary Healthcare is the most affordable and effective path for India to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The National Health Policy, 2017 recommended to strengthen the delivery of Primary Healthcare, through establishment of "Health & Wellness Centres" as the platform to deliver Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) and allocating two third of the health budget to Primary Healthcare. Comprehensive Primary Healthcare encompasses preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative and supportive aspects of care. In November 2023, MoHFW has renamed Health & Wellness Centers as Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM).

List of 12 services provided under Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) at Ayushman Arogya Mandir is as follows: -

1. Care in Pregnancy and Child-birth.
2. Neonatal and Infant Healthcare Services
3. Childhood and Adolescent Healthcare Services.
4. Family Planning, Contraceptive Services and other Reproductive Healthcare Services.
5. Management of Communicable Diseases under National Health Programmes.
6. General Out-patient Care for Acute Simple illnesses and Minor Ailments.
7. Screening, Prevention, Control and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases.
8. Care for Common Ophthalmic and ENT Problems.
9. Basic Oral Healthcare.
10. Elderly and Palliative Healthcare Services.
11. Emergency Medical Services including care for Burns and Trauma.
12. Screening and Basic Management of Mental Health Ailments.

Table 2.3 : Number of AAM facilities where expanded range of services rolled out (up to December, 2025)

Facility Type	Total AAM Functional on Portal	Roll out of Expanded Package of Services against functional AAM
Primary Health Centres (PHC)	2485	2113
Sub Health Centres (SHC)	14742	6854
Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHC)	299	292
Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (UAAM)	332	293
Ayush Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAAM)	2019	2019
Total	**19877**	**11571**

The State has 127 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 86 Block Ayush Hospitals, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals and 3,575 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Surgical Ambulatory Therapy Unit and 13 Ambulatory Therapy Units are currently functioning in the State. The Ayurveda institutions in the State also include 45 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 45 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 82 Panchkarma Kendra, 10 Ksharsutra Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres. The number of Ayurveda and other institutions functioning in the State is provided in the table 2.4.

Table 2.4 : Ayurveda and other Institutions in the State (up to December, 2025)

S. No.	Name of Medical Institution	Number of Institutions
1.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	127
2.	Block Ayush Hospitals	86
3.	Ayurveda Dispensaries	3575
4.	Mobile Units	14
5.	Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centres	33
6.	Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals	3
7.	Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries	3

To further enhance healthcare access through various institutions, the Homoeopathic Department is also functioning in the State. Currently, there are 7 hospitals, 189 Dispensaries, 60 Single Medical Units, 225 Block Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 2 mobile units, 3 District Ayush Hospitals & 83 Government Block Ayush Hospitals are functional in the State.

The Unani system of medicine, one of the oldest treatment systems globally, operates with various facilities in 12 hospitals, 119 dispensaries, 7 mobile units and 142 DH/CHCs/PHCs units in the State, along with 102 Co-located Ayurveda Units and 1 excellence centre for Hijama therapy.

Health for All

Rajasthan has made substantial progress towards achieving "Health for All" through the enactment of the Rajasthan Right to Healthcare Act, 2023, which legally recognizes the right to health and aims to ensure equitable access to healthcare services for all residents.

With the objective of ensuring that all people have access to quality health services without facing financial hardships, Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana is being implemented in the State to provide financial protection to the families against higher Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) by offering cashless treatment to eligible beneficiaries at government as well as private empanelled hospitals for a wide range of medical services.

Under this free health of insurance is being provided to registered families in National Food Security Act (NFSA), eligible families Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), contractual workers, small and marginal farmers, Economically Weaker Section (EWS) families, senior citizens and COVID-19 ex-gratia beneficiaries. The remaining population can enroll by paying annual premium of ₹850 per family and rest of the premium is being paid by the State Government. Approximately 1.36 crore families are registered under the scheme.

- New phase of the scheme was launched with a premium of ₹2,370 per family, covering 2,179 packages in the scheme, including 2,002 packages in insurance mode and 177 packages in trust mode.
- Provides cashless treatment up to ₹25 lakh per family per year, split into ₹5 lakh in insurance mode and ₹20 lakh in trust mode, including special packages for organ transplants and cochlear implants, with reimbursement options available in other States.

- 132 new packages were included covering various surgeries, mental healthcare, ayush and geriatric care packages.
- From April 2025, beneficiaries from other States have been provided cashless treatment under the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana in the State through inbound portability and from December, 2025, beneficiaries of the State are being provided cashless treatment in other States under the Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana through outbound portability.
- e-KYC for 2.29 crore eligible individuals has been completed against a target of 2.86 crore beneficiaries.
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2,080 crore has been incurred against total provision of ₹2,800 crore.

Physical progress under Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana for the year 2025-26 (up to December) is shown in the table 2.5.

Table 2.5 : Progress Under Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya Yojana

S. No	Particulars	Number	Amount (in crore)
1.	Treated Patients	1532780	-
2.	Claims Submitted	6275311	2955.16
3.	Paid Claims	4015705	2245.53

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (DAWA) Yojana : In order to provide free healthcare services to all citizens in Rajasthan and to ensure that indoor and outdoor patients at Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Health Centres and Ayushman Arogya Mandir receive essential medicines facility at no cost. The scheme includes a list of items as per essential drugs- 1,238 medicines, 428 surgical items and 156 sutures, with quality ensured through testing at approved laboratories. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 15.73 crore patients have benefited significantly from this initiative, with an expenditure of ₹1312.19 crore.

Mukhyamantri Bal Sambal Yojana : The "Chief Minister's Ayushman Child Support Scheme" was launched to provide relief to children suffering from rare diseases. 224 children were certified as suffering from rare diseases on which total ₹ 65 lakh has been incurred.

Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS) : With the aim of providing cashless and quality medical facilities to Rajasthan government employees, the State is covering approximately 13.65 lakh families. The scheme benefits are available for Hon'ble Ministers, MLAs, Ex-MLAs, serving and retired AIS officers, State Government employees & pensioners and their dependents. Registration is done via Jan Aadhaar, allowing beneficiaries to access cashless OPD/IPD services at government and more than 741 empaneled private hospitals, CONFED medical stores and 3,748 private empaneled pharma stores within the State and more than 39 empaneled private hospitals outside the State. The RGHS also supports treatments in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha. A fully online system facilitates various functions for beneficiaries, including a mobile app for easy access. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2,440.69 crore has been incurred for 92.76 lakh claims of OPD/IPD services and pharmacy reimbursements.

Ayushman Vay Vandan Scheme : With the aim to ensure accessible healthcare for the elders to receive necessary medical treatments without financial burden, this scheme was launched on 29th October, 2024, provides cashless treatment for senior citizens aged 70 and above.

Adarsh Primary Health Centre/ Model Community Health Centre scheme : To deliver quality health services to rural communities, Rural Primary Health Centres in the State are designated as Adarsh Primary Health Centres. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 9 lakh patients have been treated monthly in-and-out patient departments and conducted 4,000 deliveries per month in the health centres. For the year 2025-26, administrative and financial approvals amounting ₹300 lakh have been secured to support this initiative.

Shudh Aahar Milavat Par War : To ensure pure food commodities accessible to all consumers in the State, the Rajasthan Government launched the campaign that began on 15th February, 2024. Up to December, 2025 a total of 38,647 samples have been collected through 14,998 inspections. After the testing, 2,764 samples were sub-standard, 129 samples were misbranded and 653 samples were declared unsafe. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹13.61crore has been incurred.

Mental Health Programme : The aim of the programme is to enhance mental healthcare accessibility and provide support for patients. Under this initiative, medical facilities have been extended to 2.10 lakh new patients and 3.41 lakh follow-up patients through outpatient departments (OPD). Additionally, a total of 645 camps have been organized under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), wherein 15,069 patients have received treatment. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total expenditure of ₹179.55 lakh has been incurred.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) : To address the public health challenge posed by fluorosis, particularly in regions affected by high fluoride levels in drinking water, the programme was implemented in 30 selected districts. According to a report from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, during the year 2025-26, a total of 1,020 villages in the State have been identified as fluoride-affected. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 19,805 suspected fluorosis patients were identified with 7,260 confirmed cases and an expenditure of ₹17.22 lakh has been incurred.

Silicosis Policy-2019 : Silicosis is an incurable disease due to exposure to dust from mines, factories, stone cutting, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sandstone sculpture, etc. Under this policy, along with financial help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures are adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers. On certification of silicosis disease, ₹3 lakh is provided for rehabilitation, ₹1,500 per month social security pension to victim. ₹2 lakh will be given to the dependent of his family on death of the victim. Widow pension of ₹1,250 to ₹1,500 according to their age group to the widow of deceased. Under the Palanhar scheme priority is given to families according to the different age group. The victim of their family receive all BPL benefits, including benefits under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) similar to an 'Aastha Card' holder family. ₹10,000 is given to the family of the victim for funeral. Under this scheme (up to December), financial assistance has been provided to 20,478 silicosis victims/families by spending ₹614.86 crore by central online payment process at DSAP.

National Oral Health Programme (NOHP) : The aim of the programme is to enhance oral healthcare and reduce disparities in access to dental services across urban and rural populations. This initiative has made significant strides in promoting better oral health practices. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 6,095 camps have been organized, in which a total of 2.38 lakh patients have underwent examinations. Furthermore, the programme has successfully treated 16.29 lakh patients at Government Dental Medical Institutes.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) : The aim of the programme is to promote hearing ability and reduce inequalities in access to deafness-related services among urban and rural populations. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 1,554 camps have been organized, in which 61,625 patients have been examined. In addition, 6.09 lakh patients were successfully treated in government medical institutions.

National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) : The State Government organized the 60-day Tobacco-Free Youth Campaign 3.0. Under this programme, various activities have been conducted across the State including initiatives such as awareness generation tobacco-free schools, enforcement actions under the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), tobacco-free Gram Panchayats, social media campaigns and capacity-building programmes. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹211.95 lakh has been incurred against total provision of ₹931.40 lakh.

National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme (NVHCP) : The programme was launched in the State in 2019 with the objective to eliminate Hepatitis C by 2030 and to reduce mortality and morbidity caused by Hepatitis B

and C, as well as Hepatitis A and E. Under the programme, four Model Treatment Centres are being operated for Hepatitis B and C treatment centres at the medical colleges in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Ajmer. In addition, 50 NVHCP are also operational across the State.

During the year 2025–26 (up to December), a total of 8.81 lakh patients were screened for Hepatitis B, out of which 10,555 patients were found positive and 1,597 patients received treatment. During the same period, 6.65 lakh patients were screened for Hepatitis C, of which 3,580 patients tested positive and 1,026 patients were provided treatment. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2.18 crore has been incurred against total provision of ₹12.59 crore.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Nirogi Rajasthan (Diagnostics) Scheme : With the objective of providing comprehensive treatment in government hospitals, the State Government has implemented an important public-interest health security scheme, the "Chief Minister's Free Diagnostic Scheme," in a phased manner. Up to December, 2025, 101.17 crore free diagnostic tests have been provided free of cost in the first phase of the scheme. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹531.56 crore has been incurred, through which 13.55 crore free diagnostic tests have been conducted, benefiting 3.90 crore persons.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) : The primary objective of this programme is to control the prevailing public health crises through regular surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Through the communication system developed by the Government of India (currently the IDSP Portal), real-time data collection is ensured from sub-centres onwards. District Surveillance Committees have been constituted at the State and district levels and surveillance units have been established up to the sub-centre level. District laboratories of 27 district hospitals have been selected on a priority basis and strengthened as District Public Health Laboratories (DPHL). Additionally, laboratories of 7 medical colleges have been established as part of the referral network. Under this programme, during the year 2025–26 (up to December), out of the approved amount of ₹163.50 lakh, an expenditure of ₹49.11 lakh has been incurred.

Other major initiatives and programmes:

- With the objective of strengthening healthcare and services for patients suffering from Type 1 Diabetes in the State, the Mission Madhuhari Programme was launched on 29th November, 2024 at the District Hospital, Nagaur. Under this programme, skill development training has been provided to paediatric specialists and doctors from 70 district and sub-district hospitals across the districts. As of December, 2025, more than 1,700 patients have been registered and provided with free insulin, glucometers and glucose strips.
- Under Mission Madhunetra, screening for diabetic retinopathy among diabetes patients has been initiated in the initial phase at 5 medical institutions in the State, namely District Hospitals-Pali, Beawar, Karauli, Jalore and CHC Deshnok-(Bikaner). During the year 2025–26 (up to December), 640 AI-based screenings for diabetic retinopathy have been conducted, out of which 96 patients were found positive and arrangements for their treatment have been ensured.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, hemodialysis services are currently operational in 61 district hospitals across 41 districts of the State. A total of 145 hemodialysis machines are functional at these dialysis centres. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), 51,088 dialysis sessions have been provided to 6,653 registered patients.

New Initiatives under Medical Department during the year 2025–26:

- The Community Health Centre (CHC), Deeg has been approved for upgradation to a 150-bedded District Hospital.
- Approval has been accorded for the establishment of two new 50-bedded Satellite Hospitals at Prithviraj Nagar-Jaipur (located at Shivdaspura, Tonk Road) and Balamukundpura (Ajmer Road).
- The Sub-District Hospital, Ramganj Mandi (Kota) has been approved for upgradation to a District Hospital.

- Approval has been granted for the upgradation of Murlipura and Pratap Nagar (Jaipur) & Kamla Nehru Hospital, Kankroli-(Rajsamand) into 50-bedded Satellite Hospitals.
- A total of 78 Sub-Health Centres have been approved for upgradation to Primary Health Centres.
- 34 Primary Health Centres have been approved for upgradation to Community Health Centres.
- 17 Community Health Centres have been approved for upgradation to Sub-District Hospitals.
- The Community Health Centre, Sunel-(Jhalawar) has been approved for upgradation to a 75-bedded Satellite Hospital.

The National AIDS Control Programme, implemented by the Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society, aims to halt and reduce the spread of HIV infection.

- Blood samples of 28.60 lakh individuals have been tested, revealing 5,522 HIV-positive cases up to December, 2025.
- Free counselling, testing and medications are available at all 53 Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Clinics across Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and selected centres.
- The State operates 255 Blood Banks including 58 State Government, 7 Central Government and 190 Private Blood Banks, ensuring safe blood supply.
- There are 28 Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centres and 8 PPP ART Centres & 21 link ART Centres and 17 Care Support Centres distributing free Anti- Retroviral Drugs to HIV/AIDS patients.
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹22.72 crore has been incurred against total provision of ₹47.98 crore.

Strengthening Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) : To promote the comprehensive development of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, the Rajasthan State AYUSH Society and the State Office of the National Ayush Mission has been established. Under the mission, activities pertaining to upgradation, renovation and support are undertaken, the details are as follows: -

- Under the Ayush Services, medicine of 39.76 crore and contingency support has been provided to 4,032 Ayush dispensaries (including, 2019 AAM), 222 hospitals, 6 integrated AYUSH hospitals and 33 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals, 1010 isolated AYUSH facilities have been consolidated under one roof.
- Construction and renovations have been completed in 570 dispensaries, 6 (fifty bedded hospitals) integrated Ayush hospitals, 7 works of Rasayanshala, civil branding works of 2,019 AAM (Ayush) centres, 5 (ten and thirty bedded) integrated Ayush hospitals, 2 co-located departmental dispensaries, 2 (stand-alone) Ayush hospitals and 10 Kharsutra units.
- A total of 2,019 dispensaries have been transformed into Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH) under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, offering regular yoga practice, laboratory services, Prakrti parikshan, herbal gardens and surveys on non-communicable diseases along with Ayush bedded OPDs.
- 50 Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AYUSH) have been awarded National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers(NABH) certification.
- Under National Ayush Mission ₹174.44 crore have been received against the total approved amount ₹348.88 crore in the year 2025-26 (up to December) out of which ₹50.81 crore has been incurred.

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

- 11th International Yoga Day has been celebrated on 21st June, 2025, with the theme "Yoga for One Earth, One Health" involving 138.22 lakh participants across 1.69 lakh locations in the State.
- For Public convenience, all hospitals and dispensaries have been displayed on Google Maps (Geo Tagging).

- The Ayurvedic dispensaries in Jayal-Nagaur and Nawalgarh-Jhunjhunu have been upgraded to Block AYUSH Hospitals.
- A new Government Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy College has been constructed in Kota.
- During the year 2025–26, under the Ayushman Adarsh Gram Yojana, 210 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs have been selected in the first phase. For the effective implementation of the scheme, 18 health indicators related to various departments have been included.
- Weekly one-day camps have been organized for seasonal diseases, benefited a total of 4.16 lakh patients.
- On the occasions of Ayurveda Day, Healthy Woman–Empowered Family and Nutrition Month, medical camps have been organized, through which 1.30 lakh patients have been treated using the Homoeopathic system of medicine.
- Under the "Shahar Chalo evam Gaon Chalo" campaign, free medical camps have been organized and during the camps a total of 3.08 lakh patients have been treated through the Homoeopathic system of medicine.
- At the divisional level, free medical camps have been organized every month at Nari Niketan Kendra, benefited a total of 547 patients, during the year 2025–26 (up to December).
- A total of 52,694 patients were treated in the Arogya mela organised at the divisional level (Bikaner & Udaipur).
- Construction of new buildings of 2 Departmental medical units (Government Homoeopathy single doctor unit in both Laduwala-Shriganganagar and Jasuta-Dausa) has been done for the amount sanctioned under the State Annual Action Plan 2024-25.
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 2.30 crore patients have received treatment at homoeopathic institutions. Additionally, under the Special Scheme for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (SCSP/TSP) areas, 8,828 patients have also been benefited from treatment in 40 camps during the same period.
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 10.86 lakh patients including 4.82 lakh female patients have been treated under Unani system of medicine and an expenditure of ₹41.26 crore has been incurred against the total budget provision ₹61.67 crore.

The State is implementing **Family Welfare** programmes to reduce maternal and child mortality. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the State has conducted 86,733 sterilization operations, 4.63 lakh inserted Intrauterine Devices (IUDs), 2.19 lakh post-placental IUCDs (PPIUCDs) and administered the first dose of injectable contraceptives to 1.52 lakh beneficiaries and offered services for oral contraceptives pills to 3.75 lakh users, 5.63 lakh CC users and 76,001 Centchroman tablet users. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reached the national level of 2.0, as per NFHS-5. Additionally, an intensive immunization programme has been implemented to lower the Infant Mortality Rate and protect infants and pregnant women from serious diseases.

During the year 2025–26 (up to December), the progress of the immunization programme is shown in table 2.6.

Table 2.6 : Progress under Immunization Programme, 2025-26 (up to December) **(In numbers)**

S.No	Immunizations	Achievements (in lakh)
1.	Penta-3	11.24
2.	BCG Immunization	10.98
3.	MR-1	11.73
4.	TD	11.93
5.	OPV-3	11.16

Mother and Child Protection Scheme : The objective of the scheme is to reduce the infant mortality rate in the State as well as the high maternal mortality rate during child birth and to provide free medicines and other facilities to pregnant women and newborn infants. Under this scheme, free medicines and consumables, laboratory investigations, food, blood facilities and transportation services are being provided. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), free medicines have been provided to 25.47 lakh pregnant women, free diagnostic tests to 10.15 lakh pregnant women, free cooked meals to 7.37 lakh pregnant women, free transportation from home to hospital to 4.43 lakh pregnant women, referral transport from hospitals to higher medical institutions to 30,193 pregnant women, free transportation from hospital to home to 4.92 lakh pregnant women and free blood transfusion facilities to 54,314 pregnant women. Additionally, free diagnostic test for 1.81 lakh children, free medicines to 4.21 lakh children, free blood transfusion facilities to 3,259 children and free transportation facilities have been provided to 48,997 children.

Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) : To provide comprehensive medical and social security benefits to employees and their dependent families, this scheme covers employees of various sectors, including factories, hotels, private healthcare institutions and educational institutions with minimum of ten employed workers having salary not exceeding ₹21,000 per month.

- More than 67.44 lakh insured individual and dependents are benefited under ESIS. Medical benefits extend to the insured's spouse, son (up to age 21), unmarried daughters, disabled children and dependent parents.
- The expenditure for medical treatment during the year 2025-26 (up to December) amounted to ₹144.77 crore, covering 13.91 lakh OPD & 590 IPD patients and 1.17 lakh laboratory tests. Funding is shared between the ESI Corporation and the State Government at a ratio of 7:1, whereas contributions of 3.25 per cent from employers and 0.75 per cent from employees are applicable.
- The scheme operates through 3 hospitals fifty-bedded each (located in Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali) and 76 dispensaries. Notable facilities include the Model ESIC Hospital in Jaipur and others across Bhiwadi, Udaipur, Bikaner and Alwar, as well as medical collage cum hospital in Alwar, along with dispensary in Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu are functioning.
- Dental care services are provided in 58 hospitals/dispensaries by qualified dentists across the State.

The National Health Mission (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention aimed at ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. The mission has focus on both rural as well as urban health. Accordingly, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are functioning as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM). Progress of activities under NRHM are as follows:

- Since the inception of **National Rural Health Mission** (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 20 years of period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker; whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, as she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected through Gram sabha and works with the coordination with ANM & AWW. All the ASHAs in the State have to under go through an intensive induction training programme. At present 54,022 ASHAs are working in the State as of December, 2025. The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include working as a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and Women and Child Development Department (WCD) in delivering key RCH services and messages regarding various RCH activities during MCHN days and household visits. Besides, ASHA

Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB and many more health provisions. Monetary incentives are being paid to ASHA for rendering various services in the community. During the year 2025-26 (up to September), an expenditure of ₹55.10 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹132.68 crore.

- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) :** Under the NHM the programme was launched across country to enhance child health services. This programme focuses on the early detection and management of various health conditions affecting children under age of 18 years, covering 40 pre-identified health issues such as birth defects and developmental delays. Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) are deployed in the State to conduct regular screenings in schools and community settings. The Mobile Health Team (MHT) have screened a total of 34.10 lakh children in 2025-26 (up to December), and the treatment have been given to 87,592 children, including 732 major surgeries. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹6.37 crore has been incurred, against the provision of ₹24.77 crore.

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

  Adolescent health challenges in Rajasthan are key priority areas under the NHM as the maternal new born survival .This reinforces the critical role of Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram under which Ujala Clinics & Outreach activities, Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementations, Teachers Training Programs are playing crucial role in converting demographic potential into human capital gains-helping to reach adolescents where they live, study and socialize.

  Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics have been scaled up in all districts, offering counselling, preventive services and referrals-contributing to an early identification and management of issues like anemia, malnutrition, reproductive & sexual health and behavioral concerns.

  During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 6.74 lakh adolescents have received counseling sessions at UJALA Clinics & 6,547 outreach sessions have been conducted, benefiting 3.93 lakh adolescents. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), approved budget is ₹21.71 crore, with an expenditure of ₹9.96 crore.

- **104 Janani Express service :** This plays a vital role in enhancing maternal healthcare by providing timely transportation for pregnant women to medical facilities. During the year 2025-26 (up to November), these ambulances have transported a total of 13,984 pregnant women from home to hospital, 1.77 lakh from hospital to home and for 12,827 sterilization cases. Additionally, 3,458 infants were transported from home to hospital and 29,490 from hospital to home. 1,097 pregnant women and 224 sick neonates were referred to other health facility centres. The total budget approved for the year 2025-26 (up to December), is ₹100.24 crore, with an expenditure of ₹55.24 crore.

- **108 Ambulance Service Yojana :** With the aim to provide free and efficient emergency response to the people of the State, this was launched in September 2008. At Present 1,094 ambulances are operational throughout the State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the service has addressed 3.19 lakh medical emergencies, 19,139 police incidents and 1.23 lakh pregnancy-related cases. The total budget approved for the year 2025-26 (up to December), is ₹224.77 crore, with an expenditure of ₹173.57 crore.

- **Mobile Medical Service scheme :** This was started in 2008-09 with an objective of providing medical services in the remote areas through 20 free medical camps on monthly basis in desert/tribal/inaccessible villages/regions/blocks in all the districts of Rajasthan where basic health facilities such as PHC/CHC/Sub-Centre or private health care facilities are unavailable. There are 28 Mobile Medical Vehicles operational in State. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), 6.01 lakh patients have been treated by orgnized 10,714 camps against the target of 14,340 camps. Against the provision of ₹87.08 crore, ₹7.45 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

- **MAA (Mukhyamantri Ayushman Arogya) Voucher Scheme :** This was launched in the State in 2024 to expand access to sonography services for pregnant women, particularly in rural areas. The cost of these services is borne by the State Government. A total of 1,462 authorized private sonography centres in the

State are providing free sonography services through QR code–enabled vouchers. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 2 lakh sonography vouchers have been issued, benefitting 1.48 lakh pregnant women.

- **Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) :** The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission is to expand and strengthen India's public healthcare infrastructure. This mission focuses on effective tracking of future pandemics, making healthcare services in every district self-reliant and strengthen the entire healthcare system with modern facilities. Under the PM-ABHIM, approval has been granted for a total of 406 works, including the construction of 131 Block-level Public Health Units (BPHUs), 6 Integrated Public Health Laboratories (IPHLs), 3 Critical Care Blocks (CCBs) and 429 Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (U-AAMs).
- Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSC) is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as people's movement. 43,440 Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of Sarpanch/Wardpanch. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 3.5 lakh meetings have been held across the State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹3.44 crore has been incurred againest the provision of ₹11.65 crore.

Telemedicine

The Government of India has initiated the e-Sanjeevani HWC portal to strengthen community health services through Telemedicine. This portal provides tiered consultation from lower to higher facilities (PHC-CHC-DH-Medical College) using a Hub - and -Spoke Model. Up to December, 2025 the number of teleconsultations in the State have reached 20.33 lakh. In the year 2025-26 (up to November), approved budget is ₹619.01 crore, with an expenditure of ₹13.30 crore.

National Urban Health Mission

The State Government is focused on improving the health status of the people, particularly the vulnerable sections, by controlling and eradicating infectious diseases while providing both curative and preventive health services. The Department of Medical and Health aims to deliver health facilities to all individuals in urban areas through planned infrastructure development and the strengthening of medical institutions, in line with the National Health Policy.

- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 31,893 Urban Health and Nutrition Days have been organized.
- A total of 1,693 Outreach Camps have been organized in the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- Under the Quality Assurance programme, 71 UPHCs received National Certification and 7 Institutions were awarded State level Certification during the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- The total approved budget for the year 2025-26 (up to December), is ₹198.01 crore, with an expenditure of ₹58.25 crore.

Table 2.7 : Status of Urban PHCs, CHCs and UAAM

S. No	Name of Medical Institutions	Achievement (Up to December 2025)
1.	Urban Community Health Centres (UCHCs)	17 UCHCs are operational
2.	Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHCs)	286 UPHCs are operational
3.	Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandir (UAAMs)	638 UAAM are operational

Figure 2.4 : Health Programme Achievements : 2025-26

LEPROSY ERADICATION

New Cases Identified-830 out of target of 1,200 Patients Cured 854 out of target of 1,164

TUBERCULOSIS ELIMINATION (NTEP)

1.67 lakh Patients Under Treatment against target of 1.60 lakh

BLINDNESS CONTROL

2.88 lakh Eye Cataract Operations Performed against Target of 4.50 lakh

VECTOR BORNE DISEASES CONTROL

119.04 lakh Blood Samples Examined against Target: 110.12 lakh

IODINE DEFICIENCY DISEASE CONTROL

59,246 Samples Collected Global IDD Day (Oct 21): Awareness campaigns on iodized salt.

03 Education and the Knowledge Economy

Education has been a central pillar of human resource development in Rajasthan, particularly in the context of the State's predominantly rural and tribal population. Recognizing education as a key instrument for reducing regional and socio-economic disparities, the State has undertaken sustained efforts to expand access, improve quality and strengthen institutional capacity across all levels of learning.

Substantial progress has been achieved through the implementation of flagship initiatives such as the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, which integrates school education from pre-primary to secondary levels and Shala Darpan, a digital governance platform designed to improve transparency and administrative efficiency. These initiatives have contributed to higher school enrolment, improved attendance and more effective monitoring of educational outcomes. By leveraging technology and data-driven governance, Rajasthan has been able to extend educational services to children in remote, rural and underserved regions while ensuring greater accountability within the system.

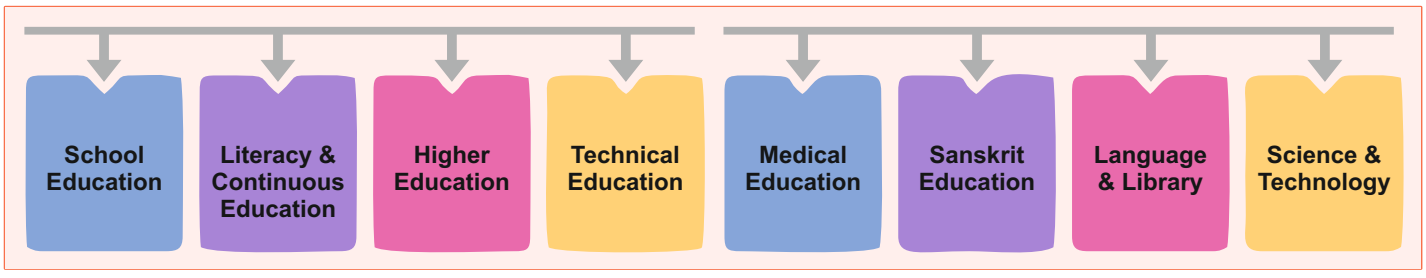
In parallel, the State has adopted an integrated approach that links education with skill development and employability. The expansion of higher education infrastructure through the establishment of new universities, colleges, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnic institutions has significantly widened access to post-secondary and technical education. These institutions play a vital role in imparting vocational and technical skills, equipping students with practical competencies aligned with evolving labour market requirements and emerging sectors of the economy. Aligning education with skill development, the State has focused on connecting academic knowledge with real-world job requirements. This has increased the value of education, helped students get ready for careers and reinforced the State's overall human resources.

Human Resource Development is widely recognized as one of the most effective investments for national and state development. With this understanding, the State Government has prioritized human resource development activities such as education, health and employment as integral components of its development strategy. The Government remains committed to inclusive growth and the overall development of all sections of society.

Education improves national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributing factor for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic and social development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. Education increases people's productivity and creativity, also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements.

The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objectives of total literacy and quality education through various programmes and schemes. Initiatives aimed at achieving total literacy and delivering quality education are being implemented through an array of targeted programs and schemes. Investments in school infrastructure, teacher training, digital learning and skill development centres have significantly expanded access to education across rural and urban areas.

Figure 3.1 : Verticals of Education, Rajasthan



Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will have a student-centric, inclusive and technology-driven education system, ensuring access, equity and excellence. School and technical education will foster critical thinking, creativity and multidisciplinary learning, equipping students with functional, critical and soft skills.

Sanskrit will be integrated with modern education, preserving cultural heritage. A vibrant science and technology ecosystem will emphasise fun learning, research and innovation, making Rajasthan a hub of knowledge, cutting-edge research and transformative education at par with global standards.

Figure 3.2

School Education: Ensuring Elementary & Secondary Education for all

School education lays the groundwork for intellectual, social and emotional development of children, preparing them for future challenges. It encompasses both elementary and secondary education, combining fundamental learning in early years with advanced subjects and critical thinking skills in later stages. This comprehensive approach not only equips students with knowledge but also fosters essential life skills, promoting well-rounded individuals ready to contribute to society.

- There are 44,934 Government Primary/ Upper Primary Schools and 19,950 Government Senior Secondary Schools in the State.
- The total enrolment of students in government schools is 72.93 lakh.

Elementary Education is crucial in laying the foundation of all the initiatives in the State for ensuring children's lifelong education learning and development. Initiatives in elementary education ensure universal access and retention, bridging the gaps in educational equity and providing opportunities for all children. Several key initiatives such as Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Parakh National Survey along with Pre-Metric Scholarship, The Free textbook distribution scheme have been implemented towards making elementary education accessible to all children in the State.

On the other hand, Secondary Education builds upon the foundation laid by the Elementary Education, expanding the knowledge and the critical thinking abilities of the students through a diverse curriculum. This progression not

only prepares the students for higher education but provide them with the necessary life skills and social and inter-personal skills necessary in today's workforce. To ensure this smooth transition, the State carried out various activities such as the upgradation of Upper Primary Schools, the establishment of English Medium Government Schools, the free textbook and free cycle distribution scheme along with technological support to the students.

In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently 19,950 government higher secondary schools are operating under secondary education. Out of these, 1,364 higher secondary schools are running for girls.

Under the Elementary Education Department, one Primary/Upper Primary School operating in each Gram Panchayat is being selected under the State Government's Utkrisht Vidyalaya Yojana and is being developed as an Utkrisht Vidyalaya. A total of 8,373 Utkrisht Vidyalayas are operating, including 1,575 primary and 6,798 upper primary schools.

Initiatives under School Education

- Under Secondary Education, various scholarship schemes such as scholarships for children of families engaged in hazardous occupations (Scavenger category), Most Backward Classes (Pre-matric and Post-matric), Scheduled Castes (Pre-matric and Post-matric), Scheduled Tribes (Pre-matric and Post-matric), Other Backward Classes (Pre-matric Classes 9^{th}-10^{th}) and Special Pre-matric scholarships for Most Backward Classes (Devnarayan Gurukul), a total of 2.93 lakh students have benefited with an amount of ₹67.50 crore in the year 2025-26 (up to December).

  Under Elementary Education, Pre-matric scholarships are being provided in the State to children of SC, ST, extremely backward classes and whose parents are engaged in sanitation & health-hazardous occupations. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹20.04 crore has been incurred.

- To enhance access to education and promote continuity in learning, the **Free Textbook Distribution Scheme** was initiated in the State. Under the scheme, free textbooks are being provided to all the students studying in classes 1^{st} to 8^{th} of government schools, all girls studying in classes 9^{th} to 12^{th}, SC/ST students and those students whose parents do not pay income tax. For the academic session 2025–26, a total of 4.05 crore books were distributed free of cost to 80 lakh students through the Rajasthan State Text Book Board, Jaipur to the students of primary and secondary education in all State Government Schools.

- Under the **Free Bicycle Distribution Scheme**, bicycles are being provided to all school girls of Class 9 enrolling in government schools. For the academic session 2024-25, a total of 3.25 lakh bicycles have been distributed and for the academic session 2025-26, a supply order has been issued for the purchase of 3.34 lakh bicycles.

- In the year 2025–26, a total of 3,737 Mahatma Gandhi Government Schools (English Medium) are being operated in which a total of 6.84 lakh students are enrolled. As part of the initiative to start Pre-primary kindergarten classes in these English medium schools, Pre-primary kindergarten classes are being run in a total of 977 English medium schools and 1,010 Bal Vatikas are currently operational.

- The **"Gyan Sankalp Portal"** has been established by the Education department to provide financial support to government schools and strengthen the existing infrastructure. In the year 2025-26, approval has been granted for development works worth ₹34.38 crore in government schools through the Gyan Sankalp Portal, funded by various donors/philanthropists/companies under their CSR initiatives, up to December, 2025. At the 29^{th} State Level Bhamashah Samman Samaroh held in the year 2025, a total of 135 Bhamashahs and 91 Motivators were honored for their contribution towards the development of education with a contribution of ₹139.90 crore.

- Under the **Lado Protsahan Scheme**, a total amount of up to ₹1.50 lakh is given to the parents/guardians of each beneficiary girl in seven installments. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹18.09 crore has been incurred. For promoting girls education, the 3^{rd} - 6^{th} installments are being given by School Education Department and the 7^{th} installment is being given by the higher education department.

- Under **Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widowed/abandoned women**, out of 352 online applications received in the year 2025-26 (up to December) for widowed/abandoned women studying for two year Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) in private training institutes, a tuition fee of ₹9,000 per beneficiary has been transferred to the accounts of 331 beneficiaries.
- In 2025-26, 226 Upper Primary Schools and 2 Secondary School were upgraded to Senior Secondary Schools. A state-level standardized exam system was introduced for 41 Lakh students. Mega PTMs were held for classes 3rd–8th to share competency assessment results. The AI-based Oral Reading Fluency program was launched to improve reading skills, and the "Veergatha 3.0" program engaged students in activities on Gallantry Award winners. A state-wide Surya Namaskar event saw participation of 1.53 crore students, setting a world record.

Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme – This scheme aims to enhance the infrastructure of registered Madarsas by providing physical assets like computers, smart classrooms, furniture and e-learning equipment. The scheme offers up to ₹15 lakh for primary level Madarsas and ₹25 lakh for upper primary level Madarsas, with 90 per cent of the cost covered by the State Government and 10 per cent by the Madarsa Management Committee. Total number of 305 Madarsa have been benefited under this scheme till December, 2025.

In the year 2025-26, student enrolment and teacher strength in government schools under primary education were 22.72 lakh and 1.69 lakh respectively, with a student-teacher ratio of 13:1. In secondary education the student enrolment and teacher strength was 50.22 lakh and 2.82 lakh respectively, with a student-teacher ratio of 18:1. Both ratios are better than the recommended student-teacher ratio of less than 30:1 as per National Education Policy (NEP), 2020.

Gross Enrolment Ratio* in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24 & 2024-25 is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan

Year	Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Elementary (1-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
2023-24	95.1	90.9	93.6	80.2	62.0
2024-25	88.3	92.1	89.7	82.2	66.1

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2023-24, 2024-25 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- In Year 2024-25, for Primary education the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Rajasthan has decreased by 6.8 percentage points and for Upper Primary increase of 1.2 percentage points and for Higher Secondary increase of 4.1 percentage points has been observed, as compared to the preceding year of 2023-24.

Pupil Teacher Ratio* in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24, 2024-25 is given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Rajasthan

Year	Primary (1-5)	Upper Primary (6-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Higher Secondary (11-12)
2023-24	20	12	11	15
2024-25	18	12	11	15

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2023-24, 2024-25 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- In the year 2024-25 the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Rajasthan at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary levels stood at 18, 12, 11 and 15, where the ratio has shown a marked improvement from the preceding year of 2023-24 at the primary level.

Transition Rate* in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24, 2024-25 is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Transition Rate in Rajasthan

Year	Primary to Upper Primary (5 to 6)	Upper Primary to Secondary (8 to 9)	Secondary to Higher Secondary (10 to 11)
2023-24	90.7	87.6	82.6
2024-25	93.8	90.2	88.2

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2023-24, 2024-25 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- Transition rate from Secondary to Higher Secondary was increased from 82.6 (2023-24) to 88.2 (2024-25), and transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary was increased from 90.7 (2023-24) to 93.8 (2024-25).

Retention Rate* in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24, 2024-25 is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Retention Rate in Rajasthan

Year	Primary (Class 1 to Class 5)	Elementary (Class 1 to Class 8)	Secondary (Class 1 to Class 10)	Higher Secondary (Class 1 to Class 12)
2023-24	82.5	75.3	59.1	48.9
2024-25	83.1	78.7	55.9	51.9

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2023-24, 2024-25 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- For the elementary level (classes 1st-8th), the retention rate has improved from 75.3 (2023-24) to 78.7 (2024-25).
- For the primary level (classes 1st -5th) it has improved from 82.5 (2023-24) to 83.1 (2024-25).
- For the higher secondary level the retention rate has improved from 48.9 (2023-24) to 51.9 (2024-25).
- For the secondary level the retention is noticeably lower at 55.9 per cent (2024-25), highlighting critical area for improvement.

Dropout Rate* in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24, 2024-25 is given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Dropout Rate in Rajasthan

Year	Primary (1 to 5)	Upper Primary (6 to 8)	Secondary (9-10)
2023-24	7.6	6.8	11.1
2024-25	3.6	3.6	7.7

Source: Report on unified district information system for education plus, UDISE+ 2023-24, 2024-25 Ministry of Education, Government of India.

- The dropout rate of the State for the Primary level decreased to 3.6 (2024-25) from 7.6 (2023-24), for the upper primary level decreased to 3.6 (2024-25) from 6.8 (2023-24) and for the Secondary level decreased to 7.7 (2024-25) from 11.1 (2023-24).

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

* Pupil Teacher Ratio: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school- year.

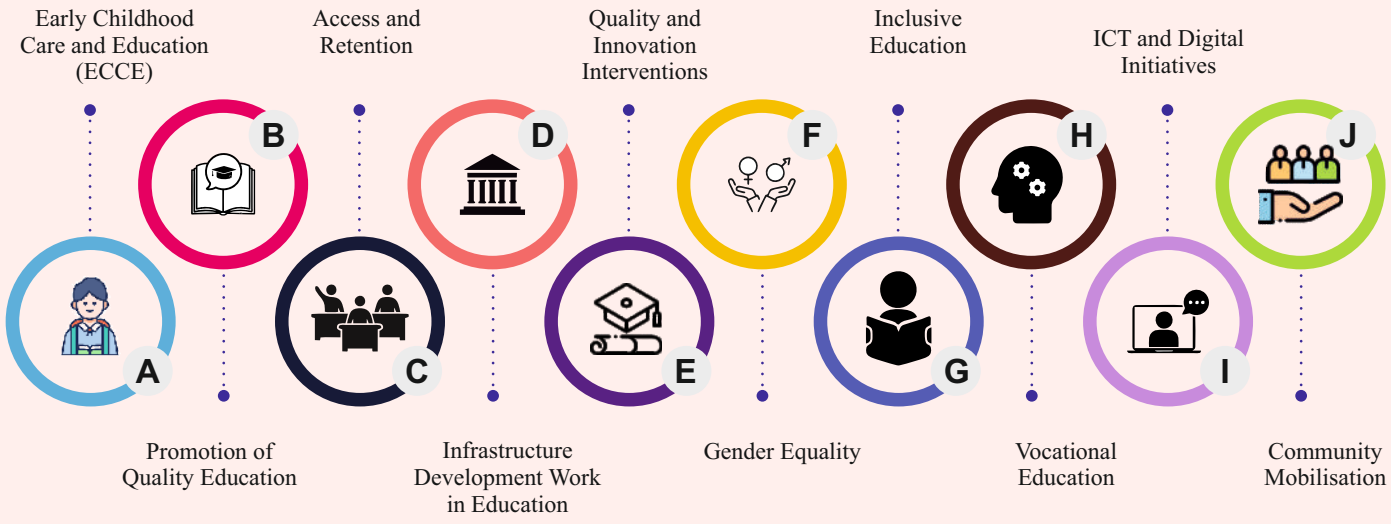
* Transition Rate: Proportion of students who progress from the final grade of one educational level to the first grade of the next level.

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

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

Samagra Education : Towards Holistic Development

Figure 3.3 : Samagra Education



Samagra Shiksha is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aimed at ensuring inclusive, equitable and quality education for all children from pre-school to senior secondary level for Education. It adopts a holistic approach to school education from pre-nursery to Class 12th by integrating the earlier schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education.

The scheme focuses on improving learning outcomes, bridging social and gender gaps, ensuring equity and minimum schooling standards, promoting vocational education, sports and physical education, supporting the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 and strengthening teacher training institutions such as SCERTs and DIETs.

In Rajasthan, the scheme is implemented through the Rajasthan Council of School Education as a single State Implementation Society, with a fund-sharing pattern of 60:40 between the Centre and the State.

A. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

At present, there are 11.90 lakh children in the age-group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in 62,000 Anganwadi centers under Anganwadi services.

- Out of 62,000 Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) being run under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) in the State, 42,554 AWCs have been integrated with primary/ upper primary/ secondary/ senior secondary Government schools of the School Education Department to provide education along with nutrition.
- Out of the integrated AWCs, 22,746 AWCs are inhabited and functional on the premises of Government schools (physically integrated), while 19,808 AWCs, are functionally integrated and located within a 700 meter radius of Government schools.
- 962 Balvatikas are operational in the Mahatma Gandhi Schools (English Medium) & 629 Balvatikas in PM SHRI Schools in the State.

In pre-primary education, in the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2.15 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹18.62 crore.

B. Promotion of Quality Education

Nipun Bharat Mission (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy): This mission provides foundational literacy and numeracy to students in classes 1st to 5th. It involves organizing "Nipun Melas" at the panchayat level and providing specialized workbooks like 'Vidya Pravesh' for class 1 and subject-specific workbooks for classes 3rd to 5th. The program also includes the use of Holistic Report Cards, Graded Reader (Story Cards) Sets and activity based learning kit (ABL). The state also developed structured pedagogy based textbooks for class 1st and 2nd students where four block pedagogy is followed. As part of these activities, a total of 35.41 lakh students have been benefitted and a total of ₹50.09 crore has been incurred in the year 2025-26(up to December).

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

Capacity Building Workshops: Training is provided to members of the State, District and Block Academic Task Forces (SATF, DATF, and BATF) and FLN mentors to offer academic support for the FLN program. Cluster level workshops (Quarterly) are being organized with teachers for teacher capacity building purposes. In addition, in Samagra Shiksha and PM SHRI Schools, various activities were organised for the teachers and the students.

Innovative Programmes:

- To strengthen the reading skills among children, the **'Prakhar Rajasthan 2.0'** Program has been launched at the State level under the Mukhya Mantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA).
- **Mega PTM** (Parent & Teacher Meeting) had been organized in all schools across the State on October 31st, 2025, on the occasion of National Unity Day. The purpose of this meeting was to share the students' academic progress, status of reading skills and learning challenges with the parents.
- To strengthen the foundational literacy and numeracy skills of students in classes 1st and 2nd under the Nipun Bharat Mission, **the Nipun Rajasthan Abhiyan** was initiated on October 30th, 2025.
- To empower adolescent students with 21st century life skills, leadership skills, citizenship and future career skills, a state-level initiative, the **PRABAL Program** (Program to Recognize Abilities & Build up Adaptive Life Skills) for students of classes 9th to 12th in government higher secondary schools has been initiated.

C. Access and Retention

The following initiatives have been undertaken in the State for improving the access and retention in school education.

Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools have been started to enhance the quality of education particularly in educationally backward areas in the State. Affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi, it focuses on giving maximum benefit for the deprived sections of society with a special focus on girl's education. In this regard, admission for girls is encouraged with a minimum of 55 per cent of seats reserved for them. The curriculum followed in these Model Schools is based on National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) guidelines.

- In the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State, 134 **Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools** with classes 1st to 12th are operating in 134 blocks across 27 districts with 62,433 enrolled students in the session 2025-26 (up to December).

For the all-round development of students, **41 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Residential Schools** (10 Mewat Balika Residential Schools, 20 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Girls Hostels and 11 Beghar Besahara and Orphan Categories Children Residential Schools and Hostels) are being run. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), out of admission capacity of 3,900, a total of 3,458 girls have been enrolled in these hostels and against the amount of ₹20.94 crore approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, ₹16.76 crore has been allocated to the districts.

For all students, particularly those in remote or underserved areas, **Transport Voucher** for Classes 1st to 8th students and Girls of Classes 9th to 10th is given to Government school students in rural areas. School Management

Committees (SMCs) provide transportation vouchers to eligible students. The vouchers are issued for students from classes 1st to 5th who live 1 km away from the primary school and for students of classes 6th to 8th who live 2 km away from upper primary school. Similarly, transport vouchers are provided to girls studying in rural areas from classes 9th to 10th, who live more than 5 km away from the secondary/senior secondary school/section in rural areas and studying in urban schools located more than 5 km away from their residence due to unavailability of transportation facilities in villages. For the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of ₹187.72 crore has been allocated out of which ₹11.62 crore has been incurred.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been implemented in the State since 1st April 2010, mandating 25 per cent reservation in private schools for children from weaker and disadvantaged groups. The income eligibility limit for these admissions was raised from ₹1 lakh to ₹2.50 lakh in 2020-21. For the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹546.13 crore has been approved under the annual work plan for fee reimbursement to private schools.

D. Infrastructure Development Work in Education

The purpose of **School Infrastructure Development** in Rajasthan is to create safe, accessible and well-equipped learning environments that enhance the quality of education. It focuses on improving facilities like classrooms, sanitation, electricity, digital resources, ensuring better learning outcomes and promoting equal educational opportunities especially in rural and remote areas.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has approved a target of ₹348.64 crore in year 2025-26 under SMSA elementary education for the construction of classrooms in Primary Schools to Upper Primary upgraded schools, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, additional classrooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, construction and strengthening of KGBVs, boundary wall works and major repair works etc. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹93.62 crore has been incurred.

Similarly, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, has approved a target of ₹1,420.08 crore in the year 2025-26 under SMSA secondary education. The allocation is for various infrastructure projects such as construction of Upper Primary to Secondary upgraded schools buildings, school buildings for building less/dilapidated schools, classrooms in Secondary School to Senior Secondary upgraded schools, additional classrooms, science lab with equipments, computer rooms, art & craft rooms, library rooms, toilet unit, drinking water facility, major repair toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets, Maha Rao Shekhaji academy etc. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹205.42 crore has been incurred.

E. Quality and Innovation Interventions

Free Uniform Distribution Scheme: In the academic session 2024-25, an assistance amount of ₹800 per student for uniforms (including stitching) and school bags has been transferred through DBT to all students studying in classes 1st-8th and all girls studying in classes 9th to 12th in government schools. A total amount of ₹330.06 crore has been incurred under this and 41.26 lakh students have been benefited. In the session 2025-26, assistance amount of ₹600 per student for uniforms is being provided to eligible students of classes 1st to 8th through DBT. Up to December 2025, the amount has been transferred to a total of 24.8 lakh students.

To raise awareness about India's rich cultural heritage and diversity, **Kala Utsav (Art festival)** is organised in secondary schools for students from class 9th to 12th at the district, State and national levels in 6 disciplines (Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Dance, Theatre, Visual Arts and Traditional Story Telling), where a total of 15 students from Rajasthan will participate in National Level Kala Utsav competition. In the Year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of ₹12.28 lakh has been incurred.

With the broad objective to transform schools holistically by ensuring access to quality equal inclusive education at all levels, the **Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI) Scheme** was initiated in the year 2022. Existing schools managed by Central Government/State/UT Government/ Local Bodies will be strengthened under the scheme. These schools are established as green schools by incorporating environmental friendly

activities like solar panels, LED lighting, nutrition gardens with natural farming, waste management, plastic-free environment, water conservation and storage. Under the scheme provision is made to select two schools (one from secondary education and one from elementary education) from each block / ULB of the State through an online portal.

- PM SHRI scheme is implemented in 639 schools of Rajasthan. Out of these 639 PM SHRI Schools, 90 schools are of elementary education, 549 are of secondary education and 01 school of Sanskrit education. About 2.96 lakh students are studying in these schools. In this Program, ₹51.81 crore has been incurred against a provision of ₹434.65 crore in the year 2025-26 (up to December).

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, launched on July 29th, 2020, aims to address India's developmental needs through holistic education. To implement NEP 2020, the Ministry of Education developed **SARTHAQ,** outlining 297 tasks across 27 chapters. Of these, 202 tasks are assigned to states. In Rajasthan, 73 tasks have been completed up to December 2025. A total of 297 tasks are coordinated through six committees in Rajasthan state, supported by district-level implementation committees chaired by District Collectors. Progress is reviewed monthly using the Ministry of Education's Google 202 Task Tracker and updates are regularly shared with the Ministry.

Chief Minister's Educated Rajasthan Campaign(MSRA):

The Chief Minister Shikshit Rajasthan Campaign is a programme launched to effectively implement the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 in Rajasthan. It's objective is to develop the State as a model, increase enrolment, improve the quality of education in government schools and ensure the overall development of students. Rajasthan has formulated a strategy to implement the NEP Child, the NEP Teacher and the NEP School as a structured multi-year program under this scheme.

Under the "Chief Minister's Educated Rajasthan Campaign (MSRA)," the following activities have been initiated from 29th April, 2025:-

- State AI–based Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) assessment
- Student Attendance App
- On-demand examinations (ODE) for NIOS
- Digital initiatives

Out of these, two activities (ORF and Digital Initiatives) are being implemented at the district level.

F. Gender Equality

Initiatives to promote Girls' Education:

In the academic session 2025-26, 364 **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)** are functional with enrolment of 44,040 girls. For this purpose, against the ₹224.33 crore approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, a total of ₹107.38 crore and the State share of ₹8.17 crore have been allocated to the districts. Priority has been given to enrolling never-enrolled and dropout girls in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas.

An amount of ₹14.42 lakh has been released to the districts for the **Empowerment Programme** for **Adolescent Girls** covering 628 PM SHRI schools and ₹6.77 lakh was released for 639 PM SHRI schools for the creation of a safe school environment. These funds include activities such as state/district level training, the printing of financial literacy module, printing of **Meena–Raju–Gargi** modules, establishment of Child Rights Clubs, documentation, issuance of certificates and distribution of awards.

G. Inclusive Education

Mainstreaming and socializing **Children with Special Needs (CWSN)** is one of the most important aspect of inclusive education. The aim is to enable them to have access to education to improve their enrollment, retention and integration in the general education system. They are provided with medical, functional, educational and therapeutic support by conducting various activities under the Inclusive Education Programme.

- For the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of ₹26.07 crore has been allocated, of which ₹7.30 crore has been incurred.
- As an innovation, two State model resource rooms Jaipur and Udaipur have been established, in which free of cost therapeutic and educational services have been given to Children with Special Needs.

H. Vocational Education

The purpose of **vocational education** in Rajasthan is to equip students with practical skills, enhancing employability and promoting self-reliance particularly for youth in rural and disadvantaged areas.

In the academic year 2025-26, a total of 4,019 vocational education schools are operating in Rajasthan, all approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. These schools offer vocational education across 16 different sectors. Out of these, 3,263 schools (937 schools approved as double-sector schools and 2,326 schools approved as single-sector schools) are operated under Samagra Shiksha, 549 schools under the PM SHRI Schools scheme and 207 schools under the STARS Project. A total of 4.70 lakh students are enrolled in these schools. In the year 2025-26 (up to December) and expenditure of ₹205.33 crore has been incurred against the total allocated amount of ₹616.88 crore.

I. ICT and Digital Initiatives

ICT is being utilized in schools to enhance the teaching and learning process. Under this program, easy education is being provided in 13,976 ICT lab enabled GUPS/GSSS & 13,018 Smart classrooms along with computer education through e-Gyan/Diksha portal.

- **The DIKSHA Portal**, created under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, Government of India and DIKSHA Central PMU in which, e-content is being uploaded by RSCERT (ET Cell, Ajmer).
- **Mission Start:** The Education Department is committed to making education more effective through "Blended Mode of Learning". Through Mission Start, in cases where subject teachers are unavailable or absent, it is ensured that students from classes 9^{th} to 12^{th} have access to digital content provided by the department.

School Management Information System (Integrated ShalaDarpan) is a live database management portal of the School Education Department, Rajasthan, where information about all government schools and education offices is kept online and updated regularly.

Monitoring of beneficial Government schemes such as transport vouchers, free cycle distribution, free textbook distribution, uniform distribution, Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana, Palanhar Yojana, Lado Protsahan Yojana and online application and payment of all types of pre and post-matric scholarship is undertaken through the Shala Darpan portal.

J. Community Mobilisation

Under this initiative, **School Management Committee (SMC)/ School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) Trainings** have been organized to enhance the awareness and develop the capacity of SMC/SDMC members to effectively perform their expected role in school management. To fulfill this objective, 5 parent members and 1 public representative (total 6) of the SMC/SDMC in government schools of the state were provided two days of training. Under this activity, ₹2.79 crore has incurred in the year 2025-26 (up to December).

Empowering Lifelong Learning: Advancing Literacy and Continuing Education

Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is providing functional literacy to the illiterate persons of the age group of 15 years and above and connect them with the development activities of life and develop useful skills. Fundamental literacy and skill development are to be provided through various schemes of the Central and State government to the illiterate people of the State, especially women and people of backward classes.

Inclusion of Adult Literacy Programs through Technology Integration

To enhance literacy among individuals aged 15 years and above, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme **"Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakaram"** is being implemented by the Government of India in the State from 01st April 2022. By using a volunteer-based campaign approach in rural and urban areas with schools registered under UDISE codes as the primary implementation units, survey of learners and Voluntary Teachers (VT's) under the scheme was conducted by the surveyors in online mode by Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) App. In the year 2025-26 against the target of 30 lakh, a survey of 25.72 lakh illiterate and 1.49 lakh volunteer teachers has been conducted. In the year 2025-26, a budget of ₹34.37 crore has been allotted, out of which an expenditure of ₹4.24 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

To make education accessible, flexible, allowing the learners to learn anytime, anywhere and supporting personalized inclusive learning, two YouTube channels, E-Saksharta (73 uploaded videos and approximately 27,000 subscribers) and ULLAS Rajasthan (18 uploaded videos) were launched by the Literacy Department in collaboration with Mission Gyan, on the occasion of International Literacy Day on 08th September, 2023 to facilitate e-classes among the students in the State.

To facilitate education to the neo-literates, the number of **Mahatma Gandhi Libraries and Reading Rooms** operated under the Sakshar Bharat Karykram are 14,970. Along with providing literature and other books related to the life philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, magazines and newspapers are being made available in these libraries and reading rooms regularly. An amount of ₹500 per month is being made available to each library as recurring expenditure.

The first Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Test (FLNAT) of the year 2025-26 was conducted on 21st September, 2025 through NIOS, in which 14.78 lakh learners appeared.

Encouraging Women's Adult Literacy Programmes

The purpose of encouraging Women's Adult Literacy Programmes in Rajasthan is to empower women by improving their literacy, promoting economic independence and reducing gender disparities in education. These programmes enhance women's participation in social, economic and decision-making processes, contributing to the State's overall development.

With the aim to empower the women belonging to deprived groups, **Mahila Shikshan Vihar** residential school has been established in the State. The school offers education up to the 10th standard and vocational training for women aged 15 to 30 years who are divorced, widowed, tribal or belong to deprived groups. The objectives of the programme are to empower these women by improving their quality of life, making them self-reliant and helping them become economically independent. Presently, this programme is being run in Jhalawar district, where 100 women have been enrolled and in the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹29.18 lakh has been incurred.

Knowledge-Based Future by Empowering Higher Education

The purpose of higher education in Rajasthan is to equip individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary for professional growth, economic development and social empowerment. It fosters research, innovation and cultural preservation, contributing to both local and national progress. Additionally, it promotes inclusivity and enhances employability across various sectors.

The Higher Education Department caters to the work management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 colleges of General Education in the State but presently the number of colleges has reached 3,218. Out of which there are 596 government Colleges, 20 government law colleges, 48 government agriculture colleges, 1,589 private colleges, 957 B.Ed. Colleges, 2 Self Financing Institutions and 6 privately aided colleges are running in the State.

Under Higher Education, in the year 2025-26 (up to December), a budget provision of ₹1,552.08 crore has been allotted in which an expenditure of ₹786.24 crore has been incurred.

Major activities/initiatives undertaken in the year 2025-26.

- 28 new government colleges, 5 new government agricultural colleges and 1 new government law college have been opened in the State.
- 5 government degree colleges have been upgraded to PG colleges and 4 new faculties have been introduced in government colleges.
- 30 new subjects have been introduced at the Under Graduate (UG) level in government colleges and 17 new subjects have been introduced at the Post Graduate (PG) level in government colleges.
- Under financial assistance for higher education of tribal girl students, a budget of ₹20 crore has been allocated in the year 2025-26 (up to December), against which an expenditure of ₹3.55 crore has been incurred.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of tribal talented boy students (Board and University), a budget of ₹30 lakh has been allocated in the year 2025-26 (up to December), against which an expenditure of ₹7 lakh has been incurred.
- Under financial assistance for Sahariya student's B.Ed. training, a budget of ₹50 lakh has been allocated in the year 2025-26 (up to December), against which an expenditure of ₹31.75 lakh has been incurred.
- Under the financial assistance for higher education of Sahariya students a budget of ₹150 lakh has been allocated in the year 2025-26 (up to December), against which an amount of ₹123 lakh has been incurred.

Promoting Inclusion in Higher Education:

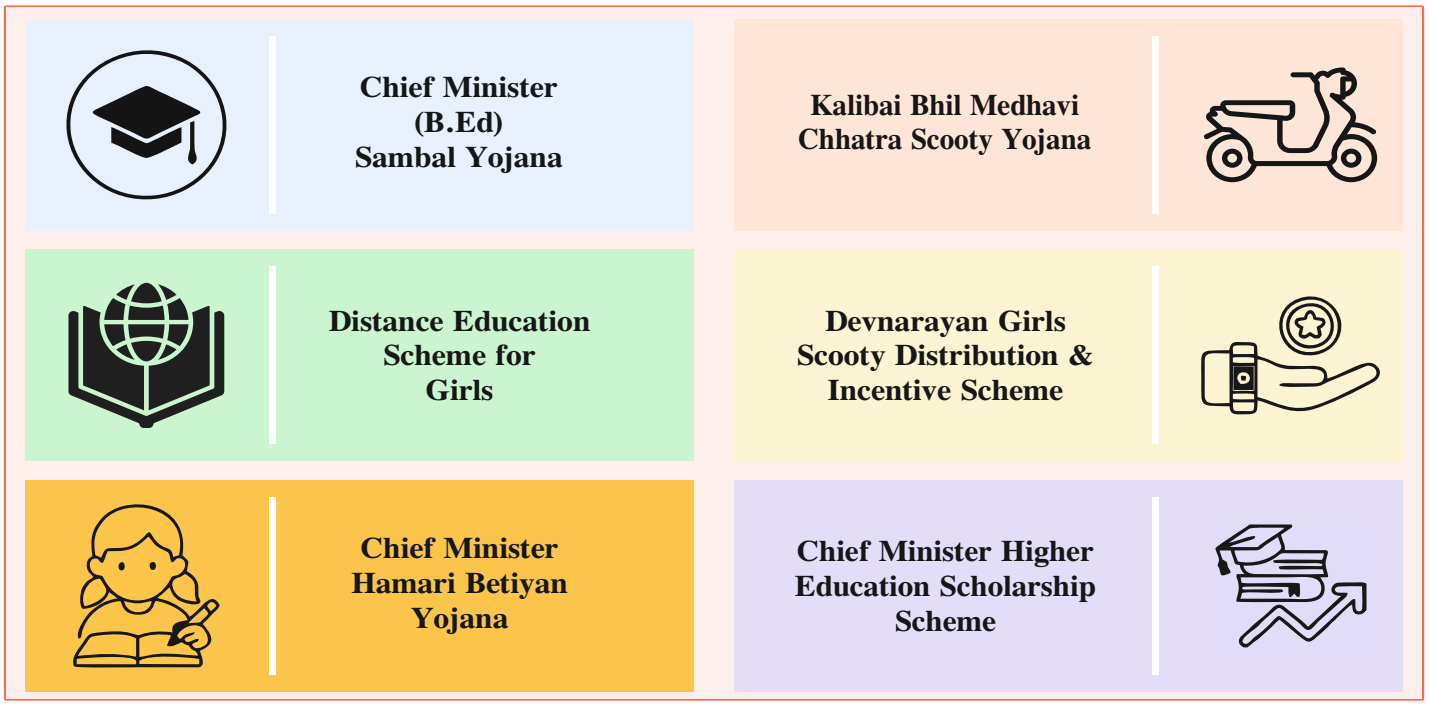
Encouraging Women and Girls Education in Rajasthan involves providing financial support, creating a safe educational eco-system and offering flexible learning options. Community engagement and strong government policies are helping the State to encourage girls and women to pursue higher education for a more inclusive society.

In order to provide widow/divorced women with much-needed financial support for education the **Chief Minister (B.Ed) Sambal Yojana** has been initiated for widow/divorced women. The State reimburses the course fees for B.Ed. in teacher training institutions for widows or abandoned women who enrol in the programme. Under this scheme in the year 2025-26 (up to December), total ₹31.12 lakh has been incurred against the allocated amount of ₹48 lakh.

With the aim to help girls who are unable to attend classes on campus the Higher Education Department of the Government of Rajasthan is offering a **Distance Education Scheme for Girls**. The girls are provided with opportunities for distance learning, which is especially useful for girls in remote areas of Rajasthan, making higher education more accessible to them. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹20.54 crore has been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹21.30 crore.

To encourage the education among the girl students in the State, **Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana** is an ambitious scheme of State where it provides financial assistance to meritorious girls in Rajasthan. Under the scheme, in the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹91.99 lakh has been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹200 lakh.

Figure 3.4 : Major Schemes for Higher Education



To promote higher education among female students, **Kalibai Bhil Medhavi Chhatra Scooty Yojana** has been launched to motivate the meritorious girl students of the State to study by taking admission in government schools. Scooty is provided to meritorious girls who have passed their class 12th exam and enrolled in the first year of higher education. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹67.67 crore has been incurred, against the budget allocation of ₹299.69 crore.

With a focus on empowering girls through education, the **Devnarayan Girls Scooty Distribution & Incentive Scheme** was launched in the year 2023. Under the scheme, in the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹33.71 crore has been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹56.10 crore.

To enhance educational levels and assist to children from low-income families **Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme** has been launched in the State. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹21.11 crore has been incurred against the budget allocation of ₹45.50 crore.

Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Academic Excellence: A budget provision of ₹150 crore was made in the financial year 2025-26 (up to December), for talented students to pursue higher studies in foreign based universities/institutions listed in the latest Times Higher Education (THE) list or the institutes having NIRF ranking from 1 to 50 within the country, against which an amount of ₹145 crore had been incurred.

Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM Usha Yojana): This is an important centrally sponsored scheme (60:40) of the Government of India whose objective is to make the higher education system in the country strong, quality-inclusive, research-oriented, employment-oriented and in line with global standards. This scheme has been prepared in accordance with the five pillars of the National Education Policy 2020 viz. – accessibility, equity, accountability, capability and quality. The grants received from the Central and State Governments ensure the development of academic, administrative and physical infrastructure and availability of resources in the universities and colleges.

- Higher educational institutions of Rajasthan have received a grant of ₹390 crore under RUSA 1.0, ₹221 crore under RUSA 2.0 and ₹330 crore under PM Usha. The number of beneficiary institutions under RUSA 1.0 is 110, under RUSA 2.0 is 20 and under PM-USHA is 34. The percentage of project completion among them is 94.40, 73.82 and 27 respectively.

Innovation Skill Development and Infrastructure Expansion :

- **Rani Laxmibai Self Defense Training Programme:** To ensure the safety and empowerment of girl students, self defense training programs were formally conducted in 314 government colleges of the state.
- **Rajasthan Finishing School Programme:** Keeping in view the aim of integrating industry-oriented skills with the education system to increase the employability of the youth, a budgetary provision of ₹25 crore was made for 'Rajasthan Finishing School Programme' under the budget announcement for the year 2024-25.
- **Establishment of ICT Lab and Smart Classroom:** To make the students technically competent and education more effective through the use of information and communication technology, in 35 government colleges, financial approval of ₹7.12 crore was issued and for the establishment of Smart Classroom in 153 government colleges, financial approval of ₹29.99 crore was issued.
- **Development of sports facilities:** An amount of ₹1,305 lakh was approved for the development and purchase of equipments for sports like athletics track, badminton, volleyball, football, kho-kho, kabaddi, cricket etc. in 122 government colleges.

Advancing Technical Education in Rajasthan for Shaping a Skilled and Innovative Workforce

India is currently experiencing an era of science and technology, leading to a growing demand for technical education. **Technical education** provides specialized knowledge in various trades, crafts and professions. The purpose of imparting technical education in Rajasthan is to equip students with specialized skills and knowledge in various trades and professions, meeting the growing demand for a skilled workforce.

The State aims to enhance the competitiveness of the State's technical manpower to global standards by imparting high quality & state of art Technical Education and Training to all sections of society.

Professional Education is essential for Rajasthan as it directly contributes to the State's socio-economic development, empowers its citizens with the skills necessary for a dynamic economy, promotes social justice and equality. A well-educated skilled workforce will help Rajasthan capitalize on its unique opportunities, reduce its developmental gaps and create a sustainable future.

The purpose of imparting **Engineering and Management Education** in Rajasthan is to develop a skilled workforce capable of driving innovation, economic growth and industrial development. It aims to provide students with the technical, managerial and leadership skills necessary to meet the demands of modern industries, while also enhancing employability and fostering entrepreneurship in the State.

- To provide engineering education at the Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels a total of 73 engineering colleges (19 government colleges and 54 private colleges) are functional in the State with total intake capacity of around 27,753 students per year. In the year 2025-26 total of 16,355 students enrolled in these colleges.
- Similarly, for Management Education at the P.G. level 52 MBA institutions (07 government colleges and 45 private colleges) have an admission capacity of around 4,474 students per year. In the year 2025-26 total 1,800 students enrolled in these colleges.
- All these UG, PG and Master of Business Administration (MBA) level autonomous/ private engineering colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University-Kota, Bikaner Technical University-Bikaner, MBM University-Jodhpur, Mohanlal Sukhadia University-Udaipur, Maharana Pratap Agriculture and Technology University-Udaipur, Agriculture University-Jodhpur and Govind Guru Janjatiya University, Banswara.
- In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur, IIIT Kota, MNIT Jaipur and one Indian

Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functional in the State.

Imparting Technical Education is crucial for Rajasthan's economic development, workforce skill enhancement, innovation and tackling key challenges. Prioritizing technical education will enable Rajasthan to unlock its potential and lead in sectors like renewable energy, industrial growth, agriculture and digital transformation.

With the aim to foster innovation, enhance employability and contribute to the State's economic growth **Polytechnic Colleges** in the State are providing quality technical education aligned with industry needs.

To provide technical education in the State for the year 2025-26, a total of 137 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 25,802 students are functioning in the State.

- Out of these 56 are government co-educational polytechnic colleges with an intake capacity of 9,376 students, 1 Centre Co-education college with intake capacity of 60 students, 12 government women polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 1,558 students. Total intake capacity is 10,994. The remaining 68 are Private Polytechnic colleges and the given below intake capacity is 14,808.

Physical Progress of polytechnic colleges for the last 2 year is given in the Table- 3.6

Table 3.6 : Physical Progress of polytechnic colleges

S.No.	Year	Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake		
		Govt	Private	Total	Govt	Private	Total
1	2024-25	48	68	116	7565	14673	22238
2	2025-26	69	68	137	10994	14808	25802

- Under the technical education (polytechnic), a budget of ₹105.48 crore has been allocated in the year 2025-26 (up to December) and ₹46.35 crore has been incurred.

In order to provide craftsman training facilities in the State, **Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)** in the State are working under the Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Overall, there are 314 functional Government ITIs with an intake capacity of 63,960 students and 1,385 functional private ITIs with an intake capacity of 2,12,624 students.

- Out of the total government ITIs, 12 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Mandore (Jodhpur), Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and Bhartpur.
- Under the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS), training is provided in 44 engineering and 35 non-engineering trades with a duration of one to two years.
- Under the technical education (ITIs) for the year 2025-26 (up to December), a budget of ₹496.82 crore has been allocated and ₹119.21 crore has been incurred.

Strengthening Medical Education for a Healthier State

Strengthening medical education in Rajasthan is crucial for improving healthcare access, addressing professional shortages and enhancing public health. It will foster innovation, create jobs and ensure better healthcare, particularly in rural areas leading to a healthier and more resilient man power in State.

There are 49 medical colleges in the State as on December, 2025, out of these 6 are in government sector, one constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (RUHS), 24 medical colleges of Rajasthan Medical Education Society (RajMES), 2 are ESI college in Alwar and Jaipur, 1 All India Institute of Medical Sciences Jodhpur and remaining 15 are in private sector.

- For the year 2025-26 (up to December), a budget of ₹91.46 crore has been allocated for medical education, of which ₹23.03 crore has been incurred.
- Undergraduate (UG) Government medical colleges: 4,730 students (including Dental colleges students) enrolled in academic year 2025-26.
- Postgraduate (PG) Government medical colleges: 2,098 students (including Dental colleges students) enrolled in academic year 2024-25.
- A total of 8,980 undergraduate, 3,930 postgraduate and 446 super-specialty course seats are sanctioned in the government and private medical and dental colleges of the state.

Under the second phase of the centrally sponsored scheme, the medical college in Dholpur and under the third phase, the medical colleges in Sri Ganganagar, Chittorgarh and Sirohi commenced operations from the academic session 2022-23. Five new medical colleges in Alwar, Dausa, Karauli, Bundi and Hanumangarh commenced operations from the academic session 2023-24 and five more new medical colleges in Baran, Banswara, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sawai Madhopur commenced operations from the academic year 2024-25 (with an admission capacity of 100 MBBS seats per college). Additionally, two new medical colleges in Tonk and Jaisalmer commenced operations in the year 2025-26 (with an admission capacity of 50 MBBS seats per college). For the year 2025-26 (up to December), a budget of ₹3,630.50 crore was allocated under **RajMES** out of this, ₹1,116.95 crore has been incurred.

For opening 15 new medical colleges (Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sri Ganganagar, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur) sanctioned under the third phase of the centrally sponsored scheme, a project amount of ₹325 crore per medical college has been sanctioned. The central government share is 60 per cent and the state government share is 40 per cent. The CPR and DPR of all 15 medical colleges have been approved and construction work is in progress at various stages.

The annual intake capacity of government medical colleges is 4,330 undergraduate, 1,974 postgraduate and 210 super-specialty course students. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur has 150 undergraduate, 190 postgraduate and 83 super-specialty course seats.

Private medical colleges have an annual intake capacity of 2,800 undergraduate, 1,398 postgraduate and 153 super-specialty students.

Similarly, there are 17 dental colleges in the state, of which 2 are in the government sector (a constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS) and the Dental College, Jodhpur) and 15 are in the private sector. The annual intake capacity of government dental colleges is 100 undergraduate and 28 postgraduate students. The annual intake capacity of private dental colleges is 1,450 undergraduate and 340 postgraduate students.

Apart from these, Post-MBBS diploma courses in 8 specialties with an intake capacity of 381 seats have been started in government hospitals across 28 districts and a Masters in Public Health (MPH) course with an intake capacity of 25 seats has been started at RUHS in Jaipur for the academic year 2021-22 and in Jodhpur and Udaipur for the academic year 2022-23.

The hospitals attached to medical colleges are taking care of the medical and health needs of a large proportion of the population in the State both outdoor & indoor patients. Besides this, patients of the neighboring States (i.e. Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, MP, UP etc.) are also being taken care.

Revitalizing Sanskrit Education in the State

Revitalizing Sanskrit Education in Rajasthan is crucial for preserving cultural heritage, fostering intellectual growth and connecting students with India's ancient literature and philosophy. It enhances linguistic skills, supports critical thinking and helps preserve indigenous knowledge, while also contributing to modern research and innovation. Sanskrit is the world's oldest language, retaining its form and structure for thousands of years. It is highly scientific in word formation. Rajasthan has been a leader in promoting Sanskrit with a separate Directorate for the language established in 1958 and the founding of a Sanskrit University in 1998. The Directorate works to promote Sanskrit from school to postgraduate levels.

Rajasthan has a total of 2,374 institutions dedicated to Sanskrit education, of which 1,872 institutions are in government sector, 502 private sector institutions. A total of 1.56 lakh students are studying in these institutions. During the year 2025-26, one government and 15 private STCs colleges are functional, while one government SSIERT and 82 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are functional in the private sector. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹196.94 crore has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹290.70 crore on various schemes.

The number of institutions for Sanskrit education during 2025-26 is given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 : Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education in Rajasthan

Level	Government	Private	Total
Total Institutions of Sanskrit Education	1872	502	2374

Rajasthan State Sanskrit Educational Research and Training Institute (SSIERT) Mahapura, Jaipur is established in the State, with the following objectives :

- Develop syllabus, textbooks and training materials for Sanskrit education from classes1st to 12th, ensuring alignment with educational norms.
- Organize Sanskrit teacher training courses and support in-service teachers to improve teaching quality.
- Promote Sanskrit as a public language, enhancing communication skills and supporting its propagation and research.
- In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹57.43 lakh has been incurred, against the budget provision of ₹94 lakh and 2,551 teachers have benefitted.
- Determation and review of two year Sanskrit Teacher training course and text book writing.
- To develop the Sanskrit language for public speaking and develop communication skills and strive towards publicity.

Enhancing Language and Library Education in the State

The Department of Language and Library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and the administration of public libraries. At present, there are a total of 323 libraries, which includes one State central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of language and library department), 276 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under administrative control of Secondary Education Department) are working. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹262.22 lakh has been incurred against the allocated budget of ₹479.54 lakh.

Sincere efforts are being made to enhance the number of readers in the libraries as part of the **Library Awareness Programme.** Library services are being provided to all age groups of male and female readers. Senior citizen

corner, women corner, children section, Mahatma Gandhi corner and Neo-Literate corner reading facilities for visually impaired users are also available in the selected libraries. A total of 22,87,985 books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. In the year 2025-26, a total of 14,289 members have been registered in these libraries.

The Government Maharaja Divisional Public Library in Jaipur has introduced a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system for the first time in government public libraries. This system makes it easier for members to borrow and return books while helping the library run smoothly with fewer staff.

Savitri Bai Phule Study Centers have been established in 33 district libraries to support students preparing for competitive exams. Each center will have a mentor to help students with career guidance and exam preparation. An amount of ₹46.53 lakh has been incurred during the year 2025-26, against the budget allotment of ₹93.06 lakh.

Advancing Science and Technology for a Progressive State

The Department of Science and Technology in Rajasthan promotes scientific awareness by organizing exhibitions, workshops and seminars for students and the public, to encourage STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) careers, supports science clubs, competitions and runs regional offices for public outreach. The department also sets up science centres and museums to encourage hands-on learning, innovation and curiosity.

- MoUs were signed on 04th July, 2025 with the National Council of Science Museums for the construction of Digital Planetariums at Jodhpur and Udaipur, under the joint aegis of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Department of Science & Technology, Government of Rajasthan, at a cost of ₹13 crore each.
- For the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹11.94 crore has been incurred against a budget allocation of ₹32.05 crore.

The purpose of the State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur is to assist in development planning by providing information on natural resources, to create maps of soil, water, forests, agriculture and minerals, supporting effective resource management.

To promote applied research in Science & Technology, the Research & Development Division has been established in the State. The division provides financial support to government and non-government researchers, academics and institutions.

With the aim to develop scientific interest and scientific outlook among the students and the general masses, establishment of new science centers, digital planetarium and innovation hub, at Kota, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Bikaner are under process.

The Patent Information Centre (PIC), Jaipur, has been established to create awareness about Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), including patents and geographical indications. The Centre organizes workshops and training programmes for innovators, students, researchers and entrepreneurs to facilitate patent filing and protection of innovations.

Under the Knowledge Augmentation through Research in Young Aspirants (KARYA) Programme, students pursuing science education in universities and colleges across Rajasthan are provided fellowships to undertake internships and research training at prestigious research institutions in the country. Under KARYA-2025, 63 students were awarded research fellowships.

Important Achievements During the Financial Year 2025-26

- On 28th February 2025, coinciding with National Science Day, the Rajasthan State Innovation Awards were conferred in two categories—Grassroots Innovations and Higher Educational Institutions. Cash prizes of ₹1,00,000, ₹51,000, and ₹21,000 were awarded to first, second and third winners respectively.

- SRSAC Sub-Centre at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Jaipur has been set up.
- In the year 2025-26, under the Astro Night Tourism activity, 5 programs were organized at various places like Science Centre and Park, Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall etc. in which about 1600 participants viewed the sky.

04 Social Empowerment and Inclusion

Social Empowerment and Inclusion are essential components of sustainable and equitable development, particularly in a State as socially and economically diverse as Rajasthan. Inclusive growth requires that the benefits of development reach all sections of society, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, through equitable access to opportunities, public services and social security. Strengthening social empowerment not only improves quality of life but also enhances human capital, productivity and long-term economic stability.

The Government of Rajasthan has adopted a comprehensive and integrated approach to social development, focusing on education, health and nutrition, livelihood promotion, social welfare and social security. This chapter presents an overview of the State's initiatives aimed at empowering women, children, senior citizens, specially abled persons, youth, workers, transgenders, minorities, denotified & nomadic tribes and communities belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The policies and programmes covered in this chapter reflect a life-cycle approach, addressing social vulnerabilities at different stages of life while promoting self-reliance and social inclusion.

Gender Empowerment is a central pillar of the State's social development strategy. Interventions supporting girls' education, women's skill development, entrepreneurship, safety and financial security are designed to reduce gender disparities and enable women's meaningful participation in economic and social processes. Similarly, focused efforts in maternal and child health, nutrition and education aim to break inter-generational cycles of deprivation and improve long-term development outcomes.

Rajasthan has also demonstrated steady progress in social sector indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in poverty reduction, food security, health, education, gender equality, sanitation and reduction of inequalities. Strengthened institutional frameworks, inter-departmental convergence and community participation have enhanced the effectiveness of programme implementation across rural, urban and tribal areas.

The use of technology has significantly improved governance and service delivery in the social sector. Digital platforms such as Jan Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfer systems and online monitoring mechanisms have enhanced transparency, efficiency and last-mile delivery of welfare schemes. At the same time, measures to protect labour rights, expand social security coverage and strengthen grievance redressal systems contribute to a more secure and resilient workforce.

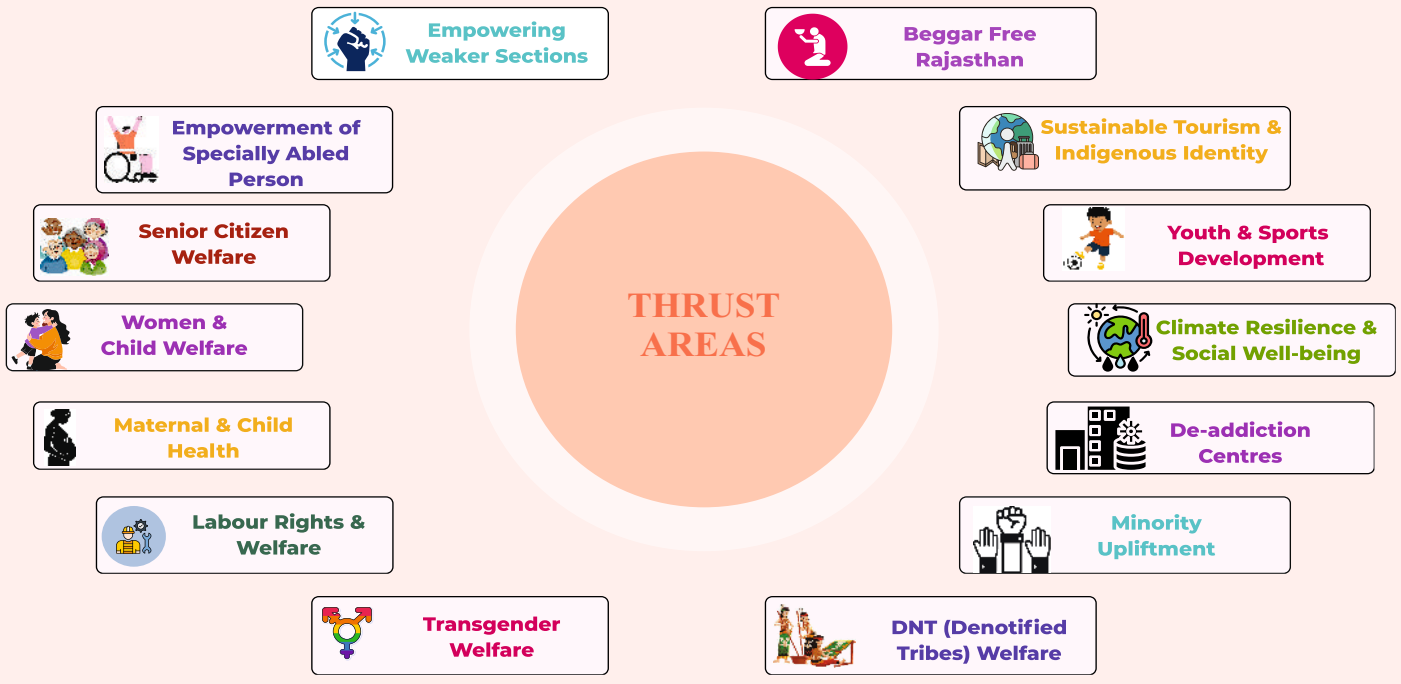
Overall, this chapter underscores the State's commitment to build an inclusive and socially secure Rajasthan by combining welfare support with empowerment-oriented policies, digital innovation and institutional strengthening to ensure that the benefits of development reach to all be sections of the society.

VisionStatement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be a more equitable, inclusive and prosperous state, ensuring holistic development for all, especially weaker and vulnerable sections. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Minorities will be socially, politically and economically empowered and women and children will have equitable access to opportunities and live a life full of dignity and complete sense of security.

A resilient workforce and skilled youth will drive economic growth. Sports, fitness and talent development will be prioritised, ensuring global excellence and national recognition for Rajasthan.

Figure 4.1

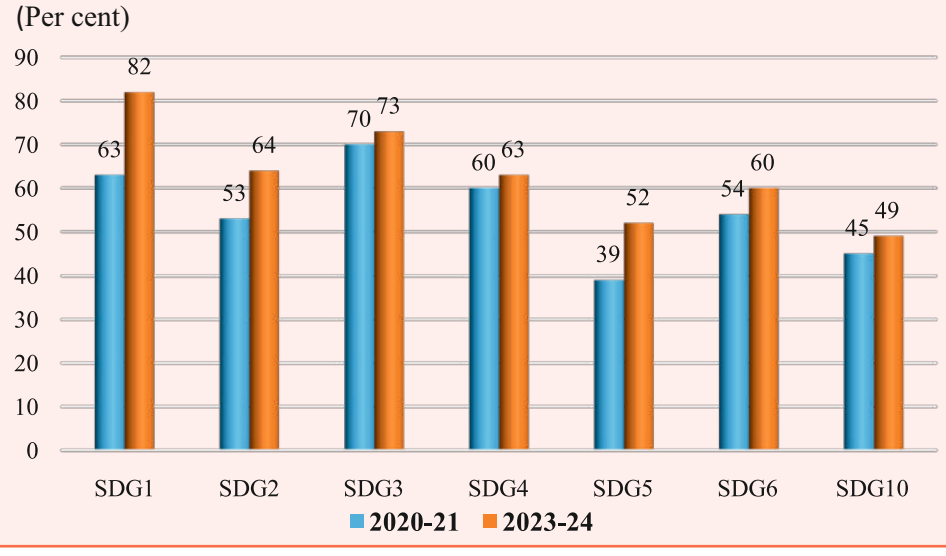


Achievements under Social Sector in Sustainable Development Goals

Rajasthan has made notable progress in social sector as shown in the report of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India index of 2023-24 from 2020-21. The data indicate a general upward trend across various goals, reflecting the State's commitment to improve socio-economic conditions and environmental sustainability.

Rajasthan's performance on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to social sector for the years 2020-21 and 2023-24 reveals significant progress across several key areas. Notably, the State has made substantial improvements in No Poverty (Goal-1), which increased by 19 points, indicating a strong commitment for reducing poverty levels. Similarly, Zero Hunger (Goal- 2) saw an 11-point rise, reflecting enhanced food security measures. Additionally, State progress also surged under areas of Good Health & Well-Being (Goal-3), Quality Education (Goal-4), Gender Equality (Goal-5), Clean Water & Sanitation (Goal-6) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal-10) by 3, 3, 13, 6 & 4 points respectively.

Figure 4.2 : SDG India Index Performance



Source: SDG Index Reports

The State Government has established institutional frameworks to monitor progress, engage local communities and implement policies aligned with the SDGs.

Target Groups and Coverage Framework

A target group–wise overview of policies, programmes, and outcomes is presented across four thematic areas-Educational Development, Economic Development, Social Welfare and Social Security-reflecting the State's integrated approach to social empowerment and inclusion.

Figure 4.3

Educational Development

- Enhances quality and access to education.
- Improves teaching and curriculum.
- Builds knowledge and skills.
- Promotes lifelong learning.
- Aligns education with social and economic needs.

Economic Development

- Enhances economic well-being and quality of life.
- Promotes growth through jobs, productivity and innovation.
- Invests in human capital and business support.
- Aims to reduce poverty and improve living standards.
- Ensures sustainable growth and a strong economy.

Social Welfare

- Provides government support to individuals and families in need.
- Focuses on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- Includes healthcare, housing, food security and community support.
- Promotes social justice and equity.
- Improves overall quality of life.

Social Security

- Provides financial support and protection against risks.
- Supports individuals during unemployment, disability or hardship.
- Ensures a basic standard of living
- Acts as a social safety net.
- Promotes economic stability and security for families.

Gender Empowerment and Inclusion

Gender empowerment and inclusion form a cornerstone of inclusive development, aimed at enabling women and girls to realise their full potential across educational, economic and social spheres. State interventions focus on reducing structural barriers, enhancing access to education and skills, promoting financial independence, ensuring safety and legal protection and strengthening social security. Through a combination of welfare support and empowerment-oriented initiatives, these policies seek to foster dignity, self-reliance and meaningful participation of women in the development process. Various schemes classified under four thematic areas are as follows:

Figure 4.4

Educational Development

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme
- Kali Bai Bheel Mahila Sambal Shiksha Setu Yojana

Economic Development

- Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Work from Home/Job Work Yojana

Social Welfare

- Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana
- LPG Cylinder Subsidy Scheme
- Women Development Programme
- Lado Protsahan Yojana
- 181 Women Helpline
- Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti
- Widow Marriage Gift Scheme
- Scheme for Adolescent Girls
- Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana 2021
- Kalibai Bheel Udaan Scheme
- Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development
- Mukhyamantri Suposhan Nutri-Kit Scheme
- State Hub for Empowerment of Women "Mission Shakti
- Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Yojana
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Women Welfare Fund

Social Security

- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
- Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana
- Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan
- Shakti Sadan Yojana
- Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK)
- One Stop Center/Sakhi Kendra
- Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra

Educational Development

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao : It is a Government of India initiative aimed at promoting the welfare of girls. It focuses on preventing gender-based discrimination, improving the sex ratio and encouraging education for girls. The scheme seeks to create a society where girls are valued, educated and empowered.

Under this scheme, various activities such as meetings, trainings, workshops, cultural events and other media activities are being conducted for generating awareness among community members. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹4.20 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹5.70 crore & a total of 1.04 lakh girls' birth have been celebrated under Beti Janmotsav Programme.

Kali Bai Bheel Mahila Sambal Shiksha Setu Yojana : Launched in 2019–20, the scheme aims to bring school dropout women and girls into the formal education system by providing opportunities for secondary and higher secondary education through the Rajasthan State Open School. Under the scheme, the Department bears the admission fee, re-admission/partial admission fee, registration fee, examination fee and practical examination fee payable to the Rajasthan State Open School.

Economic Development

Support to Self Help Groups (SHGs) : Amrita Haat empowers women economically and socially by offering a platform for Self Help Groups (SHGs) to showcase and sell their products. The State also supports SHGs to participate in events like the India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and other departmental fairs. During the the year 2025-26(up to December), an amount of ₹76.95 lakh has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹1.80 crore. A total of 10 Haats have been organised benefiting 1,270 SHGs.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana : The scheme supports women entrepreneurs in the State by providing financial assistance, skill development and other resources. The scheme encourages women to start or expand businesses, promoting economic independence by providing loan up to ₹50 lakh for Individuals/SHGs and up to ₹1 crore for Clusters/Federations of SHGs. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹10 crore has been incurred against the total provision of ₹30 crore and 976 loan applications worth ₹103.67 crore have been approved by the banks.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Prashikshan Evam Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana : The scheme aims to empower women in the State through skill development and vocational training. It enhances not only women's employability but also fosters economic independence. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹14.87 crore has been incurred against the total provision of ₹56 crore.

The following programmes are being implemented under this scheme :

- Free RS-CIT training to girls/women (74,001 under training for the year 2025-26)
- Free RS-CFA training to girls/women (4,979 under training for the year 2025-26)
- Free Spoken English and personality development training to girls/women RS-CSEP (3,607 under training for the year 2025-26)
- Kaushal Samarthya Yojana

Mukhyamantri Work from Home /Job Work Yojana : The scheme supports women seeking to contribute to their family's livelihood through work from home. Women and girls can register on the portal for various job opportunities in fields of textile work, online consultation, tutoring, web designing, digital marketing, data entry, accounting, GST filing, jewellery manufacturing, packaging and medical consultation. Presently, 147 job providers have been registered under the scheme and 47,462 job opportunities have been created under which a total of 5,952 women/girls have been benefited up to December, 2025.

Social Welfare

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana : The scheme aims to promote the marriage of girls from economically weaker sections of society. Under this scheme, the following benefits are being provided:

- Provision of ₹31,000 for the marriage of girls of BPL families aged 18 years and above from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority categories with an additional ₹10,000 for 10th pass girls and ₹20,000 for graduate pass girls.
- Provision of ₹21,000 for the marriage of daughter from BPL families of other categories, Antyodaya families, Aastha cardholders, economically weak widows, specially-abled persons, Palanhar beneficiaries and female sports persons aged 18 and above. Additional incentives includes ₹10,000 for 10th pass girls and ₹20,000 for graduate pass girls.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹33.86 crore financial assistance has been given to 7,269 girls.

Widow Marriage Gift Scheme : A widow woman (entitled to the pension scheme) is eligible for ₹51,000 as a gift from the State Government on the occasion of her marriage. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹2.55 lakh has been incurred and 5 women have been benefited.

Mukhyamantri Rasoi Gas Subsidy Scheme : Under this initiative, domestic LPG cylinders are provided at ₹450 (up to 12 cylinders per year) to beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and selected BPL families in Rajasthan. From 2024–25, the scheme was further expanded to extend benefits to all NFSA families across the State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a subsidy amounting to ₹487.86 crore has been provided to the beneficiaries through the refilling of 2.18 crore gas cylinders.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls : The scheme aims to educate, empower and make adolescent girls (aged 14-18 years) self- reliant and aware, fostering a cooperative environment for their self-development. It has been launched in 5 aspirational districts of the State (Baran, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Sirohi) since 1 April, 2022 and 29,368 adolescent girls from these districts have been surveyed and marked for benefiting through Anganwadi centres. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹5.58 crore has been incurred against the budget allotment of ₹11.22 crore.

Women's Welfare Fund: This fund has been established by the State Government for the welfare of the honorarium-based workers at Anganwadi centres, namely Anganwadi workers, helpers and assistants. Under this fund, the state government provides contributions on a half-yearly basis. An annual contribution of ₹ 750 is fixed for Anganwadi workers and ₹ 376 for helpers and ASHA assistants. The fund provides insurance coverage of ₹ 10,000 to each member. In case of the death of a member enrolled in this scheme, the nominee receives the insurance amount of ₹ 10,000 along with the accumulated savings and interest, which is paid by the Life Insurance Corporation. Upon termination of service, the accumulated savings with interest are paid to the member. Under this, a budget provision of ₹5.14 crore has been made for the year 2025-26.

Women Development Programme : The programme is being implemented to empower women, through "Sathins" who raise awareness about women fundamental rights. They also combat social evils and myths, educating women about harassment, exploitation and their rights. A Sathin is appointed at each Gram Panchayat through selection by the Gram Sabha. Honorarium for Sathin has been raised from ₹ 5,844 to ₹ 6,428 per month from April, 2025.

Currently, 10,908 Sathins are working to create awareness among women. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹61.95 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹76.38 crore.

Mukhya Mantri Samuhik Vivah Evam Anudan Yojana : Community marriage aims to discourage dowry and reduce marriage costs. A grant of ₹25,000 per couple is provided out of which ₹21,000 given to the bride and ₹4,000 to the organizing body. Additionally, organizers of mass weddings with at least 25 couples from minimum five different communities/castes/religions can receive ₹10 lakh for event arrangements. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 2,202 couples have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹5.94 crore.

Lado Protsahan Yojana : The scheme has been implemented from 1 August, 2024 to promote a positive attitude towards the birth of a girl child and supports her holistic development. It aims to prevent gender discrimination, improve education & health, reduce maternal & child mortality and combat child marriage. Financial assistance of ₹1.50 lakh is provided in seven instalments, with six installments made to the parent/guardian and the seventh directly to the girl child's bank account. Eligibility requires the mother to be a Rajasthan native and the girl must be born in a government or approved private medical institution under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). During the year 2025-26 (up to December), out of ₹320 crore, ₹ 217.63 crore have been utilized and 3.27 lakh girls have been benefited.

Kalibai Bheel Udaan Yojna : The scheme provides free sanitary napkins to women and girls aged 10 to 45 years in Rajasthan to promote menstrual health, dignity and safety. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation and Rajeevika procure the sanitary napkins and supply them to various institutions including Anganwadi centres and schools. Free sanitary napkins are being provided to about 1.22 crore adolescent girls/women every month. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹ 91.50 crore has been incurred.

181 Women Helpline : To protect women from exploitation and provide support, a 24X7 women helpline has been established in the State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), support is being provided through referral services for 4,098 cases received.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 : Employers with 10 or more employees must constitute an Internal Committee and each district must have a Local Committee. Guidelines for forming these committees have been issued to all departments and units. Internal and Local Committees have been established across districts and various government/private units. State and District workshops have been conducted for government representatives to disseminate information about the Act's provisions.

Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti : The scheme aims to ensure the safety and protection of women, working in the unorganized and informal sectors and to address their grievances. Under this scheme, three level committees i.e. Divisional (chaired by the Divisional Commissioner), District (chaired by the District Collector) and Sub-Divisional (chaired by the Sub-divisional Magistrate) have been constituted. Each committee includes representatives from the Police, Labour, Industry, Judiciary, Medical and Social Justice & Empowerment Departments, along with NGO representatives nominated by the District Collector. Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti has been merged with the Tri-Stariya Mahila Samadhan Samiti.

Mukhyamantri Suposhan Nutri-Kit Scheme : This scheme aims to improve maternal health, support healthy pregnancy outcomes and contribute to the State's malnutrition reduction efforts. Under the scheme, 2.35 lakh pregnant women will receive nutrition kits for the last five months of pregnancy through Anganwadi Centres. Each kit contains nutrient-rich food items such as dates, ghee, roasted peanuts, roasted chickpeas, jaggery and makhana. The scheme involves a total State Fund expenditure of ₹25 crore for the year 2025–26.

Kalibai Bheel Research Institute for Women and Child Development : The Kalibai Bheel Research Institute of Women and Child Development, established at HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur and currently functioning under the Centre for Management Studies (CMS), promotes women's empowerment in the State. The Institute mainly conducts training programmes for the Department of Women and Child Development, undertakes evaluation and research of women-centric schemes, organizes capacity-building programmes and workshops on gender-related themes etc.

During 2025-26, the Institute organized training for supervisors of the Directorate of Women Empowerment, conducted specialized programmes for Women Helpline and One Stop Centre counsellors in collaboration with Savitribai Phule Institute, NIMHANS & C-DAC and developed a Gender Sensitization Module to promote gender sensitivity.

State Hub for Empowerment of Women "Mission Shakti" : The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has initiated the umbrella scheme "Mission Shakti" under the Integrated Women Empowerment Programme for the safety, protection and empowerment of women. Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) has been started at the State and district level under "Samarthya" sub-scheme of Mission Shakti. It is being operated with 60:40 budget between Center and State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹6.09 crore has been incurred out of the available budget of ₹7.07 crore.

Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Yojana : The scheme has been formulated to create the identity of women and to honour the work being done for them. Every year on 8th of March, Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Awards are given mainly in following four categories:

- International & National fame and distinguished achievers, through whom remarkable work has been done in the field of girl child and women empowerment.
- Individuals and Organizations who do excellent work in the field of empowerment of women and girls.
- Best Women and Child Development Workers
- Best Donor/Best Corporate Social Responsibility activity

Other Initiatives and Related Activities :

- **National Nutrition Fortnight April 2025:** Rajasthan secured the first position nationwide by registering 1.18 crore activities in the 7th Nutrition Fortnight held from April 8 to April 22, 2025. The main themes of the campaign focused on behavioural change among beneficiaries were - the first 1000 days of life, promoting the Nutrition Tracker, malnutrition management through the CMAM (Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition) model and prevention of childhood obesity.
- **National Nutrition Month September-October 2025:** Rajasthan secured the second position at the national level with 109.91 per cent achievement (89.05 lakh activities were recorded against a target of 81.02 lakh) in the 8th Nutrition Month held from September 17 to October 16, 2025. Special emphasis was placed on topics such as obesity control, reduced use of oil and sugar, ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education), IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) and male participation during this month. Community participation and digital monitoring further strengthened this achievement.
- **Poshan Abhiyan (Nutrition Campaign):** Community-based activities are being organized at each Anganwadi centre to raise awareness in the community about adopting positive behaviours at important life events such as pregnancy, baby showers, first solid food ceremonies and the start of pre-school education. To ensure effective real-time monitoring of the services provided at Anganwadi centres, the Poshan Tracker application has been implemented in all districts of the State.

Social Security

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme : The scheme provides financial support to widows aged 40 years and above from BPL families. Widows aged 40 years and above but below 75 years of age receive ₹1,250 per month, while those aged 75 years and above receive ₹1,500. The Central Government contributes ₹300 for those under 80 years and ₹500 for those above 80 years and the State contributes the remaining amount. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 4.17 lakh women have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹229.54 crore.

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana : The scheme provides a pension of ₹1,250 per month to widows, divorced and abandoned women aged 18 years and above but below 75 years of age and ₹1,500 per month to those aged 75 years and above. Eligibility under the scheme is based on a family income less than ₹48,000 annually. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 19.33 lakh people have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹2795.46 crore.

Division Level Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadan : These centres provide shelter, care and rehabilitation services to women in distress. These facilities offer protection and support to women facing domestic violence, abuse or other difficult circumstances. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 161 women have been benefited by spending ₹ 4.73 crore.

Shakti Sadan Yojana : This scheme provides shelter and support to women in distress, including victims of domestic violence and abuse. It offers a safe space for women to receive legal, medical and psychological

assistance. Further, it aims to empower and rehabilitate women to help them rebuild their lives. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹22.92 lakh has been incurred and 106 women have been benefited.

Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK) : These centres have been set up to provide counselling and legal/police/medical assistance to the aggrieved women and to help them stand up against all kinds of violence, exploitation and harassment. Currently, 266 centres are sanctioned in the State out of which 262 are operational. These centres are functional in women police stations/police stations by NGOs that are selected by the Zila Mahila Samadhan Samiti. For effective functioning of the centres, a sum of ₹5 lakh per year is provided as grant-in-aid to the selected NGO for every centre.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the allocated budget for the centres is ₹12.30 crore, out of which ₹7.18 crore have been incurred & total of 23,920 cases have been registered out of which 22,942 cases have been resolved.

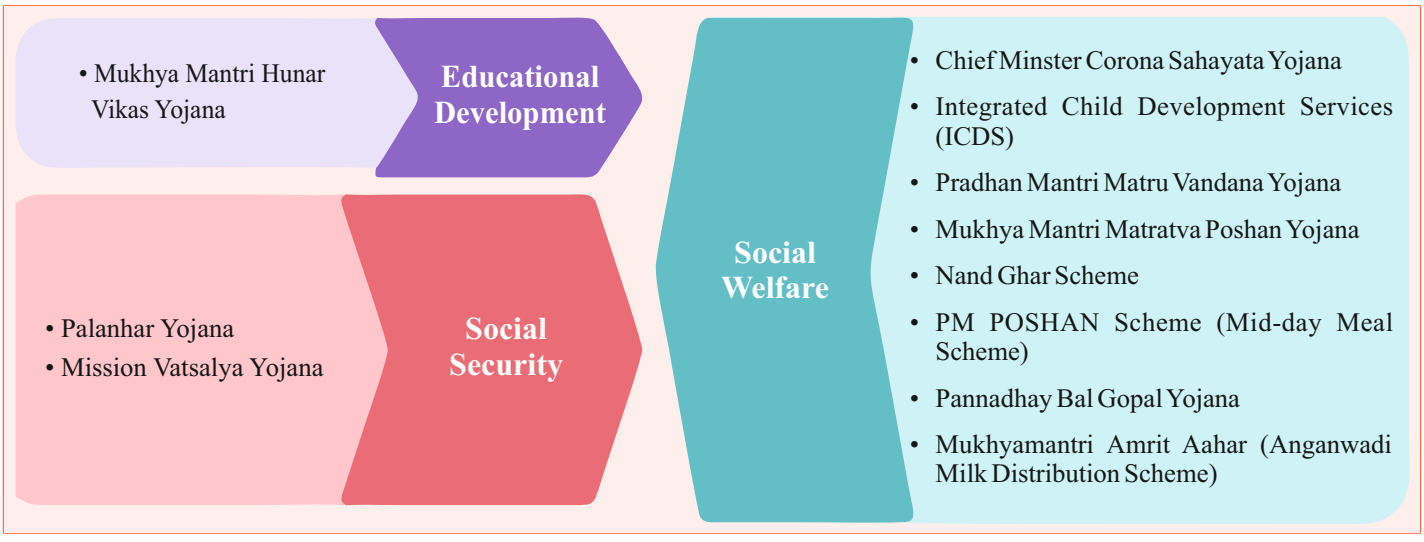
One Stop Centre/Sakhi Kendra : The One Stop Centre scheme offers 24x7 support to women affected by violence, providing medical, police, legal, counselling and temporary shelter services through a single window. It aims to deliver timely relief, justice and rehabilitation. In Rajasthan, 52 One Stop Centres/Sakhi Kendras operate across districts. A budget of ₹3 lakh per month is allocated for the operation of each centre. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the allocated budget for the centres is ₹14 crore, out of which ₹7.11 crore have been incurred and a total of 7,366 cases have been registered across all the OSCs out of which 7,020 cases have been resolved.

Pannadhay Suraksha Evam Samman Kendra : These centres, established at district headquarters offers free counselling to women on psychological, economic and social issues. These centres also inform women and girls about various schemes, programmes and job opportunities. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹2.96 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹4.96 crore and counselling services/information have been provided to about 2.25 lakh women/school girls.

Child Welfare and Empowerment

Child welfare and empowerment are critical to building a strong human capital base and ensuring long-term socio-economic progress. The State adopts a holistic approach that safeguards children's rights while addressing nutrition, health, education and protection needs at different stages of childhood. Targeted programmes aim to support children in vulnerable circumstances, promote early childhood development, improve educational outcomes and create a safe and nurturing environment for their overall growth and well-being.

Figure 4.5



Educational Development

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana : The main objective of the scheme is to bring the beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme in the mainstream of society by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹15 lakh has been incurred and 36 children have been benefited.

Social Welfare

Chief Minister Corona Sahayata Yojana : The scheme aims to provide economic, social and educational support to the orphaned children, widowed women and their children in the State due to COVID-19.

Under the scheme, orphaned boys and girls receive ₹1 lakh as immediate assistance, ₹2,500 per month up to the age of 18 years and ₹2,000 annually. After attaining the age of 18 years, they are granted ₹5 lakh. They also receive free education up to class 12th in government schools/hostels and priority for college hostels and unemployment allowances under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana. Additionally, widows receive ₹1 lakh as immediate assistance, ₹1,500 per month and ₹1,000 per month for their children until age 18 years, along with ₹2,000 annually. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 23,663 children and widow women have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹15 crore.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) : This program was launched on 2 October, 1975 with the following objectives :

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under this programme, 363 child development projects have been functioning in the State. Out of these, 22 projects in urban areas, 41 projects in tribal areas and remaining 300 projects are functioning in rural areas. A total of 63,206 Anganwadi Centres have been approved under these projects in the State. Out of these, 63,064 Anganwadi Centres are functional. Currently, 61,706 Anganwadi workers and 55,441 helpers are working in the State.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹1064.85 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹1500 crore. Supplementary nutrition has been provided to 27.64 lakh children, 2.89 lakh pregnant & 2.84 lakh lactating women and 29,368 adolescent girls. Pre-school education service is being provided to 11.73 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 6 years. The list of services along with the targeted beneficiaries are shown below-

Table 4.1: Services at Anganwadi Centers

S. No.	Service	Beneficiary
1	Supplementary Nutrition	Children (6 Months to 6 years), Pregnant Women, lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls (14 to 18 years, Only in 5 aspirational districts Dholpur, Karauli, Jaisalmer, Sirohi and Baran)
2	Early Childhood and Pre-School Education	Children aged 3-6 years .
3	Nutrition and Health Education	Women and Adolescent Girls (15-45 years).
4	Immunization	Pregnant Women and Children (0-6 years).
5	Health Check - Up	Children (0-6 Years), Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers and Adolescent Girls.
6	Referral Services	Children (0-6 Years), Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana : It is a Government of India scheme aimed at providing financial support to pregnant and lactating women. It offers a cash incentive to improve their health and nutrition, encouraging institutional deliveries and reducing maternal and infant mortality. Beneficiaries receive ₹5,000 in two instalments for the first child upon meeting the prescribed conditions. A lump sum of ₹6,000 is provided for the second child, only if it is a girl, upon fulfilling the conditions and document verification.

From 1 April, 2024, State Government has been providing an additional amount of ₹1,500 to pregnant women on birth of their first child. Further, the above amount has been increased from ₹6,500 to ₹10,000 in case of disabled pregnant women on the birth of their first child effective from 1 September, 2024.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹169.17 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹321 crore and out of 3.26 lakh targeted beneficiaries, 3.15 lakh have been registered.

Mukhya Mantri Matratva Poshan Yojana (MMMPY) : The main objective of this scheme is to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children up to the age of 3 years, thereby reducing low birth weight and malnutrition.

The benefit structure provides a total financial assistance of ₹6,000, which is granted on the birth of the second child. This amount is disbursed in three installments and is transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the scheme covered 21,932 beneficiaries under the first installment, 23,569 under the second installment and 18,688 under the third installment against the total budget outlay of ₹88 crore (RE-2025-26), against which a total of ₹40.38 crore has been incurred.

Nand Ghar Scheme : This Scheme has been launched to enhance public participation in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Under the Scheme, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Anil Agarwal Foundation for the construction/renovation of Anganwadi Centres and the provision of additional facilities. The construction/renovation works along with related activities have been completed at 6,874 Anganwadi Centres up to December, 2025.

PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) Scheme : The basic objective of PM POSHAN Scheme is to improve the nutrition of children from pre-primary to class 8 studying in Government Schools, Special Training Centers, Sanskrit Schools and Madarsas. The scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly along with providing nutritional support to children.

Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for classes 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for classes 6 to 8 are being provided. The food served under Mid-Day Meal scheme contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gm of protein for students of pre-primary to class 5 and 700 calories and 20 gm protein for students of class 6 to 8. The cooking conversion cost for pre-primary to class 5 is ₹6.78 per day per student and for classes 6 to 8 is ₹10.17 per day per student. Nutritional values are analysed in Mid-Day Meal samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).

The scheme is being implemented in 68,480 Government Schools and Institutions. It covers 57.01 lakh students studying in pre-primary to class 8 (34.07 lakh in pre-primary to class 5 and 22.94 lakh in class 6 to 8). Presently 1.16 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹2,297 for cooking and serving Mid-Day Meals. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount ₹407.40 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹1,323.76 crore.

Pannadhay Bal Gopal Yojana : Under this scheme, skimmed milk powder is provided by the Rajasthan Co-Operative Dairy Fedration Ltd., for 6 days a week. The aim of the scheme is to improve the nutritional intake of students by providing them milk and sugar, enhancing their overall health and supporting their educational development.

Under this scheme, for 150 ml of hot milk, 15 grams of milk powder & 8.4 grams of sugar per student per day for pre primary to class 5 and for 200 ml of hot milk, 20 gm of milk powder and 10.2 grams of sugar per student per day for classes 6 to 8 are being provided.

Provision of ₹1,500 per month is made for gas cylinder. Milk powder of 1 kg packing is being supplied by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited (RCDF) to the schools at the rate of ₹421 per kg. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹481.63 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹ 722 crore.

Mukhyamantri Amrit Aahar (Anganwadi Milk Distribution Scheme) : The scheme has been implemented across all Anganwadi Centres from 14 December, 2024 to address malnutrition among children aged 3–6 years.

Standard-grade skimmed milk powder is supplied by the Rajasthan Co-operative Dairy Federation, providing 100 ml of sweet warm milk per child per day.

The scheme has been expanded to five days a week, with the entire expenditure borne by the State Plan. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), an amount of ₹57.83 crore has been incurred against the total allotment of ₹122 crore, by benefiting 11.50 lakh children.

Social Security

Palanhar Yojana : This scheme is a cash transfer initiative by the Government of Rajasthan to support children in difficult circumstances, initially launched for SC orphans and later expanded to include orphans of all castes. It covers children of incarcerated parents, widows, remarried widows, leprosy or HIV/AIDS-affected parents, specially-abled parents and other vulnerable groups. Orphaned children aged 0-6 years receive ₹1,500 per month and those aged 6-18 years receive ₹2,500 per month if enrolled in school. Other eligible children receive ₹750 (age 0-6 years) and ₹1,500 (age 6-18 years), along with an annual lump sum of ₹2,000 for clothing and essentials. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 6.09 lakh children have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹760 crore.

Mission Vatsalya Yojana : The scheme aims to protect and rehabilitate vulnerable children, such as orphans and those in difficult circumstances. It focuses on strengthening child care institutions, promoting family-based care and preventing child trafficking. The mission also works to raise awareness and improve child welfare systems. It is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the funding ratio between the Centre and the State is 60:40.

- 40 Government Child Care Institutions and 79 Non Government Child Care Institutions are operational where in 3,268 children are being benefited with institutional care of residential, educational, counselling, skill development and other facilities.
- In the State, 40 specialized adoption agencies are operational through which 151 domestic and inter-country child adoptions have been made.
- Under the scheme, 62 children under Individual Foster Care, 201 children under Sponsorship Programme and 42 children under After Care Programme are being benefited.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹50.41 crore has been incurred.

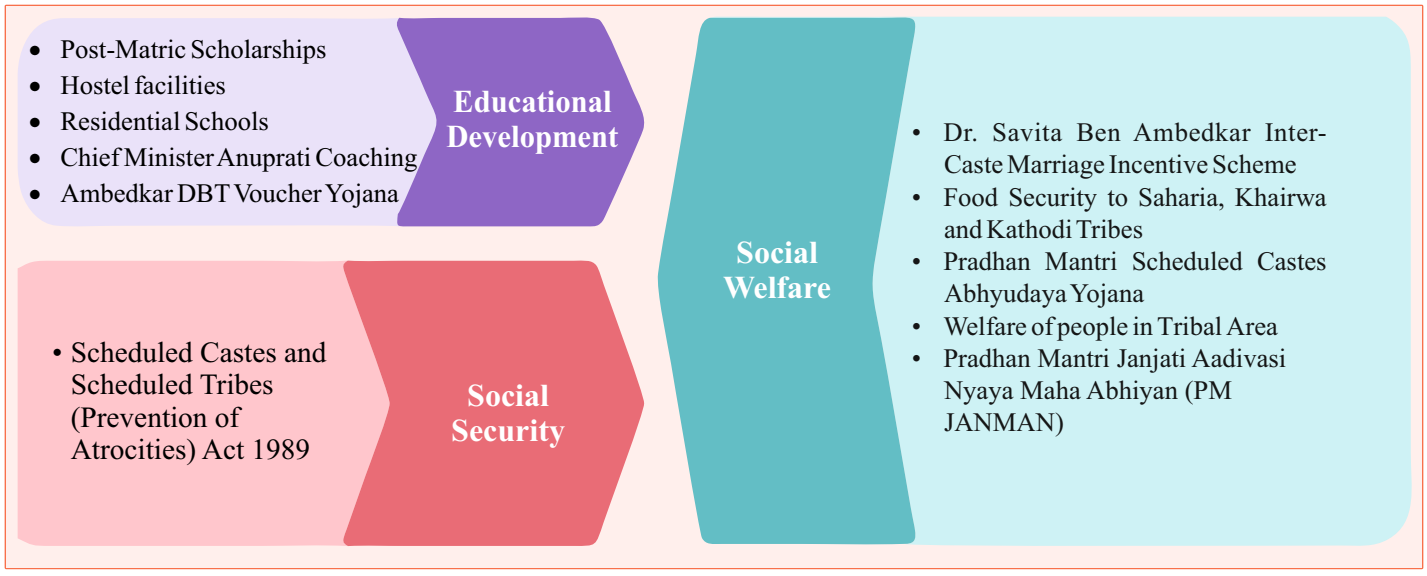
Implementation of Other Acts and Programmes

- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 :** The Department, in coordination with various stakeholders, undertakes awareness campaigns and legal interventions to curb the social malpractice of child marriage. A Child Marriage-Free Rajasthan Campaign has been launched, under which more than 9 lakh people have been sensitised and mobilised.
- **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 :** To ensure implementation of the POCSO Act, efforts are made to provide assistance to child victims of sexual offences. Under this initiative, 88 support persons are functional across the State to provide counselling, guidance, and procedural support to affected children.
- **Child Helpline (1098) :** A 24x7 Child Helpline (1098) is operational in 33 districts and at 5 railway stations to ensure timely assistance and immediate outreach to children in distress. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹7.78 crore has been incurred for the operation of the Child Help Line.

Social Inclusion of SC, ST and OBC Communities

Promoting social inclusion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes remains central in achieving equity and social justice. State policies are designed to address historical disadvantages by expanding access to education, livelihood opportunities and social protection. Through targeted scholarships, residential facilities, economic assistance and legal safeguards, these initiatives seek to reduce socio-economic disparities and enable equitable participation of marginalised communities in the development process.

Figure 4.6



Educational Development

Post-Matric Scholarships - Post-matric scholarships are provided to SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC students with parental incomes up to ₹2.5 lakh and ₹5 lakh for Mukhya Mantri Sarvjan Higher Education. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹367.92 crore has been disbursed as scholarship to more than 2.58 lakh students. The scheme's progress is depicted in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 : Progress of Post Matric Scholarships during the year 2025-26 (up to December)

Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
SC/ST/ Post Matric Scholarships	196982	240.70
OBC Post Matric Scholarships	21920	22.38
EBC Post Matric Scholarships	2209	2.34
MBC Post Matric Scholarships	37042	102.43
Mukhya Mantri Sarvjan Higher Education Yojana	9	0.06
Total	**258162**	**367.91**

Hostel facilities : Hostel facilities are provided to students belonging to the SC, ST, OBC, MBC, DTNT, EWS, Mirasi and Bhisti communities. These hostels offer free facilities such as lodging, meals, coaching, uniforms and other essential amenities. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) an amount of ₹157.26 crore has been disbursed benefiting 39,030 students.

Residential Schools : The Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) operates 42

residential schools for SC, ST, OBC, MBC and EBC children from BPL families. Boys/Girls of such families whose annual income is up to 8 lakh from all the sources can take admission in these residential schools. These schools provide free education, accommodation, food, clothing, textbooks, stationery and medical facilities. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of ₹67.26 crore has been incurred by benefiting 12,570 students.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme : The scheme is aimed to provide coaching for various professional and competitive exams, including UPSC, RPSC, REET, Patwari, Constable and others. It is open to SC, ST, OBC, MBC, Minorities, Economically Backward Classes and Specially-Abled persons with a family annual income up to ₹8 lakh or whose parents are in government service (in specific salary criteria). During the year 2025-26 (up to December), against the target of 30,000 students 19,985 students (Provisional merit) have been benefited.

Ambedkar DBT Voucher Yojana : This scheme provides benefits to students of different categories. The beneficiaries include students, 1,500 from Scheduled Castes (SC), 1,500 from Scheduled Tribes (ST), 750 from Other Backward Classes (OBC), 750 from Most Backward Classes (MBC), 500 from Minority communities and 500 from Economically Backward Classes (EBC) of Government Colleges (only for academic courses in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties) located at district headquarters, who are residing in rented accommodation away from their homes. ₹2,000 per month is payable as a recharge amount for accommodation, food and electricity-water facilities, etc.

Social welfare

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme : Under this scheme, the State Government promotes inter-caste marriages between Swarna Hindu and Scheduled Caste individuals by extending a financial incentive to eligible couples. For marriages registered up to 31 March, 2023, an incentive of ₹5 lakh per couple is provided, consisting of a Central Government share of ₹1.25 lakh and a State Government share of ₹3.75 lakh. For marriages registered on or after 01 April, 2023, the incentive has been enhanced to ₹10 lakh per couple. The enhanced assistance is disbursed as ₹2.50 lakh credited to a joint bank account through the SNA, ₹2.50 lakh released through Pay Manager, and ₹5 lakh placed in a fixed deposit for a period of eight years. Under the enhanced incentive, the Central Government share is ₹1.25 lakh, while the State Government share is ₹8.75 lakh. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹14.70 crore has been incurred and 149 couples have been benefited.

Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana : PM-AJAY, earlier known as the Centrally Sponsored Special Central Assistance to the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP), provides grant-in-aid for district and state-level group-based livelihood projects aimed at the socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes. The scheme offers financial assistance of up to ₹50,000 (limited to 50 per cent of the project cost or ₹50,000, whichever is less). There is no income ceiling for eligibility; priority is accorded to families with an annual income of up to ₹2.50 lakh**.** During the year 2025-26 (up to December),1,441 SC families have been assisted.

The physical and financial progress is shown in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 : Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Pradhan Mantri Scheduled Castes Abhyudaya Yojana during the year 2025-26 (up to December)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ Lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Scheme					
1	Package of Programme (Urban)	750	108	375.00	54.00
2	Package of Programme (Rural)	750	476	375.00	238.00
3	E-Rikshaw/Auto Rickshaws	102	1	51.00	0.50
4	Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo/Goat	667	267	333.50	133.50
5	Mudra Yojana (Urban and Rural)	1131	190	565.50	95.00
Total		3400	1042	1700.00	521.00
(b) Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC & NSKFDC)		1270	399	635.00	199.50
Total (a+b)		**4670**	**1441**	**2335.00**	**720.50**

Welfare of people in Tribal Area : A number of schemes are being implemented by the State for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2025-26, a total budget provision of ₹1,229.06 crore has been kept which includes ₹1051.48 crore, ₹50 crore, ₹115 crore and ₹12.58 crore under State plan, PMAAGY (Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana), scheme under Article 275(1) of Constitution of India and Centrally Sponsored Schemes respectively. An amount of ₹552.92 crore has been utilized up to December, 2025.

Physical achievements during the year 2025-26, under various schemes for welfare of people in tribal areas is depicted in Table 4.4 –

Table 4.4 : Progress under Tribal Area Development Schemes

S.No.	Schemes	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	Running of Ashram hostels	No. of students	30250	27925
2.	Running of Residential School	No. of students	5190	4121
3.	Running of Sports Hostels	No. of students	900	888
4.	Running of Model Public School	No. of students	750	663
5.	Running of Maa Badi	No. of students	99690	88684
6.	Running of College and Multipurpose Hostel	No. of students	1553	1112
7.	Tribal Fair	Number	12	4
8.	Solar Pump Facility for Drinking Water	Number	50	50

S.No.	Schemes	Unit	Target	Achievement
9.	Multipurpose Centres	Number	13	8
10.	Construction of Community Hall	Number	50	5
11.	Research Fellowship	No. of Students	24	27
12.	CM Anuprati Yojana	No. of Students	150	115
13.	Food Craft training	No. of Students	40	44
14.	T.B. Control Project	No. of Beneficiaries	4695	4538
15.	Assistance to tribal for accident, diseases and deaths	No. of Beneficiaries	120	49
16.	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan (PMAAGY)	Village	245	WIP
17.	Agriculture Development (Minikit Distribution)	No. of Beneficiaries	850000	826196
18.	Horticulture Related Activities for Tribal Area Development	No. of Beneficiaries	150000	99750
19.	PM KUSUM Scheme Component B for Tribal Area Development	No. of Beneficiaries	4200	501
20.	Skill Development	No. of Beneficiaries	120	30

Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes : In the Tribal Areas of the State, edible oil, ghee and pulses are made available to the beneficiaries by the Tribal Area Development Department. At present, Sahariya of Baran district and Kathodi & Khairwa tribes of Udaipur district are provided 250 ml Ghee, 500 ml edible oil and 500 grams pulses per family member per month, free of cost. These goods are being distributed to the beneficiaries through the fair price shops using PoS machines. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 3,253 persons from Kathodi Tribes, 9,066 persons from Khairwa Tribes and 1.18 lakh persons from Saharia Tribes have been benefited.

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Aadivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) : It is an initiative of the Government of India aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).Under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹2.37 lakh per house is provided to houseless Sahariya PVTG families in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district, covering housing, toilet construction and unskilled wages under MNREGA. Under the scheme, 11,411 houses have been completed, with an expenditure of ₹368.18 crore up to December, 2025.

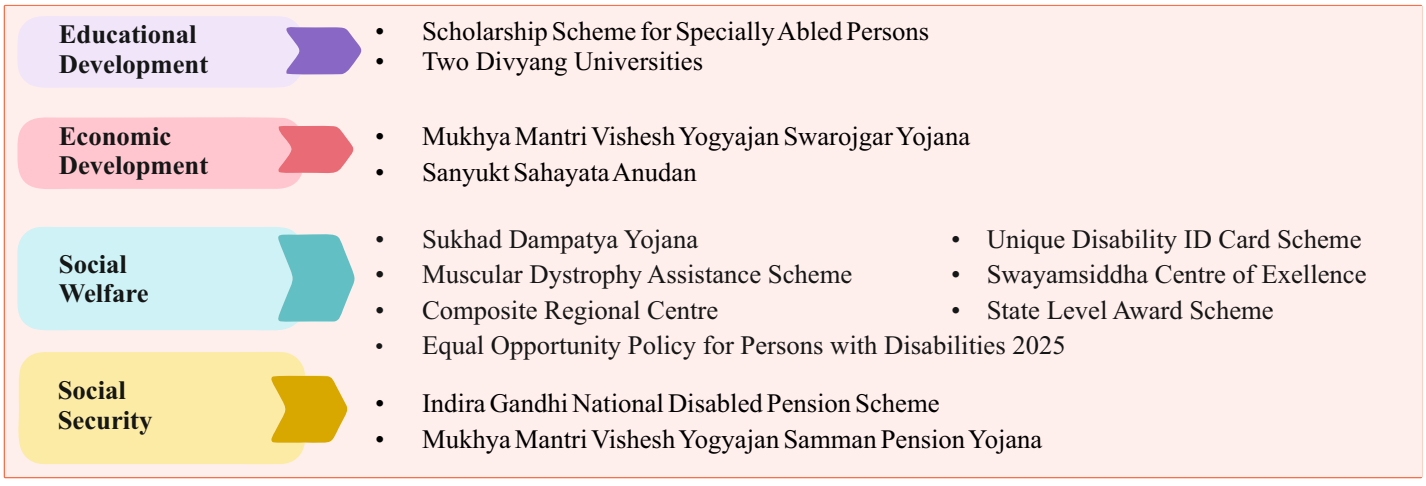
Social Security

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 : In cases of atrocities against SC/ST individuals, victims or dependents receive compensation between ₹85,000 and ₹8.25 lakh, depending on the nature of crime. Relief of up to ₹10,000 is provided at the FIR, Challan and Conviction stages. Widows or dependents of deceased victims are given a monthly pension of ₹5,000, with dearness allowance. The scheme is funded equally by the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹31.01 crore has been given to 4,258 victims/dependents of Scheduled Caste and an amount of ₹10.63 crore has been given to 1,509 victims/dependents of Scheduled Tribe.

Specially Abled Persons

Empowerment of specially abled persons is essential for building an inclusive society that ensures equal opportunities and full participation. State initiatives focus on improving access to education, skill development, employment, healthcare and social security, while strengthening accessibility and rights-based frameworks. These interventions aim to promote independent living, economic self-sufficiency and social integration, thereby enhancing quality of life of specially abled.

Figure 4.7



Educational Development

Scholarship Scheme for Specially Abled Persons : Scholarship is being provided to the specially abled regular students whose annual family income is less than ₹2 lakh and are studying in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government. ₹500 per month is payable to the students of classes 1 to 4 and ₹600 per month is payable to the students of classes 5 to 8. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹4.06 lakh has been incurred and 76 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Two Divyang Universities : Baba Amte Divyang University in Jaipur and Mahatma Gandhi Divyang University in Jodhpur have been established for the education and research of the specially abled people.

Economic Development

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana : Under this scheme, loan up to ₹5 lakh is being provided to specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh annually. The State also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹1.16 crore has been incurred and 232 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Sanyukt Sahayata Anudan : Financial assistance up to ₹20,000 is being provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax payee) for self-employment and to compensate physical deficiency and provide artificial limb/equipment such as tricycles, crutches, wheelchairs, callipers, hearing aids, blind stick, smart phone, Jaipur

foot/shoes/palm pad etc. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹32.11 crore has been incurred and 55,945 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Social Welfare

Sukhad Dampatya Yojana : Financial assistance of ₹50,000 is being provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life. Additionally, a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society). Financial assistance of ₹5 lakh is being provided to the youth for making a specially abled person with 80 per cent disability as their life partner. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹1.69 crore has been incurred and 117 specially abled persons have been benefited.

Unique Disability ID Card Scheme : Under the rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 implemented by the Government of India, the work of disability certification is being done by identifying 21 categories of specially abled persons for their empowerment and welfare. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) total 90,025 UDID cards have been issued.

Equal Opportunity Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2025: The State Government has implemented this policy to provide equal opportunities to specially abled personnel at the workplace. Through this specially abled persons working in all government departments of the State will be able to get more opportunities for efficiency at the workplace. This policy will help such officers and personnel in the State to effectively discharge their duties in government offices.

Muscular Dystrophy Assistance Scheme : It is an assistance scheme for providing power/electric wheel chairs to specially abled persons suffering from muscular dystrophy. Around 1,100 wheelchairs have been distributed to people suffering from muscular dystrophy

State Level Awards Scheme : On the occasion of International Divyangjan Day (3rd December), State Level Awards are conferred annually under two categories-

1. Outstanding Achievement by Specially Abled Persons
2. Excellent Work in the Field of Specially Abled Persons by individuals, voluntary organizations, offices, agencies, and others.

Under the scheme, awardees are granted financial assistance ranging from ₹10,000 to ₹15,000, along with a Letter of Appreciation and a Memento. During 2025–26 (up to December), an amount of ₹5.21 lakh was incurred, benefiting 52 specially abled persons.

Composite Regional Center : Following the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's decision, the Composite Regional Center (CRC) for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities began operations in Jaipur on 17 January, 2023, located at Swayamsiddha Complex, Jamdoli.

Swayamsiddha Centre of Excellence: With a view to upgrading facilities for specially abled persons and underprivileged sections of society, an office of the Swayamsiddha Centre of Excellence has been established in Jamdoli, Jaipur, for the expansion and strengthening of the currently operating Jamdoli-Jaipur complex. A phased expenditure of ₹200 crore is proposed for this project.

Monthly Additional Financial Assistance : In addition to the pension, a monthly financial assistance of ₹1,000 is given to the specially abled persons with 100 per cent disability as they have to depend on others to carry out their daily activities.

New Course of Special Education : D.Ed. (H.I.) course has been started for 35 special education trainees at Government Intellectual Disabilities (mentally retarted) Teacher Training Centre, Jamdoli (Jaipur).

Other Initiatives and Related Activities :

- Two colleges for the deaf and blind category of specially abled persons were established through voluntary organizations at Jodhpur headquarters.
- In 2025–26, the mess allowance for residential activities managed by aided organizations has been increased from ₹2,500 to ₹3,250 per resident per month by the department.

Social Security

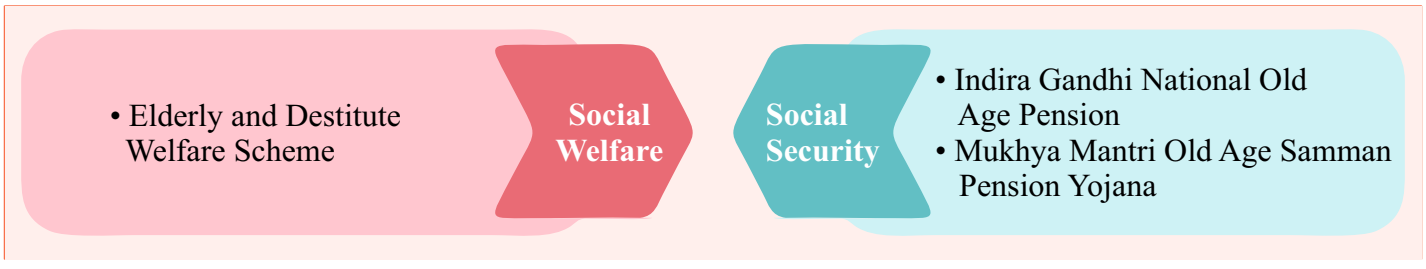
Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme : This scheme has been started on 24 November, 2009, supports BPL family members aged 18 years and above with disabilities. Pensioners aged 18 years and above receive ₹1,250 per month. The Central Government contributes ₹300 for those under 80 years and ₹500 for those above 80 years, with the State covering the remaining amount. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 13,230 pensioners have been covered with an expenditure of ₹6.65 crore.

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana : This scheme provides a monthly pension of ₹1,250 to specially-abled persons from birth to all age groups. Leprosy-cured individuals receive ₹2,500 per month, while silicosis victims certified by a Medical Board get ₹1,500 per month. Eligibility requires a family income of ₹60,000 or less annually. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 5.90 lakh pensioners have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹719.89 crore.

Senior Citizens' Welfare and Well-being

Ensuring the welfare and well-being of senior citizens is a key social priority in the context of an ageing population. State programmes focus on providing income security, healthcare support, shelter and social care to promote dignity, independence and active ageing. Through pension schemes and institutional care facilities, these initiatives aim to safeguard the rights of senior citizens and enhance their quality of life.

Figure 4.8



Social Welfare

Elderly and Destitute Welfare Scheme : Under this scheme the State operates various old age homes which offer free housing, food, clothing, entertainment and medical services to their residents. Beneficiaries include poor, destitute or childless elderly individuals, as well as those subjected to harassment by their children or relatives. Various Chief Minister Rehabilitation Homes are being run with support of the State to provide social security and residential facility for the homeless, elderly, working women and helpless/destitute persons. 41 old age homes and 45 Chief Minister Rehabilitation Homes are operating with support from the State. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹13.75 crore has been incurred.

Social Security

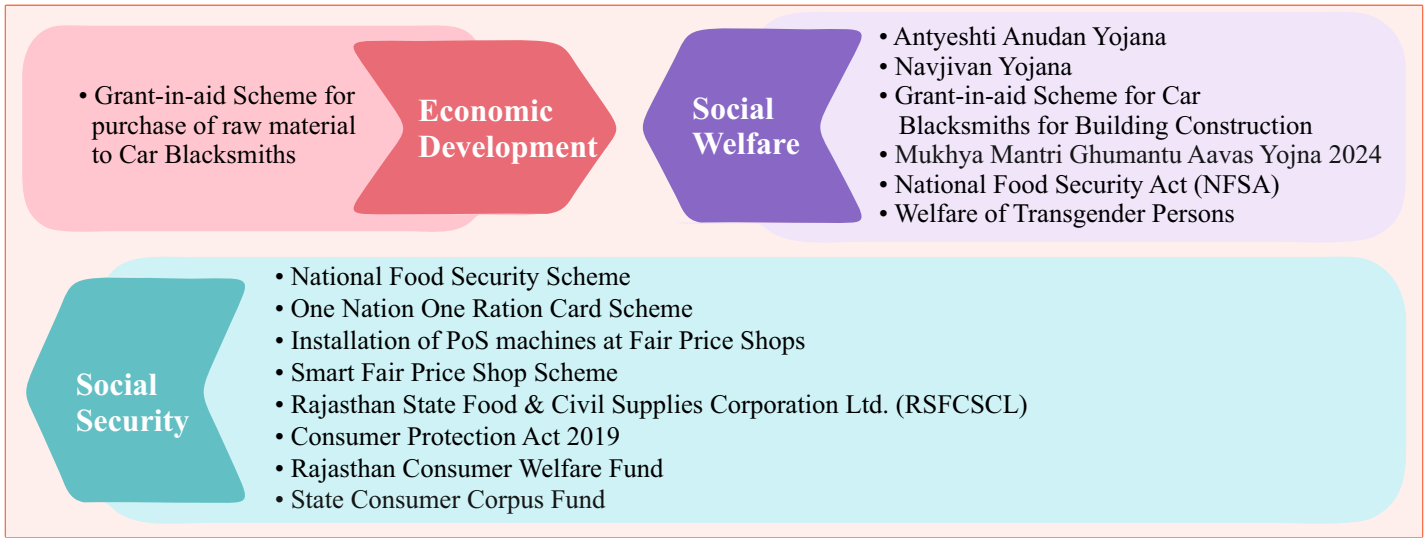
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension : The Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, launched on 19 November 2007, replaced the National Old Age Pension Scheme. Under the scheme, members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families aged 60 years and above receive a monthly pension of ₹1,250. The Central Government contributes ₹200 per month for beneficiaries below 80 years of age and ₹500 per month for those aged 80 years and above, while the remaining amount is contributed by the State Government. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 8.32 lakh beneficiaries have been covered with an expenditure of ₹335.49 crore.

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana : Old Age Samman Pension of ₹1,250 per month is provided to women aged 55 years and above and men aged 58 years and above, with a family income less than ₹48,000 annually. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 51.90 lakh people have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹7124.78 crore.

Universal Social Welfare

Universal social welfare reflects the State's commitment to ensuring access to basic services, food security and social protection for all sections of society. Welfare measures under this framework address immediate needs of vulnerable populations while supporting long-term social stability. By combining targeted assistance with system-wide reforms in service delivery, these initiatives strengthen social equity, resilience and inclusive development.

Figure 4.9



Economic Development

Grant-in-aid Scheme for purchase of raw material to Car Blacksmiths : There is a provision to give ₹10,000 as grant once in a lifetime by the State Government for purchasing raw materials for making the Car Blacksmiths self-reliant for their business. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 6 applicants have been benefited and an amount of ₹60,000 has been incurred.

Social Welfare

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana : Under this scheme ₹5,000 is given to identified NGOs for funeral of the unclaimed dead bodies. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 787 cremation of unclaimed dead bodies have been done and an amount of ₹39.35 lakh has been incurred.

Navjivan Yojana : This scheme has been started for the purpose of providing alternative opportunities/resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacturing, storage and sale of illegal liquor. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹2.79 crore has been incurred and 4,470 applicants have been benefited.

Grant-in-aid Scheme for Car Blacksmiths for Building Construction : For permanent settlement of Car Blacksmiths, the State Government has made provision for allotment of 150 square yards of land in rural areas and 50 square yards in urban areas. Under the Maharana Pratap Bhawan Nirman Yojana, from 2023-24 there is a provision to give ₹1.20 lakh in three instalments (₹40,000 each) to their own plot for building construction. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 10 applicants have been benefited and an amount of ₹6.05 lakh has been incurred.

Mukhya Mantri Ghumantu Aavas Yojna 2024 : The scheme was implemented with effect from 22 October, 2024, with the objective of rehabilitating and permanently settle individuals belonging to the De-notified,

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities of the State who are without Pakka houses. Under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹1.20 lakh per beneficiary is released in three instalments of ₹20,000, ₹50,000 and ₹50,000 linked to stages of construction, along with ₹12,000 for toilet construction under the Swachh Bharat Mission and wage support up to ₹23,920 for 90 person days under MGNREGA to the beneficiary's bank account. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹92.40 lakh has been incurred benefiting 75 applicants.

Welfare of Transgender Persons : The Government of Rajasthan has implemented various legal, institutional and welfare measures to promote the socio-economic inclusion of transgender persons in the State. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 and the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 are being implemented in Rajasthan. The community has been included at the 92nd position in the Other Backward Classes (OBC) list of the State, enabling access to reservation and welfare benefits. Persons of all age groups are eligible under the Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana, which provides regular financial assistance and at present, 32 beneficiaries are receiving pension support. To ensure safety and timely legal action, Protection Cells have been established at the State level under the Director General of Police (DGP) and at the district level under the supervision of District Magistrates (DMs). The Rajasthan Transgender Welfare Board, functional since 2016, coordinates and monitors welfare programmes. Further, the Transgender Utthan Kosh, established in 2021, provides scholarships and financial assistance for education and livelihood support.

Social Security

National Food Security Act (NFSA) : The Public Distribution System (PDS) aims to stabilize prices, ensure the rationing of essential commodities during shortages and provide affordable food to the poor and needy. The State Government is responsible for establishing fair price shops, distribute food grains, issuing ration cards and for smooth functioning of the system. Food grain (wheat) is distributed monthly through these fair price shops. Currently there are total 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 onwards, Antyodaya Anna Yojana families receive 35 kg of wheat per Ration Card and other eligible beneficiaries will get 5 kg per month, free of cost, for the next five years. Benefits also extended through Aadhar and Jan Aadhar Cards, in addition to ration cards.

In the State the ceiling limit of NFSA beneficiaries is 4.46 crore and as of 1 December, 2025, the number of beneficiaries is 4.38 crore. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana 18.73 lakh metric tonnes wheat have been lifted and 18.76 lakh metric tonnes wheat have been provided to the beneficiaries.

One Nation One Ration Card Scheme : The scheme enables beneficiaries to access subsidized food grains from any Fair Price Shop across India, ensuring portability for migrants. It ensures nationwide coverage under the NFSA. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), Rajasthan recorded a total of 1.57 lakh transactions as a Sale State and 57,904 transactions as a Home State.

GIVE UP Campaign : To ensure that ineligible persons do not avail benefits and eligible persons are not deprived thereof, capable individuals included in the State Food Security list were encouraged to voluntarily relinquish the benefits. Accordingly, the Department launched the GIVE UP Campaign with effect from 1 November 2024.

During the year 2025–26 (up to December), total 37.75 lakh capable individuals voluntarily got their names removed from the NFSA list.

Installation of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops : Point of Sale (PoS) machines have been installed at all Fair Price Shops, enabling biometric authentication for PDS commodity distribution. This online system ensures real-time tracking of stock and prevents black-marketing, ensuring proper delivery to targeted beneficiaries. In case of fingerprint mismatch, an OTP is sent to the beneficiary's registered mobile or an authorized officer can verify the beneficiary. The state also offers "District Portability," allowing beneficiaries to access their ration entitlements anywhere within the district. Under this scheme, 18.69 lakh metric tonnes food grains have been distributed to

more than 4.38 crore people through PoS machine. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 8.70 crore transactions of wheat have been made through PoS machines.

Smart Fair Price Shop Scheme : The Government of India's scheme aims to convert Fair Price Shops into smart shops and public awareness centres, enhancing infrastructure, promoting nutritious items and improving the economic viability of shopkeepers. 15 FPS have been selected in the first phase and 30 FPS in the second phase in Jaipur rural area of State under the pilot project.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (RSFCSCL) : The goal of corporation is to ensure efficient distribution of PDS goods and daily essentials through Fair Price Shops. Transportation of wheat under the Public Distribution System is a key function of the Corporation. As per the approved plan, new 4G PoS machines have been installed and replaced at all active Fair Price Shops in the State, which automatically connect to electronic weighing and Iris Recognition systems. As of December, 2025, a total of 93,152 complaints related to PoS machines were received, of which 93,022 have been resolved.

Consumer Protection Act, 2019 : Under this, there is a provision for the formation of State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at the State and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission at each district level. Four Commissions in Jaipur district and two Commissions in Jodhpur district are working. Total 37 District Commissions and 06 Regional Branches (Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur) are working in the State. Circuit Bench Jodhpur is functioning as a permanent bench from 7 October, 2023.

The state government has established eight new Districts in the State. A notification (Dated 16 May, 2025) was issued regarding the establishment of District Commissions in these districts, in accordance with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December) status of cases are as follows-

- 1,574 cases have been registered with the State Commission and as of December, 2025, a total of 1,361 cases have been disposed of.
- 9,515 cases have been registered with 37 district commissions and as of December, 2025, a total of 11,155 cases have been disposed of.
- 7 cases have been disposed of by the State Commission through Lok Adalat.
- 705 cases have been disposed of by the District Commissions through Lok Adalat.

Rajasthan Consumer Welfare Fund : The Rajasthan Consumer Welfare Fund is administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Fees collected from complaints filed before the State Commission and District Commissions are deposited in the Fund's PD account. The Fund is utilized for activities such as observance of National Consumer Day and World Consumer Day, operation of the State Consumer Helpline, and other initiatives for consumer welfare.

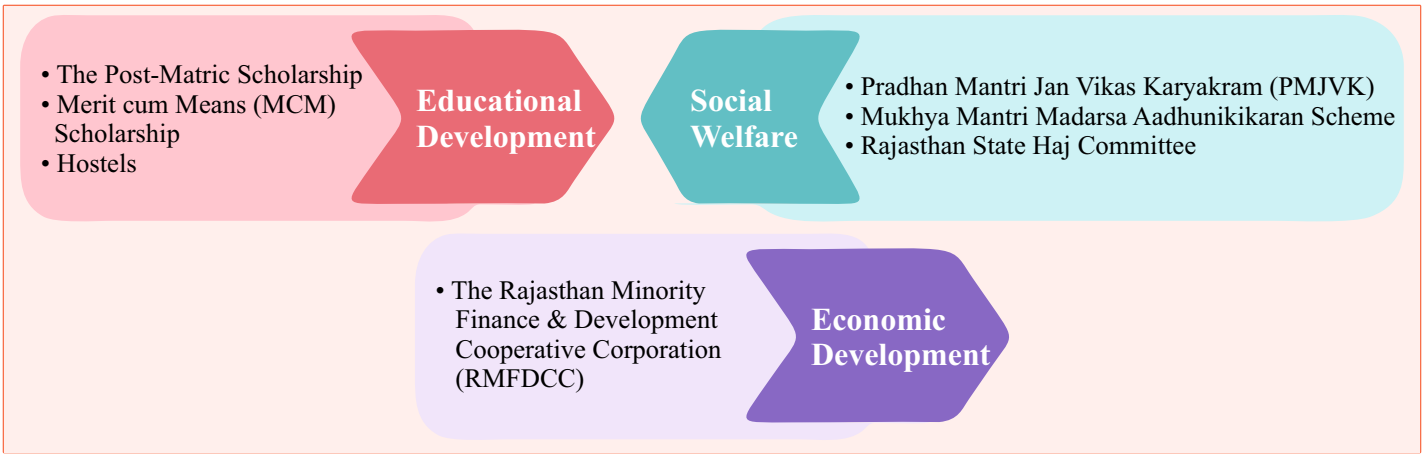
State Consumer Corpus Fund : The fund was initially created with an amount of ₹10 crore, with contributions in the ratio of 75:25 by the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan respectively. Subsequently, in the year 2019, the corpus was enhanced by the Government of India, bringing the total corpus to ₹20 crore. The interest accrued on the corpus fund is utilized for various consumer welfare activities in the State.

State Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is operational in the State from 15 March, 2011. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 5,050 complaints were received by the helpline and 90 per cent of these complaints have been resolved.

Minority Welfare and Inclusion

The welfare and empowerment of minority communities are integral to promoting social inclusion and equitable development. The State adopts targeted interventions to improve access to education, livelihoods, and basic infrastructure in minority-dominated areas, while ensuring social security and protection of rights. Through focused programmes supporting educational advancement, skill development and economic opportunities, these initiatives aim to enhance human capital, reduce socio-economic disparities and enable the meaningful participation of minority communities in the State's development process.

Figure 4.10



The Post-Matric Scholarship : This scheme offers financial aid to talented, low-income students from minority communities for higher education. Eligibility includes a parental income below ₹2 lakh per annum and at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam.

Merit cum Means (MCM) Scholarship : This scheme provides financial assistance to talented, low-income students from minority communities for UG and PG Technical & Professional courses. Eligibility includes a parental income below ₹2.50 lakh per annum and at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam.

Hostels : The State provides free hostel facilities for the educational empowerment of minority students. Hostel accommodation is offered to both boys and girls at district headquarters and in minority-populated blocks. The scheme provides ₹3,250 per student per month for up to 9.5 months for mess charges. This initiative helps reduce dropout rates among minority students in educational institutions. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), under this scheme 60 hostels are running & 2,750 students have been benefited.

Economic Development

The Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) : It is the State Channelizing Agency for National Minority Development Finance Corporation. This offers educational and business loans at concessional interest rates. These loans are provided to unemployed minority youth and women for employment-oriented professional and technical education. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) loans amounting to a total of ₹1.50 crore have been given to 64 beneficiaries.

Social Welfare

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) : Earlier Multi sectoral Development Programme PMJVK is a central-sponsored scheme aimed at addressing development gaps in minority-concentrated areas. It focuses on constructing health, skill and educational infrastructure. Since 1st April, 2022, the scheme has been extended to all districts in the State. To qualify, at least 25 per cent of the population within a 15-kilometer radius of the proposed area must be from the minority community. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 31 works of total cost amounting to ₹8.25 crore have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India to Rajasthan State.

Mukhya Mantri Madarsa Aadhunikikaran Scheme : This scheme aims to enhance the infrastructure of registered Madarsas by providing physical assets like computers, smart classrooms, furniture and e-learning equipment. The scheme offers up to ₹15 lakh for primary level Madarsas and ₹25 lakh for upper primary level Madarsas, with 90 per cent of the cost covered by the state government and 10 per cent by the Madarsa management committee. Total number of 305 Madarsa have been benefited under this scheme up to December, 2025.

Rajasthan State Haj Committee : During the year 2025-26 (up to December), 4,782 Haj Yatra applications been received.

05 Industrial, Mining and Economic Growth

Rajasthan's industrial and mining sectors represent a dynamic interface of resource-based strength and policy-driven growth. State is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral reserves, world-renowned handicrafts and handlooms and a strong base of traditional as well as modern skills. These strengths create vast opportunities for manufacturing, processing and service activities, particularly in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.

To attract investments and stimulate industrial expansion, Rajasthan Government has introduced progressive policy initiatives such as the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024, Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024, Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025, Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy 2025, Rajasthan Data Centre Policy 2025 and Rajasthan Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy 2025. These policies offer a mix of fiscal incentives, regulatory simplification, sustainability measures and skill-linked support, positioning Rajasthan as an investor-friendly destination.

Industrial growth is closely linked with employment generation and labour welfare. The State has focused on skill development, social security, labour reforms and inclusive workforce participation, particularly for youth, women and marginalised communities. Schemes such as PM Vishwakarma Yojana and Vishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana (VKYUPY) aim to strengthen traditional skills, encourage youth entrepreneurship and support artisans and small producers in integrating with modern value chains. Simultaneously, the development of the petroleum and natural gas sector, including refinery and city gas distribution projects, has further diversified Rajasthan's industrial base.

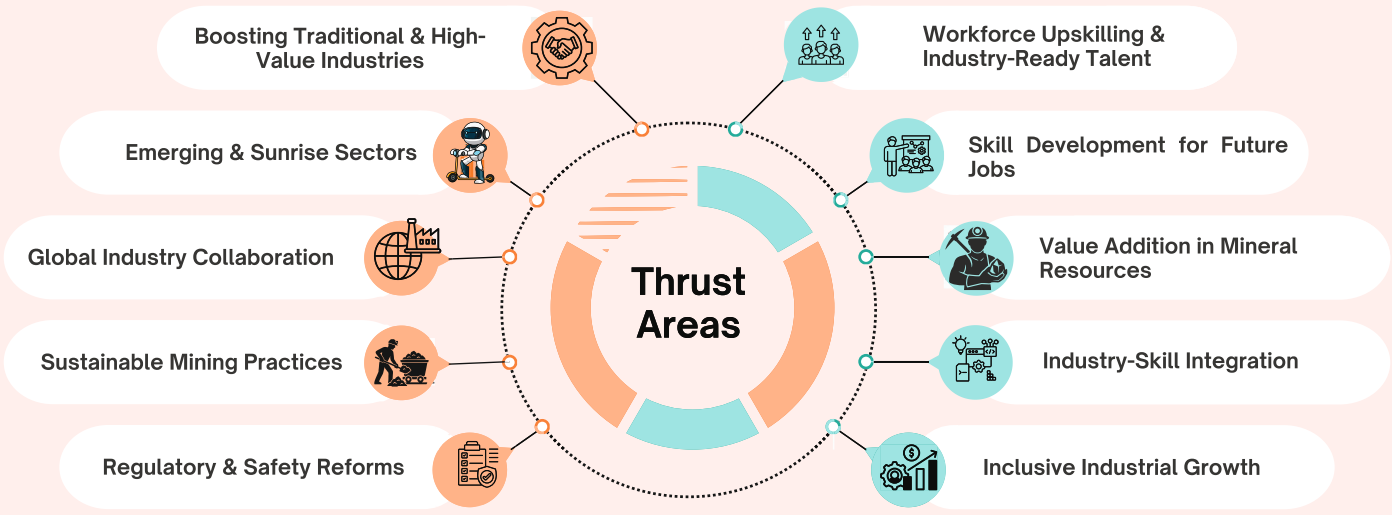
Infrastructure development remains a critical pillar supporting industrial growth. Agencies such as RIICO have developed extensive industrial areas, specialised industrial parks and Special Investment Regions (SIRs), supported by improved connectivity through the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC). Rajasthan's industrial development strategy is closely aligned with its long-term vision of achieving sustainable, inclusive and technology-driven growth under the framework of Viksit Rajasthan @2047.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be India's leading industrial and investment hub, fostering sustainable, inclusive and technology-driven industrialisation with a strong emphasis on MSMEs, eco-friendly manufacturing and minimal regulatory barriers.

A globally recognised sustainable mining and petroleum sector will drive economic diversification, while a future-ready skill ecosystem will empower youth with cutting-edge skills, Innovation and employment opportunities, ensuring resilient, adaptable and globally competitive human capital for sustained economic growth.

Figure 5.1

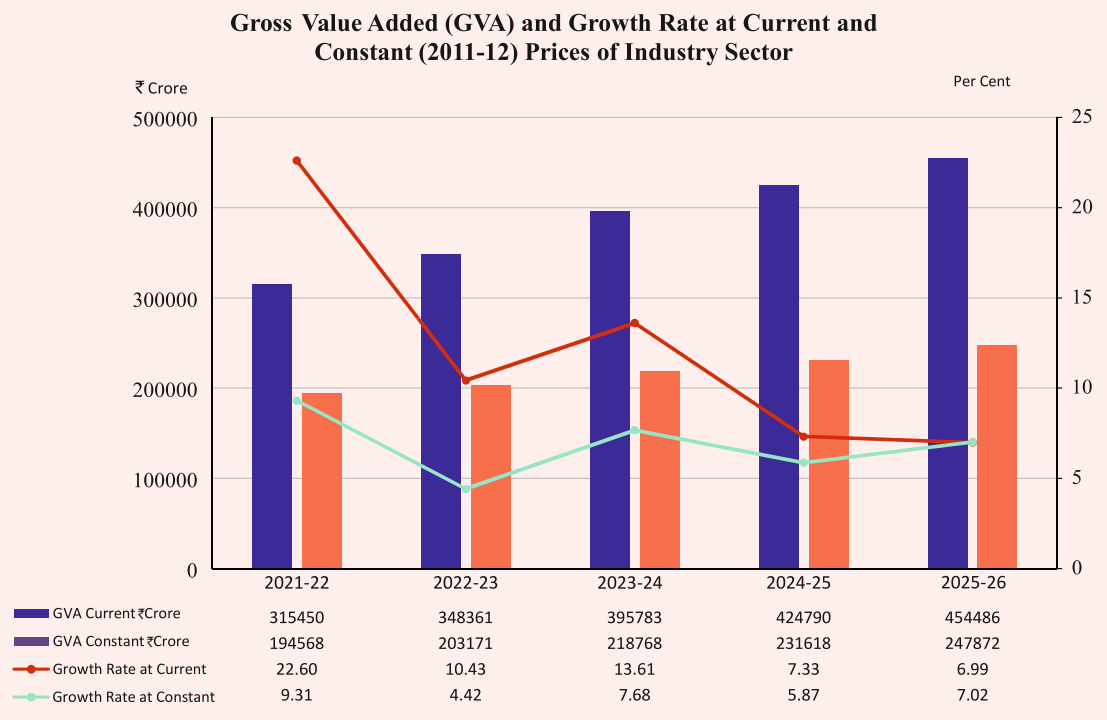


Contribution of Industries to State's Economy

Gross Value Added of Industries Sector

The industry sector witnessed a growth of 7.02 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2025-26. The Industry Sector comprises mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Industry Sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.48 lakh crore in 2025-26, showing an increase of 4.36 per cent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) while at current prices the GVA increased from ₹1.36 lakh crore in the year 2011-12 to ₹4.54 lakh crore in the 2025-26 showing an increase of 8.98 per cent CAGR. Figure 5.2 shows the GVA of the Industry Sector at current and constant (2011-12) prices with its growth rate.

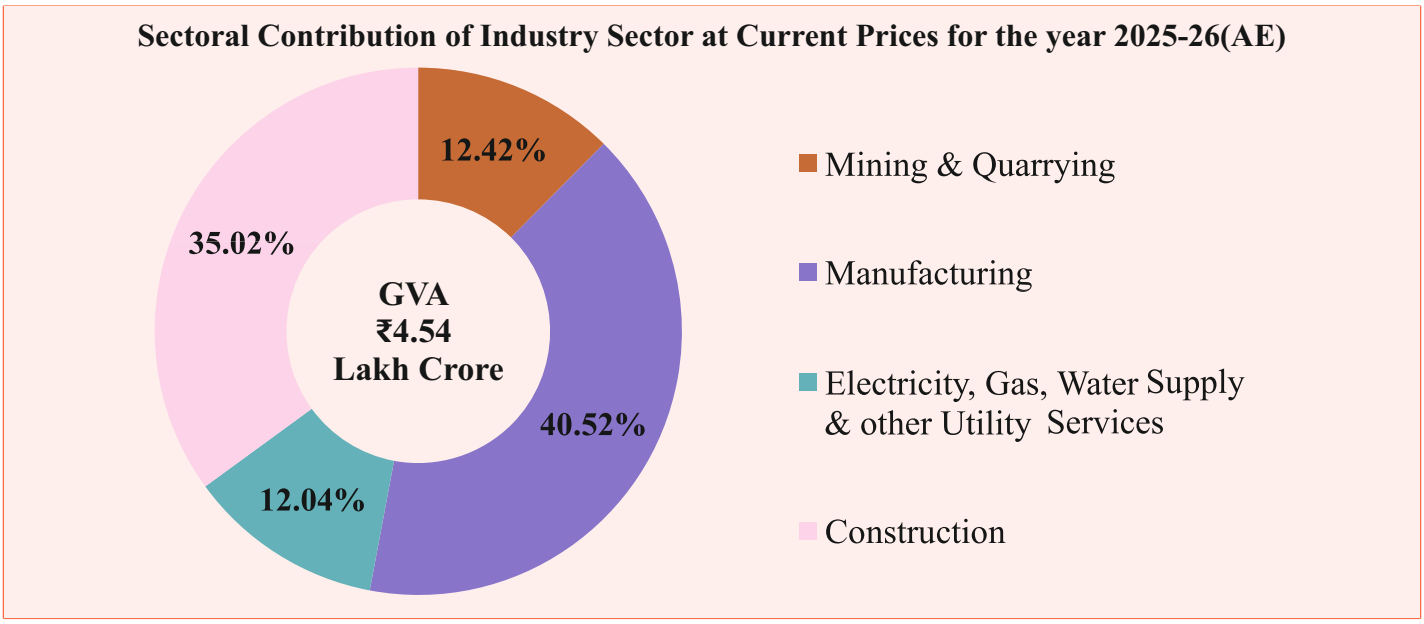
Figure 5.2



Note: 2023-24 Revised Estimates 2nd, 2024-25 Revised Estimates 1st, 2025-26 Advance Estimates

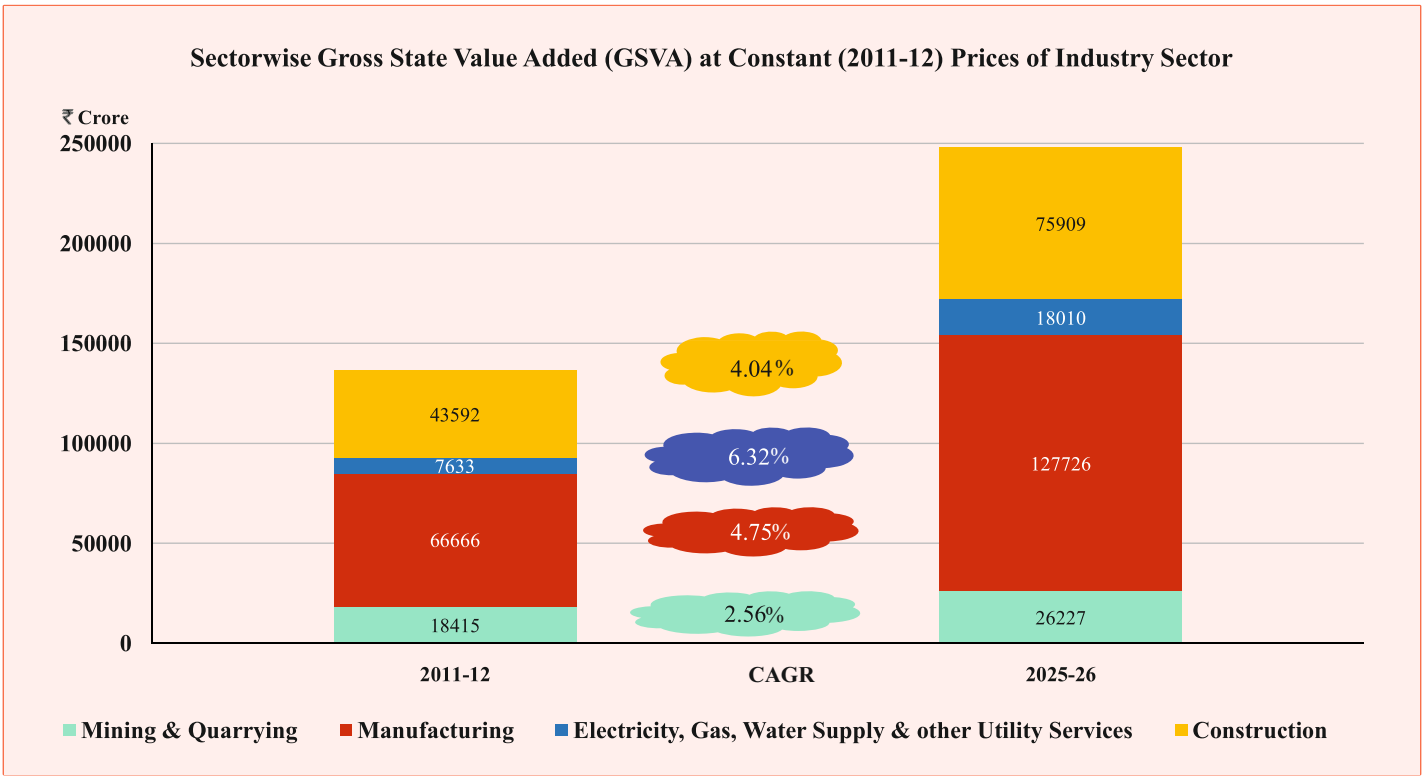
In the year 2025-26, the Industry Sector contributed to 26.55 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. Within this sector, the manufacturing sector estimated at 40.52 per cent, followed by construction at 35.02 per cent, mining & quarrying at 12.42 per cent and electricity, gas, water & other utility services at 12.04 per cent. These shares of different sectors within the Industry Sector can be seen in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3



In terms of growth, Industry Sector witnessed a growth rate of 7.02 per cent in the year 2025-26 over the year 2024-25 at constant (2011-12) prices. The electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services, construction and manufacturing grew at 9.37 per cent, 8.27 per cent and 7.84 per cent respectively in the year 2025-26 over the year 2024-25 while the mining & quarrying sector declined by 1.41 per cent. Figure 5.4 shows GVA at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2011-12 and 2025-26 with sectoral CAGR over fourteen years.

Figure 5.4



Index of Industrial Production (IIP): IIP is a composite indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the chosen base year. The IIP is the leading indicator of Industrial performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The IIP series (Base Year 2011-12) is based on three broad categories i.e. Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 : Index of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 Up to November (Provisional)
Manufacturing	136.14	142.18	169.50	175.21	181.17
Mining	124.53	116.76	111.38	97.30	87.94
Electricity	144.93	157.21	168.64	179.77	161.00
General Index	133.97	136.93	153.46	154.38	153.29

Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development in Rajasthan is a critical focus area for fostering economic growth and industrial advancement. Currently, 43 District Industries and Commerce Centres, along with 6 Sub-Centres, offer support to entrepreneurs.

To promote industrialization, Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has developed 445 industrial areas, offering well-planned and business-friendly infrastructure. RIICO ensures reliable transport connectivity, power supply, water management and modern communication systems, which are key enablers for industrial growth and business success in Rajasthan.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), RIICO has acquired 7,654.63 acre of land and developed 19 new industrial areas i.e.: (i) Ajaymeru Palra Extension, Ajmer (ii) Borawas Phase-II, Balotra (iii) Ceramic Park Gajner, Bikaner (iv) Dhuwala, Bhilwada (v) Mahua Kalan, Bhilwada (vi) Pander, Bhilwada (vii) IT Park, Ajmer (viii) Banjari Suhagpura, Banswara (ix) Bhindar Sagatpura, Udaipur (x) Rundh Sonkhri, Kathumar, Alwar (xi) Kachariya Kishangarh Ajmer (xii) Stone Park, Gundi Fatehpur, Kota (xiii) Waste Recycling Park, Gundi Fatehpur, Kota (xiv) Peepalkhedi, Baran (xv) Kekri Extension, Ajmer (xvi) Textile Park, Rupaheli, Bhilwada (xvii) Barauli, Dholpur (xviii) Peeplund, Bhilwada (xix) Kidimal, Bhilwada and allotted 1,499 plots (includes Industrial, Commercial, Residential and others). During this period, RIICO incurred an expenditure of ₹1,220.99 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹2,050.73 crore from the same.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024

The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024, launched on 8th October 2024, aims to drive sustained economic development and employment generation while positioning Rajasthan as a leader in sustainable industrialization. The scheme focuses on promoting innovation, globalization and environmentally responsible expansion across key sectors such as manufacturing, services, sunrise industries, MSMEs, start-ups, industrial infrastructure, R&D, Global Capability Centers (GCCs) and testing laboratories, with emphasis on green growth, export promotion and capacity building.

Under the scheme, eligible industrial units receive incentives including an investment subsidy in the form of 75 per cent reimbursement of State tax payable and deposited for a period of 7 years under asset creation incentive on a minimum investment of ₹50 crore (25 crore in MSME) in the manufacturing sector and ₹25 crore in the service sector (₹10 crore for tourism) or alternatively may opt for capital subsidy or turnover-linked incentives disbursed annually

over 10 years after commencement of commercial production. Additional top-up incentives include Employer Booster (10–15per cent) and Thrust Booster (10 per cent) or Anchor Booster (20 per cent) for designated regional or sectoral anchor units, along with full waiver or reimbursement of banking, dealing and transmission charges. The scheme also offers significant exemptions and reimbursements such as 100 per cent exemption from electricity duty and 100 per cent reimbursement of mandi/market fees for 7 years, 75 per cent exemption and 25 per cent reimbursement of stamp duty and conversion charges. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), eligibility certificates have been issued to 3,914 units covering proposed investments of ₹1.65 lakh crore.

Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025

The Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025 is a comprehensive initiative aimed at strengthening the State's logistics infrastructure, reducing logistics costs and attracting significant private investment. Investors and enterprises engaged in logistics infrastructure can benefit from the enabling and incentive-based framework under the Policy.

The major provisions are as follows-

Capital subsidy given for logistics infrastructure such as silos, cold storages, warehouses, container freight stations, air freight stations, cargo terminals and dry ports. The subsidy shall be 25 per cent of Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI), disbursed annually over 10 years, subject to an annual cap ranging from ₹5 crore to ₹50 crore, as applicable.

Interest Subsidy at the rate of 7 per cent for a period of 7 years, up to ₹50 lakh per annum.

Skill Development and Training Support- 50 per cent reimbursement of training costs up to ₹4,000 per worker per month, for a period of up to 6 months, as a one-time incentive.

Fiscal Incentives, including-

- 75 per cent exemption and 25 per cent reimbursement of stamp duty and land conversion charges.
- 100 per cent exemption from electricity duty and mandi fee for 7 years.

Technology Adoption Incentives, including-

- 50 per cent reimbursement of the cost of tracking equipment up to ₹2,000 per truck for commercial vehicles.
- One-time reimbursement of 50 per cent of the cost of logistics management software for State-operated units up to ₹2 lakh per installation per unit operating in Rajasthan.
- One-time reimbursement of 20 per cent of the cost of fire detection systems up to ₹10 lakh.

Green Incentives for Environmental Sustainability Projects- 50 per cent reimbursement of project cost as a one-time incentive up to ₹12.5 crore.

The incentives and benefits under the Rajasthan Logistics Policy–2025 are aligned with the provisions of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme–2024.

Rajasthan Data Centre Policy 2025

It was notified on 19th February, 2025. The policy seeks to position Rajasthan as a preferred destination for national and international data centre investments by recognizing the critical role of data centres in enabling cloud computing, digital transformation, e-governance, artificial intelligence, big data analytics and data localization. In view of the rapid growth in digital services and data consumption, the policy aims to establish a strong, secure and sustainable data centre ecosystem in the State.

Financial Incentives: Eligible enterprises may opt for asset creation incentives, including investment subsidy, capital subsidy or turnover-linked incentives, subject to specified ceilings. Special sunrise incentives are available for the first three Mega or Ultra-Mega data centre projects, comprising additional incentive boosters, interest subvention on term loans and benefits for captive renewable energy usage.

Non-Financial Incentives and Building Norms: The Policy also provides non-financial incentives through relaxed building and development norms, including higher Floor Area Ratio (FAR), flexible ground coverage, permission for pre-fabricated and modular data centre units, multi-level diesel generator stacking and issuance of partial completion certificates to enable early operations.

Operational and Labour Provisions: The data centre sector has been classified as an essential service under the Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA) and are permitted to operate 24x7, including employment of women across all shifts, subject to prescribed safety measures. The Policy further enables self-certification under labour laws to reduce compliance burden.

Sustainability and Regional Development: The Policy emphasizes sustainability by encouraging the use of renewable energy, water conservation, green buildings, and environmentally responsible technologies. It also promotes the development of data centres in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities to reduce latency, support data localization and address the rising digital demands of emerging urban centres.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed in an area of approximately 154 sq. km, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district. Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Node has been notified as a Special Investment Region (SIR). RIICO has been entrusted with the responsibility of JPMIA which is designated as JPMIA Regional Development Authority. The project is being developed in three phases -

Phase-A covers a total area of 1,577.69 acres with an estimated project cost of ₹921.66 crore, inclusive of land cost, for the development of various infrastructure components. The Government of India has approved the equity distribution of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) in the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of JPMIA. The financing structure includes 49 per cent equity investment amounting to ₹322.80 crore and ₹105 crore as soft debt from NICDIT. The soft debt carries a 10-year interest moratorium and a 10-year repayment period, linked to the prevailing 10-year Government Security (G-Sec) rate.

Out of the total 1,577.69 acres of land under Phase A, 656.27 acres has been transferred by JPMIA-Regional Development Authority. An amount of ₹193.53 crore transferred by NICDIT, have been handed over to the Project SPV. An expenditure of ₹275 crore towards water supply infrastructure for the project will be borne by RIICO, out of which ₹50 crore has been transferred to PHED for providing water supply to JPMIA. To ensure

adequate power supply for the project, RVPNL has prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) amounting to ₹87.21 crore for the establishment of two 220 KV Grid Sub-Stations (GSS), against which ₹11.51 crore has been transferred by RIICO as advance payment.

Phase B - Notification for the acquisition of 1,086.45 hectares of private land has been issued and the proceeding are underway. In Phase-B itself, a multi-modal logistics hub has also been conceptualized in JPMIA for smooth and quick movement of products.

Phase C - Notification for the acquisition of 1,373.36 hectares of private land has been issued and acquisition work is under process.

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR)

The Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) was notified as a Special Investment Region (SIR) spans 165 sq. km, covering 43 villages from the former Alwar district. RIICO has been designated as the KBNIR Development Authority. Preliminary Master Plan (PMP) of the Project is under preparation.

Industrial parks and Special Investment Zones

- For optimum utilization of downstream products of HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited (HRRL), Rajasthan Petro Zone (RPZ) is being developed on 700 hectares of land. The first phase of RPZ has been opened for allocation to downstream polymer-based industries in September 2025. Also, to encourage entrepreneurs with small capital who want to set up their industry in a short time, 8 plug & play factory sheds have been planned in RPZ, out of which construction work of 2 sheds has been started.
- To promote environmental protection and resource recovery from waste, an Integrated Resource Recovery Park has been developed on 48.21 hectares of land in Village Tholai, Tehsil Jamwaramgarh, Jaipur District and another park has been established at Gundi–Fatehpur, Ramganj Mandi, Kota, covering an area of 21.09 hectares.
- A Stone Park has been established at Gundi–Fatehpur, Kota, covering an area of 18.83 hectares.
- A Solar Panel Manufacturing Park has been established at the Kankani Industrial Area, Jodhpur, over an area of 41 hectares. It is designed to promote manufacturing with the provision of adequate industrial water supply and offers 9 plots of varying sizes (5 to 20 acres).
- To leverage the abundant raw materials available in the State and to attract investment in the ceramic and glass industries, RIICO is developing two major ceramic zones-
    i. **Soniana Ceramic and Glass Zone, Chittorgarh:** The ceramic and glass zone at Soniana Industrial Area has been developed over an area of 196.95 acres. Approximately 91 acres of land have been allotted to Asahi Glass India Limited, which is investing ₹1,389 crore in the first phase, and construction has been commenced.
    ii. **Gajner Ceramic and Glass Zone, Bikaner:** The ceramic and glass zone at Gajner Industrial Area has been developed over 237 acres of land and features 13 large plots ranging from 40,000–80,000 square meters.
- **Handicraft and Furniture Park, Jodhpur:** The handicraft and furniture industry is a significant sector in Rajasthan, with Jodhpur emerging as a key export hub. To promote this industry, RIICO has developed a Handicraft and Furniture Park over 161.75 acres in the Boranada Extension Industrial Area, Jodhpur. The project is expected to attract an investment of around ₹400 crore and generate employment for over 5,000 people.

Other Infrastructure development

- **Unity Mall (PM Ekta Mall):** The Government of India has sanctioned ₹202 crore for the establishment of Unity Mall. RIICO has already allocated 19,987 square meters of land in Jaipur to Industries and Commerce

Department, for the Unity Mall project. RIICO has been appointed as the implementing agency for the Unity Mall project. The project is currently under progress and up to December, 2025 an expenditure of ₹21.09 crore has been incurred.

- To protect industrial units from fire incidents, RIICO has established 9 fire stations as: Keshwana (Kotputli–Behror), Khairthal (Alwar), Khara (Bikaner), Kaladwas (Udaipur), Ratangarh (Churu), Bagru (Jaipur), Balotra and two fire stations at Bhiwadi (Khairthal–Tijara).

Connectivity

Connectivity in the industrial sector is crucial for enhancing productivity and operational efficiency. Robust connectivity becomes essential for integrating smart technologies, fostering adaptability and achieving sustainability goals across manufacturing operations.

- **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) :** DMIC is one of India's most ambitious infrastructure and industrial development projects, aimed at creating a modern industrial hub between India's two major cities: Delhi (the capital) and Mumbai (the financial capital). It is expected to boost economic growth, create millions of jobs and enhance India's manufacturing and export potential.

  A band of 150 km. (Influence region) has been chosen on both sides of the freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In first phase, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi- Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed. For the development of these two nodes, a joint SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) company Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation (RIDCO) has been established.

- **Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) :** WDFC is a significant infrastructure project in India, aimed at improving the transportation of goods across the western part of the country. As a part of India's broader plan to modernize its railway network and create dedicated freight corridors to enhance logistics efficiency between Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai), which covers a total length of 1,504 km. About 39 per cent of the corridor passes through 28 districts of Rajasthan with improved connectivity to the northern and western markets of India.

- To facilitate air transport for businesses in the State, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO) Limited has been operating an Air Cargo Complex at Jaipur Airport since 1979. RAJSICO has also started a bonded truck facility from the Air Cargo Complex, Sanganer (Jaipur) to provide convenience to importers and exporters. The total turnover of above activity during the year 2025-26 has been ₹969.59 lakh up to December.

- The Corporation also provides dry port facilities for exports at Inland Container Depot (ICD) Jaipur, Bhilwara and Jodhpur. The total turnover from these dry port facilities up to December during the year 2025-26 stood at ₹21.17 lakh.

MSME and Small Industries

MSMEs play a crucial role in the economy, significantly contributing to industrial production, exports, employment and the creation of entrepreneurship.

For redressal of cases of delayed payment of micro and small enterprises of the State, under the powers conferred by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006; 14 micro and small enterprise facilitation councils have been constituted. By these councils 1,517 cases have been redressed during the year 2025-26 up to December.

Additionally, MSME Investor Facilitation Centres (MIFC) have been established in each District Centre to provide essential information and guidance to entrepreneurs.

Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

The Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024 was implemented on 8th December, 2024 to foster economic and social strengthening in Rajasthan through the balanced and inclusive development of MSME sector. This policy is set to remain in effect until 31st March, 2029 and aims to create a globally competitive and locally relevant MSME ecosystem.

The primary objective of this policy is to create an environment that enables MSMEs in Rajasthan to attain high levels of competitiveness. Designed as a "One Stop Shop", the policy aims to simplify access to all State government incentives, ensuring a streamlined process for obtaining benefits and support.

Key provisions in the policy -

- For the establishment of new MSMEs and the expansion of existing MSME units, selected units are eligible for an additional interest subsidy up to 2 per cent over the interest subsidy payable under RIPS 2024 on loan amount up to ₹50 crore.
- One-time assistance up to ₹15 lakh is provided to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for expenses incurred in raising equity capital through NSE/BSE/MSE Exchange platform.
- For micro and small enterprises, assistance of 50 per cent of the expenditure (up to ₹5 lakh) incurred on acquiring advanced technology/software from major national institutions established by the Government of India/Rajasthan will be provided.
- One-time assistance of 50 per cent of the expenditure (up to ₹3 lakh) incurred in obtaining national and international standard certifications and intellectual property rights (IPR) will be provided as reimbursement.
- For marketing MSME products by participating in national and international trade fairs, 75 per cent assistance (up to ₹1.5 lakh) will be provided for stall rent and travel expenses (actual) for 2 persons.
- Reimbursement of 75 per cent (up to ₹50,000) of expenditure incurred on purchase of equipments and software for digitization of enterprises.
- Reimbursement of 75 per cent of the total platform fee (up to ₹50,000) to encourage the use of e-commerce.

Under the MSME Policy 2024, assistance amounting to ₹188.92 lakh have been distributed to 343 applicants up to December 2025.

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

The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act 2019 was enacted on 17th July, 2019, to simplify the setup of MSMEs. The State has launched the web portal, Raj Udyog Mitra. MSME units need to submit a 'Declaration of Intent' to the nodal agency, which issues an 'Acknowledgement Certificate'. This certificate exempts the unit from approvals and inspections under State laws for 5 years from its issuance.

During the year 2025, a total of 1,405 'Acknowledgement Certificates' have been issued. Out of these, 944 certificates for the Micro category, 307 certificates for the Small category and 154 certificates for the Medium category have been issued.

Integrated Cluster Development Scheme 2024

It aims to enhance the productivity, quality and efficiency of handicraft, handloom and MSME clusters in Rajasthan.

Major components of Integrated Cluster Development Scheme:

1. Assistance to Artisan/ Craftsman/ Weaver Clusters
   - Maximum assistance of ₹50 lakh for capacity building initiatives
   - Interest subvention assistance up to 8 per cent on term/ composite loans for setting up and operation of raw material depots to provide raw material at affordable rates.
   - One-time incentive up to ₹50,000 on total annual sales generated through e-commerce.
2. Assistance for setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs)
   - Maximum assistance of 90 per cent on project costs up to ₹10 crore for setting up of Common Facility Centres to address common challenges of micro and small enterprises.
3. State assistance to group of MSMEs for infrastructure development:
   - For existing MSME clusters in non-RIICO industrial areas; assistance up to 80 per cent on project costs up to ₹10 crore.
   - For Greenfield MSME clusters in non-RIICO industrial areas; assistance up to 60 per cent on project cost with maximum assistance of ₹5 crore.

Micro, Small and Medium Udyam Registration: To facilitate the procedure of MSME registration by revised MSME definition, the Ministry of MSME launched the 'Udyam Registration Portal' on 1st July 2020. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 4.41 lakh industrial units have been registered on the Udyam Registration Portal. These units have investment proposals of ₹11,146.03 crore and are expected to generate opportunities of direct employment for 24.40 lakh persons.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana (BRUPY): The scheme has been implemented by the State government with the objective of ensuring effective participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in development of the State's non-agricultural sectors, namely manufacturing, services and trade. In case of partnership firms, Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs), cooperative societies, or companies, the entity must have at least 51 per cent ownership by SC/ST individuals. Under the scheme, eligible applicants can receive interest subvention of 9 per cent on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 7 per cent on loans between ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore and 6 per cent on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore. Additionally, a margin money grant of 25 per cent of the project cost up to ₹25 lakh will be provided. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), a total 1,022 loan applications have been sanctioned and out of them 890 applicants have benefitted with a loan amount of ₹222.95 crore. Margin money grant of ₹43.21 crore has been provided to 660 applicants, while an interest subsidy of ₹14.73 crore has been extended to 2,370 applicants.

PM Vishwakarma Yojana

The scheme aims to improve artisans' skills, income and financial security and encourage digital business growth. The scheme covers 18 trades, including carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, tailoring and more.

Figure 5.5

PM Vishwakarma Certificate and Identity Card

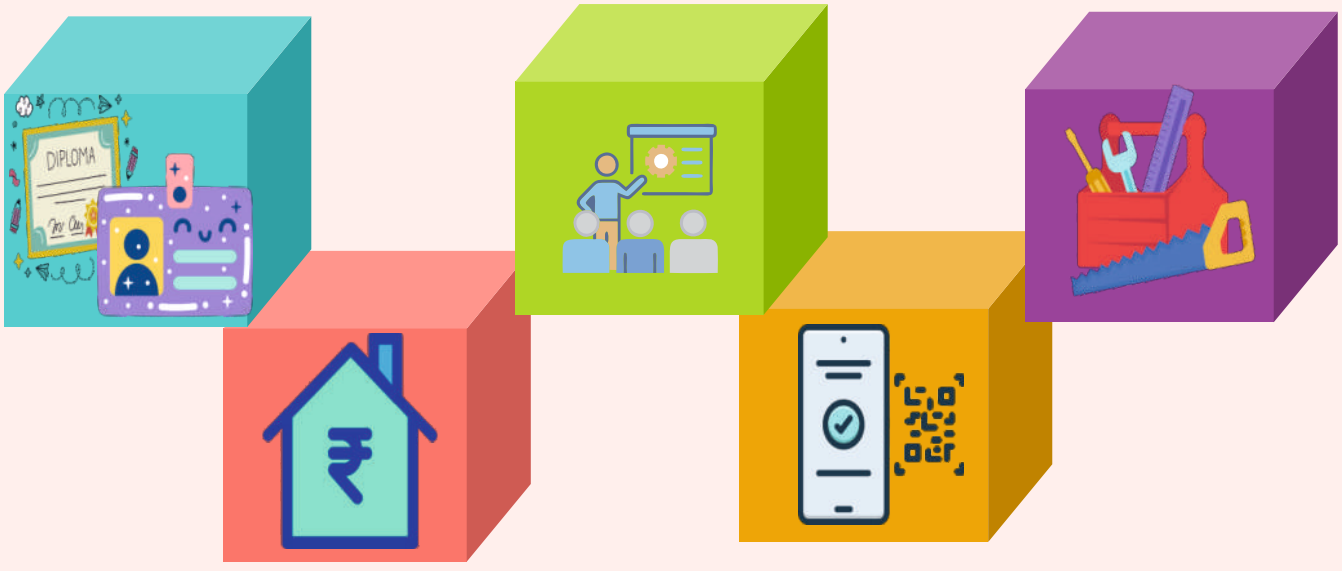
For recognition as a skilled professionals

Skill enhancement training

With a stipend of ₹500 per day for 5-7 days of basic training and 15 days of advanced training.

Toolkit assistance

₹15,000 for purchasing tools.



Collateral-free loans

At 5 per cent interest, with two tranches: ₹1 lakh (18 months) and up to 2 lakh (30 months).

Digital transaction incentives

₹1 per transaction for up to 100 digital transactions per month.

Under the Scheme, the State Government is providing an additional interest subsidy of 2 per cent, thereby enabling artisans in the State to avail collateral-free enterprise loans at a reduced interest rate of just 3 per cent.

Progress-

As of December 2025, out of 21.75 lakh applications 15.71 lakh applications have been verified at Stage-I (Gram Panchayat/ULB level), 5 lakh applications have been verified at Stage-II (District Collector level) and forwarded to the Government of India for further processing and 2.53 lakh applications have been verified by the Ministry of MSME, GoI. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), GoI has provided training to 2.14 lakh beneficiaries in the State. The State has achieved 2nd rank nationally in loan sanction (57,524 loans) and loan disbursement (53,552 loans) and secured 3rd rank in artisans trained (2.14 lakh beneficiaries) and toolkit distribution (1.13 lakh toolkits).

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance for industries in Rajasthan is provided through various schemes and programs aimed at supporting the growth and development of businesses and industries.

Vishwakarma Yuva Udyami Protsahan Yojana (VKYUPY)

The scheme has been implemented by the State Government from 3rd September, 2025 with the objective to provide new employment opportunities to the youth by providing margin money and interest-subsidized loans through financial institutions for manufacturing and service-based micro and small enterprises. Key provisions of the VKYUPY are as follows:

- An interest subsidy of 8 per cent is provided on loan amount up to ₹1 crore and 7 per cent on loans above ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore for new, expanding, diversifying and modernizing micro and small enterprises.
- A margin money grant is payble to 25 per cent (up to ₹5 lakh) of the sanctioned loan amount.
- An additional 1 per cent interest subsidy is available on loans above ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore for the categories as women entrepreneurs, SC/ST entrepreneurs, specially-abled entrepreneurs, enterprises established in rural areas and weaver, artisan, craftsman and handicraft card holders.

During the year 2025–26 (up to December), a total of 2,075 applications have been received. Out of these, loans have been sanctioned in 125 cases and loans amounting to ₹27.34 crore disbursed to 73 applicants by financial institutions.

Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana (MYSY) 2026

The Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana released on 15th January 2026, is being implemented with the objective of providing new employment opportunities to 1 lakh young people aged 18 to 45 years who are residents of the state. The scheme supports young entrepreneurs by providing interest-free loans, margin money assistance and reimbursement of CGTMSE fees through financial institutions.

Under the scheme, financial institutions will provide margin money and 100 per cent interest subsidy for the establishment, expansion, diversification and modernization of enterprises as follows:

1. Applicants who have passed 8th to 12th Standard
   a) Interest subsidy:
      - Service and Trade sector - Maximum loan limit of up to ₹ 3.5 lakh.
      - Manufacturing sector - Maximum loan limit of up to ₹ 7.5 lakh.
   b) Margin money assistance: Margin money assistance of 10 per cent (up to ₹35,000) of the loan amount.
2. Applicants with a graduate degree/ITI certificate or higher qualifications.
   a) Interest subsidy:
      - Service and Trade sector - Maximum loan limit of up to ₹5 lakh.
      - Manufacturing sector - Maximum loan limit of up to ₹10 lakh.
   b) Margin money assistance: Margin money assistance of 10 per cent (up to ₹50,000) of the loan amount.
3. CGTMSE Fee Reimbursement: Financial assistance will also be provided in the form of reimbursement of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) fees.

Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)

To encourage youth participation in industrialization, initiative aims to finance 1,000 units, the State Government is providing 6 per cent interest subvention on loans up to ₹2 crore. Entrepreneurs aged 45 or below can avail the benefit of the scheme. Since inception, loans amounting ₹764.43 crore sanctioned to 706 units up to December, 2025.

The Government of India has provided special assistance of ₹146 crore for implementation of a project "Up-gradation of Industrial Effluent Management System of RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi". Total expenditure of ₹141.02 crore incurred up to December, 2025 on the project.

RIICO provides financial assistance to industries and other projects for industrial development in the form of loan. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), the term loan amounting to ₹91.06 crore has been sanctioned and ₹81.07 crore has been recovered.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) has provided loans of ₹9,130.07 crore to 84,879 units from establishment to 31st March, 2025. Financial targets and achievements of RFC during the last five years are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 : Financial Targets and Achievements of RFC

(₹Crore)

Years	Loan Sanctions		Loan Disbursement		Loan Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2021-22	150	131.55	100	114.13	200	284.10
2022-23	125	116.94	100	101.12	250	276.65
2023-24	125	104.51	110	83.65	210	214.75
2024-25	200	212.07	140	142.32	200	201.49
2025-26 Upto December	300	119.99	200	97.59	200	119.56

Marketing Support

The government supports industries through various initiatives designed to enhance accessibility and extend market reach. These efforts help industries to grow, attract new customers and boost competitiveness at local and global level.

- The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) markets handicrafts items of State's artisans through 'RAJASTHALI' outlets in Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi and Kolkata. During the year 2025-26, sales turnover of the handicraft items stood at ₹681.90 lakh up to December, 2025.
- Additionally, RSIC supports small-scale industries by supplying products such as barbed wires, tents, tarpaulins, steel furniture, polythene bags and angle iron posts to various government departments. The total turnover during the year 2025-26 has been ₹1,640.52 lakh up to December, 2025.
- The 44th Indian International Trade Fair-2025 was held from 14th to 27th November, 2025 in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Rajasthan Pavilion was awarded a gold medal for its transcendent participation in this year's theme "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" (One India, Great India).
- The Khadi and Village Industries Board offered a 50 per cent discount on khadi garments from 2nd October, 2025 to 30th January, 2026 and promoted khadi through exhibitions and participation in the India International Trade Fair (IITF) New Delhi.

Ease of Doing Business

The government is focused on improving the regulatory and operational environment to make it easier for businesses to start and operate. This includes simplifying procedures, reducing costs and enhancing infrastructure. The aim is to foster growth, attract investment and create a more competitive and transparent business environment.

- To faciliate investors by providing speedy online clearances from different departments and with the objective of ease of doing bussiness in the state, the Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011 was enacted.
- The Raj Nivesh Portal (One Stop Shop Facility) was launched to strengthen the existing Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) to provide clearances/aprrovals in time-bound manner under one roof and faciliate investment proposals exceeding ₹10 crore in the State. Both the portals were merged to create a

unified platform for approvals. At present, 181 services across 19 departments have been integrated into the portal to facilitate investment proposals. During the year 2025, a total of 1,925 applications involving an investment of ₹42,693.70 crore have been approved through the portal.

- A Dispute and Redressal Mechanism (DRM) has been established, under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary at the State level and the District Collector at the district level, to resolve issues faced by new enterprises and encourage investment. The committee's decisions are binding on all departments. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 111 meetings have been held.
- The State Government has continuously pursued rationalization of the regulatory process for establishing businesses and industrial units across the State. To improve the Ease of Doing Business, the State is following and implementing the Business Reforms Action Plans (BRAP) of "The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)", Government of India. Under BRAP-2024, Rajasthan was recognised as a Top Achiever in Business Entry, Labour Regulation Enablers, Environment Registration and the Services Sector. Subsequently, BRAP-2026 has been issued by DPIIT with an implementation period from 15th November 2025 to 15th July 2026.

Exports

The State Government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The significance of exports from the State lies not only in earning valuable foreign exchange for the country's exchequer but also in indirect benefits to the State such as expansion of market opportunities for its produce, improvement in product quality and subsequent handling techniques, technological upgradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities.

Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024

The Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024 aims to foster sustainable and inclusive export growth, with a focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), local handicrafts and diversifying export products. Key measures include providing freight subsidies, marketing assistance, support for export documentation and certification, product testing subsidies, e-commerce export facilitation and export credit insurance. The policy seeks to enhance the competitiveness of Rajasthan's exporters through strategic fiscal and infrastructural support. It also focuses on improving connectivity, developing export-oriented clusters and offering targeted assistance to MSMEs. Additionally, the policy promotes skill development, technology adoption and market access through international trade fairs and digital platforms. By simplifying export processes and creating a single-window clearance system, the policy aims to strengthen Rajasthan's position in global trade, encourage innovation and generate employment opportunities.

Key provisions of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024 are as follows:

- **Assistance for Export Documentation, Quality & Management Certification:** Under this component, assistance of 50 per cent of the annual cost per unit for export processes and documentation is provided, subject to a maximum of ₹5 lakh. Up to December 2025, financial assistance amounting to ₹22.36 lakh have been provided to 25 applicants.
- **Marketing Assistance:** Under this component, eligible enterprises participating in approved international trade fairs abroad are provided with reimbursement of 75 per cent of eligible expenses, including travel assistance, subject to a maximum of ₹3 lakh per year (once every two years). Up to December 2025, financial assistance amounting to ₹182.68 lakh have been granted to 75 applicants.
- **Product Testing Incentive:** Under this component, export units are reimbursed 75 per cent of expenses incurred for product certification, subject to a maximum of ₹20,000 per shipment and ₹3 lakh per year. Up to December 2025, financial assistance amounting to ₹10.02 lakh have been provided to 11 applicants.
- **Technology Upgradation Assistance:** Under this component, export units are provided 75 per cent reimbursement of expenses incurred for acquisition and upgradation of modern technology, subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh. Up to December 2025, a total of 15 applicants have been approved for financial assistance amounting to ₹624.96 lakh.

- **E-Commerce Assistance:** Under this component, export units are reimbursed 75 per cent of the total fees paid to promote the use of e-commerce for increasing exports, subject to a maximum limit of ₹2 lakh. Up to December 2025, financial assistance amounting to ₹26.43 lakh have been provided to18 applicants.
- **Export Credit Insurance:** Under this component, export units are reimbursed 50 per cent of the premium paid to the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), subject to a maximum of ₹2 lakh per enterprise per year. Up to December 2025, financial assistance amounting to ₹11.38 lakh have been provided to 11 applicants.

Under this policy, export units are provided with a 25 per cent subsidy on freight costs for first-time exports under RIPS 2024, subject to a maximum limit of ₹25 lakh per unit.

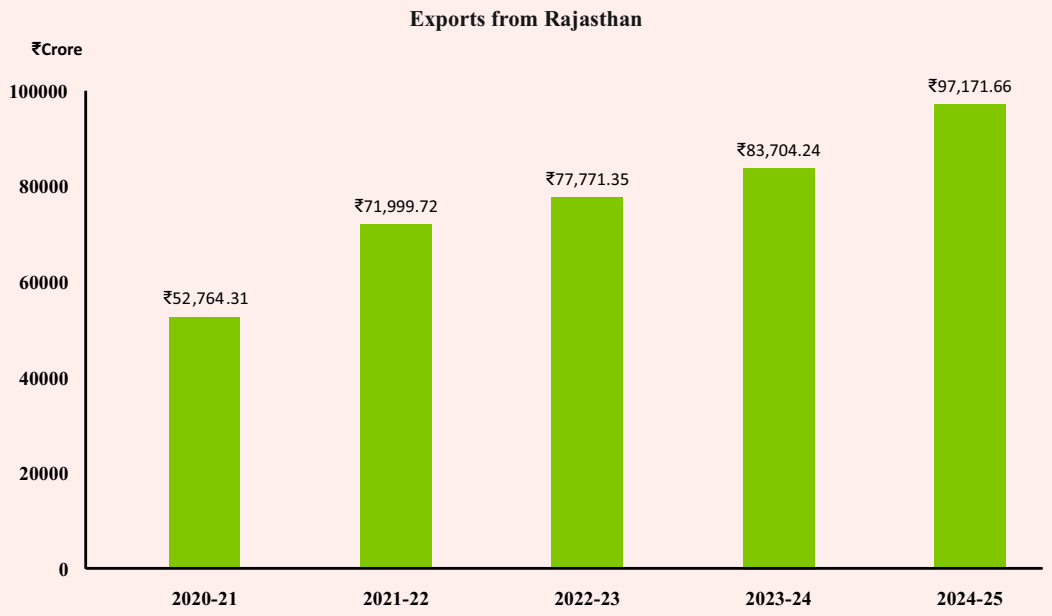
In Rajasthan, Engineering Goods, Gems & Jewellery, Metal, Textiles and Handicrafts are the top five export items that account for more than 67 per cent of exports from the State. The total exports from the State for the year 2024-25 equalled ₹97,171.66 crore. Details of exports from Rajasthan are shown in table 5.3 and figure 5.6.

Table 5.3 : Exports from Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

S. No.	Product		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Textiles		5729.29	9251.39	7834.36	8819.58	9700.60
2	Agro & Food Products		3740.65	5180.17	6334.21	6486.78	7195.18
3	Gems & Jewellery		4067.36	6811.04	9178.77	11183.23	17567.87
4	Engineering		7781.81	11966.1	13887.00	16592.51	19849.29
5	Metal	1. Ferrous	1102.94	1436.00	1754.02	2148.23	1598.94
		2. Non-Ferrous	4180.75	6802.57	9509.89	7709.71	8425.88
6	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & Articles of Stone Mica, etc.		4080.22	4481.15	3572.18	3665.94	3764.83
7	Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral Waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash		842.34	1393.34	1345.82	1599.32	1766.44
8	Electronics & Computer Software		3016.01	464.73	829.71	1110.14	1389.97
9	Wool & Woollens		62.31	133.47	154.41	122.90	107.23
10	Chemical & Allied		5016.53	6995.14	6429.28	4585.72	4994.54
11	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals		2268.39	2577.60	2781.64	2954.20	3169.92
12	Plastic & Linoleums		1337.58	2030.83	1948.58	4010.27	4447.06
13	Handicrafts		6205.32	7830.07	7309.05	7986.83	8444.04
14	Leather & Leather products		193.43	298.59	309.69	272.65	299.35
15	Readymade Garments		1764.40	2561.09	3074.53	2751.35	2748.61
16	Carpet (Durries)		464.70	706.18	731.83	742.63	733.33
17	Others		910.28	1080.24	786.38	962.25	968.58
Total			**52764.31**	**71999.72**	**77771.35**	**83704.24**	**97171.66**

Figure 5.6



Rajasthan One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024

The Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024 aims to consolidate various government initiatives around the core competencies of each district, thereby propelling them into national and international markets. The policy focuses on streamlining the support structure for local industries, enhancing the product value chain and promoting balanced regional growth by integrating district-specific products into larger markets. It seeks to support ODOP manufacturers through margin money assistance for new enterprise creation, support for the acquisition of latest technology, assistance for quality certification and standards, promotion of renewable energy, infrastructure development under the Integrated Cluster Development Scheme, marketing assistance and promotion of e-commerce and recognition of outstanding performers under the ODOP initiative. By creating a robust ecosystem, the policy aims to showcase and promote the unique products and cultural heritage of each district on a global stage. Under this initiative, districts across the State have identified products with export potential from their respective areas.

Under the Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024, significant scheme-wise physical and financial progress are shown in table 5.4 and district wise identified products are shown in table 5.5.

Table 5.4 : Physical and Financial Progress of schemes under Rajasthan ODOP Policy 2024

S. No.	Scheme Name	Number of Benefited Units	Financial Assistance (₹ Lakh)
1	Margin Money Support	61	912.03
2	Technology Upgradation	1	5.00
3	Quality Certification Assistance	17	4.49
4	Marketing Assistance	149	203.02
5	E-Commerce Support	7	5.41
6	Catalogue Expenditure/Website	37	24.41
Total		**272**	**1154.36**

Table 5.5 : District-wise products identified under ODOP Policy 2024

S. No.	District	ODOP Product
1	Ajmer	Granite and Marble Products
2	Alwar	Automobiles Parts
3	Balotra	Textile Products
4	Banswara	Marble Products
5	Baran	Garlic Products
6	Barmer	Kasheedakari
7	Beawar	Quartz and Feldspar Powder
8	Bharatpur	Agro Based Products
9	Bhilwara	Textile Products
10	Bikaner	Bikaneri Namkeen
11	Bundi	Sandstone
12	Chittorgarh	Granite and Marble Products
13	Churu	Wood Products
14	Dausa	Stone Products
15	Deedwana - 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	Yellow Stone Products
22	Jalore	Granite Products
23	Jhalawar	Kota Stone Products
24	Jhunjhunu	Wooden Handicraft Products
25	Jodhpur	Wooden Furniture Products
26	Karauli	Sandstone Products
27	Khairthal - Tijara	Automobiles Parts
28	Kota	Kota Doria
29	Kotputli - Behror	Automobiles Parts
30	Nagaur	Pan Methi and Spices Processing
31	Pali	Textile Products
32	Phalodi	Sonamukhi Products
33	Pratapgarh	Thewa Jewellery
34	Rajsamand	Granite and Marble Products
35	Salumber	Quartz
36	Sawai Madhopur	Marble Products
37	Sikar	Wooden Furniture Products
38	Sirohi	Marble Products
39	Sri Ganganagar	Mustard Oil
40	Tonk	Slate Stone Products
41	Udaipur	Marble and Granite Products

Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025

The Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy 2025 has been implemented in the State with effect from 7th December, 2025. The Policy aims to facilitate access to institutional credit at subsidized interest rates and improved market access for small traders, including micro trade enterprises, also promoting new investments and employment generation in the trade sector. The key provisions of the Policy are as follows-

- **Interest Subsidy:** For the establishment of new micro trade enterprises, an interest subsidy of 6 per cent on loan amount up to ₹1 crore and 4 per cent on loan amount exceeding ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore.
- **Credit Guarantee Support:** Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme, 50 per cent reimbursement of the guarantee fee payable for loan coverage up to ₹5 crore shall be admissible for a period of 5 years for new micro trading enterprises.
- **Insurance Premium Reimbursement:** For retail traders in the micro category, 50 per cent reimbursement of the insurance premium, up to ₹1 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years.
- **E-commerce Promotion:** 75 per cent reimbursement of the e-commerce platform fee (excluding shipping charges) up to ₹50,000 per annum to micro trade enterprises for 1 year.

Additional Incentives for Special Categories: For trade enterprises owned by Women, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and Persons with Benchmark Disabilities shall be eligible for an additional interest subsidy of 1 per cent on loan amount exceeding ₹1 crore and up to ₹2 crore.

Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy 2025

It was notified on 13th February, 2025 with the objective of positioning the State as a global manufacturing hub for the textile and apparel sector. The key provisions are as follows-

- Asset Creation Incentive for a period of 10 years to promote investment in the textile and apparel sector including Investment Subsidy, Capital Subsidy and Turnover Linked Incentive.
- Flexible Land Payment, reimbursement of State Tax or VAT for Mega and Ultra-Mega Projects, as applicable.
- Stamp Duty and Registration Fee Benefits, comprising 75 per cent exemption and 25 per cent reimbursement.
- 100 per cent exemption from Electricity Duty for a period of 7 years on power consumption.
- Land Use Conversion Charge Benefits, including 75 per cent exemption and 25 per cent reimbursement.
- Green Solution Incentive to encourage environmentally sustainable practices in the textile and apparel industry including 50 per cent reimbursement of expenditure incurred on environmental projects up to ₹12.5 crore.
- Freight Subsidy, providing 25 per cent reimbursement of total freight expenditure up to ₹25 lakh for goods exported through the State's Inland Container Depots (ICDs) or Air Cargo Complexes.
- Skill Development Support, offering 50 per cent reimbursement of training costs incurred for personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable scheme.
- Intellectual Property Support, with 50 per cent reimbursement of cost incurred towards Patent and Copyright registration.

The financial incentives and benefits under the Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy–2025 are extended in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme–2024 (RIPS–2024).

Other Initiatives

Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024: The Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024 marked a significant milestone in the State's journey towards economic excellence. The Summit showcased the State's vast investment potential and attracted strong interest from the global investment community. Details of the MoUs signed by various departments at the Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024 and ground-breaking status are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 : Department wise details of MoUs signed in Rising Rajasthan Summit 2024 and ground-breaking status

Implementing Department	Number of MoU/Projects	Investment Proposal (₹ Crore)	Ground Breaking Investment (₹ Crore) (up to December, 2025)
Agriculture	2352	42046	8149
Animal Husbandary	75	1871	210
Aviation	13	12774	1275
Ayush	135	6717	1446
College Education	67	816	248
DSEE (Skill)	21	8966	87
Energy	812	2827421	615995
Higher Education	25	15178	-
Industries	4340	225575	76080
Information & Technology	94	9511	1012
Local Self Government	70	10646	1971
Medical & Health	284	20965	4803
Medical Education	47	20612	6305
Mines	293	99587	34237
Sanskrit Education	12	101	98
School Education	210	14206	1011
Science & Technology	3	618	-
Sports & Youth	29	7585	90
Technical Education	333	5218	56
Tourism	1245	91519	10033
Transport	13	1570	15
Urban Development & Housing	540	106724	37929
Grand Total	**11013**	**3530225**	**801048**

Rajasthan Foundation

With the objective of maintaining continuous engagement with Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs), strengthening their bond with the State and ensuring their active participation in Rajasthan's social and economic development, 26 chapters of Rajasthan Foundation have been made functional.

In addition to this, during Pravasi Rajasthani Divas 2025, the establishment of 14 more new chapters of the Rajasthan Foundation have been announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister. These chapters will be opened in South Africa, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Canada overseas and Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and Kerala in India.

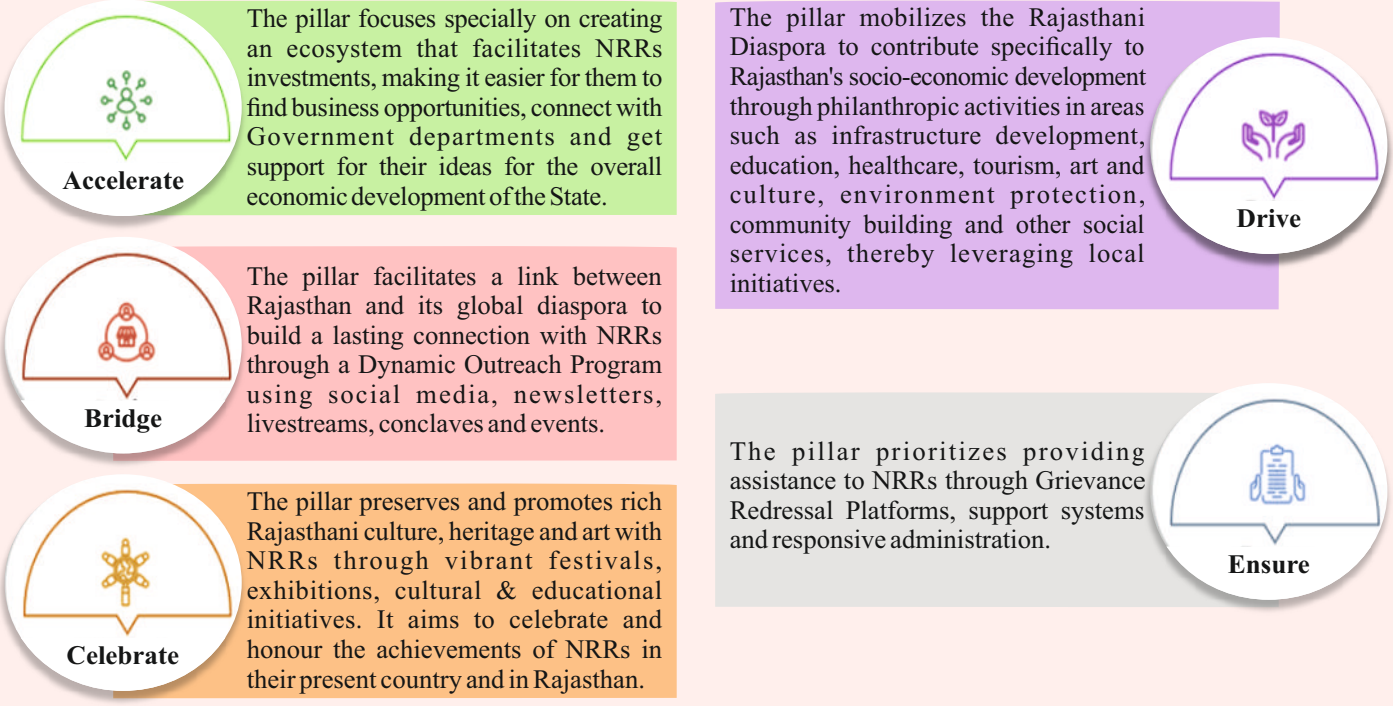
The First Pravasi Rajasthani Divas organized on 10th December, 2025 in Jaipur witnessed the participation of approximately 5,000 Pravasi Rajasthanis and other delegates from across the country and abroad. During the event, the "Pravasi Rajasthani Policy (NRR Policy), 2025" was launched and the "Rajasthan Development Support Portal" was also inaugurated. Through this portal, Pravasi Rajasthanis and other individuals or institutions can contribute to social and infrastructure developmental initiatives in Rajasthan and actively participate in the State's development.

A dedicated Department of Domestic & Overseas Rajasthani Affairs (DORA) has been created for safeguarding and promoting the interests of Pravasi Rajasthanis. To apprise Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs) about the provisions and benefits of various sectoral policies of the State Government, 'Knowledge Series' - a virtual connect has been started by Rajasthan Foundation. The Additional District Magistrate (ADM) has been nominated as the nodal officer in each district as a single point of contact for time bound and effective resolution of issues and concerns related to Pravasi Rajasthanis.

Non-Resident Rajasthani Policy 2025

With the objective of strengthening social, cultural, and economic ties with the Rajasthani diaspora settled across the world and giving Rajasthan a distinct global identity, the Government of Rajasthan has introduced the "Non-Resident Rajasthani Policy 2025" on 10th December 2025. This policy aims to ensure the active participation of Pravasi Rajasthanis in the development of the state and to provide a comprehensive and structured framework to reconnect them with their roots. The primary objective of the policy is to integrate the needs, expectations, achievements and contributions of Pravasi Rajasthanis into a systematic mechanism and connect them with various sectors such as state development, investment, trade, innovation and social philanthropy. The policy is based on five key pillars as follow:

Figure 5.7



Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): PMEGP is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. At the State level, the scheme is implemented through Khadi & Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and Department of Industries and Commerce.

- By the approval of District Industry and Commerce Centres, a margin money of ₹ 62.29 crore has been paid by the Government of India to 850 units in the year 2025-26 up to December.
- In the year 2025–26, under PMEGP the Khadi and Village Industries Board was assigned a target to establish 943 new units with a margin money allocation of ₹34.67 crore, aiming to generate employment for 10,373 persons. Up to December 2025, ₹34.58 lakh has been disbursed to 459 units, resulting in employment for 4,792 persons.

Factories and Boilers: To promote industrial health and safety, the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory established by Factories and Boilers Inspection department, has collected and analyzed 871 air pollutant samples from 127 factories during the year 2025-26 up to December. The department conducted 3,052 inspections and registered 629 new factories and 161 new boilers, providing employment to approximately 87,200 workers. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 1,213 safety training programs have been organized with 43,743 participants.

Exploring Opportunities: Mining, Oil and Gas Development

Mining Sector in Rajasthan

Rajasthan is one of India's richest States in terms of mineral resources, with the occurrence of nearly 82 varieties of minerals, of which 57 are currently under commercial production. The State is a leading producer of key minerals such as limestone, lead–zinc, wollastonite, garnet, barytes, silica sand, granite, marble and copper. Rajasthan also contributes significantly to the national production of coal, lignite and gypsum. In addition, the State holds a dominant position in the stone industry, particularly in marble, sandstone and granite at the national level.

Mining leases are currently granted through e-auctions. Currently 3,395 mining leases for major minerals, 13,428 mining leases for minor minerals and 16,058 quarry licenses exist in the State. In the year 2024-25, a total of 34 major mineral blocks auctioned in the State, which is the highest in the country.

During the year 2025-26, a revenue target of ₹12,980 crore was assigned to the Mines and Geology department, against which, a total of ₹6,857.97 crore revenue has been collected up to December, 2025.

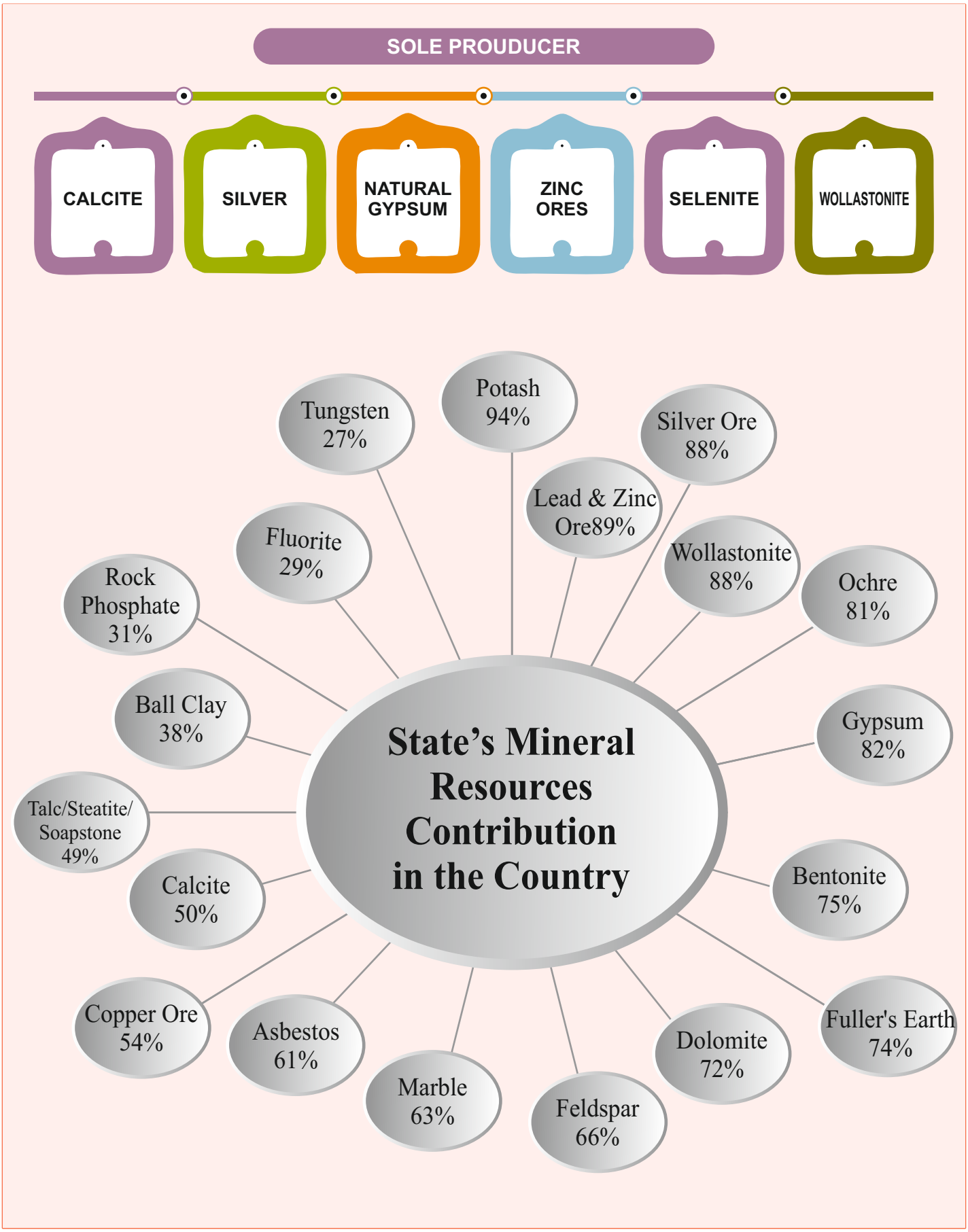
Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024

The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2024 aims to promote sustainable, transparent and responsible mineral development, leveraging the State's abundant mineral resources for economic growth while ensuring environmental conservation and community welfare.

Key Highlights:

- Enhance mineral-based industries, attract investment and increase the sector's contribution to the State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- Implement zero-waste mining, eco-friendly practices and waste management strategies.
- Utilize advanced exploration techniques, AI-driven monitoring and digital governance for transparency.
- Use GPS-based tracking, geo-fencing and real-time monitoring to prevent unauthorized activities.

Figure 5.8


SOLE PROUDUCER
CALCITE
SILVER
NATURAL GYPSUM
ZINC ORES
SELENITE
WOLLASTONITE
State's Mineral Resources Contribution in the Country
Potash 94%
Tungsten 27%
Silver Ore 88%
Lead & Zinc Ore89%
Fluorite 29%
Wollastonite 88%
Rock Phosphate 31%
Ochre 81%
Ball Clay 38%
Gypsum 82%
Talc/Steatite/ Soapstone 49%
Bentonite 75%
Calcite 50%
Fuller's Earth 74%
Copper Ore 54%
Dolomite 72%
Asbestos 61%
Feldspar 66%
Marble 63%

Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024

This policy is a strategic initiative aimed at promoting the production and usage of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand (Bajri) in construction. Given the rising demand for construction materials and the environmental concerns surrounding river sand mining, this policy seeks to ensure responsible resource management with fostering economic growth.

Key Highlights:

Promoting M-Sand Adoption: The policy facilitates the establishment of M-Sand units by simplifying procedures, easing regulations and offering financial incentives.

Incentives for M-Sand Units:

- **Financial benefits:** Exemptions in royalty (50 per cent) and charges for overburden dump utilization.
- **Investment subsidies:** 75 per cent State tax reimbursement for 10 years.
- **Electricity duty exemption:** 100 per cent for 7 years.
- **Stamp duty reduction:** 75 per cent exemption on stamp duty.
- **Employment benefits:** 50 per cent reimbursement of employer contributions towards EPF and ESI for domiciled employees.

Quality Standards and Control:

- Encourages on-site quality testing laboratories in M-Sand units.

Waste Management and Sustainability:

- Promotion of zero-discharge systems for water reuse.
- Encouragement for construction and demolition (C&D) waste recycling to produce M-Sand.
- Develop Environmentally responsible waste disposal mechanisms.

Implementation Strategy:

- Mandates gradual increase in M-Sand usage in government projects (targeting 50 per cent by the year 2028-29).

Allotment of M-Sand and Overburden Plots

- Up to December 2025, a total of 38 M-sand plots and 10 overburden dump mining plots have been allotted under the new policy.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

RSMML is one of the premier public sector enterprises of the Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost-effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects.

Since its inception, RSMML has taken initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. During the financial year 2024-25, the company had generated unaudited gross revenue of ₹ 1,726.03 crore earning a profit before tax of ₹ 658.22 crore (unaudited). The budgeted gross revenue for the financial year 2025-26 is ₹ 1,922.17 crore and pre-tax profit is ₹ 665.45 crore. The company has contributed a sum of ₹253.92 crore to the government exchequer up to December, 2025.

The major activities of the company have been divided into four parts named as Strategic Business Units & Profit Centres (SBU & PC) under the direct control of the Corporate Office situated at Udaipur. The four SBUs & PCs are as follows-

1. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra, Udaipur.

2. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre– Gypsum at Bikaner.
3. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre– Limestone at Jodhpur.
4. Strategic Business Unit and Profit Centre – Lignite at Jaipur.

The financial performance during the year 2025-26 (up to December) in terms of operational revenue earned is shown in table 5.7.

Table 5.7 : Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue **(₹Crore)**

S. No.	Particulars	Operational Revenue 2025-26 Upto December
1	SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate	911.48
2	SBU & PC-Limestone	201.04
3	SBU & PC-Gypsum	3.59
4	SBU & PC-Lignite	156.22
5	106.3 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power plant	24.32

Social Activities: RSMML is constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a sum of ₹4.96 crore has been incurred on CSR activities from its various SBUs and ₹89 lakh on forest & plantation during the year 2025-26 upto December.

Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS)

As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2025-26, total 34 projects have been kept for geological investigation under exploration programmes. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), regional mineral survey (RMS) has been done for 220 sq km, regional geological mapping (RGM) has been done for 258.50 sq. km, detailed geological mapping (DGM) has been done for 37.07 sq. km and drilling has been done for 1,414 meters.

District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT)

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) is a trust set up as a non-profit body, in those districts which are affected by the mining works, to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining-related operations. Details of works and financial activities under the DMFT up to December, 2025 are given in the table 5.8.

Table 5.8 : Details of works and financial activities under the DMFT

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Figures
1	Financial sanctions issued for Various works	Numbers	21993
2	Financial sanction issued	₹ Crore	9393.38
3	Work completed	Numbers	13612
4	Total expenditure up to December, 2025	₹ Crore	5927.84

Details of the proceedings carried out by the department of Mines and Geology to check illegal mining and transportation of minerals during the year 2025-26 up to December are given in table 5.9.

Table 5.9 : Details of the proceedings carried out to prevent illegal mining and transportation of minerals

S. No.	Description	Figures 2025-26 Up to December
1	Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock	7335
2	Number of FIRs lodged	831
3	Number of seized vehicle/ machine/tools	7162
4	Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crore)	50.94

Oil and Natural Gas

Rajasthan City Gas Distribution (CGD) Policy 2025

This policy was released on 16th July 2025 with the objective to promote a gas-based economy and expand access to clean, safe and environment-friendly natural gas across the State. It focuses on strengthening gas pipeline infrastructure, accelerating the development of CGD networks and increasing the availability of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for households and industries.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 53,047 new domestic piped cooking gas connections have been provided across the State.

Rajasthan is a significant contributor to India's crude oil and natural gas production. The State ranks second in onshore natural gas production nationwide and accounts for approximately 12 per cent of India's total crude oil output, producing about 3.42 million metric tonne per annum (MMTPA) out of the country's total production of 28.70 MMTPA. The petroleum-prospective area in the State spans approximately 1.50 lakh square kilometers and is distributed across four petroliferous basins, covering 14 districts:

1. Barmer-Sanchor Basin - (Barmer, part of Jalore and Balotra districts)
2. Jaisalmer Basin - (Jaisalmer, Phalodi and part of Bikaner district)
3. Bikaner-Nagaur Basin - (Bikaner, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Churu districts)
4. Vindhyan Basin - (Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Karauli and part of Bundi, Bhilwara & Chittorgarh districts)

At present, approximately 57,000–59,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) is being produced from 15 fields, i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other fields. Net natural gas production from Barmer is around 1.90–2.20 million metric standard cubic meters (MMSCM) per day, while Jaisalmer contributes about 0.71–0.75 MMSCM per day, resulting in a total net natural gas production of approximately 2.60–2.95 MMSCM per day across the State.

Exploitation, Production & Development activities of Crude Oil & Natural Gas-

- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), Cairn India Limited has produced 22.51 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil from the Barmer–Sanchore Basin, while Cairn Vedanta Limited, Focus Energy, ONGC and Oil India Limited jointly produced 825.07 MMSCM of natural gas from the Jaisalmer and Barmer–Sanchore basins.
- Production and Exploration activities for Crude Oil & Natural Gas are underway in 12 Petroleum Lease (PL) areas and 13 Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PEL) blocks.
- Approximately 2.04 lakh barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from the Baghewala area in Jaisalmer district up to December 2025. At present, heavy crude oil production of around 800 barrels per day (BOPD) is in progress.
- Natural gas production commenced in the Bhakri Tibba PL Block (operated by Oil India Limited) in June 2025 and in the Chinnewala Tibba PL Block (operated by ONGC Ltd.) in August 2025, both located in Jaisalmer district.
- During the year 2025-26, revenue of ₹1,533.74 crore has been generated up to December.

Rajasthan Refinery Project

HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) is a Joint Venture between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR), with an equity contribution of 74 per cent (₹19,600 crore) and 26 per cent (₹6,886 crore) respectively. Work of 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Balotra has been commenced on 16th January, 2018. The revised cost of the project is ₹79,459 crore and is funded by debt equity ratio 2:1. This refinery will produce BS-VI standard products and will be the first in India to be integrated with a Petrochemical complex.

Work orders amounting to ₹76,442 crore have been issued and expenditure of ₹63,456 crore has been incurred on various site-related activities upto December, 2025. Approximately 90 per cent of the project work has been completed and more than 26,000 workers are employed in this project. An amount of ₹3,734.91 crore has been paid to HRRL, out of the total ₹6,886 crore, representing 26 per cent equity of the State government. Production and revenue accrued from the petroleum sector are given in table 5.10.

Table 5.10 : Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹ Crore)	Total Revenue (₹ Crore)
	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production Million Barrels	Royalty (₹ Crore)	Production MMSCM		
2020 -21	1784.32	42.62	112.42	1232.75	8.05	1904.79
2021 -22	3601.13	42.46	384.54	1684.51	9.72	3995.40
2022 -23	4322.14	36.55	555.14	1648.78	11.89	4889.17
2023 -24	2881.56	32.00	526.66	1522.41	16.86	3425.08
2024 -25	2265.55	24.88	409.12	1250.82	14.25	2688.91
2025 -26 **Upto December**	1263.84	16.38	260.03	825.07	9.87	1533.74

Empowering Rajasthan: Fostering Employment

The Labour Department in the State is dedicated for fostering a harmonious industrial environment to sustain high levels of industrial production and employment generation. It ensures the timely payment of wages and allowances to workers while safeguarding their interests in accordance with employment terms and conditions through the enforcement of various labour laws.

The Rajasthan government is committed to implement sustainable employment reforms and policies that ensure job opportunities for all, especially targeting youth and marginalized communities. Emphasizing skill development, the State has launched various initiatives aimed at enhancing employability through vocational training programmes and partnerships with industries. Despite these efforts Rajasthan faces challenges in meeting its employment goals, with a current unemployment rate of 4.7 per cent[1] in the year 2023-24.

Employment Situation: The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) plays a crucial role in assessing the employment and unemployment situation in India and all the States. It measures critical parameters such as Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) etc. Employment related indicators for Rajasthan and India is given in the table 5.11 {as per usual (ps+ss - Principal Status + Subsidiary Status) age group: 15-59 years}[2] :

Table 5.11 : Employment related indicators for Rajasthan and India

Per cent

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

As compared to the year 2022-23, trends indicate a gradual increase in both WPR and LFPR in the State.

According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for July 2023 - June 2024, Rajasthan's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)[3] stands at 67.6 per cent, reflecting an increase from 64.8 per cent in the previous year (July 2022 - June 2023) and the LFPR has shown improvement, reflecting an increasing number of people engaged in or looking for work.

1Annual Report PLFS 2023-24
https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf
2 Annual Report PLFS 2023-24
https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AR_PLFS_2022_23N.pdf
3the percentage of people in a country's working-age population who are actively working or looking for work.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)[4] serves as a vital metric for understanding employment levels within a population. It indicates the proportion of the working-age population that is engaged in work, providing insights of labour market dynamics. The increase in WPR suggests an expanding economy in Rajasthan.

The Unemployment Rate (UR) for Rajasthan was noted at 4.9 per cent in 2022-23 (PLFS Annual Report), whereas in 2023-24, UR stood at 4.7, decreasing by 0.2 per cent point, which indicates ongoing challenges but also opportunities for improvement through skill development initiatives. Overall, while Rajasthan's economic scenario is evolving with industrialization and service sector growth contributing significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), substantial gender and regional disparities remain in employment opportunities that the State addressing through targeted policies and skill development.

Workers by Compilation category: The table 5.12 shows the employment status of the State in terms of activities along with its comparison with India:

Table 5.12 : Percentage distribution of usually working persons (ps+ss) by industry of work (industry sections of NIC-2008) – Rajasthan[5]

S.No.	Sections	Rajasthan	India
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.05	46.07
2	Mining and quarrying	0.47	0.23
3	Manufacturing	10.95	11.44
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.34	0.27
5	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.23	0.27
6	Construction	12.31	11.98
7	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.61	10.23
8	Transportation and storage	3.71	4.28
9	Accommodation and Food service activities	1.89	2.00
10	Information and communication	0.58	1.35
11	Financial and insurance activities	0.77	1.05
12	Real estate activities	0.14	0.22
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.82	0.67
14	Administrative and support service activities	0.76	0.92
15	Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.95	1.42
16	Education	2.73	3.04
17	Human health and social work activities	1.17	1.35
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.34	0.22
19	Other service activities	1.47	1.67
20	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	0.70	1.31

4the percentage of people in a population who are employed.
5 Annual Report PLFS 2023-24
https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/AnnualReport_PLFS2023-24L2.pdf

Labour Welfare

The Labour Department in Rajasthan aims to create a positive industrial environment to enhance production and productivity. It ensures timely payment of wages and protects workers' rights through effective enforcement of labour laws, supporting the broader objectives of welfare bodies such as the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW).

Established under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the primary role of the Board is to administer welfare schemes for construction workers, including health insurance, maternity benefits and skill development programmes. The Board was incorporated in 2009 and, since then, has registered more than 36.95 lakh construction workers and provided benefits to over 20.09 lakh workers and their dependents through its various welfare schemes. During 2025–26 (up to December), the Board registered 1.29 lakh workers as beneficiaries, extended benefits to 2.88 lakh beneficiaries and incurred an expenditure of ₹303.83 crore on the implementation of different schemes.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December) status of activities:

- 38 new trade unions registered with 4,338 members.
- The Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have resolved total 1,178 cases.
- Out of 1,085 industrial complaints total 766 have been addressed and out of 128 industrial disputes total 94 disputes have been settled.

Labour Welfare Schemes

Various welfare schemes implemented by BOCW in the State under three major heads of Skill Development and Education, Health and Financial Assistance are shown in Figure 5.9.

Figure 5.9 : Welfare schemes for construction workers in the State

Skill Development and Education	• Nirman Shramik Shiksha Kaushal Vikas Yojana • Nirman Shramik Auzaar/ Toolkit Assistance Scheme • Shubh Shakti Yojana
Health	• Assistance scheme for Normal Death/Accidental Death/Injury • Prasuti Sahayta Yojana • Silicosis Assistance Scheme • Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana
Financial Assistance	• Scheme of reimbursement interest on commercial loans • Scheme for promoting construction workers and their dependents on clearing preliminary exam of Indian/ Rajasthan Administrative Services • Scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees • Reimbursement of VISA expenses • Scheme for promoting construction workers for participation in International Games • Nirman Sharmik Sulabhya Awas Yojana

The details of the various welfare schemes for construction workers are as follows:

To provide financial support for the education of children of construction workers in Rajasthan, the **Nirman Shramik Shiksha aur Kaushal Vikas Yojana** offers scholarships ranging from ₹8,000 to ₹25,000 for children

from class 6 onwards, along with incentives of ₹4,000 to ₹35,000 for meritorious students based on eligibility. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 2.68 lakh beneficiaries' children have been benefited under this scheme and an expenditure of ₹284.72 crore has been incurred under the scheme.

The **Nirman Shramik Aujaar/Toolkit Assistance Scheme** provides beneficiaries with financial assistance of ₹2,000 or the actual cost of tools, whichever is lower, for the purchase of essential equipments. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), assistance amounting to ₹2.78 crore has been provided to 13,948 beneficiaries.

Under **Assistance for Normal/Accidental Death/Injury scheme,** beneficiaries received financial assistance of ₹2.00 lakh in the event of normal death, ₹5.00 lakh for accidental death, ₹3.00 lakh for full permanent disability and ₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. Additionally, compensation for injuries ranges from ₹5,000 to ₹20,000. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 1,419 beneficiaries have been benefited from this initiative, receiving a cumulative amount of ₹13.84 crore.

The **Prasuti Sahayta Yojana** provides financial assistance to women during childbirth, offering support of ₹20,000 for the birth of a male child and ₹21,000 for the birth of a female child, disbursed in three installments - ₹5,000 at the time of delivery, ₹5,000 after one year upon certified vaccination and ₹10,000 for a male child or ₹11,000 for a female child at the time of school admission at five years of age. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), a total of 4,188 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme, with an expenditure of ₹2.11 crore incurred.

With the primary objective of supporting and empowering the daughters of labour families in Rajasthan, the **Shubh Shakti Yojana** provides financial assistance of ₹55,000 to adult unmarried daughters of registered beneficiaries for purposes such as higher education, vocational training, skill development, starting a business or meeting marriage-related expenses.

Under the **Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Aawas Yojana,** a grant of up to ₹1.5 lakh is provided to beneficiaries for the purpose of purchasing or constructing a personal house under schemes such as Housing for All (Urban), Affordable Housing Scheme, Mukhyamantri Jan Aawas Yojana or any other Central or State Government housing scheme.

Financial support to individuals suffering silicosis, the **Silicosis Assistance Scheme** offers ₹3 lakh to individuals affected by silicosis and ₹2 lakh to their dependents in case of death. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 494 beneficiaries received assistance, amounting to ₹14.82 crore.

Nirman Shramik Jeevan Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana provides financial assistance to registered construction workers. The board offers 50 to 100 per cent support on beneficiaries' contributions. In the year 2025-26 (up to December) a total number of 88 beneficiaries have been received ₹6,596 under this scheme.

A financial assistance of ₹1 lakh is provided for clearing the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) preliminary exam, while ₹50,000 is awarded for passing the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) preliminary exam. In the year 2025-26 (up to December) a total of 52 beneficiaries have received ₹26.50 lakh under this initiative.

The **Scheme for Promoting Construction Workers for International Games Competitions** is an important initiative of the Government of Rajasthan aimed at supporting the children of construction workers by providing financial assistance to help talented athletes overcome socio-economic barriers and participate in international sports events. Under the scheme, incentives of ₹2 lakh for participation, ₹5 lakh for winning a bronze medal, ₹8 lakh for a silver medal and ₹11 lakh for a gold medal are provided. Under this initiative, during the year 2025–26 (up to December) financial assistance amounting to ₹11 lakh has been provided to a beneficiary whose son won a gold medal in the shot-put event at international championship in Nepal.

In addition to the above schemes, the Board also provides financial assistance to construction workers through various initiatives, including reimbursement of interest on professional loan up to ₹5 lakh, reimbursement of tuition fees for children admitted to IITs or IIMs and reimbursement of visa expenses up to ₹5,000 incurred by workers for overseas employment. These measures promote education, self-employment and improved livelihood opportunities.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment launched **e-Shram portal,** which aims to create a comprehensive national database of unorganized workers in India, seeded with Aadhaar. This portal was launched on 26th august, 2021. It collects essential details such as name, occupation, address and skills to enhance employability and facilitate access to social security benefits for various worker categories, including migrant and gig workers. Eligible workers aged 16-59 who are not income tax payers or members of EPFO/ESIC can register free of cost through various platforms. The portal not only improves the accessibility of social security services but also provides a vital resource during emergency situations. In Rajasthan, 1.52 crore unorganized workers have been registered on this portal up to December, 2025.

Employment Generation

Rajasthan has emerged as a leader in employment generation for the youth. Employment generation, coupled with improving employability, is a priority of the Government. Employment Exchanges aim to assist job seekers and employers by connecting them with suitable employment opportunities and workforce. Unemployed youth can register at these exchanges, where their applications are matched with employer demands.

With the aim to transform traditional employment exchanges into IT-enabled Model Career Centres (MCCs), a total of sixteen MCCs have been established in the following districts: Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Pali, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Baran, Banswara and Sriganganagar. Additionally, the department organizes quarterly Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs at district headquarters for unemployed youth. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 167 such events have been held and 49,497 candidates selected for employment opportunities. As part of events marking two years of the present government, a Rojgar Mahotsav was held in Jaipur on 25th December 2025, where more than 150 employers participated and 3,292 unemployed candidates were selected for employment opportunities in the private sector.

Also, to provide information on vacancies, competitive exams, training opportunities, scholarships and various courses for job seekers, a fortnightly newspaper called "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is published by the Directorate of Employment.

A total of 1,33,430 individuals registered with various employment exchanges during the year 2025. This included 69,956 women; 23,457 persons from Scheduled Castes; 15,198 from Scheduled Tribes and 71,718 from Other Backward Classes.

With an aim to enhance youth employability in the State, the **Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana** mandates that applicants complete at least three months of skill training followed by a daily four-hour internship in various government departments to get unemployment allowance benefits. The monthly unemployment allowance ₹4,000 to males and ₹4,500 to females/transgenders/specially abled persons is being given up to maximum two years or till they secure employment which so ever is earlier.

From 1st February, 2019 to year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹3,644.33 crore unemployment allowance has been disbursed to 8,54,504 beneficiaries under this scheme. In the year 2025–26 (up to December), an amount of ₹850.18 crore has been sanctioned, out of which ₹477.60 crore has been disbursed as unemployment allowance.

Savitri Bai Phule Study Centres have been established in 33 district libraries to support students preparing for competitive exams. Each centre will have a mentor to help students in career guidance and exam preparation. An expenditure of ₹46.53 lakh has been incurred in the year 2025-26 (up to December) against the provision of ₹93.06 lakh.

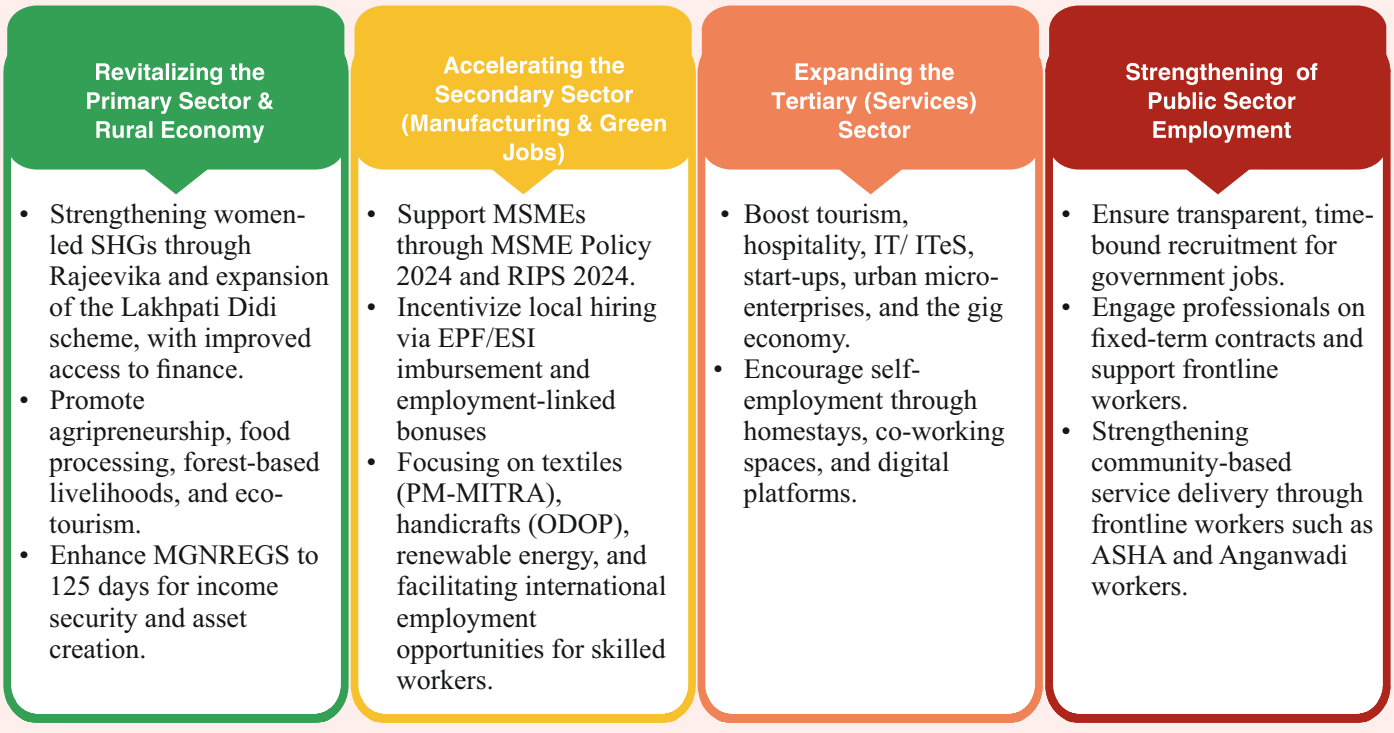
Rajasthan Employment Policy 2026

The Rajasthan Employment Policy 2026 is a comprehensive framework designed to address the State's employment challenge: despite a high Labour Force Participation Rate (64.4 per cent) that surpasses the national average, our unemployment rate (4.2 per cent) remains a concern. The policy aims to transform this challenge into an opportunity by leveraging our demographic dividend and sectoral strengths.

Vision: To provide meaningful employment to every youth, establishing Rajasthan as a leading hub for inclusive and sustainable employment and powering its journey to a USD 350 billion economy by 2030.

Mission: To facilitate the generation of 15 lakh employment opportunities by March 2029 through a multi-pronged strategy focusing on self-employment, wage employment and entrepreneurship.

Figure 5.10 : Strategic Pillars



Key Enablers for Execution & Monitoring

The policy is supported by a strong digital and governance framework to ensure effective implementation.

- **Rajasthan Rojgar Portal (EEMS 2.0):** An AI-enabled, unified employment platform connecting job seekers with public and private employers, integrating data from departments and training institutions and enabling e-job fairs and international placements.
- **Regional Focus:** Implementing district-level employment plans with special focus on Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) region and Aspirational Districts to ensure inclusive growth.
- **Data-Driven Governance:** Development of an Employment Outcome Index (EOI) to track placements, wage growth and inclusion across districts, overseen by a high-level committee led by the Department of Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship.

The policy integrates growth, incentives and digital governance to build a skilled and empowered workforce. It serves as a key instrument in advancing the vision of 'Niyojit Yuva, Samridh Rajasthan' (Employed Youth, Prosperous Rajasthan).

Social Security

With the aim to provide social security coverage to the workforce of organized sector, three schemes are presently run by the **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)**, namely The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme (EPF) 1952, The Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 and The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI) 1976 . In the year 2025-26 (up to December), EPFO covered 1.30 lakh establishments, 22.26 lakh accounts and 1.75 lakh pensioners under Rajasthan zone. Recently, EPFO has launched Nidhi Aapke Nikat 2.0 (NAN 2.0) with the objective to increase EPFO's reach across all districts of the country through an inclusive and cohesive outreach programme.

The **Employees Provident Funds Scheme (EPF) 1952** is a social security initiative aimed at providing financial security to employees in organized sectors through a mandatory scheme, where both employees and employers contribute certain per cent of the employees wages to the fund. This scheme allows members to withdraw funds for specific needs such as housing, education and medical emergencies, ensuring a safety net for employees during retirement.

The **Employees Pension Scheme (EPS)** 1995 provides a significant social security framework for employees, offering pension benefits based on their salary and years of service.

The **Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI)** 1976, provides life insurance coverage to employees ensuring their families receive financial support in the event of the employees untimely death while in service. The scheme offers a minimum assured benefit of ₹2.5 lakh and a maximum of ₹7 lakh, depending on the service tenure salary, thereby enhancing social security for workers who might not have access to comprehensive insurance plans.

Table 5.13 : Contribution of various schemes implemented by EPFO **(per cent)**

Contribution Payable	Contribution Accounts			Administrative Charges	Total Contribution Payable
	EPF	EPS	EDLI	EPF	
Employee	12	-	-	-	12
Employer	3.67	8.33	0.50	0.50	13

Table 5.14 : Year wise number of establishments and accounts covered

Financial Year	Number of Establishments Covered	Number of Accounts
2022-23	11298	175878
2023-24	12701	124781
2024-25	14836	104267
2025-26 (Up to December)	15151	36048

Table 5.15 : Year wise number of Claims Settled

Financial Year	Number of Claims Settled	Amount Disbursed (₹ Crore)
2022-23	1042036	3195.78
2023-24	1155024	3639.63
2024-25	1616740	4506.62
2025-26 (Up to December)	1755318	4476.33

During the year 2025–26, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has launched 2 new initiatives/ schemes:

1. **Pradhan Mantri Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PMVBRY)**: Effective from 1st August, 2025; PMVBRY is an employment-linked incentive scheme aimed at promoting job creation, employability and workforce formalisation. With an outlay of ₹99,446 crore, the scheme targets the creation of over 3.5 crore jobs nationwide within two years. The benefits of the Scheme are applicable to jobs created between 01st August, 2025 and 31st July, 2027. The Scheme consists of two parts with Part A focused on first timers Employees and Part B focused on employers-

- **Part A (First-time Employees):** First-time EPFO members earning up to ₹1 lakh per month receive a one-time incentive equal to one month's EPF wage (up to ₹15,000), paid in two instalments after 6 and 12 months, subject to completion of a basic financial literacy course.
- **Part B (Employers):** EPFO-registered employers receive monthly incentives of up to ₹3,000 per additional employee, with benefits for the manufacturing sector extending up to 4 years. As of December 2025, a total number of 18,263 establishments in Rajasthan have registered under PMVBRY.

2. **Employees' Enrolment Campaign 2025:** Launched on 1st November, 2025; this campaign encourages voluntary compliance by allowing employers to enrol eligible employees who were left out of EPFO coverage between 1st July, 2017 and 31st October, 2025. In such cases, the employee's contribution is waived if not previously deducted and only a nominal penal damage of ₹100 per establishment is levied. The campaign enables regularisation of past defaults and expands social security coverage under the EPF & MP Act, 1952.

Department of Personnel (DoP)

The Department of Personnel (DoP) in Rajasthan plays a crucial role in managing human resources within the State government, oversees the recruitment process for various State services, including the Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS) and other civil services. In the year 2025-26 (upto December), appointments have been provided on 23,599 posts and recruitment process for 1,53,800 posts is under process.

Table 5.16 : Year-wise Details of the Appointments Granted by the DoP in Rajasthan

S. No.	Financial Year	Appointments Granted
1	2021-22	15324
2	2022-23	51764
3	2023-24	44337
4	2024-25	64931
5	2025-26 (Up to December)	23599

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

During the year 2025–26 (up to December); 1,554.85 lakh man-days of employment has been generated by providing wage employment to 42.03 lakh households. 46,684 households completed 100 days of employment under the scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana

The scheme provides economic support to urban families by offering employment to unskilled labour aged 18-60 years. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 111.24 lakh human days of labour has been generated.

Rajasthan Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy 2025

The Rajasthan Global Capability Centre Policy 2025 has been notified on 27th November, 2025. In the context of rapid globalization, digital transformation and the growing importance of knowledge-based services, Global Capability Centres (GCCs) have emerged as key drivers of efficiency, innovation and value creation for multinational enterprises. These centres function as centralized hubs delivering high-value services, including information technology, research and development, finance, analytics, human resources, risk management, and digital innovation.

The Policy is expected to generate significant economic and social benefits, including high-quality employment, enhanced skill development, increased foreign direct investment and export growth. Overall, the Rajasthan GCC Policy–2025 is a forward-looking initiative aimed at integrating the State into the global services value chain and positioning Rajasthan as a competitive, future-ready and sustainable GCC destination.

Connect · Collaborate · Contribute

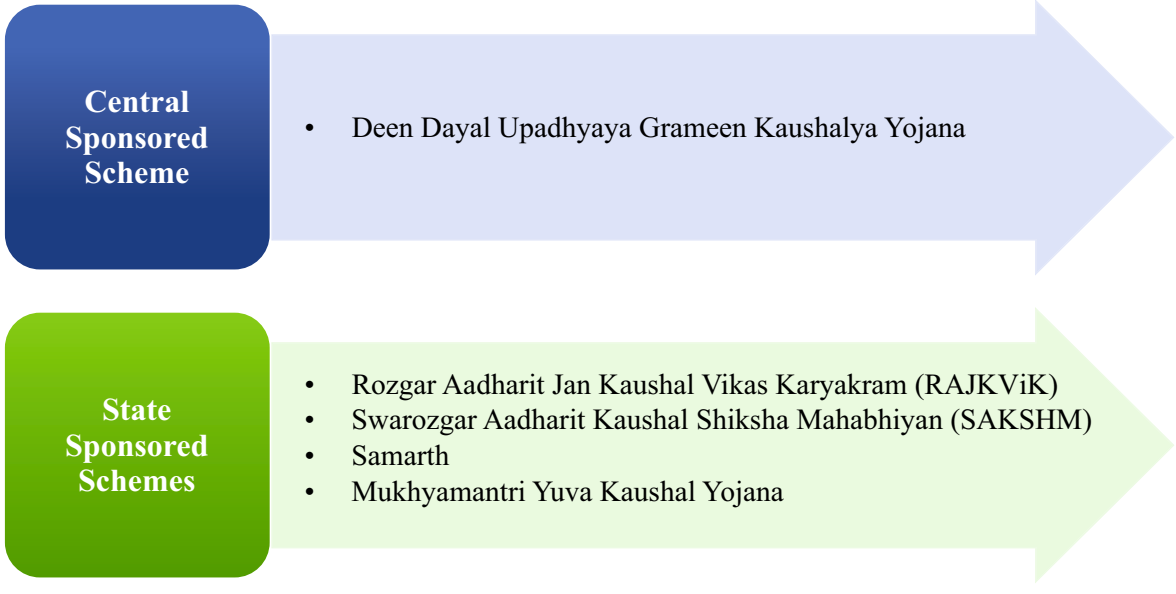
Rajasthan Skill Policy 2025

The Rajasthan Skill Policy 2025, issued on 16thApril 2025, aims to enhance employability and income of youth through skill training and vocational education. The policy emphasizes re-skilling and up-skilling, especially in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security and Industry 4.0. Key provisions include modernization and expansion of ITIs, establishment of Model Career Centers, Recognition of Prior Learning, Recruit–Train–Deploy programs, strengthening of RCVET, Finishing Schools, Centers of Excellence, and apprenticeship and internship programs. The policy also promotes gender inclusion and support for marginalized groups, targeting youth, women and disadvantaged communities across the State.

Promotion Livelihood & Skill Development

To promote large-scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people in Rajasthan, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was established as India's first State-level initiative to develop innovative strategies for enhancing livelihoods among disadvantaged populations. RMoL transformed into the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) in May 2012. It facilitated skill training across the State by collaborating with numerous training partners. Currently, 431 partner agencies are engaged and in the year 2025-26 (up to December), more than 9 lakh youth have received training in various sectors.

Figure 5.11 : Central and State Sponsored Schemes in the Rajasthan



Central Sponsored Scheme

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skill training and placement programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI. It aimed at equipping poor rural youth aged 15–35 years (up to 45 years for women and special groups) with placement-linked skills to secure jobs offering regular monthly wages at or above minimum wage levels. The scheme mandates inclusion of disadvantaged groups, with 34 per cent coverage for SC/STs, 33 per cent for women, 9 per cent for minorities, and 5 per cent for persons with disabilities. The DDU-GKY 2.0 guidelines, effective from 1st April, 2025 emphasize improved implementation through standardized operating procedures, compulsory use of ERP-based real-time monitoring, enhanced quality assurance via grading and rating of training centres and Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), updated project governance, and integration with MoRD initiatives such as LIFE-MGNREGA. For the year 2025–26, the revised target under DDU-GKY 2.0 was 7,957 youth with a financial outlay of ₹83.63 crore. During the year 2025-26 total of 6,463 youth have been trained up to December 2025.

State Sponsored Schemes

RSLDC has restructured its existing State-sponsored schemes to address the training needs of various youth categories. The Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) is now known as the Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK). Additionally, the Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP) has been divided into two initiatives: SAKSHM (Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan) and SAMARTH, targeting different societal segments. All three schemes operate under the unified framework of the Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (MMKVY).

- **Rojgar Aadharit Jan Kaushal Vikas Karyakram (RAJKViK):** The scheme aims to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youth by providing them employment-oriented skill trainings in relevant sectors as per the market demand. Under this scheme, skill training and employment will also be ensured by the process of Special Empanelment and adopting Recruit-Train-Deploy model. This is being done to ensure participation of industries that play an important role in ascertaining skill set demands and ensuring employment to the trained youth. During the year 2025-26, a total of 16,150 persons have been trained up to December. Key components include:
  - **Short-Term Training:** 3–6 months of training with provision for 70 per cent wage employment upon completion.
  - **Reskilling/Up-skilling:** Targeted courses for early school leavers to improve employability and productivity.
- **Swarojgar Aadharit Kaushal Shiksha Mahabhiyan (SAKSHM)** strives to promote self-employment at the local level by providing training for youth and women to connect them with self-employment opportunities. During the year 2025-26, a total of 6,282 persons have been trained up to December.
- The **Samarth** Scheme aims to empower the poorest and marginalized communities, including beggars, temporary settlement residents, Dalits, tribals and inmates, by providing them training that enhance self-reliance through employment or self-employment opportunities. During the year 2025-26, a total of 6,039 persons have been trained up to December.
- **Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)** was jointly launched by RSLDC and the Department of College Education in 7th November, 2019 to integrate skill development within academic colleges. The scheme focuses on enhancing employability by imparting a blend of soft skills and domain-specific skills to 2nd and 3rd year undergraduate students and postgraduate students. For the year 2025–26, the State Government has allocated ₹1.76 crore to train 5,000 students within college campuses. A total of 22 job roles related to soft/life skills and IT skills, with a maximum training duration of 210 hours, have been identified for implementation.

- **The Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Kaushal Samarthya Yojana (MNSKSY)** is a skill development and livelihood enhancement initiative aimed at strengthening the economic opportunities for women in the State by improving their skills and employability. This scheme is implemented in collaboration with the Directorate of Women Empowerment (DWE) and the RSLDC. The scheme was earlier known as IM Shakti. During the year 2025-26, a total of 2,955 women and girls have been trained up to December.

RSLDC has been implementing training programme in Jaipur Central Jail, Bhilwara Jail, Bal Sudhar Grah and 5,013 persons have been trained through empanelled training partners under RSTP scheme. Trainings are being provided in employment oriented courses such as Housekeeping in Hotels & Restaurants & Customer Relations, IT/BPO sector, Tailoring, Electrical Wireman for Deaf, Screen Printing for Deaf, Canning of Chairs and Bridal Jewellery making.

Convergence efforts of RSLDC with various Departments

With the aim to improve employability and support economic growth in the State, the Government of Rajasthan aims to enhance skill development by converging all related schemes across various departments. RSLDC functions as the nodal agency for implementing the skilling components of various State Government department schemes. At present, RSLDC is providing skill training for the following departments:

1. Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation
2. Tribal Area Development Department
3. Minority Department

Innovative strategies being implemented to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan' has been shown in figure 5.12.

Figure 5.12 : Innovative strategies to realize the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan

Under the CSR Partnership, a dedicated CSR cell has been created at RSLDC to mobilize funds for Rajasthan Skill Development Fund. This fund is being utilized for various skill training initiatives.

To ensure the market ready employment in the State, Recruit-Train-Deploy (RTD) model has been adopted, where RSLDC collaborates with industry associations as part of which employers select candidates, provide training and ensure their placement.

Third Party Assessments and Certifications in collaboration with 36 Sector Skills Councils is being ensured for comprehensive assessments and certifications. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), more than 3.35 lakh youth have been certified by NCVT/SSCs in the State.

Overseas Placement Bureau and Rajasthan Overseas Workers Welfare Cell were established to provide guidance and support for overseas job placements and safe migration awareness at RSLDC.

Under Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) programme, approved by the Ministry of External Affairs, RSLDC offers training support in five districts namely Jaipur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Nagaur. 6,768 candidates have been trained for overseas employment during the year 2025-26 up to December.

Skill training programmes covering courses like housekeeping and IT/BPO skills are also been conducted for Jail inmates, Juveniles and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

For the effective monitoring of the skill projects, District Level Skill Committees have been formed in the State. These committees are headed by District Collectors and regularly monitor skill development activities being implemented at district level.

Rajasthan Youth Policy 2026

The Rajasthan Youth Policy 2026 launched on 12th January 2026, provides a comprehensive roadmap to unlock the potential of the 2.25–2.30 crore youth aged 15–29 years, representing 27.2 per cent of the State's population. The policy envisions developing youth as leaders, innovators and responsible citizens contributing to economic growth, social progress and sustainable nation-building. It adopts a coverage-based, outcome-oriented approach, targeting outreach to 90 per cent of youth through at least one intervention and 75 per cent through multi-touch support, monitored via district plans and annual dashboards.

The key focus areas of policy is as follow:

- Leadership & volunteerism
- Digital empowerment & technology
- Education & skill development
- Employment & entrepreneurship
- Sports, health & wellness
- Culture, heritage & arts
- Inclusion & social equity

Overall, the policy places youth at the centre of Rajasthan's development strategy, creating an inclusive, skilled, healthy, and empowered generation ready to shape the State's future.

Youth Affairs & Sports

The State is implementing a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy to promote sports excellence and holistic youth development across the state. Emphasis is being laid on timely implementation of budget announcements, strengthening sports infrastructure, identifying talent at the grassroots level and creating an enabling ecosystem for youth empowerment.

Sports Participation and Achievements

Rajasthan successfully organized the **Khelo India University Games-2025** from 24th November to 5th December 2025 across all divisional headquarters, with competitions held in 24 sports disciplines. Rajasthan sportpersons delivered notable performances at the national level, securing 60 medals (24 gold, 12 silver, 24 bronze) in the **Khelo India Youth Games-2025** at Bihar, achieving third position and 43 medals (9 gold, 11 silver, 23 bronze) in the 38th **National Games** held in Uttarakhand.

Athlete Welfare and Digital Initiatives

The **Sports Life Insurance Scheme** has been launched to provide security coverage to sportpersons, offering accident and life insurance up to ₹25 lakh to international medal winners. A total of 40 players have been benefitted. A Digital Repository Portal for Sports Certificates has been launched to ensure transparency and ease of access.

Major Sports Schemes and Infrastructure Development

To strengthen district-level specialization, the **One District-One Sport Scheme** has been launched, under which a prominent sport for each district has been identified. The proposed **Khelo Rajasthan Youth Games**, aligned with **Khelo India** and incorporating traditional and indigenous games, will be organized at block, district and state levels with a budget provision of approximately ₹50 crore. Under Mission Olympics-2028, 50 talented athletes will receive world-class training, kits and coaching support. A Centre of Excellence for Sports is being established in Jaipur at a cost of ₹20 crore to train 150 athletes. To promote women's participation in sports, Residential Girls Sports Institutes are being set up in Jaipur, Bharatpur and Udaipur. At the grassroots level, open gyms and sports grounds are being developed in a phased manner at Gram Panchayat level-163 Panchayats with population above 10,000 in the first phase and 3,138 Panchayats with population above 5,000, with an expenditure of ₹35 crore.

Residential Academies and Coaching Support

Currently, 25 residential sports academies/residential sports school are operated by the Rajasthan State Sports Council, supporting 821 players annually with equipment, food, education, medical facilities and manpower. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹7.60 crore has been incurred. To enhance athlete performance, short-term sports coaches are being appointed with honorariums ranging from ₹13,500 to ₹25,000 per month. With the objective of providing high-tech physiotherapy facilities to athletes, a High Performance Training Rehabilitation Centre has been established at Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur. In addition, advanced training, modern equipment, and practice facilities for para-athletes have been developed at sports academies and rehabilitation centres in Jaipur and Jodhpur. The annual operational expenditure for these facilities is ₹1.80 crore.

Youth Development Initiatives

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), Yuva Saathi Centres have been set-up at all 7 divisional headquarters of State. Under the Exposure Visit Programme, 100 youth visited various states to experience diverse art and culture. The Rajasthan Youth Festival was organized at the district, divisional and State levels to promote, preserve and encourage folk art and culture. Thirteen selected youth were honoured with the Rajasthan Youth Icon Award. The initiatives have significantly enhanced grassroots participation, employability, leadership capacity, inter-departmental coordination and digital governance.

06 Tourism and Culture Development

Tourism is an important part of Rajasthan's economy and plays a major role in the State's social and cultural life. With its rich history, diverse traditions, grand forts & palaces and varied natural landscapes, Rajasthan is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India. Tourism provides income and employment to many people and supports related sectors such as hotels, transport, handicrafts and local services. It also helps in the development of rural areas, improves livelihoods of local communities and supports the protection of Rajasthan's cultural heritage and natural resources.

Recognizing tourism as a powerful engine of economic development, the State has adopted a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to accelerate sectoral growth through policy reforms, infrastructure enhancement and institutional strengthening. Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2025 reflects the State's commitment to creating a resilient, competitive and sustainable tourism ecosystem. The policy is aligned with the long-term vision of "Viksit Rajasthan@2047", which envisages Rajasthan as a global hub for cultural, rural, eco-tourism and spiritual experiences, supported by innovation, digital integration and responsible tourism practices. Rajasthan's Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2025 aims to make the State a top filming hub by offering substantial financial incentives, subsidies (up to 30% production cost), simplified single-window permissions and special rewards for award-winning films. This policy encourages both domestic and international film productions to shoot in Rajasthan's showing the State's rich heritage culture, location and natural landscapes.

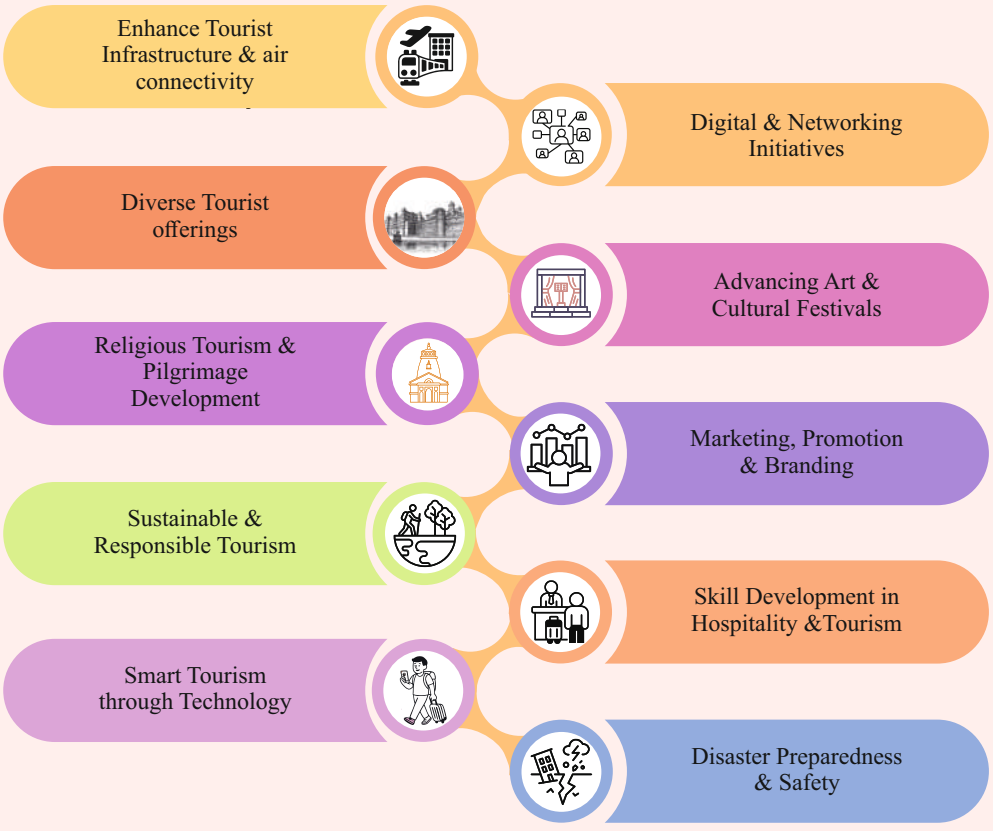
Tourism in Rajasthan offers a wide range of experiences. Heritage tourism is based on Forts, Palaces and Havelis, while UNESCO World Heritage Sites attract visitors interested in religious and spiritual tourism. In addition, wildlife & eco-tourism, film tourism, wellness tourism & adventure tourism are growing rapidly. The Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) also helps in promoting tourism. This diversity helps attract different types of tourists to the State, reduces seasonal fluctuations throughout the year and strengthens the overall tourism sector.

Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be a rural tourism, global & eco-tourism and cultural hub, offering unparalleled heritage, spiritual and artistic experiences through sustainable policies, innovation and digital integration.

The State will preserve its natural, historical and cultural legacy while fostering inclusive economic growth, enhancing livelihoods and creating immersive, world-class tourism and pilgrimage experiences for future generations.

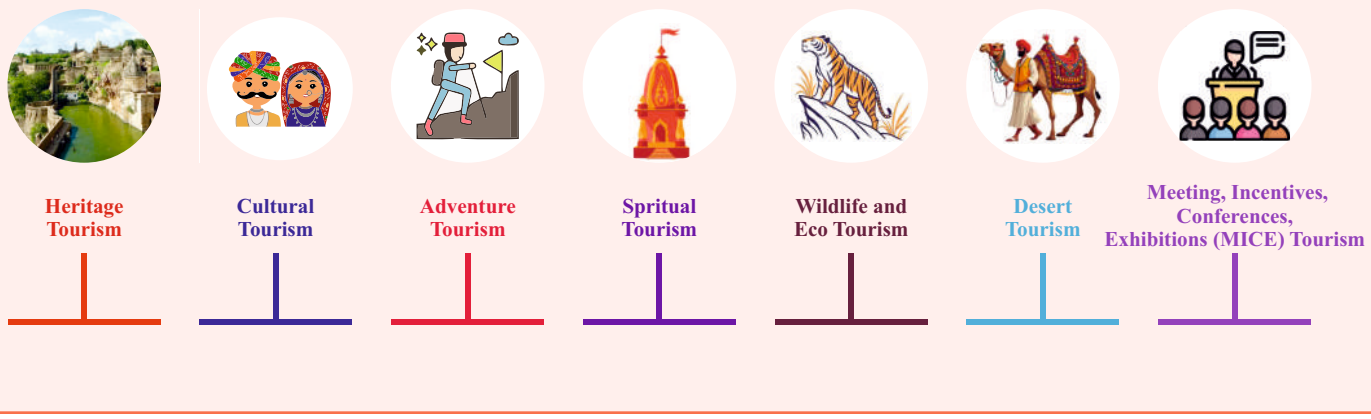
Figure 6.1 : Thrust Area



Tourism

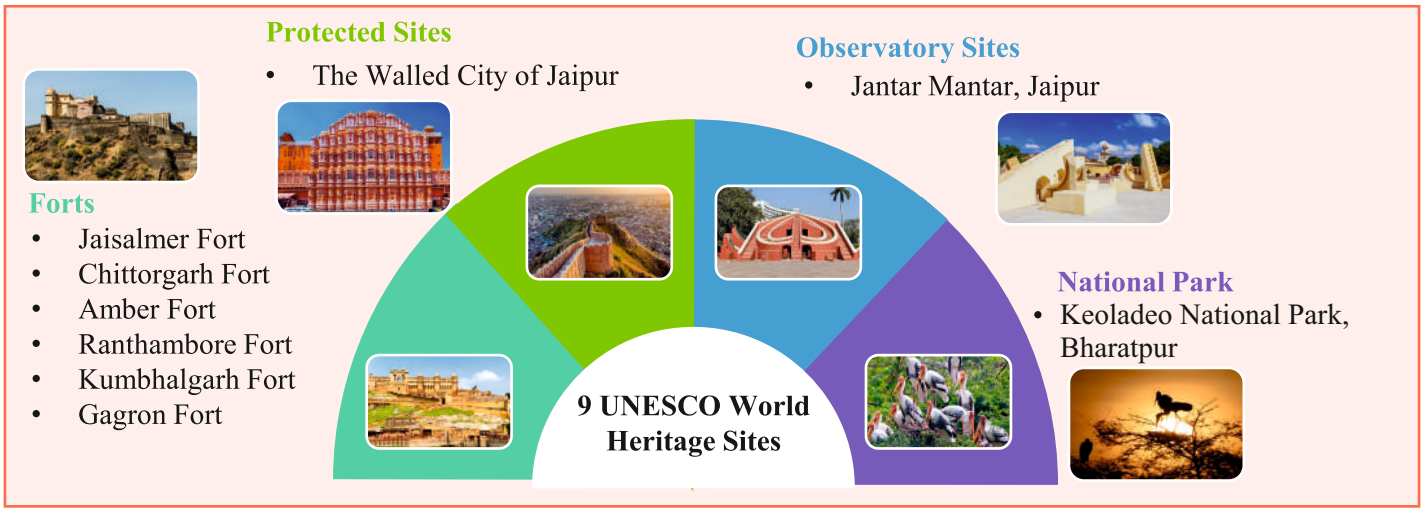
Rajasthan is among the leading tourist destinations in India and enjoys a significant position on the global tourism map. The State offers a wide range of attractions that appeal to both domestic and foreign visitors. Some of the Unique attractions of Rajasthan includes Luxury Train (Palace-on-Wheels), Forts, Palaces & Havelis, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural & Eco-Tourism, Religious Tourism & Temple Architecture, Classical Music & Folk Dance etc., which attract tourists, generate employment and revenue for the State. It helps in promoting sustainable growth of local communities, industries and shaping other sectors of economy shown in figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2 : Major Tourism Attractions in Rajasthan



Heritage Tourism: It focuses on visits to locations of historical, cultural and natural importance. Rajasthan has developed these locations into 'Iconic Tourist Destinations' that feature world-class facilities and amenities. Rajasthan has 9 UNESCO World Heritage Sites which includes Chittorgarh fort (Chittorgarh), Kumbhalgarh fort (Rajsamand), Ranthambore fort (Sawai madhopur), Jaisalmer Fort (Jaisalmer), Amber Fort (Jaipur), Gagron fort (Jhalawar), Jantar Mantar (Jaipur), Walled City of Jaipur and Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur) in the State which have maintained their global significance and enhanced their appeal to foreign tourists shown in figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3 : UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Rajasthan



Cultural Tourism: Rajasthan's Cultural tourism is known for its vibrant fairs and festivals that reflect the vibrant culture, traditional cuisine, customs & costumes which attract millions of domestic & foreign tourists. The fairs & festivals like Teej, Pushkar Camel Fair, Jaipur Literature Festival etc. showcase the State's rich heritage. Traditional Folk dances such as Ghoomar and Kalbeliya along with traditional music are an integral part of the Rajasthani culture.

Adventure Tourism: Rajasthan offers a wide spectrum of adventure tourism activities across its varied landscape. Hot air balloon rides in Jaipur & Pushkar, Desert-based adventures include camping, cycling & camel safaris in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner & Pushkar, Trekking areas in Udaipur, Ghanerao & Kumbhalgarh attract visitors to experience the State's diverse landscapes.

Spiritual Tourism: Rajasthan attracts millions of domestic & foreign tourists and pilgrims every year to its famous temples & spiritual sites. The State has various pilgrimage sites such as Nathdwara, Khatu Shyam, Salasar & Mehandipur etc.

Wildlife and Eco Tourism: Rajasthan offers a wide range of ecosystems, from arid desert to forested landscapes. The State has three National Parks-Ranthambore, Mukundra & Keoladeo and 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, including Mount Abu, Bhainsrorgarh, Jaisamand, Kumbhalgarh, Jawahar Sagar & Sita Mata etc. These destinations provide rich opportunities for wildlife tourism and eco-tourism experiences.

Desert Tourism: Desert tourism is one of Rajasthan's most prominent attractions, drawing both domestic & international tourists across the world. The State is home to the Desert National Park, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Alongside, traditional desert activities such as desert camps, camel safaris & jeep safaris and new adventure offerings including paramotoring, ATV rides, quad biking & skydiving have been introduced. Major desert tourism destinations include the sand dunes of Jaisalmer, Pushkar, Phalodi, Sambhar, Nagaur, Churu, Bikaner and Barmer.

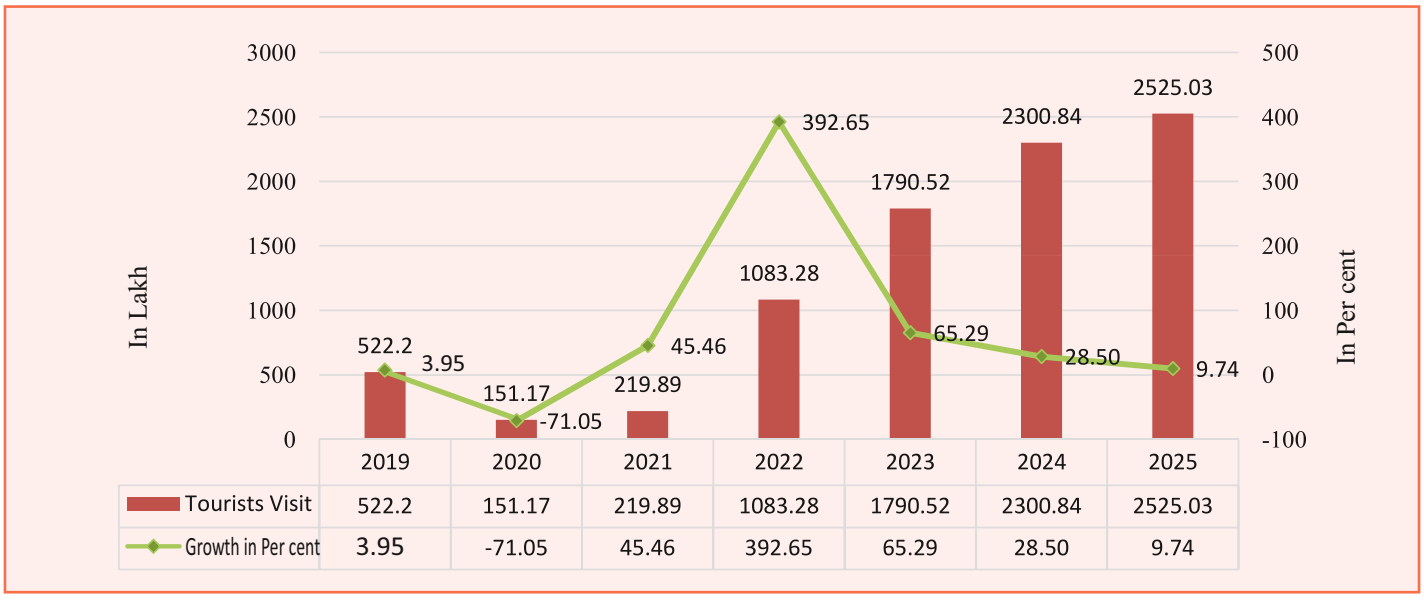
Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism: The MICE segment is one of the most dynamic and rapidly growing components of Rajasthan's tourism industry. Events such as Stone Mart, Vastra, the International Textile & Apparel Fair, the International Gems & Jewellery Show (IGJS), Jaipur Jewellery Show and Rajasthan International Expo–Jodhpur have positioned the State as a preferred destination for national and international MICE events. Cities such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Nimrana are major hubs for weddings,

conferences, meetings and large-scale events. To further strengthen this sector, the State is actively identifying suitable locations and facilitating the development of convention infrastructure. The Jaipur Development Authority has allotted land at Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur for the construction of Rajasthan Mandapam, envisioned on the lines of Bharat Mandapam in Delhi.

Domestic Tourist Visits in the State

Domestic tourist visits in Rajasthan experienced a sharp decline of 71.05 per cent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the sector showed a strong recovery in 2022, recording a remarkable growth rate of 392.65 per cent. During 2024 & 2025, the total number of domestic tourists reached 2,300.84 lakh and 2,525.03 lakh respectively. The numbers of domestic tourist visits in Rajasthan from 2019 to 2025 are shown in figure 6.4.

Figure 6.4 : Number of Domestic Tourist visits in Rajasthan



Domestic Tourist Visits to Religious Tourist Site: Among various religious destinations in Rajasthan, Khatu Shyam in Sikar emerged as the most visited religious tourist site during 2024 and 2025. In 2025, Poonchhari ka Lautha in Deeg recorded the highest growth, registering an increase of 51.61 lakh domestic tourist visits. The data highlights significant variations in tourist arrivals across religious sites over The years the number of domestic tourist visits to religious destinations in Rajasthan for the year 2024 and 2025 are shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 : Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to Religious Tourist Site in Rajasthan

S. No.	Religious Tourist Site	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (in lakh)	
		2024	2025
1.	Khatu Shyam, Sikar	236.00	258.00
2.	Poonchhari ka Lautha, Deeg	95.51	147.12
3.	Pushkar, Ajmer	124.76	132.46
4.	Sanwaliyaji Seth, Chittorgarh	106.90	119.40
5.	Dargah Sharif, Ajmer	73.91	84.61
6.	Ramdevra, Jaisalmer	70.94	72.33
7.	Kaila Devi Temple, Karauli	65.89	65.34
8.	Salasar Balaji, Churu	49.89	53.61
9.	Gogamedi, Hanumangarh	42.16	42.05
10.	Shiwad, Sawai Madhopur	47.81	33.63

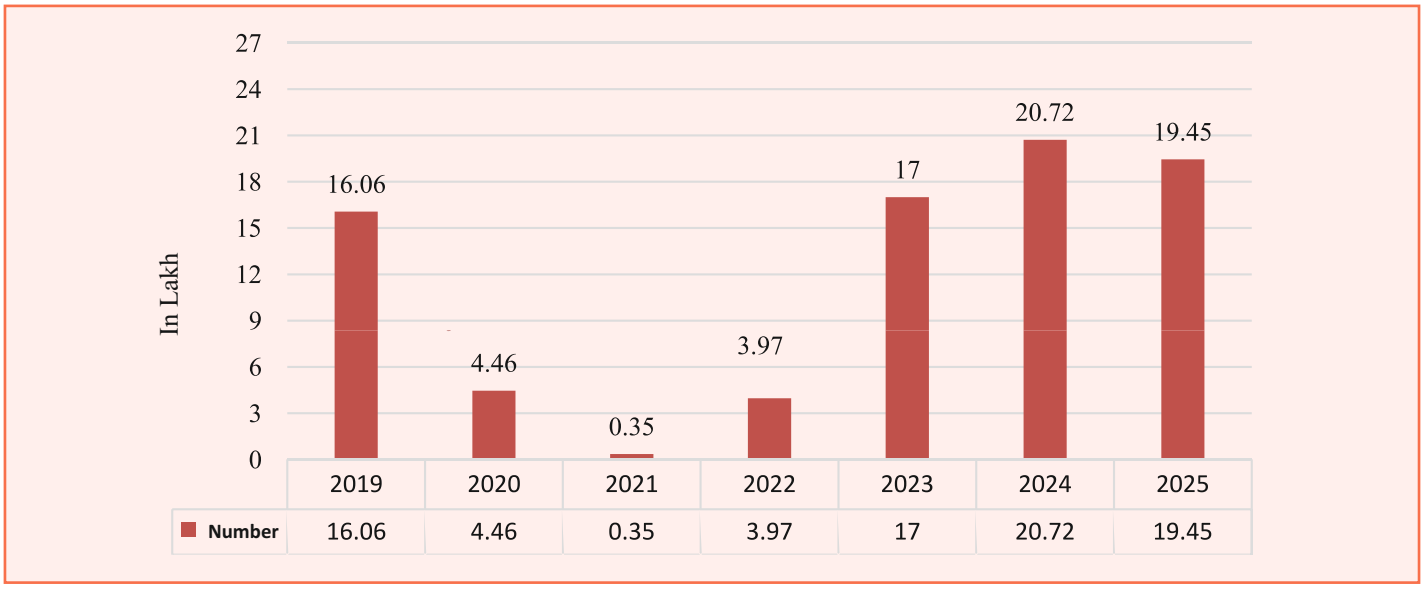
Domestic Tourist Visits to Historical & Heritage Tourist Site: In Rajasthan Jaisalmer Fort emerged as the leading historical and heritage tourist site in the years 2024 and 2025. In 2025, Chittorgarh Fort (Chittorgarh) and Hawa-Mahal (Jaipur) recorded an increase of 4.54 lakh and 3.57 lakh domestic tourist visits from the previous year respectively. The data reflects changing visitor trends across major historical and heritage attractions in the State in the years 2024 and 2025. The number of domestic tourist visits to historical and heritage destinations in the Rajasthan for the years 2024 and 2025 are shown in table 6.2.

Table 6.2 : Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to Historical & Heritage Tourist Site

S. No.	Historical & Heritage Tourist Sites	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (in lakh)	
		2024	2025
1.	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	44.17	41.92
2.	Hawa Mahal, Jaipur	14.67	18.24
3.	Amber Fort, Jaipur	16.04	18.15
4.	City Palace, Udaipur	12.84	15.23
5.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	8.90	13.44
6.	Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur	10.21	12.22
7.	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	9.81	11.63
8.	Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur	9.75	10.73
9.	Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur	5.74	6.02
10.	Akbar Fort, Ajmer	4.22	4.83

Foreign Tourist Visits in the State : Foreign tourist visits in Rajasthan showed a strong recovery after 2021, recording a notable growth rate. However, the pace of recovery remained slower as compared to domestic tourism. Foreign tourist visits increased gradually from 2021 to 2024 and a slight decline was observed in foreign tourist arrivals during 2025. The number of Foreign Tourist visits in Rajasthan are shown in figure 6.5.

Figure 6.5 : Number of Foreign Tourist visits in Rajasthan



Foreign Tourist Visits in top 5 Districts: The number of foreign tourist visits in top 5 districts in Rajasthan in the year 2024 & 2025 in which Jaipur held the top position in foreign tourist visits. The number of tourist visits in top 5 district are shown in table 6.3 .

Table 6.3 : Foreign Tourist Visits in top 5 Districts in Rajasthan

S.No.	2024		2025	
	District	Number of Tourist Visits	District	Number of Tourist Visits
1.	Jaipur	623534	Jaipur	560249
2.	Udaipur	483109	Udaipur	470971
3.	Jodhpur	207490	Jodhpur	189454
4.	Jaisalmer	161884	Jaisalmer	153716
5.	Ajmer	103393	Dausa	83505

Country wise Foreign tourist visits in Rajasthan: In the year 2025, United States of America, United Kingdom and France are the leading source countries for foreign tourist arrivals, followed by notable contributions from Germany, Italy, Australia, Canada, Japan and Switzerland. The number of country wise foreign tourist visits in Rajasthan from 2019 to 2025 are shown in table 6.4.

Table 6.4 : Number of Country wise Foreign Tourist Visits in Rajasthan

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States of America	145178	49368	7307	64891	135275	157817	169868
United Kingdom	172698	54548	1939	29532	96394	128994	133978
France	218657	64025	3237	34999	97157	125469	131270
Germany	134098	31985	1140	18303	60220	77797	82703
Italy	83060	18383	644	14886	56388	77868	71636
Australia	81564	25131	614	15841	48140	68283	65252
Canada	50194	16866	810	7918	18437	25834	30562
Japan	37452	8907	1496	4659	16229	25748	25250
Switzerland	17109	5062	224	3996	11225	14558	14605
Other	665550	172182	17395	201659	1160404	1370039	1219944
Total	**1605560**	**446457**	**34806**	**396684**	**1699869**	**2072407**	**1945068**

Initiatives to promote the Tourism Sector in Rajasthan:

- The prestigious IIFA 25th festival and awards ceremony has been organized in Jaipur from 7th to 9th March, 2025.
- The Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructure and Capacity Building Fund (RTICF) has been constituted on 11th March, 2025 for undertaking tourism development works worth more than ₹5,000 crore, including the development of Heritage Tourism, Religious Tourism, Rural Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Adventure Tourism, as well as state branding and tourist amenities. Out of this, 88 tourism development works amounting to ₹276 crore have been approved during the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- The Rajasthan Tourism Development Board has been constituted on 20th November, 2025 with the aim of strengthening tourism in the State and promoting it as a popular destination for domestic and foreign tourists.
- Rajasthan Tourism Policy, 2025 has been implemented on 07th December, 2025 with the aim to accelerate tourism development in the State.
- Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy, 2025 has been implemented on 20th December 2025 with the aim of promoting Rajasthan as a preferred hub for national and international film production by offering financial incentives and streamlining administrative procedures.
- To promote inbound tourism, Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) has been organized from 4th to 6th May, 2025 at Jaipur, in which 272 Foreign Tour Operators (FTOs) from 53 countries as buyers and 300 domestic sellers from across India participated.
- To promote domestic tourism in the State, Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) has been organized from 12th to 14th September, 2025 at Jaipur, in which more than 600 exhibitors from Rajasthan and 295 domestic tour operators/travel agents from across India participated. 19,296 B2B (Business-to-Business) meetings have been organized.
- To promote responsible and sustainable tourism, the Indian Responsible Tourism State Summit and Awards has been organized at Jaipur on 11th July, 2025. On this occasion, hotels, guest houses, homestays, travel agencies/operators and other stakeholders have been honoured for their outstanding contributions
- Under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, projects worth ₹87.87 crore for Khatu Shyam (Sikar), ₹22.57 crore for Karni Mata Temple (Bikaner), ₹48.73 crore for Malaseri Dungri (Bhilwara) and ₹21.65 crore for Spiritual Experience, Keshorai Patan (Bundi) are in progess for tourism development work.
- To enable the benefits of Industry Status, Tourism Department has issued 148 Entitlement Certificates to eligible tourism and hospitality units in the year 2025-26 (up to December). The main benefits available after obtaining Entitlement Certificates are electricity tariff and UD tax on Industry rates in place of previously applicable commercial rates. Industrial rates for electricity tariff are upto 30 per cent less than commercial charges and UD tax is up to 90 per cent less than commercial charges.
- 462 tourism unit projects worth investment of ₹7,609.21 crore, involving potential employment of 22,427 persons have been approved during the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- 18 heritage certificates have been granted to heritage properties/hotels during the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- Shooting permission of 39 films/documentaries/advertisement have been issued during the year 2025-26 (up to December).
- During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹78.39 crore has been incurred against the allocation of ₹517.06 crore.

Units under Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC) Limited

RTDC is responsible for operating a network of heritage hotels, motels and guest houses, many of which are located at important tourist destinations across the State. It also runs tourist transport services, including luxury & budget coaches and organizes package tours to major attractions within Rajasthan and neighboring States. Status of units under RTDC as on December, 2025 are shown in table 6.5.

Table 6.5 : Status of units under RTDC as on December, 2025

S. No.	Name of the units	Number of units functioning
1	Hotel	25
2	Motel	02
3	Cafeteria	01
4	Palace on Wheels	01
5	Transport Unit	01

Preserving Rajasthan's Rich Heritage

The conservation and exhibition of the State's cultural legacy, including its rich artistic and architectural heritage, are undertaken for the benefit of both present and future generations. These heritage sites, such as renowned forts & palaces attract visitors from across India and abroad. Notably, the forts of Jaipur and Udaipur have been recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, further enhancing their global tourism appeal.

In the State, the Archaeology & Museum Department is responsible for the management of 345 protected monuments comprising temples, mosques, forts and havelis. In addition, it oversees 43 protected archaeological sites and operates 22 State Museums & 2 Art Galleries.

Museum Grant Scheme: Under this scheme, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for these 09 museums have been prepared by the Amber Development & Management Authority, Jaipur, and submitted to the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Conservation and Preservation of Monuments

- Conservation, restoration and development works of Dhularavji ki Bawdi & Bohraji ki Bawdi, Jamwaramghar, Jaipur and Government Museum, Ajmer are in progess.
- Systematic Archaeological Excavation work at Riddh ka Teela,Tyonda (Jhunjhunu) is under progress since January, 2026.
- Inauguration of Arms Museum at the protected monument Bala Quila (Alwar).

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹ 2226.22 lakh has been incurred, against the provision of ₹4,859.05 lakh.

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025

The policy has been launched on 10th December, 2025 at Jaipur and is aligned with the long-term aspirations of "Viksit Rajasthan@ 2047" to lead the State towards a new phase of transformative and forward-looking tourism development. It focuses on fostering innovation, accelerating world-class infrastructure development, expanding digital & smart tourism initiatives and creating an environment conducive to investment. Through these efforts, the policy seeks to enrich the experience of both domestic and foreign travelers.

This policy will play a decisive role in making Rajasthan a leading year-round tourist destination in India while creating new opportunities for youth, entrepreneurs and communities connected with tourism.

Key Focus Areas:

- Investment Promotion: Encouraging private sector participation in hotels, resorts, heritage properties, homestays and related ventures.
- Infrastructure Development: Enhancing and strengthening tourism infrastructure across the state.
- Product Diversification: Broadening tourism offerings beyond conventional segments to include eco, rural, tribal, adventure and religious tourism circuits.
- Sustainability: Advancing responsible and sustainable tourism practices.
- Digital Transformation: Utilizing technology to improve tourism services and visitor experiences.
- Employment Generation: Creating employment opportunities and promoting skill development.

Key Incentives for Investors:

- Subsidies: Provision of capital subsidy, SGST reimbursement and interest subsidy on term loans (as per prevalling RIPS).
- Exemptions: Exemption from stamp duty and electricity duty (as per prevalling RIPS).

Rajasthan's Film Tourism Promotion Policy 2025

The policy aims to position the State as a global filmmaking hub by offering attractive incentives and streamlined processes. By showcasing Rajasthan's rich heritage through cinema, the policy aims to boost tourism, generate employment and attract investment. It also includes support for local talent and the launch of a comprehensive film directory & online portal to assist filmmakers.

Key Incentives & Benefits:

- The provision of subsidy up to 30 per cent on expenditure of shooting of films, web series, TV serials and documentaries in Rajasthan. Maximum subsidy limit for feature film is ₹3 crore, Web Series/Documentaries is ₹2 crore and TV Serials is ₹1.5 crore.
- For subsidy benifits, producers must spend at least ₹2 crore (Feature film) & ₹1 crore (web series and TV Serial) in Rajasthan. No minimum expenditure required for documentry.
- Subsidy eligibility : 5% and above screen time for Rajasthan in the film or film short for a minimum of 50% of total shooting days in Rajasthan.
- Rajasthani language films are also eligible for incentives under the policy.
- Location Fees **:** 100% reimbursement for state/central government sites (up to 5 days).
- Special incentives : special incentives for National (₹50 lakh) & International (₹1 crore) award-winning films.

Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP)-2024

Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) -2024 aims at increasing the benefits payable to investors and entrepreneurs associated with tourism sector for providing employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through encouraging the establishment of new tourism units in the private sector.

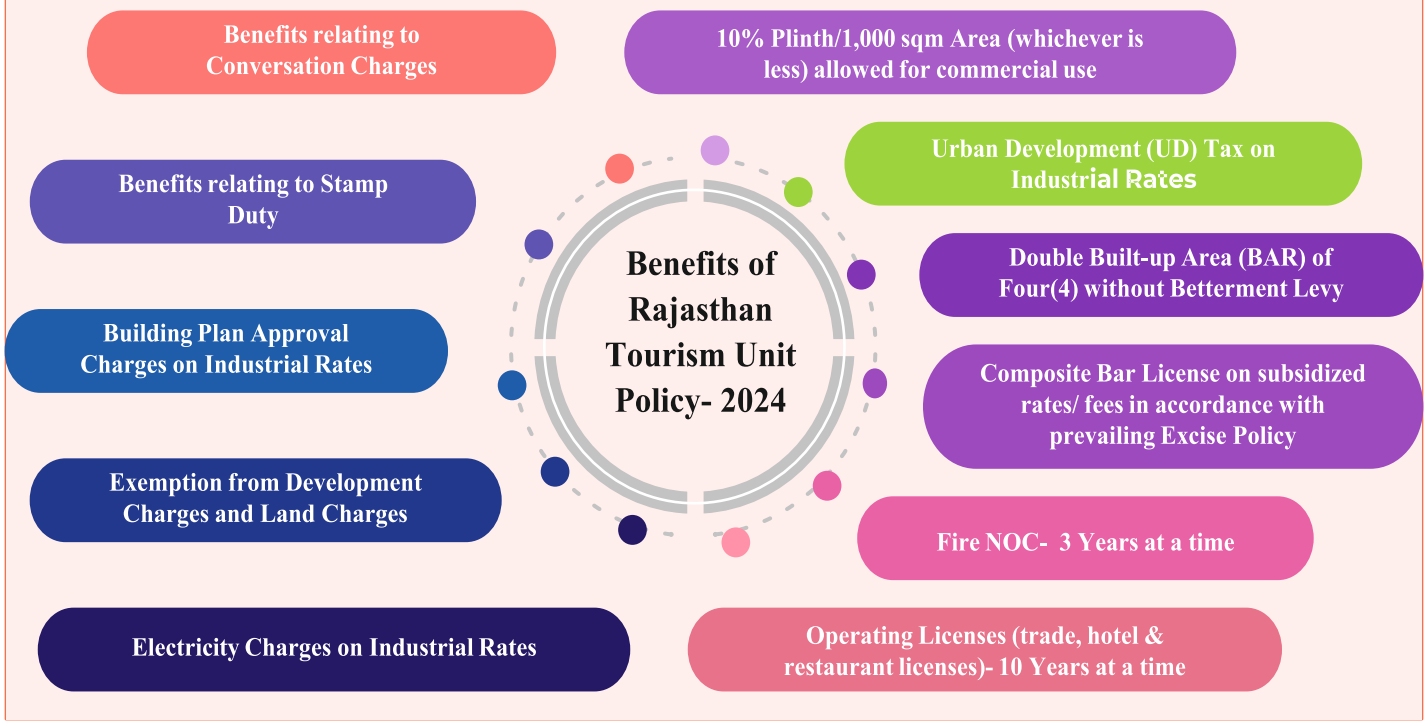
The Policy places significant emphasis on leveraging the heritage assets available in the private sector by further strengthening relaxations and exemptions for heritage hotels and properties. Additionally, the procedure for acquiring licenses to operate hotels, restaurants and other tourism units has been streamlined.

With its focus on creating tourism-led employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the tourism and hospitality sector, RTUP-2024 play a pivotal role in enhancing Rajasthan's appeal as a prominent destination for investment in tourism sector.

Benefits Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) for Tourism Units

- All fiscal benefits as provided in prevailing Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) for Tourism shall be available to the Tourism Units as defined in this Policy.
- Entitlement certificate to avail benefits under RIPS may be obtained as per the procedures laid down in the prevailing RIPS.

Figure 6.6 : Benefits of Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy-2024



Rajasthan Guest House Scheme:

The Rajasthan Guest House Scheme is an initiative by the State government to promote tourism and provide employment opportunities in residential houses in municipal areas. Under this scheme, the government encourages registration of guest houses:

The benefits of this scheme include:

- Simplified registration
- Promotion and publicity to boost tourism
- Employment opportunities for local people

To register under this scheme, guest houses must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- The owner/lease holder of the guest house must be residing with family in the residential house.
- The guest house must have a minimum of 6 rooms and maximum of 20 lettable rooms having necessary facilities such as toilets, bathrooms and dining areas
- The guest house must obtain Fire NOC and FSSAI licenses from Concerned authorities

To register under this scheme, guest houses need to apply to local tourist office and submit required documents. After the registration process is complete, the guest house will be provided with a registration certificate.

Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme-2022

Rural tourism units, particularly under the Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme-2022, aims to promote tourism in rural areas, showcasing the state's rich cultural heritage and natural beauty. It supports local communities by creating employment opportunities and encouraging sustainable tourism practices. The scheme provides incentives for setting up tourism units like guest houses, agri-tourism and camping sites in rural areas.

Benefits Admissible to Rural Tourism Units:

- A full exemption from stamp duty shall be provided. However, 25 per cent of the stamp duty shall be payable up front and subsequently reimbursed upon submission of the tourism unit's commencement certificate.
- A 100 per cent reimbursement of SGST paid and deposited shall be granted for a period of 10 years.
- Rural tourism units shall be exempt from land conversion and building plan approval requirements.
- The promotion of rural tourism in areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy, 2021.
- Projects initiated by local folk artists, craftsmen and rural start-ups shall be accorded priority in approvals and eligible incentives.
- Rural Tourism units are eligible for industrial tariff.

Culture

Rajasthan's culture is a vibrant tapestry of regal history, diverse traditions, intricate art and desert resilience, known for its majestic forts, palaces, rich textiles (block prints, embroidery), folk music and dance (like Ghoomar), festive fairs, distinct cuisine (dal baati churma) and deep-rooted warrior ethos, all encapsulated by the welcoming slogan "Padharo Mhare Desh".

By harnessing the potential of its cultural resources, Rajasthan aims to foster a thriving economy that benefits local communities, preserves traditional practices and showcases the State's unique identity to the world.

Major Cultural promotion Initiatives and events are as follows

- **Preserving Tradition, Promoting Tourism through Heritage Handicrafts**

  Rajasthan's heritage handicrafts are a testament to its rich cultural legacy. Traditional crafts like woodworking, pottery and textiles are not only preserved but also promoted through tourism initiatives. Visitors can witness artisans at work, learn about the craft-making process and purchase authentic handicrafts. By supporting heritage handicrafts, tourists contribute to the preservation of Rajasthan's cultural heritage, empowering local communities and promoting sustainable tourism practices.

- **Celebration of Rajasthan's Cultural Activities**

  During the year 2025, 103 fairs, festivals and other cultural programs have been organized, including Pushkar Fair (Ajmer), Mewar Festival (Udaipur), Marwar Festival (Jodhpur), Kumbhalgarh Festival (Rajsamand), Camel festival (Barmer), Desert festival (Jaisalmer), Sambhar Festival, Kite Festival (Jaipur), Deeg Mahotsav (Deeg), Gangaur & TeejUtsav (Jaipur) and Rajasthan Day.

Other major cultural programmes are as follows:-

- Cultural Diaries “Anhad Series” – A monthly cultural initiative centered on folk art, culture and classical music, launched in September 2025 to promote artistic and cultural heritage.
- Ghoomar Festival 2025 – Organized for the first time on 19th November 2025 across all divisional headquarters of the State.
- Teej Fair for women was organized for the first time at Pondrik Park, Jaipur during Teej Festival on 27th–28th July, 2025.

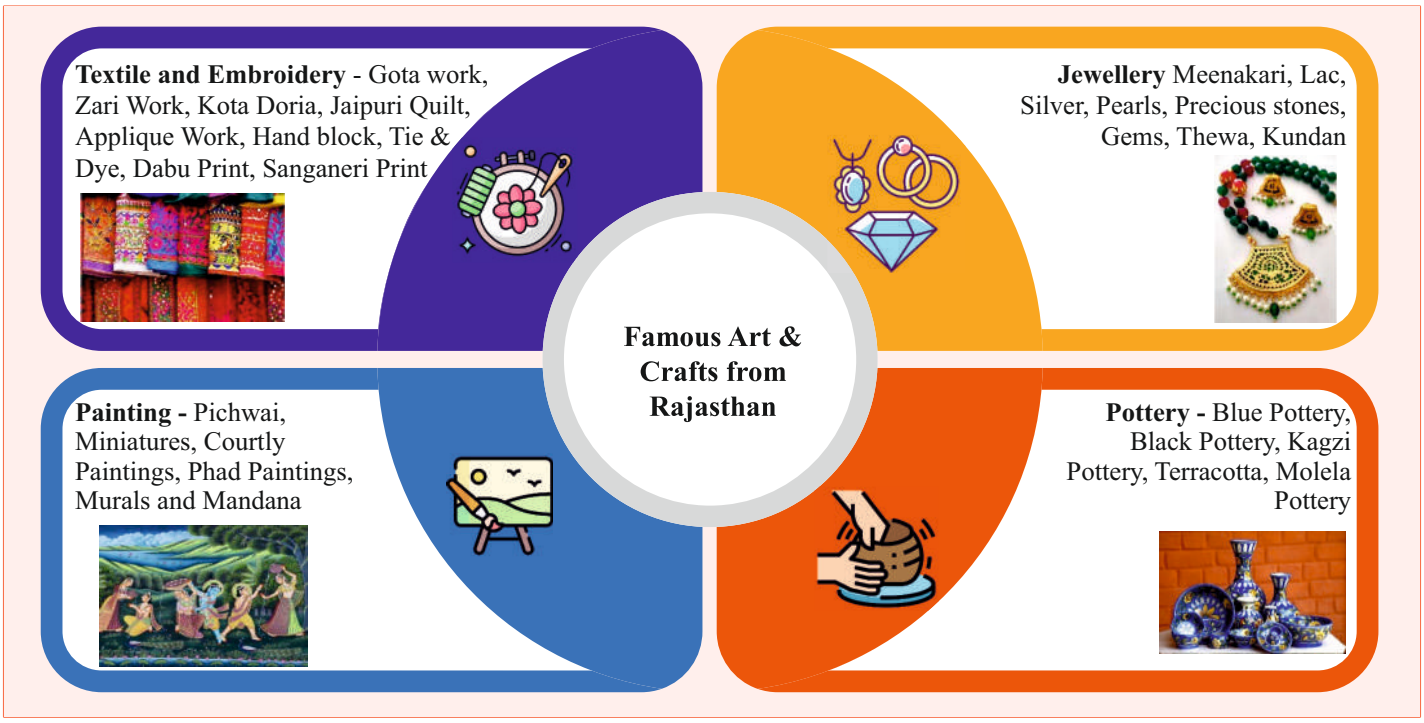
- A cultural programme was organized as part of the inaugural ceremony of the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) on 04th May, 2025 in Jaipur.
- Cultural programmes were also conducted during the Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) held from 12th–14th September, 2025

Art

Rajasthani art represents a vibrant and culturally rich tradition encompassing a wide variety of artistic forms. These include Rajput-style miniature paintings depicting royal life and epic narratives, Phad paintings, which are cloth scrolls illustrating folk tales using natural colours, Pichwai paintings associated with Krishna temples and Mandana, a traditional wall and floor art practiced during rituals. The artistic heritage also extends to Meenakari (enamelled jewellery), Bandhani (tie-dye textiles) and finely crafted wood and metal works. These art forms are distinguished by their vivid colours, narrative motifs & traditional techniques and play a vital role in preserving & celebrating the State's rich historical legacy for future generations. This artistic tradition significantly contributes to sustaining Rajasthan's cultural heritage across generations.

Rajasthan also boasts a diverse range of traditional crafts, including jewellery, textiles, paintings, pottery and metalwork. Prominent art and craft forms of the State are illustrated in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7 : Famous Art & Crafts from Rajasthan



Primarily, the preservation of art in the State is being done through the following centers:-

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK):

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) is a premier multi-arts centre located in Jaipur, established by the Government of Rajasthan to preserve Rajasthani art and culture. it is a unique venue promoting architecture, drama, music, dance, literature and handicrafts, hosting numerous exhibitions, workshops and cultural events. It was Designed by renowned architect Charles Correa on the concept of 'Navagraha' (nine planets), it has eight blocks, which include museum, amphitheater, auditorium, library, art galleries, art studios, cafeteria and Shilpgram. it has becoming an important part of Jaipur's cultural landscape.

JKK also organizes programmes and projects in collaboration with cultural organizations, eminent artistes across all art forms. In the sequence, in the year 2025-26, Rabindranath Tagore birth anniversary celebrations, Jawahar Kala Kendra Foundation Day, documentary screening and seminar on the occasion of 125th birth anniversary of

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Sindoor patriotic song evening programs have been organized under the Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyan. Apart from this, JKK has been constantly facilitating art-connoisseurs, scholars, artists, artisans and visitors through its holistic programs. The communion has enabled them to observe extrinsic as well as intrinsic aspects of art and culture of Rajasthan.

JKK aspires to be a Centre of National and International Excellence in the field of visual arts, performing arts (music, dance & theatre) and literature. The thrust of the programming at JKK is towards regular high quality curate events which include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of art and culture.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December) an Expenditure of ₹575.51 lakh has been incurred on against the allocation of ₹945.00 lakh.

Ravindra Manch

Ravindra Manch, Jaipur was established by the State Government to nurture dance, drama and musical arts. At present Ravindra Manch has a well equipped 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. At Ravindra Manch, cultural programmes, plays, seminars and other types of events are organized and promoted by cultural and educational institutions, government departments and other organizations.

In this series, 8 plays have been staged by Ravindra Manch under Tagore Theatre Scheme and 89 programs have been organized by providing venue booking facility to institutions. With the help of the State Government, efforts are being made to make the stage services more effective and also provide maximum facilities to artists and theatre workers.

Rajasthan Excellence in Tourism Awards

These awards are a testament to Rajasthan's growing reputation as a premier tourist destination, offering unique and unforgettable experiences for visitors.

- **Best Creativity Film Award:–** The film "Romance of Rajasthan" has received award at the Outbound Travel Mart (OTM), Mumbai, on 1st February, 2025.
- **Destination of the Year Award (Royal Experience):–** Conferred by the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) during its event held in Berlin, Germany, from 4th–6th March, 2025.
- **Women Tourism Minister of the Year (India) –** Awarded to the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan at the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) event in Berlin, Germany, from 4th–6th March, 2025.
- **Best Heritage Destination Award: –** Received for Amber Fort at the India Today Tourism Survey & Awards 2025, New Delhi, on 28th March, 2025.
- **Best Mountain Destination Award: –** Conferred for Kumbhalgarh Fort at the India Today Tourism Survey & Awards 2025, New Delhi, on 28th March, 2025.
- **Best Culinary Destination Award: –** Awarded to Bikaner city at the India Today Tourism Survey & Awards 2025, New Delhi, on 28th March, 2025.
- **Best Pavilion Installation Award: –** Received at the Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Kolkata, on 12th July, 2025.
- **Best Sustainable Travel Experience in India Award :-** Conferred at the India International Travel Mart, Bengaluru, on 24th July, 2025.
- **Best Pavilion Award –** Received at the Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Ahmedabad, on 30th July, 2025.
- **Best Design and Decoration Award :–** Awarded at the Gujarat Travel Fair (GTF), Gandhinagar, on 2nd August, 2025.
- **Best Design and Decoration Award :–** Received at the Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), Mumbai, on 13th August, 2025.
- **Best Wedding Destination Award :-** Conferred by Outlook Traveller in New Delhi on 22nd November, 2025.

- **Best Destination of the year Award** :- received at the India Internal Travel Mart, Pune on 29th November, 2025.
- **The Cultural Kaleidoscope Award :-** Received at the at the India Internal Travel Mart, Hyderabad on 6th December,2025.

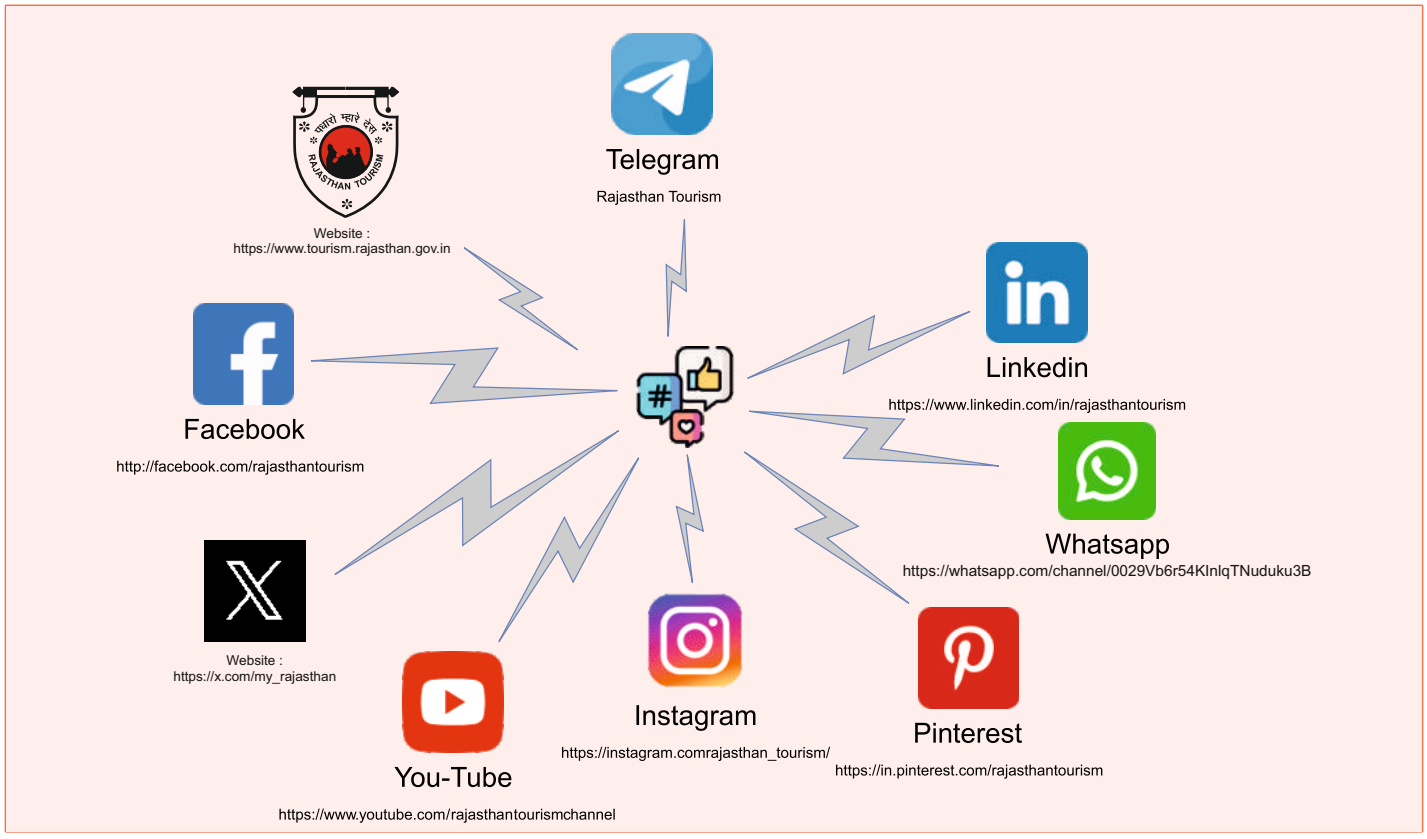
Skilling and Training: To meet the growing demands of the hospitality industry and to create employment opportunities through foreign language training, guide training and career-oriented skill development for youth, the State has established dedicated training institutions to ensure improved facilities and effective management. These include State Hotel Management Institutes in Jodhpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar & Udaipur, Food Craft Institutes in Ajmer, Sumerpur (Pali) & Baran and the Rajasthan Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (RITTMAN) in Jaipur, aimed at developing a skilled & professional workforce.

Print and Electronic Media for Tourism Development

The utilization of print and electronic media for promoting tourism in Rajasthan is widespread. Print media, including newspapers, magazines & journals, provide information about Rajasthan's tourist destinations, culture and advertisement of fairs & festivals to attract tourist.

The State has launched several electronic media campaigns to promote tourism, such as the official website of Rajasthan Tourism, presence on social media platforms and short promotional video advertisements showcasing the State's tourist attractions & expenditure.

Figure 6.8 : Print and Electronic Media



Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)

To ensure a safe and respectful environment for tourists, particularly women, in Rajasthan, the State government has launched the Tourist Assistance Force campaign. This initiative aims to create awareness about sensitive behavior towards tourists and crack down on touts and anti-social elements.

As part of this campaign, 250 Tourist Assistance Force personnel have been deployed across 19 districts to

provide assistance and support to tourists. These personnel are also responsible for patrolling tourist sites, ensuring a secure and enjoyable experience for visitors.

Facilitating Religious Tourism

Rajasthan fosters a thriving ecosystem that enhances spiritual experiences, preserves cultural heritage and benefits both pilgrims & local communities.

Rajasthan Government is engaged in protection and promotion of temples & institutions. Currently, 390 direct charge and 203 self-sufficient temples & institutions are managed by the State Government. The State is also taking care of state regulated temples in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Gujrat and Maharashtra.

Table 6.6 : List of Temples monitored by State

S.No.	Temple Category	Number	Located in the State	Located in other State
1	Government Direct Charge	390	365	25
2	Government self-reliant	203	187	16
3	State delivery	343	305	38
4	Government aided	10009	9935	74
5	Annuity receiving (annual)	48466	48466	-
6	Temple Board Act	2	2	-

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹217.38 lakh has been incurred against the allocated of ₹911.00 lakh.

Major schemes run by government for citizen –

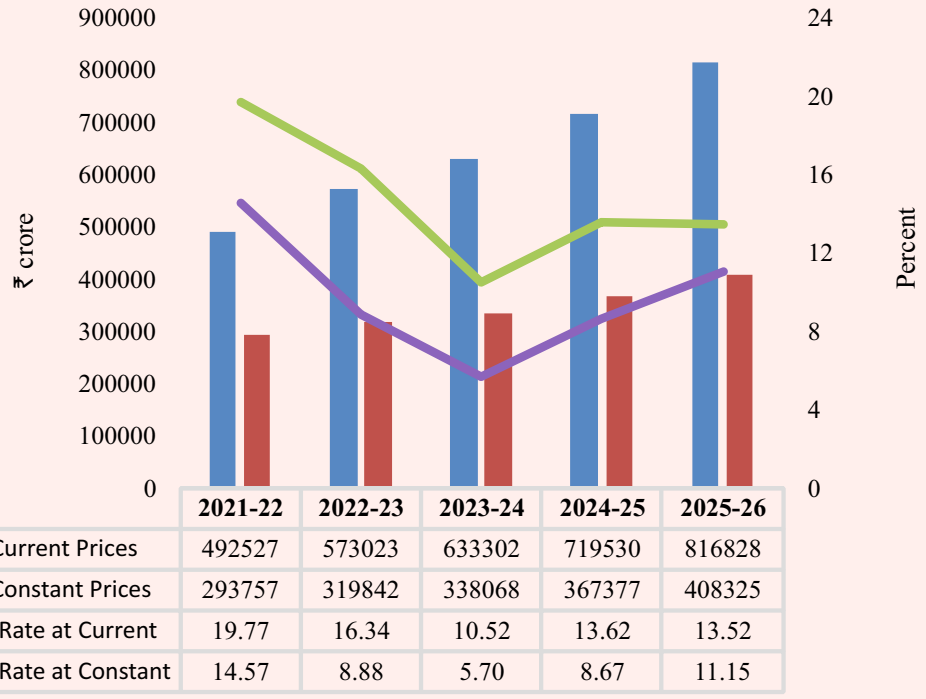
- **Senior Citizen TirthaYatraYojana:** Free travel and darshan facilities are being provided to senior citizens of the State for visits to prominent religious destinations across the country, including Haridwar, Rishikesh, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Sarnath, Sammed Shikhar-Pavapuri, Mathura–Vrindavan-Barsana, Agra, Dwarkapuri, Nageshwar, Somnath, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Gangasagar, Jagannath Puri, Rameshwaram, Vaishno Devi, Wagah Border, Goa, Mahakaleshwar, Amritsar, Bihar-Sharif, Patna-Sahib and Sri Hazur Sahib Nanded (Maharashtra) by train and through airline to Pashupatinath, Kathmandu (Nepal). Under this scheme, during the year 2025-26 (up to 27th January 2026), a total of 37,506 (by train-35,634 & by air- 1,872) pilgrims travelled to various pilgrimage destinations, with an expenditure of 98.87 crore
- **Sindhu DarshanTirtha Yatra Yojana:** Under this scheme, 50 per cent of total travel expenses are being reimbursed upto ₹15,000 per pilgrim is provided, during the year 2025-26, provision of ₹100 lakh has been kept.

Services

Service Sector is a sector of economy that produce & offers services. At present, service sector is the largest sector in most of the developed nations. It includes advanced activities like computer software & telecommunication as well as simplest activities like plumbing. According to the National Accounts classification, the service sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and community, social & personal services and public administration.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of service sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹3.67 lakh crore in 2024-25 to ₹4.08 lakh crore in 2025-26, showing an increase of 11.15 per cent over previous year while at current prices the GVA increased from ₹7.20 lakh crore in 2024-25 to ₹8.17 lakh crore in 2025-26 showing an increase of 13.52 per cent over previous year. The GVA of service sector at current and constant (2011- 12) prices with its growth rate are shown in figure 6.9.

Figure 6.9 : Gross Value Added (GVA) and Growth Rate at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices of Service Sector



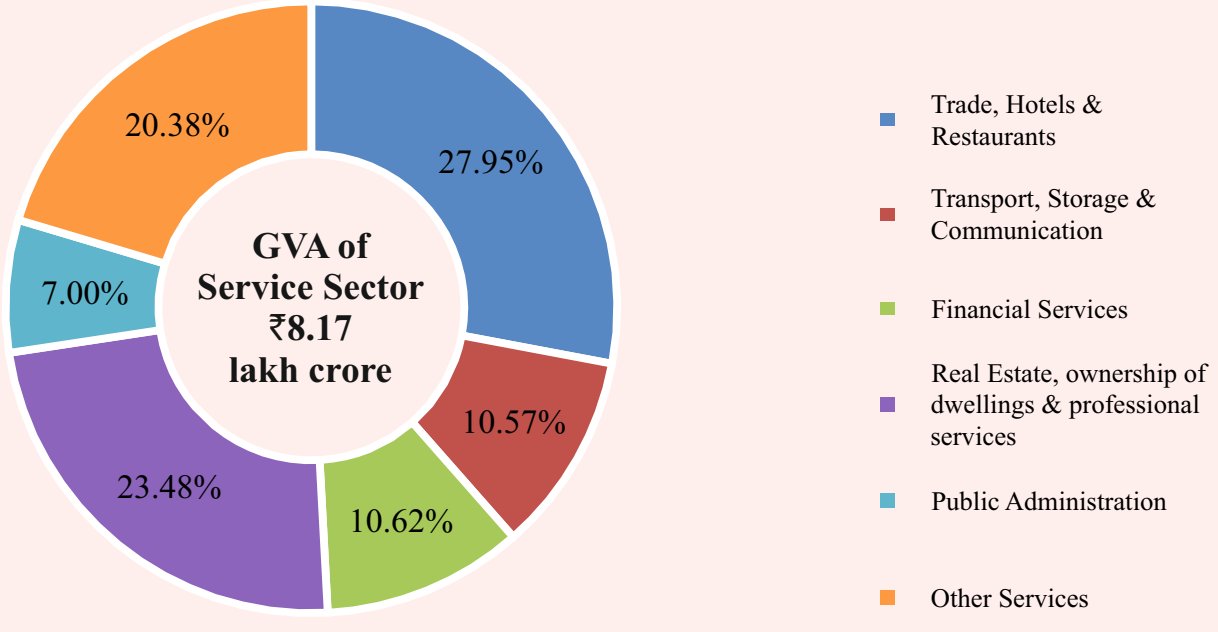
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
GVA at Current Prices	492527	573023	633302	719530	816828
GVA at Constant Prices	293757	319842	338068	367377	408325
Growth Rate at Current	19.77	16.34	10.52	13.62	13.52
Growth Rate at Constant	14.57	8.88	5.70	8.67	11.15

Note: For the Year 2023-24-Revised Estimate-II, 2024-25-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)

The Share of Service Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

In the year 2025-26, Service Sector continued to be the largest sector in the State with a share of 47.71 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices. Share of different sectors in service sector at current prices for the year 2025-26 is shown in figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10 : Share of different Sectors in Service Sector at Current Price for 2025-26 (AE)



Note: For the Year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)

Trade, hotels & restaurants have the significant position in service sector in the Rajasthan. In the year 2025-26, trade, hotels & restaurants contributed 27.95 per cent of the GVA in the service sector, followed by real estate ownership of dwellings & professional services with a share of 23.48 per cent. The share of other services is 20.38 per cent and share of transport, storage and communication is 10.57 per cent in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the service sector, while this number is 10.62 per cent for financial services and 7.00 per cent of public administration.

Growth Rate of different Sectors in Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The Trade, hotel & restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication, Financial Services, Real Estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services, public administration and other services are estimated to grow by 15.34 per cent, 7.79 per cent, 9.90 per cent, 8.97 per cent, 13.24 per cent and 10.30 per cent respectively for the year 2025-26 over the previous year.

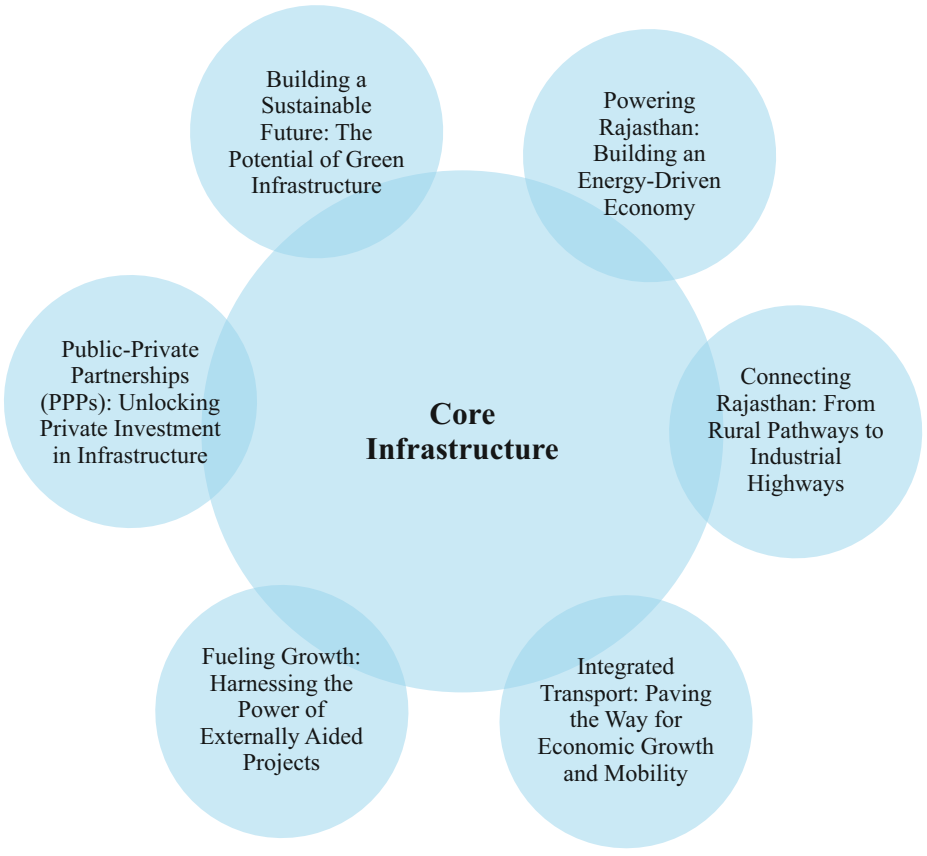
07 Core Infrastructure

Core infrastructure is treated as the backbone of economic development and service delivery, in alignment with the broader national vision of building resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth systems under Viksit Bharat. Sectors such as power, transport, water supply, urban services, digital connectivity and logistics are recognized as essential public systems through which productive activity is enabled, market access is expanded and basic services are delivered. These systems are regarded as critical for strengthening economic capacity, enhancing institutional efficiency and ensuring equitable access to development opportunities across regions.

This chapter presents an overview on the status and performance of key core infrastructure sectors, including power generation & transmission, road & transport networks, rail connectivity, digital & communication services and urban & rural infrastructure systems. Emphasis is placed on integrated planning, network expansion and modernization of assets to improve reliability, reduce service gaps and enhance logistical efficiency. Infrastructure development is addressed as a coordinated, multi-sectoral effort supporting manufacturing, agriculture, trade and service activities.

The interlinkages among major infrastructure systems and their role in supporting economic activity, service delivery and regional integration are illustrated in Figure 7.1, which depicts power, roads and transport as the principal pillars of core infrastructure. These sectors are treated as mutually reinforcing systems that facilitate mobility of goods & people, strengthen market access and support urban & rural integration. Investments in transport corridors, logistics systems, renewable energy integration and digital platforms are reflected as instruments for improving market linkages, enhancing service outreach and reducing regional disparities.

Figure 7.1 : Key Infrastructure Sectors for Accelerating Economic Growth



Progress across sectors is reflected through expansion of installed power capacity, strengthening of transmission networks, growth of renewable energy deployment, widening of road connectivity, modernization of transport services and improvements in digital & communication access. Development of expressways, industrial corridors, renewable energy parks, smart grid systems and externally aided infrastructure projects has contributed to enhance system resilience and service delivery. These developments indicate steady strengthening of core infrastructure capacity to support sustained economic activity and improved living conditions across the State.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be a leader in sustainable energy, innovation and resilient infrastructure, harnessing its natural resources for economic growth and environmental preservation.

The state will ensure safe, efficient and eco-friendly transport, promoting green mobility and global connectivity while fostering technological advancements for a modern, inclusive and sustainable Rajasthan.

Figure 7.2

Building an Energy-Driven Economy

The power sector is a key contributor to Rajasthan's economic growth, supporting agriculture, industry and services while improving living standards. A diversified electricity network serves both rural and industrial consumers, enabling sustained economic activity. Measures are being undertaken to improve sector efficiency, expand renewable energy and modernize infrastructure to strengthen overall economic viability.

Priority is being given to the expansion of solar power, particularly for agricultural use, along with improvements in electricity distribution, digital systems and energy storage to ensure reliable & affordable supply. Support is also being extended for renewable energy manufacturing & green energy exports, contributing to employment generation and broader economic development, while energy security is being strengthened through continued capacity expansion and infrastructure investment.

Installed Capacity of Power

Power generation plays a pivotal role in the economic growth and development of Rajasthan, driving industrialization, urbanization and improving living standards. With the State's rapid growth trajectory, ensuring a steady and diverse energy supply is essential for sustaining its economic ambitions. The installed capacity in the State was 27,283.83 MW up to March, 2025 and it has increased to 31,556.43 MW up to December, 2025. Rajasthan's power generation is derived from multiple sources, ensuring a reliable and diverse energy supply. These sources include thermal power, hydropower, gas-based generation and renewable energy (wind, solar and biomass). The year wise installed capacity is shown in Table 7.1.

Thermal power remains the dominant source of energy in Rajasthan. Up to December, 2025, the installed thermal capacity from State-owned projects stands at 7,830 MW and it is supplemented by contributions from central sector thermal power plants. Thermal generation provides a stable and continuous source of power, particularly for industries that require consistent electricity supply. In recent years, Rajasthan has increasingly turned to renewable energy as a key component of its power generation mix. The State is a national leader in solar power generation, benefiting from its abundant sunshine, with vast stretches of desert and arid land that are ideal for solar power projects. Up to December, 2025, solar power capacity in Rajasthan has reached 9,898 MW, representing a significant portion of the State's energy portfolio.

Similarly, Rajasthan has also capitalized on its favorable wind conditions, particularly in regions like Jaisalmer and Barmer to harness wind energy. The State's installed wind power capacity has grown to 4,416.12 MW by December, 2025, making it one of the top contributors to the country's wind energy capacity. Together, wind and solar energy account for 45.36 per cent of the total installed capacity in Rajasthan up to December, 2025. This shift towards renewable energy is a testament to the State's commitment to sustainable development, with Rajasthan positioning itself as a renewable energy hub in India. The rapid growth in renewable energy is also aligned with national goals to reduce carbon emissions and achieve energy security.

Power Generation

Over the past few years, Rajasthan has experienced steady growth in its power generation capacity. The total installed capacity has increased by 5.55 per cent CAGR from 2020-21 to 2024-25. This rapid expansion of renewable energy is expected to continue, driven by favorable policies, technological advancements and growing investments in green energy.

Looking ahead, Rajasthan aims to significantly enhance its renewable energy capacity, with targets for solar and wind energy reaching new heights. The State government has committed to adding thousands of MW of solar and wind energy capacity by 2030, in line with national renewable energy targets. Additionally, the State is exploring newer avenues such as green hydrogen production, which could further transform its energy landscape. The growing energy capacity, particularly in renewable energy, is also attracting significant private sector investment, creating employment opportunities and contributing to the overall economic growth of the State. The State's focus on sustainable energy production has the potential to reduce energy costs for businesses, enhancing competitiveness and improving the overall business environment.

Table 7.1 : Installed Capacity of Power

(In MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Up to December)
1. State Owned projects/ Shared projects						
(a)	Thermal	7830.00	7830.00	7830.00	7830.00	7830.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	603.50	603.50	600.50	600.50	600.50
	Total (1)	**9450.79**	**9450.79**	**9447.79**	**9447.79**	**9447.79**
2. Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	1947.41	1916.37	1916.37	2056.95	2197.47
(b)	Hydel	740.66	740.66	740.66	740.66	851.86
(c)	Gas*	221.10	*0	0	0	0
(d)	Atomic	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	806.74
	Total (2)	**3365.91**	**3113.77**	**3113.77**	**3254.35**	**3856.07**
3. RREC, RSMML and Private Sector Wind/ Biomass/ Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	3734.10	3730.35	4359.63	4416.12	4416.12
(b)	Biomass	101.95	109.95	109.95	166.65	196.45
(c)	Solar (with KUSUM PPA)	3057.60	3362.10	4010.50	6256.92	9898.00
(d)	Thermal/Hydel	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00	3742.00
	Total (3)	**10635.65**	**10944.40**	**12222.08**	**14581.69**	**18252.57**
	Total (1+2+3)	**23452.35**	**23508.96**	**24783.64**	**27283.83**	**31556.43**

Note: *Allocation of 221 MW Gas Power from NTPC was surrendered due to high purchase cost in view of MoP guideline released on 22nd March, 2021.

Transmission System

Rajasthan's Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission network has expanded significantly, it has increased from 36,079 Ckt. km (circuit kilometers) in March 2017 to 45,933.315 Ckt. km up to December, 2025, including Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects. This marks a 27.31 per cent increase in the transmission network from 2016-17 up to December, 2025. Detailed information on the transmission network is presented in Table 7.2. The State envisages significant advancements in the power transmission network, targeting the expansion of transformation capacity and the development of extensive transmission lines. The plans also emphasize strengthening inter-regional transmission links and establishing green energy corridors to facilitate seamless electricity evacuation to other regions, promoting renewable energy integration and enhancing energy security.

Table 7.2 : Transmission Network in the State with PPP

(In Ckt. KM)

S.No.	Particulars	Transmission Network	
		Up to March, 2025	Achievements up to December, 2025
1	765 KV Lines	425.498	425.498
2	400 KV Lines	7914.408	8416.708
3	220 KV Lines	16367.478	16428.958
4	132 KV Lines	20138.731	20662.151
Total Lines		**44846.115**	**45933.315**

The number of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-stations and their capacity in the State are presented in Table 7.3

Table 7.3 : Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity with PPP

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	EHV GSS	
			Up to March, 2025	Achievements up to December 2025
1	765 KV GSS	Number	2	2
	Capacity	MVA	9000	9000
2	400 KV GSS	Number	19	20
	Capacity	MVA	18570	20255
3	220 KV GSS	Number	130	133
	Capacity	MVA	35635	36895
4	132 KV GSS	Number	506	523
	Capacity	MVA	39747	42921
Total EHV GSS		**Number**	**657**	**678**
Total Capacity		**MVA**	**102952**	**109071**

Enhancing Power Transmission Efficiency

Rajasthan's Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS) implemented by Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) is a transformative initiative aimed at enhancing the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of the State's power transmission infrastructure. With the growing energy demands in the State, it is essential to have an optimized and resilient transmission system that can meet increasing needs, reduce operational losses and improve system stability.

With this system, the Nigam intends to achieve wide-area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/security and efficient asset management. The system provides better visualisation and awareness of the transmission system Installation of 14,320 km of OPGW on transmission lines has been finished

and the installation of IP/MPLs based communication at 552 substation locations has been completed, along with the establishment of three command and control centers, which are now fully operational. Data from 535 substations and 20 generating plants have been integrated.

Transmission and Generation Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

Allowing participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

A. Transmission Projects

- The maintenance of 245 Grid Sub-stations at 132 KV in the State has been entrusted to the private sector, resulting in an annual savings of approximately ₹45 lakh per sub-station.
- Two projects, the 400 KV GSS at Alwar and Deedwana have been developed through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the State.
- Two transmission projects have been initiated on the Public-Private Partnership mode under the VGF scheme:
    - ♦ The 400 KV D/C Bikaner-Sikar transmission line (PPP-6) has been completed and commissioned.
    - ♦ The 400 KV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner transmission line (PPP-7) has been completed and commissioned.
- One 220 KV and Fifteen 132 KV GSS along with associated lines have been developed through the PPP model in the State.
- The 400 KV GSS at Sangod with 400 KV associated line was completed on 29th April, 2025 and commissioned.

B. Power Generation Projects

The State Government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines set by the Government of India and approved the procurement of 2,786 MW of power by RVPN through private developers. A total of 2,786 MW has been commissioned in the State through private sector participation.

Distribution System

1. Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State:

Energy availability and consumption play a critical role in supporting the economic development and growth of any State. In Rajasthan, the energy sector has witnessed significant improvements over the years, contributing to its expanding economy. From 2021-22 to 2024-25, Rajasthan's total energy availability increased by 29.61per cent, rising from 9,080.92 crore units to 11,770 crore units. This surge in energy availability reflects the State's growing capacity to meet its demand for electricity and support the expansion of various industries, agriculture and urban infrastructure. With the State's ongoing efforts to diversify its energy sources, including the expansion of renewable energy like solar power, Rajasthan has positioned itself as a key player in the national energy landscape.

Energy consumption grew due to increasing demand driven by industrialization, urbanization and the growing population. The rising energy needs are not just a reflection of increased economic activity but also signify a greater reliance on energy for meeting the needs of households, commercial establishments and industries. The State's energy infrastructure has evolved to keep pace with these growing demands. Various initiatives, including improvements in power generation, transmission and distribution systems, have been implemented to ensure a steady supply of electricity. The expansion of renewable energy projects, alongside traditional sources has been a key focus to achieve sustainability and reduce dependency on fossil fuels.

As Rajasthan's economy continues to expand, the demand for energy is expected to increase further. Ensuring the

availability of reliable and affordable energy will be crucial to maintaining the growth momentum and achieving the State's economic goals. The figures for energy availability and consumption in the State are presented in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 : Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in the State

(₹ In Crore)

Year	Energy Availability (purchased from generator)	Net Availability (Available at distribution network)	Energy Sold to consumer
2021-22	9080.92	8446.61	6969.65
2022-23	10219.78	9399.57	7948.72
2023-24	10948.74	10113.94	8384.75
2024-25	11770.00	10735.55	9200.80
2025-26 Up to September 2025	5830.80	5348.00	4731.90

2. Consumers

The power distribution system in Rajasthan is operated to serve domestic, non-domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors, each contributing to the State's economic activity. Improvements in power supply reliability have been recorded, particularly in rural areas and for agricultural use, while rising demand from urbanization and industrialization has continued to be met. The distribution network has been modernized through the integration of renewable energy sources, adoption of smart grid technologies and rollout of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), resulting in improved efficiency and reduced losses.

Rajasthan has also encouraged private sector participation through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in transmission and distribution projects, further boosting infrastructure and service delivery. These efforts, combined with energy efficiency programs and a focus on sustainability, ensure that the State's power distribution network can meet current and future energy demands while supporting the growth of its economy. The number of consumers has grown from 197.94 lakh in March 2025 to 202.78 lakh in November, 2025, marking a growth of 2.44 per cent. The category-wise distribution of consumers across Discoms is provided in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 : Category-wise Consumers

(In numbers)

S. No.	Category	Consumers as on 31st March, 2025	Connections released during 2025-26 (Up to November) (Tentative)	No. of Consumers during 2025-26 (Up to November) (Tentative)
1	Domestic	15491156	353544	15844700
2	Non-Domestic	1779447	54804	1834251
3	Industries	328903	8768	337671
4	Agriculture	2044113	64597	2108710
5	P.H.E.D.	92193	1181	93374
6	Street Light	29347	804	30151
7	Mixed Load	27894	676	28570
8	Other	602	602	1204
Total		**19793655**	**484976**	**20278631**

3. Rural Electrification

Rural electrification is a key priority for the Government of Rajasthan, aimed at improving the quality of life and promoting economic development in rural areas. The State has made significant strides towards achieving 100 per cent rural electrification, which is critical for supporting agriculture, improving healthcare, enhancing education and fostering overall rural prosperity.

Up to December, 2025, the government has successfully electrified 43,965 villages, making substantial progress towards full rural electrification. This effort is part of the national mission to ensure that every household, especially in remote and underserved regions, has access to reliable and affordable electricity. The electrification of these villages has not only facilitated better living conditions but also powered essential services, thereby contributing to the economic upliftment of rural communities. In addition to village electrification, the State has also focused on providing electricity to individual households. Up to December, 2025, a total of 1.14 lakh dhanis and 111.15 lakh rural households have been electrified, bringing much-needed power to rural households for domestic, agricultural and small business activities.

4. Agricultural Connection

- In the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 70,566 agricultural connections have been provided to farmers.
- A tariff subsidy of ₹14,612.19 crore has been provided to farmers during the financial year 2025-26 (up to November).

5. Solar Pump and Power Plant Initiatives in Rajasthan

Rajasthan has taken significant initiatives to improve agricultural energy access through solar power. The Government of India's PM Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme has been adopted in the State to support farmers by installing off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.

Under the PM-KUSUM Scheme approved by the Government of India, decentralized ground/stilt-mounted grid-connected renewable energy power plants of 0.5 MW to 2 MW within 5 km of DISCOM substations have been sanctioned, with a total approved capacity of 5,250 MW comprising 153 MW (Revised Phase-1), 397 MW (Phase-II), an additional 1,000 MW (Revised Phase-II) and 3,700 MW (Revised Phase-III).

Component-A:

Phase-I (153 MW Revised) On 16th September, 2025, MNRE extended the project commissioning timeline up to 31st December, 2025. Hon'ble RERC approved ceiling pre-fixed levelized tariff of Rs. 3.14/kWh while discovered lowest tariff Rs. 2.79/kWh. 364 number of solar power plants having 468.75 MW capacity have been successfully installed up to 31st December, 2025.

Phase-II (1,000 MW Revised):The implementation of PM-KUSUM, which was initially handled by RRECL was transferred to the Rajasthan Discoms as per the directions of the Energy Department, Government of Rajasthan, on 23rd July, 2024. Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) approved a pre-fixed levelized tariff of ₹3.04/ kWh. Following this, on 30thOctober, 2024, all three Discoms issued an Expression of Interest (EoI) for the installation of solar power plants under Component A of the PM-KUSUM Scheme. Up to December, 2025, 6 solar power plants having 11 MW capacity have been successfully installed.

Phase-III (3,700 MW Revised): RUVITL, Jaipur allocated a total capacity of 5,000 MW among the three DISCOMs. Subsequently, MNRE revised the approved capacity from 4,000 MW to 3,700 MW, which was

thereafter reallocated among the three DISCOMs on 20th July, 2025. Up to December, 2025, 1 solar power plant of 2 MW capacity has been successfully installed.

Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)

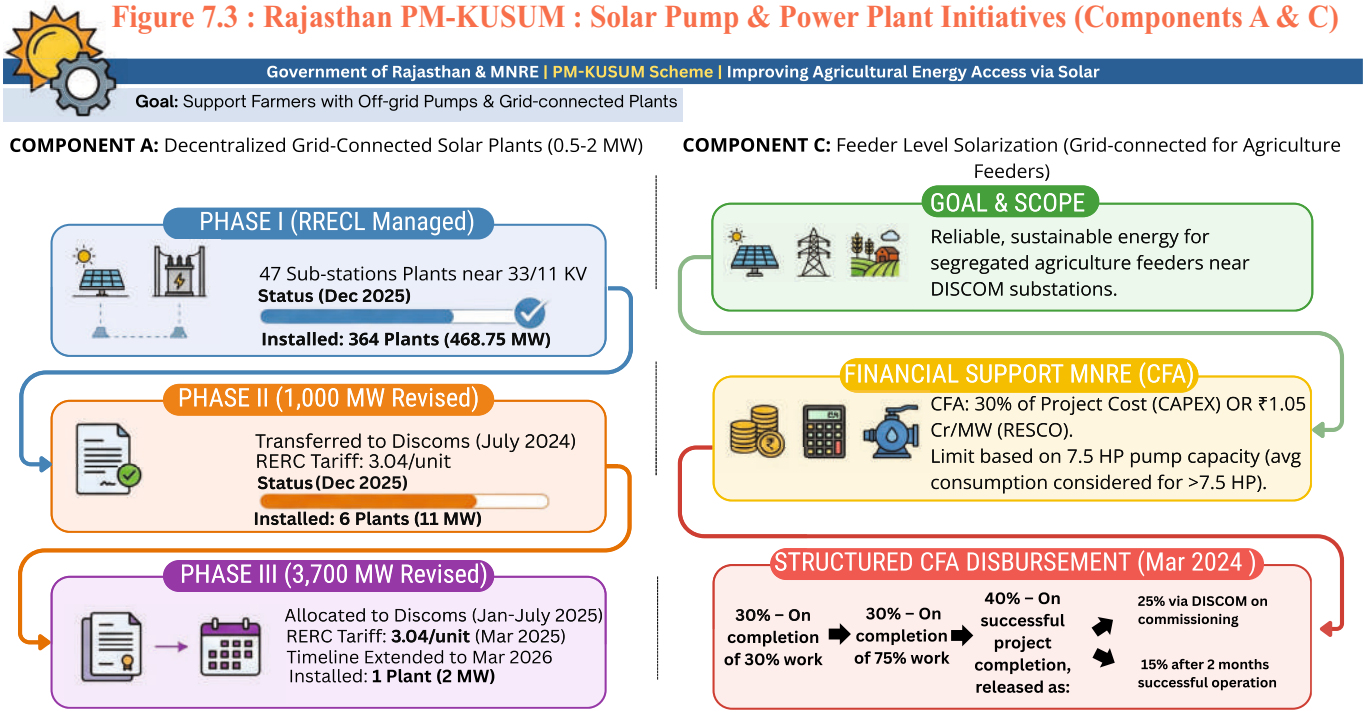
Under the scheme, grid-connected solar PV power plants are installed near DISCOM substations to meet the annual power requirement of segregated agriculture feeders. The project aims to supply reliable and sustainable energy to agricultural consumers. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) amounting to 30 per cent of the project cost in Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) mode or ₹1.05 crore per MW in Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) mode, subject to a limit based on an individual pump capacity of 7.5 HP. For pumps with capacities higher than 7.5 HP (or 15 HP, as applicable), the average consumption of 7.5 HP/15 HP pumps on the same feeder is considered for CFA eligibility.

As per MNRE, the CFA for projects implemented under both CAPEX and RESCO modes is released in three installments:

- 30 per cent upon completion of 30 per cent of total work.
- 30 per cent upon completion of 75 per cent of total work.
- 40 per cent upon successful completion of the project which is further released as:
  - ♦ 25 per cent through the DISCOM upon commissioning of the solar plant.
  - ♦ 15 per cent after successful operation for two months post-commissioning, with at least one month achieving the minimum CUF as agreed in the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

This structured disbursement ensures timely implementation and performance assurance of solar power projects for agricultural feeders. Up to December, 2025, a total of 838 solar power plants having 2,162 MW capacity have been successfully commissioned. Rajasthan PM-KUSUM : Solar Pump & Power Plant Initiatives (Components A & C) shown in Figure 7.3.

Figure 7.3 : Rajasthan PM-KUSUM : Solar Pump & Power Plant Initiatives (Components A & C)



6. Expanding Solar Energy Access for Households

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: Government of India launched the scheme on 13th February, 2024 aiming to install solar plants on one crore houses, providing up to 300 units of free electricity per month. A maximum grant of ₹78,000 (for 3 KW or more) is available under the scheme. In Rajasthan, the target is to install solar rooftop plants in 5 lakh houses.

Up to December, 2025, 493.00 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 1.22 lakh consumers. The scheme offers subsidies for rooftop solar plants, concessional bank interest rates and a fully online system for registration, approval & grant disbursement.

The 05 districts with highest capacity installed under the PM Surya Ghar Yojana are Jaipur 110627 KW, Sri Ganganagar 37023 KW, Jodhpur 30544 KW, Sikar 28117 KW and Hanumangarh 25623 KW.

150 Unit per month Nishulk Bijli Yojna:

The portal was launched on 13th October, 2025 for the registration of beneficiary consumers Under 150 units per month free electricity scheme. Total Registered Consumers under Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana and Consumers Applied on PM Surya Ghar National Portal are shown in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 : Registered Consumers under Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana and Consumers Applied on PM Surya Ghar National Portal

(In numbers)

Discom	Total Registered Consumers under Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana	Registrations under 150 Units Nishulk Bijli Yojana	Consumers Applied on PM Surya Ghar National Portal	Number of Installations	Installed Capacity (kW)
Rajasthan	1,03,86,589	2,82,895	22,082	8,309	29,683

- These consumers will get rooftop solar plants installed through the PM Surya Ghar National Portal and will receive Central Financial Assistance (CFA) from MNRE along with an additional State subsidy of ₹17,000/-.
- In Rajasthan Discom's subsidy of ₹4.42 crore have been released to 2,604 consumers and subsidy of 1162 consumers is in pipeline.
- One Model Solar Village has been declared in each district of Rajasthan by the District Level Committee (DLC).

7. Empowering Agriculture with Free Electricity

The '**Mukhyamantri Kisan Mitra Urja Yojna**,' which earlier provided a subsidy of ₹1,000 per month (up to ₹12,000 annually) to agricultural consumers has been merged with the 'Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna (Krishi Anudaan)' as announced in the year 2023-24 budget. Under the revised scheme, agricultural consumers with monthly electricity consumption of up to 2,000 units per month are provided free electricity starting from the billing month of June, 2023. For consumption exceeding 2,000 units in a month, a subsidy of ₹1,000 is provided under the earlier scheme.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a provisional subsidy of ₹16,001.72 crore has been provided to 19.70 lakh agricultural consumers, with zero-amount bills issued to 9.93 lakh consumers.

8. Electricity Benefits for Domestic Consumers

Under the **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojna**, domestic consumers with monthly electricity consumption up to 100 units receive electricity at no cost (zero bills). For those consuming up to 200 units per month, the charges for the first 100 units, along with fixed charges, urban cess and electricity duty, are waived. Consumers with monthly consumption exceeding 200 units also receive the first 100 units at no cost, excluding other charges.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), a provisional subsidy of ₹5,805.18 crore has been provided to 98.03 lakh domestic consumers, with zero-amount bills issued to around 64.23 lakh consumers.

9. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

The Ministry of Power, Government of India had notified the "Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme"(RDSS) on 20th July, 2021. The main objective of the scheme is to make the DISCOMS financially sustainable by reducing the Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C Losses) to the level of 12 % - 15 % on all India basis & by bringing down the Average Cost of Supply - Avarage Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap to Zero. The REC has sanctioned the DPR for Loss Reduction (LR) and Smart Metering works on 28th March, 2022 and the DPR for additional feeder segregation works on 01st August, 2024 for the DISCOMS of Rajasthan State. The Government of India has extended the Sunset date of "Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme" (RDSS) from 31st March 2026 to 31st March, 2028. Achievements under different activities (RDSS) is provided in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 : Achievements under different activities

(In numbers)

S.No.	Activity	Target	Achievements for the year 2025-26 (Up to December)
1	New 33/11 kV Sub-station	214	165
2	Agricultural Feeder Segregation	1559	365
3	HVDS Distribution Transformers	44125	20971
4	11 kV Feeder Bifurcation	7323	4096
5	33 kV Feeder Bifurcation	547	265
6	LT Cabling in Villages (km)	42442	17833
7	Capacitor Installation on Agriculture Pumps	45512	14540
8	Consumer Smart Meters Installation	14289736	2075315
9	DT Meter Installation	434608	28144
10	Left out Household Electrification	208592	108054

Renewable Energy

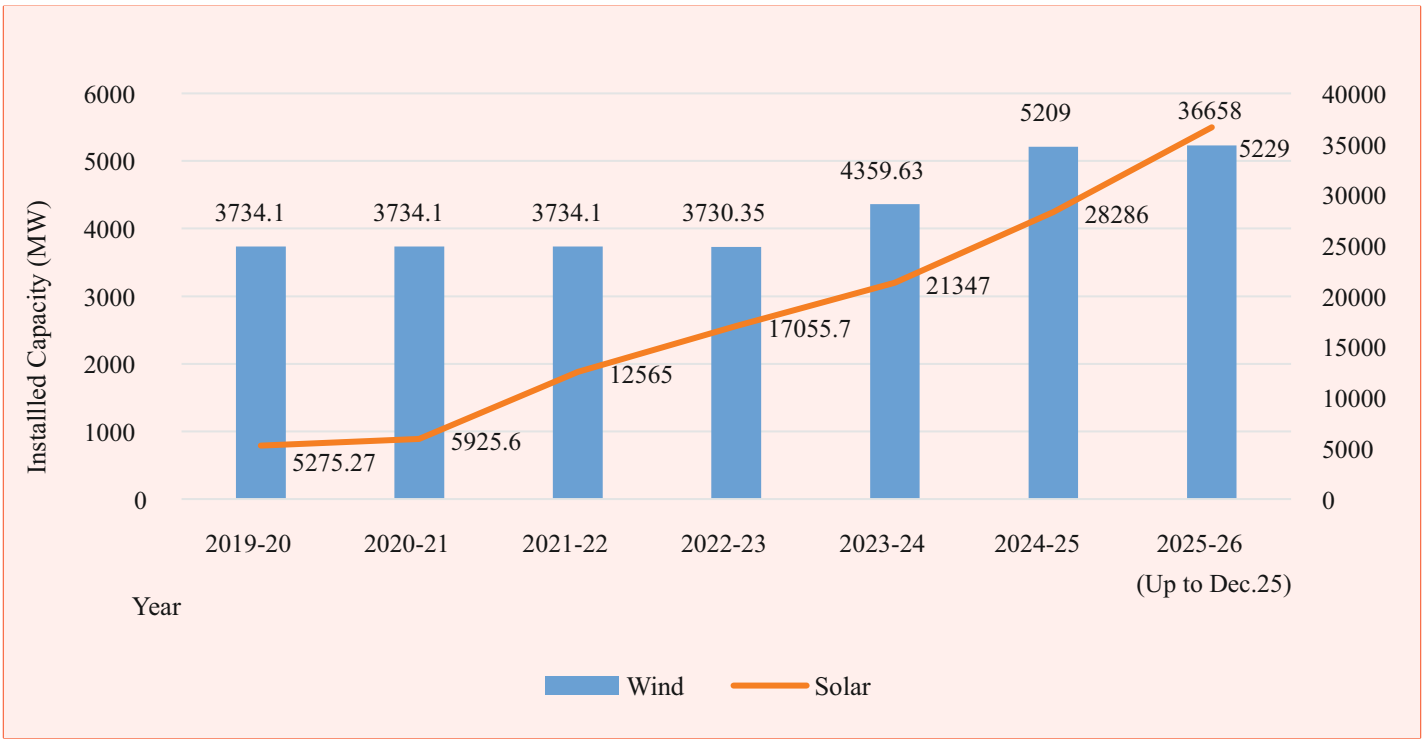
Rajasthan is positioned as a major contributor to India's renewable energy sector, with available solar and wind resources being utilized. Expansion of renewable energy capacity has been undertaken, contributing to national energy security and environmental sustainability. RRECL has been designated as the State Nodal Agency for the MNRE, Government of India for generation of energy from non-conventional sources in the State and has also been designated as the State Designated Agency of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for promotion of energy efficiency and energy conservation.

A. Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan, with its high solar radiation intensity of 6-7 kWh/Sq.m/day and over 325 sunny days annually, holds immense potential for solar energy, estimated at 142 GW by the MNRE. The State, traditionally known for its desert landscape, is quickly becoming a major hub for green energy.

The Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, aims to contribute to the national target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030. Up to December, 2025, Rajasthan has commissioned 42,531 MW solar power capacity, including to solar rooftop and off-grid projects. The policy sets a target of 115 GW of renewable energy and 10 GW of storage capacity by 2029-30, promoting solar, wind, biomass and green hydrogen projects integrated with battery storage systems to ensure reliable, round-the-clock energy generation. Rajasthan has shown remarkable growth in solar energy, with substantial increases year-on-year, especially with the implementation of projects like PM- KUSUM. Wind and biomass energy have also grown, but at a more moderate pace. The data highlights Rajasthan's progress in renewable energy with solar becoming the leading contributor. Solar and Wind Power Generation Installled Capacity (MW) Figure shown in 7.4.

Figure 7.4 : Solar and Wind Power Generation



B. Development of Renewable Energy Parks and Mega- Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects:

Renewable Energy Parks: Policy promotes development of RE Parks (Solar/Wind/Hybrid parks) by Private Park Developers for creation of common infrastructure to evacuate power into grid.

Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Ltd. (RSDCL), a special Purpose Vehicle of RRECL was established for development of infrastructure management of RE/Solar Parks.

Solar Parks Project:

1. The Bhadla Solar Park, with a total capacity of 2,245 MW, has been commissioned in four phases at Bhadla, Jodhpur as follows:

   (i) **Phase-I (65 MW):** Developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (a subsidiary of RRECL) with a capacity of 65 MW successfully commissioned.

   (ii) **Phase-II (680 MW):** Developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) with 680 MW capacity commissioned.

   (iii) **Phase-III (1,000 MW):** Developed by M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ), a joint venture Company between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and IL&FS Energy Development Co. Ltd. with 1,000 MW capacity commissioned.

(iv) **Phase-IV (500 MW):** Developed by M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited, a joint venture company between GoR and M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited with 500 MW capacity commissioned.

Phase-I of the Bhadla Solar Park was developed by RRECL independently, while Phases II, III and IV were developed under the Solar Park Scheme of the MNRE, Government of India.

2. Nokh Solar Park (925 MW) has been developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL). 925 MW of capacity has been commissioned.

Three Solar Parks are in development stage under Solar Park scheme of MNRE listed below:

(i) Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park (750 MW) have been developed by the joint venture company, M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited, a collaboration between the Government of Rajasthan and Essel Infra Limited. 450 MW of capacity has been commissioned .

(ii) Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1500 MW) have been developed by the joint venture, M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. 1,496 MW of capacity has been commissioned Capacity of 500MV further enhanced in this solar park..

(iii) Pugal Solar Park (2,450 MW) have been developed by Rajasthan Solar-Park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) in three phases with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) of 1600/6400 MWHr.

C. Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode Solar Rooftop Scheme

Scheme for Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings under RESCO Mode is executed by RREC. Total 5.3 MW capacity has been commissioned.

D. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM):

In the modified budget for the year 2024-25, the Government of Rajasthan announced the saturation of government buildings with Rooftop Solar (RTS) under the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM). As part of this initiative, RRECL has been tasked with the implementation. RRECL has issued Letters of Award to vendors for installation of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity on Government buildings across the State. Presently, a total of 37 MW RTS capacity has been installed, out of which 15.1 MW has been commissioned on Government buildings.

E. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 284 GW at 150 Meter above ground level as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, GoI.

A total of 5,229 MW wind power capacity has been commissioned up to December, 2025 in the State. Apart from this 2,140 MW hybrid capacity has been commissioned up to December, 2025 which includes 885.60 MW wind capacity.

F. Biomass Energy and Waste to Energy

Biomass is an important clean energy source in Rajasthan, primarily utilizing mustard husk and Prosopis Juliflora. Up to December, 2025, 20 Biomass Power Generation Plants with a total capacity of 207.50 MW have been commissioned. Currently, 4 Biomass power plants, with a combined capacity of 39 MW, are under execution. The Government of Rajasthan introduced the Biomass and Waste to Energy Policy in 2023, effective from 29th September, 2023.

G. Green Hydrogen

The Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024 aims to achieve a target of 2000 Kilo Tonnes per Annum (KTPA) Green Hydrogen generation by 2030. The first 500 KTPA Green Hydrogen project will benefit from a 50 per cent waiver on transmission and wheeling charges. Furthermore, 70,000 MW of renewable energy capacity has already been registered to support Green Hydrogen projects in the State.

H. Energy Conservation Programme

RREC is the implementing agency for energy conservation and efficiency programs in the State. It has conducted various promotional activities to encourage the use of energy-efficient appliances and energy-saving techniques. For pollution prevention and environmental protection, the initiative aims to promote clean cooking and reduce the dependency on conventional cooking fuel.

Connecting Rajasthan: From Rural Pathways to Industrial Highways

Rajasthan's geographical challenges, including extensive desert terrain, an international border in the west and the absence of coastal access, necessitate a strong and efficient road system. With neighboring States relying on Rajasthan for port connectivity, the State's roads must be robust to support inter-State and intra-State transportation demands. The road network in Rajasthan has expanded significantly, growing from 13,553 km in year 1949 to 3.35 lakh km as of March, 2025. The State's road density reached 97.97 km per 100 sq. km and also 91.68 per cent villages (39,666 villages) are connected by roads up to March, 2025. The total classified road length in the State is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 : Road Length in the State (Up to March, 2025) **(In KM)**

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	10790	0	0	0	10790
2	State Highways	17298	9	0	9	17316
3	Major District Roads	17955	45	120	114	18234
4	Other District Roads	57119	6649	212	8843	72822
5	Village Roads	169000	2184	41895	3065	216144
	Total	**272162**	**8886**	**42226**	**12031**	**335306**

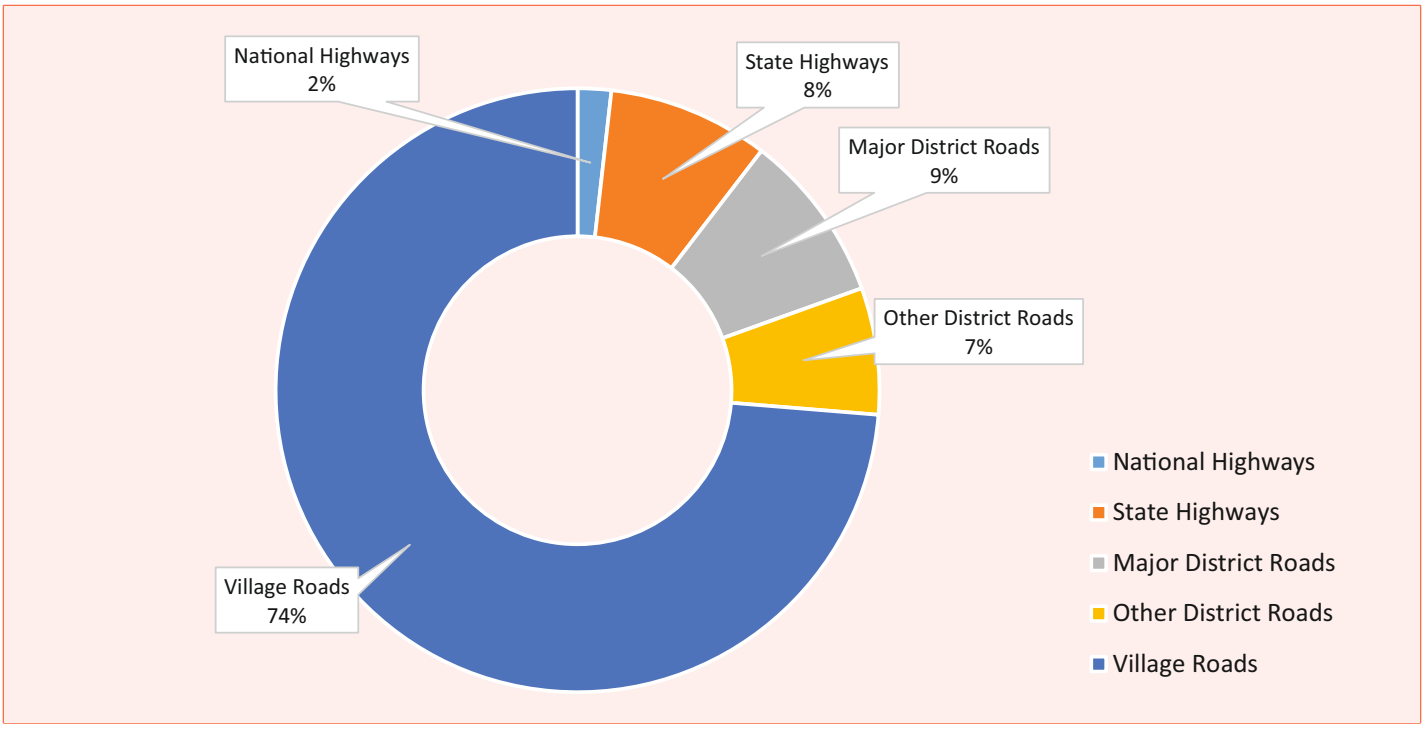
(BT- Black Top, MR- Metal Road, GR- Gravelled Road, FW-Fair Weather)

Out of the total road length of 3.35 lakh km, Public Work Department (PWD) maintains 1.97 lakh km in the State is represented in Table 7.9

Table 7.9 : Road Length of PWD (Up to March, 2025) **(In KM)**

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	3540	0	0	0	3540
2	State Highways	16986	9	0	9	17004
3	Major District Roads	17635	45	120	114	17914
4	Other District Roads	13193	5	159	0	13357
5	Village Roads	142276	585	2375	0	145236
Total		**193631**	**644**	**2654**	**124**	**197051**

Figure 7.5 : Road Length of PWD in Rajasthan (Up to March, 2025)



Strategic projects such as the Delhi-Vadodara-Mumbai and Amritsar-Jamnagar Green Corridor expressways are transforming Rajasthan into a key economic hub. These corridors improve transportation efficiency, reduce travel time and strengthen safety while connecting major economic centers. With mining becoming one of the important sectors for the State, durable concrete roads are being prioritized to handle heavy machinery, protect rural infrastructure and support the efficient transportation of resources. Such investments not only strengthen the mining sector but also improve rural connectivity and drive economic growth.

Railway level crossings remain a concern of safety and efficiency, prompting consistent investments in the construction of Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) and Rail Under Bridges (RUBs). Accelerating these projects is essential to reduce disruptions and improve road safety. Furthermore, with the growing need for climate-resilient infrastructure, the State is focusing on constructing high-level bridges based on hydrological assessments. These bridges ensure reliable connectivity, mitigate flooding risks and address the challenges posed by resource limitations.

Rajasthan's commitment expanding and modernizing its road infrastructure highlights its vision to create a world-class transportation network. The State with the collaborated efforts of the Central Government has uploaded the Jaipur-Jodhpur National Highway to a four-lane corridor, reducing travel time to just three hours. The State has also advance plans to develop an extensive network of flyovers, Road Under Bridges (RUBs) and Road Over Bridges (ROBs). The rapid completion of the Jodhpur Ring Road and the construction of similar ring roads in other cities are being pursued in coordination with the Central Government. To accelerate road development, strategies have been framed to expedite the construction of 47 National highways and 23 State highways. Additionally, under the Rajasthan Road Development and Maintenance Program, the State will invest ₹10,000 crore over the next five years to construct and maintain high-quality roads, ensuring durable and efficient transportation infrastructure.

Rajasthan envisions a world-class road network characterized by seamless connectivity, climate resilience and advanced technology. The State plans to expand highways, construct by passes for all district headquarters, upgrade State highways and DFCC station links to four-lane standard and eliminate railway crossings. Integrated transport modes will connect key hubs, while sustainable practices and eco-friendly materials will reduce environmental impact. Emerging technologies such as AI-based incident management and GNSS tolling will

enhance efficiency. Aligned with the PM Gati Shakti initiative, this vision aims to drive inclusive growth and establish Rajasthan as a leader in modern infrastructure development.

Road Infrastructure: Progress and Strategic Initiatives

- Under the Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF), a total of 10 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) have been completed and 33 ROBs are under construction. In addition, 14 Road under Bridges (RUBs) have been completed and 14 more RUBs are still in progress under CRIF and other State schemes.
- The work of preparing the DPR for the Jaipur-Kishangarh-Ajmer-Jodhpur-Pachpadra high-speed corridor is being carried out by NHAI. The DPR work is currently in progress.
- The construction work of Jodhpur Ring Road Package–I and Package–II (which is 30.00 km long) has been completed. In addition, in the 2025–26 Budget Announcement, the construction of ring roads in 15 cities has been announced. Their details are as follows:
    - ♦ Ring road construction in Kotputli is currently underway and land acquisition work for the Sikar Ring Road is in progress.
    - ♦ The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the ring roads in Deeg, Pratapgarh, Balotara and Karauli has been prepared.
    - ♦ DPR Work on ring roads in Hanumangarh and Tonk is also in progress.
    - ♦ Ring road projects in Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Jalore, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Banswara have been approved.
- Out of 47 national highways, the works on 26 have been completed and efforts are being made to accelerate the remaining 17 ongoing construction works so that they can be completed by June, 2026 and 4 works have been terminated.
- More than ₹60,000 crore will be invested in the Rajasthan Road Development and Maintenance Programme over five years. For the year 2025-26 (up to November),an expenditure of ₹6,251 crore has been incurred against total allocated amount ₹17,383.81 crore.

Scheme-wise achievement (2025-26):

State Road Funds (SRF): This scheme focuses on constructing ROBs, RUBs, ODRs, MDRs, missing links and improving the width and strength of State highways and major district roads. It also includes the development of village-connecting roads. For 2025-26, a budget provision of ₹1,650 crore has been allocated, with a physical target of 1,186 Km. Up to December, 2025, a road network of 1,455 km has been completed at a cost of ₹1,080.03 crore.

NABARD: This scheme targets the construction of missing link and non-patchable roads. Under the scheme, the budget for 2025-26 is ₹1,200 crore, with a physical target of 2,109 Km. Up to December, 2025, 1,632 km of roads have been developed with an expenditure of ₹367.45 crore.

SMR - State Highways: For 2025-26, ₹1,000 crore has been earmarked under this scheme, with a physical target of 150 Km. Up to December 2025, 162 km of road has been developed at ₹315.70 crore. Up to December, 2025, total sanctions of ₹300.56 crore have been received to develop 95.76 km.

SMR - Major District Roads & Others: This scheme has a budget provision of ₹700 crore for 2025-26, with a physical target of 460 Km .Up to December, 2025, 470 km has been completed at a cost of ₹505.04 crore. Up to December, 2025, 107 projects, totaling 446.20 km in length and with a cost of ₹420.87 crore were sanctioned under this scheme.

Rural Roads: The focus is on missing links and non-patchable roads. A budget provision of ₹7,200 crore has

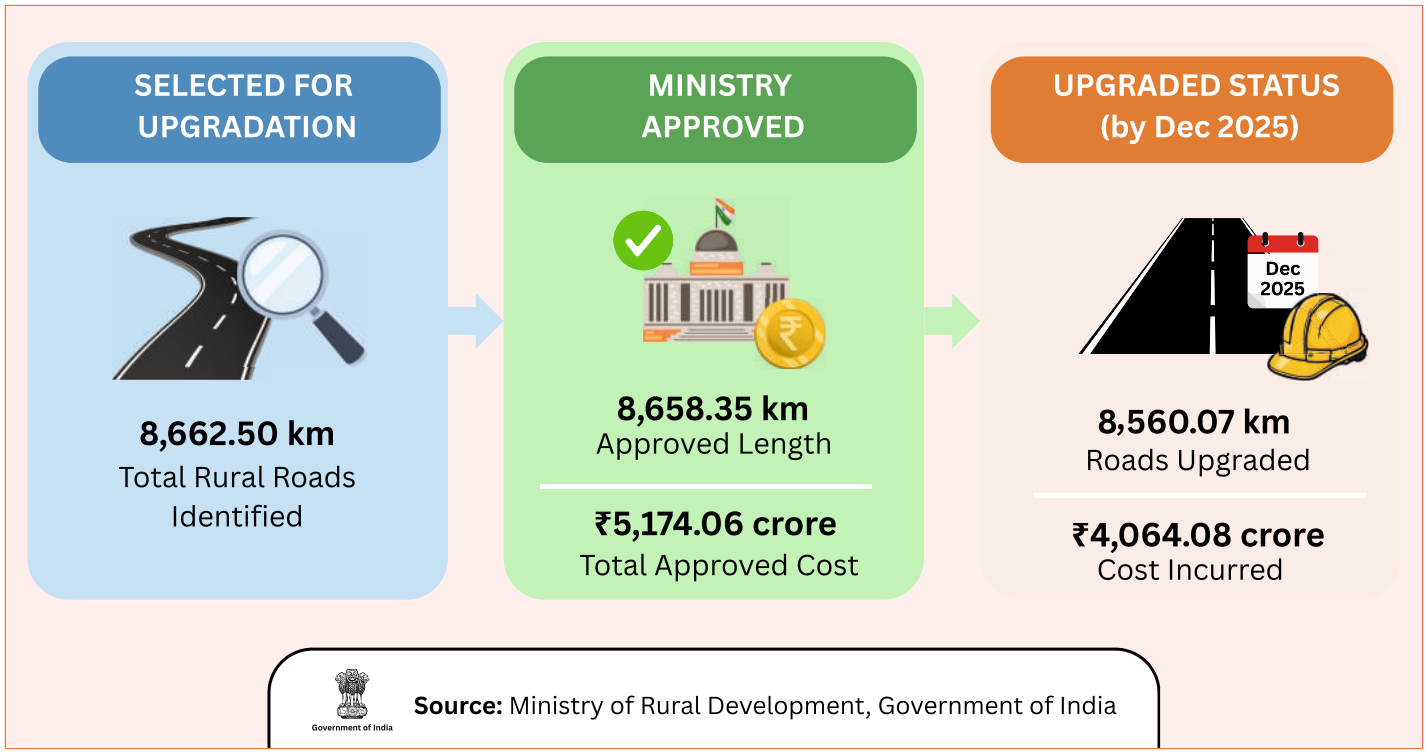
been allocated for 2025-26, with a target of 9,675 km road development. Up to December, 2025, 7,368 km of road has been completed at an expenditure of ₹2,723.39 crore. Up to December, 2025, a total of 5,242 projects spanning 12,249.80 km, with an estimated cost of ₹4,814.39 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme.

Urban Roads: Aimed at missing link and non-patchable roads, a budget provision of ₹350 crore is allocated for the target of 150 km during the year 2025-26. Up to December, 2025, 168 km of road has been completed at an expenditure of ₹206.75 crore. Up to December, 2025, 484 projects covering a distance of 330.34 km and costing ₹291.40 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme.

Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF): A 100 per cent GoI-funded scheme, CRIF focuses on strengthening and widening of State Highways and Major District Roads. For the year 2025-26, ₹1,500 crore is allocated, with a target of 1,050 Km. Up to December, 2025, 735 km of roads have been completed at an expenditure of ₹1,251.60 crore. Up to December, 2025, ₹1,914.70 crore has been received to develop 1,000.90 km of road.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-III: Under this scheme, 8,662.50 km of rural roads have been selected for upgradation. The Ministry of Rural Development has approved 8,658.35 km of roads, amounting to ₹5,174.06 crore. Up to December, 2025, total 8,560.07 km of roads have been upgraded with a cost of ₹4,064.08 crore which is shown in Figure 7.6.

Figure 7.6 : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)-III: Rural Road Upgradation Status (as of Dec 2025)



PM JANMAN Scheme: In district Baran, 38 unconnected habitations will be connected by 98.69 km of new roads with a cost of ₹68.87 crore. Up to December, 2025, 21.19 Km of roads have been developed at the cost of ₹10.85 crore.

Financial Incentive Scheme: Financial incentives were given on State's exemplary performance, totaling ₹941.91 crore. This enabled the renewal of 10,536 km of PMGSY roads with an expenditure of ₹898.15 crore up to December, 2025.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-2: The total cost of project is ₹2,617.04 crore which includes a loan of ₹1,310.81 crore from Asian Development Bank. Project aims to improve transportation efficiency on 754 km of State Highways and MDRs, with safety features and climate change adaptations. Up to March, 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,624.32 crore has been incurred under the project.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program Project-3: With a cost of ₹1,287.15 crore, this ADB-funded project will improve 290 km of State Highways and MDRs. Up to March, 2025, an expenditure of ₹876.36 crore has been incurred. The project is scheduled for completion by September, 2026.

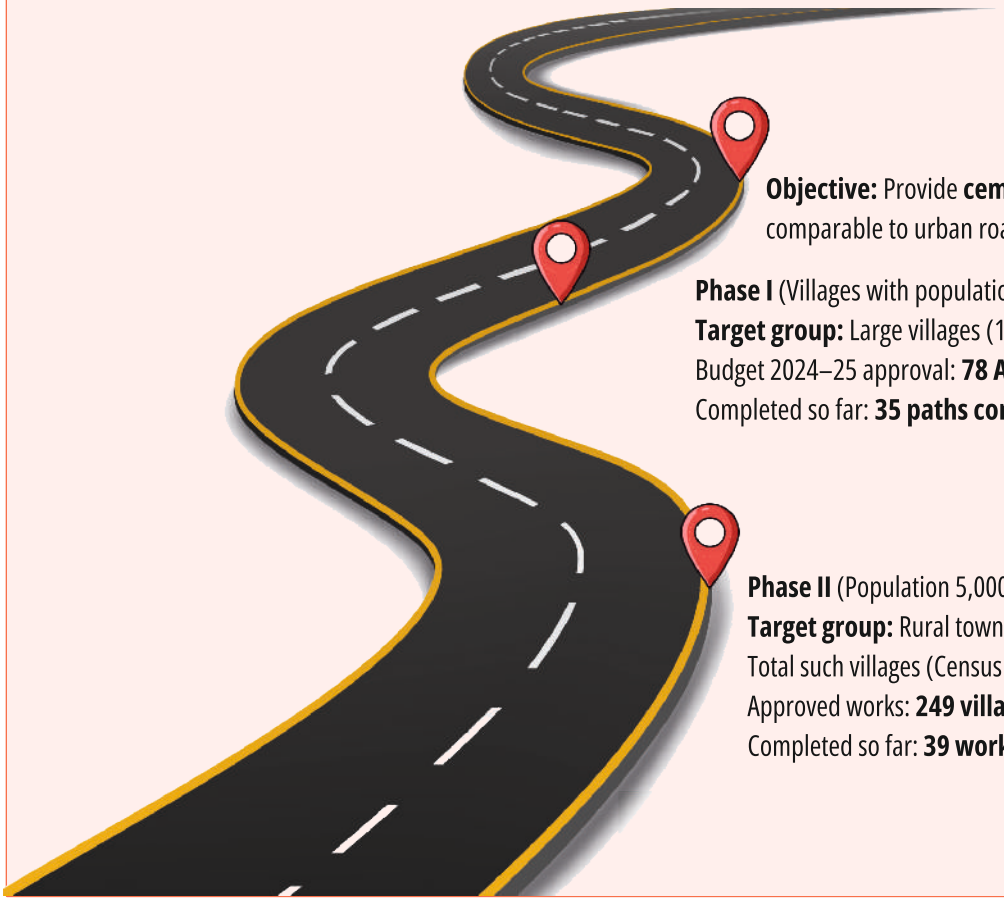
Rajasthan Highway Modernization Project: Rajasthan Highway Modernization Project is proposed under World Bank Tranche-2. Development of 14 State Highways is proposed under this project. Since inception to March, 2025, an amount of ₹533.34 crore has been incurred by the State Govt. under this project. 1 work has been completed, 7 works are in progress and DPR of 6 works are in progress.

Atal Pragati Path : Atal Pragati Path has been initiated by the State to ensure that villages receive facilities of cement concrete roads equivalent to those in urban areas.

In the first phase, the construction of cement concrete Atal Pragati Path will be carried out in villages with a population of 10,000 or more. The 2024-25 budget announcement includes approval for the development of 78 Atal Pragati Paths in the first phase. Of these, 35 Atal Pragati Paths have been constructed.

In the second phase, it will be constructed in rural towns with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000, in a phased manner. According to the Census of India, 2011 there are 832 villages in the State with a population between 5,000 and 10,000. In this regard, approval has been granted for the construction of Atal Pragati Paths in 249 villages. 39 works have been completed which is shown in figure 7.7.

Figure 7.7 : Atal Pragati Path



Objective: Provide **cement concrete (CC)** roads in villages, comparable to urban road facilities

Phase I (Villages with population ≥ 10,000)
Target group: Large villages (10,000+ population)
Budget 2024–25 approval: **78 Atal Pragati Paths**
Completed so far: **35 paths constructed**

Phase II (Population 5,000 – 10,000)
Target group: Rural towns with population between 5,000–10,000
Total such villages (Census 2011): 832 villages
Approved works: **249 villages**
Completed so far: **39 works completed**

Integrated Transport: Paving the Way for Economic Growth and Mobility

Transportation is recognised as a key component of economic development, with infrastructure being provided to support growth and improve connectivity. New opportunities for business, tourism and regional development are being enabled through an integrated transport system. Economic activity, employment generation and mobility of goods and people across the State are being supported through advancement of the transport system.

An enhanced transportation network is being utilised to support trade, strengthen regional competitiveness and improve quality of life. Development of sustainable and modern transport infrastructure is being pursued to address traffic congestion and safety concerns, while adoption of smart transport technologies, electric vehicles and environmentally responsible practices is being promoted. An efficient and environmentally conscious system is being developed to support economic activity, facilitate urbanisation and ensure accessibility for all citizens.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)

RSRTC plays an important role in providing accessible, reliable and affordable public transportation across Rajasthan. As the state's primary bus service provider, RSRTC connects urban and rural areas, ensuring seamless travel for residents and tourists. With an extensive network, RSRTC is central to promoting regional mobility, supporting economic activities and enhancing the overall transportation infrastructure in Rajasthan. Up to December, 2025 RSRTC operates a total fleet of 3,423 self-owned and hired private buses. RSRTC runs 2,968 buses daily, covering 12.46 lakh km across 2,025 routes and carries 7.27 lakh passengers per day. The fleet status and operational results from 2021-22 to 2025-26 are shown in Tables 7.10.

Table 7.10 : Year wise Vehicle fleet status

(In numbers)

Description/Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (up to December)
Corporation Vehicles	3466	3157	2833	2733	2600
Hired Vehicles	860	826	832	821	823
Total	**4326**	**3983**	**3665**	**3554**	**3423**
Average Fleet Age (in years)	6.34	7.22	7.90	7.06	5.98
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	NIL	NIL	NIL	510	300
Condemned vehicles	385	375	268	437	513

Benefits provided to citizens (2025-26):

- RSRTC provided free travel to 7.50 lakh women on "Women's Day" and 16.03 lakh women on "Raksha Bandhan."
- Based on the pattern of train/flight, paid catering facilities have been started in the corporation's Volvo, Scania and AC buses for the convenience of passengers.
- RSRTC started Security Control and Command Center to provide better facilities to passengers.
- Corporation has started new AC bus services for religious places.
- Corporation has provided free travel facility to a patient suffering from "Muscular Dystrophy" along with one attendant in the Corporation's ordinary and express buses.
- RSRTC provided free travel to 102.87 lakh candidates appearing for competitive exams and interviews up to December, 2025.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

A robust transport system serves as a key driver of economic development. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 13.41 lakh vehicles have been registered. The status of vehicle registrations for the financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26 (up to December) is presented in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 : Category-wise Vehicle Registered in Rajasthan **(In numbers)**

S. No.	Vehicle Class	2024-25	2025-26 (up to December)
1	Two Wheeler	1151680	956690
2	E-Rickshaw	14062	9015
3	E- Cart	6275	4285
4	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	20664	16554
5	Three Wheeler (Goods)	5204	4340
6	Maxi Cab/Motor Cab	12155	10736
7	Motor Car	217876	182629
8	Bus/ Omni Bus	2801	2150
9	Ambulance	1502	964
10	School Bus	1923	1958
11	Agri- Tractor	112285	93227
12	Tractor-Trolley (Commercial)	2308	1347
13	Articulated/ Dumper/Trailer	16209	10876
14	Goods Carrier	50328	39462
15	Construction/Earth Moving Equipment	6196	3787
16	Other	3039	3269
Total		**1624507**	**1341289**

Revenue Achievement: The transport department generated a total revenue of ₹7,573.91 crore in the year 2024-25 and for the year 2025-26 (up to December), the department generated revenue of ₹5,417.96 crore.

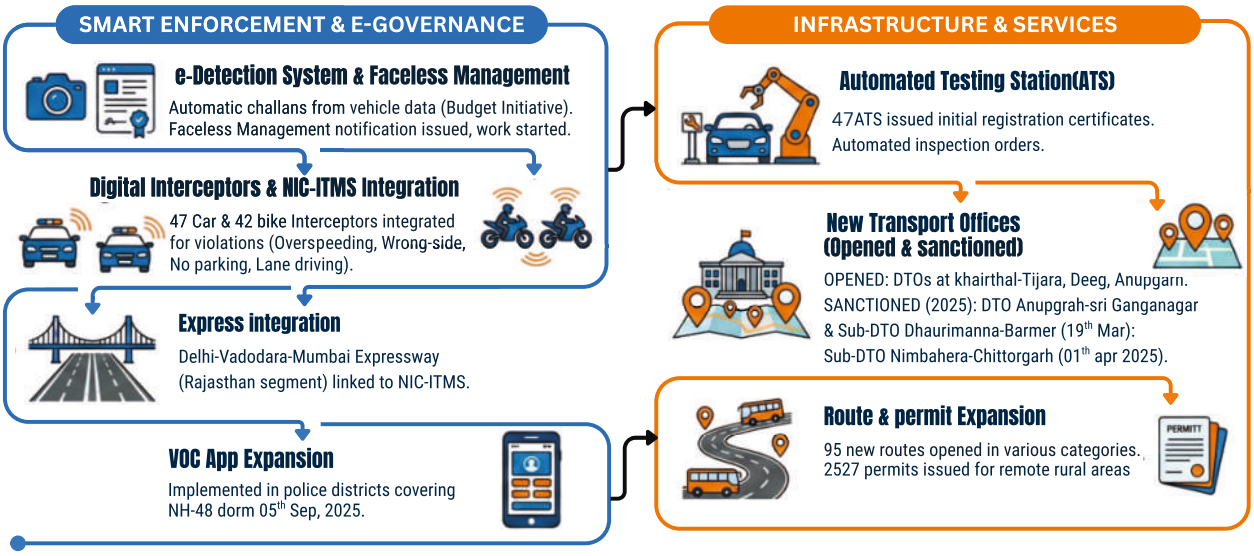
Schemes/Programmes and Innovations

- The e-detection system is part of the State's new e-governance initiative, implemented in Rajasthan. The vehicle data is uploaded by tolls is processed and automatic challans are issued to the violating vehicles.
- 47 digital car interceptors and 42 bike interceptors have been integrated with NIC-ITMS and action is being taken for violations such as over speeding, wrong-side driving, no parking, lane driving etc.
- Integration of Delhi–Vadodara–Mumbai Expressway with the Rajasthan segment of NIC-ITMS has been completed. Motor Vehicle Act notices are being issued to those committing over speeding from 1st August, 2024.
- Orders were issued on 02nd July, 2025 permitting Automated Testing Stations to conduct vehicle inspection

using automated machines. 47 Automated Testing Stations have been issued the initial registration certificate.

- 95 routes have been opened in various categories to provide transport facilities to every corner of the State, particularly in remote rural areas. In this regard, 2,527 permits have been issued. Rajasthan Transport Schemes & Innovations are shown in Figure 7.8.

Figure 7.8 : Rajasthan Transport Schemes & Innovations: e-Governance & Modernization



Railways

Rajasthan's railway infrastructure plays an important role in the State's connectivity, economic growth and development. With its extensive network managed by the North Western Railway, the State benefits from efficient transportation of both passengers and goods. Electrification and modernization efforts are enhancing operational efficiency, environmental sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

Managed primarily by North Western Railway (NWR) zone, the states railway network, connects the diverse regions and enables economic growth. It includes key routes linking cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner with the rest of India.

The railway network, supports both passenger and freight services and plays a significant role in the transportation of commodities such as cement, salt, minerals and agricultural produce, which are critical to the State's economy.

Rajasthan also boasts heritage railways, such as the Palace on Wheels contributing to tourism. The State's ongoing modernization efforts include electrification, doubling of tracks and improved connectivity to enhance efficiency and support the State's ambitious economic growth targets.

Electrification of Railway Line - Electrification of railway lines has several benefits for the State, including enhancing the socio-economic growth. An electrified railway network is cost efficient and improve operational efficiency by allowing faster acceleration, enhanced freight capacity and requiring less maintenance, giving a faster turn around time. An enhancement in the electrification of railways would support mass transit, connectivity and enhanced logistical capacity, making Rajasthan a crucial State in facilitating logistics between northern, central and western India.

North Western Railway has achieved a major milestone in environmental protection and energy efficiency by completing nearly 100 per cent of rail line electrification. Electrification has reduced dependence on diesel fuel, lowered operating costs and resulted in a significant decrease in carbon emissions. This has not only benefited the environment but has also improved train speed and reliability.

Railway Infrastructural Development -

North Western Railway has successfully completed doubling work on several important rail sections. The doubling of the Churu-Ratangarh (43 km), Kathuwas-Ateli (10 km), Kund-Kathuwas (5 km) and Manheru-Bhiwani (14 km) sections has been completed. The doubling of the sections will strengthen rail connectivity, enhance line capacity, enabling the operation of additional trains and improve overall speed of trains.

The redevelopment of railway stations under the Amrit Station scheme is expected to boost the social, cultural and economic development of Rajasthan. These stations are being developed as symbols of the States cultural heritage and modernity while also generating employment opportunities. To strengthen the railway's historical legacy and cultural connections and to showcase them to the general public, a "Station Festival" was organized at Bikaner Railway Station on 7th November, 2025 to showcase the States railway heritage.

On 25th September, 2025, three new train services – the Jodhpur-Delhi Cantt Vande Bharat Express, the Bikaner-Delhi Cantt Vande Bharat Express and the Udaipur City-Chandigarh Superfast Express – were flagged off from Napla, Banswara. These services provide Rajasthan with fast, safe and modern rail connectivity to the national capital and North India.

Technological Advancement & Safety- Prioritizing rail safety, North Western Railway has placed special emphasis on modernizing its signaling system. Currently, automatic signaling has been successfully implemented across 256 route kilometers of the North Western Railway network, with 82 kilometers of this work completed during the year 2025-26. Automatic signaling reduces the possibility of human error and increases the capacity of the rail lines. In addition, the railway has provided a double distant signaling system at 75 stations.

Customer Amenities - On 22th May, 2025, 103 Amrit Bharat Railway Stations of Indian Railways were inaugurated via video conferencing from Deshnok. The stations of Fatehpur Shekhawati, Rajgarh, Mandi Dabwali, Gogamedi and Deshnok, which fall under the North Western Railway zone, were among those inaugurated.The circulating areas at the stations have been systematically developed, resulting in improved arrival and departure arrangements and better parking facilities. Platform shelters have also been provided for waiting passengers, offering comfort during hot and rainy weather. Modern toilets have been constructed and upgraded to provide users with a clean and comfortable experience. The new station building includes the construction of a porch, development of the circulating area, adequate and well-organized parking facilities, an entrance hall, waiting halls, improvement of the station building's facade, new platform shelters, new toilet blocks with facilities for persons with disabilities and water booths, improved signage and coach indication boards on the platforms.The first Amrit Bharat train of North Western Railway was launched between Madar Junction and Darbhanga in October, 2025. A new train service (Swarn Nagari Express) from Jaisalmer station to Delhi (Shakur Basti) was flagged off on 29th November, 2025.

Rajasthan Civil Aviation Policy, 2024

The Civil Aviation Sector is a key component of development, as its growth directly impacts other sectors across India. The quick movement of passengers and goods enhances efficiency and competitiveness and in turn, creates a robust business environment. Civil Aviation sector also contributes to the GDP by providing direct as well as indirect employment opportunities through Airports, Airlines, Cargo, Maintenance Repair and Overhaul Organisations (MROs), Flying Training Organisations (FTOs), Aviation Academy, Ground Handling and other associated industries. One of the biggest sector influenced by the Civil Aviation is Tourism. By providing accessible flights to different locations, the Civil Aviation Sector plays a key role in the growth of tourism.

To facilitate growth of the sector, Government of India has launched the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016.

The objectives of the National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 is to establish an integrated eco - system for growth of civil aviation sector, which in turn would promote tourism, increase employment and lead to a balanced regional growth. Ensure safety, security and sustainability of aviation sector through the use of technology and effective monitoring. Enhance connectivity through fiscal support & infrastructure development and ease of doing business through deregulation, simplified procedures and e-governance. Promote the entire aviation sector chain in a harmonised manner covering Cargo, MROs, General Aviation, Air Ambulance, Aerospace Manufacturing, Aero sports and Skill Development.

Key focus area:

- Improving utilization of existing aviation infrastructure through up-gradation and modernization of the existing infrastructure at various airports, airstrips, helipads and heliports. In first phase, up-gradation of Uttarlai and Udaipur Airports would be taken up. In addition Chakchainpura (Sawaimadhopur), Nagaur, Hamirgarh (Bhilwara), Abu Road (Sirohi) and Lalgarh Jatan (Sriganganagar) airfields will be upgraded by installing technical equipment and instruments required for flight operations in night.
- Enabling city side development at major airports. In first phase such city side development would be initiated at Jaipur Airport.
- Developing new airports at important business and tourist centres. In first phase, a new Airport would be developed at Kota in close collaboration with AAI.
- Providing safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers and cargo. In first phase, Cargo Complex would be developed at Jaipur and this effort would be expanded to cover other airports having similar potential. Inter-state and Intra- state connectivity would be improved using various options like UDAN etc. In first phase, efforts will be made to connect Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner.
- Attracting investments in the various fields of aviation sector like Flying Training Organisations (FTOs), Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) Training Organisations, Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO) Organisations, Aircraft & Component Manufacturing Organisations etc. In first phase, FTO would be established at Jhalawar.
- Providing incentives under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2022 (RIPS 2022) for promotion of Civil Aviation sector.

Postal & Telecommunication Services

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental in strengthening communication among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State were 11,031 up to December, 2025 while total telecom subscribers were 6.66 crore at the end of September, 2025. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers (BSNL) in the State for the year 2025-26 is given in table 7.12.

Table 7.12 : Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

S. No.	Item	Unit	2025-26
1.	Post Offices	Number	11,031 (up to Dec., 2025)
(a)	Rural	Number	10,419
(b)	Urban	Number	612
2.	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wireline)(BSNL)*	Crore	6.66 (up to Sept., 2025)
(a)	Wireless Subscribers	Crore	6.53
(b)	Wireline Subscribers	Crore	0.13

*The Indian services Performance Indicator 2025(TRAI)

Fueling Growth: Harnessing the Power of Externally Aided Projects

The State Government has sought assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

Some of the major external funding organizations are as follows: The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agency Franchise De Development (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc. These funding agencies have been funding various projects of the State for the sectors of irrigation, water supply, forestry, roads, urban development, infrastructure and energy.

These agencies through their partnership and collaborative efforts with the State government, are helping to overcome several challenges in the high priority areas of drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood. To improve the standard of living for the people of Rajasthan, external assistance by these agencies plays an important role. This source of financing has added additional resources for the State. Other important and crucial projects in different sectors have also been supported by various different external agencies.

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1st April, 2005, in accordance with the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

At the start of year 2025-26, there were 14 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. Out of which, the loan component of 3 Projects has been completed Up to December, 2025.The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the year 2025-26 is ₹3,701.63 crore against which ₹1,703.06 crore has been utilized up to December, 2025.

Table 7.13 : Financial Overview of ongoing Externally Aided Projects **(₹ In Crore)**

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. during 2025-26 (up to December)	Total Exp. since inception (up to December, 2025)
1	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to March, 2026	4017.56	99.84	3853.42
2	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-I) (ADB) January, 2021 to May, 2028	3076.63	154.56	2342.66
3	Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) (Tranche-II) (ADB) April, 2023 to May, 2028	2450.00	295.36	1081.27
4	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- I (Tranche-II) (ADB) * December, 2019 to September, 2025	2617.04	193.68	1906.63
5	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programe- I (Tranche-III) (ADB) March, 2023 to September, 2026	1287.15	79.80	1008.45
6	Rajasthan State Highway Development Program-II (Tranche-I) (World Bank)* October, 2019 to May, 2025	2996.70	173.06	2623.37

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. during 2025-26 (up to December)	Total Exp. since inception (up to December, 2025)
7	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) April, 2017 to March, 2028	2294.30	131.30	1048.30
8	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas - Tranche I,II (NDB) May, 2018 to July, 2026	3291.63	86.85	2824.76
9	Intra State transmission System Green Energy Corridor -II (KFW) November, 2022 to October, 2026	984.32	110.90	110.90
10	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to June, 2025	275.69	2.10	265.85
11	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-II (JICA) July, 2021 to December, 2028	4765.31	204.76	209.43
12	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project-II (World Bank) October, 2021 to March, 2027	503.02	11.32	166.17
13	Rajasthan Forestry & biodiversity development Project(AFD) May, 2023 to March, 2031	1693.91	159.07	407.41
14	Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement (JICA) October, 2024 to March, 2035	1774.30	0.46	0.46
Total		**32027.56**	**1703.06**	**17849.08**

* Including PPP share

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase III)-ADB

Under the project, works worth ₹4,017.56 crore are being implemented across 12 cities. The works include sewerage & water supply projects in Pali, Tonk and Jhunjhunu; sewerage projects in Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Udaipur & Mount Abu and drainage work in Banswara have been completed. Sewerage and Water supply works in Sriganganagar is under progress. The Phase-III works will benefit a population of 18 lakh.

Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹3,853.42 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹157.50 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹99.84 crore has been incurred.

2. Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project - Phase IV Tranche-I -ADB

Under the project, works worth ₹3,076.63 crore are being implemented in 14 cities. These include sewerage & water supply works in Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa and Kuchaman; sewerage works in Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana and Makrana; and water supply work in Laxmangarh.

Additionally, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works worth ₹45.65 crore are underway in 12 cities: Bandikui, Neem Ka Thana, Jobner, Bari, Deeg, Bhawanimandi, Shahpura (Bhilwara), Tijara, Bhinder-Kanod, Gangapur (Bhilwara), Dausa and Suratgarh-Pilibanga. Among these, the water supply work in

Laxmangarh, sewerage work in Fatehpur, Makrana, Pratapgarh & Mandawa, Sewerage and water supply works in Baswara and FSSM work in Neem ka Thana, Dausa, Jobner & Bandikui have been completed.

Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹2,342.66 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹435.07 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹154.56 crore has been incurred.

3. Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project - Phase IV Tranche-II -ADB

Under the project, works costing ₹2,450 crore are being implemented in 16 cities. As per need of infrastructure works related to sewerage, water supply, urban beautification, drainage and Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) etc. will be done.

Under this project, work orders amounting to ₹2,028.05 crore have been issued which include Sewerage & Water Supply works at Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Balotra and Sagwada; Sewerage work at Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Barmer; Water Supply work at Nimbaheda & Nathdwara; Drainage work at Jodhpur, Nawalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi & Bhawani mandi and City Beautification work at Jaisalmer, Nawalgarh, Pushkar, Sagwada. City Beautification work in Bharatpur has been Completed. The Phase-IV works aim to benefit a population of 49 lakh.

Bids of City Beautification work amounting of ₹31.09 crore in cities namely Bundi and Nathdwara are under process. Project is likely to be completed up to year 2027-28.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,081.27 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹706.60 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹295.36 crore has been incurred.

4. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-I (Tranche-II)-ADB

The project financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was initiated in December 2019, with a total cost of ₹2,617.04 crore in which the portion of ADB loan is ₹1,310.81 crore (US$190 million), State Government is ₹849.20 crore and the private share is ₹457.06 crore. The project loan has been closed on 31st March, 2025.

The main objective of the project is to enhance transportation efficiency and safety on State Highways. It involves the construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of State highways and MDRs, upgrading them to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards. The project also incorporates road safety and climate change adaptation features and aims to strengthen the project management capacity of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department (PWD).

The development work is divided into six packages, covering 11 highways with a total length of 754 km. Four of these packages, comprising 6 highways (474 km) are being executed under the Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode, while the remaining two packages, comprising of 5 highways (280 km) are on the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM).

Work of all 11 Highways (6 on EPC mode and 5 on HAM mode) have been awarded. 10 works (6 on EPC mode and 4 on HAM mode) have been completed. 1 work on HAM mode is under progress.

Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,906.63 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹124.76 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹193.68 crore has been incurred.

5. Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (Tranche-III)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a total cost of ₹1,287.15 crore. In which, ₹895.29 crore is the ADB loan portion and ₹391.86 crore will be contributed by the State Government. The project became effective in March, 2023 and is scheduled for completion by September 2026.

The primary objective of the project is to enhance the efficiency and safety of transportation on the State Highways. It includes the construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of 290 km State highways and

MDRs, upgrading them to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards. The project also incorporates road safety and climate change adaptation features and aims to strengthen the project management capacity of the PPP Division of the PWD. 4 packages, covering 293 km across 4 highways, has been completed under the EPC mode.

Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,008.45 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹100.17 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹79.80 crore has been incurred.

6. Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II - (Tranche-I)- World Bank`

The project funded by the World Bank was initiated in October 2019 with a total cost of ₹2,996.70 crore, which includes a ₹1,779.43 crore loan from the World Bank, ₹893.63 crore contributed by the State Government and ₹323.64 crore from private entities. The project loan has been closed in December, 2024.

The objective of the project is to build capacity for better management of the State Highways and improve traffic flows on selected State Highways in the Rajasthan. Key components include:

- Upgrading 801 km of State Highways to two lane or intermediate lane standards
- Operationalizing the Rajasthan State Highway Authority
- Strengthening institutional, road safety initiatives, project management support

10 Packages comprising of 13 Highways of 917 km lengths have been completed under this project.

Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹2,623.37 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹170.51 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹173.06 crore has been incurred.

7. Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) -JICA

The project is in progress with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 30 districts. The total Culturable Command Area (CCA) to be treated under the RWSLIP project is 5.13 lakh hectares. The period of completion of the projects is 31st March, 2028.

The project seeks to improve farmer's livelihoods and promote gender mainstreaming in agriculture and irrigation by enhancing water use efficiency and agricultural productivity through the improvement of existing irrigation facilities.

The project cost is ₹2,294.30 crore (39,987 million Yen), with JICA financing ₹1,882.70 crore (32,619 million Yen) and the State contributing ₹411.60 crore (7,368 million Yen). The financing is structured in two tranches:

- **Tranche 1:**The total amount of ₹982.30 crore and loan agreement with JICA for ₹827.20 crore (13,725 million Yen), signed on 31st March 2017.
- **Tranche 2:**The total amount of ₹1312.00 crore and loan agreement with JICA for ₹1,055.50 crore (18,894 million Yen), signed on 29th March 2023.

The project activities are being implemented across a total 137 irrigation sub projects in three stages i.e. 65 under stage-1, 36 under stage-2 and 36 under Stage-3 will be rehabilitated.

In the year 2025-26, Lakhpati Didi component is being implemented in various stage of irrigation sub projects. Under Lakhpati Didi-Horticulture, it is envisaging to improve the livelihood of 10,000 women farmers in 1,000 villages by forming Women Farmers Interest Group (WFIG) through adoption of improved fruit and vegetable cultivation. Likely, 100 Agro processing units are to be established to improve livelihood and to develop entrepreneurship in women farmers.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,048.30 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹246.60 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹131.30 crore has been incurred.

8. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas (Tranche I & II)-NDB

The Restructuring of Phase-I of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project, funded by the New Development Bank (NDB), benefits the districts of Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The project, with an estimated cost of ₹3,291.63 crore, is being implemented in two phases over a period of 8.5 years. NDB finances 70 per cent of the project, with the remaining cost borne by the State Government.

- **Relining Works :** Indira Gandhi Feeder: RD 496 to 555 (Haryana) and RD 555 to 671 (Rajasthan) and the Indira Gandhi Main Canal: RD 0 to 620 (179.53 km total) and 2,498.69 km of the distribution system.
- **Waterlogging Mitigation:** Resolves salinity and water logging issues (SEM) over 33,312 hectares.
- **Institutional Development:** Strengthens Water User Associations (WUA) and institutions like IMTI and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

The Phase I of the project Loan Agreement of US $100 million (₹1,037.25 crore) was signed on 13th February, 2018, effective form 31st May 2018. The major achievements of this phase are :

- Renovation of 67.69 km lining of the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal.
- Lining of 875.08 km of the distribution system completed.
- Total expenditure: ₹1,037.25 crore.
- Claim of $100 million (₹726.60 crore) received from NDB.

The Phase II of the project Loan Agreement of US $245 million (₹2,254.38 crore) was signed on 29th July, 2022, effective from 31st October, 2022. The achievements (up to December, 2025) of this phase are as follows:

- Lining of Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal of 109.78 km was completed against target of 111.84 km
- Renovation of 1623.21 km completed in the distribution system (target: 1,623.61 km).

The overall progress of the project are as follows :

- Lining of Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal of 177.47 km was completed against target of 179.53 km
- Against the total sanctioned 286 works, 276 works have been completed up to December, 2025.
- In the distribution system, 2,498.69 km of renovation (target: 2,498.69 km) has been completed. 109 sanctioned works have been completed.

The benefits of the project have been the following :

1. Enhanced Water Access: Relining improves water availability at the tail ends of canals, benefiting farmers with proportional irrigation. Training initiatives introduce modern agricultural techniques, boosting productivity.
2. Micro Irrigation and Solar Pumps: Encourages water conservation and energy efficiency.
3. Land Reclamation: Addresses water logging and silt problems, improving land usability and agricultural output.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹2,824.76 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹356.54 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹86.85 crore has been incurred.

9. Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project –II (KfW)

Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RRVPNL) proposed a transmission scheme under the Green Energy Corridor Phase-II (GEC-II) for the evacuation of renewable energy (RE) power in the Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Chittorgarh districts. The project has an aggregated estimated cost of ₹984.32 crore (including IDC) and ₹880.92 crore (excluding IDC).

The scheme includes the construction of 400 KV Grid Substation (GSS) Udaipur, 220 KV GSS Dungarpur,400 KV GSS Hanumangarh and 220 KV GSS Dalot along with associated transmission lines.

The financing of the project is as follows -

- A KfW loan agreement for €49.88 million (approximately ₹414.03 crore) was signed on 19th December, 2022, with the project and separate agreements were signed on 20th December, 2022. The loan carries a variable interest rate (6-Month Euribor + 0.35 per cent per annum).
- The financing structure comprises:

i. 47 per cent loan from KfW (€49.88 million or ₹414.03 crore).

ii. 33 per cent central grant (₹290.70 crore) through the MNRE.

iii. 20 per cent State equity.

The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), MNRE and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have approved the scheme under GEC-II. To expedite execution, the projects will be implemented in multiple packages. On 29th November, 2024, the RERC approved the development of three key substations and their associated transmission systems through the Regulated Tariff Mechanism (RTM)mode:

1. 400 KV GSS Hanumangarh (Kenchiya).
2. 400 KV GSS Udaipur.
3. 220 KV GSS Dungarpur.

KfW increased the financing share from 47 per cent to 67 per cent on 25th June, 2025 keeping the loan amount of €49.88 Million. Advance Payment (10 per cent of the contract value) issued under 10 packages after completing all the contractual formalities. The admissible claim of CFA for ₹93.88 crore (approx.) as per MNRE guidelines sent to CEA for approval.

During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹400.00 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹110.90 crore has been incurred.

10. Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

The total cost of Strengthening Public Financial Management (SPFM) Project is US$ 31 million, with US$ 21.7 million funded by the World Bank and US$ 9.30 million contributed by the State Government. The project became effective in July, 2018 and has been completed by June, 2025.

The SPFM Project aims to enhance Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms in the Government of Rajasthan, contributing to improved budget execution, increased accountability and greater efficiency in public spending. Additionally, it focuses on strengthening the revenue system and building capacity within the State government. The project includes:

- Strengthening the Public Financial Management Framework.
- Enhancing Expenditure and Revenue Systems.
- Project Management and Capacity Building.

The major reforms introduced under the SPFM project are as follows -

1. Support for GST Implementation.
2. Strengthening audit processes through the online Audit Management System (AMS).
3. Enhancing the Integrated Cash and Debt Management System (ICDMS).
4. Development of the Commitment Control System (CCS).
5. Establishment of a Public Investment Management (PIM) Framework.
6. Conducting Business Process Reengineering (BPR) studies to improve operational performance in the Excise and Transport Departments.
7. Capacity development in Contract Management and the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Act & Rules.
8. Development of an Inventory Management System.
9. Establishment of a Public Financial Management Training Institute for capacity building.

As the SPFM phase-I has been completed, the total expenditure under this project up to December, 2025 is ₹265.85 crore and ₹168.38 crore has been received as a reimbursement from World Bank. Up to December, 2025, loan amount of US $ 21.7 million has been fully disbursed.

11. Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Phase-II-JICA

The project is funded by the JICA with a total cost of ₹4,765.31 crore, including contributions of ₹1,985.17 crore from Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Government of India, ₹577.14 crore from State Plan (Rural), ₹28.35 crore from State Plan (Urban) and ₹2,174.65 crore loan amount from JICA. The project became effective in July, 2021 and is scheduled for completion by December, 2028.

The project aims to ensure sustainable and safe water supply in the Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts of Rajasthan by constructing water treatment plants and related infrastructure, developing the capacity of Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and implementing community development initiatives to enhance living conditions, hygiene and health standards for residents in the region.

Under the project, drinking water shall be provided in 2 towns viz. Surajgarh and Udaipurwati of Jhunjhunu District and 1,173 villages & 4,184 other habitations of Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts through 3.28 lakh Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).

The project is divided into four construction packages: 1 for Jhunjhunu District and 3 for Barmer district. The project will focus on supplying sustainable and safe drinking water to villages in Jhunjhunu and Barmer districts by,

- Constructing water treatment plants and associated facilities.
- Strengthening the capacity of Village Water Sanitation Committees.
- Continuing community development activities to improve living conditions, hygiene and health standards.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹209.43 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹300.00 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹204.76 crore has been incurred.

Future water supply projects will integrate green energy solutions, including:

- Solar energy-based water pumping for cluster distribution from Elevated Storage Reservoirs (ESRs) to households and village distribution systems.

- Solar-powered pumping stations for in-village water distribution.
- Installation of solar pumps and panels in all pump houses.
- Solar power-based pumping from clear water reservoirs to village distribution systems, assessed and adopted as per requirements.
- Solar sensor-based ON-OFF switch operation for road light arrangements at all head works.

12. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project-II (DRIP-II)-World Bank

The DRIP Phase-II has been launched in Rajasthan with support from the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), facilitated by the Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The total project of phase-II cost is ₹503.02 crore. The project aims to enhance the safety and operational performance of selected dams in Rajasthan by implementing comprehensive planning, management and rehabilitation measures. It also seeks to strengthen the State's dam safety framework through risk-informed management practices, sustainable financing mechanisms and institutional reforms.

Rajasthan has 212 large dams, of which 189 dams are included in DRIP Phase-II & Phase-III. The Phase-II became effective from April, 2021 and scheduled for completion by March, 2027. The Phase-III will commence in April, 2025 and conclude by March, 2031.Under Phase-II, rehabilitation work has been sanctioned for 15 dams. Out of which 7 dams have been completed, works of 4 dams are ongoing and remaining dams are under administrative and financial approval. The remaining dams will be addressed under Phase-III.

Under the project DRIP-II, it is proposed to explore the incidental revenue generation through innovative ideas i.e. development of tourism, water recreation activities, rest house renovation etc.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹166.17 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹262.76 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹11.32 crore has been incurred

13. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project (RFBDP)-AFD

The project is an initiative supported by the Agence Française de Developpement (AFD), spanning eight years from 2023-24 to 2030-31. The total project cost is ₹1,693.91 crore, with ₹1,185.28 crore as AFD's loan contribution and ₹508.63 crore provided by the Government of Rajasthan.

The project is being implemented across 13 districts of Rajasthan - Alwar, Baran, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk.

The primary goal of the RFBDP is the conservation of biological diversity and enhancement of deciduous forest resources of the eastern part of Rajasthan for combating climate change through community empowerment.

The entire Project area is divided under 23 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) and 90 Field Management Units (FMUs). 800 villages have been selected for the implementation of the project.

The afforestation will be done in 55,000 hectares, Oran development in 3,000 hectares, 100 Plant Micro Reserve (PMR) under agro forestry, 55 lakh plants will be distributed and for the conservation of wildlife area 610 km pucca wall will be constructed.

Advance action works in 27,107 hectares, plantation work in 6,100 hectares, boundary wall construction works in 114 km and entry point activities in 209 project villages have been completed up to the year 2024-25. In the year 2025-26,plantation work in 21,007 hectare shave been completed. Advance action work in 16,425 hectares is under progress.

Up to December 2025, an expenditure of ₹407.41 crore has been incurred on the project since its inception. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹282.94 crore has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹159.07 crore has been incurred.

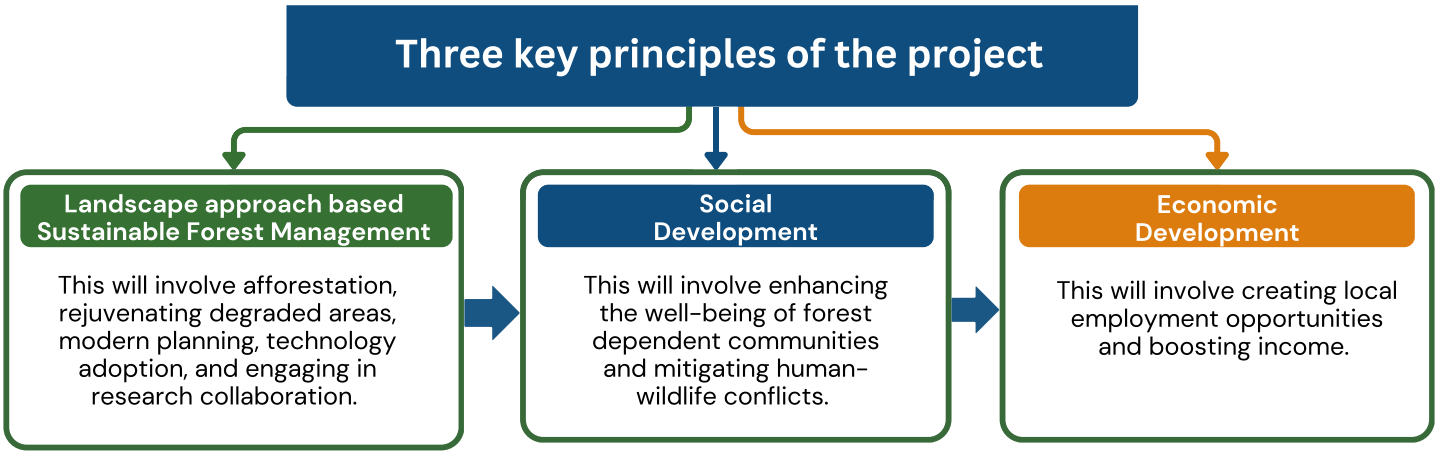
14. Rajasthan Climate Change Response and Ecosystem Services Enhancement (CRESEP) – JICA

This project is funded by the JICA with a total cost of ₹1,774.30 crore in which ₹1,493.20 crore is JICA loan portion and ₹281.10 crore will be borne by the State Government. The Project is effective from October, 2024 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2035.

The project objective of CRESEP is to respond to climate change and enhance ecosystem services through afforestation, forest conservation, biodiversity conservation and eco-restoration, livelihood improvement activities and institutional strengthening, thereby contributing to sustainable socio-economic development in Rajasthan.

The development activities will be carried out in 19 districts of Rajasthan which are Ajmer, Barmer, Banswara, Bikaner, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sikar, Sirohi, Rajsamand and Udaipur. Three Key principles of the project are shown in Figure 7.9.

Figure 7.9



The project activities have been classified into three major components :
1. Desert 2. Non Desert 3. Institutional strengthening
The entire Project area is divided under 30 Divisional Management Units (DMUs) and 90 Field Management Units (FMUs). During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an amount of ₹80 crore (revised) has been allocated out of which an expenditure of ₹46.00 lakh has been incurred.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Unlocking Private Investment in Infrastructure

Robust infrastructure is essential in boosting productivity, supporting development and reducing poverty. Good infrastructure helps in lowering transportation costs, improving efficiency and strengthening the State's economy. However, Rajasthan faces a few challenges in infrastructure due to rapid urban growth, rapidly rising population, migration from rural areas to the cities, rapid urbanization and fast-paced economic development. These factors have put pressure on the current existing infrastructure, while the government's budget is fixed, making it a challenge to meet the ever-growing requirement for public infrastructure.

To address these challenges, the Government of Rajasthan has turned to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key intervention. By working with private companies/organisations, the government can use their resources, expertise and efficiency to improve infrastructure projects. Rajasthan is actively engaged with the private sector in developing and upgrading the State's infrastructure in a cost-effective and sustainable way.

Rajasthan has been focusing on projects like highways, water supply systems and renewable energy through PPPs, aiming to develop both urban and rural infrastructure.

Policy initiatives to promote private participation

The State Government has taken number of policy and institutional initiatives to support an increasing role for

PPP both in creating new infrastructure assets and in managing assets already created. Over the years, the State has successfully implemented PPP projects particularly in roads, energy, urban infrastructure and health sectors.

Some of the key initiatives aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below.

A. Institutional Arrangement

To provide an effective arrangement for successful execution and development of PPP projects in the State, the State Government has adopted, a three-tier institutional framework comprising the following:-

1) Approving Committee(s):

a) Council for Infrastructure Development (CID)- With a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructure projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), basis State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, which are beyond financial power of the departments or higher than `500 crore project cost.

b) Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) -To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID formulates, reviews and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also follows up and monitors implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It also undertakes such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. It also approves the PPP proposal of departments/ implementing agencies to attract central assistance under IIPDF and VGF schemes of GOI.

c) Empowered Committee for Road Sector Projects -In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP), an Empowered Committee has been constituted separately under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department (PWD).

d) State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for Swiss Challenge Proposals -A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The SLEC considers, examines and accords approval for the project proposals (both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method.

2) PPP Cell (Nodal Agency)-The PPP Cell was created in the Planning Department in 2007-08 as the State Nodal Agency to co-ordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes, etc. It also serves as the secretariat of CID, ECID and SLEC. The PPP Cell is under supervision of the Secretary-in-Charge of Planning Department, who also acted as the State PPP Nodal Officer. PPP Cell has been transferred to finance Department (Economic Affairs Division) vide FD (coordination) order dated 8th December, 2025. Now Secretary Finance (Budget) is Secretary-in-charge and State PPP Nodal officer.

3) Respective Administrative Departments/Agencies (Implementing Agency) -Administrative departments/agencies of the Government of Rajasthan are competent to identify, develop and execute projects under the PPP modality in all subject areas of their jurisdiction as laid down in the Rajasthan Rules of Business issued by the Government of Rajasthan.

B. Joint Ventures promoted by State Government with private Sector participation

1) Project Development Company of Rajasthan Limited (PDCOR) was incorporated as a Joint Venture company in December, 1997 to assist State Government's departments and also develop infrastructure

projects in the PPP mode.

2) Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) was formed in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.

3) Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (SUCRL) was formed in 2014 for development of 1,000 MW Solar Parks at Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

4) Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Ltd (ESUCRL) was formed in 2014 for development of 750 MW Solar Parks at Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in phased manner.

5) Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Ltd (AREPRL) was formed in 2015 for development of 2,000 MW Solar Parks at Jaisalmer and Bhadla (Jodhpur) in phased manner.

C. Project Development Funds (PDFs)

Administrative departments concerned can meet the cost of project development of different projects from either their specific/within budgetary provisions or seek central assistance under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF).

Government of India has restructured the existing IIPDF in November, 2022 as a Central Sector Scheme with total outlay of ₹150 crore for a period of 3 years from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Funding under the IIPDF Scheme is available to the Project Sponsoring Authorities (PSAs) for PPP projects for the purpose of meeting the project development costs, which can be availed to finance the cost of consultants and transaction advisors.

Funding under IIPDF Scheme can be for a maximum amount of ₹5 crore for a single proposal (Project Transaction Adviser/ Seminar/ Workshop/ Professional Service Expenses etc.) Any funding requirement over and above ₹5 crore may be borne by the Project Sponsoring Authority itself.

The funding under IIPDF Scheme is based on the milestones achieved by the Project Sponsoring Agency and is not recoverable.

D. Transaction Advisory Services

State Administrative Departments are competent to procure transaction advisory services (Financial Consultants, Technical Consultants and Legal Advisers) through open advertising route as per the procedure laid down under the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (RTPP) Rules, 2013. The RTPP Rules, 2013 also provides preferred hiring of consultancy services from any of the following:-

1) Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)

2) Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited (WAPCOS), a public sector enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resource, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India.

3) NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCON) a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD.

4) Rail India Technical and Economic Service Ltd. (RITES) a public sector enterprise under the aegis of Indian Railways, Government of India.

5) PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFCL), Government of India.

6) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) and POWERGRID."

7) PDCOR Ltd. for professional services on end-to-end basis for project/programme formulation & implementation including resource mobilization (such as PPP projects/asset redevelopment/asset monetization) for socio economic/infrastructure development, environmental improvement, efficiency improvement etc. except the consultancy services where only consultancy without any role/stake in the success of implementation is required, provided.

   (i) the fee payable to PDCOR Ltd. is combination of professional fee linked to milestones and accomplishment/success fee linked to completion of project /programme and

   (ii) minimum 50 per cent of total service charges is payable to PDCOR Ltd. as success fee in all cases.

8) Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited (RFSDL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Government of Rajasthan.

E. Viability Gap Funding Scheme

State Government had issued a Social Sector Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme in 2007 for promoting PPPs in the social sector.

The infrastructure projects being developed on PPP format that are economically justified but commercially unviable due to large capital investment requirements, long gestation periods and inability to increase user charges to commercial levels, etc. can avail financial assistance under the "Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure" of the Government of India.

This Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India it provides financial support in the form of grants, one time or deferred, to economically desirable but commercially unviable infrastructure projects undertaken through PPPs with a view to make them commercially viable.

The scheme has been revamped by the Government of India in November, 2020 to provide enhanced VGF support to social infrastructure as per the following sub-schemes:-

Sub-Scheme-1: Enhanced VGF support may be provided by Government of India/State Government for Capital Expenditure (Capex) maximum up to 60 per cent of Total Project Cost (30 per cent + 30 per cent each) to social sector projects such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health and Education Sectors with 100 per cent Operational Cost recovery.

Sub-Scheme-2: It is limited to support demonstration pilot projects in the Health and Education sectors only. The projects eligible under this category should have at least 50 per cent Operational Cost recovery. The Central Government provides VGF support for Capex maximum up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support up to maximum 40 per cent of the TPC. (Total Project Cost).

In addition, the Government of India and State Government can provide VGF support maximum up to 50 per cent (25 per cent + 25 per cent each) of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs for the first 5 years after Commercial Operation Date.

All other sectors covered under the scheme will continue getting VGF support for Capex maximum up to 40 per cent of the TPC of the project where the Central Government will provide VGF support for Capex up to maximum 20 per cent of the TPC of the project and State Government may provide further VGF support for Capex maximum up to 20 per cent of the TPC.

F. Monitoring Mechanism

Progress of State's PPP projects are regularly monitored both at project authority level on monthly basis and at departmental level on monthly/quarterly basis.

The PPP Cell also reviews the status of State's PPP projects on quarterly basis under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline.

Steering & Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects -In order to ensure inter-departmental coordination among the Works Departments while undertaking their projects, the Steering and Coordination Committee for time bound implementation of major infrastructure Projects set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary also reviews the major projects (Both PPP and Non-PPP) above ₹100 crore, pertaining to Infrastructure Departments and facing delays of more than 3 years over their prescribed time schedule, through the Major Projects module of Chief Minister Works Management System (CMWMS) portal on a monthly basis.

G. Other Enabling Efforts

Enabling environment for PPPs has also been facilitated by the following:-

1) Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994 and subsequently revamped in the year 2013. The State has been in the forefront in planning and Successful implementation for various road sector projects in the recent past.

2) Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted on 10th August 2014. Under this Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1 Cess on sale of petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under this Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

3) Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

The State has enacted Rajasthan State Highways Act in 2014 on 29th April 2015 to facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety, regulation of highways, use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways/other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority (RSHA) and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. RSHA has been operationalized with effect from 1st September, 2023 and presently (up to 31st March 2025) oversees development of 57 of State Highways.

4) Capacity Building

The State Government recognizes that successful management and implementation of PPP projects on a sustainable basis requires the development of adequate capacities amongst public institutions, government officials and all other stakeholders. To this end, the PPP Cell is assisting the nodal officers of administrative departments in developing capacities for identification, procurement and post-award management of PPP projects.

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State of Rajasthan. The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/Implementing Agencies concerned at large to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects.

The Infrastructure Finance Secretariat under the Department of Economic Affairs organizes various programs and training sessions periodically. These programs aim to enhance the skills and knowledge of officials involved in all stages of infrastructure projects, including conceptualization, structuring, planning, implementation and monitoring.

The training covers a range of areas, such as Infrastructure Finance, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), Project Management, Negotiation and Litigation. The objective is to improve participants'capabilities in effectively

developing and managing infrastructure projects. State government officials participate in these programs and training sessions according to their areas of expertise.

The PPP Cell has been providing resource support on PPPs to all the national and State training institutes available in the State.

5) Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development has taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure and social sectors. A summary of Status of PPP projects under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementations and projects under planning or in pipeline as on 31st December, 2025 is shown in Table 7.14.

Table 7.14 : Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on December, 2025

S.No. No.	Sector	Projects Completed		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	84	12982.25	5	1839.96	0	0.0
2	Urban Infrastructure	30	754.54	7	323.80	13	4983.65
3	Power	16	7558.13	6	7635.45	3	1523.16
4	Water	1	46.00	3	9416.40	11	34675.83
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	0	-
6	Social	62	635.17	3	16.47	6	613.35
7	Others	16	166.36	-	-	2	28.00
Total		**210**	**22196.46**	**24**	**19232.08**	**35**	**41823.99**

The above summary indicates that while 210 projects with an investment of ₹22,196.46 crore have been completed as on 31st December, 2025, 24 projects with an investment of ₹19,232.08 crore are currently under implementation and another 35 projects involving an investment of ₹41,823.99 crore are under planning or in the pipeline.

Building a Sustainable Future: The Potential of Green Infrastructure

With the Government of India's focus on sustainability and environment, the State of Rajasthan, has also taken steps to incorporate sustainability in its consistently rising infrastructural demands and provide Green Infrastructure as means of balancing need for public infrastructure and ensuring sustainability for the future. The Green infrastructure in Rajasthan is designed as a network of natural and semi-natural systems, which provide environmental, economic and social benefits, by addressing urban and rural challenges sustainably. In Rajasthan, a State known for its arid and semi-arid climate, green infrastructure is emerging as an important strategy to combat desertification, enhance water management, promote biodiversity and manage the impacts of climate change.

Over the past year, the State has undertaken transformative green initiatives to combat climate change, enhance biodiversity and promote clean energy solutions. From ambitious tree plantation drives and the integration of electric vehicles in wildlife reserves to the formulation of a comprehensive clean energy policy, Rajasthan is paving the way for a greener and more sustainable future. These initiatives not only aim to protect the environment but also position the State as a leader in renewable energy, contributing significantly to India's global climate commitments.

Green Infrastructure Initiatives in Rajasthan

- **Massive Tree Plantation Drive:** In July 2024, the government launched a campaign to plant trees under the "Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan," with an investment of ₹4,000 crore over five years. This initiative aims to significantly increase the State's green cover.
- **Electric Vehicles in Tiger Reserves:** To reduce pollution in protected areas, the government introduced electric vehicle (EV) transport systems for visitors to the Trinetra Ganeshji Temple in Ranthambore and the Pandupole Temple in Sariska Tiger Reserve. This move is expected to lower carbon emissions and minimize disturbances to wildlife.
- **Renewable Energy:** Rajasthan is leading in renewable energy adoption, focusing on solar and wind energy projects such as the Bhadla Solar Park, which is the largest solar park in the world, located in Jodhpur, with a capacity of 2,245 MW, Wind Farms in Jaisalmer which contributes significantly to the State's renewable energy output.
- **Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024:** Unveiled in December, 2024, this policy sets an ambitious target of achieving 125 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, including 90,000 MW of solar power and 25,000 MW of wind and hybrid energy. The policy also promotes rooftop solar installations, virtual net metering and group net metering to encourage decentralized renewable energy generation.
- **Investment in Renewable Energy Projects:** In November, 2024, the State government signed memorandums of understanding (MoUs) worth ₹6.57 lakh crore to develop projects across various renewable energy segments, including solar, wind, green hydrogen and battery storage.
- **Reduction in Development Fees for Renewable Projects:** In October, 2023, the government reduced development fees by 50 per cent for renewable energy developers, aiming to attract more investments and expedite the achievement of the State's renewable energy targets. The revised policy also introduced incentives for emerging technologies like pumped storage hydropower and green hydrogen.
- **Drip Irrigation and Sprinklers systems** have been implemented under government schemes like the Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (RAJAMIIP) and Mandatory Rainwater Harvesting in urban areas such as Jaipur.
- **Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA):** This, flagship program to promote water conservation through rainwater harvesting, afforestation and traditional water body restoration. In first phase over 5,000 villages will benefite from improved water availability and agricultural productivity.
- **Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project:** This Project focuses on ecological restoration, biodiversity conservation and community-based forest management along with Supports livelihood generation through eco-tourism and forest produce.

08 Water Security and Resilience

Water security is predominant to Rajasthan's long-term development strategy, given the State's unique geographical, climatic and resource constraints. Occupying over 10.41 per cent of India's land area but endowed with barely 1.16 per cent of its water resources, Rajasthan faces persistent challenges arising from erratic rainfall, declining groundwater levels and expanding wastelands. In this context, water is not merely a resource but a critical determinant of agricultural productivity, livelihoods, ecological balance and overall socio-economic stability.

Aligned with Vision 2047, the State has adopted a comprehensive and integrated approach to ensure sustainable, equitable and resilient water management. This approach combines large-scale irrigation and water supply infrastructure with community-driven conservation, efficient water use technologies and institutional reforms. Major projects such as the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, the Modified Parbati–Kalisindh–Chambal Link Project integrated with ERCP, Narmada Canal Project and several lift & medium irrigation schemes aim to stabilize surface water availability, expand irrigation coverage and meet drinking water needs across rural & urban areas. Simultaneously, focused initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), including PMKSY 2.0 and its watershed and micro-irrigation components, emphasize “Har Khet Ko Pani” and “Per Drop More Crop” to enhance water-use efficiency and agricultural resilience.

Groundwater sustainability and climate resilience are being strengthened through programmes such as the Atal Bhujal Scheme, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 and large-scale public participation campaigns like Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi and Vande Ganga Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan. Urban and rural drinking water security is being addressed through AMRUT 2.0 and the Jal Jeevan Mission, targeting universal household tap connections and reliable service delivery. Supported by international and national financing through projects such as RWSLIP, DRIP and NABARD assisted schemes, Rajasthan's water sector reforms reflect a holistic vision that integrates infrastructure, governance, technology and community participation to secure a water-resilient future for the State.

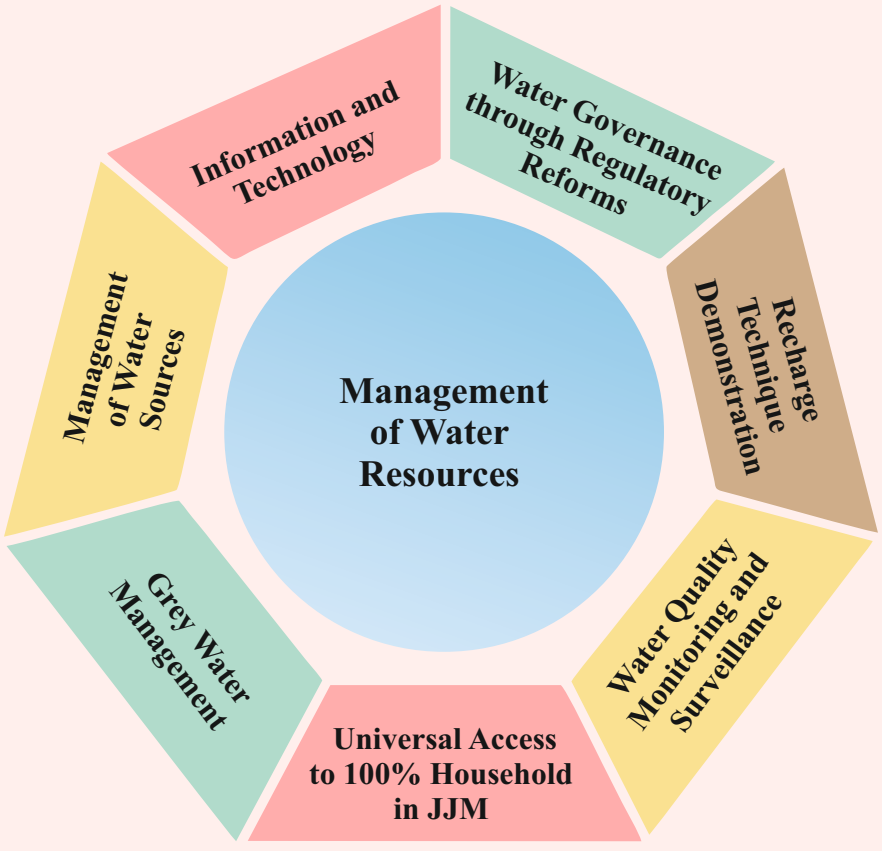
The State is implementing massive infrastructure projects like the Modified PKC-ERCP Link and the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project to stabilize supply across arid regions. Furthermore, initiatives such as PMKSY 2.0 and the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 focus on watershed development and community-led water harvesting to enhance agricultural resilience. By integrating modern irrigation techniques with groundwater recharge programs like the Atal Bhujal Scheme, the State aims to empower its rural communities and ecosystems against the escalating threats of climate change. This holistic approach ensures that every drop is conserved, fostering long-term prosperity and a thriving, water-secure future for the State.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will achieve water security through robust governance, sustainable conservation and equitable utilization.

Ensuring availability, quality and resilience, the State will empower agriculture, communities and ecosystems, fostering long-term sustainability and prosperity while adapting to climate challenges for a water-secure and thriving Rajasthan.

Figure 8.1 : Thrust Areas



Towards a Water-Secure Rajasthan

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 343 lakh hectares, is the largest State in the country out of which about 101 lakh hectares is wasteland. Moreover, due to less rainy days with high intensity of rains and scattered rainy pattern, a large percentage of this rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and cultivable land is converting into wasteland. As a result, groundwater levels are continuously declining and cultivable land is gradually being converted into barren land.

Rajasthan's commitment to achieving a water-secure future is a cornerstone of its long-term development strategy, focusing on the integrated management of its scarce water resources. To bolster the State's agricultural resilience and economic growth, significant emphasis has been placed on the timely execution of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, alongside the Renovation and Modernization of existing water bodies to restore lost irrigation potential. The major initiatives taken by the State towards water secure Rajasthan are as below:

Irrigation

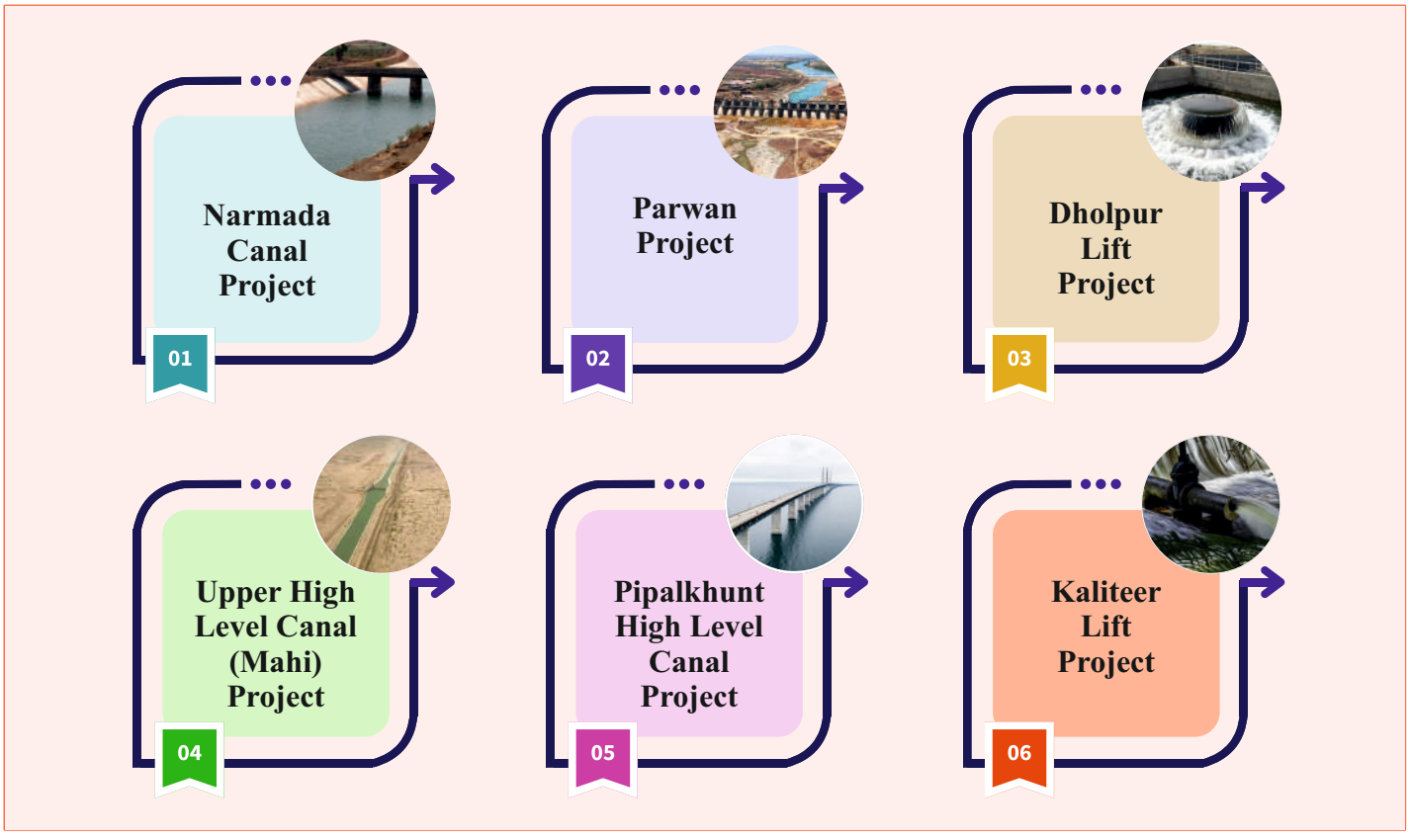
In Rajasthan, irrigation is done by canals, tube wells, open wells, ponds and other sources. Indira Gandhi Nahar, Mahi, Narmada Canal, Bisalpur and the Chambal Command Area etc. are the major irrigation projects of the State. During the year 2025-26, 6 major projects (Narmada Canal, Parwan, Dholpur Lift, Upper High level Canal (Mahi), Pipalkhunt High Level Canal, Kaliteer Lift), 5 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Hatiyadeh and Andheri) and 34 minor irrigation schemes are under progress to strengthen and expand Rajasthan's irrigation facilities which have been created in a total area of 40.19 lakh hectares.

Other key initiatives aimed for enhancing the State's irrigation infrastructure and ensuring optimum utilization of available water, including the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project, the Dam Rehabilitation

& Improvement Project, Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0, Atal Bhujal Yojna etc.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), additional irrigation potential of 23,320 hectares has been created. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2,765.05 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹6,028.74 crore (excluding the Indira Gandhi Canal Project).

Figure 8.2 : Major Irrigation Projects



Narmada Canal Project

This is the first major irrigation project in India in which sprinkler irrigation system has been made mandatory in the entire command area of 2.46 lakh hectares covering 233 villages of Jalore and Barmer districts. This project will supply drinking water to about 37.48 lakh people in 1,541 villages (874 in Jalore and 667 in Barmer district) and 3 towns i.e. Jalore, Bhinmal & Sanchor and around the command area.

The revised cost of this project is ₹3,124 crore. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹0.10 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹10.96 crore and ₹3,280.82 crore has been incurred so far.

Parwan Major Project

Parwan Major Multipurpose Project is proposed on River Parwan, District Jhalawar of Rajasthan. Under this project, irrigation facilities will be provided over 2.01 lakh hectares CCA in 571 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts and drinking water facility will be provided in total 1,402 villages. The entire irrigated area is proposed to be irrigated by SCADA controlled pressurized pipe through sprinkler irrigation system for optimum use of water. The power supply for the project will be made available from the proposed solar power plant under the project.

A revised administrative and financial sanction of ₹7,355.23 crore has been provided for the project. In this project, an expenditure of ₹133.07 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025 against the provision of ₹850 crore for the year 2025-26 and total ₹6,229.72 crore has been incurred till now.

Upper High Level Canal (Mahi) Project

Under the project, irrigation facilities are to be created through a micro irrigation system by providing water through about 105 km main canal and distribution system from "saddle" dam no.1 of the Mahi project in 41,903 hectares area of 338 villages of Banswara, Kushalgarh and Bagidora assembly constituencies. The total cost of the project is ₹2,500 crore. The survey work of the project has been completed and the construction work is in progress.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹415.12 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹450 crore and ₹790.71 crore has been incurred till now.

Pipalkhunt High Level Canal Project

Under this project, irrigation facilities are being provided through a sprinkler system in 5,127 hectares of uncommanded area of 24 villages of Pipalkhunt Tehsil along with 3.72 TMC water to be diverted from the right end of the Mahi Dam to Jakham Dam. Total project cost is ₹2,000 crore.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹356.95 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹450 crore and ₹1,189.25 crore has been incurred till now.

Dholpur Lift Project

A complete lift irrigation cum drinking water project conceptualized on the micro irrigation system to provide irrigation in about 39,980 hectares CCA in Dholpur district besides mandatory micro irrigation in the entire command area, installation of 30 MW solar power generation plant to fulfil annual power requirement is one of the main features of project.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹109.26 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹125 crore and a total of ₹852.95 crore has been incurred till now. This project is expected to be completed by June, 2026.

Kaliteer Lift Project

This project has been prepared to mainly meet out the drinking water demand of PHED for 483 villages (Bari-170, Baseri-193, Dholpur-59, Saipau-61) & 3 Town (Bari, Baseri, Sarmathura) of Dholpur district from Parvati & Ramsagar Dam. Under this scheme, 98.60 million cubic meters of water will be lifted from the Chambal River near Village Kaliteer, tehsil Sarmathura during the monsoon period every year.

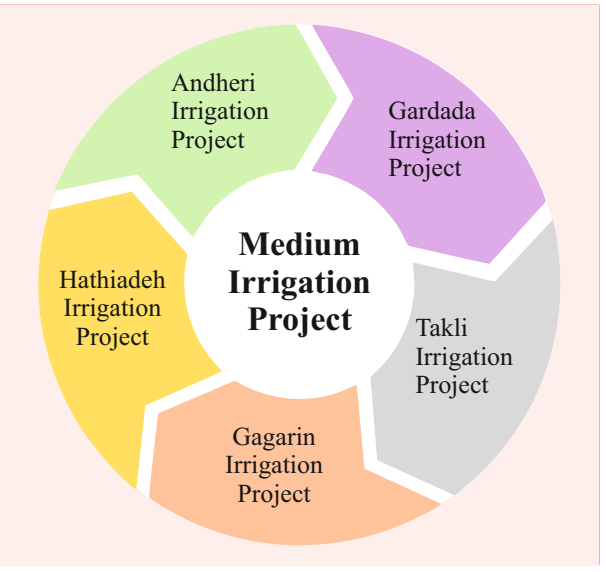
In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹91.41 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹435 crore and total of ₹294.23 crore has been incurred so far.

Gardada Irrigation Project

This project is under construction in Holaspura village, Bundi district on Mangli Dungri River and Ganesh Nala. The project is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 9,161 hectares of land in 44 villages of Bundi district and drinking water facilities to 111 villages and 98 hamlets in the district, benefiting approximately 44,000 people. The total length of the dam is 4.37 km and its total storage capacity is 44.38 million cubic meters of which 8 million cubic meters are reserved for drinking water. 70 per cent of the total canal length of 104.24 km has been completed.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹ 5.36 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹3.32 crore and total of ₹ 360.51 crore has been incurred so far.

Figure 8.3 : Medium Irrigation Projects



Takli Irrigation Project

This project is under construction on the Takli River in Dhakia village, Ramganjmandi and Chechat tehsils of Kota district. The dam has a full reservoir level of 350.50 meters and a storage capacity of 33.74 million cubic meters. It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 7,800 hectares of land in 33 villages of Ramganjmandi and Chechat tehsils of Kota district through a sprinkler irrigation system. In the project's command area, irrigation facilities for the Rabi crop have been started from 2025 based on farmers' demand.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹8.73 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹20 crore and total of ₹ 288.75 crore has been incurred so far.

Gagarin Irrigation Project

This project is under construction on the Ahu River near Kalapipal village (Devgarh) in Pidawa/Pachpahar tehsil, Jhalawar district. The project will provide irrigation facilities to 32 villages in Pidawa tehsil, covering an area of 9,999.83 hectares comprising 5088.21 hectares under pressure irrigation and 4911.62 hectares under flow irrigation. The revised estimated cost of the project is ₹ 284.79 crore. The dam has a full reservoir capacity of 52.60 million cubic meters, of which 10 million cubic meters are reserved for drinking water. The dam construction has been completed and the canal work is in progress. The project is scheduled to complete by June 2026.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹ 5.11 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹15 crore and total of ₹ 292.81 crore has been incurred so far.

Hathiadeh Irrigation Project

The Hathiadeh Medium Irrigation Project is under construction on a local river in Karwari Khurd village, Kishanganj tehsil, Baran district. The project will provide irrigation facilities to 8,979 hectares of land in 49 villages of Baran district. The dam's full reservoir capacity is 46.95 million cubic meters. Land acquisition proceedings for the project are underway and rehabilitation work is in progress. First-stage in-principle approval for the diversion of 286.50 hectares of forest land was granted on 23rd May, 2025. A work order of ₹ 118.45 crore has been awarded for the construction of the main canal and the pressure irrigation system for 8,979 hectares of land and 60 per cent of the work has been completed.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹ 37.24 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹40 crore and total of ₹ 371.59 crore has been incurred so far.

Andheri Irrigation Project

The Andheri Medium Irrigation Project is proposed on the Andheri River in Mundkiya village, Chhabra tehsil, Baran district. In the year 2024-25, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the irrigation project on the Andheri River at Mundkiya (Chhabra) has been approved for an amount of ₹ 829.96 crore. The project construction will involve 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 3 km long earthen dam with 152 meter long chute gated spillway comprising 14 vertical gates. Out of the total command area of 11,887 hectares, irrigation is proposed for 9,850 hectares through a sprinkler system, utilizing a main canal of 8.95 km length.

Major River Basin & Inter State Projects

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

  The Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project is an ambitious project of the State. Under this project, surplus water of Chambal river's tributary basins (Kunnu, Kul, Parvati, Kalisindh, Mej) during the monsoon season will be diverted to the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Parbati, Kalisil, Gambhir, etc. river basins. An MoU was signed on 28th January, 2024, between the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh for the preparation of DPR of the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project.

The Modified-PKC Scheme includes provisions for drinking water and industrial water availability in 17 districts, the creation of 2.51 lakh hectares of new irrigation area and restoration of 1.52 lakh hectares of irrigation area. The Rajasthan portion of the DPR, amounting to ₹89,644 crore, has been submitted to the Central Water Commission, New Delhi, on 29th July, 2025.

The construction of the Navnera Barrage and Isarda Dam (components of the modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project) has been completed. In view of the State's drinking water needs, work worth ₹9,416.70 crore is underway for three packages (construction of Ramgarh Barrage, Mahalpur Barrage, Navnera Pump House, construction of aqueduct on the Chambal River, construction of feeder from Navnera Pump House to Mej to Galwa to Bisalpur and Isarda).

In addition, Letter of Allocations (LoA) worth ₹13,895 crore have been issued for the construction of Mor Sagar Artificial Reservoir Ajmer, the feeder from Bisalpur to Mor Sagar Artificial Reservoir, the feeder from Isarda to Ramgarh Dam (Jaipur), the feeder from Khurra Chenpura to Jaisamand (Alwar) and feeder from Isarda to Khura Chenpura to Bandh Baretha (Bharatpur). Alignment survey work is underway for these projects. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹9.53 crore and ₹56.62 crore have been incurred on the project components Navnera Barrage and Isarda Dam, respectively and total of ₹251.49 crore has been incurred on the project.

The project will ensure the availability of drinking water in 17 districts of eastern Rajasthan. Under the project, 2.21 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential will be created and 1.52 lakh hectares of irrigation area will be restored through the sprinkler irrigation system (micro irrigation). For efficient water use, 30,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential will be created by treating wastewater.

The project will also develop better transportation facilities through the construction of roads along with feeder canals, and contribute to environmental protection and conservation by planting densed trees along the canal banks. The project also includes a provision for solar power generation through which will enable the generation of electricity required for the project's operation.

- **Yamuna Water Agreement**

  According to the May, 1994 agreement on Yamuna water, 1,917 cusecs (annual 577 MCM) of water was allocated to Rajasthan at Tajewala Head (Hathini Kund Barrage) by the Upper Yamuna River Board during the monsoon period (July to October). An MoU was signed on 17th February, 2024 between Rajasthan and Haryana, under which it was agreed to prepare joint DPR to bring water from Tajewala Head (Hathnikund Barrage) to Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu and other areas of Rajasthan through underground system to meet their drinking and other necessary needs.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project known as the lifeline of Western Rajasthan is an example of the courageous battle of humankind against the odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalayan water and to provide drinking water to inhabitants of the region as well as Industries and Power Plant. The objectives of the project are drought proofing, improvement of the environment and afforestation, employment generation & rehabilitation.

Irrigation facilities have been provided in 16.17 lakh hectares Culturable Command Area (CCA) by completing canal works. At present, the construction of 6 new canals is under progress to provide irrigation facilities over an additional 0.10 lakh hectares of CCA under the Choudhary Kumbha Ram Arya Lift Scheme.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in project, it was decided to develop sprinkler irrigation system in lift schemes of Stage-II. This system was developed in 0.27 lakh hectares CCA of lift schemes of Stage-II under pilot project. Thereafter, work had been allotted in 1.99 lakh hectares from year 2016 to 2023-24. During the year 2025-26, works in additional 1.11 lakh hectares has been allotted, which are under progress. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹215.91 crore has been incurred on pressure irrigation works and sprinkler irrigation system has been developed in additional 0.27 lakh hectares CCA of Pannalal Barupal Lift Canal.

Due to the continuous use of canals in IGNP stage II (flow area), these canals have deteriorated, resulting in a huge loss of water. Hence, the following projects of renovation and modernization of the canal system are under progress:

- Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Bisalpur Branch, Bhuttowala & Dhodha canal system of IGNP Stage-II, costing ₹134.55 crore (under RIDF-XXVI)
- Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of the Charanwala Branch system of IGNP Stage-II, costing ₹102.31 crore (under RIDF-XXVII)

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹5.03 crore and ₹3.05 crore has been incurred on these projects respectively. In addition, an expenditure of ₹35.82 crore has been incurred on the renovation & modernization of Sagar Mal Gopa Shakha, Direct Minors off taking from RD 1254 to 1458 and the Asutar Distributary System in Jaisalmer Zone.

Under other important works, an expenditure of ₹16.16 crore has been incurred on the construction of new canals in Choudhary Kumbha Ram Arya Lift scheme and 16.35 km canal has been completed.

For the year 2025-26, a total budget of ₹1106.36 crore has been allotted. Out of this, ₹78.04 crore has been kept for the Kanwarsain lift scheme of Stage I and ₹1028.32 crore has been allotted for operation, maintenance and construction works of stage II. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), ₹546.84 crore has been incurred.

Since its inception, a total of 14.82 lakh hectares of land have been allotted under the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. 11,296 hectares of land has been allotted in the year 2025-26 (up to December), the Colonization Department collected ₹337.80 crore against the annual financial target of ₹70 crore.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Gang Canal Project Phase-II, which is included among the 99 priority CADWM projects, lined watercourses have been constructed in 6,907 hectares of the command area against a target of 14,500 hectares, with an expenditure of ₹15.70 crore.

In the districts of Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner and Hanumangarh, under the Amar Singh Sub-Branch Irrigation Project, Siddhmukh–Nohar Irrigation Project, Bhakra Canal Project, Gang Canal Project, Indira Gandhi Canal Project Stage-I (Khajuwala & Suratgarh assembly constituencies), lined watercourses have been constructed and renovated in 48,712 hectares of the command area against a target of 57,200 hectares during the year 2025-26 with an expenditure of ₹175.91 crore.

In the Chambal command area covering the districts of Kota, Bundi and Baran to provide effective irrigation facilities and benefit farmers, works have been undertaken during the year 2025-26 for the construction of lined watercourses in 8,596 hectares of the command area and canal lining over a length of 284.57 km. Against an expenditure of ₹289.06 crore, lined watercourses have been completed in 6,296 hectares of the command area and canal lining has been completed over a length of 169.95 km.

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

Under this project, relining work was proposed in 97 km length in Indira Gandhi feeder and 100 km length in Sirhind feeder. As per the agreement, 70 days canal closure will be imposed every year for relining of Indira Gandhi feeder and the work will be executed.

Rajasthan Feeder: In the Rajasthan feeder, Punjab has completed 81.70 km long relining works against the total length of 97 km. The relining work in the remaining 15.30 km length is proposed to be completed in the next canal closure month of March-May 2026. Punjab has incurred ₹1,346.84 crore till December, 2025 on these works. ₹960.89 crore has been transferred to Punjab by Rajasthan against its share for relining of Rajasthan feeder.

Sirhind Feeder: Punjab has executed relining work in 100 km length in Sirhind feeder. Punjab has incurred ₹ 801.49 crore till December, 2025 for relining of Sirhind feeder. ₹183.86 crore has been transferred to Punjab by Rajasthan against its share for relining of Sirhind feeder.

Reconstruction of Firozpur feeder

The estimated capacity of Firozpur feeder is 11,192 cusecs. Due to lack of required maintenance, it has been reduced to only 9,500 cusecs. This canal is the common feeder of Gang Nahar and Bhakra irrigation system flowing in Rajasthan. Due to low capacity of this canal, the availability of irrigation water in both these canal systems is adversely affected. The DPR of Firozpur feeder has been approved by the Central Water Commission, New Delhi on the 158th Advisory Committee meeting held on 24th April, 2025. The total cost of this project is ₹647.62 crore, out of which the share of Punjab State is ₹379.12 crore (58.54 per cent) and Rajasthan State's share is ₹268.50 crore (41.46 per cent). The relining of Firozpur feeder will benefit the farmers of 3.14 lakh hectares irrigated area of Gang canal system and 2.92 lakh hectares irrigated area of Bhakra canal irrigation system.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

The scheme aims to expand irrigation coverage and improve water use efficiency. It incorporates initiatives like "Har Khet ko Pani" and "Per Drop More Crop" to promote sustainable irrigation practices, enhance water conservation and boost agricultural productivity, ensuring long-term agricultural growth and food security.

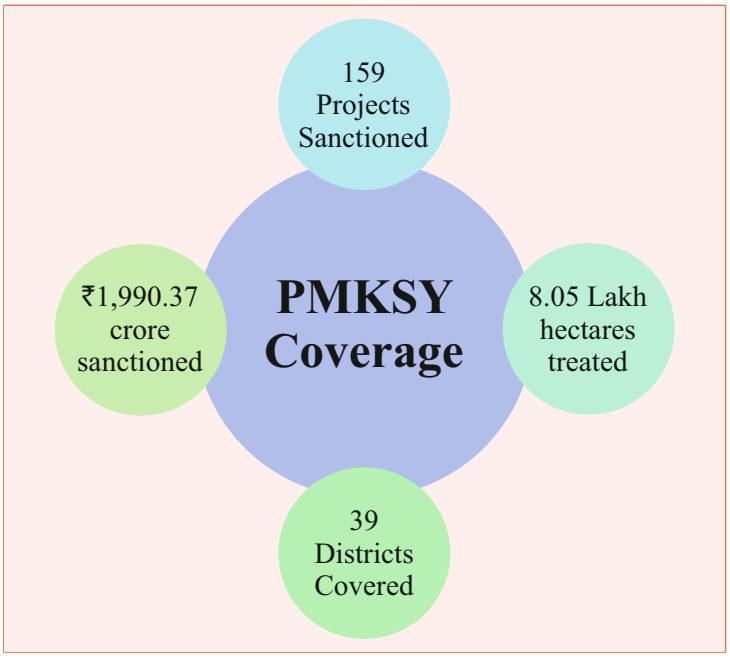
Watershed Development Component- PMKSY 2.0

Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, 159 projects for treatment of 8.05 lakh hectares covering 39 districts with cost of ₹1,990.37 crore have been sanctioned up to the year 2025-26.

Key Activities undertaken under the scheme are:

- Natural Resource Managements such as ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation activities.
- Water harvesting structures such as check dams, nala bund, farm ponds, tanks, anicut, amrit sarovar works.
- Effective rainfall management like field bunding, contour bunding /trenching, staggered trenching, land levelling, mulching.
- Capacity building and entry point activities for participation of beneficiaries.
- Production activities such as nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development works.
- Livelihood activities for the assetless persons, women, micro enterprises & small and marginal farmers etc.

Figure 8.4



A total fund of ₹1,387.38 crore including State share of ₹554.95 crore has been received under the scheme, against which an expenditure of ₹1,216.27 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025. 49,692 works have been started under the scheme out of which 47,858 works have been completed up to December, 2025.

Repair, Renovation, Restoration Scheme (RRR)

The RRR scheme was launched in January 2005 by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Government for the repair and improvement of small water structures in the 60:40 funding pattern. In the year 2017-18 this scheme was made a part of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

- **Ongoing Projects under RRR :** Currently, 37 works of water bodies in the State with a sanctioned cost of ₹124.71 crore (Central Share ₹74.83 crore and State Share ₹49.88 crore) are under implementation. A total of 1.94 lakh farmers will be benefitted from these projects, out of which 92,269 farmers are from SC/ST. After completion of these projects 7,484.17 hectares Irrigated Command Area (ICA) will be revived.

  In the year 2025-26 (up to December), Central Assistance of ₹7.50 crore has been received against the budget provision of ₹25 crore and total expenditure of ₹79 crore has been incurred.

- **New Proposals under RRR :** 84 new proposals with the cost of ₹142.92 crore (Central Share ₹85.75 crore and the State Share ₹57.17 crore) have been approved in the scheme. These projects are being executed in 3 districts namely Kota, Bundi and Tonk. 216415 farmers will be benefited including 88,629 SC/ST farmers from these projects. After completion of these projects 4,404 hectares ICA will be revived. Under the scheme, Central Assistance of ₹33 crore has been received against the budget provision of ₹55 crore for the year 2025-26. Total expenditure of ₹71crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

Micro-irrigation component of PMKSY:

Drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the most efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields & quality along with water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, subsidy is being provided to different categories of the farmers. General farmers are eligible for subsidy of 70 per cent (27 per cent Central Share, 18 per cent State Share and 25 per cent additional State Share). SC/ST/Women/Small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy of 75 per cent (27-33 per cent Central Share, 18-22 per cent State Share and 20- 30 per cent additional State Share).

A provision of ₹905.18 crore (₹543.11 crore as Central Share and ₹362.07 crore as State Share) has been received in the year 2025-26. In order to make provision of additional subsidy on Drip and Sprinkler irrigation and to implement MIF project an amount of ₹359.29 crore has been received from State fund.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹156.13 crore has been incurred. An area of 62,916 hectares and 63,243 hectares has been covered under the drip and mini sprinkler & sprinkler irrigation system respectively.

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

Gang Canal Project Phase-II is one of the Priority Command Area Development and Water Management Project under PMKSY. Under this project, construction of Pucca Water Course in 1,17,975 hectares to be completed with an expenditure of ₹341.53 crore. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), construction of Pucca Water Course have been completed in 6,907 hectares.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM 'KUSUM') Component-'B'

The PM 'KUSUM' Component-B scheme supports the installation of stand-alone solar pumps (ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP), with a maximum grant payable for pumps up to 7.5 HP. Farmers who do not have agricultural power connection for irrigation and depend on diesel based pump sets are eligible to install solar power pump systems under this scheme. The farmer share under the scheme is 40 per cent. Remaining 60 per cent is being provided by Government of India and Government of Rajasthan 30 per cent each. The farmer can opt for a loan from the bank up to 30 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent is payable by the farmers. In the notified tribal area districts, solar pump sets are being installed for farmers belonging to Scheduled Tribes, with the Tribal Area Development Department bearing the farmers' share of the cost and providing a 100 per cent subsidy.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 20,419 solar pumps have been installed, with an expenditure of ₹132.36 crore incurred against the provision of ₹400.15 crore.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA 2.0)

Launched in February, 2024 to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water resources in the State. Under this Scheme, construction of new Anicuts, Farm Ponds, Mini Percolation Tanks (MPT), Mini Storage Tanks (MST), Sub Surface Barriers (SSB), Minor Irrigation Tanks (MIT) and repair of old Minor Irrigation Tanks, Ponds, Anicuts etc. are being done. It is proposed that in the next four years Water Harvesting and Water Conservation Structures will be constructed in 20,000 villages of the State under the MJSA 2.0. as per below Table 8.1 :-

Table 8.1

Phase	Number of villages to be selected	Completion Period
First	5135	31.03.2026
Second	4746	30.06.2026
Third	5000	30.06.2027
Fourth	5119	30.06.2028

Table 8.2: Progress of Phase I as on 31.12.2025

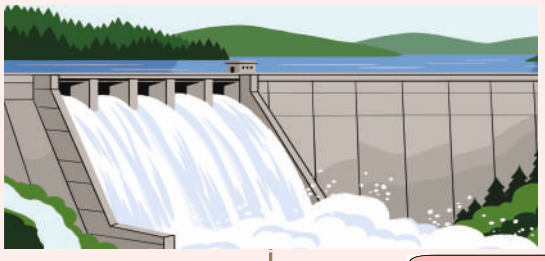
Targeted works		Started works		Completed works	
No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
114039	2532.42	119756	2645.49	110059	2289.49

Table 8.3: Progress of Phase II as on 31.12.2025

Approved works		Sanctioned works		Started works		Completed works	
No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)	No.	(₹ in crore)
99930	2607.44	26059	612.01	6218	184.58	2880	54.90

Externally Aided Projects

Figure 8.5 : Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project- World Bank and AIIB



DRIP Phase-II & III Overview

Assistance From

World Bank, AIIB, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

Objective:
Increase Safety & Strengthen Management of Dams

Total Duration:10 Years

Phase-II: Apr 2021 – Mar 2027
Phase-III: Apr 2025 – Mar 2031
Out of 212 large dams 189 dams are selected

DRIP PHASE-II PROGRESS

- Rehabilitation work at 15 dams amounting to ₹516.55 crore has been sanctioned
- Work amounting ₹184.06 crore has been started for 11 dams
- Work completed on 7 dams and under process 4 dams

Project Benefits

- Improved Water Holding Capacity
- More Water for Irrigation & Drinking
- Modernized Dams & Flood Data
- Trained Personnel & Enhanced Efficiency

Financial Progress (as of December 2025)

In the year 2025-26 an expenditure of ₹11.32 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹262.76 crore and total ₹171.58 crore has been incurred.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)-JICA

The objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods of farmers and promote gender mainstreaming in the agriculture and irrigation sector in the State. For improving water use efficiency and agriculture productivity, through the improvement of existing irrigation facilities and agriculture support services.

The Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project is in progress with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 30 districts. The total CCA to be treated under the RWSLIP project is 5.13 lakh hectares. The extended period of completion of the projects is 31st March, 2028. The project cost is ₹ 2,294.30 crore (39,987 million Yen). Out of the total estimated cost, JICA will finance ₹1,882.70 crore (32619 million Yen) and ₹411.60 crore (7,368 million Yen) will be the State share. The JICA is financing the project in two tranches, and there are separate loan agreements for each tranche.

The project is being implemented in three stages, 65 Irrigation sub-projects under stage-1, 36 Irrigation sub-projects under stage-2 and 36 Irrigation sub-projects under stage-3 will be rehabilitated.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹131.30 crore has incurred against the provision of ₹246.60 crore. ₹1035.33 crore have been received as reimbursement from JICA.

In the year 2025-26, the Lakhpati Didi component is being implemented in stage-II & III irrigation sub projects. Under Lakhpati Didi-Horticulture, it is envisaged to improve the livelihood of 10,000 women farmers in 1,000 villages in the project area through formation of Women Farmers Interest Group (WFIG) through adoption of improved fruit and vegetable cultivation.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

Water has been saved due to relining under the scheme, which will facilitate delivery of water to the tail reaches of canals and water will be available to farmers for irrigation proportionately and through training, farmers of the area will get information about new techniques of agriculture which will help in improving agriculture. Productivity will increase. Micro irrigation works to be done under the project will save water and farmers will be encouraged to use solar pumps. Land reclamation works in water logged areas will provide relief from the problem of silt in the area.

The project will be carried out in two phases over a span of eight years and six month. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹3,291.63 crore, with 70 per cent of the funding provided through a loan from the New Development Bank (NDB) and the remaining 30 per cent covered by the State's own revenue sources.

The key focus areas of the project include the relining of the Indira Gandhi Feeder from RD 496 to 555 (Haryana portion) and RD 555 to 671 (Rajasthan portion), as well as the relining of the Indira Gandhi Main Canal from RD 0 to 620, covering a total of 179.53 km. Additionally, the project involves the development of a 2,498.69 km distribution system, the reclamation of 33,312 hectares of waterlogged area and the expansion of the command area. It also emphasizes the strengthening of Water User Associations (WUAs) and the institutional development of IMTI/Krishi Vigyan Kendra. These initiatives will benefit several districts, including Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer.

Phase 1: A loan agreement of USD 100 million for the first phase of the project, costing ₹1,037.25 crore, was signed on 13th February, 2018. The department completed the renovation and distribution system works for the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal, utilizing ₹1,037.25 crore and claimed USD 100 million (₹726.60 crore) from the New Development Bank (NDB).

Phase 2: A loan agreement of ₹2,254.38 crore was signed with NDB on 29th July, 2022 for second phase. This phase focused on the lining and renovation of the Indira Gandhi Feeder and Main Canal. Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹1,787.51 crore has been incurred against the allocation of ₹2,254.38 crore for this phase.

Under the project, the department has completed 177.47 km of lining of the Indira Gandhi feeder and main canal against the scheduled length of 179.53 km. Against the total sanctioned 286 works, 276 works have been completed till December, 2025. The remaining 10 works are under progress. Under the project, against the total 2498.69 km proposed in the distribution system project, renovation work of the entire length of 2498.69 km has been completed. All 109 works have been completed.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹85.15 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹356.54 crore and total amount of ₹2824.76 crore has been incurred on the project and a claim of ₹1818.76 crore has been received from NDB.

Atal Bhujal Scheme

Figure 8.6

1,132 Gram Panchayats of 38 Blocks of 17 Districts covered

The Atal Bhujal Scheme is a World Bank assisted Central Sector Programme being implemented from April, 2020 to March, 2025.

The primary objective of this program is to arrest the declining trend of groundwater through promotion of groundwater management at the Gram Panchayat level and by behavioral change among the community for sensitive water utilization. Preparation of participatory water security plan and active involvement of the local community especially women's participation are the key components of the programme.

1,132 Gram Panchayats of 38 Blocks of 17 Districts have been covered under the program. A total of 1,132 Community Resource Persons have also been trained in 1132 GPs to continue the objective of the scheme. After the completion of project in October 2025, initial assessment has been done in the 1,132 GPs and it is found that in the last 3 continuous years, 137 common GPs have shown improvement/arrest in the declining trend of ground water level. 7 Blocks out of 38 Blocks have shown improvement in groundwater levels in more than 50 per cent monitoring wells in the area.

Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi Campaign

"Jal Shakti Abhiyan" was started in the year 2019 by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India on the theme of "Catch the Rain". Every year a different theme was kept for Jal Shakti Abhiyan since 2019. In the year 2025, the theme for Jal Shakti Abhiyan is focused on water conservation, public participation and public awareness.

Jal Sanchay - Jan Bhagidari Abhiyan (Public Participation Campaign) has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister, on recognizing water conservation as a national priority on 6th September, 2024. In this continuation, the "Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi" Abhiyan was launched on 15th Januaury, 2025 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan.

Under the "Jal Sanchay- Jan Bhagidari Abhiyan" "Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi", a target has been set to construct a total of 45,000 groundwater recharge water conservation structures in about 11,195 Gram Panchayats of 41 districts of the State in the next 4 years through Bhamashah migrant Rajasthanis, crowd funding and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Fund.

The main objective of the campaign is to conserve every drop of rainwater and build groundwater recharge structures with public participation to increase groundwater level in the State, as well as to change public thought regarding water usage by making public awareness.

To construct 5000 recharge/water conservation structures in the state from the CSR fund in the year 2025-2026, all the District Collectors have been directed to construct at least 125 or more recharge/water conservation structures in their respective districts before the end of the financial year with the help of Bhamashah, Pravasi Rajasthanis, Crowd Funding and the Corporates target set under the CSR fund.

Innovation/Innovative Initiative: -

Against the target of 5,000 recharge/water conservation structures in the year 2025-2026, construction work of 16,006 structures (more than 300 per cent) has been completed so far.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India has awarded the Bhamashahs at the Pan-India level in the Jal Sanchay- Jan Bhagidari 1.0 campaign for their excellent work and excellent performance in water conservation in the State under the "Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi Abhiyan".

Till now, 43,126 groundwater recharge/water conservation structure sites have been selected by Village Development Officers through the e-Panchayat mobile app for construction work.

"Vande Ganga" Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan

On the occasion of Ganga Dussehra and World Environment Day, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has launched the "Vande Ganga" Jal Sanrakshan-Jan Abhiyan across the state from 5th June to 20th June, 2025.

The main objective of the campaign is to make water harvesting and water conservation a mass movement through public awareness. To maximize rainwater harvesting in the State before the upcoming monsoon season, programs have been organized under the campaign including the inauguration of new water harvesting structures and the inspection/ inauguration of completed works, cleaning of water sources & the restoration of traditional water structures.

The campaign has also organized to link our tradition and culture with environmental protection programs such as the Vande Ganga Kalash Yatra, Vande Ganga Jal Seva, water management for animals and birds, worship of water bodies, morning walks for public awareness, workshops, night chaupals, village meetings, etc.

The participation of State Government Departments, Philanthropists, Voluntary Organizations, Industrialists, Religious Organizations and Individuals has made the Campaign a mass movement.

The main programs organized under the "Vande Ganga" Jal Sanrakshan Jan Abhiyan are as follows:

Figure 8.7

- **11,000 Gram Panchayats covered**
- **1.02 lakh Sharmdaan locations**
- **42,200 water sources cleaned**
- **4,560 recharge shafts constructed**

- Approximately 3.70 lakh programmes involving various activities have been organized in about 11,000 gram panchayats across the State under the campaign. Around 25.3 million citizens, including about 13.2 million women, participated in these programmes.
- Approximately 42,200 water sources were cleaned under the campaign. Additionally, around 73,900 offices, hospitals and schools have been cleaned.
- During the campaign, 18,900 completed works have been inspected or inaugurated and about 5,600 new works have been initiated.
- With the support of CSR and donors, approximately 4,560 recharge shafts have been constructed under the Karmabhoomi se Matrubhoomi.
- During the campaign, Shramdaan programmes have been organised by the general public at around 1.02 lakh locations.
- To convey the message of the government and for publicity, approximately 13,600 Gram Sabhas, 6,800 Prabhat Pheris, 9,800 Kalash Yatras and 6,000 different types of Chaupals have been organised during the campaign.
- To ensure media participation in the campaign, about 1,300 media conferences and tour programmes have been organised and around 14,800 small meetings & seminars have been held.

Kisan Sathi App

The Kisan Sathi App was launched on 14th August 2024 by the Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan, as a digital communication platform for farmers of the Parbati Project Command Area. The key highlights of the App are :

- To bridge the information gap between farmers and the department by providing timely, accurate & transparent data related to water availability, dam status and canal operations.
- To enables farmers to receive real-time information on water releases, dam gauge levels, canal discharge, weather forecasts and mandi rates thereby, supporting better crop planning and optimal utilization of irrigation resources.
- To digitally submit crop details, view water demand-supply gaps and access historical records season-wise & crop-wise.
- To ensure geo-fencing mechanism authenticity, allowing data entry only within the designated command area.
- To facilitate two-way communication, allowing farmers to report canal breaches, overflow, non-receipt of water, or other grievances directly to the department for prompt action.
- Approximately 70,000 farmers fall within the Parbati command area and the onboarding process is underway through APK-based installation.

Barabandi (Irrigation Schedule) Mobile App

The Water Resources Department, through NIC, Sri Ganganagar, has developed the Barabandi mobile App. Through this App, farmers can directly view their water allocation slips on their mobile phones and obtain information regarding their land, irrigation turns and water release schedule.

NABARD funded Projects under WRD

NABARD is providing financial support to projects for Water Harvesting Structures including medium, minor, micro and small water harvesting structures to improve groundwater table in village areas which directly benefit to local farmers without any hindrance to fulfil their water needs. Presently, works of tranche RIDF 27 to 31 are in progress. During these tranches 94 projects have been sanctioned with the cost of ₹2,018.11 crore and loan sanctioned by NABARD is ₹1,575.57 crore. 53 projects have been completed and 39 projects are in progress. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure claims of ₹157.89 crore have been submitted to NABARD for reimbursement out of which claims of ₹137.89 crore have been reimbursed.

Securing Rajasthan's Future: Integrated Water Infrastructure

The State has been facing scarcity in groundwater resources. The groundwater condition has become quite alarming due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Urban Water Supply

There are 257 towns, including all district headquarters in the State. All the 257 urban towns of the State are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 86 towns rely on surface sources, 89 towns depend on groundwater sources and the remaining 82 towns are dependent on a mix of both surface and groundwater sources. All seven major towns in the State, i.e. Jaipur,

Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources.

Tube well, Hand pump construction in urban area: The drinking water supply in most of the towns in the State is dependent on groundwater. During the year 2025-26, 653 tube wells and 1019 hand pumps have been installed in urban area of the State.

Hand pump repair in urban areas: Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in towns for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in urban areas throughout the year. 26,398 hand pumps have been repaired in the year 2025-26.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹971.61 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹3,992.71 crore.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

AMRUT 2.0 scheme has been launched by the Government of India on 1st October 2021, under which it is targeted to provide drinking water to all the houses through "Har Ghar Nal" by the year 2025-26 through water supply schemes in all urban bodies. Under the scheme, the Central Government share in cities with population less than 1 lakh will be 50 per cent; in cities with population more than 1 lakh but less than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share will be 33.33 per cent; in cities with population more than 10 lakh, the Central Government's share will be 25 per cent and the remaining part will be borne by the State Government. 10 per cent of the State Government's share will be borne by the concerned municipal body.

Under AMRUT 2.0 works worth ₹5,123.06 crore have been approved by the Government of India related to water supply in 183 urban bodies of Rajasthan State.

Under AMRUT 2.0, approvals have been issued for works amounting to ₹5,099.56 crore for improvement of the drinking water supply system in 178 Urban Local Bodies across the State. Out of these, work orders have already been issued for 104 Urban Local Bodies.

Figure 8.8 : Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and UrbanTransformation (AMRUT 2.0)

Rural Water Supply

By vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Since 15th August, 2019, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2028. Hence, the focus of the department has now changed from coverage of habitations to providing FHTC to every household.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for Rural Household Tap Connections

Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented to provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2028. The funding pattern between the Central Share and the State Share is in the 50:50 ratio. State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at State level; District Water & Sanitation Committee (DWSM) at district level and Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) at village level are the main implementing and monitoring agency for JJM.

Figure 8.9 : Jal Jeevan Mission

"Har Ghar Jal"

- **62.40 Lakh Tap Connections**
- **1.94 Lakh New Tap Connections**
- **₹6,007.12 Crore Fund Available**
- **₹2,750.94 Crore Expenditure**
- **50.46 Lakh Families Benefited**

Till year 2025-26 (up to December), a total of 62.40 lakh households tap connections have been provided. During the year 2025-26, 1.94 lakh new connections were released and an expenditure of ₹2,750.94 crore has been incurred.

11,159 Single Village Schemes and 139 Major Water Supply Projects with an estimated cost of ₹93,427 crore have been sanctioned under Jal Jeevan Mission. Approximately 92 lakh families will be benefited with water supply through household water connections from these sanctioned schemes. 50.46 lakh rural families have been benefited with household connections under JJM. The cumulative expenditure of ₹29,039 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

Tube well and Hand pump construction in Rural Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in the State is dependent on groundwater. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 1,414 Tube Wells and 3,409 Hand Pumps have been installed in the State.

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repair campaign in villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural areas round the year. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), 1,46,025 hand pumps have been repaired.

Transportation of drinking water

Drinking water transportation is carried out during the summer period every year in areas that are either not covered with water supply schemes or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. In the year 2025-26 water transportation facilities have been carried out in 8,616 villages/habitations in the State.

Major Water Supply Projects

Rajasthan has several sustainable surface water resources, including the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,719 villages and 39 towns), Chambal River (4,899 villages and 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages and 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,109 villages and 22 towns), and Jawai Dam (811 villages and 10 towns), among others. These resources have been leveraged for major water supply projects across the State.

120 major drinking water projects have been sanctioned, with a total investment of ₹39,362.64 crore. These projects are designed to provide potable water to 110 towns, 16,680 villages and 12,716 dhanies.

Figure 8.10 : Progress of Water Supply Projects up to December, 2025

State Achievement :

Rajasthan was awarded the third prize in the Best Performing State/UT category for its excellent water management and community participation under the Water Conservation and Public Participation Award on November 18, 2025, at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. At the national level, Bhilwara district received the first prize and Barmer district received the second prize in the district category (Western Zone, Category-1).

09 Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

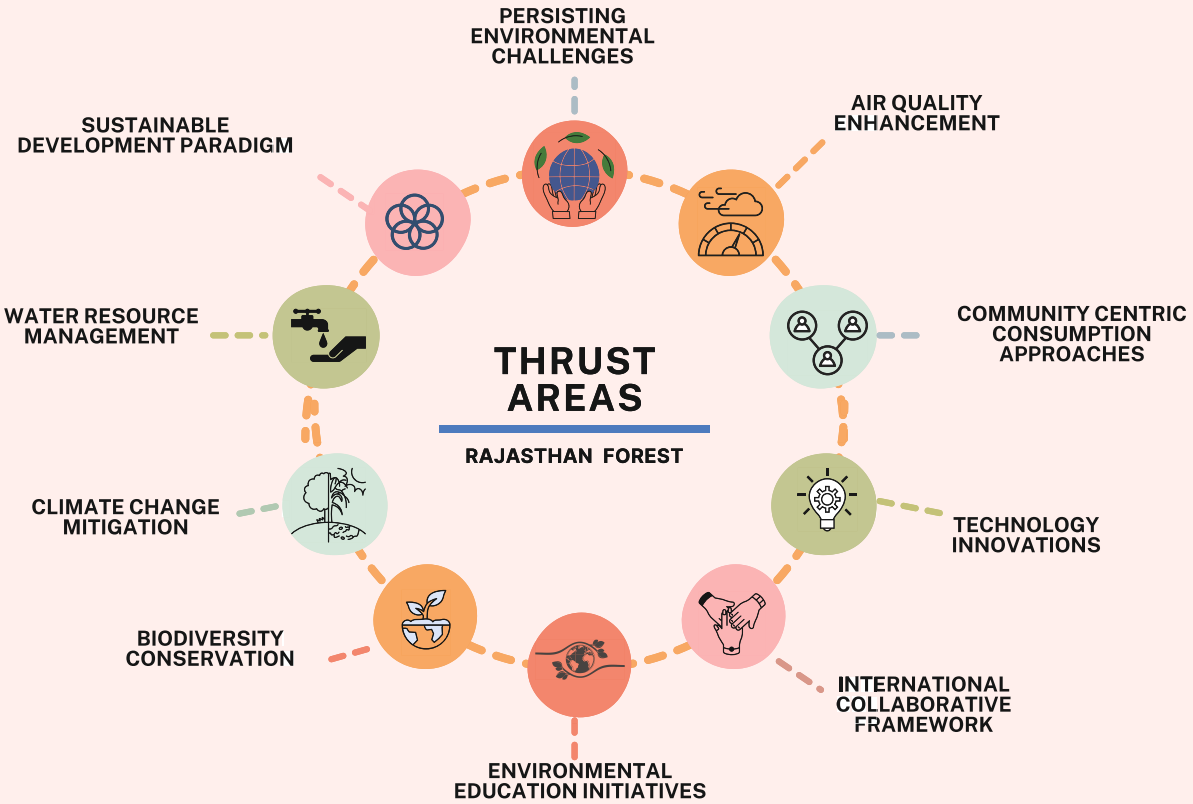
Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience are essential for preserving nature while ensuring long-term development. **Environmental Sustainability** focuses on meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations. It emphasizes responsible use of natural resources, reduction of pollution, protection of biodiversity and promotion of renewable energy and circular economy practices. **Climate Resilience** refers to the capacity of systems, communities, infrastructure, ecosystems and institutions to anticipate, absorb, adapt to and recover from climate-related shocks such as heatwaves, floods, droughts and extreme weather events. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework, they guide how growth can remain environmentally responsible and prepared for climate risks. It promotes low-carbon development pathways through renewable energy adoption, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, waste minimization, water conservation and protection of fragile ecosystems.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be a leader in environmental resilience and sustainable development, balancing economic growth with ecological preservation. Through forest conservation, scientific research, community engagement, sustainable land use and promotion of a circular economy, the State will foster water conservation, renewable energy adoption and biodiversity protection.

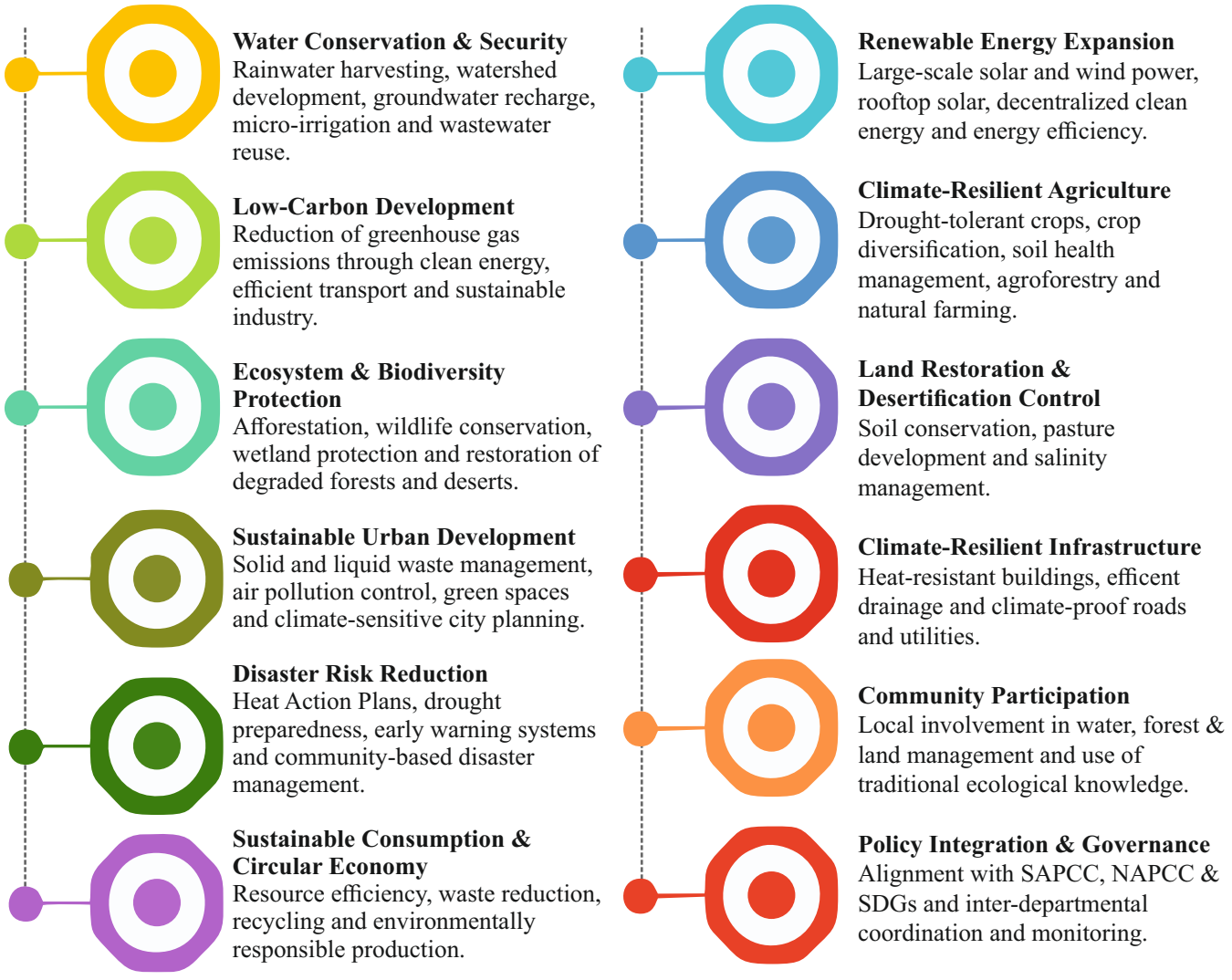
A robust disaster management framework will ensure preparedness, safety and sustainability, securing a thriving ecosystem and resilient future for generations to come.

Figure 9.1



Effective environmental sustainability and climate resilience require evidence-based governance, community participation and technological innovation. Climate risk assessments, vulnerability mapping, early-warning systems and real-time environmental monitoring enable proactive decision-making and targeted investments. The transition to a green economy through renewable energy, circular economy practices, sustainable agriculture and nature-based solutions not only reduces greenhouse gas emissions but also generates green jobs and strengthens adaptive capacity across sectors.

Figure 9.2 : Key Features of Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience



Rajasthan, India's largest State by area, is characterized by diverse ecological regions ranging from the Thar Desert & arid plains to forested Aravalli hills & fertile river basins. The State's unique geography, fragile ecosystems and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry & tourism make environmental sustainability and climate resilience critical for long-term development. Increasing temperatures, declining groundwater levels, erratic monsoons, frequent droughts, dust storms and emerging heatwave risks pose serious challenges to livelihoods, food security, water availability, public health and infrastructure.

Rajasthan has made notable progress in environmental sustainability and climate resilience within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in its improving SDG performance and targeted green policies. The government has launched policies such as the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy and various environmental management strategies. Nevertheless, challenges remain, including low forest cover, critical water scarcity and pollution concerns in urban, underscoring the need for sustained efforts to strengthen climate-adaptation measures and ecosystem protection. Rajasthan has adopted multiple policy instruments and institutional mechanisms to mainstream environmental sustainability.

Forest, Environment and Climate Change Sectors

The Department of Environment and Climate Change is a nodal department for compliance of environmental norms in the State through Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, District Administration, Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related departments & organizations. The Department of Environment and Climate Change also deals with matters related to biodiversity conservation, through Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board & other concerned departments and district administration.

The total recorded forest area in the State is 33,020.32 sq. km, which is 9.65 per cent of the State's geographical area. As per the provisions of Rajasthan Forest Act 1953, the forest area has been classified as reserved forest, protected forest and unclassified forest, which is 36.94, 56.54 and 6.51 per cent of the total forest area respectively. According to the India State of Forest Report-2023, the forest cover of the State is 16,548.21 sq. km (4.84 per cent of the total geographical area) and tree cover is 10,841.12 sq. km, so that the total forest cover and tree cover of the State is 27,389.33 sq. km, which is 8 per cent of the geographical area of the State. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 5 Tiger Reserves and 39 Conservation Reserves in the State. In addition to these, 4 Biological Parks have been developed at Udaipur, Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

In the State, the Forest Department carries out activities related to biodiversity conservation, soil & water conservation, afforestation, fulfilment of the basic needs of rural communities, forest protection and management with active public participation, mitigation of climate change and eco-tourism activities. For the conservation of rare, threatened and endangered plant species, work for their protection is being carried out at 15 locations in the State. Under centrally sponsored schemes, the major activities are being carried out which include habitat development, soil & water conservation works, protection from forest fires and the development of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks & zoos.

Major Policies of State Government for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

Rajasthan Vehicle Scrapping Policy-2025

Rajasthan Vehicle Scrapping Policy-2025 has been released by the State with the aim of phasing out old, unfit, unregistered and highly polluting vehicles from roads in a scientific, safe and environment friendly manner.

Key Features of the Policy

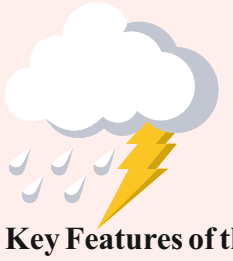
- Phasing out of old, unfit and highly polluting vehicles to reduce air pollution and improve road safety.
- Establishment of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) across the State.
- Mandatory scrapping of government vehicles older than 15 years.
- Voluntary scrapping option for private vehicles, with scope for future mandatory provisions.
- Coverage of vehicles that are end-of-life, unregistered, accident-damaged, abandoned or seized.
- Digital and transparent scrapping process integrated with the VAHAN portal.
- Issuance of Certificate of Deposit (CoD) and Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping (CVS) to vehicle owners.
- Incentives for vehicle owners, including up to 50 per cent rebate in motor vehicle tax (subject to limits) on purchase of a new vehicle.
- Promotion of environmentally safe and scientific disposal of vehicles.
- Support to circular economy through recovery and reuse of metals and materials.

Rajasthan e-Waste Management Policy-2023

To address the challenges and improve e-waste management, the Rajasthan e-Waste Management Policy–2023 has been released, which aims to ensure the safe collection, recycling and disposal of e-waste. The policy promotes Circular Economy and Resource Recovery by integrating the informal sector with the formal sector.

Key Features of the Policy

- Establish an efficient and environmentally sound e-waste management system.
- Promote collection, segregation, recycling and scientific disposal of e-waste.
- Encourage formalisation of the e-waste recycling sector.
- Support circular economy and resource recovery.
- Ensure compliance with e-Waste Management Rules and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).
- Build capacity and awareness among all stakeholders.



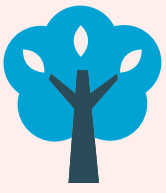
Rajasthan Climate Change Policy - 2023

To protect the State from adverse effects of climate change and promoting sustainable development, the Climate Change Policy-2023 has been released on 5th June, 2023 (World Environment Day). The policy offers solution to challenges such as rising temperatures, heatwaves, drought, water scarcity and desertification.

Key Features of the Policy

- Mainstream climate change considerations into planning and decision-making across all departments.
- Reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions through mitigation actions aligned with national and international commitments.
- Enhance adaptive capacity and resilience of communities, infrastructure and ecosystems.
- Promote climate-smart technologies, innovations and green finance.
- Strengthen institutional mechanisms, data systems and monitoring for effective climate governance.

Rajasthan Forest Policy-2023



To promote the sustainable management of forests, wildlife, biodiversity and protected areas through scientific, traditional and experiential knowledge towards the overall achievement of ecological, economic and social well-being and increase vegetation cover to 20 per cent of the State's geographical area within next 20 years, the 'Rajasthan Forest Policy-2023' has been released. The policy envisages the protection, conservation, restoration and management of existing natural forests, wildlife and biodiversity.

Key Features of the Policy

- Protect, conserve, restore and manage existing natural forests, wildlife and biodiversity to enhance their productive capacity for ecological security and flow of ecosystem services.
- Increase forest and tree cover in the State by encouraging reforestation in existing forests and expanding vegetation outside forest areas through protection, afforestation, agro forestry and tree plantation on available spaces.
- Encourage community participation and improve livelihoods opportunities for people through sustainable use of forest and grassland based resources and ecosystem services.
- Prevent all forms of land degradation including desertification and improve productivity of land under forests, grasslands and plantations.
- Conserve and promote floral and faunal diversity and gene pool reserve especially of the rare and endangered species of flora and fauna through conservation measures.

Key initiatives and schemes of Environment and Forest sectors

i) Hon'ble Prime Minister launched **'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'** campaign, aiming to promote tree plantation. Up to December, 2025 the State has achieved 8.21 crore saplings as per the Meri Life portal (merilife.nic.in).

ii) Inspired by the Government of India's campaign 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' with the objective of developing Rajasthan as a Green State, the **'Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan'** was launched. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), under this mission more than 11.64 crore saplings have been planted against the target of 10 crore saplings.

On 27th July, 2025 under the chief hospitality of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the State Level Van Mahotsav program was organized in Jaipur. During the Mahotsav approximately 12,000 saplings was planted. District-level Van Mahotsav programs were also organized in every district on the occasion of Hariyali Teej, in which the plantation of 2.54 crore saplings was carried out against the target of 2.50 crore saplings with active public participation.

iii) To promote eco-tourism, **2 Luv Kush Vatikas** are being developed in each district, featuring recreation activities, walking tracks, water bodies, bird-watching facilities, etc. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹736.42 lakh has been incurred against the total provision of ₹1,541.48 lakh.

iv) Under the Twenty-Point Program in the year 2025-26 (up to December), tree plantation has been done in 1.46 lakh hectares of public and forest land area, which is 181.82 per cent against the target area of 80,297 hectares. A total of 822.02 lakh seedlings have been planted which is 157.50 per cent against the target of 521.93 lakh.

v) Under **Joint Forest Management Program**, 2,605 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees/Eco-Development Committees have been constituted for the conservation of forests & wildlife and for the effective implementation of eco-development activities with the participation of local communities. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹9.82 lakh has been incurred against the total provision of ₹50 lakh.

vi) **Botanical Gardens** are being developed in Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Ajmer, modeled after the World Forestry Arboretum, Jaipur. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹231.04 lakh has been incurred against the total provision of ₹1,530.05 lakh.

vii) Under the Panch Gaurav Programme, **'One District–One Tree Species'** has been identified in all districts of the State, with the objective of promoting local and main species of each district. In the year 2025–26, ₹1,175 lakh has been sanctioned for selected plant species.

viii) Rajasthan's first **Butterfly Park** has been established in the Udaipur region which has been divided into 5 zones. Out of a total of 189 butterfly species found in Rajasthan, colorful butterflies of 80 species can be seen in this park.

ix) As per Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 the Rajasthan Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Rajasthan CAMPA) was constituted vide notification dated 14th September, 2018. National CAMPA has been transferred ₹2,676.25 crore to the Rajasthan CAMPA till December, 2025. For the year 2025-26, the Annual Plan of Operations amounting to ₹286.14 crore has been approved by National CAMPA. Up to December, 2025 an expenditure of ₹76.50 crore has been incurred.

Financial resources are received from State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, CAMPA, externally aided projects and VB-G RAM G (MGNREGA) etc. for development works related to forest regeneration, climate change and desertification control, Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Projects, environmental forestry and pasture development schemes. Under State and Central schemes a budget allocation of ₹1,13,905.67 lakh has been made, out of which ₹58,525.08 lakh has been carried out up to December, 2025.

x) The Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been established under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to

ensure the conservation of the State's biodiversity, their sustainable use and the fair & equitable sharing of benefits. The Board functions in accordance with the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010. During the year 2025–26 (up to December), an amount of ₹120 lakh has been released against the provision of ₹155.01 lakh for the functioning of the Board.

xi) Under the Air Quality Monitoring framework, a total of 57 stations are functioning under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), along with 46 operational Continuous Real Time Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations and 2 mobile vans for continuous real-time monitoring. In addition, water quality is monitored under the National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) through a total of 199 stations, comprising 68 stations for surface water quality monitoring and 131 stations for ground water quality monitoring.

xii) 666 industries have configured OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission/Effluent Monitoring System) portal of the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board. All 17 category highly polluting industries, Common Treatment Disposal Facilities, Red category industries in National Capital Region in the State, Sewage Treatment Plants, Dairies and industries having effluent generation more than 100 KLD have been covered under ambit of OCEMS.

xiii) Early Warning System for Air Quality Index is functioning in Jaipur.

xiv) The **'Rajasthan Circular Economy Incentive Scheme–2025'** has been launched on 5th June, 2025, through which a grant of up to ₹2 crore will be given for R&D in the field of Recycling & Reuse and an additional rebate of 0.5 per cent will be provided in the loan grant being given under various schemes to MSMEs and Startups working in the field of Circular Economy.

xv) 50 IoT (Internet of Things) enabled Plastic Bottle Flaking Machines/Reverse Vending Machines have been installed at tourist destinations and major locations in the districts of Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand.

xvi) The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board has initiated a reward scheme for citizens to implement the ban on single use plastic, in which a provision of reward up to ₹10,000 has been made for providing information related to storage, transportation and sale of any banned single use plastic and reward up to ₹15,000 has been made for providing information related to manufacturing units of any banned single use plastic.

xvii) The work related to establishment of 2 pumping stations and remaining 11 KW pipeline at CETP Sanganer in Sanganer Industrial Area, Jaipur has been completed by sanctioning an amount of ₹11.76 crore to Jaipur Development Authority (JDA).

xviii) **Seed Bank:** To promote the development of improved plant species in the State, a total of 150 seed banks have been established across 25 districts in the year 2025–26. These include 32 seed banks through the Forest Department, 72 through the Watershed Development & Soil Conservation Department and 46 through 6 NGOs. An amount of ₹97 lakh has been allocated for the operation of these 150 seed banks, out of which ₹67 lakh has been transferred to the concerned Gram Panchayats / Joint Forest Protection and Management Committees through the Zila Parishads. The remaining ₹30 lakh is being spent at the Directorate level on training & publicity activities.

A grant of ₹25,000 per seed bank has been provided to 118 Gram Panchayats for establishment of seed banks, building repairs, painting and necessary arrangements for seed storage. In addition, remuneration for Beej Guni has been provided in all 150 seed banks at the rate of ₹25,000 per seed custodian. A Seed Bank Module mobile application has also been developed.

xix) **Bartan Bank:** To reduce the use of plastic in rural areas, Bartan Bank managed by women's self-help groups of the Rajeevika program have been established in 1000 Gram Panchayats by providing steel utensils worth ₹1 lakh each under Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural). A rental charge of ₹3 per set has been fixed and Gram Panchayats are also empowered to provide a 50 per cent concession to citizens from categories such as BPL, Divyang, Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Widows or under special circumstances.

Renewable Energy Sector

Rajasthan's geographical advantage, with its vast tracts of arid land and high solar insolation, positioned it as an ideal location for solar and wind energy projects. The State's policies have been tailored to attract investment and facilitate the growth of renewable energy infrastructure. The State's Solar Energy Policy incentivizes the establishment of solar parks and promotes decentralized solar power production. Similarly, Rajasthan's wind energy potential is harnessed through policies that encourages the development of wind farms, particularly in the wind corridors of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur.

Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy - 2024

It represents a comprehensive approach to scaling up renewable energy production, integrating innovative storage solutions and fostering a conducive environment for clean energy investments. The State's abundant solar & wind resources and supportive policies, position it as a leader in India's transition to sustainable energy.

This forward-thinking policy is aligned with India's national target of achieving a 500 GW renewable capacity, underscoring the State's commitment to sustainable growth and energy security. The policy's strategic duration extends until March, 2030. The Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) is the nodal agency.

The policy aims to foster renewable energy ecosystem that not only promotes clean energy but also protects consumer interests and ensures a reliable energy supply. To support the growth of the renewable energy sector, the policy emphasizes on Human Resource Development along with Research and Development (R&D).Target of Renewable Energy Capacity for the State up to 2029-30 are shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 : Target of Renewable Energy capacity up to 2029-30

S. No.	Type of renewable energy	Targeted Capacity (2029-30)
1	Solar	90,000 MW
2	Wind & Hybrid	25,000 MW
3	Hydro, Pump Storage Plant (PSP), Battery Energy Storage System	10,000 MW
Total		**1,25,000 MW**

Key Initiatives :

a) **Hybridization of Solar and Wind Technologies:** To minimize variability in power and achieve better grid stability, the policy encourages the integration of solar and wind resources.

b) **Energy Storage Systems (ESS) and Green Hydrogen:** Recognizing the importance of addressing the Intermittency of renewable energy sources, the policy promotes the development of ESS to enhance grid reliability.

c) **Decentralized Generation:** The policy advocates for decentralized generation through solar rooftop systems and decentralized grid-connected projects. These initiatives aim to reduce transmission losses, save on infrastructure costs and promote local power generation.

Incentives and support in the policy's implementation:

a) Subsidies and incentives are provided for the installation of rooftop photo-voltaic(PV) systems, with net metering and gross metering schemes to encourage adoption.

b) The policy incentivizes off-grid solar applications to enhance energy accessibility in remote areas.

c) Support for the development of infrastructure for concentrated renewable energy projects including the creation of RE parks.

Key Initiatives and Schemes of Renewable Energy Sector

1) **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana:** The Government of India has launched the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana on 13th February, 2024, aiming to install solar plants on one crore houses for providing up to 300 units of free electricity per month. A maximum grant of ₹78,000 (for 3 KW or more) is provisioned under the scheme. In Rajasthan, the target is to install solar rooftop plants on 5 lakh houses. Up to December, 2025, 493 MW of solar rooftop capacity has been installed for 1.22 lakh consumers. The scheme offers subsidies for rooftop solar plants & concessional bank interest rates and provide a platform of fully online system for registration, approval & grant disbursement

2) **PM Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM):** The Government of India's KUSUM Scheme has been adopted in the State to support farmers by installing off-grid solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants. Under PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component–A, Phase-I), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) has successfully installed 468.75 MW capacity solar power plants. Under the PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-II), all three DISCOMs have issued Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for setting up solar power plants and with a total capacity of 11 MW solar power plants have been successfully installed. Under the PM-KUSUM Scheme (Component-A, Phase-III), solar power plants with a total capacity of 2 MW have been successfully installed.

   Under Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization), grid connected solar power plant of capacity can be installed to cater the annual power requirement of one or more segregated agriculture feeders. Up to December, 2025 a total of 838 solar power plants having capacity of 2162 MW have been successfully installed.

3) **Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) Initiatives:** The company is generating Wind and Solar power. The wind energy farms have been installed in eight phases having a generation capacity of 106.30 MW power at Jaisalmer. The wind farms have a capacity to generate around 1300 lakh units per annum.

Other Key Initiative and Schemes

1) **Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy (REVP)-2022:** It marks a significant step towards sustainable transportation, with a comprehensive strategy for the next five years. For the year 2025-26, a budget provision of ₹150 crore for SGST reimbursement encourages EV adoption. RIICO will also develop dedicated Electric Vehicle and Component Manufacturing Parks.

   The policy outlines that priority cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur and others will need additional support due to higher vehicle density and pollution levels. The setup of charging stations is de-licensed to promote private and public charging infrastructure development. The policy aims to reduce vehicular emissions and foster a conducive environment for the EV eco system with the following provision:

   - **Building an EV Landscape:** Supporting EV adoption, creating a robust charging network, fostering R&D and promoting manufacturing within the State.
   - **Responsible Departments:** Various departments like Transport, Energy, Industries, Information Technology & Communication, etc. are assigned responsibility to operationalize the policy's actionable, ensuring cross-departmental collaboration.
   - **Incentives:** The policy prescribes financial incentives for Electric Vehicles, aiming to make EVs more affordable for consumers.

- **IT Platform:** A mobile application-based platform for public charging stations will provide real-time information to enhance user convenience.

2) **Water Conservation and Management:** Rajasthan's 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0' is a prime initiative for rain water harvesting, water conservation and rejuvenation of water bodies structures to support and realizing green growth in the State.

3) **Green Manufacturing Industry:** The State is encouraging green industrial practices, with policies that promote eco-friendly practices and investments in the mining & manufacturing sector, aiming to create jobs while ensuring environmental conservation.

4) **Green Budget:** Sustainable development can be prioritized through "Green Budget" to combat the impacts of climate change. The primary objective of presenting the Green Budget is to prevent the adverse effects of climate change in the State, reduce the impact of green house gases, prevent desertification & land degradation and control rising temperatures. It aims to showcase the expenditures being made in these areas collectively. This will help in ensuring the long-term prosperity of the State and contribute to economic progress. In the context of the Union Budget 2023-24, the first Green Budget of the State for the financial year 2025–26 was tabled on 19th February, 2025. A total allocation of ₹27,853.84 crore has been made under the Green Budget, which is 5.18 per cent of the total budget of the State.

5) **Green Rating Scheme:** To evaluate industries on environmental performance, Green Rating Scheme was introduced. The scheme has been expanded on 21st August, 2024 to include health care facilities, hotels and housing projects. Based on ratings (Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze), applicable fees are reduced and validity of consent is extended.

6) **Administrative Reforms and Good Governance:** Administrative reforms in Rajasthan are geared towards embedding sustainability into governance practices, with a focus on green IT and efficient public service delivery. The Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority's digital delivery platform for beneficiaries authentication & benefit distribution of public welfare schemes is an example of leveraging technology for sustainable governance.

7) **Paperless Governance:** To foster eco-friendly practices and integrate IT into governance, the State has introduced the Raj-Kaj Portal (e-File System)-a step towards paperless operations. This initiative aims to save time and digitize & streamline administrative processes, which ultimately enhances efficiency, transparency and accountability in governance. Up to December, 2025 over 10 lakh users across more than 60,000 offices from 75 administrative departments have successfully on boarded and more than 42 lakh files have been created in the Raj-Kaj e-Office system.

Disaster Management and Relief Works in the State

The work of relief and disaster management is carried out by the State Relief and Disaster Management Department. Relief work and activities are being carried out by different departments/organisations like PWD, Forest, PHED, Panchayati Raj, Revenue, LSG etc.

In the year 2025-26, an amount of ₹5,905.86 crore is available in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Out of which an amount of ₹3,546.09 crore has been allocated for the various disaster management activities up to December, 2025 as shown in the Table below 9.2. These funds aims to ensure the timely and effecient responses to any disaster-related challenges that the State may face.

Table 9.2 : Allotment of funds under different activity during 2025-26 (up to December, 2025)

S. No	Activity	Amount (₹crore)
1	Relief Activities	
	a. Drinking water	6.58
	b. Cattle conservation activities	1.99
2	Agriculture input subsidy	2483.97
3	Other items	1053.55
	Total	**3546.09**

Rajasthan has taken several significant steps to protect its citizens from natural disasters. For strengthening the District Emergency Operation Centres in all 41 districts of the State an amount ₹38.95 crore has been allocated for the year 2025-26. To prevent lightning related incidents 2,130 sensitive locations have been identified and ₹63.90 crore has been allocated for portable lightning devices/arresters. The Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited has installed 899 arresters in 19 districts up to December, 2025. In the year 2025, for monsoon season (up to December), ₹1,058.39 crore was sanctioned for the repair of public properties in flood-affected areas. Up to December, 2025, ₹1364.88 crore has been incurred against the total provision of ₹2,483.97 crore for provide agriculture subsidies and other assistance to individuals/farmers affected by natural disasters.

Under the **Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme**, ₹2,425.40 lakh has been sanctioned to train youth in the field of disaster management by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all 193 United Nations Member States in September, 2015. It is a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to provide a shared blueprint for peace, prosperity for people & the planet and to achieve a better future. These goals recognize the need for reducing poverty, improving healthcare and education levels, expanding basic infrastructure and economic growth, reducing inequalities, conserving biodiversity and building partnerships to attain sustainable development. The SDGs agenda is a plan of action that focuses on 5Ps namely: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The SDGs are universal (for all nations - developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible. At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of **'Leaving No One Behind'.**

India's commitment to SDGs

India's commitment to accomplishing the SDGs, reflects in national policies and initiatives. As a nodal institution, NITI Aayog has been spearheading the localisation of the SDGs and collaborating closely with the States and UTs to establish various tools for monitoring, reporting and review the SDGs. NITI Aayog also engages civil societies and the private sector through vigorous partnerships to achieve the SDGs.

The Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation (MoS&PI) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing & reviewing the National Indicator Framework (NIF), which helps in monitoring of the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. The statistical indicators of NIF helps in measuring the results of the policies to meet the targets under the SDGs in a scientific manner.

Currently, 284 indicators has been included in NIF to track the SDGs' development. The MoS&PI has developed and circulated guidelines for the State Indicator Framework (SIF) to facilitate and assist States and UTs in July 2019. Number of indicators included in indicator frameworks at different levels are presented in Table no. 9.3.

Table 9.3: Indicator (Goal-wise) Included in Different Level Indicator Frameworks

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	No. of Targets	No. of Indicators				
		GIF	NIF	SIF	DIF	BIF
Goal 1: No Poverty	7	13	13	27	22	11
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	8	15	19	38	32	18
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	13	28	38	45	28	11
Goal 4: Quality Education	10	12	19	26	19	11
Goal 5: Gender Equality	9	14	28	33	25	12
Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation	8	11	13	15	12	9
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	6	5	9	5	3
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	12	17	26	30	17	8
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	8	12	17	17	6	3
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	10	14	12	6	2	1
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities	10	16	13	13	8	1
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	11	13	14	8	5	1
Goal 13: Climate Action	5	8	7	3	1	0
Goal 14: Life Below Water	10	10	10	3	2	1
Goal 15: Life on Land	12	14	15	11	8	3
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	12	24	21	26	23	15
Goal 17: Partnership for Goals	19	24	14	6	2	2
Total	**169**	**251**	**284**	**316**	**217**	**110**

SDGs India Index

NITI Aayog released the SDGs India Index to track States' and UTs' progress towards the SDGs. This Index has fostered competitions among the States and UTs and encouraged collaboration among them to work together & learn from each other.These indices represents our country's combined efforts towards the SDGs.

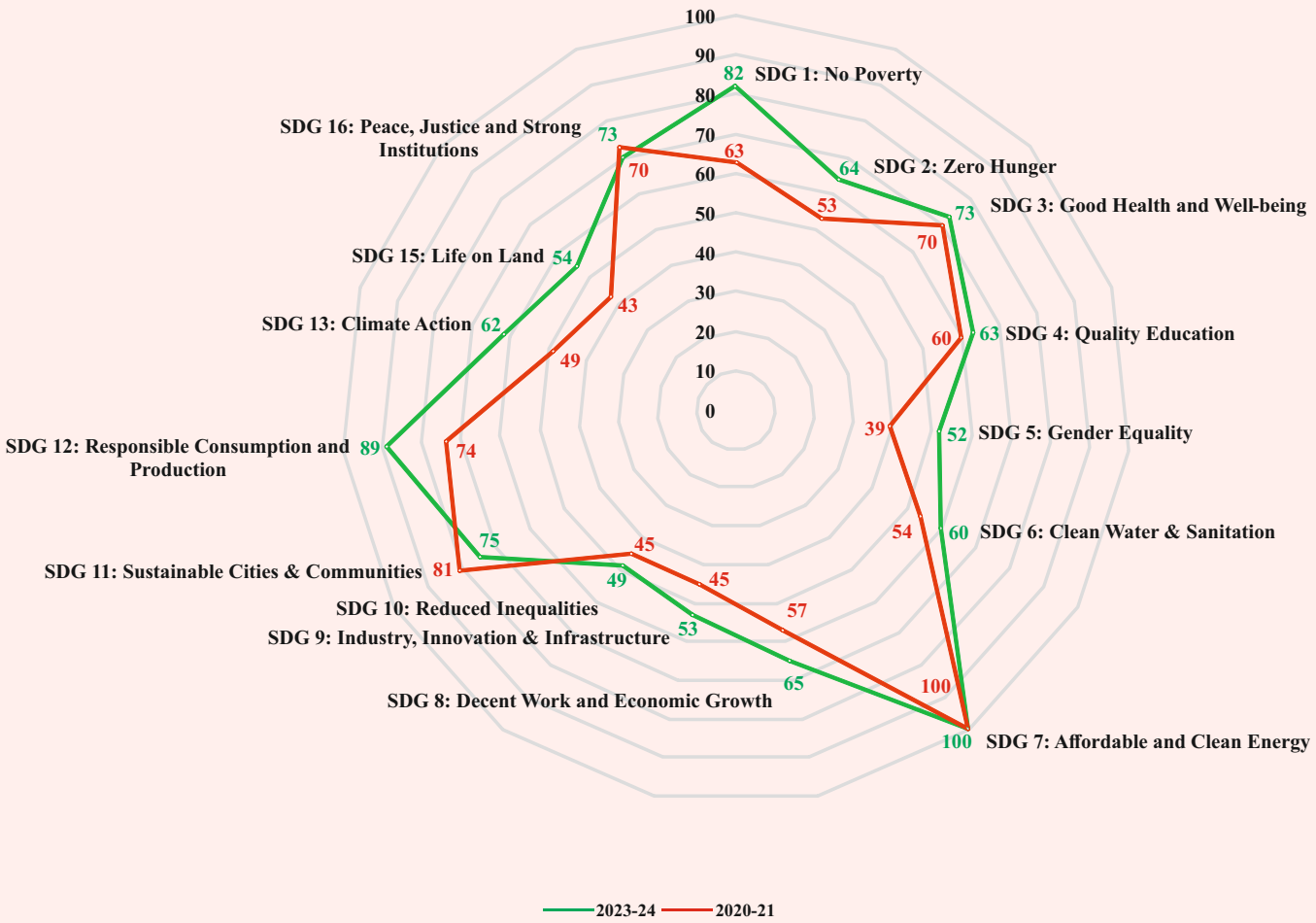
In SDGs India Index, the composite score range from 0 to 100 and denotes the overall achievement of the States/UTs in achieving the targets under the Goals. States and UTs are classified into 4 categories based on their score i.e. Achiever, Front-Runner, Performer and Aspirant. Any State/UT with a score of 100 called an Achiever, any State/UT with a score of equal or above 65 and below 100 classified as a Front Runner, States/UTs equal or above 50 and below 65 are Performers and those with score below 50 are classified as Aspirant.

The 1st edition of the SDGs India Index was launched in December, 2018, using 62 indicators across 13 SDGs, following which the second edition of the Index was launched in December, 2019, covering 16 Goals with 100 indicators. The 3rd edition 2020-21 was released in March, 2021, using 115 indicators which cover 16 Goals.

The latest and 4th version of SDG India Index, computed on 113 indicators across 16 goals was released in July, 2024. In SDGs India Index 2023-24 (4.0), the composite score of India improved to 71 in 2023-24 from 66 in 2020-21, indicating that the country overall has progressed forward in its journey towards achieving the SDGs. This SDGs India Index report presents a positive trend in the performance of States and UTs.

Rajasthan's comparative goal-wise scores in SDGs India Index 2020-21 & 2023-24 are presented in Figure no. 9.3.

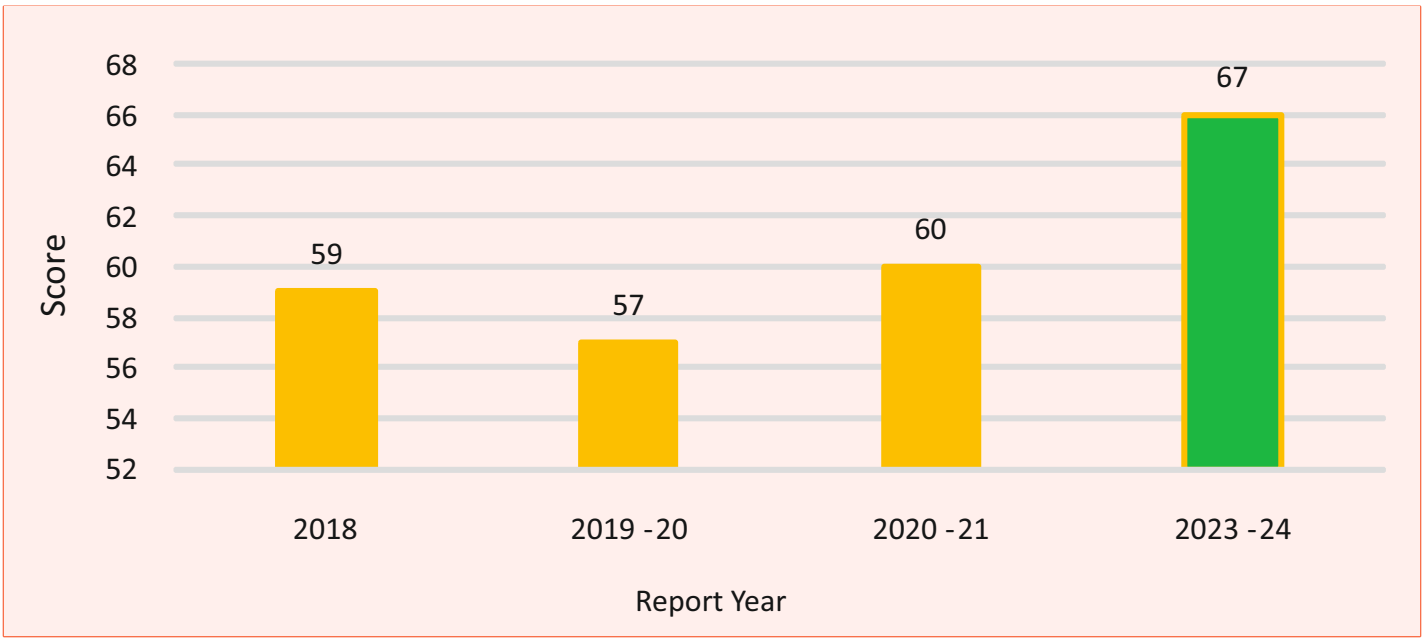
Figure 9.3 : Rajasthan's Score in SDGs India Indices



Rajasthan's commitment towards SDGs

The State's efforts are geared toward achieving an inclusive, equitable and sustainable future for all citizens through endorsing the national vision and global sustainable development agenda. State's institutional systems, progress and strategic approach demonstrate the State's dedication to the SDGs. In order to achieve sustainable and inclusive State growth, Rajasthan has matched its development strategies with the SDGs. In order to assist evidence-based policymaking, the State has also underlined the significance of data availability and quality. State's performance (composite score) on various SDGs India Indices are presented in Figure no.9.4.

Figure 9.4 : Rajasthan's Performance (Composite Score) on SDGs India Indices



Institutional Mechanism

The Planning Department is the nodal department for SDGs in the State. The State has established the SDGs Coordination & Acceleration Centre (SDGCAC) in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics to accelerate the efforts of implementation, systematically track the progress and effective monitoring of the SDGs and facilitate in data-driven policy decisions.

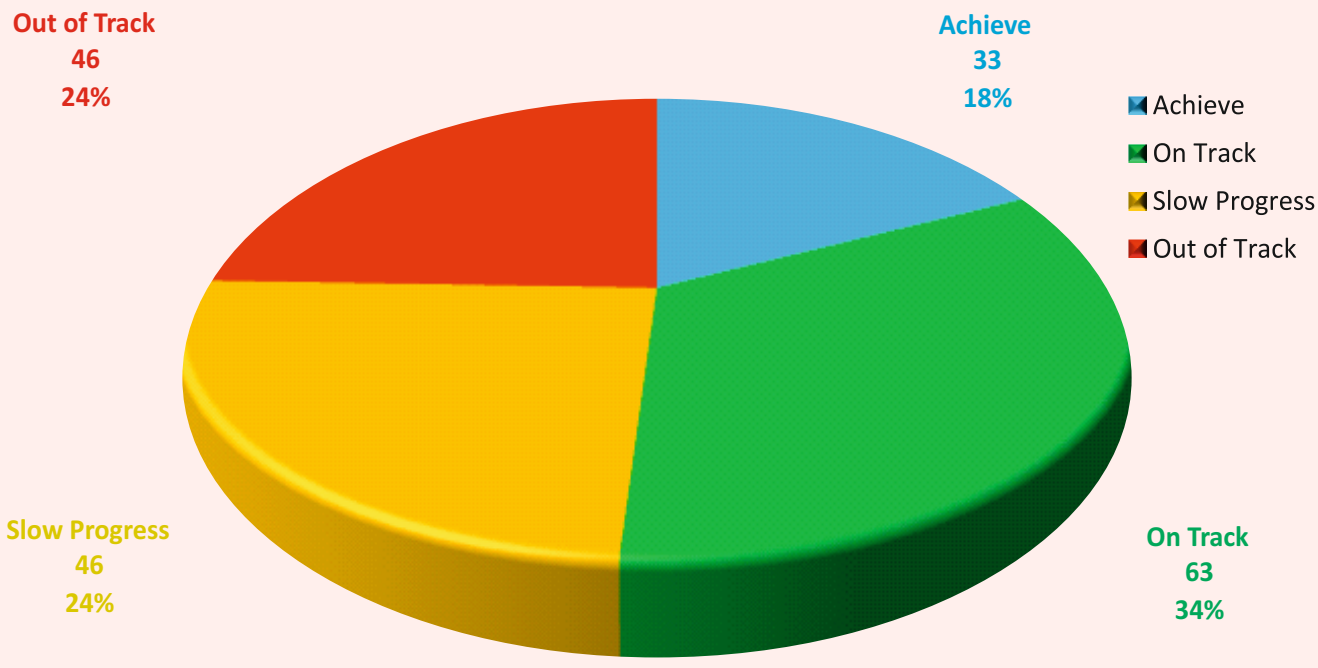
A State Level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, in which the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/ Secretaries of the concerned departments have been nominated as members. District Level SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the respective District Collector for effective implementation, periodic review and assessment of achievement of SDGs at District level.

Monitoring and Publication

The State has released periodic reports to share SDGs progress with various stakeholders through transparent way and published IEC materials to fostering public engagement in the sustainable development agenda.

- **Rajasthan SDG Status Report:** State has released 7 versions of Rajasthan SDGs Status Report to share State's progress on SDGs. The 1st edition of this reports was released in 2019. The latest 7th version of the Rajasthan SDG Status Reports was released on 29th June, 2025, by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma Ji, on the occasion of the 19th Statistics Day. This report is based on 316 indicators included in the State Indicator Framework (SIF) -3.0. For the first time, this report includes a detailed analysis of the State's progress against the SDGs targets for 2030. It is noteworthy that this report not only analyses the State's progress on indicators but also classifies indicators into four categories based on their performance. Indicators for which the State has achieved its 2030 targets have been categorized as 'Achieve', indicators which achieve its targets through current pace of progress have been categorized as 'On Track', indicators for which the State is showing low progress have been categorized as 'Slow Progress' and indicators which shows progress extreme low or negative against the 2030 targets are categorized as 'Out of Track'. This will help us identify the areas lagging behind in development of the State. State's overall performance and goal-wise performance in Rajasthan SDGs Status Report -2025 are presented in Figure no.9.5.

Figure 9.5 : State's Overall Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Status Report - 2025



- **Rajasthan SDG Index Report :** To build healthy competition to achieve SDGs among the districts of the State and to localize & implementation the Sustainable Development Goals in the State more effectively, Rajasthan SDGs Indices have been developed. The latest 6th version of this index has been released in October, 2025, in which Jhunjhunu is on top with 67.13 composite score and Jaisalmer is at the bottom with 51.82 composite score.
- **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** has been developed for the effective monitoring of SDGs in the State as per the State's priorities. The latest version of the SIF 3.0 includes a total of 316 indicators.
- **District Indicator Framework (DIF)** has been developed for monitoring and measuring the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals at the district level. A total of 217 indicators are included in the latest version 3.0 (2025) of the DIF. Metadata has also been prepared and shared to the districts for help in the calculation and compilation of data of indicators.
- **Block Indicator Framework (BIF)** has been developed to facilitate effective monitoring of the goals at the block level, considering the crucial role of the State's rural areas and block-level administration in achieving SDGs. Block Indicator Framework- version 1.0, comprising 110 indicators has been developed and shared with block-level officials including metadata.
- Mapping of goals/targets/indicators has been done with their respective departments. Along with this, the goals and targets have also been mapped with the State/central schemes.

SDGs Coordination and Acceleration Centre (SDGCAC)

In compliance of the State Budget announcement for the year 2025-26, the State Government has established SDGs Coordination and Acceleration Centre (SDGCAC) in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) on 4th September, 2025. This centre will analyse the progress of Sustainable Development Goals in the State and identify backward areas.

- **Rajasthan SDGs Bulletin:** To share the progress made by the State regarding the Sustainable Development Goals with various stakeholders in a detailed and analytical form, DES is releasing the SDGs Bulletin quarterly. The Bulletin contains State's progress on various indicators for the selected goals, information of current policies and key achievements using analytical graphs, infographics, maps and tables. So far, the DES has released the following six editions:
  - First Edition (July-September, 2024) - Goal 1: End Poverty
  - Second Edition (October-December, 2024) - Goal 2: Zero Hunger
  - Third Edition (January-March, 2025) - Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being
  - Fourth Edition (April-June, 2025) - Goal 4: Quality Education
  - Fifth Edition (July-September, 2025) - Goal 5: Gender Equality
  - Sixth Edition (October-December, 2025) - Goal 6: Clean Water & Sanitation
- Budget provisions of all schemes and programs were mapped with SDG goals and targets and also an online module has been developed on the IFMS portal for mapping and regular updating. The details of target-wise schemes and their budget allocations are being included and published in the State budget documents since 2020-21.

Capacity-Building and Training

- The SDGCAC regularly organizes capacity-building workshops for government officials to enhance understanding and owing of the SDGs across all levels of administration.
- Directions have been also circulated to incorporate at least one session on SDGs in the training programs organized by State's apex institutes for government officials training for effective implementation of SDGs and generate awareness among State personnel.

Rajasthan SDGs Index

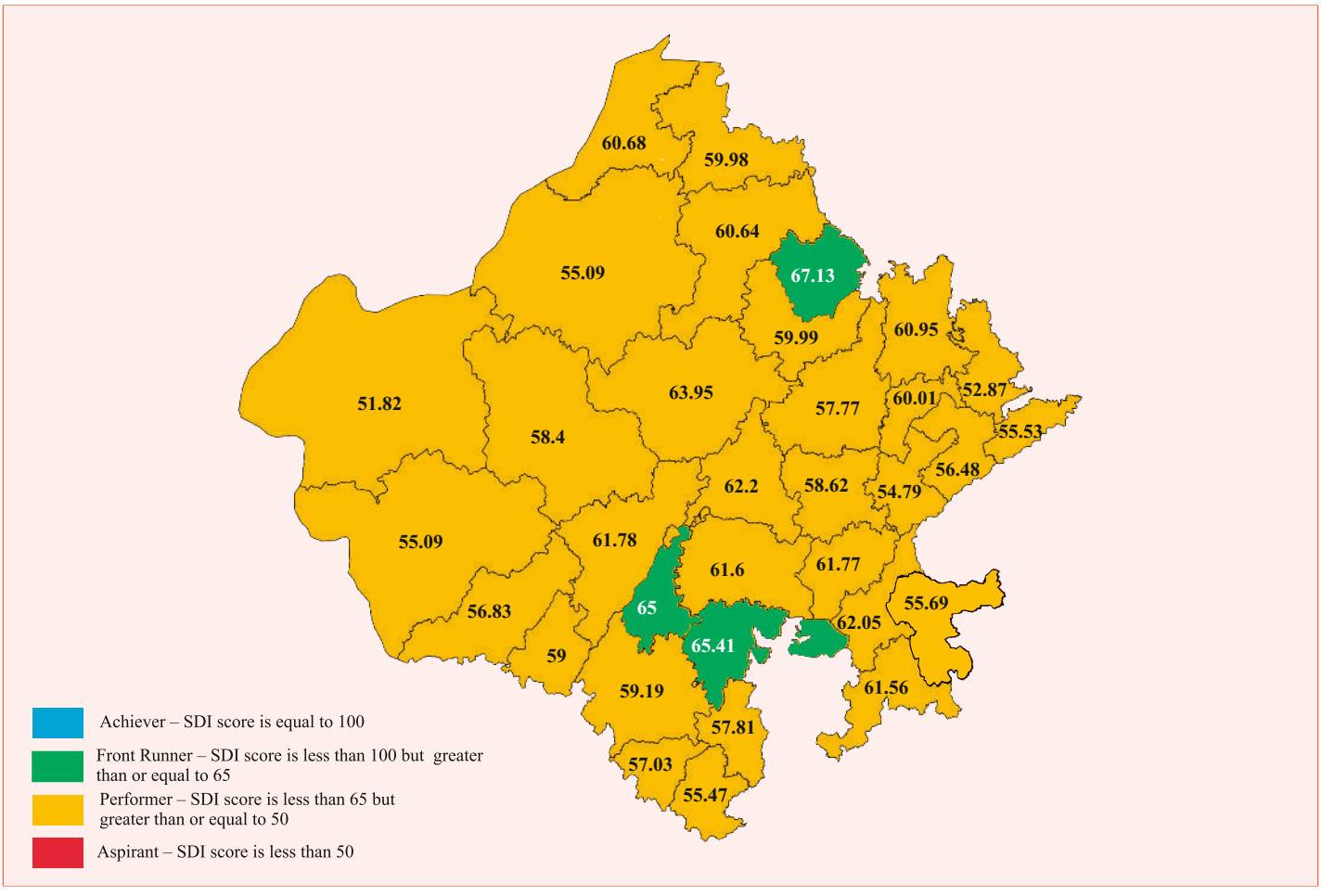
The Rajasthan SDGs Index aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDGs and develop competition among districts to achieve SDGs. The index adopted the methodology used in NITI Aayog's SDGs India Index to compute the scores and classification to assess the performance of districts. Additionally, SDGs Index can be broken down into goal level score in order to understand, which goals have been achieved and where more effort is needed. The details of Rajasthan SDGs Index versions with release year and number of goals & indicators included are given in Table no. 9.4.

Table 9.4 : Detail of Rajasthan SDGs Indices

Version	Year	No. of Goals Covered	No. of Indicators Used
1.0	2020	12	31
2.0	2021	13	55
3.0	2022	14	75
4.0	2023	14	83
5.0	2024	14	95
6.0	2025	14	100

The latest 6th version of Rajasthan SDGs Index has been constructed on 100 indicators covering 14 targets. Majority of the indicators have been taken from the SIF & NITI Aayog's indices, although certain indicators have been altered due to unavailability of data at district level. Indicator data is collected and updated from a various sources, including government publications, portals and departmental information. In this index, district Jhunjhunu secured the top spot with a score of 67.13 and Jaisalmer lies at the bottom of the ranking. District's performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index, 2025 (ver. 6.0) is presented in Figure no. 9.6.

Figure 9.6 : District's Performance in Rajasthan SDGs Index-2025 (ver.6.0)



10 Rural Development

Rural Development is a key pillar of Rajasthan's socio-economic development, as a large share of the State's population depends on agriculture & allied activities and rural livelihoods. Given the State's diverse agro-climatic conditions, regional disparities and vulnerability to climatic risks, rural development extends beyond income generation to include infrastructure creation, livelihood security, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and institutional strengthening. An integrated and inclusive approach is therefore essential for balanced growth and long-term stability.

The Government of Rajasthan has adopted a decentralised framework for rural development with the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department serving as the nodal agency for planning and implementation. Panchayati Raj Institutions play a central role in grassroots governance through participatory planning, convergence of schemes and community involvement. Financial devolution through Finance Commission grants, preparation of Panchayat Development Plans and capacity-building initiatives have strengthened the local institutions and improved accountability in service delivery.

Employment generation and livelihood security remain core priorities. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provides wage employment, supports income security and creates durable rural assets. Complementing this, the National Rural Livelihood Mission, implemented in Rajasthan through Rajeevika has strengthened Self-Help Groups, enhanced financial inclusion, promoted women's empowerment and supported diversification into farm and non-farm enterprises.

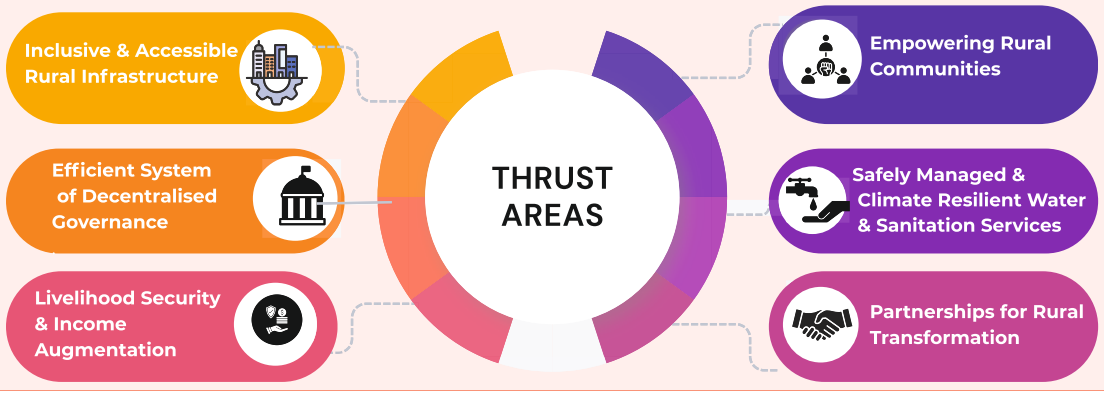
Improvement in rural living standards through housing, sanitation and basic infrastructure is another major focus. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Gramin and Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) have improved access to safe housing and sanitation, contributing to better health and quality of life. Special area development programmes targeting tribal, desert, backward and border regions aim to reduce regional imbalances.

Overall, Rajasthan's rural development strategy reflects a shift towards an integrated, participatory and outcome-oriented approach, ensuring inclusive and sustainable rural transformation.

Vision Statement-Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, decentralised governance institutions have the desired capacities to function as vibrant and democratic system of governance to drive rural transformation through functional collaboration focusing on empowerment of rural communities, building inclusive and accessible infrastructure, livelihood security and income enhancement, water safety and security, environmental hygiene and sanitation for realisation of the overarching vision of gram swaraj.

Figure 10.1



Comprehensive Rural Development and Social Inclusion

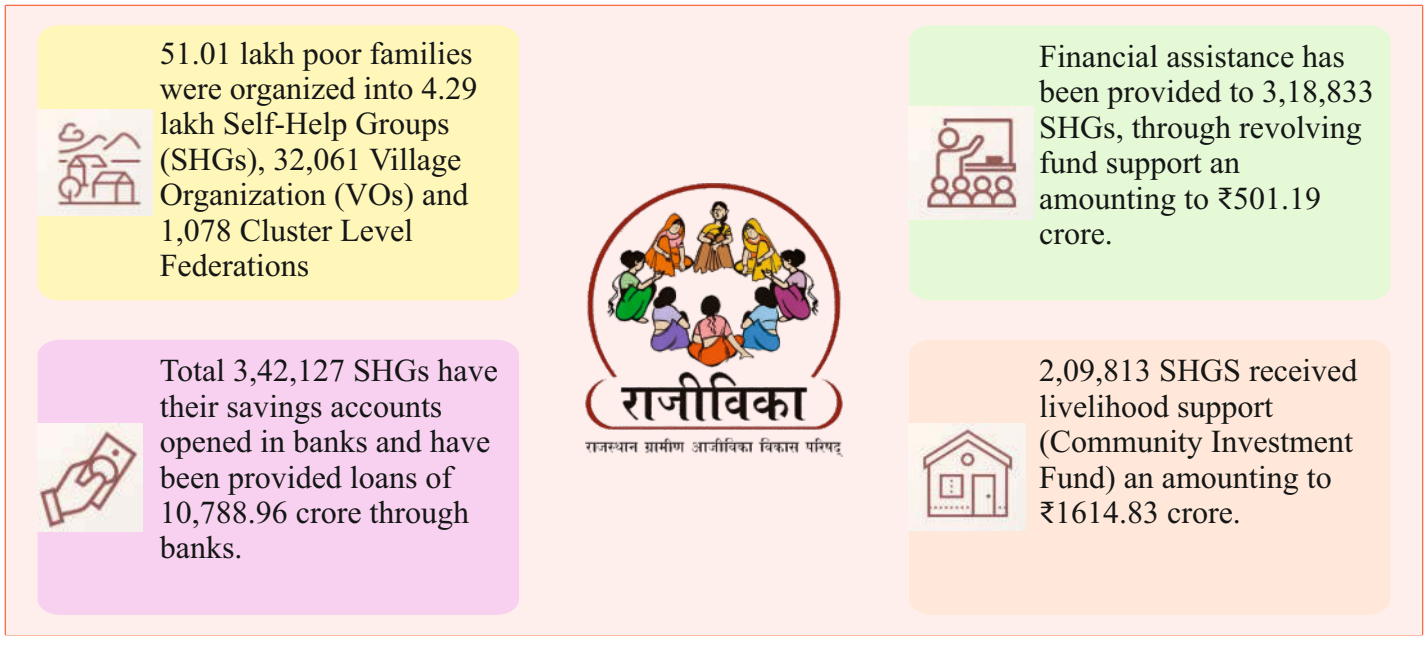
The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department aims to enable sustainable growth, empower rural communities and enhance the overall standard of living in the State's rural regions. The following schemes and programs are being implemented to achieve these objectives:

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) - RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of the Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1958 and through this, the work of implementing all the rural livelihood programmes is being done with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional concept.

The society aims to create financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements, improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic and political world. All rural poors are identified through participatory identification process and identified families under Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) survey. Following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

Figure 10.2 : Key achievements up to December, 2025



National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across the State. The provision for the year 2025-26 is ₹678.35 crore out of which an expenditure of ₹337.55 crore have been incurred up to December, 2025. The contribution of the Central Government and State Government for this mission is 60:40.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented are Institution Building, Capacity Building, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood Intervention and Convergence.

Key achievements up to December, 2025

- Currently, the project is being implemented in all blocks of the State, A total of 4.29 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed in 38,452 villages, benefiting 51.01 lakh rural families.
- Over 32,061 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1,078 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) have been linked and are playing a significant role in enhancing livelihoods through financial assistance and training.
- ₹2,116.03 crore have been allocated for livelihood enhancement and ₹10,788.96 crore as bank loans have been provided.
- Loan of ₹735 crore have been provided to 1,54,861 women of Rajeevika from the Rajasthan Women's Fund, these loans are being offered at an annual interest rate of 2.5 per cent with an 8 per cent interest subsidy borne by the State Government.

- 36.03 lakh poor families have been benefited in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors.
- For livelihood enhancement in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors, 2 producer companies have been established.
- To promote 40,000 women dairy producers, Ujalaa Milk Producer Company Limited was established with technical support from the National Dairy Development Corporation at a cost of ₹41.89 crore in the Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi districts. So far, 30,033 families have been benefited. Milk worth ₹500 crore has been purchased from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) families, contributing to their livelihood enhancement.
- In Kota and Baran districts, the Hadauti Women Farmer Producer Company Limited was formed with an investment of ₹17.39 crore to develop value chains based on soyabean, mustard and coriander. This initiative has benefited 18,345 families with a total turnover of ₹34.20 crore.
- To promote agriculture and animal husbandry activities, 3,237 producer groups were formed, involving 2.32 lakh families in agricultural and animal husbandry activities.
- 65 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) have been formed, benefiting 45,531 families through their activities.

Namo Drone Didi, Solar Didi, Lakhpati Didi, Bank Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi :

- Under the **Namo Drone Didi** scheme, the Government of India will provide an additional 3 per cent interest subvention on loans taken by women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the purchase of 1,070 agricultural drones and vehicles for their transportation. The use of drone technology for spraying nano urea and pesticides will ensure precise and effective application of fertilizers and pesticides. This initiative will promote innovation in the agricultural sector by integrating traditional farming practices with modern technology.

  Under the Namo Drone Didi scheme, 50 drones were distributed to 46 blocks in 30 districts across the state. Drone Didis have successfully worked on approximately 12,500 acres of agricultural land up to December, 2025.
- **Solar Didi -** In the year 2025-26, a total of 25,000 Solar Didis have been identified against the target of creating 25,000 Solar Didis up to December, 2025.
- **Lakhpati Didi -** Under the Scheme, 24,907 Lakhpati Community Resource person (CRPs) have been trained by 796 Lakhpati Master Trainers. Currently 19.90 lakh potential women have been trained under the Lakhpati Didi program. Out of which, total 12.98 lakh women have been brought under the category of 'Lakhpati Didis'.
- **Bank Sakhi** - Total 7,104 women are working as Digital Sakhi (DG Pay Sakhi) and 6,053 women as Business Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi), through their services, transactions amounting to ₹671.07 crore have been carried out during the year 2025–26 (up to December).
- **Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi -** Rajeevika's activities are primarily implemented by women. A total of 37,369 Self-Help Group (SHGs) members are working as Pashu Sakhi and 36,787 SHGs members working as Krishi Sakhi.

- In 8 districts (Baran, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Kota and Udaipur), 517 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras have been established, benefiting 1.50 lakh women members.
- Under Entrepreneurship Promotion, 54,879 women enterprises have been established (including tailoring, beauty parlors, spice industry, handicrafts, grocery and ladies stores, etc.), contributing to the enhancement of women's livelihoods.
- 254 women operated canteens have been started in various districts and block headquarters.
- To increase the sales of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 11 retail stores have been opened in Jaipur, Churu (2),

Sri Ganganagar, Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand and Kota.

- To promote non-farm activities, 288 producer groups involving 8,540 families have been formed.
- Under the Udaan Scheme, production units have been established in all districts. Up to December, 2025 total 63 lakh sanitary pads were distributed.
- To ensure regular and timely honorarium payments for various Sakhi cadres, Raj Sakhi Mobile App has been launched.

The achievements under various activities of Rajeevika for the year 2025-26 are given in Table 10.1

Table 10.1 : Achievement of various activities under Rajeevika in the year 2025-26 (Up to December)

(in numbers)

Sr. No.	Activities	Target (2025-26)	Progress (2025-26)	Cumulative Progress
1	No. of SHG Formation	40000	16952	429525
2	No. of HHs Covered in SHGs	400000	207135	5101109
3	No. of VOs promoted	380	593	32061
4	No. of SHGs availed Revolving funds @ 15000/SHG	40000	12253	318833
5	No. of SHGs availed Community Investment Fund (CIF) @ 75000/ SHG	30000	23754	209813

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth. It is operational in the entire State. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

During the year 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹9,441.01 crore has been incurred and 3,155.57 lakh man-days have been generated to provide employment to 58.86 lakh households and 5.11 lakh households have completed 100 days of employment. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹4,819.26 crore has been incurred and 1,554.85 lakh man-days have been generated, providing employment to 42.03 lakh households and 46,684 households have completed 100 days of employment.

Under **Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS)**, on completion of 100 days of employment under MGNREGS, an additional 25 days of employment is being provided and 50 days of additional employment is being provided to households of 47 scheduled tribe (ST) blocks.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

The objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is the construction/development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovars (Ponds) in every district and for which the target of the State is 2,475. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pondage area of minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meters. In the first Phase of Mission Amrit Sarovar, a total of 3,138 works have been completed and a total of 601 Amrit Sarovars have been identified in the second phase.

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

The 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 PVTGs. A provision of ₹2.37 lakh including ₹2 lakh per house for construction, ₹12,000 for toilet construction and estimated remuneration

₹25,290 as unskilled man-days from MNREGA to houseless (PVTGs) Sahariya families residing in 8 Panchayat Samities of Baran district of the State.

Under the scheme, all houseless Sahariya families are eligible except those having pucca house or families with government employee in the family. As per the instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, under the PM JANMAN, a survey of the families of Sahariya tribe was conducted in 8 Panchayat Samitis of Baran district and eligible families were identified and uploaded on Awas Soft Portal during the year 2023-24.

Under the scheme, up to December, 2025 approvals for 22,416 houses were issued against the total allocated targets of 26,671 houses, the target for the year 2023-24 was 17,512 houses and for the year 2024-25 was 9,159 houses. Under the scheme, 11,411 houses have been completed with an expenditure of ₹368.18 crore up to December, 2025.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

The selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. Under the scheme, the government provides financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for toilet construction under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages (up to 90 days) through MGNREGS. For the year 2025–26, sanctions for 2,18,050 houses have been issued against the target of constructing 2,21,135 houses. The expenditure sharing ratio is kept in 60:40 between the Central and the State Government. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹1045.61 crore has been incurred and 1,08,073 new houses have been constructed.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is to create local need based infrastructure, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as in urban areas. An allocation of ₹5 crore for each year has been fixed for each assembly constituency. At least 20 per cent of the total annually allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST habitations. Up to 20 per cent of yearly allocation can be recommended by Hon'ble MLA for repairing and renovation works of public utilities.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage works in urban area, building works in government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructure development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/ dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospitals/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centers, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions and court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. In the financial year 2025-26 (up to December) ₹705.80 crore has been incurred against total available fund of ₹2,738.84 crore and 11,063 works have been completed.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every Member of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in their constituency to the district collector up to ₹5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire State may recommend works in any district of the State. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/State for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. All the recommendations, sanctions and payments are being issued by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India through online portal e-Sakshi. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) a total expenditure of ₹31.18 crore has been incurred against the total available amount of ₹175 crore, by receiving the sanction of ₹137.68 crore from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

Mewat Area Development Scheme

The Mev community is concentrated in 14 blocks of Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara and Deeg districts. The scheme covers 807 villages in above districts. The area inhabited by Mevs is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan has sponsored a scheme known as Mewat Area Development Scheme, which is being implemented since 1986-87. The main objective of this scheme is to develop necessary infrasturcture facilities and to establish small and cottage industries and develop necessary resources for employment and to provide livelihood opportunities for people.

Under the scheme, the budget provision for the year 2025-26 is ₹100 crore. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total ₹25.09 crore has been incurred against the total available fund of ₹94.45 crore and a total of 262 works have been completed.

Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY)

In February, 2020, Guru Golwalkar Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVY). The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas only. Under this scheme, 90 per cent funds for construction of Shamashaan/Kabristaan boundary walls and 70 per cent for construction of other community assets (80 per cent in case of the total population of scheduled caste/tribe dominated area is more than 40 per cent) is provided by the State Government and the remaining amount is collected from the public.

Under the scheme, the budget provision for the year 2025-26 is ₹20 crore. In the year 2025-26 up to December, total ₹9.04 crore has been incurred against the total available fund ₹48.24 crore and a total of 108 works have been completed.

Dang Area Development Scheme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, the Dang Area Development Scheme was re-launched in 2005-06 by Government of Rajasthan. The scheme covers 2,192 villages of 8 districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). Under this scheme for the year 2025-26 ₹100 crore has been allocated. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), total ₹17.43 crore has been incurred against the total available fund of ₹78.68 crore and a total of 282 works have been completed.

Magra Area Development Scheme

The south-central part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Beawar, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under the Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Scheme" was initiated in 2005-06. At present it is being implemented in 1,746 villages in above districts. Activities of watershed development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, drinking water, education, electrification, health and road construction are being undertaken for development of the area.

Under the scheme, the budget provision for the year 2025-26 is ₹100 crore. In the year 2025-26 up to December, total ₹12.67 crore have been incurred against the total available fund of ₹75.01 crore and total 232 works have been completed.

The rural development initiatives undertaken by the Government of Rajasthan have made significant strides towards improving the quality of life for the rural people. These efforts have been focused on addressing key areas such as infrastructure development, healthcare, education, livelihood generation and rural governance. The emphasis on infrastructure development has contributed to better connectivity and increased access to basic services, which in turn has enhanced local economies. Education initiatives, such as the expansion of schools and skill training centers in rural areas, have helped to enhance literacy rates and empower individuals with the knowledge required to contribute to the State's economy. Healthcare improvements, especially in remote areas, have led to better access to essential services, contributing to improved public health and life expectancy.

As Rajasthan works towards achieving its ambitious economic goals, sustained rural development efforts will play an important role in creating a more equitable and prosperous future for the State.

Bio-Fuel Authority

Biofuel Authority was constituted in year 2007 subsequent to announcement of State Biofuel Policy, keeping in view the vast potential for production of biofuel through the cultivation of Ratanjot and other equivalent non edible oilseed crops in the barren land of the State.

Figure 10.3 : Status of Bio-Fuel in Rajasthan

Major Activities	Major Achievements
• Implementation of registration process for Biodiesel (B-100) manufacturers, suppliers and retailers for retail sale of Biodiesel for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purposes in the State under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules 2019.	• A registration process developed under the rules for Biodiesel (B-100) producers, distributors and retailers. Rajasthan is the first State in India to formulate & implement rules for regulating retail sale of Biodiesel (B-100).
• Promoting plantation of non-edible oilseed crops (Ratanjot, Karanj, Mahua & Neem) in convergence with MGNREGA & other departments to create alternative source of income in rural & tribal areas through organizing capacity building and training programmes.	• Production capacity of 4.20 lakh litres per day of Biodiesel (B-100) created for retailing in the State through registering 12 Biodiesel (B-100) producer firms under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.
• Execution of functions and responsibilities of Rajasthan Waste Land & Pasture Development Board.	• 102 Biodiesel (B-100) Mobile Retail Outlets registered under Rajasthan Biofuel Rules, 2019.
	• Strengthening of online registration process of Biodiesel manufacturers/retailers to facilitate simple and time bound registration process.

Rajasthan Wasteland & Pasture Development Board

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been renamed as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board in the year 2016 with the objective to develop wasteland and pastures of the State. The Wasteland & Pasture Development Board reconstituted on 11th February, 2022. Following key activities have been implement under the wasteland & pasture development board:

- Waste Land & Pasture Land Development Committees at District, Block and Gram Panchayat level have been formed.
- Formulation of programme and activities for capacity building on the roles and responsibilities of the members of the committees and other stake holders.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY (Gram Panchayats are selected by Hon'ble MPs) is the holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats by substantially improving the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages & their people so that they get transformed into models for others. Phase wise progress of SAGY are shown in table 10.2.

Table 10.2 : Phase wise Progress of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) up to December, 2025

(In Number)

Phase	No. of GPs Selected	Baseline survey and VDP complete works	Total works in VDP	Works completed	Works in Progress
I	34	34	1424	1403	8
II	31	31	1999	1945	9
III	17	17	601	592	7
IV	30	30	1201	698	37
V	22	22	804	495	72
VI	16	16	796	326	30
VII	23	23	1074	627	106
VIII	17	17	465	252	34

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jila Utthan Yojana (SPMJUY)

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jila Utthan Yojana (SPMJUY) has been launched in June, 2025 to achieve the objectives of economic growth and inclusive social development by addressing district-specific needs across the state. Implemented in both rural and urban areas of all districts, the scheme emphasizes participatory planning, prioritization of key development projects and accelerated implementation through district-level expert mission teams. It focuses on reducing regional imbalances and promoting sustainable, integrated development in sectors such as agriculture and allied activities, tourism, MSMEs and sports, while also leveraging advanced technologies like GIS and AI/ML, strengthening convergence with Central and State schemes, fostering innovation, and improving administrative communication. For its implementation, an amount of ₹500 crore has been allocated for the year 2025–26.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Garibi Mukt Gram Yojana

To bring 22 lakh BPL families (as per the BPL Census 2002) to above poverty line, through economic and social development, for a poverty-free Rajasthan, the state-funded Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Garibi Mukt Gram Yojana has been launched in all rural areas of the State in the year 2025-26. This scheme is being implemented in 5,000 villages in the first phase, next 5,000 villages in the second phase and then 10,000 villages in the third phase.

The scheme focuses on areas related to livelihood generation and self-employment, women empowerment, financial inclusion and social security. The survey work for the first two phases under the scheme has been completed and the survey work for the third phase is in progress.

Chief Minister Thar Border Area Development Programme

The Chief Minister Thar Border Area Development Programme has been launched in 2025–26 with the objective

of accelerating development in remote, inaccessible and strategically significant areas located along the State's international border. Despite their strategic importance, these regions have remained deprived of basic infrastructure and socio-economic development due to geographical and situational constraints.

This State-funded program aims to improve the quality of life of families residing in border areas by ensuring the availability of essential services and by creating robust basic infrastructure to support sustainable development. Under this Programme, an amount of ₹150 crore has been allocated in the year 2025-26 and a total of ₹12.67 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

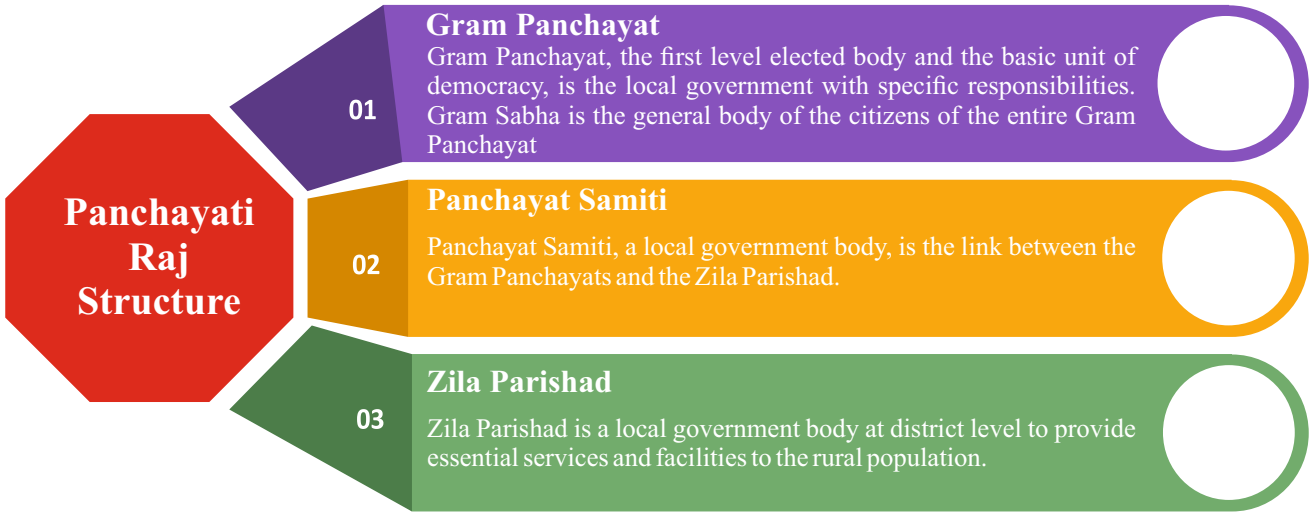
Key works under the scheme :

- Education and Health Infrastructure - Construction of school buildings, classrooms and Anganwadi (childcare) centers, establishment of smart digital classrooms & e-learning facilities and construction, repair & renovation of hostels and dilapidated buildings.
- Medical and Public Health Facilities - Construction of medical and health unit buildings, provision of medical equipment and machinery, toilets and drinking water/RO water coolers in educational and medical institutions and development of playgrounds and library buildings.
- Drinking Water Supply - Ensuring access to safe and clean drinking water in villages and establishment of water treatment and RO plants.
- Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure - Construction of internal village roads, drainage systems and construction of bridges/culverts.
- Energy and Lighting - Installation of solar power plants in government buildings, educational institutions, and health centers and provision of lighting facilities in villages.
- Agriculture and Animal Husbandry - Construction of minor irrigation projects and water conservation structures and development of animal fodder storage centers and drinking water troughs for livestock.
- Sports Infrastructure - Construction of playgrounds & sports stadiums, Installation of open gyms & physical fitness equipment.
- Tourism and Cultural Development - Development and conservation of archaeological and culturally significant sites, creation of public amenities such as toilets, drinking water facilities, lighting, community halls, access roads and parking.
- Women's Empowerment - Support for marketing & sale of products produced by women Self-Help Groups, development of market places & workshop buildings and livelihood enhancement initiatives.
- Establishment of skill development centers at the block level to enhance employability of local residents for skill development.

Strengthening Panchayati Raj and Rural Governance

Rajasthan was the pioneer State in introduction of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. 24th April, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of State policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to village panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-governance. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Figure 10.4



Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/ Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- Effective implementation of rules including Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA)
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of elected representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of the Gram Sabha for effective social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.
- Monitoring and implementation of various State schemes (FFC, SFC-VI) including State and Central flagship programmes-Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) of the government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programmes including State and Central flagship programmes that directly impact the lives of the people in rural areas and promotion of inclusive growth are being implemented through the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level. Presently, 41 Zila Parishads, 457 Panchayat Samities and 14,403 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions-Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC)

- The period of the Fifteenth Finance Commission is for five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. According to the recommendations of State Finance Commission-VI, the grant will be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions in the ratio of 5:20:75 among the Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively on the basis of population of year 2011 and proposed district wise weightage.
- In the final report of the 15th FC, Government of India, 40 per cent of the recommended grant will be in the form of basic untied grant and the remaining 60 per cent as basic tied grant. Untied grant can be used to fulfill the local needs of local bodies (PRIs) except salary or other establishment expenses, Such as street light & lighting system, other public buildings/ assets like primary/upper primary schools, health sub centers, cooperative seed and fertilizer storage centers, repair & maintenance of roads and pavements, parks, sports grounds and cremation sites.
- According to the recommendations of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Finance, Government of India the grant will be released in two instalments of 50 per cent each. Out of which, 50 per cent of the tied grant can be utilized for sanitation, sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and remaining 50 per cent can be utilized for basic services of drinking water supply, water harvesting and water recycling.
- The Budget provision for the year 2025-26 is ₹3,087 crore. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), total ₹927.44 crore of the financial year 2024-25 has been transferred to PRIs. In the year 2025-26 (up to December) an expenditure of ₹1,997.42 crore has been incurred against the total available fund ₹2,953.33 crore and 50,934 works have been completed.

Sixth State Finance Commission

- According to the Action Taken Report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under the final report (for 2020-25) submitted by the Sixth State Finance Commission, Rajasthan out of the total grant amount payable to Panchayati Raj Institutions, 55 per cent amount will be provided for basic and development works, 40 per cent amount for implementation of schemes / activities of national / State priority and 2 per cent amount for creating gender-friendly places and 3 per cent amount will be provided as incentive grant by Panchayati Raj Institutions on increase in their own income.
- According to the Action Taken Report (ATR) by the State Government on the recommendations made under the final Report (2020-25) submitted by the Sixth State Finance Commission, it has been recommended that 7 per cent share of the State's own net tax revenue be distributed among Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the ratio of 73.2 per cent and 26.8 per cent on the basis of the 2011 Census Report and the amount be distributed on the basis of district-wise weightage i.e. 5 per cent to the Zila Parishads of the State, 20 per cent to the Panchayat Samitis and 75 per cent to the Gram Panchayats in the financial year 2024-25.
- The Budget provision for this year 2025-26 is ₹7,000 crore. In the year 2025-26 total ₹2,489.96 crore of the financial year 2024-25 has been transferred to PRIs. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹2,452.21 crore has been incurred against the total available fund ₹4,849.92 crore and total 60,799 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Rajasthan has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) by March, 2018. The second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been started by the Government of India from the year 2020-21.The key objective of SBM-G Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

- **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL):** The Incentive amount of ₹12,000 is being provided for the construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under SBM-G to all eligible

Below Poverty Line (BPL), Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed Families. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 1.05 lakh toilets have been constructed.

- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) :** Community sanitary complexes are being constructed by Gram Panchayat in markets, bus stands, railway stations etc. with special provision of specially abled person with a cost of ₹3 lakh. In which there is a provision to spend 30 per cent of the amount from the 15th Finance Commission. During the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 2,205 Community sanitation complexes have been constructed.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management:** With adequate management of locally generated Solid & Liquid Waste, Health & Hygiene can be improved and all around development of the community can be achieved. Villages are being developed as ODF Plus Model villages by sustaining the ODF status, ensuring Solid & Liquid Waste Management and visually clean village. In this year 2025-26 (up to December), total 414 villages are developed as ODF Plus Model villages.
- **Gobar-Dhan Project:** It is an important component under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The objective of this project is to develop sources of income by cleaning the villages from animal dung & organic waste and producing energy & manure. One model Gobar-Dhan project is being established in each district. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 7 Gobar-Dhan projects have been established.

In the year 2025-26 (up to December), an expenditure of ₹100.67 crore has been incurred on Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Solid and Liquid Waste Management and Gobar-Dhan project.

Panchayat Development Plan (PDP)

As per the instructions of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, Gram Panchayat Development Plan is being prepared since the year 2015. Gram Panchayat Development Plan is the process of planning the resources received by the Gram Panchayats from various sources in which, on the basis of public participation, the proposals received as per the need and priority of the Gram Panchayat are approved by special Gram Sabhas and a coordinated action plan is uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal.

- People's Plan Campaign (PPC) is an effective strategy to ensure the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan in campaign mode. Jan Yojana Abhiyan is being run from 2nd October, 2025 to 31st March, 2026. During the campaign, development plans (GPDP, BPDP and DPDP) for the year 2026-27 will be prepared.
- As per the recommendation of the Central Finance Commission and the resolutions have been taken by the Gram Panchayats on 9 themes of localization of Sustainable Development Goals, during the campaign, 11,173 Gram Panchayat Development Plan, 346 Block Panchayat Development Plan and 31 District Panchayat Development Plan have been uploaded on the e-Gram Swaraj portal for the year 2025-26.

Svamitva Yojana

- The Svamitva Yojana was launched on Panchayat Day on 24th April, 2020. The programme is being jointly implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department, the Survey of India Department and the Revenue Department.
- Under the scheme, the Survey of India Department 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 provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1996.
- In the year 2025-26 (up to December), under Svamitva Scheme, 4.13 lakh Svamitva Cards have been distributed to the land owners.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana has been started from 6th January, 2024 in rural towns of the State. Through the scheme, nutritious and healthy food is being provided as per local taste at affordable rates. Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural) is being operated by women SHGs through Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (Rajeevika) in all the identified rural towns of the State. Under Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, lunch and dinner are being provided through 796 kitchens, in which there is a provision to provide maximum of 100 lunches and 100 dinners per day in each kitchen in rural towns. ₹8 per thali is being taken from the beneficiary and ₹22 per thali is being paid by the State Government.

Each beneficiary is being served a thali of 600 grams of food (300 grams of chapati, 100 grams of pulses, 100 grams of vegetables, 100 grams of rice/millets khichdi and pickle). During the financial year 2025-26 (up to December), more than 1.84 crore meals have been served through 796 operated kitchens in rural areas.

Atal Gyan Kendra

e-library facilities will be developed at Atal Gyan Kendra to facilitate self-study and competitive exam preparation for youth in rural areas and to promote reading habits among the general public. Financial approval has been issued for 1,607 Atal Gyan Centres up to December, 2025.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is being implemented since the year 2018. At present, it is being implemented under the name of "Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan" (Revamped RGSA) which duration has been fixed till March, 2026. This campaign is a centrally sponsored scheme to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and to provide capacity building and training to the elected public representatives and personnel. The financial provision under the scheme is in the form of 60 per cent Central Share and 40 per cent State Share.

Under the scheme, in the annual work plan for the year 2025-26, an amount of ₹143.80 crore has been approved by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. An expenditure of ₹22.02 crore has been incurred on approved activities of the financial year 2025-26, from the balance amount of ₹37.27 crore. In the year 2025-26, total amount of ₹16.66 crore, including the state's share has been transferred to districts thourgh SNA-SPARSH.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

The buildings of Gram Panchayats (GP) have been proposed to be constructed at least with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for providing facility to common man. Model drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh.

Out of the 1,452 newly formed Gram Panchayats (GPs), 9 GP offices are operating in schools or other building campuses. For the construction of office buildings for 1,443 new GPs, land has been allotted for 1,436 buildings, and financial sanctions have been issued for 1,427 buildings. A total of 1,324 GP buildings have been completed, with 66 works are under progress.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2019, the State Government re-delimited the Panchayati Raj Institutions in which 57 new Panchayat Samitis were created in the State. Land has been allotted in 56 Panchayat Samitis for the construction of buildings. The land allotment for remaining 1 Panchayat Samiti is under process. Technical and financial sanction has been issued for 56 buildings and work of 13 buildings have been completed and 35 works are in progress.

Ambedkar Bhawan

Except for the Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Palika headquarter areas, Ambedkar Bhawans are being constructed at all remaining Panchayat Samiti headquarters. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹50 Lakh. For the construction of Ambedkar Bhawans, an amount of ₹25 lakh per building has been transferred to the Personal Deposit Accounts of the Zila Parishads. The remaining amount has been arranged through convergence of other schemes. Out of the total 120 sanctioned Ambedkar Bhavans, the construction work of 117 buildings has been completed and the construction work of 1 building is in progress as of December 2025.

"Har Ghar Tiranga" program

In the year 2025, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India organized the Har Ghar Tiranga Program from 8th to 15th August, 2025 under the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'. Approximately 109.94 lakh Tiranga flags were hoisted at private residences, government/non-government offices etc.

Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic plot/lease allotment campaign:

There are a large number of such families belonging to Vimukt, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic category who do not have land available for housing. Therefore, during the year 2025-26 a total of 3,486 pattas have been allotted to houseless families from the aforementioned categories up to December, 2025. These communities often face challenges in accessing government housing schemes due to the lack of land. By prioritizing equitable access to resources, the campaign demonstrates the government's dedication to uplifting vulnerable communities and promoting social inclusion across the State.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 (MJSA2.0)

Launched in February, 2024 to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water resources in the State. Under this Scheme construction of new Anicuts, farm ponds, Mini Percolation Tanks (MPT), Sub Surface Barriers (SSB) and repair of old water harvesting structures etc. are undertaken. It is proposed that in the next four years Water Harvesting and Water Conservation Structures will be constructed in 20,000 villages of the State under the MJSA2.0. Under the first phase of MJSA2.0, total 1,10,059 works have been completed against the target of 1,14,039 works and total ₹2289.49 crore have been incurred up to December, 2025. Under the Second Phase, against the target of total 99,930 work total 26,059 works have been sanctioned and total 2,880 works have been completed by expenditure ₹54.90 crore up to December, 2025.

Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Non-Farm Development

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November, 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the State. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, organizing fairs and training camps. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

The impact of these interventions of RUDA can be seen as an alternate avenue of sustainable income through self-employment with enhanced capabilities to the participating artisans in core sub sectors like Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals in drought prone State like Rajasthan. This is a unique organization working in non-farm sector in India.

RUDA carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors, which are as follows:

- Leather
- Wool and Textile
- Minor Mineral

RUDA also organize Fairs and Exhibitions to provide assistance to artisans for marketing their products. During the year 2025-26 (up to December) a joint work shop of all three sub sector (Leather, Minor Mineral and Wool & Textile) of RUDA was organized in Jaipur. Design development training program was conducted in Shahpur (Alwar) and Chavandiya (Jaipur) in the leather sub sector. Design development training program was organized in Dhanau (Barmer) in the wool and textile sub sector. A terracotta Design development training program was organized Mazawdi (Udaipur). In marketing and coordination sub sector, Teej Festival 2025 at Bikaner House (New Delhi), Sawan Teej Festival (Jaipur), Travel Mart (Jaipur) Fairs and exhibitions were organized. A total of 692 artisans were benefited through the above trainings workshops, fairs and exhibitions.

A total of ₹222 lakh has been provisioned for the financial year 2025-26. Out of which, a total of ₹111 lakh has been released and an amount of ₹107.73 lakh has been incurred up to December 2025.

11 Urban Development

Urbanization refers to the continuous movement of the population from rural areas to cities and the expansion of cities, where people migrate for better employment, education, health and lifestyle opportunities, thereby changing the density, economic activities and social structures of urban areas. It is a process through which an agrarian society gradually transforms into an industrial and urban society, resulting in the growth of towns and cities.

According to the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Report 2023, more than half of the world's population currently resides in cities and this share is projected to rise to 66.66 per cent by the year 2050. Urbanization plays a critical role in driving economic growth, as cities and metropolitan areas contribute approximately 80 per cent to the global GDP. These urban centers function as hubs of development, where commerce, government and transportation intersect to provide the necessary infrastructure for sharing knowledge, fostering innovation and supporting entrepreneurship and growth.

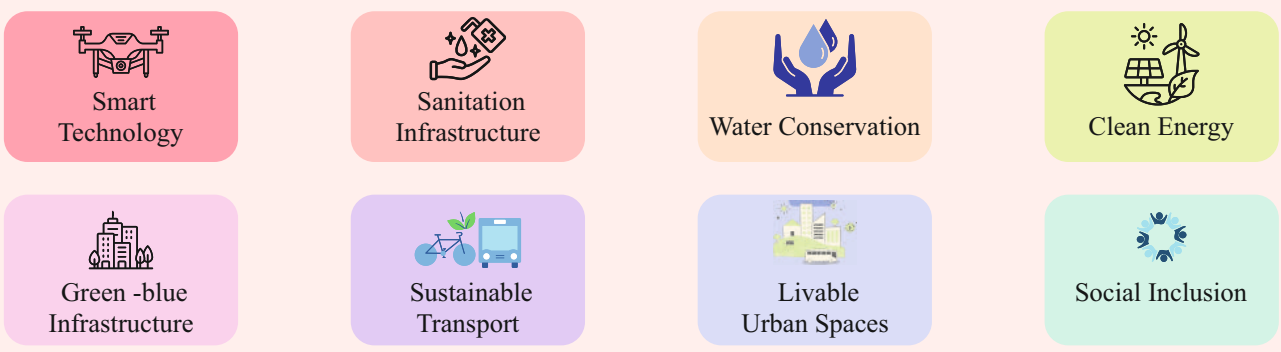
The Government of Rajasthan has made significant strides in urban development during the year 2025-26 with a strong focus on improving infrastructure, enhancing urban amenities and fostering sustainable growth across its cities and towns. Key initiatives under various urban development programs including the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) and collaborations with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have proven instrumental in addressing the growing demands of urbanization.

The State Government has prioritized the development of essential urban infrastructure such as sewerage, water supply, drainage and solid waste management with a particular emphasis on cities facing high population pressure and rapid urban growth. The implementation of projects like sewerage and water supply systems along with drainage and city beautification works of the government's commitment to not only improving the quality of urban life, but also to create more livable, sustainable urban spaces.

Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan envisions vibrant, inclusive and sustainable urban centers marked by affordable housing, smart townships and transformed informal settlements with essential amenities. The state will lead in urban cleanliness through the 5R approach-Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Remove-leveraging advanced technologies. Rajasthan will protect its rich cultural heritage through robust conservation strategies and strengthen decentralised urban governance for participatory and accountable service delivery. With a focus on renewable energy, resilient infrastructure and green public spaces, Rajasthan aims to balance urban growth with ecological preservation, ensuring enhanced quality of life and climate resilience for present and future generations.

Figure 11.1 : Thrust Areas



Sustainable Urbanization and Demographic Management

The trend of urbanization in Rajasthan broadly follows the national platform. The share of Indian urban population in the total population increased from 17.97 per cent in 1961 to 31.14 per cent in 2011. A similar trend is observed in Rajasthan, where the proportion of urban population according to census data rose from 16.28 per cent in 1961 to 24.87 per cent in 2011.

According to the technical group on population projections by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the projected share of urban population in India was 34.43 per cent in 2021 which is expected to rise to 37.55 per cent by 2031. In Rajasthan, the share of the urban population was 26.33 per cent in 2021 and is expected to increase 27.74 per cent by 2031.

The total population of Rajasthan in 2011 was 685 lakh, including 355 lakh males and 330 lakh females, this is expected to reach 872 lakh by 2031 which includes 444 lakh males and 428 lakh females.

The total urban population of Rajasthan in 2011 was 170 lakh, which included 89 lakh males and 81 lakh females. This urban population is projected to increas to 242 lakh by 2031 comprising of 126 lakh males and 116 lakh females.

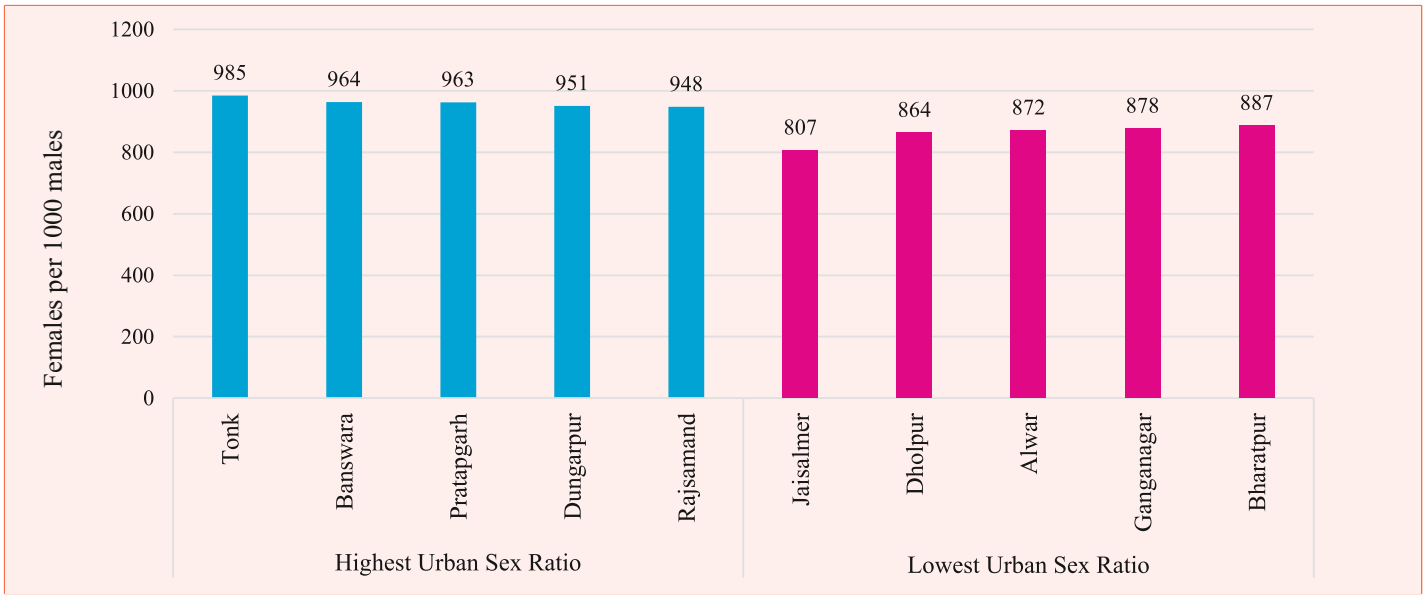
Child Population (0-6 Age Group)

In Rajasthan, the total population of children aged 0-6 years in the year 2001 and 2011 remained relatively stable, at approximately 106 lakh in 2001, boys accounted for 52.39 per cent of this population and girls accounted for 47.61 per cent in 2011. The proportion changed slightly 52.95 per cent boys and 47.05 per cent girls.

Sex Ratio:

Sex Ratio in urban areas of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1,000 males in the year 2011, as compared to 890 females in the year 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban areas has been increased by 24 females per 1,000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas stands at 933 females per 1,000 males in the year the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In the year 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males in the year 2001 which was significantly higher than urban areas statistics. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan are shown in Figure 11.2.

Figure 11.2 : Districts with Highest and Lowest Urban sex ratio

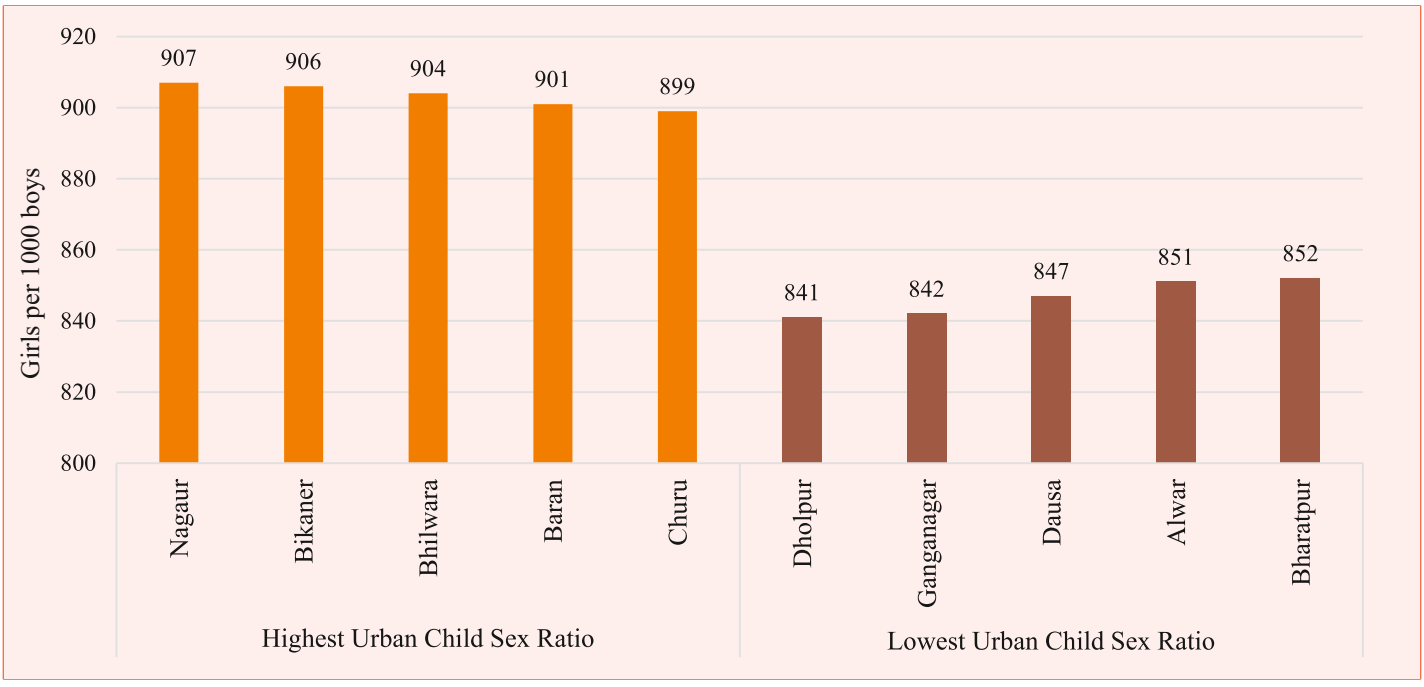


Source: Census 2011

Child Sex Ratio

A similar trend is observed in the Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio across urban and rural areas of Rajasthan. Although rural areas have performed better than urban areas, both regions experienced a decline in the Child Sex Ratio during the year 2011 compared to the year 2001. In urban areas, the Child Sex Ratio declined from 887 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001 to 874 girls per 1000 boys in 2011. In rural areas, it decreased from 914 girls per 1,000 boys in the year 2001 to 892 girls per 1000 boys in the year 2011. Details of districts with the highest and lowest urban Child Sex Ratio in Rajasthan, as per Census 2011, are presented in Figure 11.3.

Figure 11.3 : Districts with the Highest and Lowest Urban Child Sex Ratio



Source: Census 2011

Literacy Rate

Over the years, Rajasthan Government has actively introduced a range of initiatives to strengthen the education sector at all levels. This is reflected in the fact that the literacy rate witnessed a continuous upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate of Rajasthan in the year 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from 60.40 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for urban areas was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural areas. According to Census 2011, the details of districts with highest and lowest urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan are shown in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 : Districts with the Highest and Lowest Urban Literacy Rate in Rajasthan

Districts with Highest Urban Literacy Rate			Districts with Lowest Urban Literacy Rate		
S.No.	**Districts**	**Literacy Rate**	**S.No.**	**Districts**	**Literacy Rate**
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

Source: Census 2011

Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above

According to the Census 2011, among the cities and urban agglomerations with a population of one lakh or more in Rajasthan Jaipur is the largest city with a population of (30.46 lakh) it is followed by Jodhpur (11.38 lakh), Kota (10.02 lakh), Bikaner (6.44 lakh) and Banswara (1.01 lakh) has the smallest population among such urban agglomeration .

Spatial Variation in Urbanisation

In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts such as Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalore (8.30 per cent), Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent), Barmer (6.98 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanised districts.

Migration in Rajasthan (Rural-Urban)

According to the Census 2011, males in Rajasthan mainly migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, whereas females primarily migrate due to marital reasons. The Census indicates that 794 lakh people migrated from rural to urban areas nationwide, with 32 lakh migrants from rural to urban areas in Rajasthan, accounting for 4 per cent of the total rural-urban migration in the country. 49.16 per cent of the male migrant population in Rajasthan moved in search of better work opportunities, while 59.11 per cent of the female migrant population migrated due to marriage. Similarly, at the national level, 45.06 per cent of male migrants relocated for employment and 51.80 per cent of female migrants moved after marriage. This suggests that the reasons for migration from rural to urban areas are similar in both Rajasthan and across the country at the national level.

Urban Housing Conditions in Rajasthan

Around 68.9 per cent of houses in urban Rajasthan are in 'Good' condition, which is slightly higher than the national average of 68.4 per cent. Census of India classified houses into three categories based on their condition: Good, Livable and Dilapidated. In Rajasthan more than half of urban households have been classified under 'Good' condition while 29.3 per cent have been classified under 'Livable' condition. Further 1.8 per cent of the urban households are in 'Dilapidated' conditions without proper physical infrastructure and hence require immediate attention.

Slum Dwellers in Rajasthan (Urban)

Slums form and grow in different parts of the country due to many reasons like rapid rural to urban migration, high unemployment, poverty, economic stagnation and poor planning. These slums are usually in dilapidated condition lacking basic civic facilities like supply of clean & fresh water, continuous electricity supply, proper hygiene & sanitation conditions etc. which can increase the risk of various air-water borne diseases among the slum dwellers. Not only this, even the structure of houses in slum areas are weakly built having poor quality construction.

Though it is very difficult to define slum areas, the Census Organization classified the following areas as slum:

- All such areas which have been notified by State/Local Self-Government or Central administered by any act as slums.
- All such areas which have been recognized as slums by State/Local Self-Government and Central administered areas notified by any act.
- All such congested areas which have a minimum population of 300 or 60-70 households with unplanned residential clusters which totally lack basic civic amenities of light, drinking water, sanitation, unpolluted air etc.

The population of slum dwellers in Rajasthan is 20.68 lakh as per Census 2011 constituting 12.13 per cent of the

total urban population. The highest number of slums dwellers is 3.23 lakh living in the limits of Jaipur Municipal Corporation which alone constitutes 15.64 per cent of slum population of the State and 10.62 per cent of total population of the city. It is followed by Kota (Municipal Corporation) 15.44 per cent, Jodhpur (Municipal Corporation+Out growth) 12.29 per cent, Bikaner (Municipal Corporation) 5.89 per cent, Ajmer (Municipal Corporation) 5.35 per cent, Udaipur (Municipal Corporation) 3.13 per cent, Ganganagar (Municipal Council+Out growth) 2.44 per cent of the State's slum population. The highest percentage of slum dwellers relative to the total population in Rajasthan has been recorded in Pilibanga (M) at 74.53 per cent, followed by Jahazpur (M) at 63.79 per cent and Kesrisinghpur (M) at 61.46 per cent. Slum population in Rajasthan is given in Table 11.2

Table 11.2 : Demographic Status of Slums in Rajasthan, Census-2011

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	
1	Slum households	Number	394391
2	Slum Population	Number	2068000
3	Male	Number	1078991
4	Female	Number	989009
5	Children (0-6 years)	Number	307035
6	SC population	Number	582562
7	ST population	Number	100675
8	Per cent of slum households in urban households	Per cent	16.12
9	Per cent of slum population in urban population	Per cent	16.21
10	Literacy Rate	Per cent	69.79
11	Sex Ratio	No. of females per thousand males	917
12	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year population)	No. of girls per thousand boys	897

Robust Urban Development and Infrastructure Expansion

To fulfill the basic needs of the urban population in a systematic and integrated manner, the state government has constituted development authorities, urban trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Seven urban development authorities (Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Udaipur), along with twelve urban improvement trusts (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar, Balotra, Dausa-Bandikui and Sawai Madhopur) are active. Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in the development of civic amenities and urban infrastructure across the state for the public.

The Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation and Urban Development Authorities are key contributors to urban growth and infrastructure enhancement. The Jaipur Metro's phased expansion, with a total investment of exceeding ₹18,000 crore, highlights the State's focus on improving urban mobility, with notable phases like 1B leveraging ₹810 crore in funding from the Asian Development Bank. Simultaneously, Urban Development Authorities such as the Jaipur Development Authority, reported a capital expenditure of ₹978.52 crore during the financial year 2025-26 (up to December), are driving initiatives like road networks, flyovers and residential projects. These combined efforts demonstrate a strategic approach to improving urban connectivity and quality of life across Rajasthan.

Table 11.3 : Phased Expansion of Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation

Phase	Details	Cost	Funding
Phase-1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole)	Operational since 3rd June 2015.	₹2023 crore	Fully funded by the State Government.
Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar)	Operational since 23rd September 2020. Length: 2.01 km. Heritage of the walled city preserved during construction.	₹1126 crore	₹810 crore loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB), remaining from GoR
Phase-1C (Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar)	DPR prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.	₹1511.07 crore	Project will be executed by Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited RMRC (As per 50:50 JV Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017).
Phase-1D (Mansarovar to 200 Feet Bypass Ajmer Road)	DPR prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). Work in progress for project implementation.	₹222.15 crore	Project will be executed by Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited RMRC (As per 50:50 JV Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017).
Phase 2 (Prahladpura to Todi Mod)	In compliance with the State government, Jaipur Metro has appointed M/s RITES Limited as its traffic and transportation consultant. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase 2 (Prahladpura– Sitapura Industrial Area–Haldighati Marg –Airport–Ambabari - Vidyadhar Nagar– Todi Mod) submitted by M/s RITES Ltd.	₹13532.92 crore	Project will be executed by Rajasthan Metro Rail Corporation Limited RMRC (As per 50:50 JV Model of Metro Rail Policy 2017).

Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy-2025

Rajasthan TOD Policy-2025 has been notified by the Urban Development and Housing Department on 10th December, 2025 to promote sustainable and compact urban development through integration of land-use and public transport planning. The policy aims to reduce traffic congestion, pollution, urban sprawl and dependency on private vehicles while improving mobility and environmental sustainability.

- TOD Zones are identified and notified within a radius of 500–800 meters around mass transit stations/corridors such as metro.
- Emphasis is laid on walkability, pedestrian safety, non-motorized transport and last-mile connectivity.
- Higher permissible Built-up Area Ratio (BAR) is allowed in TOD zones, subject to infrastructure capacity and planning norms.
- Financing of TOD schemes is supported through Infrastructure Augmentation Charges and Value Capture Finance mechanisms.

Table 11.4 : Urban Development Authorities

Development Authority	Details	Financial Information (Up to December, 2025) (Amount in ₹crore)	
		Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
Jaipur Development Authority (JDA)	Responsible for construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres and development of commercial projects and residential schemes.	2371.87	1248.32
Jodhpur Development Authority (JODA)	Focus on roads, flyovers, bridges, electrification, sewerage, parks and new construction projects.	521.78	183.21
Ajmer Development Authority (ADA)	Focus on beautification, maintenance of electricity, water, roads, sports grounds, sewerage and smart city development.	363.02	158.81
Kota Development Authority (KDA)	Focus on infrastructure and development projects.	1059.49	498.18
Udaipur Development Authority (UDA)	Focus on road networks, flyovers, bridges, electrification, parks and development works.	473.89	212.02
Bikaner Development Authority(BDA)	Focus on infrastructure and development projects.	369.01	81.24
Bharatpur Development Authority(BHDA)	Focus on infrastructure and development projects.	82.48	68.72

Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Rajasthan (RERA): To facilitate the growth and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector while protecting the interests of allottees, promoters and real estate agents, as provided under the Act and Rules. The Government of Rajasthan constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 6th March, 2019.

RERA operates through its a web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in. All the applications for registration of projects and agents as well as all complaints are filled on-line through this portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA up to December, 2025 is presented in Figure 11.4.

Figure 11.4 :Cumulative progress made by RERA

Rajasthan Township Policy-2024

The Rajasthan Township Policy, 2024 has been notified by the Urban Development and Housing Department on 17th July, 2025 to facilitate balanced urban expansion, improved quality of life and sustainable economic growth in Rajasthan. The policy aims to encourage large-scale, self-sufficient townships with adequate housing, infrastructure and social amenities.

- It seeks to reduce pressure on existing urban areas by promoting organized development in peripheral and new growth areas.

- The policy provides simplified planning norms, flexible land-use provisions and optimized development parameters to attract private investment.
- Emphasis is laid on integrated infrastructure, including roads, water supply, sewerage, drainage, power, open spaces and community facilities.
- Provisions have been made to encourage mixed land use, affordable housing and inclusive development within township projects.

HOUSING

The Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February, 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for addressing and fulfilling the housing needs of the state. The activities of RHB for the year 2025-26 are given in Table 11.5

Table 11.5 : Activities of Housing Board during the year 2025-26

S.No	Activities	Unit	Target	Achievement (up to December, 2025)
1	New houses taken up	Number	4269	1557
2.	Houses completed	Number	3467	269
3.	House allotted	Number	3699	377
4.	Houses handed over	Number	5527	2212
5.	Expenditure on works	₹ Crore	961.63	300
6.	Receipts	₹ Crore	652.94	847.70

Core initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board:

During the year 2025-26 (upto December, 2025), the Rajasthan Housing Board launched a registration scheme for 427 houses/flats under five housing schemes on 12th May, 2025, another registration scheme for 667 houses/flats under seven housing schemes on 20th August 2025 and 274 houses/flats under three housing schemes on December 2025.

Table 11.6 : Details of District-wise ongoing Projects

S.No	District	Initiatives/Projects
1	Jaipur	• 336 flats (Greenwood Horizon) at Pratap Nagar with an expenditure of ₹300 crore is under construction. • 80 flats (Ganga Apartments) at Pratap Nagar with an expenditure of ₹25 crore is under construction. • 160 flats at Mansarovar Residential Scheme with an expenditure of ₹35 crore is under construction.

S.No	District	Initiatives/Projects
		• Construction of 856 Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and 730 Low-Income Groups (LIG), (G+12) flats at Pratap Nagar, have been completed under Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana. • 114 EWS (2B+G+12) flats at Sector 19, Pratap Nagar have been completed under AIS Residency Phase-II Scheme. External development work under progress. • Construction of 175 (2B+G+12) flats for the High-Income Group(HIG) have been completed under SS Residency project in Sector-19, Pratap Nagar and external development work under progress. • 225 Middle Income Group (MIG-B) (BS-9) flats under the Mahi Apartment Scheme in Sector 23, Pratap Nagar is under construction. • The Samriddhi Apartment project in Sector-22, Pratap Nagar, Jaipur, with 159 MIG-A flats, has been completed and external development work is under progress. • 126 MNIT faculty flats in Sector 26, Pratap Nagar, 365 houses in the Mahala Housing Scheme, and 164 villas with 132 shopping arcades in Sector 28, Pratap Nagar is under construction.
2.	Udaipur	• 200 flats at Paanerio ki Madadi Housing Scheme, with an cost of ₹20 crore is under construction. • Construction work of 12 MIG-B flats at Atal Nagar, Bhindar and 56 (G+3) LIG flats at South Extension have been completed. • 24 MIG-B (S+6) flats at Hiran Magri Yojna are under progress.
3.	Ajmer	• 94 houses for various income groups at Khoda Ganesh Road Housing Scheme in Kishangarh is under construction.
4.	Bundi	• 195 houses for various income groups at Lakheri Housing Scheme is under construction.
5.	Dholpur	• 31 houses for various income groups at Badi Road Dholpur Housing Scheme is under construction.
6.	Jodhpur	• A total of 294 independent houses for the EWS group, 329 for LIG, 53 for MIG-B and 41 for HIG under Badli Housing Scheme Sector-5 and 6, Jodhpur are under construction.
7.	Sirohi (Abu Road)	• A total of 118 houses for EWS, 49 for LIG, 26 for (MIG-A), 25 for (MIG-B) and 31 for HIG are under construction.
8.	Hanumangarh	• 108 LIG flats are currently under construction near the DTO Office.
9.	Bhilwara	• In Shahpura-Bhilwara District, 49 independent houses for EWS, 18 for LIG, 9 for MIG-A and 7 for MIG-B are under construction. • Under Patel Nagar Extension Scheme, 42 houses for MIG-A, 52 for MIG-B and 08 houses for HIG are under construction. • Under Badi Sadri Scheme, 28 independent houses for EWS, 06 for LIG, 24 for MIG-A, 24 for MIG-B and 14 independent houses for High Income Group are under construction.

Shaping the Future of Our Cities by Town Planning

The objective of the Town Planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of Master plans, Zonal/Sector Plans/Schemes along with providing technical advice to various government departments, local bodies and other government agencies. It also assists The National Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies. Town planning in Rajasthan aims to manage rapid urbanization while ensuring sustainable growth and improving quality of life. The State follows comprehensive master plans to guide urban development, with a focus on zoning, infrastructure and green spaces.

Key initiatives include affordable housing schemes, infrastructure upgrades and the Smart Cities Mission, which focuses on enhancing urban living through technology. Public-Private Partnerships are often utilized to meet housing and commercial demands. Tourism has also influenced town planning in cities like Jaipur and Udaipur, where heritage conservation and tourism infrastructure are prioritized.

Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy-2025

The Land Allotment Policy, 2025 includes provisions for land allocation to private investors, companies, trusts, government departments, undertakings and bodies, newspapers and recognized political parties, in addition to social, public, charitable and religious institutions. This policy has been implemented for the allocation of land for various purposes in urban areas under the Rajasthan Improvement Trust (Disposal of Urban Land) Rules, 1974 and the Rajasthan Municipalities (Disposal of Urban Land) Rules, 1974. The provisions of this policy will also apply to cases currently under consideration, but it will not apply to cases already decided. This policy will also be applicable to all Urban Local Bodies/Trusts/Authorities and the Rajasthan Housing Board in the State.

Master Plans: A master plan for any city provides a vision and a legal framework for its development over a period of around 20 years. Of the 309 municipal towns in Rajasthan, master plans for 194 have been prepared and approved by the government. The urban areas of Chomu, Bagru and Bassi are newly included in Jaipur's Master Development Plan-2025. Tapukara and Kotkasim are part of the Greater Bhiwadi Master Plan, while Neemrana and Bardod are covered under the Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Bhiwadi (SNB) Master Plan. The urban area of Borawar is included in the Makrana Master Plan. During the period from 2023 to 2025, 79 new municipalities were formed and their master plans are currently under preparation.

National Capital Region:

- The NCR Cell has prepared the Draft Master Plan–2041 for Roopwas town in Bharatpur district.
- The Draft Master Plan–2041 for Khairthal town in Khairthal -Tijara district was notified by the NCR Cell. subsequently, a proposal for a revised Master Plan–2047 for Khairthal has also been sent to the State Government for approval.

Achievements related to loan assistance from NCRPB in the NCR region: Through coordination with the NCRPB, New Delhi, the NCR Cell has secured approval for loan assistance amounting to ₹1,061 crore for the Kota Development Authority and ₹470 crore for the Bharatpur Development Authority, for their proposed projects.

The projects in the Rajasthan sub-region have received financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, as detailed in Table 11.7.

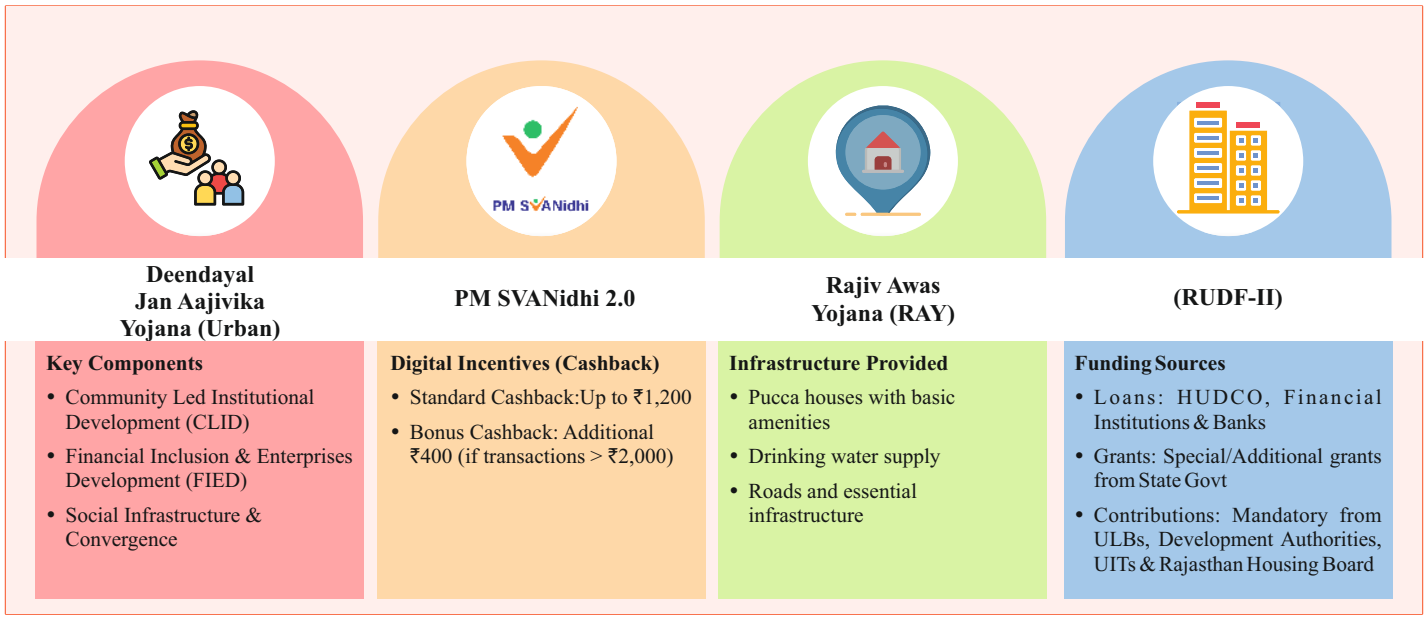
Table 11.7: Financial Assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) up to December, 2025

S.No.	District/Location	Project Details	Loan Amount (₹crore)
1	Alwar (Karauli) Bharatpur (Sikri)	Construction of Sub-Station	31.58
2	Alwar (Karauli)	Construction of 220/132 KV and 132/33 KV GSS lines and upgradation of associated power lines	62.64
3	Bharatpur (Barkheda)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS and upgradation of power lines	23.66
4	Bharatpur (Sikri)	Construction of 220/132 KV GSS and upgradation of power lines	116.92
5	Bharatpur (Phulwara)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 1x31.5 MVA GSS with transmission line	22.13
6	Bharatpur (Chikhru Bayana)	Construction of 132/33 KV GSS and upgradation of power lines	21.43
7	Jaipur (SMS Hospital)	Construction of 132/33 KV, 2x50 MVA GSS sub-station	85.76
8	Jaipur (SMS Stadium, Mansarover-Sanganer overhead line)	Conversion of 132 KV, D/C and associated work.	114.51

Effective Urban Governance and Policy Implementation

Effective urban governance and policy implementation are crucial for sustainable city development. They ensure efficient resource management, enhance public services and foster community engagement, ultimately improving the quality of urban life. To achieve this goal, the State is currently implementing the following initiatives:

Figure 11.5 : Social Schemes for Urban Development



Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Urban): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, launched the pilot project of the Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana (Urban), which is being implemented in Jaipur Municipal Corporation as the pilot city from June 2025.

Under the scheme, workers belonging to the Vulnerable Occupational Groups (VOG) such as building construction, transport workers, cart pullers, garbage collectors, waste pickers and domestic workers will be benefited. The major components of the scheme and their benefits are as follows:

- Community Led Institutional Development (CLID)
- Financial Inclusion and Enterprises Development (FIED)
- Social Infrastructure
- Convergence

Under the scheme, ₹3 crore has been received from the Government of India.

PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) 2.0: The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, restructured the PM Street Vendor Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme on 9th September, 2025 and extended its validity up to March, 2030. The objective of PM SVANidhi 2.0 is to socially and economically empower street vendors and their families through socio-economic profiling and by linking them with Nine Central Government welfare schemes.

Provisions under PM SVANidhi 2.0

- Three loan slabs have been introduced: ₹15,000, ₹25,000 and ₹50,000.
- The Central Government will provide an annual interest subsidy of 7 per cent on each slab.
- Beneficiaries carrying out digital transactions can receive cashback up to ₹1,200.
- An additional cashback of ₹400 will be provided for digital transactions exceeding ₹2,000.

Under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, vendor identification is conducted every five years and vendor ID cards or Certificates will be issued. With the support of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), food safety and hygiene training will also be provided to street food vendors. Progress under PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi given in Table 11.8.

Table 11.8: Progress under PM Street Vendors AtmaNirbhar Nidhi up to December, 2025

Type of Loan	Target	Application	Application Sanctioned	Loans Disbursed	Disbursed Amount (₹ in crore)
1st Loan ₹15000	476201	253659	206245	201980	206.14
2nd Loan ₹25000	238101	94425	60088	57858	118.45
3rd Loan ₹50000	71482	24244	8668	8045	38.66
Total	785784	372328	275001	267883	363.25

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): Under the scheme, homeless families residing in slum areas have been provided with Pucca Houses, along with basic infrastructure facilities such as drinking water supply, roads and other essential amenities. Under the scheme, 19 projects in 16 cities with a total project cost of ₹903.15 crore for the construction of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) associated infrastructure. Out of the sanctioned 16,132 dwelling units, 7,416 DUs were found to be infeasible and were consequently curtailed by the Government of India in the meeting of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC). The number of net approved dwelling units stands at 8,716, out

of which 7,065 dwelling units have been completed up to December, 2025.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II (RUDF-II)

The Rajasthan Urban Development Fund-II was established on 25th August, 2021 with provisions to secure loans from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), financial institutions and banks, as well as to receive special or additional grants from the State Government. Contributions to the fund are also mandated from all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Development Authorities, Urban Improvement Trusts and the Rajasthan Housing Board.

Seven Sewerage Projects : The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in seven towns namely (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana and Makrana). An amount of ₹466.41 crore has been utilized against this sanction.

Smart Cities Mission: The Smart City Mission, launched by the Government of India in June, 2015, aims to develop cities that provide core infrastructure, ensure a high quality of life for residents, maintain a clean and sustainable environment and utilize 'Smart Solutions' for urban development. The mission targets 100 cities, with funding of ₹100 crore per city per year provided as a grant by the Government of India, matched by an equal contribution from the respective State/ULB.

In Rajasthan, 4 cities-Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer were selected for development under the Smart Cities mission. Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹3,862.23 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹3,910 crore. Key projects under the mission include water supply systems, development of medical and educational facilities, park development, open-air gyms, procurement of fire and rescue vehicles, construction of smart roads and toilets, enhancement of public transport systems and development of parking infrastructure. Details of fund availability and expenditure are presented in Table 11.9.

Figure 11.6 : Smart Cities Mission

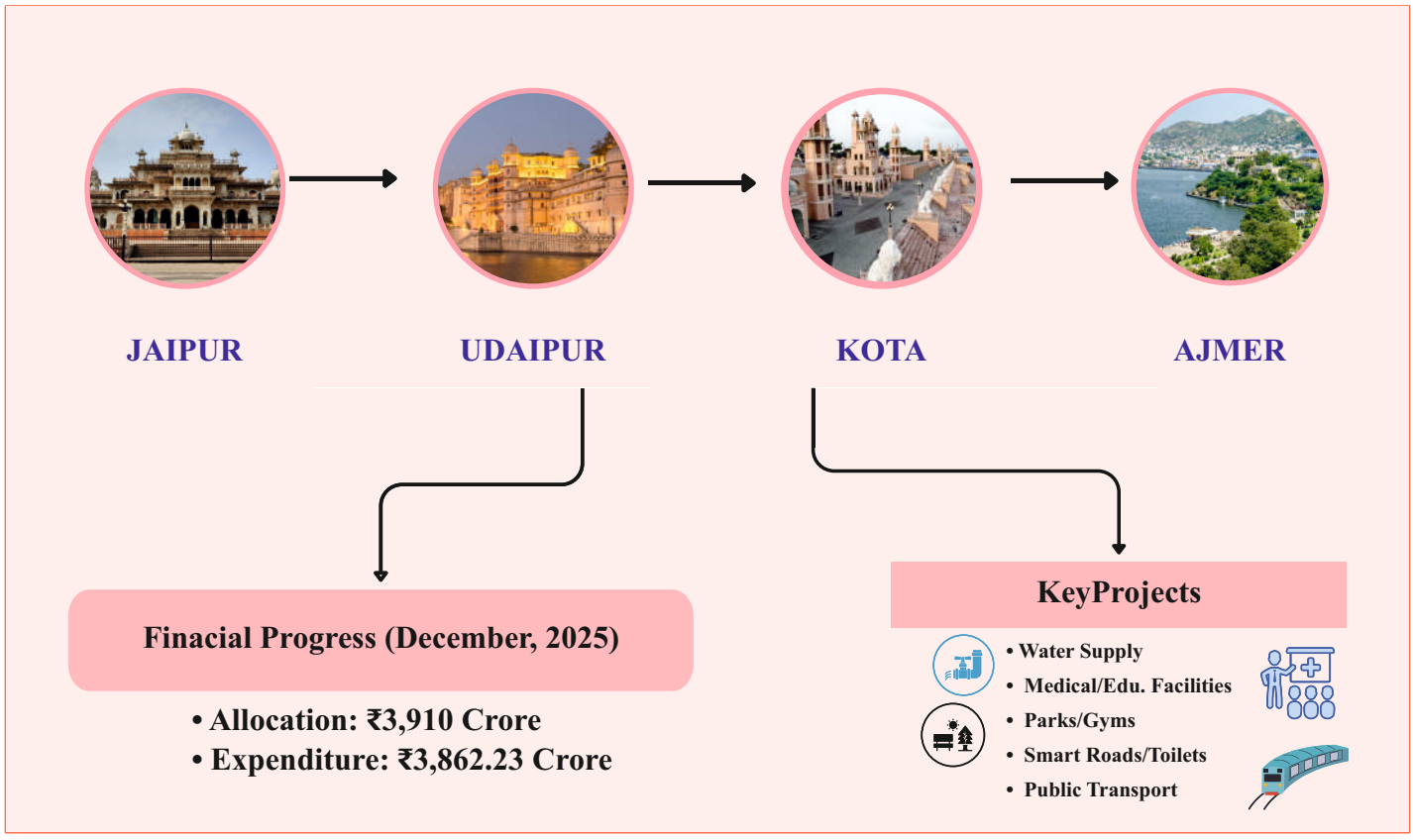


Table 11.9: Status of Funds Available and Expenditure Incurred (₹crore) up to December , 2025

City	Total Share					Funds Available					Expenditure Incurred
	GoI Share (50 per cent)	GoR Share (30 per cent)	ULB Share (10 per cent)	Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/ UIT Share (10 per cent)	Total	GoI Share	GoR Share	ULB Share	Development Authority/ UIT Share	Total	
Jaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	80	100	990	978.01
Udaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	100	100	970	929.54
Ajmer	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	90	100	970	965.9
Kota	500	300	100	100	1000	490	300	90	90	980	988.78
Total	2000	1200	400	400	4000	1960	1200	360	390	3910	3862.23

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0)

Under this mission sewerage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water supply works are to be executed for which central assistance is ₹3,552 crore.

43 Sewerage projects in 31 ULBs have been sanctioned for ₹5,673.71 crore. Out of which work order for 37 sewerage works for ₹4,497.55 Crore have been issued. 5 projects of ₹212.13 crore approved by Apex committee of MoHUA and Process of tendering is under progress. Tender for 01 sewerage project of ₹600 crore to be invited by Nagar Nigam Jaipur. Up to December, 2025 works of ₹2,250.12 crore have been executed. Under these works, approximately 24.35 lakh people will be benefited by providing sewer connections to 4.87 lakh houses.

131 Rejuvenation of water body and park projects have been sanctioned for ₹494.13 Crore Work order for 95 works for ₹330.92 Crore have been issued. Out of which 23 works have been completed. Tenders for newly approved 36 works are under progress. works of ₹141.35 Crore have been executed up to December, 2025.

Figure 11.7 : Effective Urban Governance and Policy Impementation

Water Supply works in 178 ULBs of ₹5,099.47 crore have been approved. PHED is the executing agency for water supply works under AMRUT 2.0 Up to December, 2025. 176 DPRs have been approved. Work order for 104 works amounting to ₹1,174.45 Crore have been issued by PHED. Tendering for remaining works and issuance of remaining work orders are under progress at PHED level. Up to December, 2025 central share of ₹695.45 Crore have been received from Government of India and the same have been transferred to ULBs. Under this scheme, Physical progress is 43 per cent and expenditure of ₹2,436.57 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 1.0

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to enhance cleanliness across India through public participation, focusing on the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets, urinals, and effective solid waste management. According to ULB progress reports, 3.68 lakh IHHLs and 22,547 seats in community/public toilets (CTs/PTs) have been completed. All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Rajasthan have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and are certified by the Government of India.

Under the mission, an amount of ₹925.95 crore (Central share ₹611.34 crore and State Government share ₹314.61 crore) has been disbursed to ULBs and utilization certificates have been submitted accordingly.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 was launched in October, 2021 for a five year period. Its key components include toilet construction (Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), community/public toilets (CTs/PTs) and urinals, solid waste management, used water management and Information, Education, Communication & Capacity Building (IEC&CB).

The total allocation for Rajasthan under the mission is ₹1,765.80 crore. ₹319.28 crore has been received from the Government of India, along with a state matching share of ₹212.85 crore has been received up to December, 2025. An action plan amounting to ₹3,799.20 crore has been approved by the State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India for the release of ₹1,724.12 crore as the Central Share SBM (U) 2.0 guidelines.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana

The Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana, is being implemented in urban areas of the State, exemplifying the commitment to good governance and the vision of "Lakshya Antyodaya-Pran Antyodaya-Path Antyodaya." With an annual expenditure of ₹250 crore, the scheme operates 992 Rasois across 230 urban bodies in the state. By serving 9.16 crore food plates annually. Further , the process of starting operation of one Annapurna kitchen in each of the newly formed 79 urban bodies is underway. Thus, a total of 1,071 Shri Annapurna kitchens have been approved in the state.

Under this initiative, pure and nutritious meals are provided to the general public in permanent kitchens at a subsidized cost of ₹8 per plate, with the State Government contributing a grant of ₹22 per plate. Up to December 2025, 10.92 crore food plates have been served under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 1.0

The housing scheme aims to provide affordable housing to the homeless and individuals belonging to the Economically Weaker Section (annual income up to ₹3 lakh) and the Lower Income Group (annual income between ₹3 lakh to ₹6 lakh). A total of 2,77,908 houses have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the State up to December 2025. This includes 27,396 houses under the "Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)" component, 1,02,150 houses under the "Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction (BLC)" component and 1,48,362 houses under the "Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)" component. These houses were sanctioned by the concerned Development Authorities, Development Trusts, Municipal Bodies and Housing Boards on private land under the grant component in the loan.

In total under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in the State 2,77,908 houses have been sanctioned, 2,38,942 houses have been completed and 32,726 houses are under construction.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) 2.0:

The scheme aims to provide permanent housing to families belonging to the Economically Weaker Section (with annual income up to ₹3 lakh) and the Low-Income Group (₹3 lakh to ₹6 lakh) by the year 2029. Under the Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) component, 48,619 houses have been approved, while 6,619 houses have been sanctioned under the Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). In total, the Government of India has approved 55,238 houses for the State.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 to the develop a well- organized, safe, pollution-free and efficient transport system in the State. The funds collected under RTIDF are utilized to provide financial support and loans to departments, urban local bodies, companies and corporations involved in transport management.

A total of ₹8,974.60 crore has been collected in the fund from the year 2011-12 to 2025-26 (up to September, 2025) out of this an expenditure of ₹6,272.04 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025 .

Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge

Currently, 9 Road Over Bridges (ROB)/Road Under Bridges (RUB) are under construction, with a total cost of ₹314.81 crore comprising ₹176.95 crore from the State share and ₹137.86 crore from the railway share. Over the past 10 years, the State Government has sanctioned 56 ROB/RUB projects, out of which 47 projects have been completed up to December, 2025.

Mukhyamantri Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Yojana

The scheme provides economic support to urban families by offering 125 days unskilled labour employment for members aged 18-60 years. Families can register free of cost using a Janaadhar ID and receive a job card. Up to December, 2025, 7.05 lakh families have been registered and 1.79 lakh families have been allocated 7,010 works. an expenditure of ₹125.72 crore has been incurred and generating 111.24 lakh human days of labour. Over 90 per cent of the beneficiaries are women, reflecting the scheme's strong emphasis on women's empowerment.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase-III

Works amounting to ₹4,017.56 crore are being carried out across 12 cities, namely 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), Out of which sewerage and water supply works in Pali, Tonk and Jhunjhunu, sewerage works in Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Udaipur and Mount Abu and drainage works in Banswara have been completed. Sewerage and water supply works in Sriganganagar, are under completion. Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹3,853.42 crore has been incurred. These Phase-III works will benefited a population of approximately 18 lakh.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-I

Works amounting to ₹3,076.63 crore are being implemented across 14 cities, including Sirohi, Abu Road, Sardarshahar, Banswara, Khetri, Mandawa, and Kuchaman (sewerage and water supply works), as well as Ratangarh, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Ladnu, Didwana and Makrana (sewerage works), along with water supply works in Laxmangarh. Additionally, Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works amounting to ₹45.65 crore are underway in 12 cities namely Bandikui, Neem Ka Thana, Jobner, Bari, Deeg, Bhawani Mandi, Shahpura (Bhilwara), Tijara, Bhinder-Kanod, Ganagapur (Bhilwara), Dausa, and Suratgarh-Pilibanga. Out of these water supply work in Laxmangarh and sewerage work in Fatehpur, Makrana, Pratapgarh, and Mandawa, Banswara (sewerage and water supply works) and FSSM work in Neem ka Thana, Dausa, Jobner and Bandikui

have been completed Up to December, 2025, an expenditure of ₹2,342.66 crore has been incurred on the project.

RUIDP Phase IV Trench-II

Under RUIDP Phase IV Tranche-II, funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan, approximately ₹2,450 crore will be invested in infrastructure works across 16 cities, covering sectors such as sewerage, water supply, urban beautification and Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM). Out of these works costing of ₹2,028.05 crore have been awarded and are currently in progress. These include sewerage and water supply works in Nokha, Bundi, Dungarpur, Balotra and Sagwada sewerage works in Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Barmer; water supply works in Nimbaheda and Nathdwara, drainage works in Jodhpur, Navalgarh, Ratangarh, Bundi, and Bhawanimandi and city beautification projects in Navalgarh, Pushkar, Sagwada and Jaisalmer, City beautification work in Bharatpur have been completed.

City beautification work amounting of ₹31.09 Crore in cities namely Bundi, Nathdwara are under process. An amount of ₹1,081.27 crore has been incurred up to December, 2025. Project is likely to be completed by the year 2027-28. A Population of 49 Lakh will be benifited under Phase-IV works.

12 Effective Governance and Public Services

Effective governance and technology-driven public service delivery are fundamental pillars for achieving inclusive growth, social justice and sustainable development. In the contemporary context, governance is no longer limited to administrative control; it encompasses transparency, accountability, responsiveness, technological integration and citizen participation. Recognising this, the Government of Rajasthan has adopted a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to strengthen governance systems, improve service delivery mechanisms and enhance institutional efficiency in line with the long-term development for achieving vision 2047.

A key feature of Rajasthan's governance reforms is the extensive use of digital platforms and emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Analytics and Blockchain. Initiatives like SMART (Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real Time System) aims to transform the social benefit ecosystem through automatic identification of beneficiaries, seamless service delivery and data-driven policy improvements. Similarly, Jan Aadhaar has emerged as a cornerstone of governance reforms by establishing a unified family-based digital identity system that enables efficient Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), eliminates duplication and promotes women's financial empowerment.

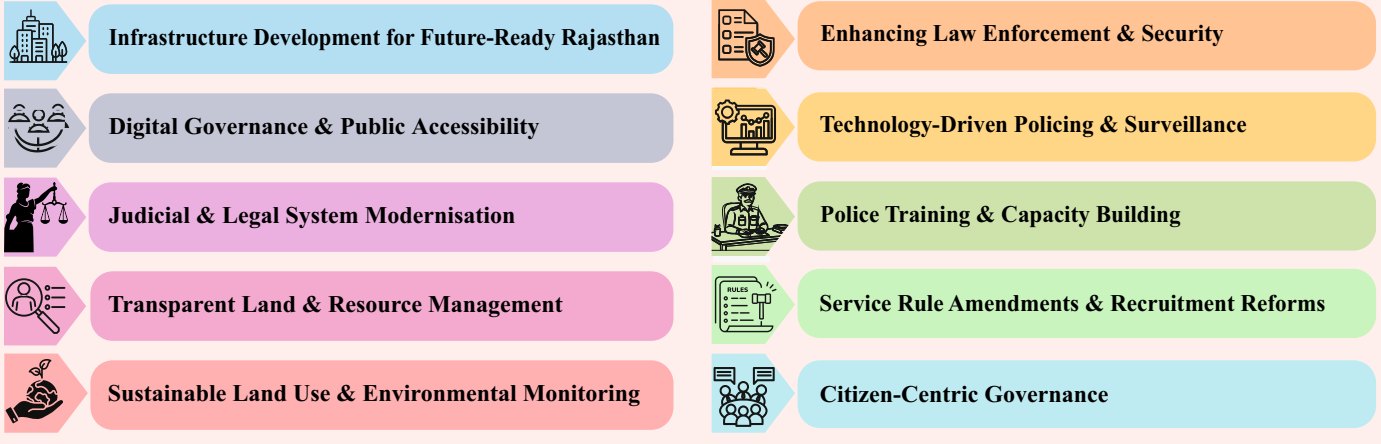
Beyond citizen services, Rajasthan has undertaken major reforms in administrative processes, financial management and sector-specific governance. Integrated platforms such as RajSSO, Raj e-Vault, Raj-Kaj, IFMS 3.0 and GIS-based decision support systems have modernised internal government functioning, strengthened public financial management and enabled data-driven decision-making. Sectoral initiatives in agriculture, cooperatives, fisheries, urban local bodies and startups further demonstrate the State's commitment to inclusive and technology-driven governance. Together, these initiatives present a holistic framework of effective governance, positioning Rajasthan as a model state in administrative innovation, transparency and citizen-centric public service delivery .

Vision Statement- Viksit Rajasthan@2047

By 2047, Rajasthan will be a global leader in efficient, transparent and technology-driven governance. AI, blockchain and data analytics will enhance law enforcement, judicial efficiency and land management. SMART policing, cyber security and international law enforcement collaboration will ensure public safety.

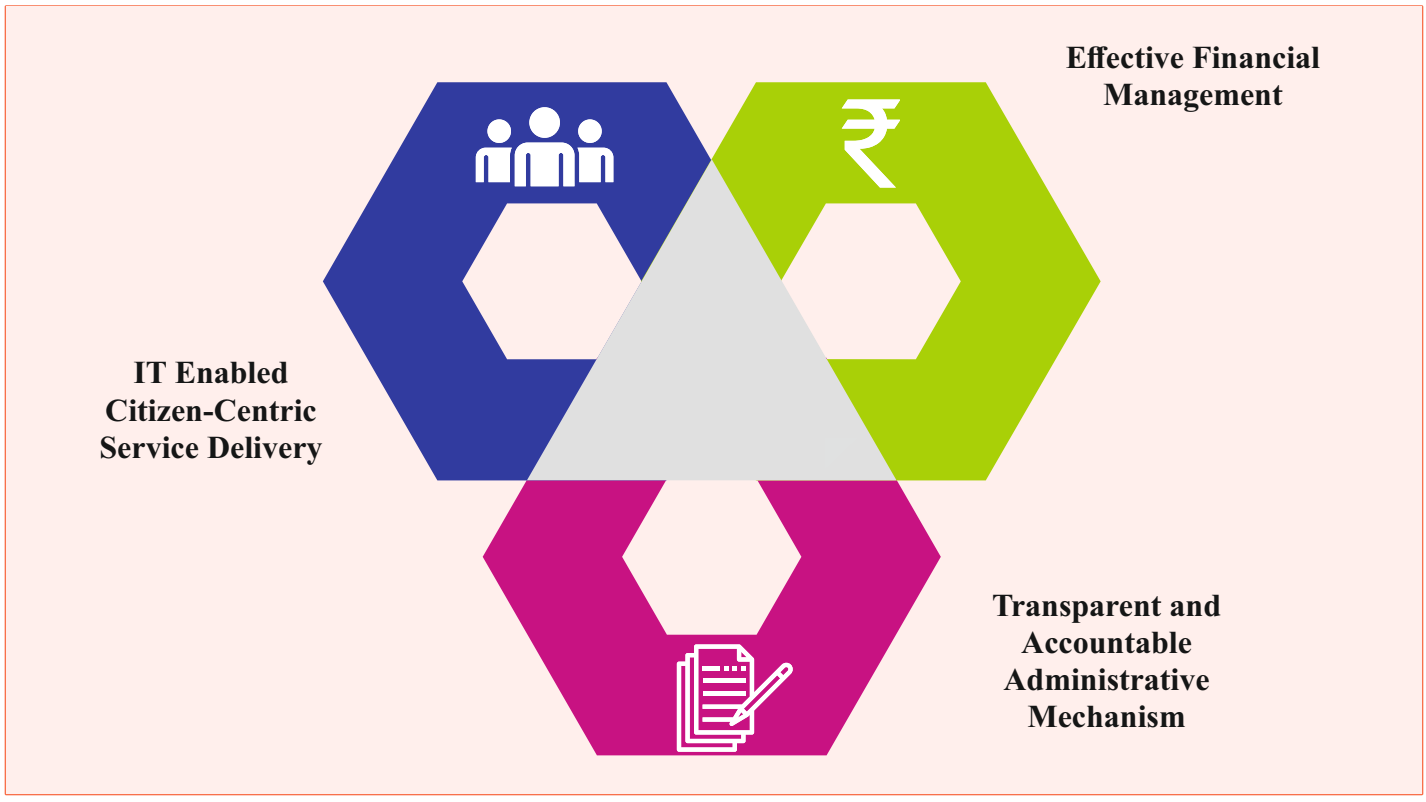
A skilled, tech-savvy workforce especially trained for handling cybercrime will drive inclusive growth, sustainable development and citizen-centric service delivery, making Rajasthan a model of innovative, accountable and responsive governance.

Figure 12.1 : Thrust Areas



Effective governance is not only about good policies but also about the quality of implementation and outcomes. It emphasizes timely delivery of public services, optimal utilization of public resources and inclusive development with ensuring "No One Left Behind". Three Pillars of effective governance and public services are given in Figure No. 12.2:

Figure 12.2 : Three Pillars of Effective Governance and Public Services in Rajasthan



IT Enabled Citizen - Centric Service Delivery

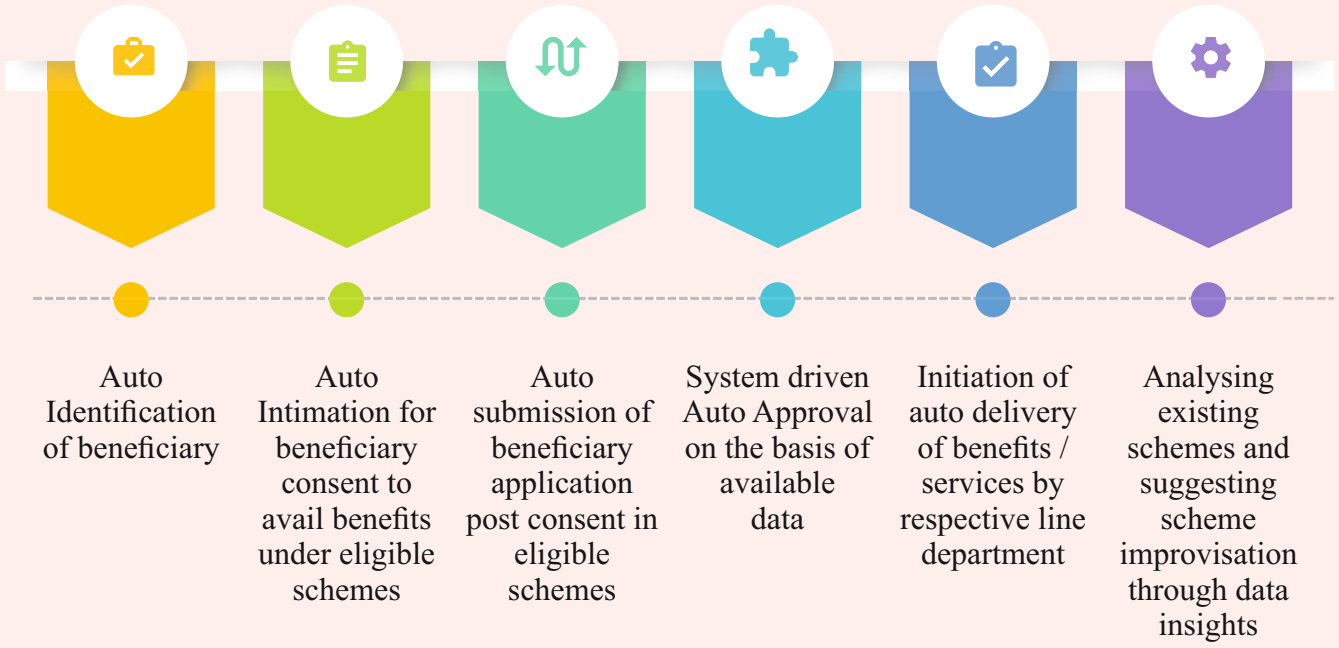
The Government of Rajasthan is fully committed to enhance good and effective governance through various citizen-centric and technology-driven initiatives ; with transparency, efficiency and inclusivity being the core of decision-making and service delivery. In order to ensure a citizen-centric approach, the government is concentrating on empowering marginalized people and mitigating the digital literacy gap. The Government is implementing an enhanced platform to optimize governance operations boosting efficiency and ensuring fair access to services for rural and urban population.

Key Initiatives :

- **SMART (Service Management with Artificial Intelligence and Real Time System)**

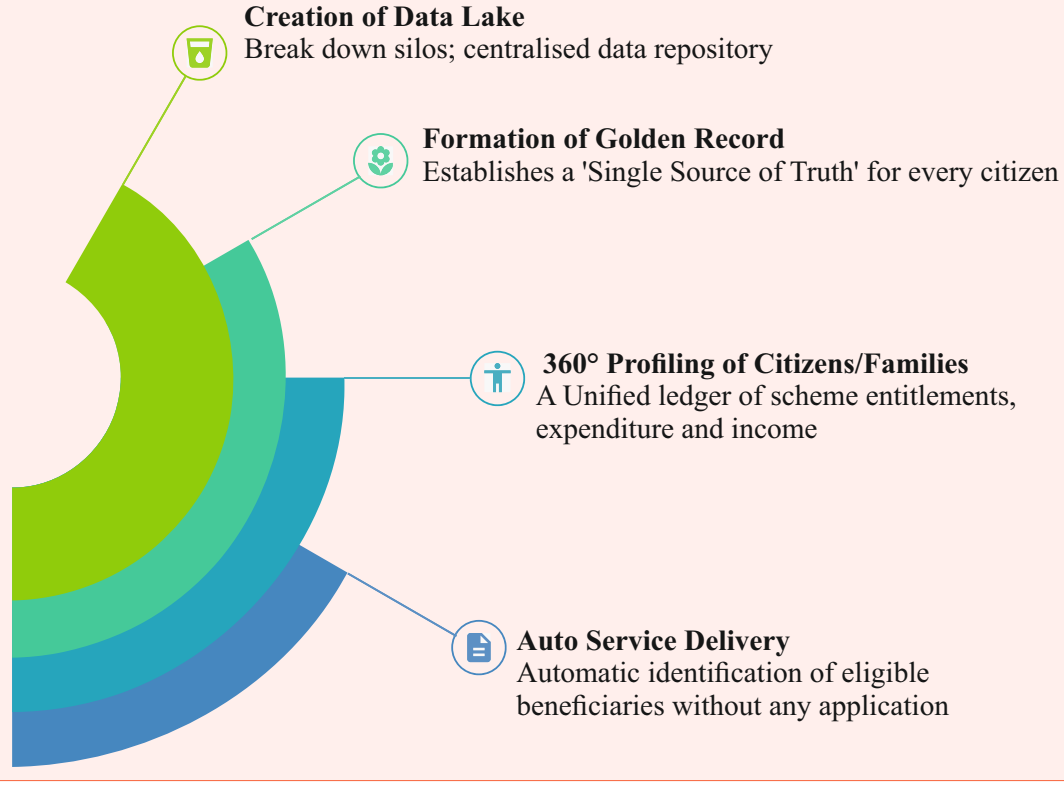
The Government of Rajasthan has always been a pioneer in using technology in service delivery to citizens. In this order, the SMART project has been envisaged to improve the experience of citizen service delivery using AI/ML (Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning). This project aims to transform the way public services are currently being delivered by leveraging advancements in Artificial Intelligence aided by Machine Learning (AI/ML) to help in identify eligible beneficiaries, automatically enrol them in relevant schemes and initiate the delivery of benefits by eliminating or reducing manual interventions. The major objectives with which the system is being designed and to be incorporated in the existing social benefit ecosystem of the state is given in Figure No. 12.3.

Figure 12.3 : Major Objectives of SMART



The Government department(s) store important information, related to various schemes to provide various citizen-centric services. All such important datasets are stored in diversified systems. The major steps to leverage these rich datasets to enhance the citizen experience in availing government scheme benefits are given in Figure No. 12.4.

Figure 12.4 : The Major Steps to Leverage Department's Datasets

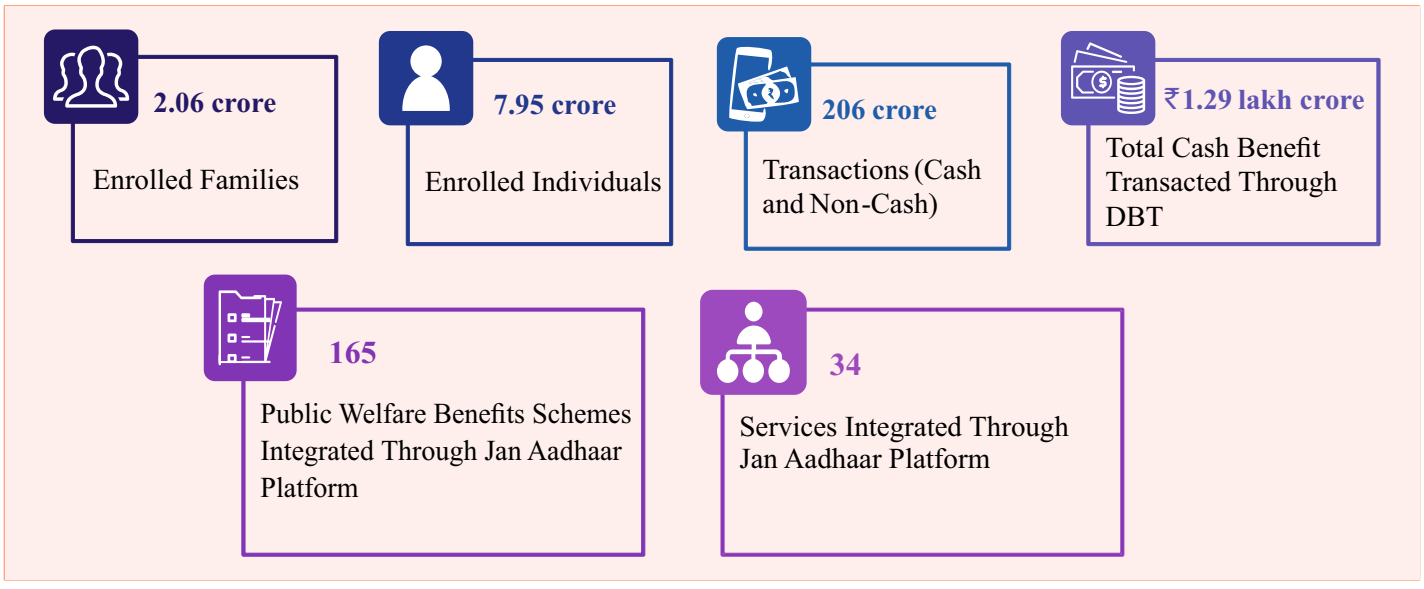


- **Jan Aadhaar**

For the effective implementation of the ideology of "one number, one card, one identity" in the State and to provide the benefits (cash or non-cash) of various public welfare schemes provided by various departments of the State to the residents in simplified processes, ease to the residents and in transparent manner, "Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Yojana" is being implemented by the Government of Rajasthan.

At present, Jan Aadhaar data repository is the largest family directory in the country in which socio-economic data of more than 97 per cent of the projected population of the State has been stored. The second major functionality of the Jan Aadhaar Portal is to provide a live Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) portal for transfer of cash and non-cash benefits to the residents of the Rajasthan. Up to December, 2025, more than ₹1.29 lakh crore have been transacted to the beneficiaries through more than 206 crore transactions. The Jan Aadhaar portal has been integrated with more than 199 schemes & services and working further to cover all the other State schemes & centrally sponsored State schemes. The progress of Jan-Aadhaar Scheme is given in Figure no. 12.5

Figure 12.5 : Progress of Jan-Aadhaar Scheme in Rajasthan (up to December, 2025)



Key features of Jan Aadhaar Scheme-

- **One Number:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority provides a 10-digit identification number for each family and an 11-digit identification number for each member of the family.
- **One Identity:** This identification number is authorized as proof of identity, proof of address and proof of relationship of the members with the head of the family.
- **Women Empowerment:** Making a woman, above 18 years of age, the head of the family for Jan Aadhaar enrolment and making it mandatory for her to have a personal bank account for financial inclusion is a concrete effort towards women's empowerment.
- **Financial Inclusion:** All cash benefits of the family are compulsorily transferred to the bank account of the female head of family. This provides an opportunity to the government to bring the women into the mainstream of banking for opening the doors of other banking services for each woman of the State.
- **Creation of the master data for identification of ineligible and duplicate beneficiaries:** Rajasthan Jan Aadhaar Authority Act, 2020, mandates that any individual department delivering benefits of schemes of public welfare will not create its own beneficiary database rather the data of beneficiaries will be taken only from the Jan Aadhaar database through integration for the transfer of benefits of its schemes. This condition has not only created a unified master database for the State but also has helped in accurately identifying the duplicate, fake and ineligible beneficiaries.

- **Doorstep Delivery of Benefits:** Jan Aadhaar Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) platform ensures delivery of cash benefits directly into the bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries and the non-cash benefits at their doorsteps through Aadhaar authentication.

Steps taken towards "One Number, One Card, One Identity"

- The Authority is committed to ensure identification of beneficiaries only through Jan Aadhaar number for all the benefits delivery schemes and services by integrating all other databases that issue cards or numbers for delivery of such schemes for the convenience of the residents. Taking a step in this direction, the ration card database in the State has been integrated with the Jan Aadhaar database. As a result, now the Jan Aadhaar card is also the ration card in Rajasthan. With this, two cards are now integrated into one card. Similarly, the Authority is striving to integrate other such cards in the Jan Aadhaar card.
- The Jan Aadhaar platform has been integrated with the Pehchan portal (the State portal for registering birth, death and marriage), as a result of which, information about the these three family events has been updated on real time basis. This integration with Pehchan Portal has enabled Jan Aadhaar to enumerate the population of the State in real time.

- **Rajasthan Sampark (181) :** It serves as a centralized platform where any citizen of the State can lodge grievances to the respective departments by dialing toll free number 181. It primarily consists of a State level call center with integrated web portal which acts as a single point of contact for addressing and redressing various citizen centric queries and grievances related to government services. In the year 2025, out of 34.43 lakh registered grievances 33.88 lakh grievances (more than 98 per cent) have been resolved. Rajasthan Sampark (CM Helpline 181) Call Center has been associated with 157 Departments and Offices, 96 Bureaus, Boards, Commissions, Corporations & Federations and 52 Institutes, Academies & Universities.

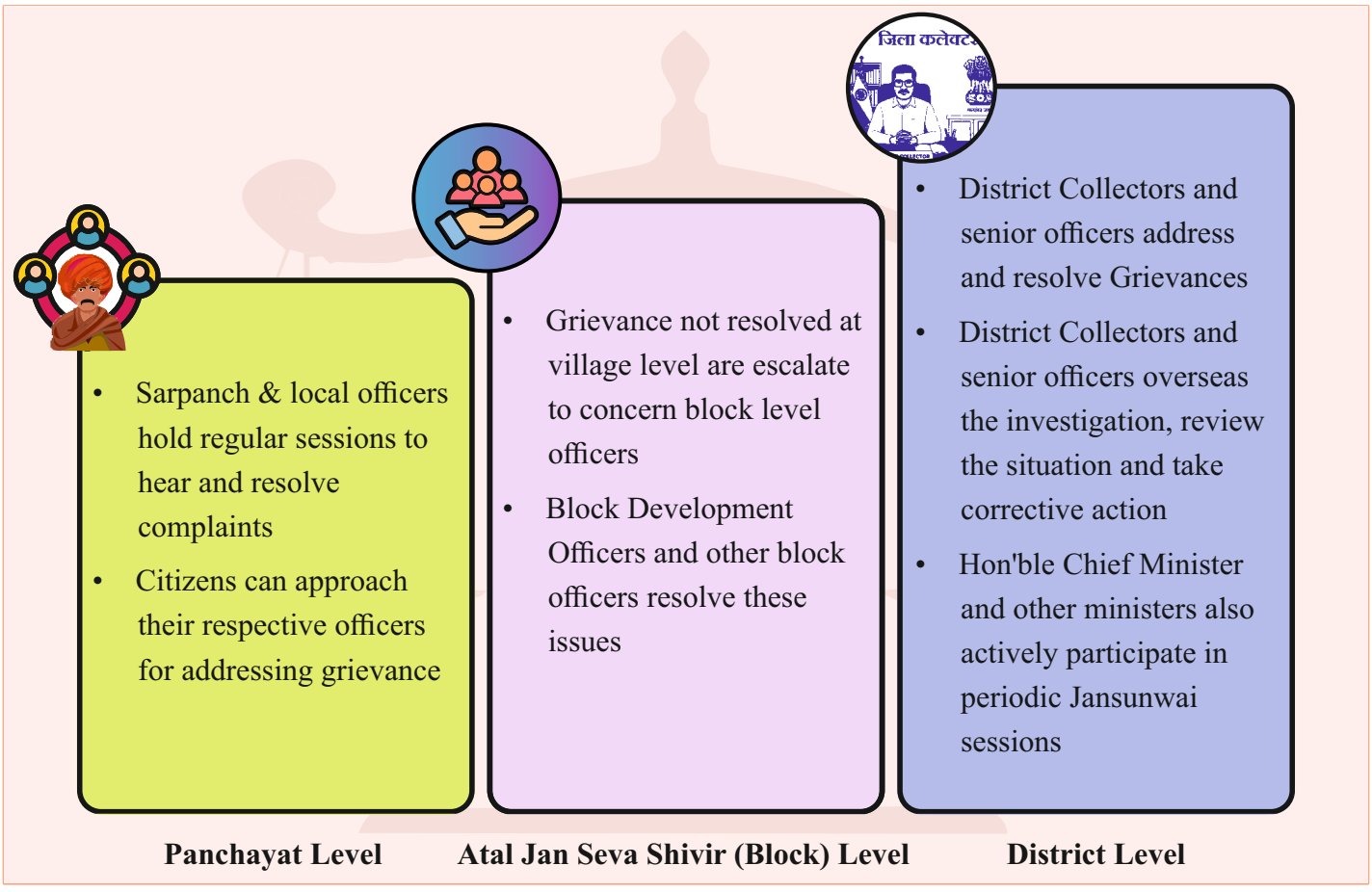
  Rajasthan Sampark 2.0 has been launched on 23rd March, 2025, marking a major milestone in the State's digital governance framework.This is a centralized next-generation grievance redressal system which has been implemented with a strong focus on real-time monitoring, data-driven oversight and facilitation of service delivery across departments.

- **The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (RGDPS) Act, 2011:** The RGDPS Act, 2011 is an initiative by the State to assure service delivery to citizens within a stipulated time period. An officer has been designated for the delivery of each notified service in a time-bound and transparent manner. In case, a citizen is unable to get the desired services within the prescribed time limit, an appropriate penalty will be imposed on the designated officer. In total, 306 public services from 28 departments have been notified. In the year 2025, a total of 1.78 crore applications have been received, out of them 1.76 crore (more than 98 per cent) have been disposed.

- **The Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act (RTH), 2012:** In the year 2025 (up to December) total number of applications received 84,099 out of which 84,048 applications have been disposed.

- **Jansunwai System :** The 3-tier Jansunwai was initiated by the Government of Rajasthan with an aim to improve governance and create a robust system for prompt disposal of public grievances. This system is structured across three levels i.e. District, Block and Gram Panchayat Level. It is a citizen-centric initiative aimed to enhance governance, promote transparency and to address public grievances effectively. It has a systematic approach that ensures direct interaction between the citizens and government officials, fostering accountability in administration. Through this process, common people are provided with a platform to voice their concerns, seek redressal and receive prompt responses to their grievances. The 3-Tier Jansunwai System is given in Figure no. 12.6.

Figure 12.6 : 3-Tier Jansunwai System



These sessions are often held on fixed days, in which citizens are encouraged to submit their complaints in writing or orally and the concerned officers are expected to provide solutions or timelines for resolution. The status of grievances registered and disposed in the year, 2025 is given in Table no. 12.1.

Table No. 12.1 : Status of Grievances Registered and Disposed in the year, 2025

S. No.	Level	Grievances Registered	Grievances Disposed	Percentage of Grievances Disposed
1	District level	19169	19157	99.93
2	Atal Jan Seva Shivir (Block Level)	25975	25913	99.76
3	Gram Panchayat Level	120567	120404	99.86

- **e-Mitra :** Committed to quick and convenient delivery of citizen services, the State has set up the e-Mitra platform of e-Governance with the objective to deliver all Government and Private citizen centric services as permissible under the Law of Land at the doorstep of common man in a transparent and cost effective manner.The idea is to link the residents of the State, especially in the rural areas, to a basket of information and services through an IT- enabled service delivery interface. This service delivery platform is available to the residents through web-based e-Mitra application (http://emitra.rajasthan.gov.in); e-Mitra mobile app and IT enabled physical kiosks.

  Presently, more than 600 services of Government departments & private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 78,000 e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Service delivery through multi-lingual conversational AI Chatbot and Whatsapp has been initiated for the ease of citizens. 10 new services (9 government sector services G2C and 1 B2C service of Taxbuddy) have been started on e-Mitra portal in December, 2025.

- **e-Mitra Plus :**To provide access to all government services to citizens without visiting multiple offices, e-Mitra Plus is a first groundbreaking step in India for an e-service delivery, offering wide range of services directly without any human interaction, much like an ATM. Citizens can apply for government documents and print them using the built-in printer. The kiosk also supports multiple payment modes, including cash, debit/credit cards and net banking with more than 85 services.

  In addition to these services, e-Mitra Plus offers video-conferencing facilities up to the Gram Panchayat level. This includes public hearings (Jan Sunwai), dissemination of information about government schemes and live telecasts of State programs. A total of 14,891 e-Mitra Plus kiosks have been installed across the State. Also, educational content for class 9th to 12th of Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education with approx 2500 videos have been made available.
- **Jan Soochna Portal:** The portal is a one-stop window to get information about various government schemes including eligibility, status and nodal department. The portal provides an easy access to citizens to get information about government schemes and services in an uncomplicated, transparent and reliable manner. Up to December, 2025, the portal has details of 117 departments, 351 schemes and 749 type of information.
- **iStart:** The State Government has set up a web portal www.istart.rajasthan.gov.in to provide all information related to start-ups at one place. This portal is a one-stop gateway for all the incentives prescribed under the policy. It provides a dashboard for government officials, startups, mentors, administrators to monitor and access the iStart program. Additionally, the government has launched specific programs like Business Innovation Programme (BIP) to further extend the reach and impact of the startup ecosystem across different segments of the population. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), total 7,382 registrations have been done on the portal. The incubators have already been set up in Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Pali, Jodhpur and Udaipur districts.

Rajasthan Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) Policy 2024

The policy aims to position the State as a leading hub for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR). Recognizing the sector's immense growth potential, the policy provides a structured framework to support startups, enterprises and academia through infrastructure development, financial incentives and skill enhancement. The objective of the policy is to strengthen Rajasthan's economy by attracting AVGC-XR investments and generate employment opportunities for youth in the AVGC-XR sector.

Key Highlights

a. Financial Incentives: Production grants (up to 30 per cent reimbursement) and funding for startups.

b. Infrastructure Development: Establishment of Atal Innovation Studios, accelerators, incubation centers and access to high-end technology resources.

c. Skill Development: Partnerships with universities and training institutions to create a skilled workforce.

d. Ease of Doing Business: Dedicated AVGC-XR Cell and a Single Window Portal for approvals and incentives.

e. Cultural Promotion: Incentives for content based on Rajasthani folklore and collaborations with media streaming platforms.

f. Research and Development: Support for IP creation, innovation labs and AVGC-XR sandboxes.

- **Single Sign-On (SSO):** RajSSO provides centralized access to all State Government applications/systems based on the principle of "One Digital Identity", thereby eliminating repetitive user registrations across government platforms, ensuring a unified and user-friendly experience. Currently, 604 (G2G: 368 and G2C: 236) departmental applications are integrated with the SSO platform. Up to December, 2025, more than 3.29 crore citizens have been benefitted.
- **Raj e-Vault:** Raj e-Vault is a Document Management System that serves as a central repository to store

documents digitally. Raj e-Vault has also been integrated with DigiLocker. A citizen can avail the services provided by Raj e-Vault by creating his SSO ID and log on to Raj e-Vault application. Up to December, 2025, more than 86 crore documents of citizens and various departments are stored on Raj e-Vault. Approximately 2 lakh documents per day are being uploaded.

Key Technological Interventions for Farmers

Technological advancements in agriculture sector have significantly transformed farming practices improving productivity, sustainability and efficiency. Key interventions of the State include:

a) **Raj-AIMS:** Under the Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM), Rajasthan Agriculture Information & Mangement System (Raj-AIMS) project has been approved, which involves use of modern technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Remote Sensing & Geographical Information System (GIS), Block Chain Technology, Internet of Things in Agriculture, Agriculture Robot & Drone/Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) etc.

b) **Rajkisan Sathi Portal:** A single window online integrated portal is launched for farmers to facilitate them "Ease of doing Farming". It provides services for online applications and DBT of agricultural schemes. Under Rajkisan Saathi project, more than 150 modules and 11 mobile apps of about 40 different schemes have been developed so far. The DBT of ₹3,566 crore have been transferred up to December, 2025. More than 2.10 lakh licenses and registration certificates have been issued to agri-input dealers & manufacturers and more than 1.53 crore Seed Minikits and more than 1.35 lakh quality control samples of seeds, fertilizers & pesticides have been drawn by farmers using online portal facility.

c) **Farmer Support:** Seed Minikits are given to farmers at free of cost to popularize the newly developed varieties of different crops. In Kharif and Rabi season of 2025-26, total 31.50 lakh seed minikits have been distributed to the farmers. The key technological interventions for farmers are given in Figure no. 12.7.

Figure 12.7 : Key Technological Interventions for Farmers

d) **Raj Sahkar Portal:** It is an integrated platform implemented by the Co-operative Department for responsive and transparent system of the State. This portal is used for various important schemes like short-term crop loan application, MSP application, online payment, new application of society registration, NGO registration and games federation registration.

e) **National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP):** An integrated platform aimed at digitizing the fisheries sector to enhance transparency, efficiency and growth. This is a component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana. Up to December, 2025, a total of 5,841 farmers have been registered on the NFDP portal. This registration will enable farmers to access credit facilities, performance grant, strengthening of fisheries cooperatives, training & capacity building etc.

Local Self Governance :

The Local Self Government Department provides online services i.e. building plan approval, trade license and auto renewal, fire NOC, sewer connection, UD/Property Tax, 90A, mobile tower & OFC permission, name transfer, signage license, property ID, lease deed (patta), subdivision reconstitution and lease money deposit to the State's urban residents through a dedicated portal. In order to ensure transparency in the auction process, an e-auction portal has also been developed, allowing municipal bodies to conduct auctions digitally.

Transparent and Accountable Adminstrative Mechanism

To ensure effective governance in the State, Government of Rajasthan focuses on enhancing administrative processes and to establish a more inclusive, transparent & accountable system. The government's key initiatives for administrative mechanism are as follows:

- **Raj-Kaj :** It is a digital platform developed by the State for the specific implementation of e-Office system to enhance decision-making and boost operational efficiency by digitizing various departmental processes from traditional manual system. This ensures paperless operations, saves time and resources and enhances data security, transparency, promptness and accountability. It also automates & streamline administrative processes, file management, human resource management and process specific workflow within its offices. Major modules include IPR, PAR, No Objection Certificate, Leave and e-File & Dak.

  Since implementation more than 42 lakh files have been created up to December, 2025 in the Raj-Kaj e-Office system and over 10 lakh users across more than 60,000 offices from 430 organizations spanning 75 administrative departments have on boarded the Raj-Kaj application. Raj-Kaj version 2.0 is being developed. Modules pertaining to Common Masters and Immovable Property Return was recently made live.

- **Raj e-Sign:** The e-Sign project is a big step towards paperless transparent government. This initiative promotes paperless system by enabling secure, cost-effective and transparent online document signing and government authorization anytime, anywhere through Aadhaar e-KYC authentication. Aadhaar based e-Sign services are being used by more than 50 e-governance applications. Up to December, 2025, more than 11.55 crore documents have been e-signed. On an average more than 70 thousand documents are been e-Signed per day.

- **RajMail :** RajMail is a free email service for every citizen of the State, including vernacular email service for making technology more user-friendly. Up to December, 2025, more than 57.48 lakh accounts have been created.

- **RajNET:** The State has implemented an integrated network solution with last mile connectivity until Gram Panchayats through the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). As part of this initiative, video conferencing facilities (VC rooms) have been set up at the district and block-level offices. Over 9,260 Gram Panchayats in the State have network connectivity through RajNET.

- **State Portal:** The State Portal serves as a single source of information and transactional government services for citizens, government users, businesses, tourists and people overseas. It is seamlessly connected to the web portals of different departments/institutions/organization/PSUs/boards/schemes etc, ensuring easy access to services and information. Around 93 lakh people have visited (rajasthan.gov.in) portal and availed the services up to December, 2025.

- **State Data Centre (SDC):** It provides a physical facility for hosting e-governance applications at the State level and embodies Government of Rajasthan's commitment of accountability and inclusivity, bridging the digital divide and ensuring that effective governance is available to every citizen of urban & rural areas. It has total capacity of 800 racks, Bhamashah State Data Center (RSDC-P4) UPTIME Tier-IV Certified Gold Standard facility (TCDD, TCFF & TCOS) which ensures 99.99% uptime.

- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** The ABHAY centre provides an integrated solution for GPS and CCTV-based security, established across 7 divisional headquarters and 26 districts. A total of 25,159 cameras have been installed. This project covers:-

- Video Surveillance System
- Dial 100 Control System
- Forensic Investigation System
- Intelligent Traffic Management System
- Vehicle Tracking System
- Geographical Information System

- **Inspection and visits by district in-charge secretaries:** In order to ensure continuous & effective supervision of the progress of the projects/schemes/programmes of the Government of India & the State Government and timely & quality delivery of services related to the citizens & other government works, senior officers/secretaries of the Indian Administrative Service have been appointed as District Incharge Secretaries.
- **Chief Minister's Excellence Award (CM EXCELS) and Sampark Portal Award :** On the occasion of Public Service Day on 21st April, 2025, Government of Rajasthan honored 6 officers & 3 departments with the Chief Minister's Excellence Award and 9 officers & 4 departments with the Sampark Portal Award regarding effective public grievance redressal to motivate public servants and departments for excellent work, innovations and to increase their sense of dedication towards public service & work efficiency.
- **Right to Information Act, 2005:** The Administrative Reforms Department is the nodal department for the Right to Information Act, 2005. Through portal, general public can apply online and obtain necessary information from various departments.
- **Rajasthan Center for Application Development (RajCAD):** RajCAD was envisaged as an innovative concept of building capacity and augmenting skills with its USP of commitment assured delivery. It has also adopted emerging technologies including Python, ArcGIS, Flutter, AI/ML and Cloud, significantly strengthening internal IT capacity. It has developed 20 web portal projects, created 107 analytical dashboards/modules and built 8 in-house mobile applications, along with maintenance of live projects.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** To manage and analyse geospatial data, a State wide unified GIS platform namely RajDharaa has been established. Under the RajDharaa initiative, multiple solutions including mobile application for geo-tagging assets across departments and undertakings; GIS based DLC tagging for the Registration & Stamps Department; road information for the Administration Department; and several others have been delivered.

  To support advanced infrastructure, sewerage and drainage planning, a 3D city model of Jaipur has also been developed, covering approximately 3,000 sq km of the Jaipur Master Development Plan 2025 area. To digitally preserve heritage monuments, selected sites have been 3D scanned and modelled for virtual conservation. These include Jaipur's Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall Museum, City Palace, the eight gates of the Walled City and Amber Fort, as well as Udaipur's City Palace and Kumbhalgarh Fort.

  In the continuation of this journey, the Urban GIS Portal has been launched to facilitate citizens and administrators identify land use, view khasra and plot ownership details and access layers such as police thanas, municipal wards and layout plans. Through this portal, master plans of all cities are being published to enhance transparency and reduce citizen's need to physically visit government offices.
- **e-Procurement:** To enhance transparency, the State has implemented e-Procurement (Government e-Procurement Solution–GePNIC) system for all government organizations, including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Since the launch of e-Procurement in the State with GePNIC in October, 2011, more than 327 State government departments and PSUs have adopted the system, marking a significant achievement for the project. In the year 2025-26 (up to December), the line departments have processed more than 9.52 lakh tenders, amounting more than ₹1.59 lakh crore.
- **Data Analytics:** The project has been implemented across various revenue generating departments like

Commercial Tax, Transport and Mines with an aim to increase revenue generation through identification of tax evasion and increasing tax base. Further, various schemes/projects such as RGHS, Jan Aadhar, e-Mitra, Rajasthan Sampark, IFMS, RTI etc., as well as other departments of the State Government including Medical & Health, JDA and Forest also make use of the project for effective implementation. The project with the help of various data analytic techniques helps in data driven policy making and evidence-based decision making.

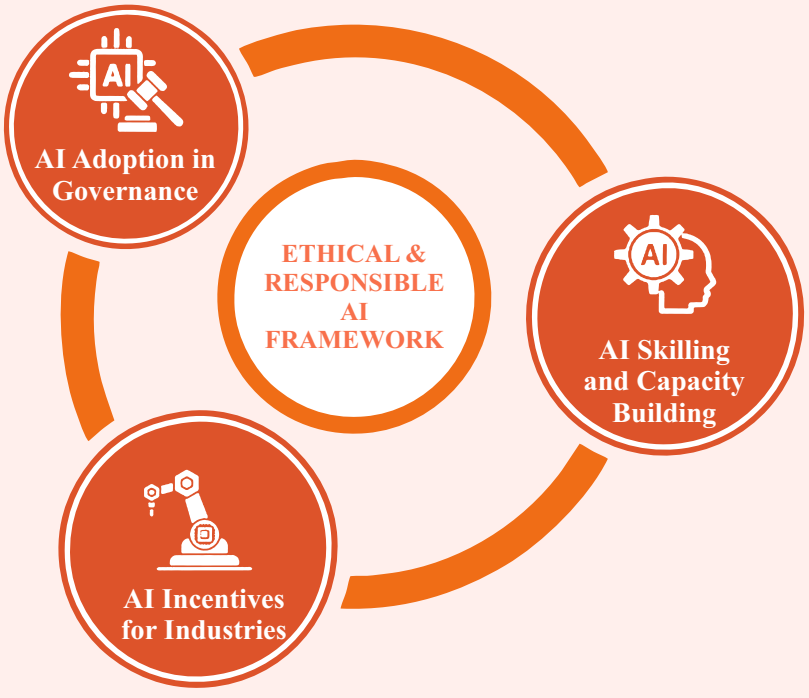
- **Capacity Building in Government Offices:**
  - To support the successful implementation of IT initiatives in government departments, a total of 6,786 government officers and employees have been trained up to December, 2025.
  - **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi National Open University's courses:** To promote IT skill development in the government sector, the Government of Rajasthan reimburse the fees for government personnel who have completed MCA.
  - **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** RKCL has been established to provide IT education in remote rural areas, helping to bridge the digital divide and address last-mile connectivity challenges. The fees to Government employee after completion of RS-CIT training program is reimbursed by Government.

Rajasthan AI/ML Policy 2026

Rajasthan AI/ML Policy 2026 was launched on 6th January, 2026 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan in Rajasthan Regional AI Impact Conference in Jaipur. The policy reaffirms State's commitment to modernizing public service delivery, enhancing transparency, catalysing innovation, creating new employment oppotunurities and ensuring equitable access to the benefits of AI.

The state envisions AI as a transformative force that will accelerate progress across both urban & rural communities and contribute to the long-term goals of Viksit Rajasthan@2047. To ensure alignment with the State's long-term development roadmap, the policy references the indicative outcomes in which artificial intelligence has been identified as a strategic enabler. This AI/ML policy will strengthen institutional capacity and promote a future ready digital ecosystem.

Figure 12.8 : Objectives of AI/ML Policy

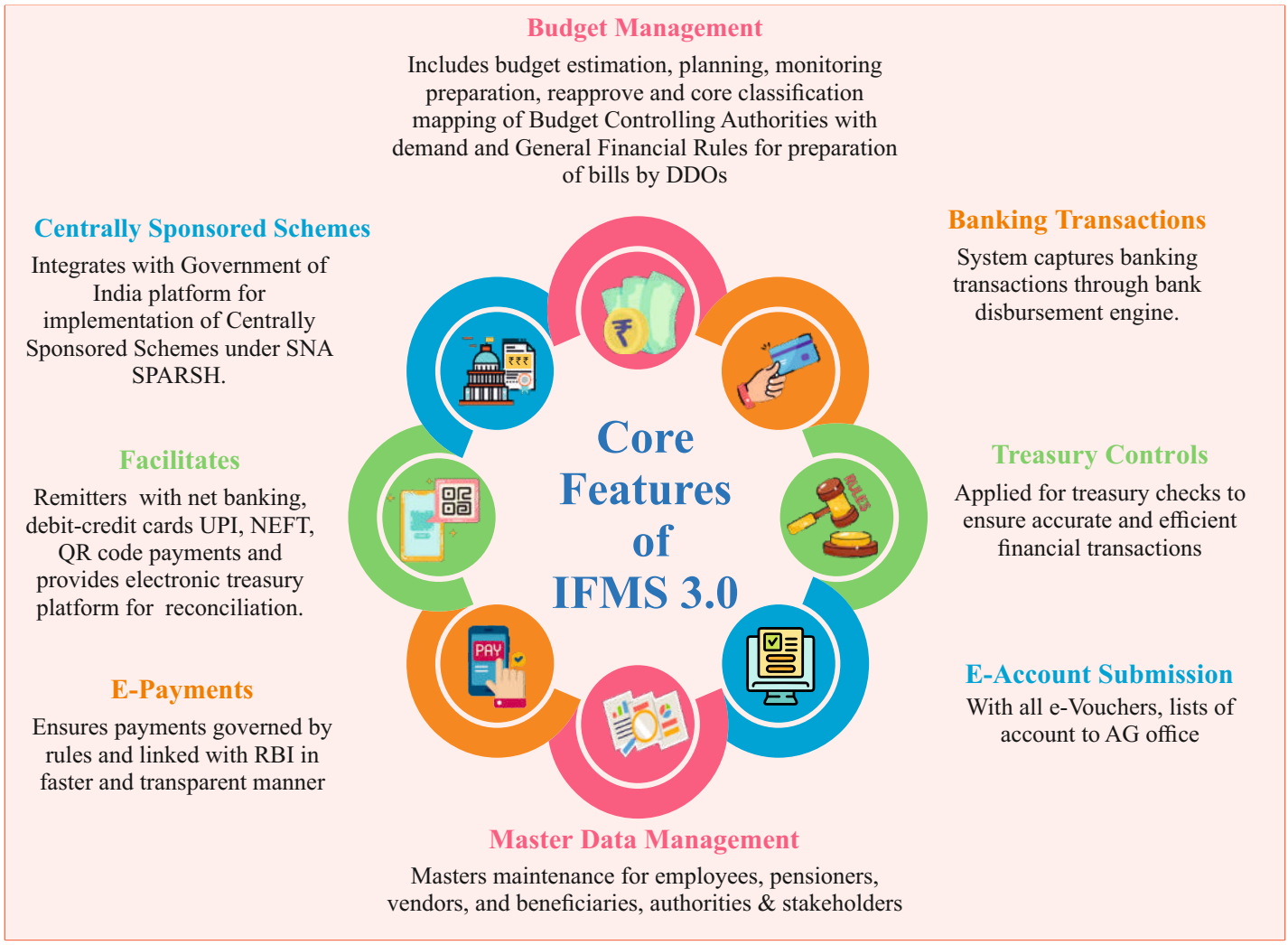


Effective Financial Management

Financial governance is based on the belief that a transparent and legally robust public finance system is integral to the wider framework of good governance. It refers to the process by which government collects, manages, monitors and controls financial information to ensure accountability and transparency. Tracking financial transactions, managing performance, ensuring compliance, operations and providing disclosures are included in this process.

Rajasthan has implemented a comprehensive mechanism to ensure effective management of its budgeting and accounting process. This is achieved through an automated platform i.e. Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), which helps in streamlining the financial operations. And thus, it enhances transparency and strengthens accountability in public finance management. The core features of IFMS 3.0 is given in Figure 12.9.

Figure 12.9 : Core Features of IFMS 3.0



Through adoption of IFMS, the budgeting processes have become more efficient, with improved cash flow management and real-time reconciliation of accounts. Additionally, system has strengthened Information Management System, optimize date accuracy and timeliness of accounts preparation and boost transparency and efficiency in public delivery. These improvements has secured & build a robust financial management system for a result-oriented Governance.

The IFMS serves as an umbrella platform, integrating various modular systems to facilitate with both external and internal stakeholders. The State has transformed its financial governance by integrating all processes under a seamless IT platform for placement of robust financial governance. It covers budget estimation, budget

preparation, pool budget, treasury functions, e-payments, e-bills, e-sanctions, e-receipts, aadhaar based direct benefit transfers (DBT) and e-challans. Additionally, it enables data management, e-Account submission, e-reconciliation, integration with banks, Reserve Bank of India, Accountant General, Public Financial Management System, Departmental Portals, National Security Depository Limited, National Payment Corporation of India and paperless e- submissions among all stakeholders for all processes. Its design aims to enable fully automated financial transactions, ensuring efficient monitoring, enhanced accuracy and robust analytical capabilities. This comprehensive system supports data-driven decision-making, a more transparent and accountable public finance framework.

The transformation of financial governance under the ambit of IFMS has positioned the State for a new era of automated and efficient financial management. It is seamlessly aligns with the innovative platforms of the Government of India. This evolution has expanded the scope of accounting and financial transaction delivery, reaching even the most remote areas. With a strong database of budget, financial and accounting records since 2010-11, the IFMS is now ready to integrate with Artificial Intelligence (AI). By using AI, the State aims to make decisions faster, improve predictions and minimize human redundancies, making financial operations and governance more efficient.

13 Fiscal Management and Economic Policy

Rajasthan, India's largest state by geographical area, is distinguished by its rich cultural heritage and abundant natural resources. Over the years, the state has emerged as a dynamic contributor to the national economy by contributing 5.25 per cent for the year 2025-26 at current prices. In the year 2025–26, Rajasthan's nominal Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to be ₹18.75 lakh crore, up from ₹17.01 lakh crore in the previous year. Per Capita Income is projected to reach ₹2.02 lakh, marking an increase of 9.32 per cent at current price. The agriculture sector contributes to 25.74 per cent to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and providing livelihood to a significant share of the workforce. The industrial sector, supported by a growing MSME ecosystem and large-scale manufacturing units, contributed 26.55 per cent to the GSVA. The services sector emerged as the largest contributor, accounting for 47.71 per cent of GSVA, with strong growth in trade, tourism, IT-enabled services and financial services, further reinforcing Rajasthan's role in the national economy.

Despite these gains, the state continues to face challenges arising from climatic vulnerability and regional imbalances in development. To address these issues, Rajasthan is implementing innovative policy measures, scaling up investments in renewable energy, promoting digital transformation, expanding infrastructure, strengthening healthcare systems, modernizing education and adopting a focused approach for improving human development indicators.

Vision Statement - Viksit Rajasthan@2047

To establish Rajasthan as a model State for sustainable growth, financial stability & citizen centric governance. The action agenda for achieving this vision are Financial Stability and Growth, Digital Transformation, Inclusive Economic Development, Sustainable Development, Social Security, Transparency and Accountability.

Economic Growth: The Foundation of a Strong and Resilient Economy

Economic growth remains the central pillar of Rajasthan's aspiration for sustained and high-value development. Consistent expansion across key sectors, supported by structural reforms and enhanced investment in infrastructure, has strengthened the State's productive base. The growing role of manufacturing, services, renewable energy and modernized agriculture reflects increasing economic diversification and resilience. By driving employment generation, income enhancement and fiscal sustainability, economic growth provides a strong and enduring foundation for inclusive development and long-term economic transformation in Rajasthan.

State of Economy

The Estimates of State Domestic Product represents the value of all goods and services produced within the State. It is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the State. State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices of Rajasthan for the 2025-26 is expected to reach at ₹18.75 lakh crore compared to ₹17.01 lakh crore in 2024-25 as per the advance estimates, reflecting a significant growth rate of 10.24 per cent

for the year 2025-26. As per the advance estimates, the nominal GDP for All India at Current Prices for the year 2025-26 is projected to attain a level of ₹357.14 lakh crore, showing a growth of 8.0 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 5.25 per cent to the nation's GDP. The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at current prices are being presented in the Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 : GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India (At Current Prices)

(₹Crore)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
GSDP - Rajasthan	1195641	1348693	1522063	1701190	1875413
Growth Rate (%)	17.46	12.80	12.85	11.77	10.24
GDP- All India	23597399	26890473	30122956	33068145	35713886
Growth Rate (%)	18.9	14.0	12.0	9.8	8.0

For Rajasthan-For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates-I and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the year 2024-25- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2025-26 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rajasthan and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices reveals the real growth of the economy by eliminating the impact of inflation. This adjustment enables a clearer comparison of economic performance over time, focusing on the true increase in output, excluding the effects of price changes. For the financial year 2025-26, the GSDP at constant prices reached ₹9.82 lakh crore, compared to ₹9.04 lakh crore in the year 2024-25, showing a growth of 8.66 per cent in the year 2025-26. As per the advance estimates, GDP for All India at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2025-26 is likely to attain a level of ₹201.90 lakh crore, showing a growth of 7.4 per cent. In the same year, Rajasthan's GSDP is estimated to contribute 4.86 per cent to the nation's GDP. The Estimates of GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India and its growth at constant (2011-12) prices are presented in the table 13.2 and their growth rates in figure 13.1.

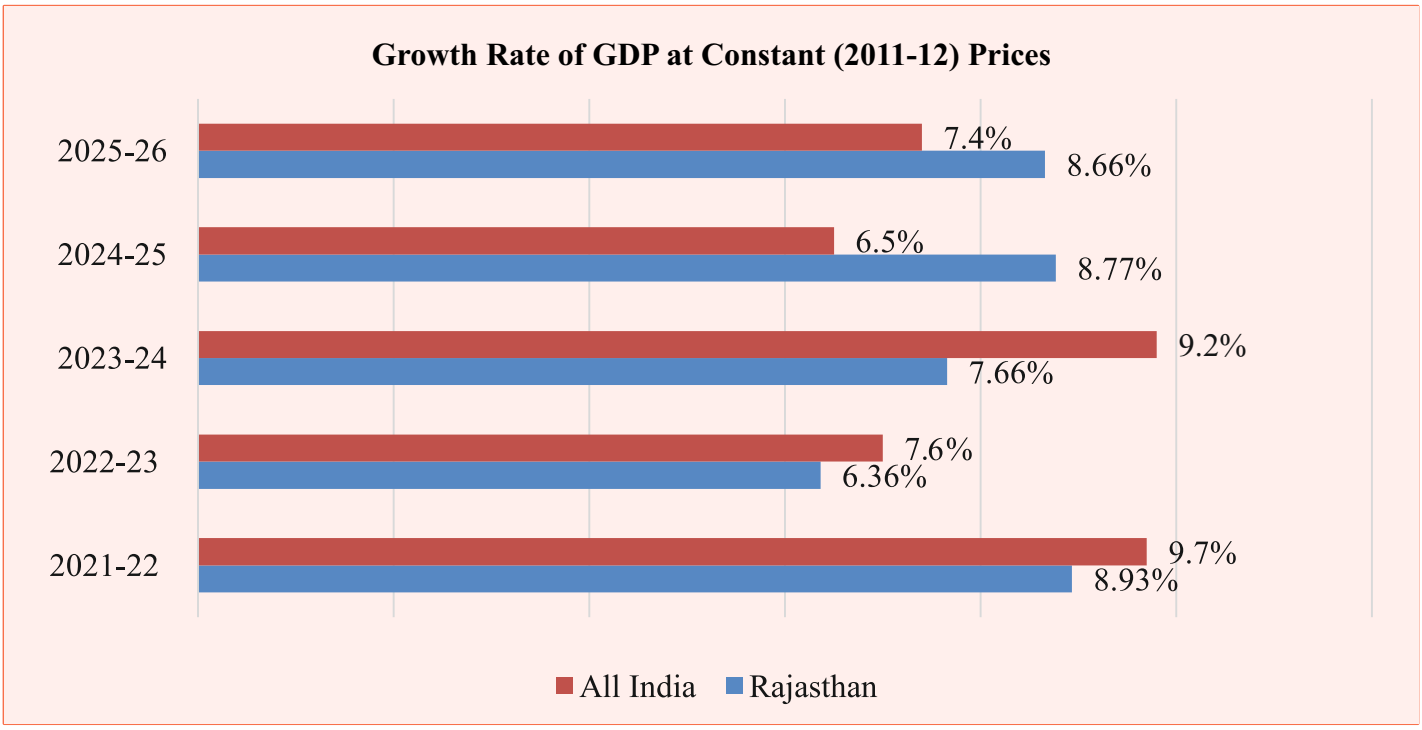
Table 13.2 : GSDP/GDP of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(₹Crore)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
GSDP - Rajasthan	725464	771631	830724	903564	981807
Growth Rate (%)	8.93	6.36	7.66	8.77	8.66
GDP- All India	15021846	16164913	17650591	18796955	20189919
Growth Rate (%)	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5	7.4

For Rajasthan-For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates-I and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the year 2024-25- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2025-26 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Figure 13.1



Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figures to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

NSDP at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2025-26 is likely to attain a level of ₹16.85 lakh crore, as against ₹15.25 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a growth of 10.48 per cent in the year 2025-26.

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates of the year 2025-26, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹8.59 lakh crore, as against ₹7.89 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a growth of 8.90 per cent in the year 2025-26. The Estimates of NSDP of Rajasthan is presented in the table 13.3.

Table 13.3 : Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Current Prices	1070324	1202344	1361835	1525291	1685118
Growth Rate (%)	18.10	12.33	13.26	12.00	10.48
Constant (2011-12) Prices	634247	674018	724575	789133	859333
Growth Rate (%)	9.50	6.27	7.50	8.91	8.90

For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates-I and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)

Per Capita Income (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people.

Per Capita Income at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income at current prices for the year 2025-26 is estimated to be ₹2,02,349 as compared to ₹1,85,095 for the year 2024-25 registering a growth of 9.32 per cent in 2025-26 over the previous year 2024-25. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at current Prices are depicted in table 13.4 and figure 13.2.

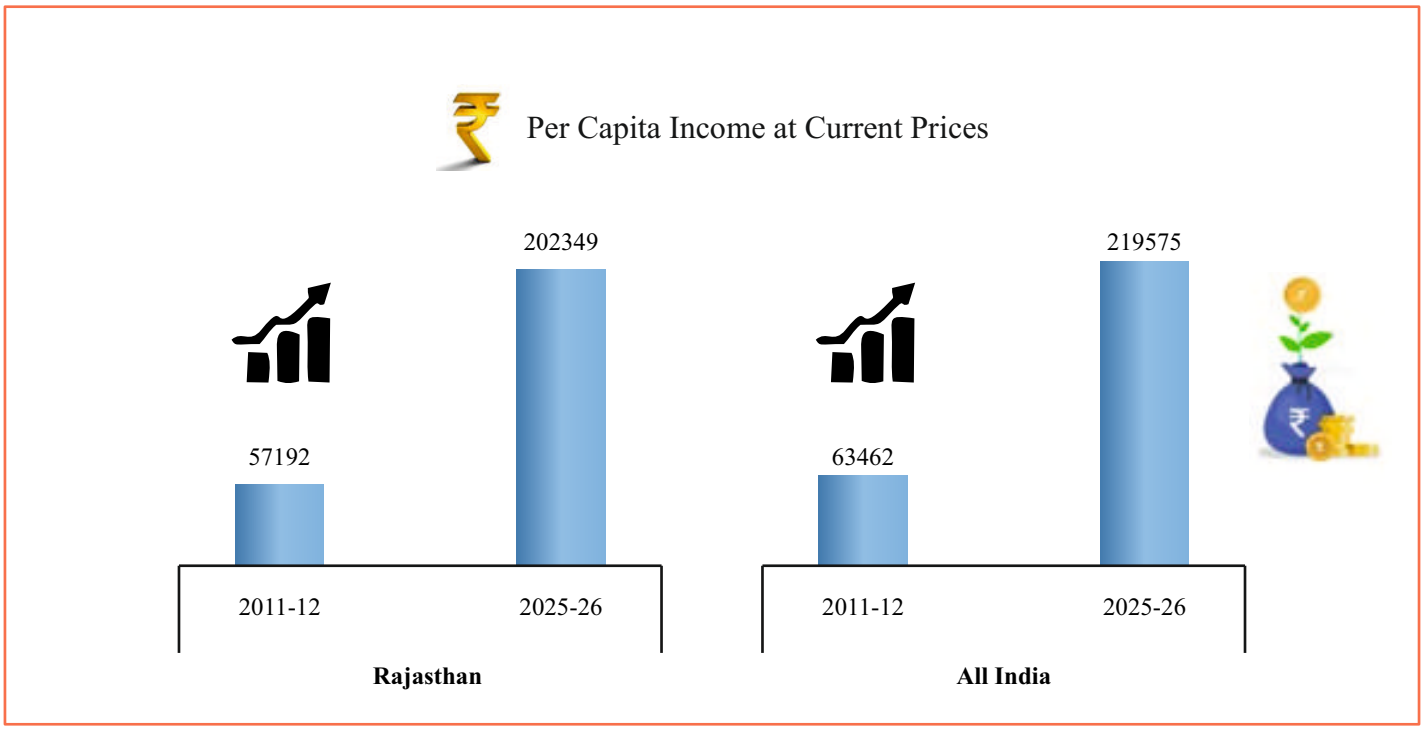
Table 13.4 : Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India (At Current Prices)

(₹)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
PCI- Rajasthan	134143	149060	167027	185095	202349
Growth Rate (%)	16.72	11.12	12.05	10.82	9.32
PCI- All India	150906	169145	188892	205324	219575
Growth Rate (%)	18.6	12.1	11.7	8.7	6.9

For Rajasthan-For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the year 2024-25- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2025-26 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Figure 13.2



Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2025-26 is estimated to be ₹1,03,189 as compared to ₹95,762 for the year 2024-25, showing a growth of 7.76 per cent in 2025-26 over the previous year 2024-25. The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) prices are depicted in table 13.5.

Table 13.5 : Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India (At Constant (2011-12) Prices) **(₹)**

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
PCI - Rajasthan	79490	83561	88868	95762	103189
Growth Rate (%)	8.23	5.12	6.35	7.76	7.76
PCI - All India	94054	100163	108786	114710	121968
Growth Rate (%)	9.3	6.5	8.6	5.4	6.3

For Rajasthan-For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates-I and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India- For the year 2024-25- Provisional Estimates (PE) and year 2025-26 First Advance Estimates (FAE)

Sectoral Transformation: Accelerating Key Sectors to Drive Economic Growth

Rajasthan's economic growth will be propelled by targeted growth strategies across its key sectors-agriculture, industry, and services. In agriculture, the focus is on modernization and sustainability, with a particular emphasis on expanding irrigation infrastructure. The state has been focused on enhancing its irrigation infrastructure, improving water management and promoting micro-irrigation. Alongside irrigation expansion, the state is promoting diversification into high-value crops and strengthening agro-processing industries, aiming to add value at every stage of the agricultural value chain. These efforts will enhance productivity, boost farmer incomes and increase the export potential of Rajasthan's agricultural produce.

For industry, Rajasthan is concentrating on the growth of manufacturing, mining and renewable energy. The state is prioritizing investments in industrial infrastructure, promoting industrial clusters and improving the ease of doing business to attract both domestic and international investments. A major focus is also on expanding renewable energy, with Rajasthan aiming to become a leader in solar and wind power, which will not only diversify the energy mix but also drive sustainable industrial growth.

The services sector is expected to see continued expansion, driven by tourism, information technology and financial services. Leveraging its rich cultural heritage, Rajasthan aims to enhance its tourism offerings, while digital infrastructure improvements will support the growth of IT and fintech industries. The development of smart cities, innovation hubs and e-governance initiatives will further accelerate the growth of services, positioning the state as a key player in the services-driven economy. The impact of these sectoral developments is reflected in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA), which provides a detailed picture of each sector's contribution to the state's economic growth.

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Basic Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Basic Current Prices for the year 2025-26 is likely to attain a level of ₹17.12 lakh crore, as against ₹15.70 lakh crore in the year 2024-25 showing a growth of 9.03 per cent in the year 2025-26. The corresponding sectoral growths are 3.47 per cent in Agriculture, 6.99 per cent in Industry and 13.52 per cent in Service sector in the year 2025-26 over the year 2024-25. The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Basic Current prices from the year 2021-22 onwards is depicted in table 13.6 and sectoral contribution in GSVA of Rajasthan in figure 13.3.

Figure 13.3 : Sectoral Contribution in GSVA in Rajasthan for the Year 2025-26 (AE)

Table 13.6 : Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices

(₹Crore)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Agriculture Sector	322739	351121	388438	425904	440702
Industry Sector	315450	348361	395783	424790	454486
Service Sector	492527	573023	633302	719530	816828

For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates I and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)

The contribution of Agriculture Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) for the year 2025-26 is likely to be 25.74 per cent. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction is likely to be 26.55 per cent during 2025-26. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are the major contributor in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution 47.71 per cent during 2025-26.

GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices for the year 2025-26 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.79 lakh crore, as against ₹8.21 lakh crore for the year 2024-25 showing an increase of 7.03 per cent in 2025-26 against the growth of 7.57 per cent in 2024-25.

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry and fishing sector is estimated to be 25.33 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2025-26. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.23 lakh crore in the year 2025-26 showing a growth of 0.22 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industry sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sector is estimated to be 28.21 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2025-26. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2.48 lakh crore in the year 2025-26 showing a growth of 7.02 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sector which includes Railways, Other Transport, Storage, Communication, Trade, Hotels & Restaurant, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration, Fnancial and Other Service sectors is estimated to be 46.46 per cent as per the advance estimates of the year 2025-26. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹4.08 lakh crore in the year 2025-26 showing a growth of 11.15 per cent over previous year.

The Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices from the year 2021-22 onwards is depicted in table 13.7.

Table 13.7 : Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

(₹Crore)

Years	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Agriculture Sector	191571	199619	206474	222073	222550
Industry Sector	194568	203171	218768	231618	247872
Service Sector	293757	319842	338068	367377	408325

For the year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25- Revised Estimates and year 2025-26 Advance Estimates (AE)

Capital Formation: Building Infrastructure for Better Economy

A crucial component of Rajasthan's growth plan will be extensive infrastructure development, with a particular emphasis on both rural and urban areas. The state will prioritize the creation of world-class infrastructure that supports industrial growth, improves the quality of life, and attracts both domestic and foreign investments. Key projects will include improvements in transportation including roads, railways, airports, the development of smart cities, industrial corridors, and the expansion of public utilities. In addition, rural infrastructure, such as better roads, irrigation systems, and access to electricity and clean water, will be enhanced to bridge the urban-rural divide. This holistic approach to infrastructure development will not only stimulate economic activity but also generate significant employment opportunities, increase overall productivity and promote inclusive growth across the state.

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

The estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for Rajasthan have been prepared and revised in accordance with the concepts, definitions, coverage and compilation procedures prescribed by the National Accounts Statistics (NAS), Base Year 2011-12, issued by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of

Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India. The estimates are compiled by industry of use and institutional sector, using the latest available administrative records, survey data and audited accounts, subject to data availability constraints at the State level.

At the end of the year 2024-25, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹5,02,412 crore, which is 29.53 per cent of the GSDP (₹17,01,190 crore). The GFCF in the year 2024-25 increased by 11.81 per cent over the previous year 2023-24. The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2024-25 are 77.97 per cent and 22.03 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2020-21 is shown in the table 13.8 and GFCF of private sector and public sector since 2020-21 is shown in figure 13.4

Figure 13.4

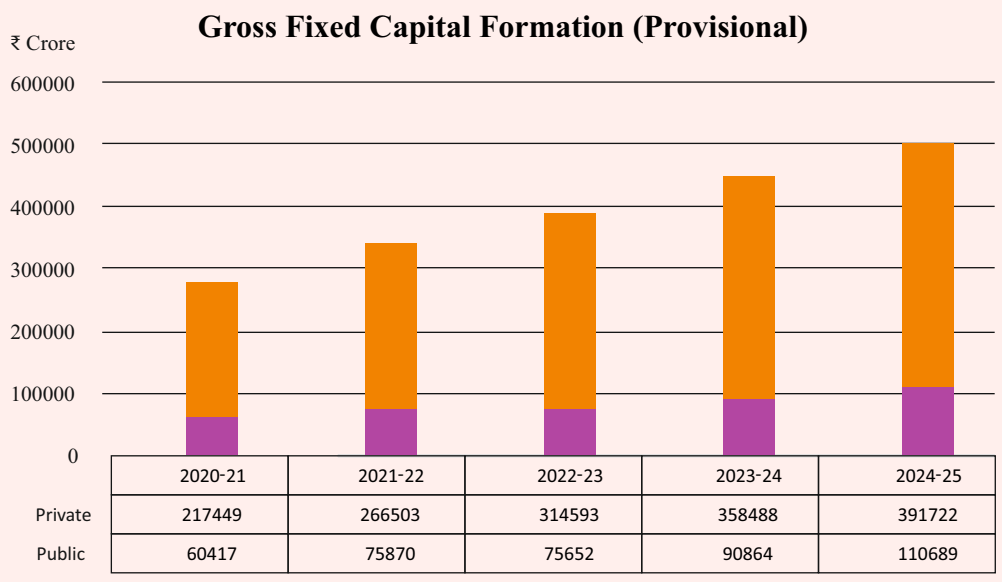


Table 13.8 : Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Crops	8527	10237	10190	12568	14871
2	Livestock	1985	2071	2334	2646	3067
3	Forestry	131	331	427	805	572
4	Fishing	131	147	187	205	241
5	Mining	5740	6475	6210	6618	6991
6	Manufacturing	13895	21172	28890	37231	40479
7	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	24414	31272	25202	31144	37922
8	Construction	113134	136998	161923	188132	207125
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3670	4739	6345	7035	8136
10	Railways	1086	1704	3421	6784	7459

S.No.	Industry	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
11	Other Transport	3212	4612	4843	5698	6030
12	Storage	52	183	185	67	67
13	Communication	11853	14612	18039	17951	19593
14	Financial Services	1275	716	1268	1467	1619
15	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	66430	77567	85064	90497	96745
16	Public Administration	10641	12801	13327	17296	23255
17	Other Services	11689	16737	22390	23210	28240
Total		**277866**	**342374**	**390245**	**449352**	**502412**

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Price Stabilization: Promoting Economic Growth and Stability

Prices tend to change over time as well as across geographical areas due to various economic, social and political factors. Since prices influence various economic decisions, particularly financial monitoring of price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. The primary tool for monitoring these changes is the price index. Price Index measures relative change in the price levels of commodities or services in a region during a given period of time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are two important indices which measure the prices at retail and wholesale level respectively.The WPI reflects price changes at the wholesale level, affecting production costs, while the CPI measures the cost of living for consumers, impacting their purchasing power.

Price Statistics in Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly, since 1957 from selected centres across the State on weekly basis. Also the prices of livestock products, by-products, rates for the construction material used in building and labour wages are collected from 33 districts of the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan
(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the government and also used by financial institutions, industries and business sector. It also helps in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material, industrial products, food and other non-food items. Price index helps in comparative study of changes of prices at national and global level.

Rajasthan government releases the WPI on monthly basis. It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from

'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group. The weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group, it is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for All Commodities increased from 394.68 in 2024 to 399.13 in 2025, marking a rise of 1.13 per cent. For specific categories, the WPI for Primary Articles rose from 438.15 to 445.65, showing an increase of 1.71 per cent, Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants 570.72 to 571.11 showing an increase of 0.07 per cent and Manufactured Products also saw an uptick, rising from 307.73 to 311.42 showing an increase on 1.20 per cent. The All India WPI (base year 2011-12) increased from 153.9 in 2024 to 154.9 in 2025 registering a growth of 0.65 per cent. Detailed percentage variations for each major commodity group from 2021 to 2025 are provided in tables 13.9 and 13.10 and monthly index of WPI figure 13.5 and month on month (MoM) inflation in figure 13.6.

Table 13.9 : Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Index				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Primary Articles	378.22	416.65	420.67	438.15	445.65
(a)	Agricultural Articles	377.10	415.64	414.86	431.42	437.84
(b)	Minerals	386.65	424.23	464.56	488.97	504.67
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	569.93	576.88	579.11	570.72	571.11
3	Manufactured Products	285.65	302.60	303.29	307.73	311.42
	All Commodities	**363.23**	**385.83**	**387.90**	**394.68**	**399.13**

Table 13.10 : Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Primary Articles	14.10	10.16	0.96	4.16	1.71
(a)	Agricultural Articles	14.77	10.22	-0.19	3.99	1.49
(b)	Minerals	9.39	9.72	9.51	5.25	3.21
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	11.91	1.22	0.39	-1.45	0.07
3	Manufactured Products	4.91	5.93	0.23	1.46	1.20
	All Commodities	**9.78**	**6.22**	**0.54**	**1.75**	**1.13**

Figure 13.5

(Base year 1999-2000=100)

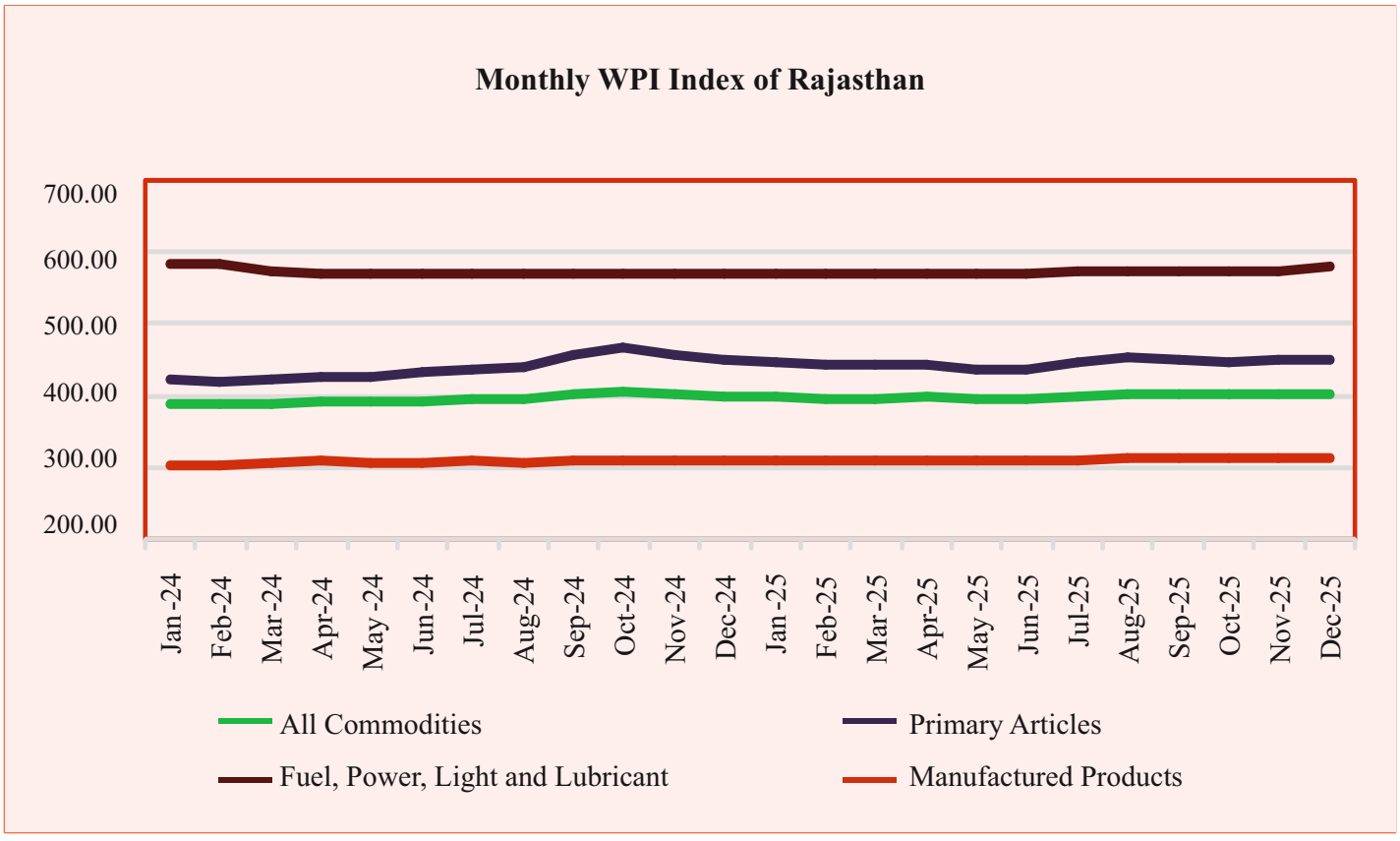
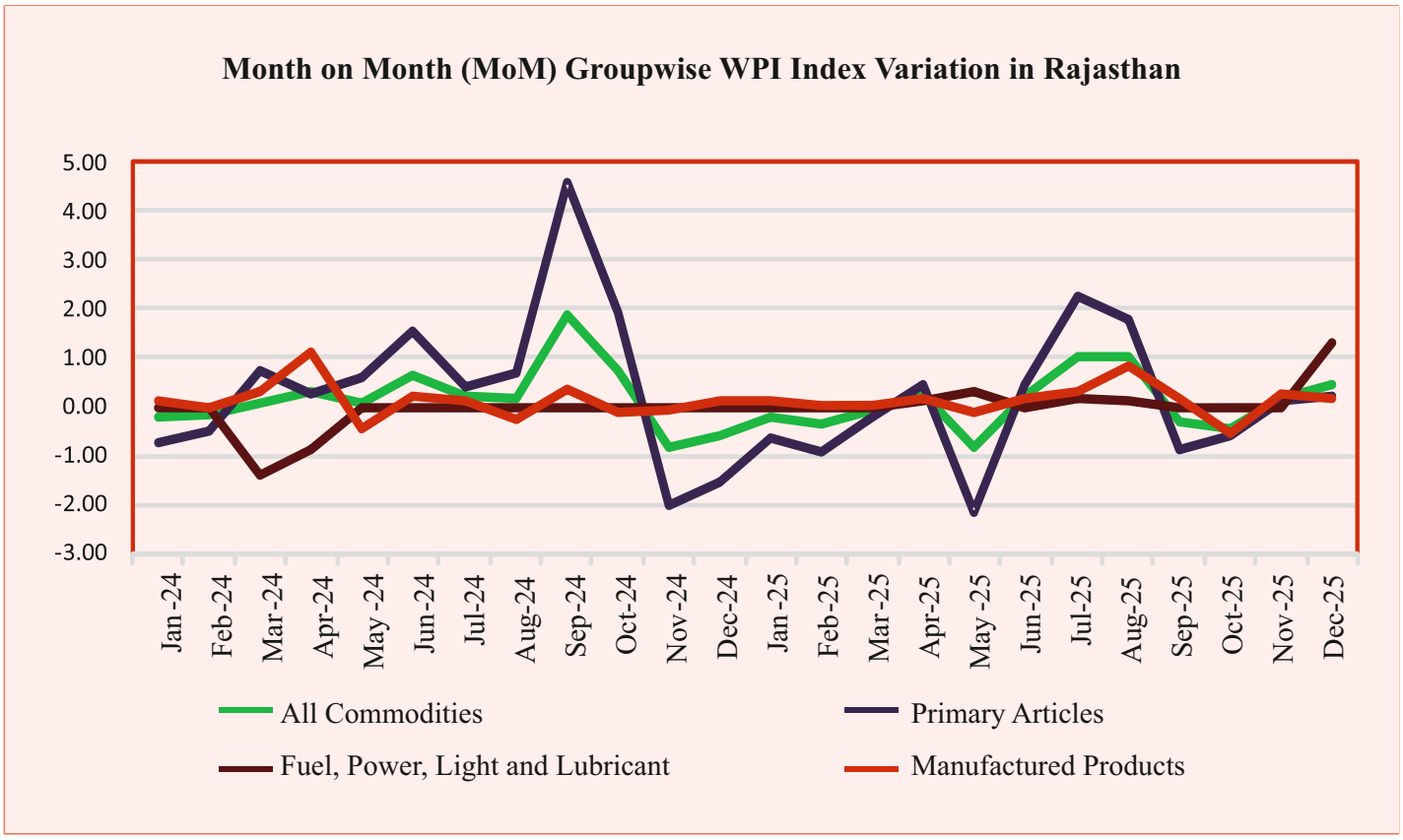


Figure 13.6

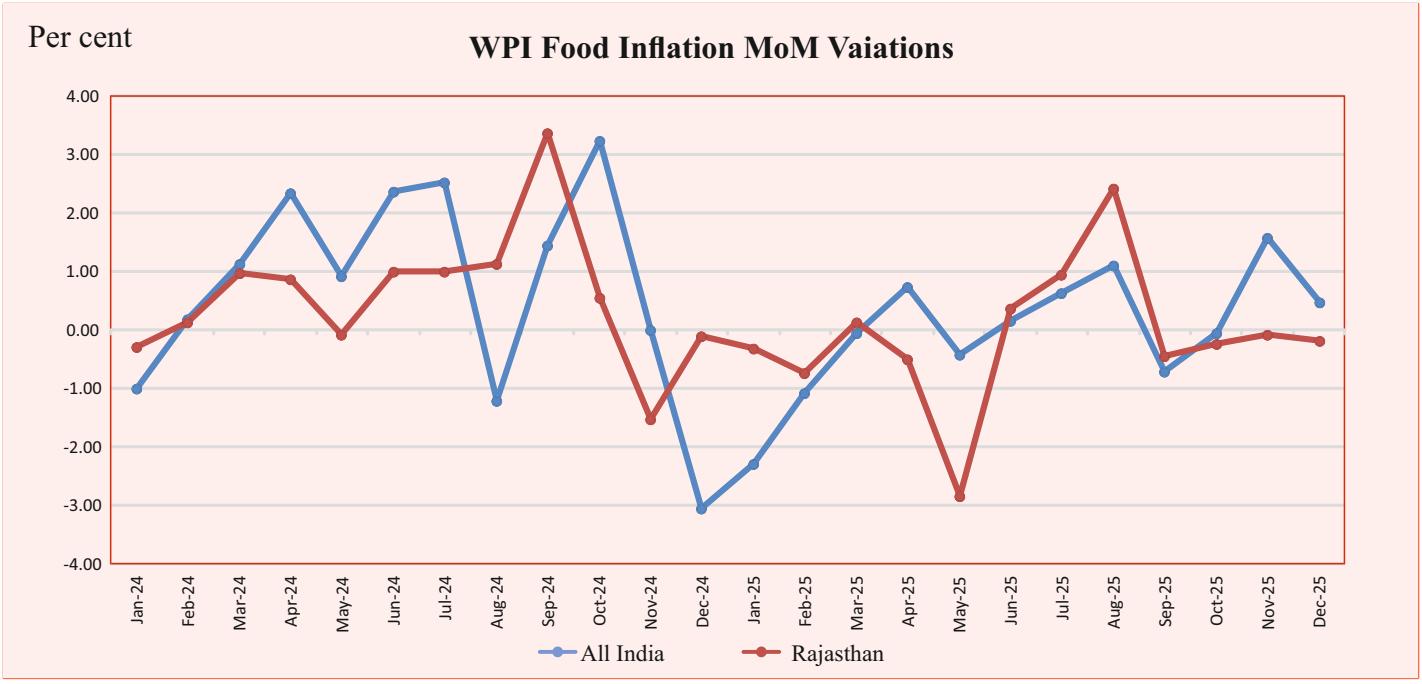
(Base year 1999-2000=100)



Food Inflation-WPI Food Index (Weight 30.163)

Food inflation has been a global phenomenon in the last two years. The rising vulnerability of food prices due to climate change, heat waves, uneven monsoon distribution, unseasonal rainfall, hailstorms, torrential rainfall and dry conditions. In the State level Food Index consisting of 'Food articles' from primary articles group and 'Food product' from manufactured products group increased from 421.67 in the year, 2024 to 427.13 in the year 2025. It is registered an increase of 1.29 per cent. The WPI Food Index group during January 2024 to December, 2025 percentage variation over the previous month is given in the following figure 13.7

Figure 13.7



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in average general level of retail prices of selected goods and services purchased by the households for the purpose of consumption. Such changes effect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. As this index captures the movement in prices for each and every consumer, the Government focuses more on Consumer Price Index (CPI) than Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation. Four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being calculated every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural, Urban & Combined (CPI-R,U&C). The first three indices are calculated and released by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Chandigarh and the fourth by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistical Programme Implementation(MoSPI), New Delhi.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2016=100)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal changes in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports, railways, electricity production and distribution establishments. This Index is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors.

CPI-IW are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau Chandigarh. Previously, Ajmer, Bhilwara and Jaipur centers were part of the older series of CPI-IW (Base Year 2001=100). However, since September 2020, the Labour Bureau has been releasing the new CPI series with a base year of 2016=100, which now includes Alwar as a replacement for Ajmer. At the national level, the CPI-IW for the central series is calculated based on data from 88

selected industrially developed centres across India including three centers Alwar, Bhilwara, and Jaipur from Rajasthan.

In 2025, a continuing rise in consumer prices was observed. The General Index of Consumer Prices recorded an increase of 2.02 per cent at Alwar centre, 2.62 per cent at Bhilwara centre and 1.88 per cent at Jaipur center for the year 2025 over 2024. At All India level 2.75 per cent increase over the previous year, 2024. CPI Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Alwar, Bhilwara and Jaipur centres are summarized 2025 over year 2024 as year on year inflation in the table 13.11

Table 13.11 : Groupwise Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2016 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Alwar Centre		% Variation over Year 2024	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over Year 2024	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over Year 2024
		Year 2025	Year 2024		Year 2025	Year 2024		Year 2025	Year 2024	
1	Food & Beverages Group	143.0	144.3	-0.90	141.6	145.5	-2.68	147.2	147.4	-0.14
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	154.3	147.1	4.89	139.6	134.1	4.10	119.5	117.3	1.88
3	Clothing & Footwear Group	145.5	131.6	10.56	146.9	140.3	4.70	141.7	140.8	0.64
4	Housing Group	117.2	115.2	1.74	123.1	120.1	2.50	125.7	122.0	3.03
5	Fuel & Light	114.1	109.6	4.11	90.9	89.8	1.22	69.4	67.5	2.81
6	Miscellaneous Group	143.0	136.5	4.76	144.7	138.0	4.86	127.3	122.8	3.66
General Index		**136.3**	**133.6**	**2.02**	**137.1**	**133.6**	**2.62**	**130.0**	**127.6**	**1.88**

The table above shows that the general index increased in the 2025 compared to the previous year, 2024, at all three centres. The year-wise average general consumer price indices (base year 2016=100) for Alwar, Bhilwara, Jaipur and All India are provided in table 13.12 below.

Table 13.12 : Year wise Average Consumer Price Index (General) for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2016 = 100)

Year	Alwar		Bhilwara		Jaipur		All India	
	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year	Index	% Variation over Previous Year
2021	120.9	2.37	118.5	1.98	115.8	1.31	122.0	2.43
2022	126.3	4.47	127.0	7.17	123.1	6.30	129.2	5.90
2023	127.6	1.03	131.9	3.86	126.4	2.68	136.4	5.57
2024	133.6	4.70	133.6	1.29	127.6	0.95	141.6	3.81
2025	136.3	2.02	137.1	2.62	130.0	1.88	145.5	2.75

Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base 1986-87=100)

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh with 1986-87 as the base year till May, 2025. New base year 2019 started from June, 2025, The General Index for agricultural Labourers of Rajasthan and All India, average from June to December, 2025 are 137.23 and 136.13. The indices for agricultural Labourers of Rajasthan and All India since the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 are given below in table 13.13

Table 13.13 : General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base year 1986-87=100
(Agriculture year July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food Group	General Index	Food Group	General Index
2021-22	1108	1151	1026	1092
2022-23	1247	1260	1094	1166
2023-24	1328	1319	1192	1250
2024-25	1398	1384	1245	1308

* For the year 2024-25 average of July 2024 to May 2025

General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (Base Year 2012=100)

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) releases General Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with 2012 as base year for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month since January, 2015. The details of general index from year 2021 to 2025 are given in the table 13.14

Table 13.14 : General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

(Base year 2012=100)

Year	Rajasthan			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
2021	157.85	157.73	157.81	161.89	160.73	161.35
2022	169.10	167.98	168.70	173.13	171.03	172.15
2023	180.41	179.10	179.95	183.17	180.41	181.88
2024	189.21	187.95	188.75	193.11	188.34	190.88
2025	191.88	190.38	191.35	196.81	193.08	195.08

Fiscal Management: Ensuring Financial Stability

The performance of the State during 2024-25 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under :-

Revenue Deficit :-

Revenue Deficit was at ₹41,950 crore in 2024-25.

Fiscal Deficit-

The fiscal deficit remains at ₹72,420 crore in 2024-25, as against ₹70,091 crore in Revised Estimates. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio remains 4.26 per cent inclusive of additional borrowing ceiling 0.42 per cent and 0.54 per cent respectively towards power sector and 50 year loan under special assistance to states for capital expenditure.

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 13.15 and figure 13.8 to 13.13.

Table 13.15 : Fiscal Position / Parameters

(₹crore)

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Revenue Receipts	**134308**	**183920**	**194988**	**203276**	**227250**
(i) Own Taxes	60283	74808	87347	94086	103310
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	13653	18755	20564	18680	23502
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	35576	54031	57231	68063	77548
(iv) Union Grant	24796	36326	29846	22447	22890
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	**388**	**2405**	**436**	**419**	**524**
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	**134696**	**186325**	**195424**	**203695**	**227774**
4. Total Expenditure	**194071**	**234563**	**246452**	**269275**	**300194**
(i) Revenue Expenditure	178310	209790	226479	242231	269200
of which					
Interest payment	25202	28100	30602	34128	40179
(ii) Capital Outlay	15270	24152	19798	26646	30727
(iii) Loans & Advances	491	621	175	398	267
5. GSDP (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	**1017917**	**1195641**	**1348693**	**1522063**	**1701190**

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Revenue Deficit	**44002**	**25870**	**31491**	**38955**	**41950**
7. Fiscal Deficit	**59375**	**48238**	**51028**	**65580**	**72420**
8. Primary Deficit	**34173**	**20138**	**20426**	**31452**	**32241**
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	**5.83**	**4.03**	**3.78**	**4.31**	**4.26**
10.Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	-4.14	36.94	6.02	4.25	11.79
11.Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	1.75	24.09	16.76	7.72	9.80
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	13.19	15.38	14.46	13.36	13.36
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	5.92	6.26	6.48	6.18	6.07
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	**51619**	**57118**	**59774**	**65399**	**70791**
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	38.43	31.06	30.66	32.17	31.15
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure (net of interest Payments & Pension)	39.50	36.08	35.06	36.15	35.45
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	**25202**	**28100**	**30602**	**34128**	**40179**
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	18.76	15.28	15.69	16.79	17.68
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	14.13	13.39	13.51	14.09	14.93
16.Debt & Other Liabilities	**410499**	**462845**	**505574**	***568285**	**640844**
as % of GSDP	40.33	38.71	37.49	37.34	37.67

*Proforma reduction of ₹3,353.38 crore by Accountant General office from loan given by Central Government instead of Goods and Services Tax compensation grant.

Figure 13.8

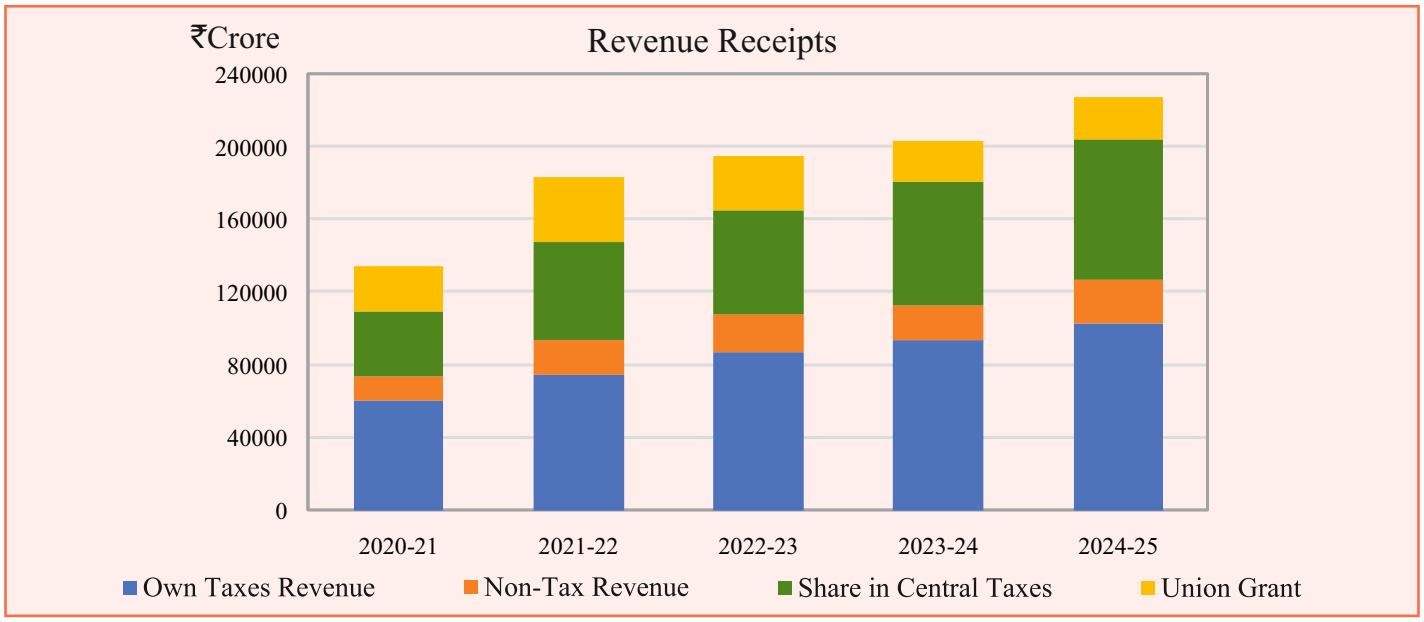


Figure 13.9

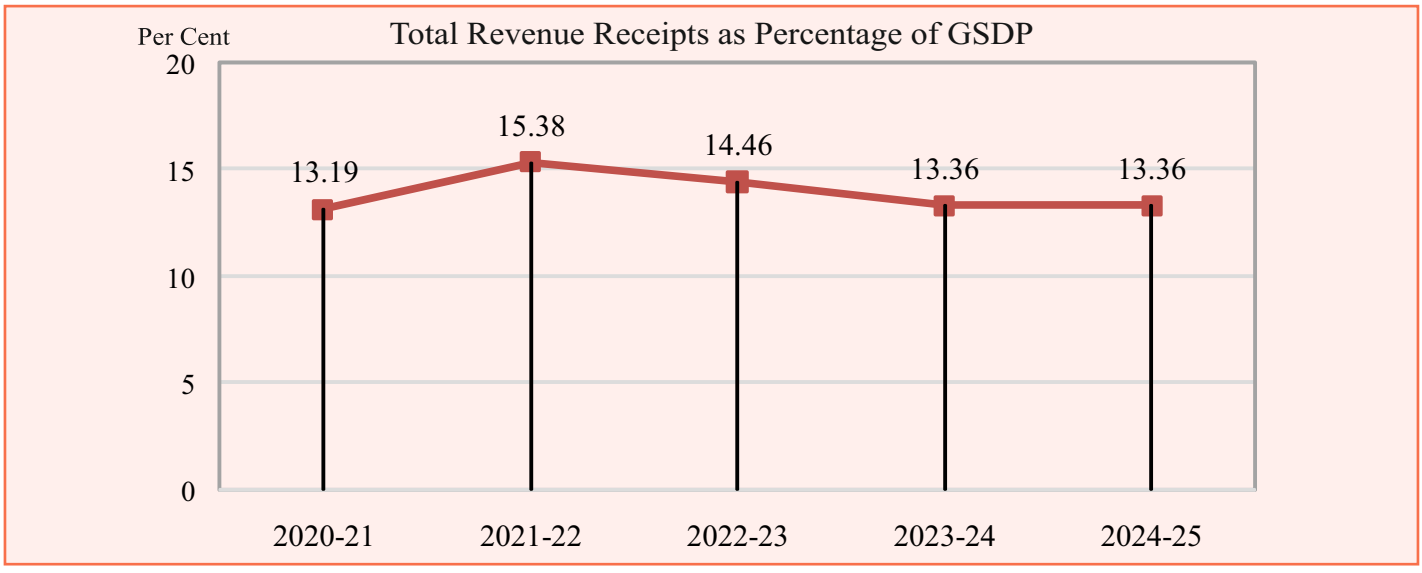


Figure 13.10

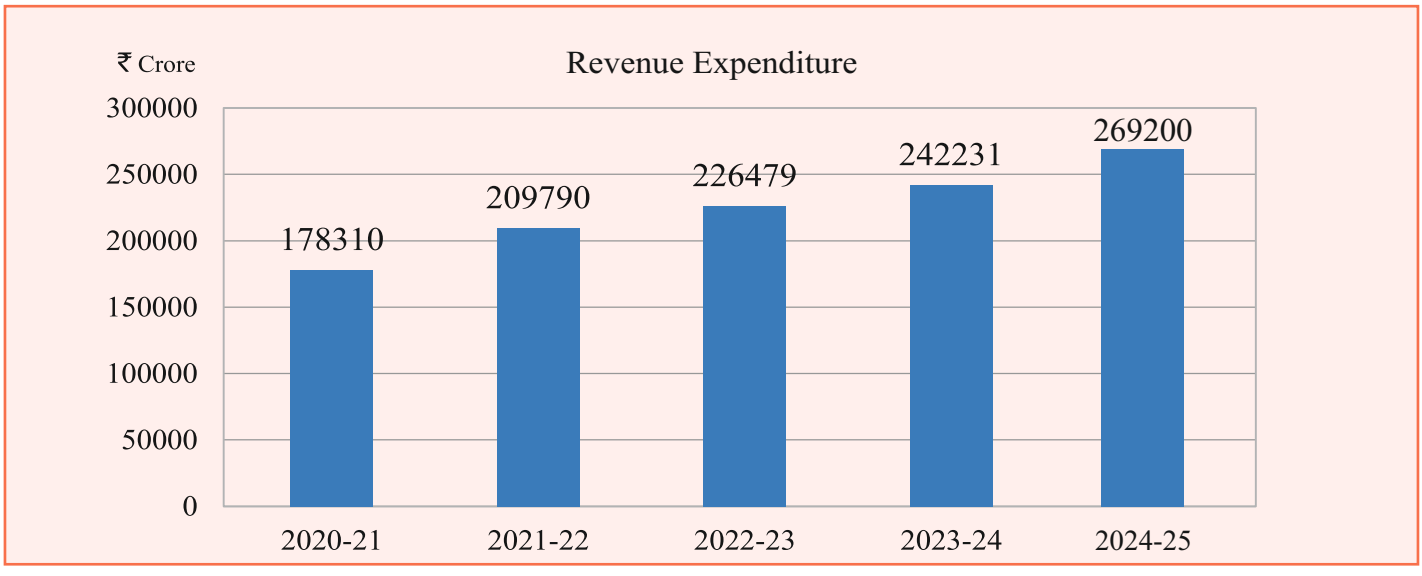


Figure 13.11

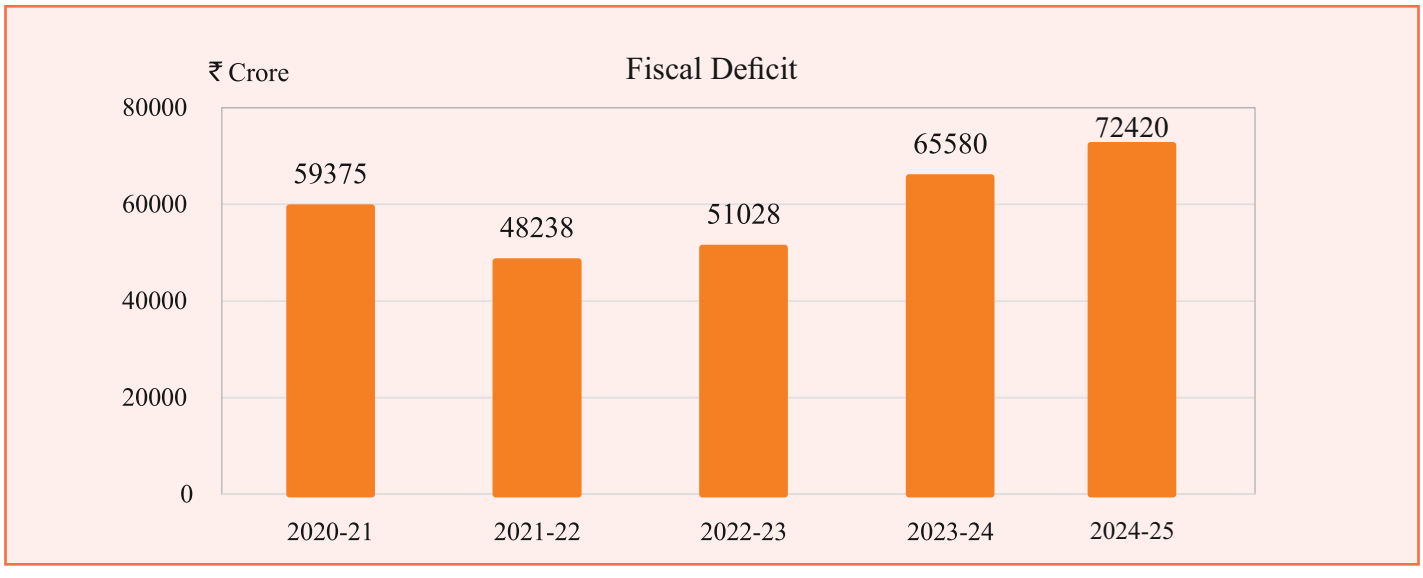


Figure 13.12

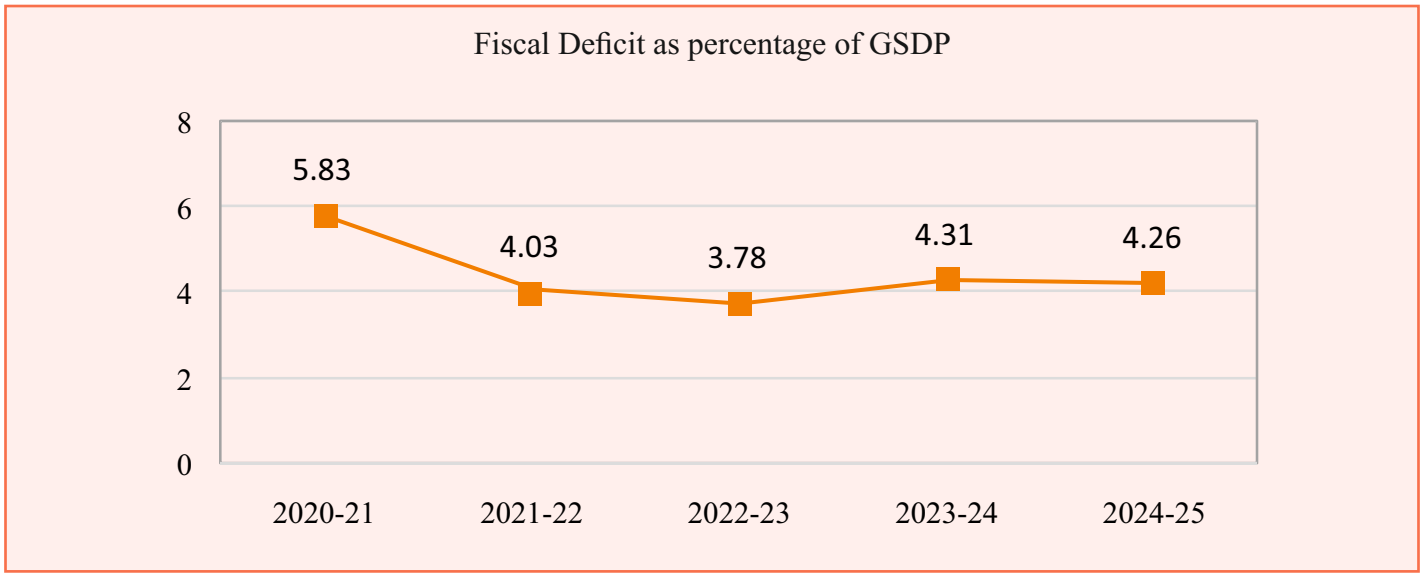
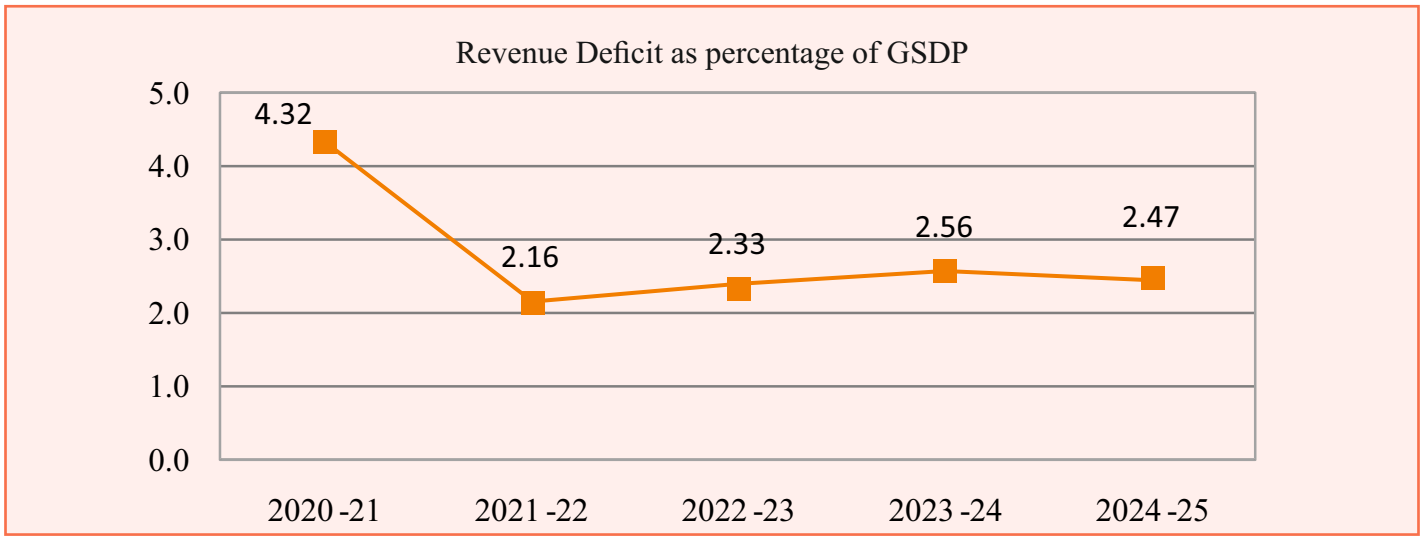


Figure 13.13



Details of sector-wise revenue expenditure is given in table 13.16

Table 13.16 : Details of sector-wise Revenue Expenditure

(₹Crore)

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue Expenditure	178310	209790	226479	242231	269200
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	60144 (33.73)	65406 (31.18)	71875 (31.74)	77678 (32.07)	87022 (32.33)
Social Services	74010 (41.51)	85054 (40.54)	90168 (39.81)	101884 (42.06)	114789 (42.64)
Economic Services	44156 (24.76)	59330 (28.28)	64436 (28.45)	62669 (25.87)	67389 (25.03)

Note:- Figures in parentheses are the percentage of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of Receipts

During the year 2024-25, the Revenue Receipts increased by 11.79 per cent over the previous year. The growth rate of Own Tax Revenue was 9.80 per cent, this is attributed to growth in Stamps and Registration by 14.82 per cent, State Excise by 14.21 per cent, Vehicle Tax by 12.98 per cent, Electricity Duty by 12.40 per cent, State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) by 11.84 per cent over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure

During the year 2024-25, 75.70 per cent of total expenditure met from revenue receipts. Expenditure on schemes during the year 2024-25 was ₹1,79,475 crore which is 14.41 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2023-24. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2024-25 was 35.45 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). Expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2024-25 increased by 8.24 per cent in comparison to previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹2,12,655 crore during the year 2024-25, which is 70.8 per cent of total expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 13.17

Table 13.17 : Details of Development expenditure

(₹Crore)

Details	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Social Services	81932	96119	99019	111857	127438
Economic Services	51597	72554	75016	79333	85217
Total Developmental Expenditure	133529	168673	174035	191190	212655
Total Expenditure	194071	234563	246452	269275	300194
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	68.8%	71.9%	70.6%	71.0%	70.8%

Capital Outlay

During the year 2024-25, the capital outlay was ₹30,727 crore which was 15.3 per cent higher than 2023-24.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities)

The fiscal liabilities were #₹5,68,285 crore at the end of 2023-24, which increased to ₹6,40,844 crore as on 31st March, 2025, showing an increase of ₹72,559 crore over previous year. The growth in fiscal liabilities was 12.77 per cent during the year 2024-25 over the year 2023-24. However fiscal liabilities excluding additional borrowing (for GST Compensation and Capital Expenditure) remains ₹6,07,382 crore which is 35.70 per cent of GSDP. Components of fiscal liabilities are as follows:- (i) Internal Loan ₹4,48,790 crore, (ii) Loan from Central Government ₹53,606 crore, (iii) Provident Fund & State Insurance ₹75,981 crore and (iv) Reserve Funds & Deposits ₹62,467 crore.

Fiscal Consolidation

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 282 per cent during the year 2024-25. Fiscal liabilities were 5.05 times of own revenue (tax and non-tax) at the end of the year 2024-25. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP were 37.67 per cent at the end of the year 2024-25 and it is 35.70 per cent of GSDP without additional borrowing.

#Proforma reduction of ₹3,353.38 crore by Accountant General office from loan given by Central Government instead of Goods and Services Tax compensation grant.

Review of Schematic Budget

Approved outlay and expenditure of Schematic Budget are given in table 13.18

Table 13.18 : Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Schematic Budget

(₹Crore)

Schematic Bugdet Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2017-18	81157.97	78117.34
2018-19	107865.40	99743.07
2019-20	116735.96@	103530.80
2020-21	110200.82	101872.43
2021-22	132251.35	137764.24
2022-23	169655.55	141924.56
2023-24	184311.57	155490.15
2024-25	209633.99@	183456.87*
2025-26	245608.47	132299.53#

@ Modified Budget Estimates
* Tentative Expenditure
#Upto December, 2025

Schematic Budget Outlay (2025-26)

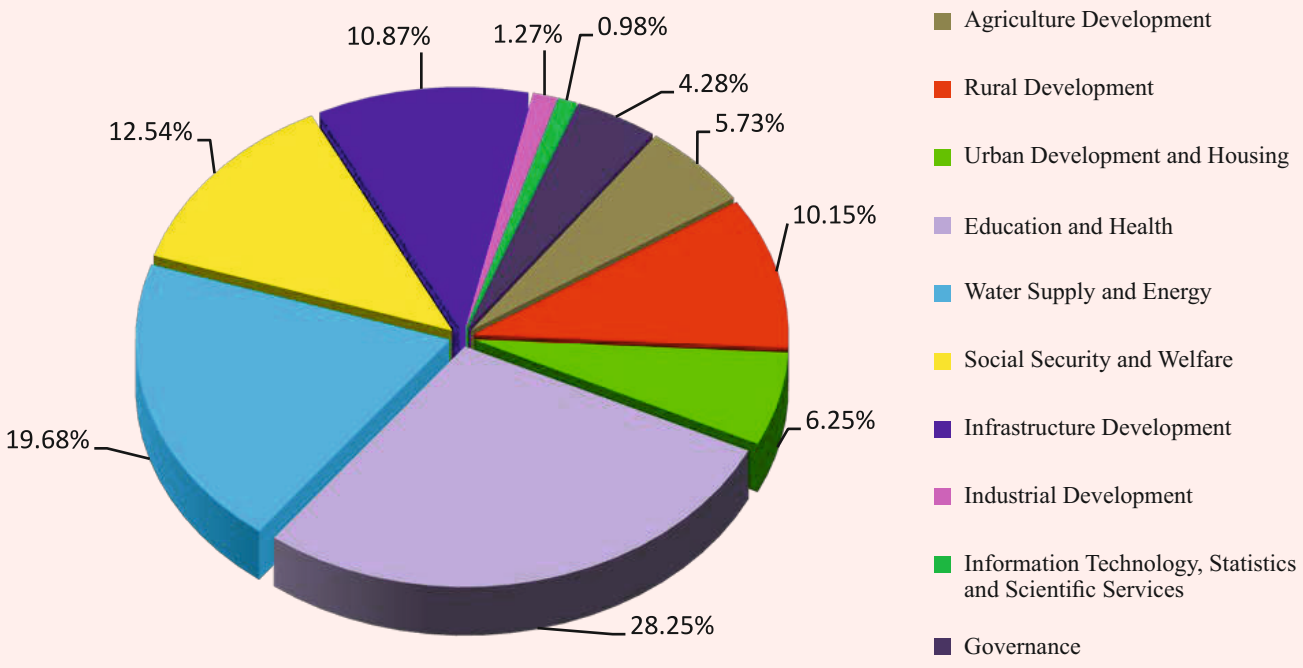
The Schematic Budget Outlay for the year 2025-26 is ₹2,45,608.47 crore. The major head wise allocation for 2025-26 are given in table 13.19 and figure 13.14.

Table 13.19 : Schematic Budget Outlay 2025-26

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Major head/ Sector	Schematic Budget Outlay 2025-26
1	Agriculture Development	14075.96
2	Rural Development	24925.02
3	Urban Development and Housing	15344.04
4	Education and Health	69389.83
5	Water Supply and Energy	48341.30
6	Social Security and Welfare	30802.73
7	Infrastructure Development	26697.86
8	Industrial Development	3121.45
9	Information Technology, Statistics and Scientific Services	2414.03
10	Governance	10496.25
Total		**245608.47**

Figure 13.14



The progress under Schematic Budget 2024-25 and 2025-26 are given in table 13.20

Table 13.20 : Progress under Schematic Budget 2024-25 and 2025-26

(₹Crore)

S.No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2024-25*	2025-26#
1	Agriculture Development	9658.24	7577.80
2	Rural Development	17923.49	9442.66
3	Urban Development and Housing	10921.95	7816.45
4	Education and Health	53412.05	44770.27
5	Water Supply and Energy	36073.54	25197.43
6	Social Security and Welfare	27375.41	21019.43
7	Infrastructure Development	19068.44	12479.17
8	Industrial Development	1447.26	1209.61
9	Information Technology, Statistics and Scientific Services	1208.43	916.68
10	Governance	6368.06	1870.03
Grand Total		**183456.86**	**132299.53**

*Tentative Expenditure
#Upto December, 2025

Financial Services: Enabling Growth through access to Capital

Banking

Financial institutions, including banks, play a vital role in mobilizing deposits and disbursing credit to key sectors, enabling investments for both infrastructure development and poverty alleviation programs. The growth in deposits and credits across various banking sectors in Rajasthan highlights the expanding reach and effectiveness of financial services. With further advancements in digital payments, business correspondents, and direct benefit transfer schemes, these financial services are providing the necessary foundation to sustain long-term economic growth and improve the living standards of the State's population, paving the way for a stronger, more resilient economy.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Deen Dayal AntyodayYojna- National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), PM-MUDRA Yojana, Start-up/Stand-up India Programme, Prime Minister Employment Generation programme, PM Vishwakarma Yojana and schemes for development of SC/ST.Other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker/ marginalized sections of the society with the active involvement of the banks i.e.- Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Udhyam Protsahan Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vishwakarma Yuva Udhyami Protsahan Yojana, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Dalit Adivasi Udhyam Protsahan Yojana, Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Sva-Rozgar Yojana etc. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are in fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on September, 2024 and September, 2025 are presented in table 13.21.

Figure 13.15 : Bank Branches in Rajasthan as on September, 2025 (In per cent)

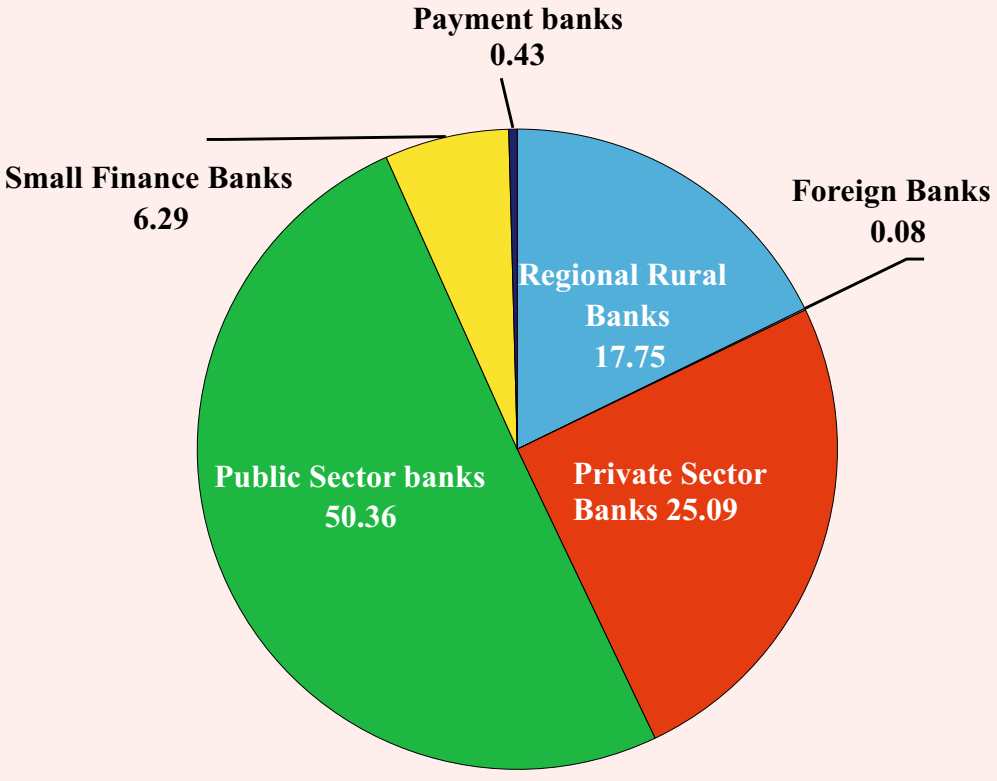


Table 13.21 : Comparative Data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		Sept., 2024	Sept., 2025	Sept., 2024	Sept., 2025
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	1593	1628#	22140*	22634#
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	49130	52770#	641599*	690414#
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	39165	42176#	479195*	535476#
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	7	7	781	810
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	1158	1196	1078997	1193145
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	1284	1353	595705	630738
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	2093	2301	45023	49297
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	191680	209253	7638381	8415210
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	230650	261369	7167542	7820942
4	Public Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	4271	4619	86180	93596
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	430072	470327	12503989	13654458
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	306468	348084	9049223	10234006
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	564	577	7221	7676
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	31513	38597	236969	281828
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	33979	38961	252878	294830
6	Payment banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ Branches	3	40	72	845
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	3	4	17566	28508
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	0	0	0	0
	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
Total	**(a) No. of Offices/ Branches**	**8531**	**9172**	**161417**	**174858**
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	**703556**	**772147**	**22117501**	**24263563**
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	**611546**	**691943**	**17544543**	**19515992**

Source: https://www.rbi.org.in
*As on 31st March, 2024 #As on 31st March, 2025
Note : As per the reserve bank of India, data on credit and deposit for Regional Rural Bank is collected annually, so the september, 2025 quarter is not available.

The following can be observed from table 13.21

1. The total deposits have increased in September, 2025 as compared to the September, 2024 by 9.75 per cent, with respect to the All India level increase of 9.70 per cent.
2. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 89.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 80.43 per cent at All India level in September, 2025.
3. Total Credit in Rajasthan has increased in September, 2025 as compared to the September, 2024 by 13.15 per cent, with respect to the All India level increase of 11.24 per cent.
4. One bank branch in Rajasthan caters to the need of 9,080 persons, per estimated population of 832.78 lakhs (by 01, October 2025), covering a total area of 37.31 sq.km. within the State

Digital Payment

1. Jan Aadhaar card holders can get services for cash/financial transactions at different service points in districts, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats available in the State. To enable such transactions more than 75,000 kiosks /emitra/ micro ATMs along with bank branches are working in the State.
2. E-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network for providing governmental information and services to the citizens. Further, Mobile Wallets such as Paytm and m-Pesa have been integrated with Jan Aadhaar Payment Platform to provide mobile payment facility to the beneficiaries.

Business Correspondent

Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring timely, adequate and affordable access to financial services to the needy and vulnerable groups including weaker sections and low-income groups. Financial Inclusion incorporates financial services such as credit, saving, insurance, remittance facilities, financial counselling and advisory services by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor.

Banks are providing financial services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and 1,27,468 business correspondents under financial inclusion in the State (upto 31st December, 2025).

Others

- Under the scheme "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" in Rajasthan 3.80 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 92.25 per cent accounts have been completed up to 31st December, 2025.
- In the State under the "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)", a total of 132.82 lakh persons and under "Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)", a total of 295.26 lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31st December, 2025
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of eligibility in APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000 per month and up to ₹5,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contribution by the subscriber. In the State, under this scheme, total of 43.48 lakh persons have been enrolled up to 31st December, 2025
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), loans of ₹213.73 crore were sanctioned to 2,559 beneficiaries in Rajasthan up to 19th January, 2026.

- Progress of disbursement made under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and Micro Finance Institutions in the Rajasthan during the year 2025-26, is as following in table 13.22

Table 13.22 : Progress under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in the financial year 2025-26 (Up to 16th January, 2026)

Category	No. of Sanctions	Disbursement Amount (₹Crore)
Shishu	469373	1819.58
Kishore	918751	11477.48
Tarun	72582	5657.31
Tarun Plus	3423	525.26
Total	**1464129**	**19479.63**

Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for State:-

As per direction of Government of India under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan a State DBT Advisory Board has been constituted and it is effective from 5th October, 2021. The State DBT Advisory Board monitors the time bound implementation of following key parameters:-

- Comprehensive identification of DBT Schemes and their on-boarding on Jan Aadhaar portal.
- Notification of State Schemes under Section 7 or Section 4 of Aadhaar act.
- End-to-end digitization of DBT schemes processes, through service plus or any other portal of State.
- Identification of citizen centric services of DBT Schemes and integration with UMANG as Mobile App.

Status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission portal :

It is a web based portal developed by DBT Mission, Government of India to provide aggregated real time view of DBT applicable schemes running in center as well as State. The status of Rajasthan on the DBT Bharat Mission Portal is as below :

- At present, 126 State schemes and 55 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) have been onboarded on the DBT Bharat Portal.
- A cumulative Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) amounting to ₹3,90,917.93 crore was transacted up to 31st December, 2025.
- During the year 2025–26, a total DBT of ₹36,698.53 crore was transacted to 4.50 crore beneficiaries up to 31st December, 2025.
- Estimated savings/benefits amounting to ₹388.26 crore were achieved and 1,84,138 ghost and duplicate beneficiaries were removed during the year 2025–26.

Inclusive Growth: Creating a Equitable Economy

Inclusive growth is central to establish Rajasthan as a model State, ensuring that development benefits reach all sections of society, especially rural and marginalized groups. To promote equitable growth, the government is investing in rural infrastructure, strengthening employment and skill development programs, expanding financial inclusion and improving education and healthcare access. Special focus is placed on women, youth and low-income households through entrepreneurship support and vocational training. Together, these measures aim to reduce inequalities, address multidimensional poverty and ensure that economic growth is broad-based, sustainable and inclusive across Rajasthan.

ECONOMIC REVIEW 2025-26

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Statistical Appendix

APPENDIX	PAGE	CONTENTS
1	A1	Important Economic Indicators
2	A4	Gross/Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income
3	A5	Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
4	A6	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
5	A7	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
6	A8	Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
7	A9	Sectoral Distribution of Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
8	A10	Growth Rate in Sector Wise Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
9	A11	Net State Value Added at Current Basic Prices
10	A12	Net State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
11	A13	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
12	A17	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Current Prices
13	A18	Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices
14	A19	District Wise Per Capita Income at Current Prices
15	A20	District Wise Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices
16	A21	Budget-Surplus (+) / Deficit(-)
17	A22	Budget (Receipts)
18	A24	Budget (Expenditure)
19	A26	Plan-wise Expenditure
20	A28	Schematic Budget Expenditure
21	A30	Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan
22	A31	Index of Industrial Production
23	A32	Employment in Organised Sector
24	A33	Index of Agriculture Production
25	A35	Crop-Wise Production
26	A37	Area Under Crops
27	A39	Gross Irrigated Area by Sources
28	A40	Net Irrigated Area by Sources
29	A41	Installed Capacity of Power
30	A42	Road Length in the State
31	A43	Health Indicators
32	A45	Literacy Rate in the State
33	A46	District-Wise Demography Census 2011
34	A48	Loss Due to Famine / Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan
35	A49	State-Wise Important Economic Indicators

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators		Unit	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	434837	493551	551031	615642	681482
2	Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	434837	454564	486230	521509	563340
3	Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	395331	446382	494236	551517	610713
4	Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹Crore	395331	409802	434292	465408	501922
5	Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57192	63658	69480	76429	83426
6	Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	57192	58441	61053	64496	68565
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation ϴ	₹ Crore	147440	168034	186759	197007	205188
8	Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		147.66⊕⊕	108.92	115.89	117.98	119.25
9	Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34	145.62
10	Total Foodgrains Production **	000 MT	21925	20060	20719	19643	18288
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97	273.55
12	Consumer Price Index ◇						
	(i) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		192	214	230	238	245
	(ii) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		191	215	233	240	248
	(iii) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		192	215	236	245	259

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series
◇ Relates to calendar year
⊕⊕Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year
ϴ Provisional
** Relates to Agriculture Year

Continue...

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators		Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1		2	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	760587	832529	911519	1000032	1017917	
2	Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	596746	628020	643278	678316	665963	
3	Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	682626	748490	819185	899469	906308	
4	Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	529650	557618	568452	598220	579208	
5	Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	91924	98698	106604	115534	114925	
6	Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	71324	73529	73975	76840	73447	
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	219502	233887	267723	288302	277866	
8	Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		122.11	133.08	140.37	126.90	122.34	
9	Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		175.12	170.17	183.07	202.56	207.85	
10	Total Foodgrains Production **	000 MT	23140	22105	23160	26635	27324	
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		287.24	292.34	301.74	316.00	337.70	
12	Consumer Price Index ◇		(Base Year 2001=100)					Base Year 2016=100
	(i) Jaipur		257	268	282	313	325Ψ	114.6^
	(ii) Ajmer		256	260	272	292	300Ψ	-
	(iii) Bhilwara		269	274	278	296	308Ψ	116.0^
	(iv) Alwar		-	-	-	-	-	117.3^

SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series
◇Relates to calendar year
**Relates to Agriculture Year
Θ Provisional
Ψ April to Aug. 2020
^ Sep. to March 2021

Continue...

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Indicators	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
	1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1	Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	1195641	1348693	1522063	1701190	1875413
2	Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	725464	771631	830724	903564	981807
3	Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ Crore	1070324	1202344	1361835	1525291	1685118
4	Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices	₹ Crore	634247	674018	724575	789133	859333
5	Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	134143	149060	167027	185095	202349
6	Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) prices	₹	79490	83561	88868	95762	103189
7	Gross Fixed Capital Formation Θ	₹ Crore	342374	390245	449352	502412	N.A.
8	Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		133.97	136.93	153.46	154.38	153.29$^{\Delta}$
9	Index for Agriculture Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		201.57	209.63	214.92	243.55	N.A.
10	Total Foodgrains Production **	000 MT	23192	25280	24092	30962	28398*
11	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		371.22	388.45	388.09	396.70	399.74^{Ø}
12	Consumer Price Index (Base Year 2016=100)						
	(I) Jaipur		116.5	125.4	126.0	132.0	130.7^{Ø}
	(ii) Bhilwara		120.1	129.1	132.0	134.8	137.6^{Ø}
	(iii) Alwar		123.0	126.8	127.7	135.5	136.7^{Ø}

Note: for the (1-7) year 2023-24 Revised Estimates-II, year 2024-25 Revised Estimates - I, year 2025-26 Advance Estimates
SDP data (1-7) based on 2011-12 series
N.A. Not available
**Relates to Agriculture Year
Ø April to December, 2025
Δ April to November (Provisional)
Θ Provisional
* Advance Estimates

2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Net State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		Per Capita Income (₹)	
	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	127746	127746	112636	112636	18565	18565
2005-06	142236	136285	125333	120202	20275	19445
2006-07	171043	152189	151428	134350	24055	21342
2007-08	194822	160017	172250	140471	26882	21922
2008-09	230949	174556	203939	152284	31279	23356
2009-10	265825	186245	233767	161159	35254	24304
2010-11	338348	213079	300907	185366	44644	27502
2011-12	434837	434837	395331	395331	57192	57192
2012-13	493551	454564	446382	409802	63658	58441
2013-14	551031	486230	494236	434292	69480	61053
2014-15	615642	521509	551517	465408	76429	64496
2015-16	681482	563340	610713	501922	83426	68565
2016-17	760587	596746	682626	529650	91924	71324
2017-18	832529	628020	748490	557618	98698	73529
2018-19	911519	643278	819185	568452	106604	73975
2019-20	1000032	678316	899469	598220	115534	76840
2020-21	1017917	665963	906308	579208	114925	73447
2021-22	1195641	725464	1070324	634247	134143	79490
2022-23	1348693	771631	1202344	674018	149060	83561
2023-24*	1522063	830724	1361835	724575	167027	88868
2024-25#	1701190	903564	1525291	789133	185095	95762
2025-26$	1875413	981807	1685118	859333	202349	103189

*Revised Estimates-II
Revised Estimates - I
$ Advance Estimates
SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series
SDP data from 2011-12 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	137066	151869	164374	176220	192912	187798
2. Livestock	133671	147777	161322	180088	198538	217499
3. Forestry	20940	22022	23958	30487	32267	33015
4. Fishing	966	1070	1467	1643	2187	2390
5. Mining	33790	38114	43339	50988	54946	56426
6. Manufacturing	108635	135229	143847	157393	167309	184137
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	35185	34479	37807	50828	53144	54702
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	31442	30397	33560	46540	48854	49905
ii Water Supply	3743	4082	4247	4288	4290	4797
8. Construction	79685	107628	123368	136574	149392	159221
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	100072	127158	159559	174036	196417	228282
i Trade and Repair Services	97447	122913	149585	161395	179987	208022
ii Hotels & Restaurants	2625	4245	9975	12641	16430	20260
10. Railways	6553	6343	6579	7457	8121	8714
11. Other Transport	23393	34448	37871	40553	44440	48155
12. Storage	527	486	518	614	698	781
13. Communication	16052	18673	21900	24386	26638	28710
14. Financial Services	41050	44550	58227	63743	76436	86743
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	104153	121749	138704	152402	170344	191800
16. Public Administration	32227	36346	38902	43301	50177	57172
17.Other Services	87211	102775	110762	126808	146259	166471
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	961175	1130716	1272506	1417523	1570224	1712016
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	292644	322739	351121	388438	425904	440702
INDUSTRY SECTOR	257294	315450	348361	395783	424790	454486
SERVICE SECTOR	411238	492527	573023	633302	719530	816828

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	14.26	13.43	12.92	12.43	12.29	10.97
2. Livestock	13.91	13.07	12.68	12.70	12.64	12.70
3. Forestry	2.18	1.95	1.88	2.15	2.05	1.93
4. Fishing	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14
5. Mining	3.52	3.37	3.41	3.60	3.50	3.30
6. Manufacturing	11.30	11.96	11.30	11.10	10.66	10.76
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3.66	3.05	2.97	3.59	3.38	3.20
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	3.27	2.69	2.64	3.28	3.11	2.92
ii Water Supply	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.28
8. Construction	8.29	9.52	9.69	9.63	9.51	9.30
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	10.41	11.25	12.54	12.28	12.51	13.33
i Trade and Repair Services	10.14	10.87	11.76	11.39	11.46	12.15
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.27	0.38	0.78	0.89	1.05	1.18
10. Railways	0.68	0.56	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.51
11. Other Transport	2.43	3.05	2.98	2.86	2.83	2.81
12. Storage	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
13. Communication	1.67	1.65	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.68
14. Financial Services	4.27	3.94	4.58	4.50	4.87	5.07
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	10.84	10.77	10.90	10.75	10.85	11.20
16. Public Administration	3.35	3.21	3.06	3.05	3.20	3.34
17.Other Services	9.07	9.09	8.70	8.95	9.31	9.72
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	30.45	28.54	27.59	27.40	27.13	25.74
INDUSTRY SECTOR	26.77	27.90	27.38	27.92	27.05	26.55
SERVICE SECTOR	42.78	43.56	45.03	44.68	45.82	47.71

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

5. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	6.68	10.80	8.23	7.21	9.47	-2.65
2. Livestock	21.39	10.55	9.17	11.63	10.24	9.55
3. Forestry	-0.83	5.17	8.79	27.25	5.84	2.32
4. Fishing	2.04	10.73	37.08	12.00	33.14	9.28
5. Mining	25.21	12.80	13.71	17.65	7.76	2.69
6. Manufacturing	2.71	24.48	6.37	9.42	6.30	10.06
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	12.74	-2.00	9.65	34.44	4.56	2.93
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	14.00	-3.32	10.41	38.68	4.97	2.15
ii Water Supply	3.17	9.06	4.03	0.96	0.06	11.80
8. Construction	-0.78	35.07	14.62	10.70	9.38	6.58
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-19.87	27.07	25.48	9.07	12.86	16.22
i Trade and Repair Services	-18.37	26.13	21.70	7.90	11.52	15.58
ii Hotels & Restaurants	-52.39	61.71	135.00	26.73	29.97	23.31
10. Railways	1.14	-3.20	3.73	13.34	8.90	7.30
11. Other Transport	-22.64	47.25	9.94	7.08	9.59	8.36
12. Storage	-0.98	-7.85	6.61	18.56	13.66	11.82
13. Communication	8.52	16.33	17.28	11.35	9.23	7.78
14. Financial Services	7.34	8.53	30.70	9.47	19.91	13.48
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	1.17	16.89	13.93	9.88	11.77	12.60
16. Public Administration	8.96	12.78	7.03	11.31	15.88	13.94
17.Other Services	-6.14	17.85	7.77	14.49	15.34	13.82
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	1.65	17.64	12.54	11.40	10.77	9.03
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	12.27	10.28	8.79	10.63	9.65	3.47
INDUSTRY SECTOR	5.33	22.60	10.43	13.61	7.33	6.99
SERVICE SECTOR	-6.67	19.77	16.34	10.52	13.62	13.52

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

6. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	86912	84591	92168	93858	102622	97477
2. Livestock	80206	87089	87001	91325	97014	102059
3. Forestry	19124	19170	19580	20287	21175	21741
4. Fishing	661	721	871	1003	1263	1274
5. Mining	24586	23285	23730	25308	26602	26227
6. Manufacturing	91938	102783	106483	113338	118438	127726
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	12131	12720	14295	15264	16467	18010
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	9798	10336	11951	12925	14176	15501
ii Water Supply	2333	2384	2344	2340	2292	2509
8. Construction	49339	55780	58663	64858	70110	75909
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	60434	73710	86510	88695	95954	110669
i Trade and Repair Services	58848	71250	81102	82252	87927	100794
ii Hotels & Restaurants	1585	2461	5408	6442	8026	9875
10. Railways	3322	3480	3792	4229	4487	4823
11. Other Transport	16168	21721	22665	23908	25889	28118
12. Storage	318	282	281	313	341	379
13. Communication	11084	11760	13094	14352	15518	16517
14. Financial Services	31147	31566	36209	38803	41597	45715
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	63131	71344	77108	81089	87742	95612
16. Public Administration	20621	22125	22165	23455	26053	29504
17.Other Services	50170	57769	58017	63225	69797	76988
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	621290	679896	722632	763310	821068	878748
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	186902	191571	199619	206474	222073	222550
INDUSTRY SECTOR	177994	194568	203171	218768	231618	247872
SERVICE SECTOR	256394	293757	319842	338068	367377	408325

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

7. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	13.99	12.44	12.75	12.30	12.50	11.09
2. Livestock	12.91	12.81	12.04	11.96	11.82	11.61
3. Forestry	3.08	2.82	2.71	2.66	2.58	2.47
4. Fishing	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.14
5. Mining	3.96	3.42	3.28	3.32	3.24	2.98
6. Manufacturing	14.80	15.12	14.74	14.85	14.42	14.53
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	1.95	1.87	1.98	2.00	2.01	2.05
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	1.58	1.52	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.76
ii Water Supply	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.29
8. Construction	7.94	8.20	8.12	8.50	8.54	8.64
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	9.73	10.84	11.97	11.62	11.69	12.59
i Trade and Repair Services	9.47	10.48	11.22	10.78	10.71	11.47
ii Hotels & Restaurants	0.26	0.36	0.75	0.84	0.98	1.12
10. Railways	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.55
11. Other Transport	2.60	3.19	3.14	3.13	3.15	3.20
12. Storage	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
13. Communication	1.78	1.73	1.81	1.88	1.89	1.88
14. Financial Services	5.01	4.64	5.01	5.08	5.07	5.20
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	10.16	10.49	10.67	10.62	10.69	10.88
16. Public Administration	3.32	3.25	3.07	3.07	3.17	3.36
17.Other Services	8.08	8.50	8.03	8.28	8.50	8.76
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	30.08	28.18	27.62	27.05	27.05	25.33
INDUSTRY SECTOR	28.65	28.62	28.12	28.66	28.21	28.21
SERVICE SECTOR	41.27	43.20	44.26	44.29	44.74	46.46

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

8. GROWTH RATE IN SECTOR WISE GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(Per Cent)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	-0.35	-2.67	8.96	1.83	9.34	-5.01
2. Livestock	16.48	8.58	-0.10	4.97	6.23	5.20
3. Forestry	0.04	0.24	2.14	3.61	4.38	2.67
4. Fishing	3.48	9.19	20.69	15.22	25.89	0.87
5. Mining	35.76	-5.29	1.91	6.65	5.11	-1.41
6. Manufacturing	1.57	11.80	3.60	6.44	4.50	7.84
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	0.45	4.85	12.38	6.78	7.88	9.37
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	0.96	5.50	15.63	8.14	9.68	9.35
ii Water Supply	-1.64	2.16	-1.70	-0.17	-2.05	9.47
8. Construction	-6.29	13.05	5.17	10.56	8.10	8.27
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-23.27	21.97	17.36	2.52	8.18	15.34
i Trade and Repair Services	-21.83	21.07	13.83	1.42	6.90	14.63
ii Hotels & Restaurants	-54.41	55.22	119.80	19.13	24.59	23.03
10. Railways	-15.67	4.76	8.97	11.52	6.10	7.50
11. Other Transport	-29.69	34.35	4.35	5.48	8.28	8.61
12. Storage	-5.18	-11.55	-0.28	11.44	8.95	11.14
13. Communication	-1.26	6.10	11.35	9.61	8.12	6.44
14. Financial Services	6.68	1.35	14.71	7.16	7.20	9.90
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	-1.99	13.01	8.08	5.16	8.20	8.97
16. Public Administration	4.67	7.29	0.18	5.82	11.08	13.24
17.Other Services	-8.80	15.15	0.43	8.98	10.40	10.30
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices	-2.12	9.43	6.29	5.63	7.57	7.03
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	6.30	2.50	4.20	3.43	7.56	0.22
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2.68	9.31	4.42	7.68	5.87	7.02
SERVICE SECTOR	-10.22	14.57	8.88	5.70	8.67	11.15

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

9. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	120676	133314	144821	154783	169444	164953
2. Livestock	132254	146047	159312	177924	196151	214884
3. Forestry	20743	21783	23700	30207	31971	32712
4. Fishing	893	991	1360	1525	2031	2219
5. Mining	26787	31836	36613	42736	46053	47294
6. Manufacturing	89945	112823	116518	128797	136911	150682
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	23657	23347	25095	36217	37867	38977
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	21559	21165	22931	34040	35689	36542
ii Water Supply	2099	2182	2164	2177	2178	2435
8. Construction	72742	99563	111972	124061	135705	144633
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	92289	117785	147875	161479	182095	211555
I Trade and Repair Services	90417	114519	139379	150566	167911	194065
ii Hotels & Restaurants	1872	3265	8496	10913	14184	17490
10. Railways	5254	5065	5021	5516	6006	6445
11. Other Transport	16706	27041	28824	30691	33633	36444
12. Storage	473	430	455	531	604	675
13. Communication	10447	12450	14847	16471	17992	19391
14. Financial Services	39985	43377	56862	62265	74663	84730
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellin & Professional Services	88921	104229	118427	130745	146138	164545
16. Public Administration	26762	30013	32101	35913	41616	47418
17.Other Services	81033	95306	102355	117434	135447	154164
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	849566	1005399	1126156	1257295	1394325	1521722
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	274566	302135	329193	364439	399597	414769
INDUSTRY SECTOR	213130	267568	290198	331811	356536	381586
SERVICE SECTOR	361870	435696	506766	561045	638192	725368

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

*Revised Estimates-II

Revised Estimates - I

$ Advance Estimates

SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

10. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2024-25#	2025-26$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops	76019	72895	79527	80162	87647	83253
2. Livestock	79142	85945	85780	90008	95615	100588
3. Forestry	18977	19012	19422	20117	20997	21558
4. Fishing	600	658	789	911	1147	1157
5. Mining	19478	18926	19279	20003	21026	20730
6. Manufacturing	76641	85600	88490	94506	98759	106503
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	2652	4232	5102	4829	5210	5698
i Electricity, Gas & other utility Services	1346	2961	3908	3642	4046	4424
ii Water Supply	1306	1271	1194	1187	1163	1273
8. Construction	42941	48708	51056	56497	61072	66124
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	54351	67025	78875	80544	87043	100338
i Trade and Repair Services	53353	65258	74427	75216	80405	92171
ii Hotels & Restaurants	998	1767	4447	5328	6638	8167
10. Railways	2336	2565	2724	2911	3088	3320
11. Other Transport	10903	16179	16604	17320	18755	20370
12. Storage	277	243	240	259	282	314
13. Communication	6600	6956	7828	8526	9219	9812
14. Financial Services	30296	30676	35215	37739	40456	44462
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellin & Professional Services	51837	59310	64383	67570	73114	79672
16. Public Administration	16146	17346	17358	18302	20330	23023
17. Other Services	45339	52403	52348	56955	62876	69354
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices	534535	588679	625020	657161	706636	756274
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	174737	178510	185518	191198	205405	206555
INDUSTRY SECTOR	141713	157466	163927	175836	186067	199055
SERVICE SECTOR	218085	252703	275575	290127	315164	350664

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.
*Revised Estimates-II
Revised Estimates - I
$ Advance Estimates
SDP data from 2020-21 to 2025-26 is based on 2011-12 series

11. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2011-12	121746	25695	147440
2012-13	138855	29179	168034
2013-14	144540	42218	186759
2014-15	145806	51201	197007
2015-16	154697	50491	205188
2016-17	163683	55819	219502
2017-18	178548	55339	233887
2018-19	205303	62420	267723
2019-20	225902	62400	288302
2020-21	217449	60417	277866
2021-22	266503	75870	342374
2022-23	314593	75652	390245
2023-24	358488	90864	449352
2024-25	391722	110689	502412

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.
Note : *Provisional.

11. (A) GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Crops	3693	4370	4770	5286	5376
2. Livestock	1545	1570	1996	2180	2401
3. Forestry	51	147	33	245	232
4. Fishing	41	48	59	82	79
5. Mining	2113	1044	2082	1581	2120
6. Manufacturing	12950	12887	12353	11062	12035
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	13327	15741	20380	24534	22407
8. Construction	59897	67767	61310	71555	72347
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1719	2063	2344	2661	2942
10. Railways	1416	1353	2474	1419	3349
11. Other Transport	1282	1858	2301	2225	2451
12. Storage	10	11	67	76	167
13. Communication	2655	3335	10234	3405	8287
14. Financial Services	859	1063	851	901	1040
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellin & Professional Services	37496	43844	46710	50796	53120
16. Public Administration	3263	4642	8320	5894	6604
17. Other Services	5123	6292	10472	13107	10230
Total	**147440**	**168034**	**186759**	**197007**	**205188**

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Note : *Provisional.

Continiue...

11. (B) GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Crops	6550	6479	7013	7718	8527
2. Livestock	2725	3785	1549	1842	1985
3. Forestry	207	177	112	98	131
4. Fishing	93	101	105	118	131
5. Mining	2552	4576	9064	6435	5740
6. Manufacturing	12703	14842	14494	16481	13895
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	24913	19842	23015	22471	24414
8. Construction	77653	79414	92909	109595	113134
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3239	3740	4336	4718	3670
10. Railways	1095	1357	1536	1230	1086
11. Other Transport	2569	2904	3427	5097	3212
12. Storage	60	101	63	29	52
13. Communication	7663	14981	17308	15136	11853
14. Financial Services	801	400	1415	1731	1275
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellin & Professional Services	55366	60846	66642	70130	66430
16. Public Administration	8276	8615	10452	9988	10641
17. Other Services	13036	11727	14283	15485	11689
Total	**219502**	**233887**	**267723**	**288302**	**277866**

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Note : *Provisional.

Continiue...

11. (C) GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*

(₹ Crore)

Sectors	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	12	13	14	15
1. Crops	10237	10190	12568	14871
2. Livestock	2071	2334	2646	3067
3. Forestry	331	427	805	572
4. Fishing	147	187	205	241
5. Mining	6475	6210	6618	6991
6. Manufacturing	21172	28890	37231	40479
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	31272	25202	31144	37922
8. Construction	136998	161923	188132	207125
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4739	6345	7035	8136
10. Railways	1704	3421	6784	7459
11. Other Transport	4612	4843	5698	6030
12. Storage	183	185	67	67
13. Communication	14612	18039	17951	19593
14. Financial Services	716	1268	1467	1619
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellin & Professional Services	77567	85064	90497	96745
16. Public Administration	12801	13327	17296	23255
17. Other Services	16737	22390	23210	28240
Total	**342374**	**390245**	**449352**	**502412**

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

Note : *Provisional.

12. GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDDP) AT CURRENT PRICES*

(₹ Crore)

S.N.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	44693	53904	61448	69640	76914
2	Alwar	83910	101705	107446	123607	136559
3	Banswara	17175	19753	22924	25820	28897
4	Baran	18173	21154	22967	25496	28712
5	Barmer	33872	38984	46568	53697	60624
6	Bharatpur	28025	34278	37070	40695	45804
7	Bhilwara	52101	53434	65423	65401	72702
8	Bikaner	37114	45242	53859	60113	67772
9	Bundi	15952	18689	21443	23623	26559
10	Chittorgarh	25560	32403	32025	36933	41290
11	Churu	23654	27941	28800	32391	36561
12	Dausa	19467	22162	25947	28725	32437
13	Dholpur	11598	13894	15137	16736	18871
14	Dungarpur	11316	13459	16054	17513	19563
15	Ganga Nagar	35545	40118	44322	45867	51767
16	Hanumangarh	26744	31324	35131	40263	45461
17	Jaipur	133217	160869	186596	212637	237409
18	Jaisalmer	11732	13766	15625	18526	20992
19	Jalore	16900	19386	26747	29331	33164
20	Jhalawar	20112	23062	24805	28129	31637
21	Jhunjhunu	24724	29879	32031	36838	41377
22	Jodhpur	55383	63193	74534	82161	92039
23	Karauli	17724	19796	19986	21576	24279
24	Kota	31035	36078	41494	47552	53296
25	Nagaur	38167	43660	51605	54283	61142
26	Pali	28239	33750	38282	43349	48547
27	Pratapgarh	9363	11041	12416	13441	15128
28	Rajsamand	19257	25174	24926	31536	35285
29	S. Madhopur	16682	18751	20437	24461	27632
30	Sikar	34574	40642	49464	57086	64322
31	Sirohi	15186	18050	20560	23652	26499
32	Tonk	19063	22786	25527	28008	31561
33	Udaipur	41662	47314	54883	62421	69536

Note:-* Provisional
Based on State GSDP estimates released in February, 2025

13. GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDDP) AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES*

(₹ Crore)

S.N.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	29098	31928	34116	37313	39788
2	Alwar	60397	66788	67990	74106	79600
3	Banswara	10932	11698	12732	13800	14868
4	Baran	11181	12468	13181	13874	14964
5	Barmer	24483	23921	26150	28144	30335
6	Bharatpur	17047	19388	19930	21129	22878
7	Bhilwara	28743	30432	32698	33995	36481
8	Bikaner	25247	28091	33137	35089	37854
9	Bundi	10071	10900	11781	12517	13486
10	Chittorgarh	17331	18687	18167	19356	20801
11	Churu	14861	17077	16240	17494	18911
12	Dausa	11811	12869	14175	15350	16686
13	Dholpur	7383	8385	8792	9348	10121
14	Dungarpur	6971	7822	8768	9369	10108
15	Ganga Nagar	23841	24527	26773	27301	29449
16	Hanumangarh	18680	20220	21476	24037	25835
17	Jaipur	90233	101591	110613	121387	131322
18	Jaisalmer	8100	8810	9805	10908	11685
19	Jalore	10712	11119	14404	15859	17117
20	Jhalawar	12194	13491	13563	14710	15870
21	Jhunjhunu	15849	18080	18138	19791	21355
22	Jodhpur	35688	38014	41633	43676	47023
23	Karauli	10695	11294	10807	11565	12504
24	Kota	20199	21836	23809	25891	27946
25	Nagaur	23336	25143	28722	28993	31422
26	Pali	18640	19560	21151	23091	24951
27	Pratapgarh	5716	6247	6636	6910	7430
28	Rajsamand	13945	17920	17178	19803	21148
29	S. Madhopur	10428	10982	11532	13183	14268
30	Sikar	20987	23373	26773	29770	32272
31	Sirohi	10112	10421	11477	12597	13615
32	Tonk	11520	12823	13938	14570	15797
33	Udaipur	29535	29560	32911	35674	38402

Note:-* Provisional
Based on State GSDP estimates released in February, 2025

14. DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES*

(₹)

S.N.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	134185	160607	180685	202670	221674
2	Alwar	173510	209318	215160	244849	268321
3	Banswara	74793	84913	97527	108820	120686
4	Baran	116579	134974	144722	158968	177343
5	Barmer	100104	115257	135616	154709	173158
6	Bharatpur	85960	104951	111843	121636	135662
7	Bhilwara	163404	169136	203381	201752	222367
8	Bikaner	122580	148353	174514	192760	215368
9	Bundi	112885	130981	148558	162042	180527
10	Chittorgarh	128759	161657	156956	178772	198117
11	Churu	91442	107215	108372	120974	135366
12	Dausa	94818	106507	123416	135521	151635
13	Dholpur	75098	89737	96400	105703	118061
14	Dungarpur	63874	75466	89383	96515	106779
15	Ganganagar	139991	156515	170616	175071	195950
16	Hanumangarh	117513	135877	150919	171306	191679
17	Jaipur	152032	182701	208650	235599	260991
18	Jaisalmer	136242	157543	176674	208250	234051
19	Jalore	71618	81482	112518	122011	136719
20	Jhalawar	111437	126950	135035	151461	168771
21	Jhunjhunu	90192	108196	114720	130838	145649
22	Jodhpur	115936	131533	152974	167083	185603
23	Karauli	97332	107126	105964	113391	126341
24	Kota	122350	141351	160405	182178	202501
25	Nagaur	90086	102314	119367	124434	138895
26	Pali	107540	127650	142736	159716	177323
27	Pratapgarh	85190	99522	110565	118395	131971
28	Rajsamand	128034	166552	163025	203140	225260
29	S. Madhopur	98560	109444	117866	139281	155861
30	Sikar	101898	118858	143681	165153	184114
31	Sirohi	114027	133744	150368	171110	190024
32	Tonk	105733	124923	138335	150453	167963
33	Udaipur	105841	119656	137064	154225	170316

Note:-* Provisional
Based on State GSDP estimates released in February, 2025

15. DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES*

(₹)

S.N.	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajmer	85155	92864	98311	106483	112384
2	Alwar	123424	135160	135486	146411	155929
3	Banswara	46517	49195	53223	57151	61034
4	Baran	70595	78393	82034	85338	91216
5	Barmer	69548	68350	74079	78979	84513
6	Bharatpur	50910	57831	58706	61625	66138
7	Bhilwara	89952	94651	100768	103930	110582
8	Bikaner	81613	90087	105278	110456	118143
9	Bundi	69911	74992	80332	84514	90279
10	Chittorgarh	85683	91884	87574	92381	98424
11	Churu	56248	64254	59824	63817	68426
12	Dausa	56098	60527	66253	71148	76668
13	Dholpur	46750	53191	55212	58123	62358
14	Dungarpur	38255	42787	47868	50656	54155
15	Ganganagar	92071	93623	101301	102359	109488
16	Hanumangarh	80780	85840	90764	100633	107238
17	Jaipur	100189	112411	121231	131908	141490
18	Jaisalmer	88871	96612	107180	118187	125854
19	Jalore	44149	45444	59646	64915	69487
20	Jhalawar	66141	72661	72557	77807	83197
21	Jhunjhunu	56286	63819	63474	68728	73518
22	Jodhpur	72988	77305	83972	87208	93095
23	Karauli	57616	60040	56265	59752	63987
24	Kota	77625	83426	90251	97354	104182
25	Nagaur	53556	57271	64869	64952	69788
26	Pali	68962	71963	77083	83336	89298
27	Pratapgarh	51109	55310	58156	60036	63978
28	Rajsamand	89700	114316	108487	123703	131044
29	S. Madhopur	60391	62818	65423	73786	79118
30	Sikar	60107	66567	76144	84354	90427
31	Sirohi	74284	75647	82669	89867	96275
32	Tonk	62483	68769	74160	76753	82497
33	Udaipur	73263	73288	80864	86780	92638

Note:-* Provisional
Based on State GSDP estimates released in February, 2025

16. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Budget Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Primary Surplus(+) /Deficit(-)	Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014- 15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17*	-18114.14	-491.44	-28641.01	46317.95
2016-17#	-9114.14	-491.44	-6268.82	23945.75
2017-18*	-18534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2017-18#	-6534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2018-19*	-28900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2018-19#	-16900.16	-81.36	-12777.72	34472.92
2019-20*	-36371.30	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2019-20#	-22554.83	98.84	-14011.09	37654.36
2020-21	-44001.52	-82.08	-34173.61	59375.42
2021-22	-25869.96	247.41	-20137.32	48237.79
2022-23	-31491.36	-258.10	-20426.73	51028.61
2023-24	-38954.60	73.04	-31451.77	65579.55
2024-25(RE)	-31939.15	106.92	-30972.70	70090.84
2025-26(BE)	-31009.41	115.09	-44585.41	84643.63

R.E.- Revised Estimates
B.E.- Budget Estimates

* With Uday Scheme
\# Without Uday Scheme

17. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts			Misc. Capital Receipts
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Union Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014- 15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17	77927.52	11615.56	19482.91	27.84
2017-18	87633.42	15733.72	23940.04	16.61
2018-19	99232.69	18603.01	20037.32	20.13
2019-20	95294.12	15714.15	29105.53	20.42
2020-21	95859.21	13653.02	24795.65	14.08
2021-22	128838.59	18754.97	36326.49	31.42
2022-23	144577.17	20564.43	29846.33	16.20
2023-24	162149.15	18679.58	22447.55	14.23
2024-25(RE)	198025.99	26917.28	37675.00	20.00
2025-26(BE)	228459.87	26883.32	39193.30	20.00

R.E.- Revised Estimates
B.E.- Budget Estimates

Continue...

17. BUDGET (Receipts)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Receipts other than Revenue Receipts				Total Receipts
	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Public Account (Net)	
1	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014- 15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17*	43888.85	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	161608.44
2016-17#	21516.66	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	139236.24
2017-18*	28556.57	15133.41	0.00	8465.50	179479.26
2017-18#	28556.57	133.41	0.00	8465.50	164479.26
2018-19*	37846.81	15158.42	0.00	13459.55	204357.92
2018-19#	37846.81	158.42	0.00	13459.55	189357.92
2019-20*	46173.72	15669.75	0.00	11612.16	213589.86
2019-20#	46173.72	947.79	0.00	11612.16	198867.89
2020-21	89964.00	373.53	0.00	10352.32	235011.81
2021-22	101363.31	2373.60	500.00	3250.06	291438.44
2022-23	160565.41	419.61	0.00	15942.70	371931.86
2023-24	222266.34	404.74	0.00	7384.83	433346.42
2024-25(RE)	228515.80	529.46	0.00	7270.61	498954.14
2025-26(BE)	233488.01	416.39	0.00	8723.14	537184.03

R.E.- Revised Estimates * With Uday Scheme
B.E.- Budget Estimates # Without Uday Scheme

18. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure					Capital Outlay				
	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	CSS	State Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	_	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	_	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	_	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	_	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	_	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	_	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	_	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	_	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	_	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	_	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	_	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	_	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	_	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	_	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	_	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	_	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	_	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	_	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	_	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	_	13664.66
2014- 15	67098.09	27443.88	0.00	_	94541.97	15.31	16087.37	0.00	_	16102.69
2015-16*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	_	106239.23	-9.75	21995.01	0.00	_	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	_	106239.23	-9.75	16295.01	0.00	_	16285.26
2016-17*	79657.59	47482.55	0.00	_	127140.14	12.26	16967.46	0.00	_	16979.72
2016-17#	79657.59	38482.55	0.00	_	118140.14	12.26	13967.46	0.00	_	13979.72
2017-18*	0.00	0.00	0.00	145841.52	145841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	20623.28	20623.28
2017-18#	0.00	0.00	0.00	133841.52	133841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	17623.28	17623.28
2018-19*	0.00	0.00	0.00	166773.19	166773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	19638.20	19638.20
2018-19#	0.00	0.00	0.00	154773.19	154773.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	16638.20	16638.20
2019-20*	0.00	0.00	0.00	176485.10	176485.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	14718.05	14718.05
2019-20#	0.00	0.00	0.00	162668.63	162668.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	13812.56	13812.56
2020-21	0.00	0.00	0.00	178309.41	178309.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	15270.49	15270.49
2021-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	209790.01	209790.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	24151.60	24151.60
2022-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	226479.29	226479.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	19798.28	19798.28
2023-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	242230.88	242230.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	26645.72	26645.72
2024-25(RE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	294557.43	294557.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	38288.19	38288.19
2025-26(BE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	325545.90	325545.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	53686.15	53686.15

R.E.- Revised Estimates * With Uday Scheme
B.E.- Budget Estimates # Without Uday Scheme

Continue...

18. BUDGET (Expenditure)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Contingency Fund	Total Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014- 15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.02
2016-17*	5014.57	12965.45	0.00	34959.74	162099.88
2016-17#	5014.57	2593.26	0.00	21587.54	139727.68
2017-18*	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	33630.95	179472.47
2017-18#	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	30630.95	164472.47
2018-19*	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	37666.10	204439.28
2018-19#	16914.80	1113.09	0.00	34666.10	189439.28
2019-20*	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	37005.92	213491.02
2019-20#	20032.68	2255.19	0.00	36100.43	198769.06
2020-21	41022.98	491.02	0.00	56784.49	235093.90
2021-22	56128.17	621.24	500.00	81401.01	291191.02
2022-23	125737.61	174.78	0.00	145710.66	372189.96
2023-24	163998.58	398.21	0.00	191042.51	433273.39
2024-25(RE)	165588.65	412.95	0.00	204289.79	498847.22
2025-26(BE)	157452.44	384.45	0.00	211523.04	537068.94

R.E.- Revised Estimates * With Uday Scheme
B.E.- Budget Estimates # Without Uday Scheme

19. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sectors		I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	IV Plan 1969-74	V Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	VI Plan 1980-85
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	121.42
II	Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	123.32
III	Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	553.29
V	Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.13
VI	Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.65
VII	Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	251.04
VIII	Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
IX	Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	419.88
X	Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50
XI	General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.31
	Total	**54.15**	**102.74**	**212.70**	**136.76**	**308.79**	**857.62**	**290.19**	**2130.69**

Continue...

19. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

	Sectors	VII Plan 1985-90	Annial Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	VIII Plan 1992-97	IX Plan 1997-02	X Plan 2002-07	XI Plan 2007-12	XII Plan 2012-17
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	16162.99
II	Rural Development	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	34865.23
III	Special Area Programme	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	1094.68
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	6800.71
V	Energy	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	123502.63
VI	Industries & Minerals	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	1207.34
VII	Transport	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	16914.47
VIII	Scientific Services	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	160.38
IX	Social & Comm unity Services	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	107556.70
X	Economic Services	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	5949.85
XI	General Services	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	3850.75
	Total	**3106.18**	**975.57**	**1184.41**	**11998.97**	**19566.82**	**33951.21**	**93954.34**	**318065.73**

20. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sector		Year					
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	3864.85	7288.73	8659.85	10523.36	10984.65	8498.62
II	Rural Development	12208.62	10413.97	11907.61	10885.57	17422.25	16963.91
III	Special Area Programme	297.91	189.21	100.08	30.98	52.33	37.81
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control	2268.18	2481.55	2560.99	2673.02	3677.00	3536.36
V	Energy	16199.34	25183.88	26691.39	14695.44	23951.89	26341.94
VI	Industries & Minerals	343.03	388.78	449.96	554.70	1388.20	1821.68
VII	Transport	6027.74	6310.44	5335.53	4575.45	8034.83	7720.67
VIII	Scientific Services	16.44	15.44	9.33	8.54	9.74	21.44
IX	Social & Community Services	34269.61	41765.08	42723.58	51641.01	65830.75	68612.61
X	Economic Services	1769.53	2426.15	1504.87	2056.51	2118.48	2808.46
XI	General Services	852.09	3279.83	3587.61	4227.85	4294.12	5561.06
	Total	**78117.34**	**99743.07**	**103530.80**	**101872.43**	**137764.24**	**141924.56**

Continiue...

20. SCHEMATIC BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sector		YEAR		
		2023-24	2024-25*	2025-26#
	1	8	9	10
I	Agriculture Development	9767.63	9658.24	7577.80
II	Rural Development	12904.72	17923.49	9442.66
III	Urban Development and Housing	8999.86	10921.95	7816.45
IV	Education and Health	45773.15	53412.05	44770.27
V	Water Supply and Energy	30917.29	36073.54	25197.43
VI	Social Security and Welfare	21451.55	27375.41	21019.43
VII	Infrastructure Development	16443.83	19068.44	12479.17
VIII	Industrial Development	2150.50	1447.26	1209.61
IX	Information Technology, Statistics and Scientific Services	3013.96	1208.43	916.68
X	Governance	4067.67	6368.06	1870.03
	Grand Total	**155490.15**	**183456.86**	**132299.53**

*Tentative Expenditure
Upto December, 2025

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

21. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

(Base Year 1999-2000=100)

Year	Primary Articles Group			Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	Manufactured Products Group	All Commodities General Index
	Agricultural	Minerals	Combined			
Weight	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74
2019-20	320.30	339.58	322.55	468.66	261.77	316.00
2020-21	334.70	363.05	338.01	528.61	275.25	337.70
2021-22	392.13	393.50	392.29	575.00	290.47	371.22
2022-23	419.18	435.56	421.10	579.45	303.99	388.45
2023-24	413.85	474.10	420.89	579.02	303.55	388.09
2024-25	437.71	490.05	443.83	568.11	308.83	396.72
2025-26*	437.61	509.52	446.01	572.12	312.08	399.74

*Till April 2025 to December, 2025
Note- WPI General Index not generated for the month April-May, 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

22. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Calendar/Financial Year	Manufacturing Sector	Mining Sector	Electricity Sector	General
1	2	3	4	5
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11
2017-18	134.71	132.85	124.96	133.08
2018-19	143.39	134.76	137.70	140.37
2019-20	125.93	125.60	135.15	126.90
2020-21	122.95	119.43	126.10	122.34
2021-22	136.14	124.53	144.93	133.97
2022-23	142.18	116.76	157.21	136.93
2023-24	169.50	111.38	168.64	153.46
2024-25	175.21	97.30	179.77	154.38
2025-26*	181.17	87.94	161.00	153.29

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100
From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100
From 2012-13 to 2025-26 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100
* Provisional Upto November, 2025

23. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(Number In Lakh)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017	9.61	4.14	13.74
2018	9.69	4.40	14.08
2019	9.72	4.20	13.92
2020	9.88	4.17	14.05
2021	9.85	4.26	14.11
2022	9.86	4.34	14.20
2023	9.79	4.46	14.25
2024	9.83	4.55	14.38
2025*	9.84	4.56	14.40

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.
* June 2025
Source: "Employment Market Information Programme" by Employment Department.

24. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseed	Fibers (Cotton & Sanhemp)*	Spices & Condiments #
Weight	**35.476**	**14.857**	**33.021**	**8.850**	**3.053**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
2004-05@	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06@	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07@	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17	161.02	265.73	129.85	188.02	344.20
2017-18	150.37	282.66	123.52	228.11	338.60
2018-19	158.09	294.13	153.87	246.19	342.60
2019-20	180.30	348.87	152.08	335.93	371.91
2020-21	186.66	310.06	167.41	386.45	378.08
2021-22	154.41	312.90	206.22	299.09	289.51
2022-23	171.88	282.96	208.76	334.56	295.94
2023-24(RF)	169.27	256.82	203.67	315.83	470.42
2024-25(F)	219.91	325.00	186.87	215.43	535.72

Includes Chillies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric
* From the Year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.
@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100
F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

24. INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

(Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)

Agriculture Year	Fruits & vegetables $	Sugarcane	Tobacco/ Isabgol *	Guarseed	All Crops
Weight	**0.575**	**0.962**	**0.055**	**3.150**	**100.000**
1	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
2004-05@	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06@	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07@	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	175.12
2017-18	267.94	67.17	573.49	152.10	170.17
2018-19	163.74	78.82	490.49	124.01	183.07
2019-20	243.41	57.38	432.11	154.47	202.56
2020-21	281.06	69.25	536.40	136.92	207.85
2021-22	323.32	56.63	515.67	120.64	201.57
2022-23	216.06	55.40	447.46	194.16	209.63
2023-24(RF)	238.13	64.03	851.26	177.92	214.92
2024-25(F)	359.12	81.87	1211.11	237.40	243.55

$ Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada
* From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 index is for tobacco and onwards is for Isabgol.
@ Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100"
F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

25. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17	6377020	13344122	19721142	1879235	1539463	3418698
2017-18	6277655	12193726	18471381	1870091	1763595	3633686
2018-19	6621882	12779625	19401507	1867668	1890887	3758555
2019-20	7179918	14961111	22141029	1775638	2718551	4494189
2020-21	9761633	13596196	23357829	1929163	2037459	3966622
2021-22	7314482	11825609	19140091	1307385	2744361	4051746
2022-23	9187704	12449654	21637358	1772104	1870519	3642623
2023-24(RF)	7706655	13056881	20763536	1340067	1989302	3329369
2024-25(F)	9418791	17362764	26781555	2005575	2175220	4180795

F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

25. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

(M.Tonne)

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton (Lint)
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487
2016-17	8256255	14883585	23139840	2563053	3955656	6518709	488652	265245
2017-18	8147746	13957321	22105067	2567783	3546350	6114133	381868	321800
2018-19	8489550	14670512	23160062	2843321	4821104	7664425	448115	347311
2019-20	8955556	17679662	26635218	2566406	4753638	7320044	326262	473902
2020-21	11690796	15633655	27324451	3441089	4612860	8053949	393737	545174
2021-22	8621867	14569970	23191837	2900994	7375812	10276806	321992	421931
2022-23	10959808	14320173	25279981	3566686	6774733	10341419	314986	471970
2023-24(RF)	9046722	15046183	24092905	3728942	6397739	10126681	364046	445553
2024-25(F)	11424366	19537984	30962350	3823143	5550109	9373252	465468	303914

F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

26. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Cereals			Pulses		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17	5902931	3628879	9531810	4100379	1645183	5745562
2017-18	5849553	3326318	9175871	4239817	1620991	5860808
2018-19	5866486	3225883	9092369	4274556	1631449	5906005
2019-20	6047238	3802008	9849246	3838773	2497233	6336006
2020-21	6136092	3502324	9638416	3994696	1918914	5913610
2021-22	6102842	3042257	9145099	4122932	2333749	6456681
2022-23	6403756	3342388	9746144	3571071	1975715	5546786
2023-24(RF)	5946768	3391996	9338764	3646881	1816825	5463706
2024-25(F)	6385846	4169329	10555175	3709118	1697077	5406195

F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

Continue...

26. AREA UNDER CROPS

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Food Grain			Oilseed			Sugarcane	Cotton
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17	10003310	5274062	15277372	2026160	2800416	4826576	6854	471167
2017-18	10089370	4947309	15036679	1927066	2222532	4149598	5427	584230
2018-19	10141042	4857332	14998374	1988121	2824991	4813112	5370	629244
2019-20	9886011	6299241	16185252	2341603	3485402	5827005	4466	760500
2020-21	10130788	5421238	15552026	2471969	2817860	5289829	4977	807839
2021-22	10225774	5376006	15601780	2385037	4538803	6923840	4246	755858
2022-23	9974827	5318103	15292930	2431218	4706623	7137851	3527	814614
2023-24(RF)	9593649	5208821	14802470	2451970	4193736	6645706	4177	1003790
2024-25(F)	10094964	5866406	15961370	2573332	3524420	6097752	6058	627391

F (Final)
RF (Revised Final)

27. GROSS IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445
2016-17	3219237	100588	7215168	189450	10724443
2017-18	3179567	68866	7232471	122598	10603502
2018-19	3336113	35536	7485631	164115	11021395
2019-20	3566473	79579	7963368	179220	11788640
2020-21	3441017	47410	7988133	178667	11655227
2021-22	3367935	39139	8233412	224465	11864951
2022-23	3599052	39238	8703869	240732	12582891
2023-24	3721149	51787	8961001	226035	12959972
2024-25 (F)	3764970	61088	9391723	244991	13462772

F (Final)

28. NET IRRIGATED AREA BY SOURCES

(Hectare)

Agriculture Year	Canals	Pond	Wells & Tube-wells	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997
2016-17	2018266	99296	5956495	182955	8257012
2017-18	1926523	68160	5870501	119753	7984937
2018-19	2016562	34978	6069433	161983	8282956
2019-20	2198456	78055	6368814	175651	8820976
2020-21	2145125	47051	6409749	176196	8778121
2021-22	2056469	38580	6613145	215453	8923647
2022-23	2248790	38698	6978080	234700	9500268
2023-24	2214502	51306	7063079	218405	9547292
2024-25 (F)	2262653	59525	7370909	234593	9927680

F (Final)

29. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

(In MW)

Year	Installed Capacity
1	2
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17	18677.18
2017-18	19552.77
2018-19	21077.64
2019-20	21175.90
2020-21	21978.90
2021-22	23452.35
2022-23	23508.96
2023-24	24783.64
2024-25	27283.83
2025-26*	31556.43

Note: * Till December, 2025

30. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

(km)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	217707
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	226854
2017-18	9079	15543	8802	32175	170971	236572
2018-19	10600	15518	8758	53432	175937	264244
2019-20	10618	15621	8780	53792	180217	269028
2020-21	10618	15545	8965	54746	183086	272959
2021-22	10618	17238	13271	51225	186462	278813
2022-23	10790	17349	14173	67952	191548	301811
2023-24	10790	17376	14372	68265	206318	317121
2024-25	10790	17316	18234	72822	216144	335306

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off.

31. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	Crude Birth Rate *		Crude Death Rate **		Infant Mortality Rate #	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41
2017	20.2	24.1	6.3	6.0	33	38
2018	20.0	24.0	6.2	5.9	32	37
2019	19.7	23.7	6.0	5.7	30	35
2020	19.5	23.5	6.0	5.6	28	32
2021	19.3	23.6	7.5	6.7	27	31
2022	19.1	23.8	6.8	6.2	26	30
2023	18.4	22.9	6.4	5.9	25	29

Source:- S.R.S Bulletin RGI (Reference Year)
* No. of live births per'000 Mid year population
** No. of deaths per'000 Mid year population
# No. of infant deaths (less than one year) per'000 Live Births

Continue...

31. HEALTH INDICATORS

Year	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in Years)	
	India	Rajasthan
1	8	9
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7
2011-15	68.3	67.9
2012-16	68.7	68.3
2013-17	69.0	68.5
2014-18	69.4	68.7
2015-19	69.7	69.0
2016-20	70.0	69.4
2017-21	69.8	69.4
2018-22	69.9	69.9
2019-23	70.3	70.4

Source:- SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, RGI (Reference Year)

32. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

(Per cent)

Census Year	Total Person			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total Person	Male	Female	Total Person	Male	Female	Total Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

N.A. Not available
Source:- Census of India - (Reference Period)
Note:- Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

33. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Population (in numbers)					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per thousand Males)		Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (per cent)
	Males	Females	Total Person	Rural	Urban	overall	0-6 Years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.6
Alwar	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.8
Banswara	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.5
Baran	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.7
Barmer	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.5
Bharatpur	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.4
Bhilwara	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.2
Bikaner	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.3
Bundi	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.4
Chittaurgarh	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.1
Churu	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.3
Dausa	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.5
Dhaulpur	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.7
Dungarpur	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.4
Ganganagar	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.0
Hanumangarh	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.9
Jaipur	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.2
Jaisalmer	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.8
Jalor	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.2
Jhalawar	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.6
Jhunjhunu	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.7
Jodhpur	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.7
Karauli	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.9
Kota	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.4
Nagaur	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.2
Pali	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.9
Pratapgarh	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.8
Rajsamand	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.7
S.Madhopur	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.6
Sikar	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.0
Sirohi	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.8
Tonk	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.3
Udaipur	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.7
Rajasthan	**35550997**	**32997440**	**68548437**	**51500352**	**17048085**	**928**	**888**	**200**	**21.3**

Continue...

33. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY CENSUS 2011

Districts	Literacy Rate in Per cent								
	Total Person			Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person	Males	Females	Total Person
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ajmer	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
Alwar	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
Banswara	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
Baran	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
Barmer	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
Bharatpur	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
Bhilwara	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
Bikaner	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
Bundi	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
Chittaurgarh	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
Churu	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
Dausa	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
Dhaulpur	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
Dungarpur	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
Ganganagar	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
Hanumangarh	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
Jaipur	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
Jaisalmer	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
Jalor	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
Jhalawar	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
Jhunjhunu	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
Jodhpur	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
Karauli	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
Kota	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
Nagaur	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
Pali	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
Pratapgarh	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
Rajsamand	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
S.Madhopur	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
Sikar	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
Sirohi	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
Tonk	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
Udaipur	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
Rajasthan	**79.2**	**52.1**	**66.1**	**76.2**	**45.8**	**61.4**	**87.9**	**70.7**	**79.7**

34. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

Agriculture Year	No. of Districts Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (In Lakh)	Land Revenue Suspended * (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00
2017-18	16	6838	106.50	89.38
2018-19	9	5555	72.50	14.85
2019-20	21	14331	150.72	-
2020-21	6	2062	21.62	-
2021-22	10	6122	74.28	-
2022-23	1#	92	2.36	-
2023-24	13	5110	58.69	-
2024-25	0	0	0	-
2025-26	0	0	0	-

*Figures for financial year
No. of Tehsil (Tehsil Pali)

35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	STATE	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.) 2011	Percentage of State area to total area of the country 2011	Percentage of State Population to all India population 2011	Density of Population (Per Sq. K.M.) 2011	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	Literacy Rate (Per cent) 2011
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2	Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3	Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4	Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5	Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7	Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
8	Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
9	Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
10	Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
11	Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
12	Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
13	**Rajasthan**	**3.42**	**10.41**	**5.66**	**200**	**24.9**	**66.1**
14	Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
15	Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
16	Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17	West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
	All India	**32.87**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**382**	**31.1**	**73.0**

Source: Census of India - 2011
*Telangana State Statistical Abstract, 2021

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35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	STATE	Infant Mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth) 2023	Average size of Operational Holding (in Hect.) 2015-16	Estimated Consumption of Fertilizer Per Hectare (Kg/Hectare) 2024-25 @	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹) 2024-25#
	1	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1	Andhra Pradesh	19	0.94	1854.20	266240
2	Assam	30	1.09	299.58	159185
3	Bihar	23	0.39	1927.69	69321
4	Gujarat	20	1.88	1877.80	272451$
5	Haryana	26	2.22	1477.59	353182
6	Himachal Pradesh	14	0.95	52.57	256137
7	Karnataka	14	1.36	2325.04	380906
8	Kerala	5	0.18	171.39	308338
9	Madhya Pradesh	37	1.57	3203.31	152615
10	Maharashtra	14	1.34	3274.17	309340
11	Odisha	30	0.95	676.94	168966
12	Punjab	17	3.62	2042.09	221197
13	**Rajasthan**	**29**	**2.73**	**1862.34**	**185053**
14	Tamilnadu	12	0.75	1139.06	361619
15	Telangana	18	1.00	1879.02	387623
16	Uttar Pradesh	37	0.73	5563.82	108572
17	West Bengal	17	0.76	1820.15	163467
	All India	**25**	**1.08**	**32927.52**	**205324**

Source:- Ministry of Statistics Programme implementation, GoI ($ Year 2022-23)
@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2024, GoI

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35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	STATE	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kwh.) * 2021-22	Number of Motor Vehicles per lakh Population @ 31.03.2020	Total Road Length @ Per Hundred Sq. km. of area (km) 2018-19
	1	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	1567.23	24888	108.21
2	Assam	384.32	12493	508.84
3	Bihar	328.71	8095	316.69
4	Gujarat	2238.87	38669	127.07
5	Haryana	2186.44	29336	113.75
6	Himachal Pradesh	1742.43	23216	131.54
7	Karnataka	1375.56	39200	186.82
8	Kerala	844.10	40054	669.03
9	Madhya Pradesh	1231.83	21328	118.42
10	Maharashtra	1588.32	30482	206.97
11	Odisha	2263.70	20012	196.29
12	Punjab	2350.06	37489	293.60
13	**Rajasthan**	**1345.30**	**24392**	**91.59**
14	Tamilnadu	1714.31	42089	208.47
15	Telangana	2126.18	34327	125.41
16	Uttar Pradesh	662.91	15206	183.83
17	West Bengal	733.42	11153	319.84
	All India	**1255.14**	**24046**	**165.23**

* Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority Ministry of Power)-PIB, GoI
@ Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2024-25

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35. STATE-WISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh population (September, 2025)	Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) (September, 2025)	Per Capita Bank credit (₹) (September, 2025)
1	15	16	17
1 Andhra Pradesh	13	93184	144305
2 Assam	7	62099	39380
3 Bihar	5	41732	20887
4 Gujarat	12	174092	144263
5 Haryana	16	293720	202000
6 Himachal Pradesh	20	211844	79587
7 Karnataka	14	276805	186918
8 Kerala	18	249984	170592
9 Madhya Pradesh	7	75207	59268
10 Maharashtra	11	414265	406462
11 Odisha	10	122430	57558
12 Punjab	20	219921	125630
13 Rajasthan	**9**	**86383**	**78023**
14 Tamilnadu	16	195790	227628
15 Telangana	14	230513	250850
16 Uttar Pradesh	6	76045	38609
17 West Bengal	9	121996	64487
All India	**10**	**165933**	**132863**

Source:- 1st October, 2025, Population projection for India & States 2011-2036 (RGI)
Quarterly Statistics (2025-26 Q2) on Deposite and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI

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