



# **RAS**

***Rajasthan Administrative Services***

***Rajasthan Public Service Commission***

***Volume - 8***

***Economy of Rajasthan***



# RAS

## Economy of Rajasthan

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### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

- Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme: (2023)
- (i) It guarantees per year 125 days' employment for families residing in Urban Areas.  
(ii) After registration, the eligible candidate has to be provided employment in 30 days.
- (1) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct. (2) Both (i) and (ii) are correct.  
(3) Only (ii) is correct. (4) Only (i) is correct.  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q2. Which of the following options indicate one of the important objectives of (Indira Mahila) Shakti Udaan Scheme? (2023)
- (1) Empowering women self-help groups.  
(2) Generating awareness about menstrual health and hygiene management.  
(3) Vocational training of women.  
(4) Improvement in education status of girls.  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q3. The first sugar industry based on beet-root was established at – (2023)
- (1) Sri Ganganagar (2) Bhopalsagar  
(3) Keshoraypatan (4) Udaipur  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q4. Which one of the following is not a part of Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited? (2023)
- (1) Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance and Development Corporation Limited  
(2) Rajasthan Avas Vikas Infrastructure Limited  
(3) Rajasthan Housing Board  
(4) Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q5. Which of the following scheme is associated with slogan - "Koi Bhukha Na Soye"? (2023)
- (1) Balgopal Scheme (2) Indira Gandhi Rojgar Guarantee Scheme  
(3) Annapurna Food Packet Scheme (4) Indira Rasoi Yojana  
(5) Question not attempted
- Q6. As per the advance estimates of the year 2022-23, what percent share is Rajasthan's GSDP estimated to contribute in India's nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? (2023)
- (1) 6.54 percent (2) 5.18 percent  
(3) 4.86 percent (4) 3.78 percent  
(5) Question not attempted

- Q7. Which of the following fact is not correct about Mukhya Mantri Laghu Udyog, Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY) of Rajasthan? (2023)
- (1) Under this scheme, 4 percent interest subsidy on loans upto 15 crore is being provided to small scale entrepreneurs.
  - (2) Under this scheme, 5 percent interest subsidy on loans upto 10 crore is being provided to small scale entrepreneurs.
  - (3) Under this scheme, 6 percent interest subsidy on loans upto 5 crore is being provided to small scale entrepreneurs.
  - (4) Under this scheme, 8 percent interest subsidy on loans upto 25 lakh is being provided to small scale entrepreneurs.
  - (5) Question not attempted
- Q8. In the year 2022-23, contribution of which sub-sector in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices of service sector of Rajasthan was maximum? (2023)
- (1) Transport, Storage & Communication
  - (2) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
  - (3) Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & professional services
  - (4) Financial Services
  - (5) Question not attempted
- Q9. Which sector is likely to show highest increase in the real GSVA (Gross State Value Added) at constant basic prices (2011-12) in the year 2022-23 over previous year? (2023)
- (1) None of these
  - (2) Service sector
  - (3) Industry sector
  - (4) Agriculture sector
  - (5) Question not attempted
- Q10. Which agency is funding upgradation of 801 km of II state highways in Rajasthan State Highways Development Program- II project? (2023)
- (1) NABARD
  - (2) National Highway Authority of India
  - (3) World Bank
  - (4) Asian Development Bank
  - (5) Question not attempted
- Q11. In Rajasthan, which agency is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of PM-KUSUM Yojana (component A) i.e. installation of small solar power plants of 0.5 MW to 2 MW capacity? (2023)
- (1) Bureau of Energy Efficiency
  - (2) Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited
  - (3) Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited
  - (4) Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam
  - (5) Question not attempted

Q12. Government of Rajasthan enacted the Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in year (2023)

- (1) 2008 (2) 2005
- (3) 2003 (4) 2001
- (5) Question not attempted

Q13. Which of the following scheme is an attempt to make rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions? (2023)

- (1) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi Jan-bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJVV)
- (3) Dang Area Development Programme
- (4) Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)
- (5) Question not attempted

Q14. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true for Atal Bhujal Scheme in Rajasthan? (2023)

- (a) Atal Bhujal Scheme has been running by Government of Rajasthan with the Financial assistance of Govt. of India.
- (b) The focus of this scheme is on better management of ground water as well as to prevent its reducing level.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (1) Neither (a) nor (b) (2) Only (b)
- (3) Only (a) (4) Both (a) and (b)
- (5) Question not attempted

**Analysis - Analysis - Trends of RPSC** are such that there are around 10 to 15 questions every year in the RAS exam from the Rajasthan economy. The nature of the questions is simple and factual and can be solved easily if a student knows the facts.

Generally, questions like GSDP at constant and current prices, the share of GSDP in the Indian economy, and per capita income at current and constant prices are asked from the macro-overview of Rajasthan's economy.

Other important segments from where questions are asked are vulnerable sections like women, SCs, STs and the Elderly population. So, flagships and recently launched schemes become very important and RPSC generally focuses on launch dates, objectives and beneficiaries of a particular scheme.

Further, major sectors of the economy and Infrastructure are also crucial for maximizing the score. Questions like the contribution of various sectors in GSVA at current and constant prices, growth rate, and contribution of sub-sectors in particular sectors are asked.

Also, questions on renewable energy like solar, wind and biomass are asked frequently.

Further, questions are asked about infrastructure and externally aided projects, such as the name of the funding agency, purpose, and area where it is being implemented.

Other important segments of the economy from where questions can be framed are major policies and their provisions, financial resources and FRBM Act, Sustainable development goal (SDG) index and ranking of districts.

From budget questions on the centre of excellence, location of particular institutions, objective and motto of recently launched schemes are asked.



# Macro view of Economy of Rajasthan





## PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN



Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area, consisting of 10 divisions and 50 districts spread over the geographical area of about 3.42 lakh sq.km. (10.41% of total geographical area of India).

## KEY INDICATORS OF RAJASTHAN VIS-A-VIS INDIA

### KEY INDICATORS

		
Geographical Area (Lakh SqKm, 2011)	32.87	3.42
Population (Crore, 2011)	121.09	6.85
Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	17.7 %	21.3 %
Population Density (Persons per sqKm, 2011)	382	200
Urban Population to Total Population (2011)	31.2%	24.9%
Scheduled Caste Population (2011)	16.6%	17.8%
Scheduled Tribe Population (2011)	8.6%	13.5%
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males, 2011)	943	928
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) (Female Children per 1000 male children, 2011)	919	888
Literacy Rate (2011)	73.0%	66.1%
Literacy Rate (Male) (2011)	80.9%	79.2%
Literacy Rate (Female) (2011)	64.6%	52.1%
Work Participation Rate (2011)	39.8%	43.6%
Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 mid year population, 2020*)	19.5	23.5
Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 mid year population, 2020*)	6.0	5.6
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Live Births, 2020*)	28	32
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per lakh live births, 2018-20*)	97	113
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years, 2016-20*)	70.0	69.4

## GSDP (GROSS STATE DOMASTIC PRODUCT)



It is a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the final goods and services produced within the State during the given period of time.

### At Constant Prices (2011-12)

Value in ₹ Lakh Crore

173

8.45

Growth Rate

8.2%

8.03%

### At Current Prices

Value in ₹ Lakh Crore

295

15.28

Growth Rate

9.6%

12.56%

## NSDP (NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT)



NSDP = GSDP – Depreciation of capital goods

### At Constant Prices (2011-12)

Value in ₹ Lakh Crore

7.41

Growth Rate

8.10%

### At Current Price

13.69

12.70%

## GSVA (GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED)



GSVA = GSDP – Taxes + Subsidies

It is used to represent sector – wise contribution

### At Constant Prices (2011-12)

Agriculture Sector

17.66%

26.72%

Industrial Sector

27.62%

28.21%

Service Sector

54.72%

45.07%

### At Current Price

Agriculture Sector

26.21%

2.13%

Industrial Sector

29.84%

12.43%

Service Sector

43.95%

6.37%



## PER CAPITA INCOME



Per capita income is calculated by dividing the net state domestic product by mid year's population

**Per Capita Income = NSDP/ Mid-year population of the state**

The per capita income at current prices for the year 2023-24 is estimated to be 1,67,964 as compared to 1,50,653 for the year 2022-23 registering a growth of 11.49 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous year 2022-23.

The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹90,831 as compared to ₹84,935 for the year 2022-23, showing a growth of 6.94 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous year 2022-23.

## GFCF (GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION)



It 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.

### At Current Price (2022-23)

**Value :** ₹ 3,99,594 Cr (29.43% of GSDP)

**Growth :** 12.78% over 2021-22

### Highest Contributing Sectors

1. Construction
2. Residential Building
3. Public Administration

### Share in GFCF

**Private Sector**

78.54%

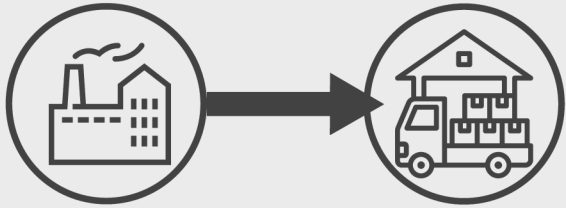
**Public Sector**

21.46%

Zig-Zag growth in public and private sector in last 5 years

# PRICE STATISTICS

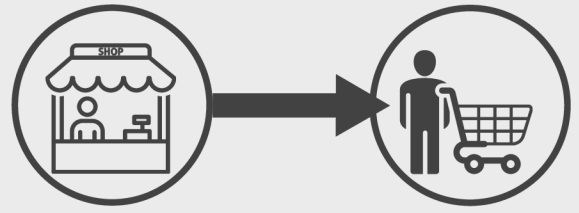
## WPI (Wholesale Price Index)



Producer

Wholesaler

## CPI (Consumer Price Index)



Retailer

Consumer

### Changes in the Prices calculated on Monthly basis

More weightage is given to manufactured goods

Base year: 1999-2000

By Directorate of economics and statistics

**WPI of Rajasthan**

	Number	Weightage	Annual growth
Primary articles	75	33.894%	9.96% (Highest)
Manufactured products	69	49.853%	0.23%
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	10	16.253%	0.39%

More weightage is given to food items

1

### CPI for industrial worker (CPI-IW)

By Labor Bureau, Chandigarh

Base Year: 2016

Based on 88 centers across country

2

### CPI for Agriculture labourers (CPI-AL)

By Labor Bureau, Chandigarh

Base Year: 1986-87

3

### CPI for Rural labourers (CPI-RL)

By Labor Bureau, Chandigarh

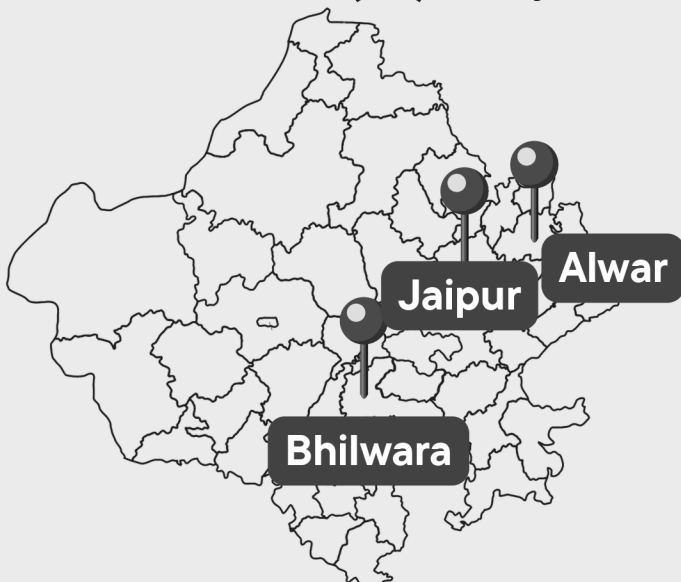
4

### C.P.I for Rural, Urban and combined (CPI - R, U and C)

By N.S.O, New Delhi

Base Year: 2012

### 3 centers of CPI (IW) in Rajasthan



# AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR AND RELATED ISSUES

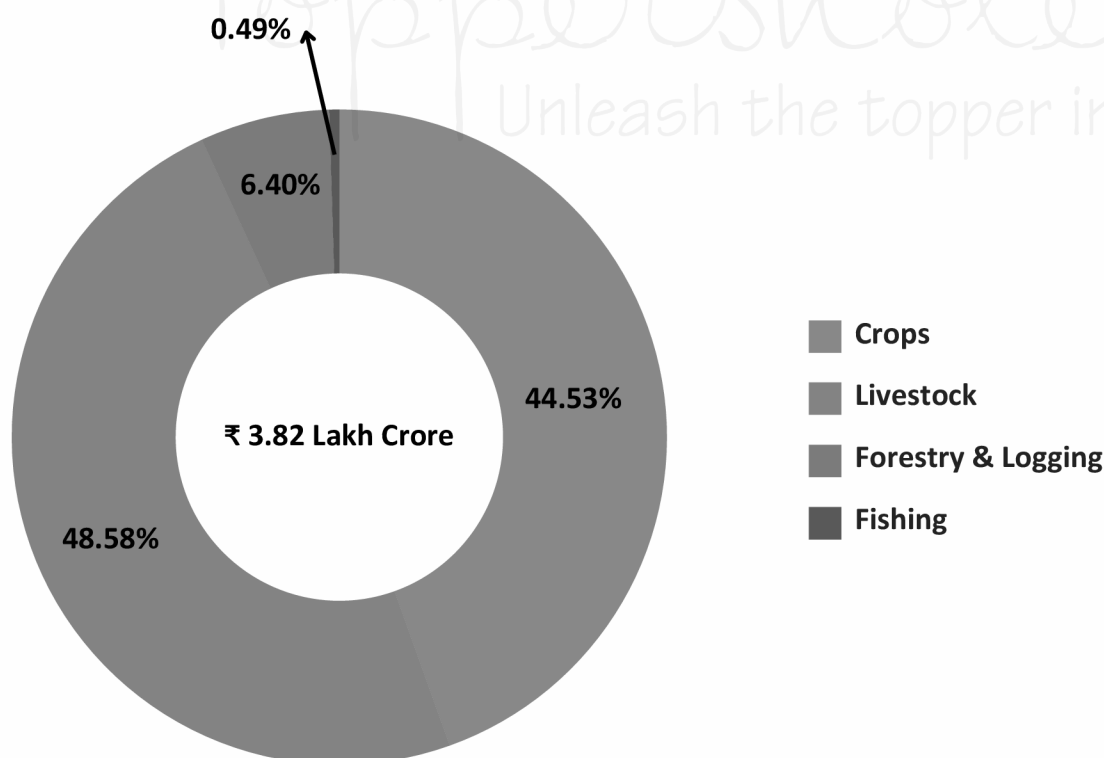
Status of Agriculture in the state-  
(A) GSVA-

Particulars	At Constant	Growth rate at constant	At Constant	Growth rate at constant
Share of Agriculture in GSDP	26.21%	2.13%	26.72%	9.64%
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) (From 2019 - 20 to 2023 - 24)	3.86%	-	9.99%	-

(B) Sectoral Contribution of Allied Sector (At Current Prices):-

S.No.	Sector	Share	Growth
1.	Livestock	48.58%	5.83%
2.	Crops	44.53%	-1.61% (Decrease)
3.	Forestry & Logging	6.40%	2.82%
4.	Fishing	0.49%	15.21%

Sectoral Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector at Current Prices for 2023-24 (AE-II)

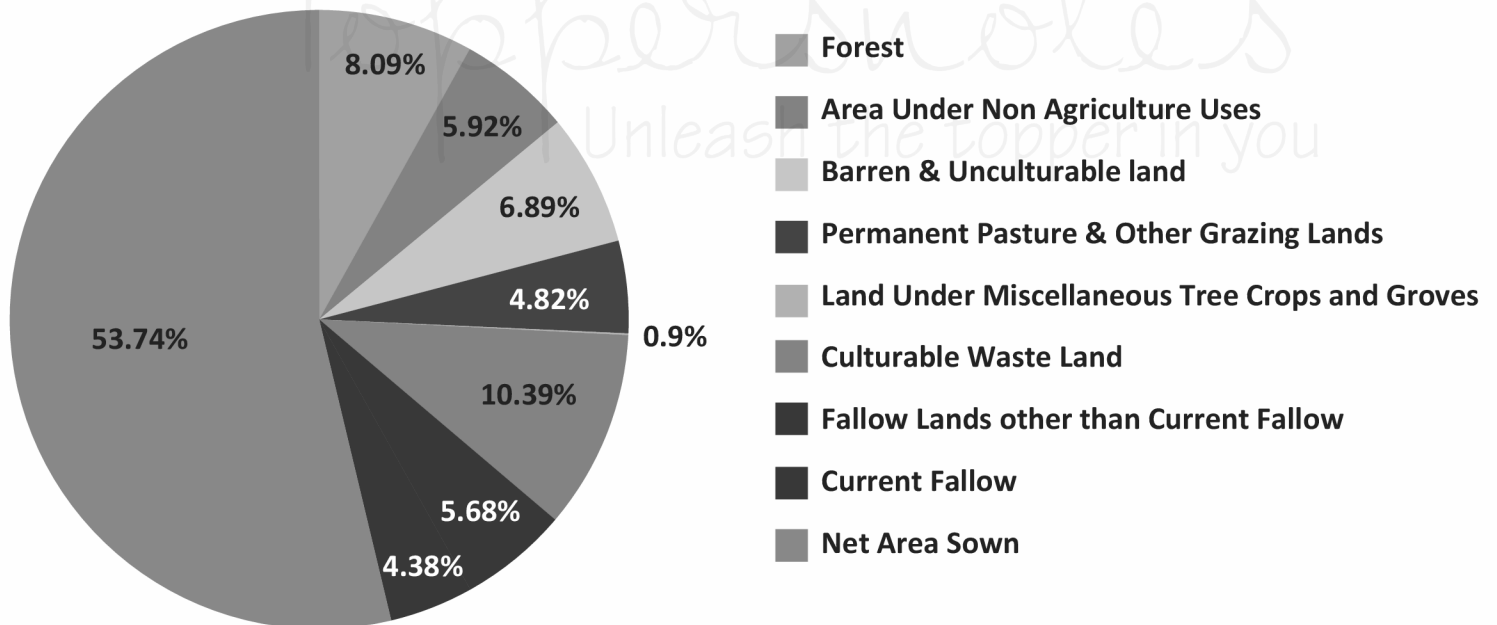


## Land Use

- Total reporting area of Rajasthan - 342.81 Lakh hectare.

S.No.	Types of Land	Percentage
1.	Net Area Sown	53.74
2.	Culturable Waste Land	10.39
3.	Forest	8.09
4.	Barren & Unculturable Land	6.89
5.	Non-Agriculture Uses	5.92
6.	Fallow Lands other than Current	5.68
7.	Permanent Pasture	4.82
8.	Current Fallow	4.38
9.	Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	0.09

## Land Use Statistics 2022-23



### Operational Land Holding

	Agriculture Census (2015-16)	Variation (From 2010-11)
Total Number of Operational Land Holding	76.55 Lakh	11.14% (Increase)
Total Area of Land Holding	208.73 Lakh Hectare	1.24% (Decrease)
Average size of Land Holding	2.73 Hectare	11.07 % (Decrease)

### Female Operational Land Holding

	2015-16	2010-11
Number	7.75 Lakh	41.94% (Increase)
Area	16.55 Lakh Hectare	24.44% (Increase)

Land Holding	Size	Variation
Marginal land holding (less than 1 hectare)	40.12 %	19.79% (Increase)
Small land holding (1-2 hectare)	21.90 %	10.50% (Increase)
Semi-medium land holding (2 - 4 hectare)	18.50%	5.67% (Increase)
Small land holding (1-2 hectare)	14.79 %	13.20% (Increase)
Small land holding (1-2 hectare)	4.69 %	11.14% (Increase) Reason - Land Frangementation



# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Crop Production	Production (In Lakh Metric Tonne)	
	2023-24	Change
Food Grains Production	245.01 Lakh Tonnes	3.08 ↓

	2023-24	Change
Kharif	89.83	18.04% ↓
Rabi	155.18	8.37% ↑

	2023-24	Change
Cereals	208.61	3.59% ↓
Pulses	36.40	0.05% ↓

	2023-24	Change
Oilseeds	101.24	2.10% ↓

	2023-24	Change
Sugarcane	3.28	4.13% ↑

	2023-24	Change
Cotton	26.21	5.58% ↓