



RAS

Rajasthan Administrative Services

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Volume - 8

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.



1 CHAPTER

Macro view of Economy of Rajasthan

PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

- Rajasthan, "The Land of the Kings", is the largest State in the country in terms of area consisting of 7 divisions and 41 districts spread over the geographical area of about 3.42 lakh sq. km. (10.41% of total geographical area of India).

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
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	2020*	Per Thousand mid year population	23.5	19.5
Crude Death Rate	2020*	Per Thousand mid year population	5.6	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate	2020*	Per Thousand Live births	32	28
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2018-20*	Per lakh Live births	113	97
Life Expectancy at Birth	2016-20*	Age in Years	69.4	70.0

GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product)

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

Year 2023-24	At Constant prices -2011-12	Growth Rate	At Current Prices	Growth Rate
Rajasthan	8.45 Lakh CR.	8.03%	15.28 Lakh CR.	12.56%
India	173 Lakh CR.	8.2%	295 Lakh CR.	9.6%

NOTE: Contribution of Rajasthan In India GDP – At Constant (4.86%) Current (5.17%)

NSDP (Net State Domestic Product)

NSDP = GSDP – Depreciation of capital goods

Year 2023-24	Constant (price)-2011-12	Growth Rate	Current	Growth Rate
Rajasthan	7.41 Lakh CR.	8.10%	13.69 Lakh CR.	12.70%

GSVA (Gross State Value Added)

- $GSVA = GSDP - Taxes + Subsidies$
- It is used to represent sector – wise contribution
- At Current Price

GSVA- at prevailing prices	India	Rajasthan
agricultural area	17.66%	26.22%
Industrial Area	27.62%	28.21%
service area	54.72%	45.07%

At Constant Price	Contribution	Growth
Agriculture	26.21%	2.13%
Industry	29.84%	12.43%
Services	43.95%	6.37%

Per Capita Income

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

Year 2023-24	Constant	Current
Rajasthan	Rs. 90831	Rs. 1,67,964
India	Rs. 1,06,744	Rs. 1,84,205

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.
- GFCF At current price (2022-23) - Rs. 3,99,594 Cr. (29.43% of GSDP).
- The GFCF in the year 2022-23 increased by 12.78 per cent over the previous year 2021-22.
- Share in GFCF
 - ✓ Private sector -78.54%
 - ✓ Public Sector-21.46%

NOTE: (Zig-Zag growth in public and private sector during 1st 5 years).

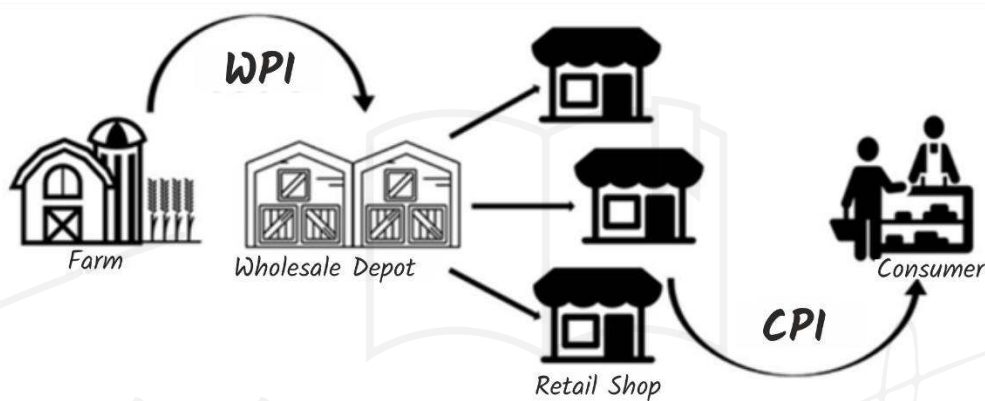
3 Highest Contribution sector in GFCF

1. Construction
2. Residential building
3. Public administration

Price Statistics

Flowchart – WPI & CPI

WPI	CPI
➤ It measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses.	➤ CPI calculates the difference in the price of commodities and services such as food, medical care, education, electronics etc, which Indian consumers buy for use.
➤ more weightage is given to manufactured goods	➤ more weightage is given to food items.
➤ Released On Monthly Basis	➤ Monthly basis



W.P.I (Wholesale Price Index)

	Base year	By
WPI	1999-2000	Directorate of economics and statistics.
CPI-IW	2016 (from September, 2020)	Labor Bureau Chandigarh
CPI- AL	1986-87	
CPI- RL		
CPI- Rural and Urban Combined	2012	NSO, Delhi

W.P.I of Rajasthan

- Covers 154 commodities.
- IT INCLUDES – Primary articles > Manufactured goods > Fuel & power

	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%

NOTE: GOI considers "2011-12" as base year for WPI

Consumer Price Index

Four different type of CPI are prepared every month.

1. C.P.I for industrial worker (CPI-IW)
2. C.P.I for Agriculture labourers (CPI-AL) By Labour Bureau, Chandigarh
3. C.P.I for Rural labourers (CPI-RL)
4. C.P.I for Rural, Urban and combined (CPI – R, U and C) – by N.S.O, New Delhi

NOTE:- (NSO: National Statistical Office)

CPI-IW

- Based on 88 centers across country.
- 3 centers in Rajasthan:
 1. Jaipur
 2. Bhilwara
 3. Alwar (in place of Ajmer)



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2 CHAPTER

Agriculture and Allied Sector and Related Issues

Status of Agriculture in the state-

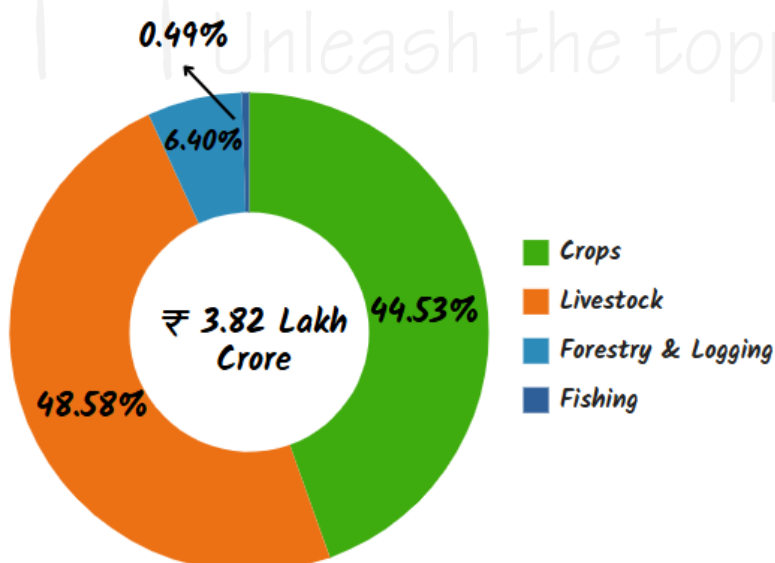
(A) GSDP-

	At Constant	Growth rate at constant	At Current	Growth rate at current
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) :-

	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)

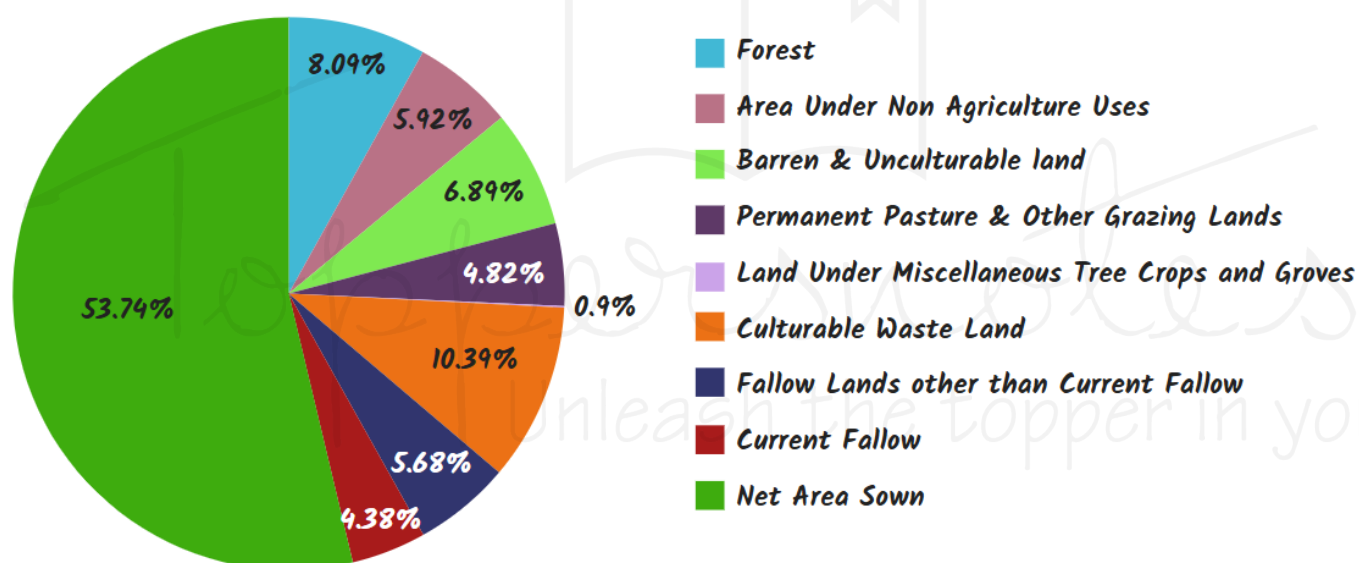


Land Use

➤ Total reporting area of Rajasthan - 342.81 Lakh hectare.

	<i>Types of Land</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
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 2022-2023



Operational Land Holding

	<i>Agriculture Census (2015-16)</i>	<i>Variation (From 2010-11)</i>
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)
Medium land holding (4-10 hectare)	□ 14.79 %	13.20% (Increase)
Large land holding (more than 10 hectare)	□ 4.69%	11.14 % (Decrease) Reason - Land fragmentation

Agricultural Production

S.No.	Crop Production	Production (In Lakh Metric Tonne)		
1.	Food grains Production	Total		
		2023-24		Change
		245.01 lakh tonnes		3.08 ↓
			2023-24 (lakh tonnes)	Change
		Kharif	89.83	18.04% ↓
		Rabi	155.18	8.37% ↑
			2023-24	Change
		Cereals	208.61	3.59% ↓
		Pulses	36.40	0.05% ↓
	Oilseeds	2023-24		Change
		101.24	2.10% ↓	

	Sugarcane	2023-24	Change
		3.28	4.13% ↑
	Cotton	2023-24	Change
		26.21	5.58% ↓

S.No.	Crops	First Position	Second Position	Contribution of Rajasthan in total Production of Country (in %)
1.	Bajra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	38.98
2.	Rape & Mustard	Rajasthan	M.P.	46.63 (2 nd)
3.	Nutri-Cereals	Karnataka	Rajasthan	13.89
4.	Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	M.P.	22.25
5.	Total Pulses	M.P.	Maharashtra	14.51
6.	Groundnut	Gujarat	Rajasthan	16.83
7.	Gram	Maharashtra	M.P.	19.28
8.	Jowar	Maharashtra	Karnataka	12.67
9.	Soyabean	Maharashtra	M.P.	7.12
10.	Guar	Rajasthan	-	87.69 (Maximum)

Schemes Related to Agriculture

Seed

- Mukhymantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana:
 - ✓ Started: 2017
 - ✓ Initially in - 3 Agro-climatic zones viz. : Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur.
 - ✓ From 2018-19: Implemented in all 10 agro-climatic zones of the state. (Overall state)
 - ✓ Objective: To promote the production of quality seeds by the farmers in their own fields.
 - ✓ Seed production of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soyabean, Moong, Moth, Groundnut and Urad varieties upto 10 years old are being taken.

Irrigation

1. Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) 2015

- Nodal Department Horticulture department.
- Task: to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency
- Centre : State = 60 : 40

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana – Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

- Drip and Sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are promoted under this scheme.
- Centre : State = 60 : 40
- Government of India and State Government is also providing additional subsidy.

Productivity

1. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and technology (NMAET) 2014

- Objective:
 - ✓ To enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers.
 - ✓ Enhancing programme coordination and integration among all stakeholders at the block level in allocation of resources.
 - ✓ Centre: State = 60: 40
- Consists of 3 Sub-Missions
 - ✓ Sub-mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
 - ✓ Sub-mission on seed and planting material (SMSP)
 - ✓ Sub-mission on Agriculture mechanization (SMAM)

2. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) 2014

- Centre: State = 60: 40
- Three Sub-mission of NMSA are:-
 - a. Rain-fed Area Development (RAD).
 - b. Soil Health Card:- Started - 19th Feb, 2015 from Suratgarh (Ganganagar)
 - ✓ 19th Feb - soil health card day
 - ✓ Objective:
 - To promote soil testing services.
 - To issue soil health card.
 - Rational nutrient element management for different crops.
 - ✓ Effective in all 352 blocks of state.
 - c. Sub-mission on Agro-forestry
 - ✓ (SMAF):- Started - 2017-18
 - ✓ Objective: To encourage tree plantation.

3. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

- Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and
- pesticide residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies.

4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):-

- Statred-2007-08
- To ensure 4% growth rate in agriculture.
- Centre: State = 60: 40
- Objective: To promote investment in agriculture.

5. National Horticulture Mission (NHM):- (2005)

- In 24 districts of Rajasthan.
- To increase area, production of fruits, spices and flowers.

6. Solar Power Based Pump Project [Prime Minister 'KUSUM' Yojana Component 'B']

- PM 'KUSUM' (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha and Utthan Mahabhiyan)
- Started February 2019
- Ministry: New and Renewable Energy,
- 3 Component under which 30.8 GW additional solar capacity to be achieved by 2022.
- First solar energy plant - Bhaloji village (Kotputli)
- Provision: setting up of solar pump ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP capacity.
- Under this scheme -
- **Under this scheme -**
 - ✓ Total 60% subsidy (Central share - 30%, State share - 30%)
 - ✓ Farmer - 30% loan from bank up
 - ✓ Remaining 10% by farmer

Support and Security

1. Grant for crop protection through fencing

- Started in 2017-18.
- Protection from Nilgai and wild animals and stray animals.
- Rajasthan Crop Protection Mission (for two years from 2022-23).

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):-

- Started: 2007-08
- Centre: State = 60:40
- All districts of the state were covered for pulses from 2010-11.

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):-

- Started - 18th Feb, 2016.
- Scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets, pulses), oilseed and commercial/horticultural crops.

Crops	Premium
Kharif →	2%
Rabi →	1.5%
Commercial/Horticulture →	5%

- According to revamped guidelines of PMFBY issued by Gol from Kharif 2020, the maximum premium subsidy to be borne by Gol would be 25% for irrigated area and 30% for non-irrigated area.

4. Incentive Amount to Girl Students Studying in Agricultural Education

Higher Secondary	₹15000 per girl student per year
Graduate & Post Graduate	₹24000 per girl student per year
Ph.D	₹40000 per girl student per year

Agriculture Marketing

- Directorate of Agricultural marketing - 1974.
- Krishak Kalyan Kosh/ Farmer welfare fund
 - ✓ Constituted on 16 Dec. 2019
 - ✓ Initial – Rs. 1,000 crore.
 - ✓ Increased to Rs. 7,500 crore
- Policy: Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business and Agri-exports promotion policy, 2019
 - ✓ 12th Dec, 2019. (As per Eco. Survey 2022-23)

Other Schemes of Agriculture Marketing

1. Mukhya Mantri/Rajiv Gandhi Krishak Saathi Yojana:-

- Started - 2009
- Assistance of 2 lakh in case of death during agricultural work.
- Beneficiaries- : [Farmers, Agricultural laborers, Hammal (Porters)]

2. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana - (2015)

- Features
 - A. **Pregnancy Assistance** - Amount equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour.
 - B. **Marriage Assistance:** -
 - ✓ Lady laborer Rs 50,000 for her marriage.
 - ✓ Rs 50,000 for marriage of their Two daughters.
 - C. **Scholarship:-** Son/daughter of licensed laborer 60% or above marks.
 - D. **Medical Assistance** - On serious illness Maximum Rs 20,000.
 - E. **Parental leave** - Amount equivalent to 15 days non-skilled labour rate.

3. Krishak Upahar Yojana

- e-NAM Portal - January 2022
- digital Coupon issued on Sale of every Rs. 10 thousand (or its multiple)

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

- To upgrade the unorganised food processing sector in the country.
- Nodal agency in the state - Rajasthan state agricultural marketing board.
- Centre State = 60: 40
- For 5 year period (2021 to 2024-25)

5. Savitribai Phule Mahila Krishak Sashaktikaran Yojana:

- To promote e-payment on sale of agri-produce.
- On e-payment of more than 50,000, financial assistance of 1000 is credited into bank account of women farmer.

For Infrastructure Development:-

1. Mini food park in every district (Budget 2021-22)
2. 4 Agro food park by RIICO [Bornada (Jodhpur), Ranpur (Kota), Alwar, Shri Ganganagar]
3. Mega Food Park By Government of India [Roopangarh (Ajmer), Mathania (Jodhpur), Palana (Bikaner)]

Water Resources

- Irrigation facilities have been provided in a total area of 39.36 lakh hectare in the state.
- During 2022-23, 8 major projects, 5 medium projects (Garadara, Takali, Gagarin, Lahasi and Hataideh) and 41 minor irrigation projects are under process.

Important Major Irrigation Projects:

Parwan Major Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 'Parwan' river in Jhalawar district.➤ Benefit to Jhalawar, Baran, Kota district.
Dholpur Lift	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ A complete lift irrigation cum drinking water project conceptualized on micro irrigation system.
Narmada Canal Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ First major irrigation project in India.➤ Command area of Jalore & Barmer districts.
Navnera Barrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Will be integral part of ERCP.
Kaliteer Lift	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Drinking water demand of Dholpur district (483 villages, 3 Town) from Parvati & Ramsagar Dam.
Upper High Level Canal (Mahi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "saddle" dam of Mahi project.
Pipalkhunt High level canal Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ From Mahi Dam to Jakham Dam.
Rajasthan Water Sector livelihood improvement Project (RWSLIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Funded by Japan international cooperation agency (JICA).➤ Aim: improve the livelihoods of farmers by improving water use efficiency and agriculture productivity, through the improvement of existing irrigation facilities and agriculture support services.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funded By New Development Bank. (upto 70%) ➤ Benefits - Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.
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National Hydrology Project: -

- Ministry of Water resources + world bank.
- 100% grant from Government of India.
- Duration 8 years (2016 to September 2025)
- Nodal Department - The Water Resources Department, Rajasthan.
- For transparent water management, SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system has been installed first of all on Bisalpur Dam and Jawai Dam along with 7 dams and 2 canals (Gang-Bhakra Canal System and Narmada Canal System).

Relining of Sirhind Feeder & Indira Gandhi Feeder:-

- MOU between GOI & G.O. Punjab
- Centre 60%, State 40%.
- Sirhind Feeder
 - ✓ Punjab (54.15%)
 - ✓ Rajasthan (45.85%)
- 60% cost borne by Gol.

Repair- Renovation - Restoration Project (RRR Project) -

- Started - January, 2005
- In 2017-18, it was included in the Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation Scheme 'Har Khet Ko Pani'.
- Center: State = 60 : 40
- Currently 37 projects of the state have been included in it.

Ground Water Resources

- Assessment of groundwater resources is done every 3 years.
- Out of 302 block
 - ✓ Safe : 38
 - ✓ critical : 23
 - ✓ Overexploited : 216
- Rate of groundwater exploitation in the state is 150%.