

SPEECH OF SH. ASHOK GEHLOT, HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER, RAJASTHAN AT THE 57th MEETING OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ON 27th December, 2012

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Central Ministers, Chief Ministers of States and Friends!

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to attend the 57th meeting of the National Development Council. Firstly, I would like to congratulate the Planning Commission for having prepared a detailed and exhaustive Draft 12th Five Year Plan. The Global Economy has been undergoing a phase of downturn for past few years. Even the developed nations are finding it difficult to maintain the pace of economic development. Adverse impact of this global economic crisis on India is only natural; however, notwithstanding such adverse circumstances, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government at the Centre, under the seasoned leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and through effective policies and programmes of Planning Commission, the economy has maintained its strength by curbing effects detrimental to economic growth.

I would also like to thank the Planning Commission for holding in depth consultations at regional level ensuring inclusion of all issues essential to enhance the pace of development of the Nation and the States. This has helped to make the 12 Five Year Plan more relevant and has established harmony between the developmental objectives of the country and the States. The Plan has focused on achieving "**Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth**". The attainment of these goals will usher strength in infrastructure alongside reforms in the country's socio- economic framework. This will drive us towards achieving Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of Good Governance which emphasizes "**wiping every tear from every eye**".

Here I would like to mention that before formulating Rajasthan's 12th Five Year Plan, the State Planning Board has also identified challenges after rigorous consultations held across different parts of the State. The State's Draft 12th Five Year Plan has been finalized by incorporating, thus identified challenges for the State and the fundamental indicators for National Plan determined by the Government of India wherein the "**Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth**" scenario is assimilated. Rajasthan has been the first State in the Country to present the State's Draft 12th Five Year Plan to the Planning Commission. **The following priorities have been determined by the State for the 12th Five Year Plan:-**

- **Building of Inclusive and Equitable Society** has been accorded the highest priority. Such enabling environment will be created during the implementation of the same wherein everybody may avail long, healthy and creative life without any deprivations.
- Providing equal opportunities to deprived classes by Educational Development and ensuring outreach of Health services to distant and difficult to reach areas,
- Ensuring enhancing of peoples' capacities to seize opportunities,
- Special focus on empowerment of deprived classes specially Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Women,

- Prioritizing conservation of Natural & Cultural Heritage and Handicraft and promotion of Tourism,
- Emphasizing adequate agricultural development alongside improvement in the quality of water and soil by striking balance between availability and increasing demand of water during the Plan period,
- Industrial progress and employment generation while ensuring development of Basic Infrastructure and optimum utilization of mining resources and
- Promotion of people's participation in Planning through empowerment of Panchayat Raj and improvement in Service Delivery mechanisms.

Sir, size of the State's **11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)** as approved by the Planning Commission was of Rs. 71,732 crore. State has spent Rs. 93,990 crore during this period, which is 31.03 per cent more than the approved size. The State's average growth rate during the 11 Five Year Plan has been 7.23 per cent which is close to the national average of 7.86 per cent. Per-Capita Income on current prices has increased from Rs.24,055 at the start of the 11th Five Year Plan to Rs. 47,506 at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan.

With a goal to take the State to higher echelons of development, subsequent upon estimation of resources, **Rajasthan had proposed its 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) of Rs. 1,94,283 crore to the Planning Commission;** however, considering higher growth of resources in the State, **the size of the Plan has been increased to Rs. 1,96,993 crore.**

The State has targeted attainment of an average growth rate of 7.70 per cent during the plan period and considering abundant scope of development in the service sector, an average annual growth rate of 9.5 percent has been targeted for this sector.

The 12th Five Year Plan accords **highest priority to the Energy Sector (37.43 per cent)**. After that, priority has been accorded to **Social and Community Services (34.53 per cent)**. The Agriculture & Allied Services and Rural Development (15.51 per cent) have also been specially emphasized. 5.41 per cent of the total plan outlay has been proposed for development of the Transport Sector.

The financing of the Plan will be arranged by State's Own Resources of Rs. 33,231 crore. Rs. 69,650 crore would be from Net State Borrowings, Rs. 27,204 crore from Central Assistance and Rs. 66,908 crore from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Public Sector Undertakings and Urban Local Bodies.

Owing to the State's historical background and a few other reasons, achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been a major challenge for the State. During the last few years, due to various ambitious schemes of the Central Government and sustained efforts by State Government, the State has, nevertheless, succeeded in improving Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Female Literacy Rate. According to the last survey, State has recorded significant reduction of 70 points in Maternal Mortality Ratio (from 388 to 318) and of 11 points in Infant Mortality Rate (from 63 to 52). It is my firm conviction that there will be further

improvement in these indicators in coming years with the implementation of State's extremely popular and successful 'Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana'.

Mission Mode Approach of Development

Five Missions have been constituted to ensure time bound and sustainable development in the State and to provide a greater impetus to development. Under these missions, emphasis has been given for formulation of new programmes and development of long term policies for attainment of priorities decided for the future.

- Rajiv Gandhi Population and Health Mission
- Rajiv Gandhi Social Security Mission
- Rajiv Gandhi Education and Literacy Mission
- Rajiv Gandhi Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Mission
- Rajiv Gandhi Water Development and Conservation Mission

Policy Based Implementation

The State has issued 14 important policies for **development of schemes under various sectors and their policy based implementation** with the intention to expedite work, enhance transparency and improve service delivery system for the benefit of common man. These policies are:-

- Agro processing & Business Promotion Policy
- Livestock Development Policy
- New Policy for Establishment of Bio-mass Based Projects
- Environment Policy
- Forest Policy
- Eco-Tourism Policy
- Water Policy
- Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy
- Township Policy
- Mining Policy
- Solar Energy Policy
- Litigation Policy
- Slum Development Policy

- Policy for Specially Abled Persons

State's Flagship Programmes

The State Government, for upliftment of common man and with an objective of ensuring that the benefits of schemes reach to the last man of the society, has identified its important public welfare schemes as flagship programmes for a greater emphasis and 15 state flagship programmes are being successfully implemented imprinting an image of 'Common Man's Government' on the hearts of poor and weaker sections. These programmes are indicative of Government's commitment towards common man's progress, Social Security and Good Governance. I shall discuss these programmes alongwith respective agenda in the later part of my speech. The State Flagship Programmes being run by the State Government are as follows:-

- > **Mukhyamantri Ann Suraksha Yojana**
- > **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana**
- > **Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana**
- > **Rajasthan JananiShishu Suraksha Yojana**
- > **Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awas Yojana**
- > **Affordable Housing Policy**
- > **Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011**
- > **Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012**
- > **Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana**
- > **Mukhyamantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana**
- > **Exemption from Interest to Farmers for timely Repayment of Loans Scheme**
- > **Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatvratti Yojana, 2012**
- > **Rajiv Gandhi Digital Vidhyarthi Yojana**
- > **Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana**
- > **Rajasthan Gramin Sadak Vikas Yojana**

Special Category Status to State

Rajasthan, in area, is the largest State of India. The State shares 1,040 km. long border with Pakistan which is very critical in terms of its strategic importance. The State has faced droughts and famines for 56 years out of the past 62 years. State's 12 per cent population is tribal, which is largely scattered in hilly area that is difficult to approach. More than 60 per cent of the State's area falls under Great Indian Desert,

the 'Thar'. This desert region has 12 districts, wherein more than 40 per cent of the State's population resides. This is a region with scattered population. The State's population density is 201 persons per sq. km. according to the Census, 2011, which is much lower than the national average of 382. In Jaisalmer, the population density is mere 17 persons per sq. km. The per capita cost of providing infrastructure and basic social services is quite high due to all these reasons, as compared to the normal areas. Rajasthan, on various platforms, has been consistently raising the demand of declaring the State as a Special Category State. I would again request to include Rajasthan in the list of Special Category States.

Sir, now I would like to draw your kind attention towards my views on important issues referred in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan and the efforts made by the State Government in different sectors:-

Financial Management

Due to an efficient financial management in the State, resources for implementation of various schemes are available ample. The State has also succeeded in better implementation of 11th Five Year Plan and achieving stronger financial indicators. It has also been appreciated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The State recorded net revenue surplus of Rs. 3,357 crore and the Gross Fiscal Deficit has been 0.98 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product. The State's total debt and other liabilities, in proportion to the Gross State Domestic Product have been within the limits determined by the Finance Commission. The State has been ensuring the compliance of revised targets of the Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act (FRBM).

Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that there would be **lesser dependence of the State on Borrowings during the 12th Five Year Plan**. It is estimated as 35.36 per cent for Rajasthan, which is lower than 40.85 per cent, estimated for all States and Union Territories in the National Draft Plan. **The State's growing reliance on own resources is the result of efficient financial management.**

Financial Inclusion

Ensuring the access of financial services to all areas and to all classes is extremely important for the progress of the State. I compliment the Planning Commission for providing importance to this in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan.

The process of Financial Inclusion in the State was initiated by the banks in compliance of Union Finance Minister's Budget Announcement 2010-11. In the first phase, all the villages having population above 2000, as per Census 2001, were included either by adopting ICT based Banking Correspondent (BCs) Model or opening Brick & Mortar branches. 3,883 villages of the State have been provided banking facilities up to March, 2012.

The proposal to provide banking facilities to 90 per cent households of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan is appreciable.

With the objective to provide relief to the farmers of the State and strengthen them financially, the State Government has initiated "**Exemption from Interest to Farmers for timely Repayment of Loans Scheme**" as a State Flagship Programme. Under this scheme, the entire interest amount on agricultural loans up to Rs. One lakh, sanctioned to farmers by the Cooperative Institutions, on timely repayment, is being released as subsidy by the State Government. The State Government will pay Rs. 263 crore as subsidy under the scheme during the current year.

Drinking Water & Water Resources

Sir, you are aware that the position of the State in terms of availability of water is gravest in the country. Approximately 90 per cent population of the State is dependent on underground water for drinking water. However, due to excessive exploitation of underground water, providing drinking water is getting exceedingly difficult. Only 31 blocks out of a total of 248 blocks of the State, fall in the safe category. The extent of exploitation of groundwater in the State is 135 per cent. The conditions have become more critical due to uncertain and scanty rainfall during the monsoon. The supply of water has become increasingly difficult due to demand of a growing population, livestock, agriculture and industries.

According to the National Draft Plan 55 LPCD (Litres Per Capita Per Day) drinking water is to be provided to targeted families through secure pipelines. Presently, drinking water is being supplied at the rate of 40 LPCD in rural areas and at a rate of 70 LPCD in DDP (Desert Development Programme) areas in the state. The State has prepared a detailed scheme to achieve national targets of drinking water supply. The State requires 37,000 crore rupees for benefitting,

26,749 quality affected habitations in rural areas upto the year 2016-17 and Rs. 13,440 crore for improvement of drinking water arrangements in urban areas, thereby a total of Rs. 50,440 crore is required. I request once again that considering the gravity of drinking water situation, this amount may be made available to Rajasthan in the 12th Five Year Plan.

It is stated in the plan proposals that minimum 50 per cent of rural population should get potable drinking water within 100 meter periphery of their residence. The State is presently targeting to provide atleast 40 LPCD of drinking water to 100 per cent rural population, as it is being difficult to provide drinking water at the rate of 40 LPCD even to 40 percent of the rural population due to various problems. It is also targeted under **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)** in the 12th Five Year Plan that minimum 35 per cent of rural population should receive water through individual household connections. At present approximately 11 per cent of State's rural population is getting drinking water through individual household connections. As I have stated earlier, to achieve the targets decided at national level, the State shall require enormous funds and keeping the current financial resources in view only 22 per cent rural population can be supplied drinking water through pipeline connections during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The State Government fully agrees with the concept of "**Management Devolution Index**" to give importance to transfer of funds, functions and functionaries to Gram Panchayats, proposed in the plan document. The State

Government welcomes the proposal to increase the NRDWP funds from 10 per cent to 15 per cent as cost of operation and maintenance of rural water supply is continuously increasing. I trust that the State would get its appropriate share in this increased fund.

The plan gives importance to provide toilets and supply of drinking water to all Government Schools and Anganbaris as per prescribed norms. The State Government fully endorses this proposal and drinking water schemes dedicated to this direction are also being executed currently.

The issue of quality of water is a major problem in the State. 20 per cent villages and habitations of the State are facing this problem. This number is equivalent to three-fourth of the total problematic villages of the country. I welcome the proposal to provide additional funds, over and above the normal allocation, to the States having quality affected areas. My suggestion is that salinity and nitrate affected areas should also be kept in high priority category along with Fluoride and Arsenic affected areas.

In the context of the proposal made in the draft 12th Plan regarding levying progressive tariff for different classes and different uses of drinking water, I would like to apprise you all that this concept has already been accepted in the State's Water Policy issued in the year 2010. National Rural Drinking Water Programme is being successfully implemented in the State and work on 23 projects costing Rs. 3,200 crore has already been initiated.

The Plan stresses the need for a new Legal and Institutional Framework related to water. Under water agreements, maintenance of canals is to be carried out by concerned States only. In these circumstances, difficulty arises in arriving at mutual agreement on various issues and possibilities of differences are always there. I have already requested in this direction, that in the context of interstate water disputes, in order to protect interests of the States, Canals and Rivers should be declared as national assets and managed and maintained accordingly and if necessary, constitutional amendment to this effect should be considered.

The establishment of **National Irrigation Management Fund** has been proposed in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan, whereby the states will be provided matching contribution in the ratio of 50:50. Here, I would like to request that it should be 90:10 so that states are not excessively burdened.

State Government is making efforts for early completion of major and medium irrigation projects. Presently, 3 major and 5 medium irrigation schemes are under progress in the State which will be completed by the year 2014-15. Efforts are being made for full utilization of the created irrigation capacity and a CAD scheme worth Rs. 1,274 crore is already being implemented for this purpose. Simultaneously, Integrated Water Resource Management Schemes are also being prepared in all the districts by the State Government. SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) scheme is being implemented by the State Government in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area to strengthen the information system of major and medium irrigation projects.

It takes long time in obtaining sanctions from Central Water Commission, Ministry of Forest and Environment and Wildlife Board for different projects. Therefore, we welcome the step for establishment of **National Water Commission** proposed in the National Draft Plan for expeditious sanction and monitoring of projects.

The Draft Plan finds it a necessity to have one Regulatory Authority in each State. This is the need of the hour. Taking an initiative in this direction, the State Government has prepared a Water Regulatory Authority Bill and has placed it before the State Assembly for consideration.

The State Government is making special efforts for speedy completion of on-going projects. I also welcome the Draft 12th Five Year Plan proposal for increasing central assistance for ERM (Extension, Renovation and Modernization) projects from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

The State Government has been making efforts for past several years to seek eligibility for 90 per cent subsidy for DDP area under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). I am happy that the Central Government has accepted our demand in the Draft National Plan. 90 per cent assistance should be provided instead of 50 per cent for on-going projects under AIBP so that they can be completed early. It is also requested to provide minimum 50 per cent assistance for new projects to the General Category States. Micro irrigation schemes may also be provided 90 per cent assistance under AIBP for judicious use of water.

Rajasthan Government agrees with the financial limit proposed in the Draft Plan for projects to be undertaken under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) schemes.

Land Related Issues

Sir, making land available to farmers of deprived classes and landless poor for livelihood has been a challenge from the beginning. The goal of inclusive and sustainable growth is also becoming a greater challenge due to increasing demand of land for growing Urbanization and Industrialization. It is a reason for satisfaction that the Central Government has prepared the Land Acquisition Bill, 2012 and has got it approved by the Union Cabinet. This Bill would be an important step towards providing right to fair compensation to land owners and their resettlement & rehabilitation. Complete transparency in acquisition of land for development works will also ensure timely availability of land for these works.

Initiation of a Loan-cum-Grant scheme has been recommended by the Working Group of 12th Plan for easing out land related obstacles encountered by landless and marginal farmers, Tribals and Women, for providing land to such families and for purchase of land collectively. Under this scheme, 50 per cent amount will be provided as grant. We welcome this proposal.

The Draft of the 12 Plan proposes legal amendment in the direction of providing access to land to the landless poor and creation of Public Land Banks (PLB) at Panchayat level. This is a welcome step. This will lead to higher agriculture production due to availability of more land to the deprived farmers for their livelihood. Providing initial seed capital to the farmers of deprived categories for development of such lands and cultivation thereupon will be an important step.

The Draft 12th Plan sets the target for time bound implementation of **National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP)** in all the districts of the country during the plan period. I suggest that the Central Government should select any one district

from the State as a model district and assist the State Government in providing technical support and training to the officials for successful implementation of this project.

Forest & Environment

Two-third area of Rajasthan falls under arid zone and it is sensitive towards climate change. **Rajasthan Environment Mission** has been established in the State and an **Environment Policy** has also been prepared keeping in view of the State's special Eco- System. Besides, an action plan for adaption of climate change, a **Forest Policy** has also been framed, wherein increasing the State's forest cover from 9.56 percent to 20 percent has been targeted. To achieve this target, afforestation is required to be undertaken in 45,000 Sq. km. area. Tree Plantation is proposed to be undertaken in 2.60 lakh hectare area during the 12th Five Year Plan. The **Rajasthan State Bio-diversity Board** has already been constituted in the State in the year 2010.

A NABARD funded scheme of Rs. 988 crore has been commenced in the year 2012-13 in 17 districts of the State to increase the area under tree-cover. Apart from this, **Rajasthan Forestry and Bio-Diversity Project Phase-II** covering 10 desert districts, 5 non-desert districts and 7 wildlife protected areas of the State, has also been started with the external aid of JICA.

The Eco Task Force is successfully carrying out plantation work in the desert areas. Based on this experience, I suggest creation of another new Eco Task Force Battalion with the assistance of **Green India Mission** of the centre and high priority should be accorded to the work of establishing Mega Shelter Belt.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan targets deployment of Village Green Guard/Community Foresters for every Joint Forest Management Village by 2016. The State Government has already issued sanction for deploying 1,000 local youths as **Van Mitras** to help in Joint Forest Management.

Serious concern has been raised in the Draft Plan on increasing accidents of wild animals. The State Government has established **Rescue Centres** to save the affected wild animals but the Forest Department lacks trained Wildlife Veterinary Doctors. The Government of India should provide additional assistance to States to provide medical facilities to wild animals.

The target to make **Integrated Eco Tourism District Plans** in the 10 per cent of all protected areas has been envisaged in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan. The State government has framed an Eco-tourism Policy for promotion of Eco-tourism in the State and Rajasthan Eco-tourism Development Society has been constituted there under. Eco-tourism Projects are being implemented with the assistance of Government of India in the protected areas of Keoladeo National Park, Mt. Abu, Tadgarh Raoli, Ranthambhore, Sitamata Sanctuary, Bassi Sanctuary, Sunda Mata, Guda Bishnoi and Hammirpur.

I would like to thank the Planning Commission for enunciating formulation of Pasture Management and Grazing Policy in the Draft Plan. Rajasthan's majority population resides in the rural areas and animal husbandry and dairying are main sources of their livelihood. The aforementioned policy will be extremely important for the State. The

State will pursue Pasture Development and establishment of Germ-Plasm Banks with the assistance of the Government of India.

I am in agreement with the Draft Plan proposal that a 'Green Fund' should be created for forestry activities by imposing forest development tax on sale of forest produce and forest conservation tax/cess on sale of petroleum products and coal mining.

The Draft 12th Plan sets objective to fulfill the **National Ambient Air Quality Standards** (NAAQS) in urban areas. Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is monitoring Ambient Air Quality Standards at 21 locations in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota and Udaipur. It is proposed to include 20 other Class-I cities in this scheme to meet the objective. Similarly, process of constitution of Bio-diversity Management Committees has been initiated for mapping and preparation of bio-diversity management plans in desert areas and subsequent to preparation of Public Bio-diversity Register, the Biodiversity Management Schemes will be formulated.

The Draft Plan proposes separate Environment Department in the States. An Environment Department is already functional in Rajasthan and **Climate Change and CMD (Clean Development Mechanism) Cell** has been established under the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board.

For strengthening the Water Quality Monitoring Network as mentioned in the draft plan, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board has increased the number of monitoring centres from 51 to 126, which shall be increased further in future. The State Government is agreeable to develop and deploy cleaner technologies in the micro, small and medium enterprises sector, particularly for the 17 categories of highly polluting industries. In conformity to the Draft Plan's sentiments, waste material generated by Textile Industries, Automobile Units and Oil Refining Units are being co-processed by the cement kilns in the State.

Considering limited financial resources of the State, Government of India should bear the entire cost for construction and capacity expansion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants and their operational cost should be borne by Industry Associations. The capital cost of sewage treatment should also be provided under the JawaharLal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

In the continuity of directions from Government of India, State Action Plan on Climate Change has already been prepared with involvement of various stakeholders. The Government of India should provide financial resources for implementation of the action plan.

Science & Technology

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan stresses upon need of a novel Science, Technology & Innovation Policy based on affordable and sustainable innovations. I welcome this new policy for the fact that only such policy can help improving the standard of life of the poor & backward classes.

Plan provides more flexibility to the younger generation of scientists to pursue their ideas and greater mobility between Industry, Academia and Research & Development institutions. This will promote new inventions in the field of science. For promoting

Research & Development work, State Government is providing financial assistance to a large number of students' project so that the young scientists and innovation done by them are encouraged. Here, I would like to apprise about the **Young Interns Programme** through which students studying in higher & technical education would be provided opportunity for understanding procedures and implementation of various schemes under different State Government departments. This would help the administration in learning about the problem & needs of the common man and the state would also get new ideas from the young generation.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan proposes to establish new Research & Development Institutions. I would like to apprise that with the view to promote research in Nano technology, the '**Nano Technology Centre of Excellence**' has been established under the Centre of Converging Technology in the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The Central Government should provide financial assistance to this centre in order to develop it as a fully equipped centre of Western India. Additionally, with the efforts of the State Government, the Innovation & Incubation Centre has been established at NT Jodhpur wherein research & development programmes dedicated to solving the state specific problems would be undertaken. It is also proposed to establish one Science Academy in the State.

The Draft Plan strongly advocates strengthening the interrelations between Universities, Research & Development Institutions, Science Academies and Industry. It has also been recommended that the big industries may be encouraged to establish Research & Development Centres like the multinational companies.

It has been mentioned in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan that in order to provide benefits of technological development to Rural India, the 'Council for Science & Technology for Rural India' has been established. Here, I would like to inform that in order to promote technical innovations in the State, the 'State Innovation Council' has been established. Coaching for higher technical education and competitive examination is being imparted on subjects of science by qualified teachers through Satellite Communication Network to the students of government schools in rural areas of the State.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes extension of research in Bio-technology. The State has prepared 'Bio-Technology Policy' which would promote research in the field of Bio-Technology.

Governance and Innovation

Achieving good governance with emphasis on innovations, accreditation of voluntary organizations, reforms in public service delivery, prevention of corruption and taking steps to ensure accountability have been discussed in the National Plan document. Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to certain important decisions taken by the Government of Rajasthan in this direction.

Taking steps forward in the direction of governance and innovation "**The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011**" and "**Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012**" are being implemented as State Flagship Programmes.

Taking an unprecedented step towards prevention of corruption and providing transparent, responsive and accountable administration, Government of Rajasthan

enacted **"The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011** on November 14, 2011. The Act guarantees time bound delivery of 153 services of 18 departments related to common man's day-to-day works and welfare schemes. Out of 113.49 lac cases registered under the Act, 112.53 lac have been disposed in the last one year.

"Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012" has been enacted to ensure effective and time bound hearing of public complaints and grievances at nearest locations. This Act provides for hearing of public complaints within 15 days at a place nearest to residence.

Public Grievance Portal 'E-Sugam' has also been launched for speedy redressal of public grievances. Any resident of the State can directly register his/her complaint or grievance from any district on this portal. The Caste, Bonafide Residence and Marriage certificates can also be obtained through this portal. A programme is being developed to provide different government services at one place through **State Service Delivery Gateway** under which a State Portal will be established on the lines of the Portal of Central Government.

"Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement Act 2012" has been enacted to enhance transparency, frugality, efficiency, procedural integrity and public faith in supply processes of various departments of the State Government.

E-procurement system has been deployed for all types of procurements worth Rs. 50 lakh and above in all departments of the State Government and worth Rs. 25 lakh and above in the Public Works Department. So far, 4976 tenders of 47 departments, involving the total cost of Rs. 23,800 crore, have been published.

Rajasthan Special Courts Act, 2012 has been enacted for speedy trial and forfeiture of voluminous assets amassed by individuals holding public posts and public servants using corrupt means under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

The National Plan Document has invoked the States to prepare voluntary sector policy. Here, I would like to apprise that Rajasthan has already issued a Voluntary Sector Policy and the process of accreditation and certification of voluntary organizations has been initiated there under.

Using the bank accounts linked "AADHAR" platform for transfer of the major subsidies and welfare related payments through "Direct Cash Transfer" is a commendable effort. The scheme will contribute direct distribution of target specific income in the benefit of poor classes. This will help in increasing their individual consumption levels. The scheme has already been inaugurated in Alwar district of the State. I hereby request that this scheme should be implemented, as soon as possible, at all 7 Divisional Headquarters of the State so that the scheme's benefits may be felt in all the areas of the State.

Planning Commission had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Chaturvedi to suggest measures and identify changes required in the restructuring of CSSs. State agrees with the recommendations made by committee regarding reduction in number of CSSs by merger of different schemes of similar nature, providing flexibility to States in norms and implementation of schemes and transfer of

funds to States. It is requested that these recommendations should be implemented from this year.

Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan, while emphasizing more irrigation and better crop-specific technologies, expresses the need of '**Second Green Revolution**'. The application of modern methods has been initiated in order to promote use of new agricultural technologies in the State. Simultaneously, crop diversification and horticultural sector are also being promoted. Installation of solar pump sets on 'diggis' is being promoted in canal irrigated areas for efficient use of water through drip irrigation.

The Draft Plan expresses concern that higher use of chemical fertilizers and electricity is causing excessive exploitation of other soil nutrients and of groundwater which causing adverse impact on the quality of both soil and water. A comprehensive programme has been taken up to analyze all farmlands (revenue holding) of the State to improve soil health and to promote balanced use of fertilizers in next 3 years. Fertilizer management based on results of soil analysis will be taken up in the State.

I believe that **Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** and better coordination of Krishi Vigyan Kendras can play an important role in transfer of latest agriculture technology. By organizing various activities like Farmers Training, Farmers Conference, Field Day, Farmers Fair, Demonstration and Farm

School under ATMA in collaboration with KVK, will make the extension of technology more effective in the State.

The Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University (SKRAU), Bikaner should be declared as a Central University to accelerate bio-technology, climate change studies, production of high quality breeder seeds and vegetable seeds and research on horticulture crops so that agricultural research may get the required thrust and assistance in the State. This university is conducting research work in almost 60 per cent of the State's arid and semi-arid zones in order to fulfill State's agricultural needs.

The Draft Plan's proposal of expansion of PDS coverage to include coarse cereals, pulses and edible oils is appreciable.

Rajasthan gets good harvest of Guar, Moth, Seed Spices (Coriander, Cumin) and Medicinal Plants. These crops are also grown in States like Gujarat and Haryana. Whenever there is a good harvest, the prices fall and farmers fail to get reasonable prices. Therefore, the Government of India is requested to declare Minimum Support Price for these crops, as these are the main crops of the State.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan proposes to launch **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** and **National Livestock Mission (NLM)**. Considering regular droughts in the State, we have great to hope from these missions. Sir, my request in this context is for additional assistance to Rajasthan under special schemes of both the Missions.

The Mukhyamantri Ann Suraksha Yojana has been launched on 10 May, 2010, as a State Flagship Programme. To provide food security to the BPL families and State BPL families of the State, 25 kg wheat per family per month and 35 kg wheat per family per month is provided to the beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. The State's 38.83 lakh BPL and State BPL families are getting benefit under this scheme.

During the 12th Five Year Plan, the State Government will undertake meaningful implementation of new schemes like Computerization of Ration Cards and Fair Price Shops, GPRS enabled computerization of transportation of material from Food Corporation of India to Fair Price Shops with the purpose of strengthening the Public Distribution system and to ensure transparency in related procedures.

With a view to reduce animal breeders' expenditure on treatment of livestock and to ensure treatment to deprived livestock, the State Government has initiated **Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana** in the entire State as a state flagship programme on August 15, 2012. Essential medicines for veterinary services are being provided free of cost under this Scheme through approximately 3,900 Veterinary Care Centres of the State.

For strengthening of **Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Nishulk Dava Yojana**, I would like to request that Livestock Insurance Scheme of Government of India, which is currently administered in 22 districts of the State, should be expanded to all the districts for the benefit of all the animal breeders.

Industries & Mines

Several rational solutions have been proposed in the Draft Plan for removal of anomalies in the fee structure. Stress has been laid for developing the whole nation into Single Economic Zone by removing the trade barriers such as Entry Tax & Central Sales Tax etc. Abolition of trade barriers among states would promote the country as one Common Economic Zone.

The Draft Plan mentions about the major gap between the existing skill development training capacity and peoples' entry into workforce. It has also been mentioned that presently, only a very small proportion is skilled in comparison to total construction workforce. Therefore, 10 per cent of MGNREGA should be set apart for development of skilled workers; out of which 5 per cent be kept for institutional capacity building and remaining 5 per cent can be utilized for training and equipments cost.

The policy support is essential for large scale employment generation in the Construction and Service sectors. Employment generation is essential for our increasing young population, specially the educated youth and skilled workers. Large scale employment generation is desirable in the Construction and Service sectors. Development of public infrastructure with Public Private Partnership along with easily financed low cost schemes and effective & strong policies of financial promotion are required for this purpose. It is true that large scale employment generation is possible in the areas of Textiles & Garments, Leather & Footwear,

Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing & Handicrafts. Therefore, special attention is required to provide benefits and facilities and training programmes in these areas.

Special provisions have been made for enhancing exports in '**Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy**' declared by the State Government in 2010. Speedy development of Expressway between Delhi & Jaipur like Mumbai & Pune would help in rapid industrialization of National Capital Region and Jaipur as well.

The Draft Plan mentions the need to establish a Decentralized Window System in order to systemize the **Business Regulatory Administration**. The '**Single Window System**' for investment projects of more than Rs. 1 crore has been deployed under the **Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act, 2011**.

79 different types of minerals are available in the State and State is known as a Museum of Minerals. At present, nearly 15,000 Mining Leases (M.L.) and 18,000 Quarry Licenses (Q.L.) are effective in the State. Rajasthan is the sole producer of important minerals like Zinc, Wollastonite, Garnet and Calcite. Due to large reserves of cement grade limestone, 16 cement plants and 2 white cement plants have been established in the State. It is expected that 20 more cement plants will be established in the State in near future. Revenue worth Rs. 2,500 crore has been received by the State from this sector and 5 lac peoples are directly getting employment in mining activities.

Discovery of large Oil & Gas fields in the State has been a major economic event. The availability of 900 million tonnes of crude oil has been estimated in the State and its commercial production has already started on 29th August, 2009. Presently, 9 million tonnes crude oil is being produced annually, which is likely to reach 15 million tonnes in future. The State currently contributes 20 per cent of the domestic crude oil, which is likely to increase.

I have repeatedly requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister & the Hon'ble Petroleum Minister for establishment of an oil refinery in Barmer. The State has voluntarily agreed to provide all necessary co-operation to ONGC and HPCL for establishing refinery. Engineers India Limited (EIL) has also given its consent for 5 per cent partnership in the Rajasthan Refinery. I would like to apprise that the State Government has constituted a '**Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)**' for acquisition of required land and 8004 bighas (3202 acres) land acquisition proceeding is under progress.

Now, there is no reason left as to why an oil refinery should not be established in the State, especially in the circumstances when refineries have been established in all oil producing states and have also been established in the states where crude oil is not being produced. Rajasthan is the only state in the country where inspite of domestic production of crude oil, there is no refinery. Therefore, I request for establishment of oil refinery in the State at the earliest, so that, full benefits of discovery of crude oil may accrue to the State.

Energy

Enhancing the availability of energy is the State's top priority in order to ensure economic and social development of the State. During the 11th Five Year Plan, emphasis was given to increase additional power generation. A10 per cent increase in electricity consumption has also been recorded in the State. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam was felicitated with "**India Pride Award**", Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam with "**Gold and Silver Shield**" and Rajasthan Renewable Energy

Corporation was honoured with "**Fourth Enertia Award 2010**", **First Prize as Best Wind Power Developer State, India Power Award, 2009 & First Prize of Environmental Media Association Award, 2009** for outstanding works in the field of power generation.

The State's installed generation capacity has increased by 4,032 MW in last four years. This increase consists of 1,070 MW in State Sector, 616 MW in Private Sector, 1,583 MW Wind Energy, 60 MW Biomass, 201 MW Solar energy and 502 MW through allocation from Central Projects. Thus, the installed capacity of 6,540 MW in November, 2008 has increased to 10,572 MW. Currently, there is a gap of 13 per cent between demand and supply. In order to ensure 6 hours electricity supply for agricultural works, the electricity is being purchased through tenders and energy exchange by executing bilateral agreements.

Dismally low share of electricity generated through non- fossil fuel based plants has been highlighted in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan. To initiate the work of 7th & 8th units (2X700 MW) of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant (RAPP) in the State and establishment of 4X700 MW Nuclear Power Generation Project at Banswara has been principally approved and I am thankful to the Central Government for this. Allocation of 50 per cent energy generated from these Power Generation Plants to the State will help in meeting the additional electricity demand. I would also like to request early commencement of Nuclear Power Project at Banswara.

In order to ensure electricity generation commensurate to the State's demand during the 12th Five Year Plan, projects of 13,990 MW capacity have been sanctioned. These projects include 9,610 MW in State sector and 4,380 MW in Private Sector. All these coal based projects are based on "**Super Critical Technology**". The Government of India is requested to allocate coal and gas for timely implementation of these projects. Delay in allocation of coal and gas has already delayed the implementation of these projects.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan has deemed the coal based power projects as the backbone of electricity sector, which is absolutely in order because majority of the power projects in the country are coal based. These Plants are very old. These plants are in utmost need of modernization and maintenance, so that they may generate electricity for a long time in future.

Availability of inexpensive hydel power is minimal in the State due to scarcity of water. Besides, due to long distance of State from coal mines, the cost of coal transportation is high which adversely affects the cost of electricity supplied to the consumers. The Government of India should, therefore, consider allocation of more power to the State from Ultra Mega Power Projects and other Central Power Generation Plants, so that the average cost of electricity supply may not exceed beyond limits.

Availability of Lignite is abundant in the State. Lignite based power plant of 250 MW capacity has been installed in the State Sector. Project of 1,080 MW capacity is being established in the private sector. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has also setup a lignite based power plant of 250 MW capacity and another of 500 MW capacity is proposed to be setup. The Government of India is requested to grant early sanction for implementation of NLC's aforementioned projects so that these projects may be completed in the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Considering abundant scope of non-conventional power sources especially power generation from wind and solar in the western part of the State, the State Government has stressed upon renewable energy sources, in its 12th Five Year Plan. Projects of 2,215 MW of wind energy, 3,690 MW of solar energy and 160 MW of Biomass energy will be established in the State during the 12th Five Year Plan. I would like to request the Government of India for allocating more projects to the State under "**Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission**".

It is possible to establish Wind and Solar energy projects of approximately 4,000 MW in the Western Rajasthan over the next 2-3 years. The State Government has formulated a detailed power evacuation project of Rs. 2,700 crore to transmit the generated renewable energy to the load centres. The State Government has submitted this project to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India for providing assistance under "**Green Energy Fund**" created to promote renewable energy generation. Sanction of this project will help in enhancing the electricity generation from renewable sources of energy during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Energy conservation and efficiency measures are important aspects of energy management. The State Government has mandated the "**Energy Conservation Building Code**" for most efficient use of energy in the buildings. The State has also constituted "**Rajasthan State Energy Conservation Fund**" to encourage energy efficiency and conservation efforts.

I welcome the steps proposed in the Draft 12th Plan for reforms in the Power Sector, of which giving top priority to open access, development of Ancillary Power Market, development of Low Cost Transmission Smart Grid and making the "Consumer Grievances Platform" as multi-member group are important. I assure that the State Government will take necessary steps for more reforms in the power sector at the earliest.

The State Government has already submitted 32 supplementary projects worth of Rs. 1,356 crore for approval to the Central Government for electrification of hamlets having population of 100 to 300. These projects will benefit around 12 lakh families including 5.12 lakh BPL families. In this regard, I request Government of India for early sanction of schemes sent to them for electrification of hamlets having population of 100 to 300.

Geographically, Rajasthan is State with scattered population. Around 12 lakh households are located in the 30,183 hamlets, each having a scattered population of less than 100. The Central Government targets to provide electricity to every house under the "**National Rural Electrification Policy**". I would like to request the Government of India, to provide financial assistance of Rs. 2,000 crore for electrification of hamlets having a scattered population of less than 100 to achieve this target by giving special status to the State.

The scheme of "**Chief Minister's Electricity for all**" has been launched from the year 2012-13 with the target to provide 60,000 domestic connections during the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 in the hamlets having a population of less than 100. A provision of Rs 150 crore per annum has been made for this scheme. In addition to this, 20, 000

Solar Domestic Lighting Systems are being installed during this year in the remote villages of the State.

The Power Grid Corporation has prepared a project proposal for developing electricity distribution system costing Rs. 43,362 crore for distribution of more than 42,000 MW electricity generated by renewable energy based projects during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government of India is requested for an early sanction of this project.

Road & Rail Transport

At the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan, only 26,581 villages, out of the total of 39,753 villages were connected by road; which has reached to 32,277 by the end of the plan. At the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan, the length of the BT roads in the State was 1,20,039 km., which has reached to 1,44,400 km. With a view to strengthen road network in the State, works of 16 Mega Highways having length of 2,630 km., costing Rs. 3,590 crore have been undertaken.

We support the suggestions proposed in the Draft Plan for early completion of repair and on-going projects of National Highways, however the State requires more allocation of funds for this purpose. Considering increasing number of local two-wheelers and four-wheelers, it is necessary to construct bye-passes and bridges along with the National Highways. The State Government welcomes the proposal for early completion of on-going works under **Golden Quadrilateral** project, upgradation of National Highways and State Highways into at least two lane roads and connecting all villages by roads during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

I welcome the Draft Plan proposals for special package for development of roads in the Scheduled Area and constructing Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project. I hope that Rajasthan will get appropriate share in this amount. A target of constructing 1.58 lakh km roads has been kept in the plan for connecting remaining unconnected habitations by road. I request for early sanction of funds for connecting remaining 4096 unconnected habitations by roads. I would like to mention that we have a plan to connect 2,900 habitations having population from 250 to 499 by BT road in the next 2 years in the State.

Presently, the works of 8 National Highways and 2 State Highways costing Rs. 3,780 crore are being implemented on PPP mode. Apart from this, other works worth Rs. 4,000 crore are proposed to be undertaken under PPP mode during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Sir, I would like to apprise you that the State Government has entered into a partnership with Railways to connect tribal dominated districts like Banswara-Dungarpur by railway-line. Sanction has been issued by the State Government to provide Rs. 1,200 crore for this purpose to Railways as 50 per cent share of the project cost and compensation amount of the land acquisition.

In order to bring the people of remaining less developed areas of the State into the mainstream of development, rail services are greatly required for the following areas:

- Dholpur-Karauli-Gangapur City

- Tonk-Bundi
- Pratapgarh-Ratlam
- Ajmer-Nasirabad-Tonk-Chauth ka Barwara-Sawai Madhopur

The Government of India is requested to sanction all these projects on priority.

The gauge conversion of the State's Marwar-Mavli-Badi Sadri train route is pending. This work should be sanctioned and completed in the 12th Plan. In addition to this, the electrification of Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur and Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Ahmedabad routes should also be started at the earliest. 6 routes have been selected by the Railways for super fast train service. Considering importance of the State in terms of tourism, Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur route should also be selected for super fast train service.

As per the present policy of the Ministry of Railways, permissions for construction of only two-lane ROBs are granted on such crossings where TVU (Traffic Vehicle Unit) is between 1 to 3 lakhs. When these two lane ROBs required to be upgraded into four lane due to increased traffic volume, the Railways do not provide funds, which causes heavy financial burden on the State Government. Therefore, Government of India is requested that Railway Ministry should provide half the share for construction of 4 lane ROBs on crossings having TVU less than 3 lakh.

Communication - Information Technology

The draft 12th plan emphasizes the need of an **Electronic Delivery of Services Act**, for providing time bound delivery of public services and reorientation of the activities for maximizing outcome to the citizens through NeGP.

Sir, I have already mentioned that for the time bound delivery of various citizen services, the "**Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011**" has been enacted in the State. Several services are being provided through electronic medium also under this Act.

Rajasthan has been awarded at the National level for its exemplary achievements in the field of Information Technology. Rajasthan has been awarded at the national level with the **eINDIA Award-2012** for providing digitally signed certificates such as domicile certificates, caste certificates under CSC Project. Besides, the Rajasthan Public Service Commission has also been awarded at the National level by eIndia Award-2012 for its excellent work on online application procedure in the field of facilities provided by the State Government to the public.

Underlining the obstacles in development of **Electronic System Design and Manufacturing Industries** in the country, a scheme of financial assistance for development of these Industries in Green & Grey Zone has been proposed in the Draft 12th Plan. Necessary infrastructure is available for establishing these industries in the State. Requisite skilled human resource is also available due to expansion of technical education through the private sector in the past years. I hope that the required assistance would be available from the proposed scheme for establishing these industries in the State.

Rural Development

In the Draft 12th Five Year Plan, while raising issues related to strengthening the demand driven character of MGNREGA, expansion of list of permissible works according to States' demands, deploying effective systems for recording the demand and mitigating delays in wage payments, changes in the Scheme's guiding principles have been proposed. I welcome these steps. Based on the experiences of MGNREGA's implementation in the 11th Five Year Plan, it is essential that, in order to make the programme more dynamic and responsive, States Employment Guarantee Council should be empowered for sanctioning works in consonance with the needs, under the Scheme, in the 12th Five Year Plan. Simultaneously, permissible limit of administrative expenditure should be increased from 6 per cent to 10 per cent for effective implementation and monitoring of the Scheme.

Use of IT technologies is a major step towards elimination of delays in wage payments. The State has successfully developed an online wage payment system with the help of Banks and Post Offices. The construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras has been completed in 248 Panchayat Samities and more than 9,008 Gram Panchayats out of the State's total of 9,177, with the same objective. This is 80 per cent of the total Sewa Kendra constructed in the country.

It is envisaged in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan that labour-material ratio at Gram Panchayat level is to be maintained at 60:40. A lot of earthen works have been undertaken in the past years under different schemes. Concretization of these works under MGNREGA will help creating permanent assets in the rural areas. Therefore, it is essential to raise proportion of permissible expenditure on material from 40 per cent to 60 per cent and this ratio may be maintained at district level instead of the Gram Panchayats.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan expresses concern regarding quality of houses constructed under **Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)** and it proposes to increase the per unit financial assistance for construction to Rs. 65,000 and the amount for plot to Rs. 20,000 under the scheme. Considering the rising cost of construction, it is necessary to enhance the unit cost of IAY to at least Rs. 75,000 per house. Simultaneously, the **Indira Awas Yojna** should be converged with Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Sir, the UPAGovernment has embodied the concept of inclusive and integrated development by launching right-based development programme. It is my belief that the shelter is also a fundamental need of people. Therefore, with the other schemes, providing "**Right to Shelter**" would strengthen this concept of development. It is my request that the Central Government should formulate a scheme to provide "**Right to Shelter**" during the 12th Five Year Plan. The State Government has launched "**Mukhya Mantri Rural BPL Housing Scheme**" as a State Flagship Programme. Under this scheme, 6.80 lakh rural BPL families are targeted for providing housing facilities by the year 2013-14. In order to implement the scheme, a loan of Rs. 3,400 crore has been taken from HUDCO. Against this target, till now 4.63 lakh rural BPL families have been provided with financial assistance for houses.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan proposes to establish a Rs.40,000 crore **Flexi Fund for Rural Development**. I welcome this proposal. It will provide internal flexibility to the states for making decisions related to implementation of schemes and make funds

available for new schemes proposed by the States. My proposal is that the Central Government should also setup a Flexi-fund for all other Centrally Sponsored Schemes and not just for Rural Development schemes, as recommended by the B.K.Chaturvedi committee, so that the state specific development needs and priorities may be fulfilled.

According to the principle of Democratic Decentralization, funds, functions and functionaries of 5 major departments related to the common man i.e. Agriculture, Elementary Education, Medical & Health, Women & Child Development and Social Justice & Empowerment Departments have been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rajasthan. For this, the State has been awarded with cash prize of Rs.1 crore by the Government of India. Additional resources of Rs.1,000 crore per annum, from out of the State budget, are being made available to these institutions as Untied Funds. In addition to this, Rs. 980 crore are being provided to the Panchayat Raj Institutions in compliance of recommendations of the State Finance Commission. Intensive efforts are also being made for capacity building of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

Urban Development

"**Affordable Housing Policy 2009**" is being implemented with a view to provide housing facility to low income group families of the State and a target of constructing total 5 lakh houses by 2013-14 has been fixed under the Scheme. It is being implemented as a State Flagship Program.

It has been proposed in the Draft Plan to constitute an **Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority** for the metro areas having a population of more than 10 lakh. I would like to apprise that such authority has already been constituted in the State in 2007.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, the concept of 'Mission City' have been done away with under **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-II** and all cities have been made eligible. I welcome this step. It will assist in development of necessary infrastructural facilities in all the towns.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, emphasis has been given on the necessity of preparation of Municipal Plans by all the Urban Local Bodies. I would like to apprise that Master Plans of 159 cities/towns have already been released against the target of preparing master plans for all 184 cities/towns.

The **Mukhyamantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana** has been launched on August 30, 2012 on the pattern of **Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awas Yojana**. Implementing it as State Flagship Program, a target of providing financial assistance to 5 lakh Urban BPL families under the Scheme, has been kept for the next five years. The urban BPL families are being provided with financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 for construction of their houses under the Scheme.

I would like to request to open one of the two **Indian Institutes of Urban Management** proposed to be established during the 12th Five Year Plan, in Rajasthan. The State Government would provide all the necessary facilities for opening the Institute.

Under the Slum Development Programme, a survey of 4 lakh families living in slums willing to construct their houses has been completed under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) formulated by the Central Government. I would like to request that the Central Government may increase the grant to 80 per cent from 50 per cent under the proposed phase-II of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

In the draft plan, need of Metro Rail for urban transport has been emphasized. An ambitious Metro Rail Project is being implemented in Jaipur. A total length of 35 km. is being constructed under phase-I & phase-II in the Metro Project with a total expenditure of nearly Rs. 10,000 crore. The State Government has requested for assistance of Rs. 630 crore which is 20 per cent of the total cost of phase-I, i.e. Rs. 3,150 crore. The Planning Commission has given in principle consent for giving an assistance of only Rs. 380 crore. It is requested that the issue may be reconsidered and sanction for the entire of Rs. 630 crore may be issued soon. The estimated cost of phase-II of the Jaipur Metro Project is Rs. 6,583 crore. It is requested that financial assistance of atleast Rs. 1,176 crore be made available.

Increasing the tenure of the representatives of the local bodies to 5 years has been emphasized in the Draft Plan. Here, I would like to apprise that the tenure of Local Body representatives in Rajasthan is already 5 years. In addition to this, the Rajasthan Municipal Act has already been amended and 50 per cent seats of Mayors/Chairpersons have been reserved for women.

Tourism Development

Rajasthan holds a special presence, not only on the Indian but World Tourism Map. Every 5th foreign tourist coming to India, visits Rajasthan. Rajasthan has been awarded with **National Tourism Award** as the Second Best State for commendable achievements. Simultaneously, Udaipur City has been felicitated with **Conde Nast Traveller Award** on 1st December 2011 for getting selected as the **Best Leisure Destination of India**.

I welcome the suggestion to adopt '**Pro-Poor Tourism**' as proposed in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan. The State Government has initiated the concept of **Rural Tourism** in the State whereby infrastructural facilities have been improved in the rural areas and the tourists have also been acquainted with the rural culture. It has not only led to development of Handicraft & Handloom etc. products in rural areas but has also generated employment opportunities for the local youth deployed as tourist guides.

The 12th Five Year Plan suggests digitization of ancient and rare scriptures. A Digital Museum is being established by the State Government at Bikaner.

Sports & Youth Programme

The 12th Five Year Plan has proposed Youth Development Index, National Youth Policy, Compulsory National Cadet Corps/ National Service Scheme. Simultaneously, the State & Central share in National Service Scheme has been proposed to be revised from the 58:42 to 75:25. I believe that such proposals will help link youth to nation building in an effective manner.

Establishing Sports Authority in the State and establishing Stadiums and Sports Complexes through PPP are proposed in the Draft 12th Plan. The process of establishing **Physical Education and Sports University at Jhunjhunu** is under progress.

Convergence of Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) with MGNREGS and other State schemes for development of play grounds in schools during the 12th Five Year Plan will provide a new direction to creation of sports infrastructure.

Medical & Health

The concept of Universal Health Coverage postulated in the Draft 12th Plan an absolute necessity. The Draft Plan recommendations of providing more plan and non-plan expenditure will ensure expansion and strengthening of health services. I would like to apprise that plan allocation of the State for health services, which was Rs. 350 crore in 2008-09, has been increased to Rs. 1,275 crore in 2012-13.

It is a matter of happiness that the **National Health Mission** is being initiated by expanding the existing **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** to urban areas. I thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Planning Commission for this. Sir, in order to bring expected improvement in health services and considering the limitation of resources with the States, I would like to request that the funding pattern of **National Health Mission** should be kept at 85:15 on the basis of the former pattern of NRHM.

Although, the State Government has made much efforts during the past few years in the health sector, it still falls short in infrastructural facilities. During the last 2 years, in addition to opening of 2037 Health Sub-Centres, 172 Primary Health Centres, 20 Community Health Centres, 30 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 20 Unani and 10 Homeopathy Dispensaries, 69 PHCs have also been up-graded to Community Health Centres.

The 12th Five Year Plan delves upon necessary reforms in the drug sector and providing free of cost generic drugs. In order to maintain good health of the common citizens of the State, **Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana** has been started on October 2, 2011 under the State Flagship Programmes. Under the scheme, 400 most commonly used essential drugs and surgicals are being provided to all outdoor and indoor patients in all government medical institutions through 16,907 Drug Distribution Centres. **Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation** has been established by the State Government to look after the purchase, distribution and to monitor the quality of drugs and 34 District Medicine Stores have also been established for storage and supply of medicines. 7.63 crore patients have been benefitted under the scheme during the first year of its implementation. The State Drug Policy is also being drafted in the State.

Looking to success & popularity of the '**Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana**', '**Free Medical Diagnostic Scheme**' is also being introduced in the State. I suggest that the '**Right to Health**' should be legally enforced in the entire country.

As a result of intensified efforts of the State Government, significant improvement has been witnessed in the maternal and child health. **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**, which was 67 per thousand in 2005 has been reduced to 52 per thousand as per Annual

Health Survey. However, it is still higher than the national average of 44 per thousand. Similarly, the **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)**, which was 445 per lakh in 2005 had also reduced to 318 per lakh in 2009. The State is striving to bring these both indicators at the national level as soon as possible.

In order to improve the Maternal & Infant Mortality Rate, '**Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana**' has been launched on September 12, 2011 as a State Flagship Programme, under which all facilities relating to investigations, treatment, blood, food and transportation are being provided free of cost to pregnant women and new born children up to 30 days at all Government medical institutions. For referral transportation in emergency situations, the referral service system in all blocks & villages of the State has been strengthened through ambulance service and more than 1 lakh earmarked private vehicles.

Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana has been launched in the State under State Flagship Programs for BPL families including State BPL, Disabled, Old Age and Widow Pensioners, HIV, Thalassemia & Hemophilia Patients, Astha Card Holders, Sahariya & Kathaudi tribes, beneficiaries of Annapurna Yojana, Nav Jeevan Yojana and Antyodaya Anna Yojana for providing free medical check-up and treatment. Free indoor and outdoor facilities are being provided at all Government medical institutions and health centres under the scheme. Free medical treatment have been provided to 1.36 crore patients under this scheme, so far. In addition to BPL families, assistance is also being provided to other poor families suffering from critical diseases under **Chief Minister Relief Fund**. National Health Insurance Scheme has not been such useful for the State. I would like to request that instead of providing 75 per cent amount of the premium of National Health Insurance Scheme, 70 per cent of total expenditure under Mukhyamantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh may be provided.

The "**Janani Express Sewa**" facility has been launched with 400 new vehicles, since October 2, 2012, with the purpose of providing facility to bring pregnant women and children upto the age of 30 days residing in the rural and difficult to access areas, to and from the nearest medical institutions. To provide 24x7 free telephonic medical consultancy services to citizens of the State, "**104 Toll Free Medical Consultancy Service Scheme**" has also been launched this year.

I welcome the proposal of providing funds under central scheme for up-gradation of existing medical colleges.

The concept of **Composite Health Information System** would be an unprecedented step towards expansion of information technology in health sector, which will provide Tele-Medicine facility at the medical institutions of all levels, based on internet connectivity.

Emphasis has been laid on effective control on female infanticide in the 12th Five Year Plan. A website namely www.hamaribeti.nic.in has been initiated in this direction. 'Mukhbir Yojana' has also been initiated for gathering information regarding illegal pre-delivery sex determination under which Rs. 1 lakh is given as reward.

Education

The strategy of 12th Plan includes enrolment of children and improving **Learning Outcomes** across the elementary school years. In Rajasthan, an intensive **Child Tracking Survey** was conducted to identify eligible children who were not enrolled and an intensive drive was conducted for their enrollment and also for reducing drop-out rate. As a result of this, at elementary education level, enrolment has reached at 1.30 crore and drop-out rate reduced to 3.95 per cent in 2011 -12.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan lays special emphasis to resolve access to schools and equity gaps by focused attention on scheduled castes/scheduled tribes children, making special provisions for children with special needs, and laying special focus on education of girls, children of educationally backward minority community and urban poor. The State Government has enhanced the scholarships for the girls of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and minorities. With the purpose to encourage girls education, bicycles have been distributed to 1.41 lac girls of class 9th and 10th. During this year, the bicycles are being distributed to 87,000 girls of class 9th. In addition to this, the award amount has also been increased from Rs 3,000 to 5,000 under 'Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojana' and private schools have also been included in it.

"Chief Minister's Madarsa Modernization Scheme" has been started for repair of Madarasa buildings, construction of additional rooms and extension of hostels. As a result of intensive efforts of the State Government, a considerable increase has been recorded in Pre and Post-Matric Scholarships given to the students of minority community.

It has been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan to make focus on adoption of higher technology in secondary level schools. The State Government has launched **'Rajiv Gandhi Digital Vidhyarthi Yojana'** in 2012-13 as a State Flagship Programme whereby laptops are proposed to be given as awards to first 10,000 students of class 10th and 12th each on the basis of merits in the respective examinations conducted by the Board of Secondary Education and the first rank holders in class 8th of all 35,819 Government upper primary and higher schools.

In consonance of the 12th Five Year Plan's intentions, computer education is being provided in 4,712 secondary schools under ICT scheme. 8,310 Government Upper Primary Schools have been equipped with computers under the CALP (Computer Aided Learning Program- CALP) scheme. To improve the quality of education, libraries have been set up in all 24,000 Upper Primary Schools of the State.

Concern has been expressed in the 12th Five Year Plan on shortage of subject teachers in the schools and special emphasis has also been laid on their recruitment. Here, I would like to mention that State Government has appointed 40,000 teachers in elementary education. 6,545 teachers of Science, Maths, Social Science and Languages have been appointed in Upper Primary and Secondary schools and appointment of 5,400 teachers is under process.

During the 12th Five Year Plan, according to the 'Right to Education Act', admission of at least 25 per cent children of deprived and weaker sections in private schools is compulsory. Realizing Education as a Fundamental Right, an extensive programme of educational development is being run in the State under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan through **Right to Education Act, 2009**. The State Government has enforced **Rajasthan Right to Compulsory and Free Education Rules, 2011** in order to

implement this Act. Admissions have been given to 1.70 lakh students under the Act so far during this year. Rs. 164 crore has been estimated for reimbursement of tuition fee for these students. This reimbursement amount will successively increase in the coming years. This amount has been estimated at Rs. 3,879 crore for the 12th Five Year Plan. It is difficult for the State Government to bear 100 per cent expenses on such reimbursements. Therefore, as per the provisions of clause 7 sub-clause 1 to 6 of Free and Mandatory Right to Education Act, 2009, this expenditure should be included under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. To eliminate the infrastructure deficiencies under the Right to Education Act, States should be provided with one time additional assistance for construction works. Considering the higher cost of service delivery in the State's geographical, desert and Tribal regions, the financial support to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should be amended to 90:10 for the State.

Emphasis has been made on establishing Model Schools in the Draft Plan. Here, I would like to mention that out of 186 Educationally Backwards Blocks, construction of 68 hostels have been completed and 58 girls hostels are under construction under the scheme of Construction of Girl Hostels. Out of 160 model schools approved by the Government of India, constructions of 68 modal schools are under progress. With opening of additional Kasturba Gandhi Schools in the Educationally Backward Blocks, in order to reduce gender gap in school education, it is suggested that at least one Kasturba Gandhi School be opened in every block.

The 12 Five Year Plan proposes establishment of additional Central Schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalayas and Science Magnet Schools. I request to establish as many as possible schools in Rajasthan considering adverse circumstances of the State.

I welcome the proposal included in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan whereby Flexi Funds and also the additional amount for Results Based Financing, will be provided to the States for promoting innovative schemes and best practices.

It has been proposed that provision will be made in the **Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** for residential schools and hostels in hilly and less populated areas. Here, I would like to demand to include Rajasthan's desert and tribal majority districts on priority.

I welcome the 12th Five Year Plan proposal to set up **National Mission on Teacher and Teaching** and would like to mention that **Rajeev Gandhi Education and Literacy Mission** has already been constituted in the State.

Higher & Technical Education

Higher central assistance for higher education has been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan. I trust that maximum funds would be allocated to Rajasthan under it. I would like to indicate that in all such tehsil headquarters of Rajasthan, which are not having any college, the colleges are being established in partnership with the private sector and financial grant worth Rs. 2 crore is being provided by the State Government for building construction and library. Similarly, in such districts where no engineering college exists, free land is being allotted for initiating engineering colleges in the private sector.

The following proposals, included in the 12th Five Year Plan, will strengthen the framework of higher education:

- Creation of a **Comprehensive Student Financial Assistance Programme** which will reduce the rate of interest on study loans.
- A strong policy framework would be prepared to attract faculty from abroad, particularly the Indians teaching at foreign universities.
- Accreditation will be given a central role in the process of affiliation to higher education institutions.
- **A Council for Collaboration in Industry and Higher Education** will be established.

In the series of establishing world class educational institutions in the State, National Law University, Indian Institute of Technology, Ayurved University and National Institute of Fashion Technology at Jodhpur, Indian Institute of Management at Udaipur, Central University at Ajmer have been established and establishment of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Jodhpur is under progress. Simultaneously, HIT is being established at Kota in PPP mode.

Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana 2012 has

been launched as a Flagship Programme to support brilliant students of families of economically weaker sections. Simultaneously, with the purpose of encouraging higher education in the State, the efforts have been started towards establishing 7 new universities namely Matsya University in Alwar, Brij University in Bhartpur, Shekhawati University in Sikar, Haridev Joshi University of Journalism and Mass Communication in Jaipur, Sardar Patel University of Police and Security in Jodhpur, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Law University in Jaipur and Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University in Udaipur in 2012-13.

Employment & Skill Development

I am glad to state that according to the 2nd Annual Labour and Employment Survey, 2011-12 conducted by Labour Bureau at Chandigarh, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Rajasthan holds third position in terms of minimum unemployment. The State's unemployment per one thousand people is only 17 against the national average of 38 per thousand. This is the result of the State's public welfare and employment oriented policies and successful implementation thereof.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan raises concern over increasing unemployment in the educated class and proposes creation of 50 million new work opportunities in non-agriculture sector. The State Government has started **Chief Minister's Rural Employment Scheme** in 2012-13 to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. Opportunities of training and self employment would be provided to youth of families having an annual income up to Rs. one lac under this scheme.

Similarly, **Mushyamantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana** has been launched through **Rajasthan Skill & Livelihood Development Corporation** in 2012-13 for providing

livelihood to the youth of urban BPL families. By providing skill training to 1 lakh youth of urban BPL families per year, 70 per cent youth will be linked with employment under the scheme.

Considering excellent employment potential in the construction sector, '**State Construction Academy**' has been established at Jaipur. Similarly, 7 Construction Academies have been established at 7 divisional headquarters. Through these academies, 1 lakh unemployed youth would be trained in construction related activities and linked with employment in the coming 3 years.

In accordance of the need to establish training institutions in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe areas with difficult access, and the areas demographically dominated by Minorities and Weaker sections underlined in the Draft 12th Five Year Plan, the State Government has established ITIs in Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe dominated areas such as Kishanganj-Shahbad and 10 ITIs in Minority dominated areas on priority in past few years.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Council and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation have been constituted under the **Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Mission**.

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan strongly stresses upon providing skill training. 667 Skill Development Centres are being put up through private professional training providers in the State by Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation. 6.00 lakh people will be trained during 2012-13 and efforts required to train 48 lakh people during the 12th Five Year Plan have been commenced.

Women's Agency & Child Right

The Draft 12th Five Year Plan emphasizes upon increasing skill development of women along with their economic empowerment. 2.30 lac women Self Help Groups have been constituted in Rajasthan. Loans amounting to Rs. 555 crore have been facilitated to 1.87 lakh of them, through different financial institutions. The women linked with these SHGs are becoming self-reliant due to economic empowerment.

Encouraging higher skills based employment for women has been underlined in the Draft Plan. In this direction, a scheme of providing basic computer course for women in collaboration with Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL) has already been started. This training is provided free of cost. More than 45,000 girls and women have been benefitted so far.

Lack of sanitation, especially toilets, in rural areas, adversely affects women. The toilets are being made available at Anganwadi centers through convergence with Total Sanitation Campaign. Presently, toilet facility is available in approximately 6,000 Anganwadies.

The Draft Plan recommends it to be mandatory for all State Governments to establish State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights. The Child Rights Protection Commission has already been constituted in the State.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is a major component of the Integrated Child Development Services. Presently, the cost on Supplementary Nutrition Programme is borne by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis; however, due to consistently rising prices of raw material, State Government is spending 12 per cent more than its share on the Programme. My suggestion in this context is that the rates of Supplementary Nutrition Programme should be linked with the Wholesale Price Index.

Rajiv Gandhi Adolescent Girls Empowerment Scheme (SABLA)

is presently introduced in 10 districts of the State. This scheme has been introduced to promote welfare and empowerment of adolescent girls. It is suggested to extend the scheme to all the 33 districts of the State so that adolescent girls of the entire State may get benefitted.

Currently, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is being implemented in Udaipur and Bhilwara districts. I would like to advise that this scheme should be extended to other districts also so that maximum number of women may be linked to the scheme and the Maternal Mortality Rate and Child Mortality Rate maybe brought down.

Social Inclusion

I am happy that the Draft Plan has proposed to link the rate of Scholarships of SC students with Consumer Price Index and revise it every second year, and to extend the pre-matric scholarship to class I to class VIII. The proposal of creation of additional hostel facility for 2 lakh SC students and establishing high quality residential schools is also an appreciable step. I would prefer that 100 per cent assistance for these schemes is provided by the Central Government. Currently, the Central Government is not providing any assistance for running existing hostels. I request the Central Government to establish equal sharing of the recurring expenditure of hostels between the Central and State Governments.

The Draft Plan proposes to provide assistance to at least one lakh people through **Scheduled Castes Development Corporation** and **National Safai Karmchari Finance & Development Corporation** during the 12th Five Year Plan period. This should be welcomed. I request the Central Government to provide 100 per cent assistance for this purpose.

I welcome the proposal for giving priority to increasing the central share in scholarship for Students of Other Backward Classes from 50 per cent to 100 percent and extending the eligibility income limit of parents from Rs. 44,500 to Rs.1 lakh.

It has been envisaged in the 12th Plan Targets for developing work plan dedicated to provide drinking water to all tribal inhabitations and prepare detailed action plan for creating minor irrigation facilities in these areas. Simultaneously, it is proposed to withdraw the limit of 100 working days under MGNREGA from tribal areas. It will certainly increase the income of tribal families residing in tribal areas and will also ensure improvement in their livelihood.

The State Government has established a Rehabilitation & Training Institute for providing training to Specially Abled Persons. A

Directorate for Specially Abled Persons has also been separately constituted to resolve their problems.

I request the Central Government to provide 100 per cent assistance for the proposed **Regional Resource & Training Centre** for training of people involved in care of senior citizens. I welcome the steps proposed in the draft plan for constituting a National Commission for Senior Citizens, Old age homes, Health Insurance and issuing Smart Identity Cards to senior citizens. The State Government has already constituted "**Rajasthan State Senior Citizen Board**" to provide adequate security and assistance to the senior citizens.

Under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, the provision is for benefitting people above 60 years whereas the women above 55 years and men above 58 years are getting benefitted by the State Government. The pension of Rs. 500 per month for above 80 years and Rs. 200 per month for others is being provided under the scheme. However, the State Government is providing pension of Rs. 750 per month for above 75 years and Rs. 500 per month for others. I request to provide pension at the rate of Rs. 750 per month to people above 75 years and Rs. 500 per month to others by amending the scheme to desired effect.

I also request to reduce the minimum age under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme from 40 years to 18 years and to withdraw the minimum age limit in National Indira Gandhi Disabled Pension Scheme.

Highest priority is accorded to programmes for educational development of minorities in the State. 3,010 Madrasas have been registered in the State and, in addition to traditional education, arrangements for modern education have also been ensured in the Madarasas and Computers have also been provided. Hostels for minority girls are established at all divisional headquarters which are already operational except in Bikaner. The minority students of the State are getting full advantage of the scholarship schemes of the Central Government. While only 18,000 students of the State were getting benefit of pre-matric scholarship in 2008, this figure has now reached to 1.50 lakh students. The State Government has started its own Merit cum-Means scholarship in the current year. Education loan at 3 per cent interest rate is being provided to minority girls for higher & technical education. Interest is also being waived off in the favour of girls for timely repayment of loan.

In order to enhance the participation of minorities in technical education, 10 new ITIs have been sanctioned in the minority dominated areas where teaching has also been started since August 2011.

The need of a new scheme of providing financial assistance to students clearing Civil Services Preliminary Examination during the Plan period has been emphasized. Here, I would like to apprise that financial assistance of up to Rs. 1 lakh is already being provided to the brilliant minority BPL students for preparation of all India and State Civil Services Examination, under the **Anuprati Scheme**.

Presently, minority population in proportion of minimum 25 per cent of the district is mandatory to get the benefits under the **Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities-MSDP**.

I welcome the proposal of reducing it to 15 per cent during the 12th Five Year Plan. I would also like to request that implementation of this scheme at block and towns levels and not just at the district level, should be considered.

Scholarships should be universalized by **Online Transparent System**. To encourage the minority students for education, it is necessary to make the scholarship scheme popular among the common man. The present figures of 1,20,200 pre-matric, 14,800 post matric and mere 1,800 Merit cum Means scholarships are not appropriate for higher education. Rather a demand based approach should be adopted for this purpose.

Sir, lastly, while again congratulating the Planning Commission for formulating the 12th Five Year Plan pivoted on the tenets of Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth, I hope that the Country and the States will succeed in achieving the targets defined for the Plan period under your able leadership. I would also like to assure that while preparing the 12th Five Year Plan for Rajasthan, the State Government has made all sincere efforts to include programmes and innovations that can be successfully implemented in a transparent manner during the Plan period for building an inclusive and equitable society while ensuring that the common man can avail the available opportunities.

Jai Hind.

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