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STAT BRAHMASTRA

100 Rajasthan Statistics every aspirant must memorise

100

data points

13

themes



both sides

2025-26

updated

Each stat is paired with its positive angle and its concern — for Prelims MCQs and Mains answers.
Made for the aspirant who reads. Verify figures against official sources before quoting in exams.

Economy

18 data points

1

GSDP 2025-26 (Nominal)

Economy · GSDP & Growth

₹19.89 lakh crore (estimated) | GSDP growth 16.7% over 2024-25 | 7th largest state economy**✓ POSITIVE**

Rajasthan is among India's top 7 state economies; GSDP grew from ₹4.23 lakh crore (2011-12) to ₹19.89 lakh crore (2025-26) — a near 5x expansion in 13 years; Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit (2024) generated ₹35 lakh crore in investment intentions; Viksit Rajasthan @2047 roadmap formalised.

△ CONCERN

Per capita income (~₹2.25 lakh) ranks only 22nd among states; large geographic area and dispersed population raise per-unit service delivery costs; state economy heavily dependent on agriculture (25.7% of GSVA) while employing 60%+ of the population — structural imbalance unresolved.

2

GSDP Growth Rate

Economy · GSDP & Growth

10.24% growth (current prices) in 2024-25 | 10% estimated for 2025-26**✓ POSITIVE**

Among the faster-growing states in India; growth driven by renewable energy investments, minerals, tourism, and services; consistent double-digit nominal GSDP growth for 3 consecutive years; PM GatiShakti road and railway projects accelerating economic activity.

△ CONCERN

High nominal growth includes inflation — real growth is lower; growth concentrated in Jaipur-Jodhpur-Kota urban corridor while eastern and western desert districts lag; poor infrastructure connectivity to remote western districts constrains equitable growth.

3

Fiscal Deficit 2025-26

Economy · Public Finance

4.3% of GSDP (₹84,644 crore) | Revenue deficit: 1.6% of GSDP (₹31,009 crore)**✓ POSITIVE**

Government has committed to FRBM glide path; revenue deficit declining (1.9% in RE 2024-25 to 1.6% in BE 2025-26); capex maintained at high levels despite fiscal pressure; GST devolution from Centre improving state revenues.

△ CONCERN

4.3% fiscal deficit is among the highest of major states (national FRBM limit: 3%); state debt at ~35% of GSDP — above recommended 30%; large revenue deficit means borrowing for day-to-day expenses; DISCOM losses add contingent liabilities; interest payments consume 12-14% of revenue receipts.

4

State Debt (Outstanding Liabilities)

Economy · Public Finance

~35% of GSDP (2024-25 estimated) | Among high-debt states nationally**✓ POSITIVE**

14th Finance Commission borrowing framework provides discipline; Rajasthan restructured DISCOM debts under UDAY scheme; resource mobilisation from mining royalties and GST improving; Centre's capital expenditure grants supplement state resources.

△ CONCERN

Debt-to-GSDP ratio is critically high; debt servicing exceeds ₹1.57 lakh crore in FY26 alone; DISCOM losses (~₹25,000 crore/year) keep adding to contingent liabilities; pension liabilities (OPS restored in 2022) create long-term fiscal stress; limited space for social sector investment.

13 Tourism — Visitor Numbers 2024

Economy · Tourism

23 crore domestic tourists | 20 lakh foreign tourists in 2024 | 28% domestic growth, 19% foreign growth YoY

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is India's top heritage tourism destination; Jaipur-Agra- Delhi Golden Triangle drives international arrivals; Palace on Wheels and luxury tented camps among India's best; first state to grant tourism 'industry' status (2022); JLF (Jaipur Literature Festival) — Asia's largest literary event; Rising Rajasthan 2024 boosted brand visibility.

△ CONCERN

Tourism highly seasonal (Oct-Mar) — summer heat drives visitors away for 6 months; harassment of women tourists persistent (Tourist Assistance Force action against 1,075 miscreants in 2024); tourist infrastructure outside major cities poor; unregulated tourism in ecologically fragile areas; rural artisans and folk performers earn minimal share of tourism revenue.

37 DISCOM Financial Crisis

Economy · Power Sector

DISCOM accumulated losses: ~₹95,000 crore (2023-24) | Annual AT&C losses: 18-20%

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan DISCOMs underwent UDAY debt restructuring; renewable energy addition reducing long-run power purchase cost; smart metering programme being rolled out; RDSS (Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme) investment underway.

△ CONCERN

Accumulated DISCOM losses of ₹95,000 crore among India's highest state DISCOM liabilities; free unmetered power to agriculture — politically impossible to reform; AT&C loss of 18-20% despite UDAY; power theft rampant; cross-subsidy from industrial tariffs deterring industrial investment; DISCOM losses are sovereign guarantee contingent liability.

38 Unemployment Rate

Economy · Employment

Unemployment rate fluctuates 18-25% (CMIE estimates 2023-24) | Among highest in India

✓ POSITIVE

MGNREGS and public works absorb rural unemployment; Rising Rajasthan committed investment potentially creating jobs; tourism, mining, and handicrafts provide informal employment; IT/ITeS sector growing in Jaipur.

△ CONCERN

CMIE regularly places Rajasthan among top 5 states for unemployment; educated youth unemployment is the crisis — B.A., B.Ed., B.Tech. graduates with no jobs; RPSC paper leaks (2022-23) damaged government job recruitment credibility; over-dependence on government jobs; inadequate industrial base in rural areas.

40 Rising Rajasthan Global Investment Summit 2024

Economy · Investment

₹35 lakh crore investment intentions signed | 5,000+ investors | 3-day event, December 2024, Jaipur

✓ POSITIVE

Largest-ever investment summit hosted by Rajasthan; attracted multinationals, domestic conglomerates, and sovereign investors; renewable energy, data centres, industrial corridors, and tourism MoUs; PM Modi's participation added credibility; ground-breaking ceremonies underway for key projects.

△ CONCERN

Investment 'intentions' (MoUs) are not committed capital — historically only 20-30% of MoU commitments materialise; 2022 summit had ₹9.77 lakh crore MoUs — actual FDI remained low; fiscal, land acquisition, water scarcity, and DISCOM constraints are structural barriers; unemployment of educated youth not solvable by capital-intensive projects alone.

41 FDI Inflows (2000-2025)

Economy · Investment

₹28,688 crore (~\$3.27 billion) FDI between April 2000-June 2025 (DPIIT)

✓ POSITIVE

FDI growing — renewable energy attracted majority of recent FDI; Jaipur SEZ, RIICO industrial areas provide FDI infrastructure; skilled workforce attractive; land availability for large industrial projects a competitive advantage.

△ CONCERN

₹28,688 crore FDI over 25 years is extremely low for a state of Rajasthan's size — Maharashtra attracted this much in a single year; FDI concentration in Jaipur; water scarcity a deal-breaker for water-intensive industries; DISCOM financial crisis deters manufacturing FDI; comparator Gujarat attracted 10x more FDI in same period.

42 Rajasthan Handicrafts & Gems Export

Economy · Industry & Exports

Gems & jewellery: ₹10,000+ crore exports | Jaipur is India's largest gemstone cutting centre | Blue pottery, leather, block print globally exported

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan handicrafts branded internationally; gems and jewellery industry employs 5 lakh+ skilled workers; one of India's largest leather goods producers (Jodhpur); block printing, blue pottery, miniature painting exported globally; multiple GI tags protect Rajasthan products.

△ CONCERN

Artisan incomes extremely low (₹8,000-12,000/month average); middlemen capture 80%+ of export value; design stagnation — traditional designs not updated for global markets; GI tag protection poorly enforced; most artisans in informal sector with no social security.

67 Cultural Heritage — UNESCO Sites

Economy · Cultural Heritage

6 UNESCO World Heritage Sites | Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013) — 6 forts | Jantar Mantar (2010) | Jaipur Walled City (2019)

✓ POSITIVE

India's richest state for heritage tourism — forts, palaces, temples, havellis; Palace on Wheels among Asia's best luxury trains; Rajasthan contributes ~10% of India's total tourism revenue; Jaipur Literature Festival is Asia's largest literary event; heritage hotels employing thousands.

△ CONCERN

UNESCO sites poorly maintained — NGT has flagged mismanagement; encroachment around heritage structures (Amber, Nahargarh) degrading visual buffer zones; commercialisation compromising authenticity; local artisan and folk performer communities earn minimal share of tourist revenue; heritage tourism benefits concentrated in 3-4 cities.

74 Sambhar Lake & Salt Production

Economy · Industry

Sambhar Lake — India's largest inland saltwater lake | Produces 8.7 lakh MT salt/year | 60% of India's salt from single inland lake

✓ POSITIVE

Sambhar Lake is a strategic national salt resource and unique hypersaline ecosystem; flamingo breeding habitat at Sambhar is a global biodiversity asset; Sambhar Salts Limited (GoI enterprise) provides employment; salt tourism potential being developed.

△ CONCERN

Industrial salt production and tourism destroying Sambhar's flamingo breeding habitat; pollution from neighbouring towns and industries entering lake; water diversion affecting salinity levels; Sambhar Lake shrinking due to declining rainfall; flamingo counts declining (from 5 lakh to under 50,000 in pollution-affected years).

76 Per Capita Income

Economy · Income & Poverty

₹2.25 lakh (~\$2,380) per capita (2025-26 estimates) | Rank 22nd of 28 states

✓ POSITIVE

Per capita income growing at 10%+ CAGR (nominal); growth driven by mineral, tourism, and renewable energy revenues; urban Jaipur per capita comparable to national average; remittances from Marwari diaspora supplement household incomes.

△ CONCERN

Rank 22nd — bottom quartile among states; far below Goa (₹7 lakh), Karnataka (₹4 lakh), Maharashtra (₹3.5 lakh); high inequality means bottom 40% earn ₹80,000/year or less; large informal economy not adequately captured; western desert districts' per capita perhaps 30-40% below state average.

77 Poverty Rate

Economy · Income & Poverty

~0.71% below poverty line (official 2017-18) | ~14-18% multi-dimensional poverty (UNDP MPI 2021)

✓ POSITIVE

Official poverty declined dramatically from 22% (2011-12); welfare schemes (NFSA, PM Awas, PM Kisan, MGNREGS) providing floor; Rajasthan's multiple targeted schemes reducing extreme deprivation.

△ CONCERN

Multi-dimensional poverty (UNDP MPI) at 14-18% tells a more honest story — captures education, health, and living standards deprivation; tribal belt (Dungarpur, Banswara) has 40%+ multi-dimensional poverty; near-poor households extremely vulnerable — one drought year pushes millions below poverty line; food security exists but nutrition security does not.

80 Textile Industry & Pollution (Bhilwara, Pali)

Economy · Industry

Bhilwara — largest synthetic textile centre in India | Pali — major dyeing and printing hub | ₹2,000+ crore exports

✓ POSITIVE

Bhilwara produces 60% of India's polyester/viscose suiting — massive industrial cluster; Pali textiles export ₹2,000+ crore annually; RIICO industrial estates providing infrastructure; PLI scheme for textiles benefiting Rajasthan mills; employment for 50,000+ directly.

△ CONCERN

Pali dyeing industry is one of India's worst polluters; Bandi river (Pali) is ecologically dead — severely polluted by dye effluent; textile units dumping toxic effluent affecting groundwater; CETP capacity insufficient; RSPCB enforcement weak; NGT orders on Pali pollution repeatedly not implemented.

82 Cement Industry

Economy · Industry

India's largest cement-producing state | 25+ cement plants | 24%+ of India's cement production

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan's cement belt (Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Ajmer) drives national construction sector; Shree Cement, Ultratech, JK, Ambuja all have major operations; ₹3,500 crore Shree Cement expansion at Nawalgarh (2023); direct employment for 50,000+.

△ CONCERN

Cement plants among biggest polluters — particulate matter in limestone belts; Chittorgarh and Sirohi cement areas show high silicosis rates; limestone blasting causing structural damage to heritage structures (Kumbhalgarh vicinity); groundwater extraction for cement manufacturing in water-scarce areas; cement sector is significant CO2 emitter.

87 Rajasthan IT & Startup Ecosystem (iStart)

Economy · Technology & Startups

iStart Rajasthan: 11,000+ startups registered | Jaipur: 10th largest IT hub in India | IT exports: ₹5,000+ crore

✓ POSITIVE

iStart portal is one of India's best state startup programmes; Rajasthan IT Day summit attracts investors; STPI Jaipur supports IT exporters; world-class IT talent (IIT Jodhpur, MNIT Jaipur, IIM Udaipur feeder); Mahindra World City, Sitapura IT park providing infrastructure.

△ CONCERN

IT ecosystem overwhelmingly concentrated in Jaipur; talent retention low — graduates predominantly move to Bengaluru, Hyderabad; no unicorn from Rajasthan as of 2025; broadband infrastructure in smaller cities inadequate; power reliability for data centres poor; government startup funding limited.

99 Rajasthan Fiscal Capacity & Own Tax Revenue

Economy · Public Finance

Own Tax Revenue: ~₹80,000 crore (2024-25 BE) | Own Tax Revenue as % GSDP: ~4.5%

✓ POSITIVE

GST revenue growing robustly; stamp duty and vehicle tax rising with economic activity; mining royalties (zinc, limestone, oil) are a unique revenue advantage for Rajasthan; Rising Rajasthan investments will expand the state tax base over medium term.

△ CONCERN

Own tax revenue at 4.5% of GSDP is low — meaning heavy dependence on Centre's devolution and grants; agriculture income tax exemption is constitutionally protected but limits base in an agriculture-heavy state; large informal economy and widespread exemptions reduce SGST collection; over 60% of state expenditure funded by borrowings and Centre transfers — limited fiscal sovereignty.

Agriculture

9 data points

5 Agriculture's Share of Economy

Agriculture · Agriculture & Food

25.7% of GSVA | Foodgrain output 283.98 lakh MT (2024-25) | 60%+ of population employed in agriculture

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan has 9 agro-climatic zones; top producer of bajra, guar, cumin, coriander, mustard, and wool; mustard oil production — India's largest; horticulture sector growing rapidly; PMFBY crop insurance coverage among highest in India.

△ CONCERN

25.7% GSVA for 60% of workers means very low agricultural productivity; 50%+ cultivated area is rainfed — one failed monsoon causes widespread distress; average farm size 2.73 hectares (fragmented); soil salinisation in canal-irrigated areas (Indira Gandhi Nahar zone).

43 Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)

Agriculture · Irrigation & Water

₹37,247 crore project | Links Chambal basin water to 13 eastern Rajasthan districts | 2 crore people | 2.8 lakh hectares irrigation

✓ POSITIVE

ERCP will transfer surplus Chambal water to water-deficient eastern districts; drinking water to 2 crore people; declared national project for inter-state sharing; Cabinet approval and DPR completed.

△ CONCERN

ERCP has been a political football for 15 years — stalled despite need; Madhya Pradesh objecting to water sharing from Chambal; declared national project but full central funding not released; western Rajasthan receives no benefits; groundwater over-extraction will continue until ERCP surface water reaches people.

44 Indira Gandhi Canal (IGNP)

Agriculture · Irrigation & Water

648 km main canal | Irrigates 15.9 lakh hectares | Serves Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh

✓ POSITIVE

World's longest irrigation canal; transformed once desert areas into agricultural land; drinking water to Thar Desert communities; Bikaner and Sriganganagar now major agri-export districts.

△ CONCERN

Canal has caused severe waterlogging and soil salinisation in middle and lower reaches (1-1.5 lakh hectares affected); seepage depleting Himalayan river water; maintenance neglect — canal stretches breach frequently; tail-end distributaries often dry — inequitable water distribution.

52 Rajasthan Irrigation Coverage

Agriculture · Irrigation & Water

Net irrigated area: ~40% of net sown area | National average: ~51% | Net sown area: 200 lakh hectares

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan has ambitious irrigation expansion — ERCP, IGNP, Chambal-Yamuna link; drip and sprinkler (micro-irrigation) adoption among highest in India for arid areas; PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana active; groundwater for irrigation well-developed in eastern Rajasthan.

△ CONCERN

60% of net sown area unirrigated; western Rajasthan almost entirely rain-fed; over-irrigated areas face waterlogging and soil salinisation (IGNP tail-end districts); Chambal basin irrigation potential 7 lakh hectares but only 3.5 lakh utilised; canal tail-end farmers get no water while head-end farmers over-irrigate.

53 Rajasthan Horticulture & Spices

Agriculture · Horticulture

Cumin: largest producer in India (~50% of national output) | Coriander, fenugreek, isabgol: top producer nationally

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is India's top producer of cumin, coriander, fenugreek, and isabgol (psyllium husk) — all globally exported; Jodhpur arid zone horticulture (ber, anar, khejri) expanding; organic spices from Barmer/Jaipur zone accessing premium markets; APEDA promoting Rajasthan spice exports.

△ CONCERN

Spice production highly vulnerable to unseasonal rains and drought — 50% yield variation year to year; cold storage capacity for horticulture extremely limited; post-harvest losses 30-40%; cumin price crash every 3-4 years causes farmer losses; no FPO coverage in spice-growing areas.

54 Rajasthan Dairy & Animal Husbandry

Agriculture · Animal Husbandry

Livestock population: 5.7 crore | 2nd largest sheep population in India | Milk production: ~300 lakh MT/year

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is a major milk producer — RCDF (Saras brand) successful; sheep rearing provides wool, mutton, and livelihood to 10+ lakh families; camel and goat milk commercialisation emerging; livestock breeds (Marwari, Malpura) being conserved through NABARD projects.

△ CONCERN

Livestock carrying capacity of arid land exceeded by 40%+ — overgrazing is single largest driver of desertification; cattle pens (gaushalas) overwhelmed — ₹300 crore/year state expenditure with poor outcomes; foot-and-mouth disease, PPR endemic; dairy cooperative reach limited to eastern Rajasthan; drought kills lakhs of livestock — no adequate insurance coverage.

61 Crop Insurance (PMFBY) Coverage

Agriculture · Crop Insurance

Rajasthan among top 3 states in PMFBY coverage | 90 lakh+ farmers enrolled in peak years

✓ POSITIVE

High PMFBY coverage reflects farming community awareness and state government push; Rajasthan's claim settlement ratio improving; desert states face highest crop risk — insurance a crucial safety net; CSC-based enrolment making it accessible.

△ CONCERN

Claim settlement delays of 1-3 years defeating the purpose; premium burdens on small farmers in drought years; private insurance companies inflating crop assessment to deny claims; PMFBY premium not affordable for tenant farmers; post-2022 PMFBY opt-out rate high as farmers distrust claim process; crop insurance doesn't address post-harvest price crash — the bigger income risk.

84 Farmer Distress & Loan Waiver History

Agriculture · Farm Economy

KCC loan default rate: 15-20% in drought years | 2 major farm loan waivers in Rajasthan (2008, 2019) — ₹18,000 crore (2019)

✓ POSITIVE

2019 Congress government waived ₹2 lakh farm loans for small/marginal farmers; KCC penetration among India's highest; NABARD priority sector lending active; PMFBY (crop insurance) top 3 in coverage nationally.

△ CONCERN

Loan waivers are fiscal drain without addressing root causes (input costs, price volatility, water scarcity); post-waiver, credit flow from banks reduces as NPAs rise; medium and large farmers excluded from waivers but face same distress; waiver creates moral hazard — repayment culture affected; 50% of Rajasthan's farm households are net debtors at any given time.

88 Solar-Agriculture (PM-KUSUM Scheme)

Agriculture · Solar Agriculture

PM-KUSUM in Rajasthan: 35,000+ solar pumps installed | National leader in KUSUM implementation | Agri solar parks (600 MW feeder separation pilot)

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is the national leader in PM-KUSUM; solar pumps replacing diesel irrigation — reducing farm input costs and carbon emissions; feeder separation allows daytime solar power to agriculture; model for combining solar with agriculture (agri-voltaics); reduces DISCOM's agriculture subsidy burden over time.

△ CONCERN

Solar pumps paradoxically accelerating groundwater over-extraction — free energy = more pumping with no regulation; 70%+ blocks already over-exploited are now pumping more with solar pumps; KUSUM A (agri solar parks) facing land acquisition disputes; income from solar lease attractive only for large farmers — small farmers cannot afford the land lock-in.

Minerals

4 data points

6 Minerals — Zinc & Lead (Sole Producer)

Minerals · Mining & Minerals

100% of India's zinc production | 85-100% of India's lead production | Hindustan Zinc (Dariba, Zawar, Rampura Agucha)

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is the only state producing zinc and lead in India; Hindustan Zinc is world's 2nd largest integrated zinc producer; zinc critical for galvanising steel, batteries, and EVs — future-proof commodity; 76% of India's silver from Rajasthan; royalties and taxes from mining are major state revenue.

△ CONCERN

Mining concentrated in Udaipur-Bhilwara belt creates regional economic dependence; Zawar mines (oldest in world — 2,500 years) face ore depletion; tribal displacement in Rajsamand, Udaipur; tailings ponds and acid mine drainage affecting groundwater in Bhilwara; no strong downstream zinc-processing industry in Rajasthan.

7 Minerals — Limestone & Cement

Minerals · Mining & Minerals

26% of India's limestone reserves | 23% of India's limestone production (79,236 thousand tonnes, 2023-24) | India's largest cement-producing state

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan hosts India's largest cement cluster — Shree Cement, Ultratech, JK, Ambuja all have plants; Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer limestone belts are world-class; ₹3,000 crore JSW Cement investment in Nagaur (2024) shows continuing confidence; cement exports provide significant employment.

△ CONCERN

Limestone mining causes massive environmental degradation — Aravalli hills mining controversy; quarrying near Jaipur, Alwar, and Udaipur creating landscape scarring; dust pollution from limestone quarries causes respiratory disease; illegal mining rampant despite SC orders; Aravallis — ecological barrier against Thar Desert — being mined away, accelerating desertification.

8 Minerals — Marble, Sandstone & Stone

Minerals · Mining & Minerals

90% of India's marble production | 65% of India's stone production | Makrana marble world-famous (Taj Mahal)

✓ POSITIVE

Makrana white marble globally branded; Rajasthan pink sandstone used in Red Fort, Parliament House; Kota stone dominant in Indian construction; stone exports earning foreign exchange; employment for 5 lakh+ artisans; Kishangarh marble mandi is Asia's largest.

△ CONCERN

Stone quarrying causing severe Aravalli ecosystem damage; SC banned mining in Aravalli eco-sensitive zones (2018-2019); quarry dust (silicosis) killing thousands of workers in Jodhpur, Nagaur belt — 5,000+ deaths estimated; illegal quarrying continues despite NGT/SC orders; artisan incomes low despite global demand.

9 Minerals — Gypsum, Rock Phosphate & Others

Minerals · Mining & Minerals

94% of India's gypsum | 92% of India's rock phosphate | 100% of wollastonite and selenite | 57 minerals produced

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is the richest state in India for mineral variety — 57 minerals, 2nd largest mineral-producing state by value; rock phosphate critical for fertiliser industry; emeralds from Rajasthan exported globally; total mineral royalty revenue crosses ₹8,000 crore/year.

△ CONCERN

Despite being 2nd in mineral production nationally, value addition within Rajasthan is minimal — raw minerals exported, processing done elsewhere; minor minerals (sand, bajri) extraction from Chambal and Banas rivers is ecologically devastating; mining royalty disputes with Centre pending for decades.

Energy

7 data points

10 Crude Oil & Natural Gas (Barmer Basin)

Energy · Hydrocarbons

~70,000-78,000 barrels/day crude oil | ~3.3-3.4 MMSCMD natural gas | Proved reserves: ~136 million barrels crude

✓ POSITIVE

Barmer-Sanchore basin (Vedanta operation) is India's only significant onshore oilfield; contributing 25%+ of India's onshore crude production; Rajasthan Refinery project (HPCL-GoR JV, ₹43,129 crore) nearing completion at Pachpadra — will process 9 MMTPA; planned petrochemical complex of 2.4 MMTPA will add downstream value.

△ CONCERN

Barmer crude production declining from peak; HPCL-GoR Rajasthan Refinery project delayed by 10+ years (original deadline 2012) — cost overruns from ₹36,000 crore to ₹72,000+ crore; tribal communities in Barmer affected by oil extraction royalties not adequately shared.

11 Solar Energy Installed Capacity

Energy · Renewable Energy

~34 GW installed (2024-25) | #1 state in India | 82% of state RE mix is solar

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan is India's undisputed solar leader — 300+ clear sunny days/year; solar potential assessed at 142 GW; Bhadla Solar Park (Jodhpur) is world's largest solar park at 2,245 MW; solar became >50% of state's total installed power capacity in 2024; 10.2 GW added in 2025 alone; solar tariffs below ₹2/unit achieved.

△ CONCERN

Massive solar capacity but transmission grid inadequate — curtailment common; DISCOM financial weakness causes payment delays deterring investment; water scarcity for solar panel cleaning in desert; large land parcels required conflict with pastoral community grazing rights; domestic panel manufacturing absent — importing from China.

12 Wind Energy Installed Capacity

Energy · Renewable Energy

~5,195 MW installed | 3rd in India (behind Tamil Nadu and Gujarat)

✓ POSITIVE

Strong wind corridor in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Phalodi; wind-solar hybrid projects being developed; Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy 2024 targets 125 GW total RE by 2030 (including 25 GW wind); SECI auctions for wind at competitive tariffs.

△ CONCERN

Wind potential vastly underexploited compared to solar; bird migration routes over Thar affected by wind turbines; local community displacement for wind farms in tribal areas; DISCOM off-take agreements delayed; wind turbine manufacturing absent in Rajasthan — full supply chain import dependence.

66 Rajasthan Nuclear Power (Rawatbhata)

Energy · Nuclear Energy

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) — 1,180 MW installed | India's 2nd oldest nuclear plant | Rawatbhata, Chittorgarh

✓ POSITIVE

RAPP provides reliable baseload power to Rajasthan grid; 6 operational units; India's nuclear power learning came from RAPP experience; RAPP-7 and RAPP-8 (700 MW each) under construction — doubling capacity when complete; near-zero carbon emissions.

△ CONCERN

RAPP is old (Units 1-2 from 1970s) — ageing plant with safety concerns; nuclear waste management lacks transparent public accountability; local communities report environmental concerns about tritium discharge into Chambal; India's nuclear capacity share of electricity is <3% — not a game changer; uranium fuel dependence creates supply vulnerability.

69 RE Power Procurement by DISCOMs

Energy · Power Sector

Rajasthan DISCOMs procuring 39,300 MU of green energy (10 months FY24) | 3x increase from 2019-20

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan DISCOMs are the largest procurer of renewable energy in India; solar and wind PPAs signed at competitive tariffs; state meeting RPO targets; green hydrogen policy being finalised; RE cost reduction benefiting consumers long term.

△ CONCERN

DISCOMs paying for RE but unable to recover costs; solar curtailment (wasted generation) on sunny days; transmission infrastructure not keeping pace with RE capacity; industrial consumers not getting RE cost benefits deterring manufacturing; grid stability issues with high RE penetration and inadequate storage.

96 Renewable Energy Transmission Gap

Energy · Power Transmission

Rajasthan Green Energy Corridor | ₹3,200 crore intra-state transmission | Need for 10,000 km new transmission lines

✓ POSITIVE

Power Grid Corporation building HVDC and HVAC lines to carry Rajasthan's solar power to other states; Green Energy Corridor Phase 2 sanctioned; Rajasthan-Delhi transmission capacity being doubled; RE export to northern grid states is a revenue opportunity.

△ CONCERN

Transmission infrastructure not keeping pace with RE capacity addition — curtailment (wasted solar power) estimated at 10-15% of generation; transmission lines through GIB habitat causing bird deaths; grid instability with 72%+ RE share is a technical challenge requiring storage solutions; inter-state power trading through IEX not optimally utilised.

98 Green Hydrogen Policy 2023

Energy · Green Hydrogen

Rajasthan Green Hydrogen Policy 2023 | Target: 2 million MT green hydrogen by 2030 | 5 GW electrolyser capacity

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan uniquely placed for green hydrogen — cheap solar power + vast land = competitive green H2 production; NTPC, SECI, Adani have expressed interest in Rajasthan green H2 projects; state offers incentives (land, grid connectivity); potential to export green H2 to Germany, Japan; aligned with National Green Hydrogen Mission.

△ CONCERN

Green H2 production requires large quantities of water — Rajasthan is water-scarce; cost of green H2 (\$4-5/kg) still double grey H2 — not commercially competitive till 2030s; no MW-scale operational green H2 plant in Rajasthan; no green H2 pipeline infrastructure; international off-take agreements at national level do not specify Rajasthan as production site.

Education

4 data points

14 Literacy Rate (Census 2011 / updated estimates)

Education · Literacy

66.1% overall | Male: 80.5% | Female: 52.7% | Below national average of 73%

✓ POSITIVE

Improved from 60.4% (2001) to 66.1% (2011) — 5.7 percentage point increase; male literacy (80.5%) above national male average; New India Literacy Programme active; near-universal primary enrolment (99%+); Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan expanding school infrastructure.

△ CONCERN

Female literacy at 52.7% — one of lowest in India; 8 districts have female literacy below 40%; gender gap of 27.8 percentage points is among widest nationally; tribal areas (Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh) have female literacy below 45%; school dropout before class 8 at 15.2% — higher in ST/SC blocks.

15 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education

Education · Higher Education

26.1% (2021) — slightly below national average of 28.4%

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan expanded university network — from 19 universities (2003) to 97 (2024); IIT Jodhpur, AIIMS Jodhpur, NLU Jodhpur, MNIT Jaipur elevate technical education; Rajasthan government colleges have lowest fees in India; free tablet scheme for students.

△ CONCERN

GER 26.1% below national average; Gender Parity Index in higher education lower than national average; engineering college seats vacant in rural districts; government college faculty vacancies rampant; brain drain — educated youth migrating to metros; ASER 2023 shows foundational learning crisis in state.

45 School Learning Outcomes (ASER 2023)

Education · Learning Outcomes

Only 42.9% of Std 8 students in government schools can read Std 2 text | Grade 5 reading: 53.1%

✓ POSITIVE

School enrolment near universal; Rajasthan's govt school infrastructure expanded; Smile Programme and e-content delivery improving; teacher-student ratio improving in urban areas; free uniform, books, and mid-day meal incentivising attendance.

△ CONCERN

ASER 2023 shows a deep learning crisis — only 42.9% of Std 8 students can read Std 2 level text; grade 5 basic arithmetic proficiency below 40%; teacher vacancies 25-30% in rural blocks; female dropout in grades 9-10 high (15.2% for 8-10 cohort); first-generation learners in tribal areas face deep disadvantage.

46 Kota Coaching Hub & Suicide Crisis

Education · Coaching Industry

Kota: 2.5 lakh students annually | Sikar: India's 2nd largest coaching hub | 24 student suicides in Kota in 2023 (highest ever)

✓ POSITIVE

Kota produces largest number of IIT-JEE and NEET selections nationally; Sikar's government school coaching model for civil services replicated across India; education economy of Kota generates ₹5,000+ crore/year; Rajasthan education brand is nationally recognised.

△ CONCERN

24 suicides in 2023 — highest on record; intense academic pressure, isolation, and coaching culture causing mental health crisis; 90%+ students fail despite expensive coaching; coaching industry unregulated — no mandatory counsellors; girl students face additional restrictions; coaching economy displacing government schooling investment priorities.

Health

17 data points

16 Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2018-20)

Health · Maternal Health

113 per lakh live births (SRS 2018-20) | down from 141 (SRS 2017-19)

✓ POSITIVE

Significant decline from 244 (2004-06); institutional births rose from 84% (NFHS-4) to 94.9% (NFHS-5); JSY performance above national average; mothers receiving postnatal care visits rose from 63.7% to 85.3% (NFHS-5); ASHA workers network active in remote areas.

△ CONCERN

113 per lakh is 29% above national average of 97 (SRS 2018-20) and above SDG target of <70; Rajasthan MMR among worst large states; maternal anaemia (70%+ of pregnant women anaemic) directly causes maternal deaths; desert districts (Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner) have disproportionately high MMR; shortage of gynaecologists and blood banks in district hospitals.

17 Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2021 / NFHS-5)

Health · Child Health

27 per 1,000 live births (SRS 2021) | 30.3 (NFHS-5) | U5MR: 37.6 (NFHS-5)

✓ POSITIVE

IMR declined from 68 (2000) to 27 (2021) — 60% reduction; U5MR fell from 50.7 (NFHS-4) to 37.6 (NFHS-5) — 13-point improvement; Mission Indradhanush vaccination driving neonatal survival; NICU expansion in district hospitals.

△ CONCERN

IMR marginally above the national average of 25; neonatal mortality accounts for 60%+ of infant deaths — poor NICU care in remote areas; Scheduled Tribe infant mortality remains 10-15 points higher than state average; improvement pace slower than peer states.

18 Total Fertility Rate (TFR — NFHS-5)

Health · Fertility & Population

2.0 children per woman (NFHS-5, 2019-21) | down from 2.4 (NFHS-4)

✓ POSITIVE

Dramatic decline from 3.8 (NFHS-1, 1992-93) to 2.0 (NFHS-5) — one of the largest drops nationally; Rajasthan achieved replacement-level TFR for the first time; adolescent fertility rate fell sharply (46 to 31 per 1,000 women 15-19 years); contraceptive prevalence rate rose significantly.

△ CONCERN

Despite TFR 2.0, Muslim TFR (2.5) significantly above Hindu TFR (2.0); Rajasthan still above replacement level in rural areas (slightly above 2.1); adolescent fertility rate (31) still above national average; unmet need for contraception remains in desert districts.

19 Child Stunting (NFHS-5)

Health · Child Nutrition

31.8% of children under 5 stunted | down from 39.1% (NFHS-4)

✓ POSITIVE

7.3 percentage point improvement — one of the larger improvements among major states; POSHAN Abhiyan, Anganwadi system, and Mid-Day Meal contributing; CM Bal Gopal Yojana (milk distribution) adding nutrition; institutional births leading to better birth outcomes.

△ CONCERN

31.8% means nearly 1-in-3 children under 5 stunted — approximately 30 lakh children; tribal districts (Dungarpur: 50%+, Pratapgarh: 47%) among worst in India; stunting is irreversible; open defecation despite ODF claims causing environmental enteropathy; urban Jaipur vs rural Dungarpur gap is 25+ percentage points.

20 Child Wasting (NFHS-5)

Health · Child Nutrition

17.0% children under 5 wasted (acute malnutrition) | 22% underweight

✓ POSITIVE

Wasting declined from 23% (NFHS-4) to 17% (NFHS-5) — 6 percentage point improvement outperforming national trend; Rajasthan's POSHAN Tracker data density among top states; community nutrition events (poshan maah) consistently held.

△ CONCERN

17% wasting means ~16 lakh children in acute malnutrition; 5% of children are severely wasted (SAM) requiring therapeutic feeding; NRC (Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre) capacity insufficient; wasting peaks with summer heat and monsoon water contamination; social protection for migrant agricultural labour families absent.

21 Anaemia in Women (NFHS-5)

Health · Nutrition

54.4% women aged 15-49 years anaemic | 70%+ pregnant women anaemic

✓ POSITIVE

IFA tablet distribution programmes active; Rajasthan's weekly iron supplementation for adolescent girls (WIFS) among active programmes; rice fortification under PDS reaching 60%+ beneficiaries; non-pregnant women anaemia improved slightly vs NFHS-4.

△ CONCERN

54.4% women anaemic is a public health crisis; pregnant women anaemia at 70%+ directly increases maternal and infant mortality; anaemia among children INCREASED (from 60% to 71.5% in NFHS-5) — the programme is failing; tribal women in southern Rajasthan most affected; no improvement despite 20 years of IFA distribution.

22 Anaemia in Children (NFHS-5)

Health · Nutrition

71.5% children aged 6-59 months anaemic (NFHS-5) | up from 60.3% (NFHS-4)

✓ POSITIVE

Government has intensified POSHAN 2.0 interventions; iron-fortified foods being introduced; Anemia Mukht Bharat programme active in Rajasthan; RBSK screening all children.

△ CONCERN

71.5% child anaemia is among the worst in India — 3 in 4 children anaemic; WORSENERD between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 despite interventions; anaemia impairs cognitive development and immunity; iron supplements given but not absorbed due to parasite burden — deworming linkage broken; causes are multi-factorial but interventions are single-track.

23 Full Immunisation Coverage (NFHS-5)

Health · Immunisation

78.2% children 12-23 months fully immunised (NFHS-5) | up from 54.8% (NFHS-4)

✓ **POSITIVE**

23.4 percentage point improvement — among the largest gains for any state in NFHS-5; Mission Indradhanush 2.0 and 3.0 drove coverage in remote desert and tribal areas; Rajasthan ranked among best-performing states for Mission Indradhanush outreach; cold chain infrastructure improved.

△ **CONCERN**

78.2% means 1-in-5 children still not fully immunised; desert districts (Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner) have coverage below 65%; nomadic and pastoral communities (Raikas, Banjaras) have lowest coverage; COVID-19 disrupted immunisation in 2020-21 creating a catch-up backlog.

24 Institutional Births (NFHS-5)

Health · Maternal Health

94.9% of births in health facilities (NFHS-5) | up from 84% (NFHS-4)

✓ **POSITIVE**

Near-universal institutional delivery — 10.9 percentage point improvement; JSY cash incentive scheme highly effective; free ambulance service (108/104) in deserts and remote areas; tribal areas saw dramatic improvement (from 65% to 85%+).

△ **CONCERN**

Many facilities lack C-section capability; 66% of institutional births at government facilities which are understaffed (doctor vacancies 20- 30%); night delivery quality in CHCs and PHCs poor; tribal belt CHCs lack blood banks and gynaecologists; post-natal stay duration too short due to bed pressure.

33 Life Expectancy at Birth

Health · Life Expectancy

69.4 years (2020) | close to national average of 70 years

✓ **POSITIVE**

Significant improvement from 57 years (1990); Ayushman Bharat / Chiranjeevi Yojana expanding healthcare access; malaria and TB burden declining; female life expectancy (71 years) now exceeds male (68 years).

△ **CONCERN**

69.4 years below national average; desert districts have lower life expectancy due to water quality issues, heat, and poor healthcare access; NCD burden rising — hypertension, diabetes in urban areas; mental health burden unaddressed.

34 Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Yojana

Health · Health Schemes

₹25 lakh health insurance cover per family | State flagship — expanded from initial ₹5 lakh

✓ **POSITIVE**

One of India's most comprehensive state health insurance schemes — ₹25 lakh cover far exceeds Ayushman Bharat; free medicines (Nishulk Davayi) and diagnostics (Nishulk Janch) complementing insurance; covers 1.35 crore families; reduced catastrophic health expenditure for poor and middle class.

△ **CONCERN**

High premium cost places fiscal pressure on state budget; private hospital billing fraud reported; only covers hospitalisation — not primary care where 70% of health burden lies; government hospitals under-funded even as scheme channels money to private sector; scheme temporarily disrupted in 2023-24 government transition.

35 Doctor & Health Infrastructure Deficit

Health · Health Infrastructure

Rural doctor vacancy: 40-50% in PHCs/CHCs | 1 government doctor per 3,500+ population in rural areas (WHO norm: 1:1,000)

✓ **POSITIVE**

Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) centralising drug procurement; telemedicine expanding; new AIIMS Jodhpur improving state capacity; RBSK screening 50 lakh+ children annually.

△ **CONCERN**

Doctor vacancy of 40-50% in rural government health facilities — worst among large states; specialist shortage (gynaecologists, paediatricians, anaesthesiologists) in district hospitals; desert districts (Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu) have 1 doctor per 8,000+ people; private healthcare inaccessible to poor.

36 Fluoride Contamination in Drinking Water

Health · Water & Health

12,000+ habitations with excess fluoride | Districts: Nagaur, Jaipur, Dausa, Barmer, Bikaner among worst

✓ POSITIVE

Jal Jeevan Mission providing surface-water-based tap connections as alternative to fluoride-contaminated groundwater; RO plants in fluoride-affected schools; PHED has mapped all fluoride zones.

△ CONCERN

Dental fluorosis affects 60-70% of children in high-fluoride zones; skeletal fluorosis (crippling) widespread in Nagaur, Barmer, Bikaner — thousands permanently disabled; fluoride zone expansion linked to over-extraction deepening water table; no systematic health survey to quantify fluorosis burden.

68 Rajasthan Right to Health Act 2023

Health · Health Policy

India's first Right to Health Act | Free healthcare in all public and empanelled private facilities

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan became India's first state to legislate the Right to Health; Act mandates free emergency treatment at all registered healthcare facilities; significant step towards universal health coverage; model for other states to follow.

△ CONCERN

Act faced massive private hospital protest — IMA statewide strike (2023); Act partially diluted after negotiations with private sector; implementation dependent on strained state finances; healthcare right without staffed public hospitals is meaningless — doctor vacancy of 40% persists; new BJP government (2023) moderated implementation.

91 Rajasthan Suicide Rate

Health · Mental Health

Total suicides: 8,000+ annually (NCRB 2022) | Rate: ~10 per lakh population

✓ POSITIVE

Suicide rate (10/lakh) is below national average (12.4/lakh); district mental health programme (DMHP) in all 33 districts; NIMHANS tele- MANAS centres serving Rajasthan; iCall and Vandrevala Foundation helplines operational.

△ CONCERN

8,000+ suicides/year — 22 per day; farmers and agricultural labourers are high-risk groups; student suicides in Kota attract national media but rural farmer suicides get no attention; 1 psychiatrist per 4 lakh population (vs WHO norm 1:1 lakh); stigma prevents help-seeking; DMHP programme chronically underfunded.

92 Silicosis Crisis (Jodhpur Stone Belt)

Health · Occupational Health

5,000+ silicosis deaths estimated in Jodhpur stone-cutting belt | 50,000+ workers at risk | Disease notified but compensation inadequate

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan Supreme Court on silicosis (2016) directed state to compensate victims; Silicosis Rehabilitation Fund operational; ESIC coverage being extended to stone quarry workers; dust suppression technology mandated; Rajasthan Human Rights Commission has taken up silicosis cases.

△ CONCERN

5,000 deaths estimated but official count a fraction — systematic undercounting; most workers are Adivasi migrants; no centralised register of silicosis patients; compensation process requires lengthy medical certification — dying patients bureaucratically denied; dust suppression technology adoption near zero in unorganised sector; no systematic lung health surveillance of quarry workers.

94 Rajasthan NCD Burden
Health · Non-Communicable Disease

Hypertension: 18.5% adults (NFHS-5) | Diabetes: 10.1% adults | NCD mortality: 60%+ of deaths

✓ **POSITIVE**

HWCs (Health and Wellness Centres) converting PHCs to deliver NCD screening; national NCD programme active in all districts; free diabetes and hypertension medicines under Mukhyamantri Nishulk Davayi Yojana; AIIMS Jodhpur providing cancer care for western Rajasthan.

△ **CONCERN**

NCDs causing 60%+ of deaths but health system designed for communicable diseases; diabetes prevalence rising fastest in urban Rajasthan (sedentary lifestyle, dietary shift); cancer care concentrated in Jaipur and Jodhpur — western desert patients travel 400+ km for treatment; occupational NCDs (silicosis, pesticide exposure) underreported and under-compensated.

Social

17 data points

25 Sex Ratio (NFHS-5)
Social · Gender

1,020 females per 1,000 males (total population) | Sex ratio at birth: 929 (NFHS-5) | up from 914 (NFHS-4)

✓ **POSITIVE**

Total sex ratio improved from 991 (NFHS-4) to 1,020 (NFHS-5); Beti Bachao Beti Padhao launched from Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan (2015) — symbolic importance; sex ratio at birth improved from 914 to 929.

△ **CONCERN**

Sex ratio at birth of 929 is far below natural ratio of 950 — indicating persistent female foeticide; several districts (Jhunjhunu, Bharatpur, Dausa) have sex ratio at birth below 900; PCPNDT Act enforcement weak; ultra-sound machines in private clinics widely misused.

26 Child Marriage Rate (NFHS-5)
Social · Child Rights

25.4% of women aged 20-24 were married before 18 (NFHS-5) | above national average of 23.3%

✓ **POSITIVE**

Decline from 35.4% (NFHS-4) to 25.4% (NFHS-5) — 10 percentage point reduction; awareness campaigns active; school retention improving; multi-sectoral approach to child marriage launched.

△ **CONCERN**

25.4% above national average; Rajasthan among India's highest states for child marriage; Akha Teej festival annually sees 5,000- 10,000 child marriages in a single day; enforcement of PCMA extremely weak; boys' child marriage (17%) also above national average.

27 Women's Bank Account Ownership (NFHS-5)
Social · Financial Inclusion

79.6% women with self-operated bank accounts (NFHS-5) | up from 58.2% (NFHS-4)

✓ **POSITIVE**

21.4 percentage point increase — among the largest gains nationally; Jan Dhan Yojana and DBT linkage driving financial inclusion; RAJEEVIKA (Rajasthan rural livelihoods) covers 40+ lakh women in SHGs; micro-finance penetration in rural Rajasthan growing.

△ **CONCERN**

20.4% of women still have no self-operated bank account; rural desert district women frequently cannot operate accounts independently (literacy, distance, male gatekeeping); dormant Jan Dhan accounts (no transactions) estimated at 30%+ in rural Rajasthan; mobile banking excluded women without smartphones.

47 Crimes Against Women (NCRB 2023)

Social · Gender Violence

Rajasthan consistently among top 3 states in crimes against women | 40,000+ cases annually

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan Mahila Nidhi and SHGs empowering women economically; sakhi one-stop centres operational in all districts; police women help desks at all police stations; fast-track courts for gender crimes strengthened.

△ CONCERN

High absolute number of crimes against women; Rajasthan regularly features in top 3 states for total crimes; gang rape cases in rural areas involve systemic impunity; Jaipur city features in top cities for rape per lakh population; patriarchal social norms, panchayat-level extrajudicial 'justice', and early marriage all contribute.

48 Scheduled Tribe Population & Welfare

Social · Tribal Development

13.5% tribal population | Southern tribal belt (Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Pratapgarh) | 12 major tribes | Bhils largest

✓ POSITIVE

PM JANMAN scheme dedicating ₹24,000 crore for PVTGs; 110+ EMRS (Eklavya Model Residential Schools) covering tribal districts; Forest Rights Act titles being issued; Tribal Area Development Department operational.

△ CONCERN

Tribal belt has some of India's worst human development indicators — stunting 47%+, female literacy 35%, IMR 45+; Bhil tribes facing displacement from mining, dam projects; FRA implementation contested — only 40% of filed claims settled; tribal youth mass migration to Gujarat for manual labour; PESA implementation weak in Rajasthan.

49 Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Population

Social · Scheduled Castes

17.8% SC population | Meghwal, Jatav (Chamars), Bairwa, Koli major communities

✓ POSITIVE

SC representation in PRI institutions significant (reservation implemented); Ambedkar DBT scholarship for SC students; rising political representation; Dalit-friendly welfare schemes active.

△ CONCERN

Manual scavenging persists in parts despite Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act 2013; caste discrimination in public places, water access, and schools documented; honour killing cases involving inter-caste couples — khap panchayat violence; SC land ownership still low — many are landless agricultural labourers; wage gap between SC and general category: 25-35%.

50 Nomadic & Pastoral Communities

Social · Vulnerable Communities

Estimated 15-20 lakh nomadic and semi-nomadic people | Raikas, Gaduliya Lohars, Banjaras, Kalbelia — 40+ communities

✓ POSITIVE

Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribe welfare schemes; camel declared state animal recognising Raika heritage; Kalbelia dance recognised by UNESCO (Intangible Cultural Heritage); NCDNT reports specific to Rajasthan communities.

△ CONCERN

Nomadic communities largely outside welfare state — no PDS cards, no Aadhaar seeding, children out of school; Gaduliya Lohar (itinerant blacksmiths) practice dying with no alternative livelihood; Raika camel herders facing crisis — camel population fell from 8 lakh (1990s) to under 2 lakh (2024); nomadic children's education near zero.

51 Camel Population & Raika Crisis

Social · Vulnerable Communities

Camel population fell from ~8 lakh (1990s) to under 2 lakh (2024) | Camel is state animal of Rajasthan

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan declared camel state animal; National Research Centre on Camel (Bikaner) — world's premier camel research institute; Amul's camel milk brand commercialising camel milk; camel safaris support tourism; camel leather and wool industry growing.

△ CONCERN

Camel population collapsed 75% in 30 years — an ecological and cultural crisis; Raikas (camel herders) losing traditional livelihood; CPAS (Camel Protection and Development Act) not effectively implemented; grazing routes (orans and gauchers) encroached by development; illegal camel slaughter (under Rajasthan bovine animal protection law) — enforcement weak.

60 Palanhar Yojana (Child Welfare Scheme)

Social · Social Protection

₹1,500/month for orphan children 0-6 years | ₹2,500/month for 6-18 years | 5.7 lakh+ beneficiaries

✓ POSITIVE

Palanhar is Rajasthan's unique, nationally recognised scheme for children of deceased, jailed, or incapacitated parents; provides family-based care instead of institutional orphanages; NITI Aayog recognised as a model for other states; one of India's highest per-child transfers for vulnerable children.

△ CONCERN

Coverage gaps — many eligible children not enrolled due to documentation barriers; ₹2,500/month insufficient for actual child-rearing costs; periodic renewal requirements causing benefit lapses; SC/ST orphans in remote areas hardest to reach; no mechanism to ensure money reaches child care rather than family member.

62 MGNREGS Performance

Social · Employment Guarantee

~1.25 crore active MGNREGS job cards | Average 52-55 days employment per HH | ₹17,000+ crore outlay

✓ POSITIVE

Among India's top states in MGNREGS utilisation; critical safety net for desert communities during drought; women composing 65%+ of workers — highest female participation nationally; wage payments via DBT improving transparency; assets created — johads, anganwadi buildings, roads.

△ CONCERN

Average 52-55 days far short of 100-day entitlement; payment delays (20-30 days average vs 15-day norm); ghost workers in Rajasthan MGNREGS detected by CAG — ₹200 crore fraud identified; work measurement disputes common; drought years see demand spike but fund allocation inadequate.

70 OBC Reservation Politics

Social · Social Justice

OBC population: ~52% of Rajasthan | Gujjar agitation (5% separate category), Jat agitation, Meena reservation controversies

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan proactively addresses backward class aspirations; Special Backward Class (SBC — 1% Gujjars) introduced; economic empowerment through OBC reservations; Rajasthan has India's most complex and inclusive reservation matrix reflecting social diversity.

△ CONCERN

Reservation agitations causing periodic disruption — Gujjar agitation (2007, 2008, 2010, 2019) paralysed Rajasthan multiple times; Jat agitation (2016, 2017) disrupted Delhi-Mumbai corridor; reservation politics driving government recruitment to caste calculus; total reservation exceeds 50% ceiling (SC/ST/OBC + EBC + SBC = 54%) — legally contested.

75 Human Development Index (HDI)

Social · Human Development

HDI: 0.692 (2023 estimates) | Rank: 23rd of 28 states | 'Medium Human Development'

✓ POSITIVE

HDI improving steadily — from 0.434 (1990) to 0.692 (2023); improvements in education, health, and income components; female HDI improving faster than male HDI; NITI Aayog's SDG India Index shows Rajasthan improving on several goals.

△ CONCERN

Rank 23rd of 28 states — among the bottom 6 large states; Jaipur district HDI ~0.73 vs Dungarpur district ~0.52 — extreme intra-state variation; gender HDI gap among India's widest; tribal districts of southern Rajasthan have HDI comparable to low-income African nations; slow progress on female literacy drags down education component.

78 Kota Student Mental Health Crisis

Social · Mental Health

24 student suicides in Kota in 2023 (highest ever) | 2 lakh+ students in coaching institutes annually

✓ POSITIVE

Government installed ceiling fans with anti-suicide springs in all Kota hostels; mandatory counsellors in coaching institutes (government order 2023); police sensitivity training for student welfare; awareness campaigns by institutions; iCall and Vandrevalla Foundation helplines operational.

△ CONCERN

24 suicides in 2023 — highest on record despite awareness measures; coaching industry is ₹5,000 crore with minimal regulation; psychological pressure, isolation, family expectation, and financial burden are structural causes not addressed by spring fans; girl students face additional restrictions; 90%+ of students fail IIT/NEET despite spending ₹1-5 lakh on coaching — structural failure rate with no welfare safety net.

83 Minority Development (Muslim Population)

Social · Minorities

Muslim population: 9.07% of state | Rajasthan has 30,000+ Waqf properties | MSDP active in minority-concentrated districts

✓ POSITIVE

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) active in Muslim- concentrated districts; Waqf Board scholarship for Muslim students; free coaching for minority students for competitive exams; communal harmony maintained in most areas; Ajmer Dargah's Sufi shrine economy unifying across communities.

△ CONCERN

Waqf property records poorly maintained — encroachments on thousands of properties; Waqf Board administration mired in corruption; Muslim educational attainment well below state average; Mewat region (Alwar) has poor development indicators; communal tensions in Karauli (2022) highlighted fragility; minority community access to government jobs below population proportion.

86 POCSO & Child Safety

Social · Child Protection

Rajasthan POCSO cases: 6,000+ annually (NCRB 2022) | Among top 5 states in POCSO cases

✓ POSITIVE

Fast Track Special Courts for POCSO operational in all 33 districts; CHILDLINE active in all districts; SAKHI one-stop centres providing integrated support; Rajasthan police child protection units established.

△ CONCERN

6,000+ POCSO cases — among India's highest; case pendency exceeds 3 years on average; conviction rate low (25-30%); child sexual abuse in tribal areas significantly under-reported; institution- based abuse (hostels, coaching centres) a growing concern; social stigma prevents family reporting — actual incidence 5-10x reported cases.

93 Folk Arts & Intangible Cultural Heritage

Social · Culture

Rajasthan has 17 UNESCO-recognised intangible cultural heritage elements | Puppet theatre, Kalbelia dance, Bhopa- Bhopi folk tradition, Phad painting

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan's intangible cultural heritage is among the richest globally; Rajasthan International Folk Festival (RIFF, Jodhpur) attracts global artists; SHG craft clusters preserving traditional skills; multiple Rajasthan GI (Geographical Indication) tags — Sanganer print, Kota Doria, Jaipur blue pottery, Jodhpur handloom formally protected.

△ CONCERN

Traditional artisans earning poverty wages while their work sold for premium globally; machine-made imitations destroying markets (fake Jaipur blue pottery); Manganiyar and Langa musicians facing economic marginalisation — performance income collapsed post- COVID; Kathputli (puppet theatre) artisans in Delhi displaced from Shadipur camp; folk art documentation inadequate — oral traditions dying with elders.

97 Rajasthan POCSO & Rape Conviction Rate

Social · Criminal Justice

Rape conviction rate in Rajasthan: ~25-30% (NCRB) | Fast Track Courts operational | Case pendency: 2+ years average

✓ POSITIVE

Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for rape and POCSO operational across all 33 districts; forensic labs upgraded; victim compensation scheme active; SAKHI one-stop centres providing medical, legal, and psychological support.

△ CONCERN

25-30% conviction rate means 70-75% of rape cases end in acquittal; average case pendency of 2+ years — secondary victimisation during prolonged trial; witness turning hostile in 40%+ of cases; rural women face social pressure to withdraw cases; Rajasthan regularly features in top states for total rape cases reported.

Environment

8 data points

28 Groundwater Crisis

Environment · Water

219 of 302 blocks 'over-exploited' (CGWB 2022) | 70%+ groundwater assessment units overexploited (2025)

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan revived traditional water harvesting — johads, baoris, talabs; Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan created 2 lakh+ water harvesting structures; Atal Bhujal Yojana (World Bank funded) active in 3 Rajasthan districts; ERCP seeking water from eastern region.

△ CONCERN

219/302 blocks over-exploited — one of the worst groundwater positions in India; water table fallen 25-100 feet in 30 years; solar- powered submersible pumps (subsidised) have accelerated over- extraction; no Ground Water Management Authority Act yet; fluoride contamination in 12,000+ habitations causing dental and skeletal fluorosis.

29 Desertification & Land Degradation

Environment · Land & Desert

Highest land area under desertification in India | Thar Desert advancing eastward | Annual rainfall <250 mm in western Rajasthan

✓ POSITIVE

CAZRI (Jodhpur) — world's premier dryland research centre; Indira Gandhi Nahar Project brought green cover to parts of Bikaner; sand dune stabilisation programmes; agroforestry and shelter-belt plantations along desert perimeter.

△ CONCERN

Thar Desert advancing — dunes encroaching into eastern zones; overgrazing by 5.7 crore livestock degrading vegetation; illegal mining in Aravallis removing natural ecological barrier between Thar and Gangetic plain; desertification cost estimated at ₹3,000 crore/year in lost productivity; climate models project 1.5°C hotter and drier Rajasthan by 2050.

30 Forest Cover (ISFR 2023)

Environment · Forests

16,655 sq km = 4.87% of state area | Well below national average of 25.17%

✓ POSITIVE

Net increase in forest cover detected between ISFR 2021 and 2023; community-based forest management through JFMCs; Van Dhan Kendras for tribal forest produce value addition; Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve added to tiger network.

△ CONCERN

4.87% forest cover is among the lowest of any state; Aravallis (oldest mountain range on Earth) being mined and encroached; forest fragmentation breaks wildlife corridors between Ranthambore, Sariska, Kumbhalgarh; illegal tree felling for firewood rampant in tribal areas.

31 Wildlife — Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

Environment · Wildlife

Tigers in Ranthambore: 78 (2022 census) | Source population for tiger relocation to other states

✓ POSITIVE

Ranthambore is India's most visited and photographed tiger reserve; source population for national relocation programme; Sariska Tiger Reserve recovery (0 tigers in 2005, 30+ now) is a conservation miracle; eco-tourism generating revenue for local communities.

△ CONCERN

Tiger-human conflict increasing; 2-3 humans killed by tigers annually in Ranthambore periphery; NTCA reports inbreeding concerns in isolated Ranthambore population; illegal cattle grazing and poaching in buffer zones; proposed highway expansions threaten tiger corridors.

71 Protected Areas & Biosphere Reserves

Environment · Biodiversity

3 Tiger Reserves (Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundra) | 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries | 3 National Parks | Thar Desert Biosphere Reserve

✓ POSITIVE

Ranthambore one of India's best-managed tiger reserves; Sariska recovery (0 to 30+ tigers) is a global conservation story; Desert National Park (Jaisalmer) protects Great Indian Bustard; Keoladeo Ghana (UNESCO World Heritage) is Asia's best bird sanctuary.

△ CONCERN

Great Indian Bustard on brink of extinction — population below 200 nationally, mainly in Rajasthan; overhead power lines in Thar Desert killing GIBs; renewable energy transmission lines conflicting with GIB habitat; leopard-human conflict increasing in Aravalli fringe areas; tourism pressure on Ranthambore unsustainable.

72 Great Indian Bustard (GIB) Conservation Crisis

Environment · Biodiversity

Population: <200 nationally | ~150 in Rajasthan | Critically Endangered (IUCN) | Desert National Park, Jaisalmer

✓ POSITIVE

Supreme Court order protecting GIB habitat from power lines; captive breeding programme started (4 GIBs in Jaisalmer breeding facility); satellite tagging and monitoring ongoing; community conservation with Bishnoi and Jaisalmer villagers.

△ CONCERN

GIB population in red zone — functional extinction possible within a decade; solar energy expansion power lines are the primary threat (electrocution); SC's 2021 underground cabling order challenged by solar developers; GIB breeding programme too slow (1-2 chicks/year) vs declining wild population; insufficient political will to restrict solar expansion in GIB zone.

79 Aravalli Conservation
Environment · Mountain Ecology

Aravallis: 692 km in Rajasthan | Among world's oldest mountain ranges (3.5 billion years) | Ecological barrier between Thar Desert and Indo-Gangetic Plain

✓ **POSITIVE**

Supreme Court 2018 order banned mining in Aravalli eco-sensitive zones; NGT monitoring of Aravalli restoration; Rajasthan Forest Department agroforestry programmes in Aravalli slopes; Sariska Tiger Reserve buffer zone protecting Aravalli biodiversity.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Aravalli mining continues illegally despite SC orders; 100,000+ acres degraded by quarrying; Delhi-NCR air quality significantly worsened by Aravalli degradation; hill degradation accelerating water runoff reducing groundwater recharge; illegal encroachment for real estate in Alwar, Bhiwadi; 'on paper' protected areas with near-zero enforcement.

85 Air Quality (Jaipur & Dust Storms)
Environment · Air Quality

Jaipur: Non-attainment city (PM10 > NAAQS) | Rajasthan has 3 non-attainment cities | Dust storms (andhi): 15-25 events/year in western Rajasthan

✓ **POSITIVE**

Rajasthan City Action Plan for air quality in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota; vehicular pollution abatement (CNG adoption in Jaipur); NCAP funding for air quality monitoring; green belt development around industrial areas.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Jaipur's PM10 and PM2.5 consistently above NAAQS (2-4x safe limits); Rajasthan dust storms export PM2.5 to Delhi — major contributor to Delhi's winter pollution; brick kilns in eastern Rajasthan using coal; industrial pollution from Bhilwara, Pali, Bhiwadi adding to air quality crisis; RPCB enforcement capacity limited.

Demographics

2 data points

32 Rajasthan Population (2025 estimated)
Demographics · Population

~8.24 crore (82.4 million) | 5th most populous state | 6.7% of India's population

✓ **POSITIVE**

Population growth rate declining; TFR at replacement level; working-age population provides demographic dividend opportunity; Marwari diaspora globally active in business.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Large nomadic and pastoral population outside welfare system; 24%+ population is SC/ST — historically marginalised; population of border districts thinning due to migration causing security concerns.

58 Rajasthan Urbanisation
Demographics · Urbanisation

24.9% urban population (Census 2011) | ~28% estimated 2025 | Below national average of 31.2% (2011)

✓ **POSITIVE**

Jaipur is one of India's top 10 cities; Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer are growing secondary cities; Jaipur Smart City among better-performing; Pink City Jaipur is UNESCO World Heritage Site; urban economy growing with tourism, services, and IT.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Urbanisation at 24.9% is low — limited industrial base unable to absorb rural migrants; Jaipur infrastructure severely strained; urban local body finances weak — own tax collection minimal; 33% of Jaipur urban population lives in slums; urban poverty concentrated in peripheries of major cities.

Infrastructure

5 data points

55 Rajasthan Road Network

Infrastructure · Roads

National Highways: 10,541 km | State Highways: 22,500 km | Total roads: 2.58 lakh km

✓ POSITIVE

NH network expanded rapidly; Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor passes through Alwar, Dausa; Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur four-lane highway complete; Rajasthan's flat terrain favours fast road construction; PMGSY rural roads connecting remote villages.

△ CONCERN

Vast geographic area (342,239 sq km — India's largest state) means road density per sq km is low; western desert districts have sparse road networks; road condition deteriorates rapidly in summer heat; road accident deaths: 10,000+ per year — one of highest state totals.

56 Rajasthan Railway Network

Infrastructure · Railways

5,900+ km of railway track | Key lines: Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Jodhpur | Western Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through

✓ POSITIVE

WDFC passes through Rewari-Phulera — transforming logistics for Jaipur, Kishangarh, Ajmer; metre-gauge to broad-gauge conversion largely complete; Jaipur Metro (Phase 1 operational); Bikaner- Jodhpur express trains upgraded.

△ CONCERN

Thar Desert areas (Jaisalmer-Barmer-Bikaner) have sparse rail connectivity; no rail link to Pakistan border (Munabao-Khokhrapar route inactive since 2019); Udaipur-Jodhpur direct rail route missing; tribal belt in southern Rajasthan (Dungarpur, Banswara) has no railway; Rajasthan is India's largest state but receives only ~5% of Railway capital expenditure.

57 Internet & Digital Penetration

Infrastructure · Digital

Internet penetration ~45% | Well below national average of 55.3% | BharatNet active in panchayats

✓ POSITIVE

Jan Soochna Portal (Rajasthan) — nationally awarded for transparency; e-Mitra kiosk network (55,000+ kiosks) for government services; BharatNet connecting 11,000+ gram panchayats; CM Digital Seva (free smartphone) scheme for women; Jaipur emerging as IT/ITES city.

△ CONCERN

45% internet penetration — below national average; rural penetration in desert districts <25%; digital literacy among women and elderly near zero; mobile connectivity absent in 4,000+ border villages; e-governance services require reliable electricity which is absent in remote areas.

59 Jal Jeevan Mission — Rajasthan Coverage

Infrastructure · Water Supply

~90%+ rural HH coverage claimed | Started from 17% (2019) | Most difficult terrain for JJM in India

✓ POSITIVE

Despite being India's largest and most arid state, Rajasthan achieved near 90% JJM coverage; innovative approaches — piped water to desert hamlets via solar pumps; water quality testing labs established in all blocks; 24.8 lakh women water quality testers trained.

△ CONCERN

Coverage claims don't equal functional supply — fluoride/arsenic contamination continuing; in Thar Desert, pipe network laid but source (groundwater) is depleted or contaminated; O&M by gram panchayats underfunded; summer water availability in desert drops to 30% of normal; water scarcity conflict between communities and animals documented in Barmer.

73 Open Defecation Status (SBM Phase 2)

Infrastructure · Sanitation

ODF+ coverage: ~60% of Gram Panchayats | Gap between ODF declared and actual behaviour change

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan declared ODF by 2019 (SBM Phase 1); 1.1 crore toilets built during SBM Phase 1; SBM Phase 2 (ODF+, ODF++) being pursued; solid/liquid waste management plants in larger panchayats.

△ CONCERN

NFHS-5 shows ~20%+ of rural Rajasthan households still practice open defecation despite ODF declaration; many toilets built but unused (cultural barriers, no water supply); ODF declaration politically motivated; SBM Phase 2 targets badly missed — only 60% GPs with ODF+ status; sanitation worker wages unpaid in many municipalities.

Governance

6 data points

39 RPSC Paper Leak Scandal (2022-23)

Governance · Governance & Accountability

Multiple competitive exam paper leaks in 2022-23 | 60+ persons arrested | 5+ exams cancelled including REET

✓ POSITIVE

Stringent action taken — SOG crackdown; government constituted paper leak prevention committee; digital examination centres being established; biometric attendance and jammers in exam centres now mandated.

△ CONCERN

Paper leaks shattered credibility of state's examination system — 25 lakh+ aspirants affected over 2-3 years; REET, Sub-Inspector recruitment, constable recruitment, JEN, and others compromised; lakhs of students wasted years of preparation; endemic problem — Rajasthan has had repeated paper leaks over 20 years; trust deficit in government recruitment is severe.

63 Old Pension Scheme (OPS) Restoration

Governance · Fiscal Policy

OPS restored by Congress (2022) | reversed NPS for 8 lakh+ state employees | ₹15,000+ crore annual pension liability

✓ POSITIVE

OPS restoration provided security to 8 lakh+ state government employees; resolved significant employee discontent; pension certainty aids workforce morale and government capacity retention; higher consumption from pensioners benefits local economy.

△ CONCERN

OPS is fiscally catastrophic — pension liability will explode from ₹15,000 crore/year to ₹50,000+ crore/year by 2040 (actuarial projections); NPS corpus (₹40,000+ crore) has to be returned — creating immediate liability; Rajasthan is largest state to reverse NPS — dangerous precedent; crowds out development spending on education, health, roads; Centre withholding ₹15,000 crore in GoI contribution as a result.

64 Panchayati Raj Institutions

Governance · Decentralisation

33 Zila Parishads | 352 Panchayat Samitis | 11,341 Gram Panchayats | 3-tier system

✓ POSITIVE

Rajasthan led in 73rd Constitutional Amendment implementation; 50% reservation for women in PRIs since 2000 — transformational for women's political participation; e-Gram Panchayat connectivity; MGNREGS implementation is a governance strength; Gram Sabha powers expanded under PESA in tribal areas.

△ CONCERN

Corruption at panchayat level in MGNREGS, housing schemes; proxy governance — elected women sarpanches run by male relatives (patisarpanch phenomenon); caste conflicts over water, land, grazing; devolution of 29 subjects to PRIs incomplete despite constitutional mandate; SFC (State Finance Commission) grants consistently delayed.

89 **Good Governance Index Ranking**
Governance · Governance

Rajasthan ranked 13th in Good Governance Index 2021 (DARPG) — 'other states' category

✓ **POSITIVE**

Rajasthan's Jan Soochna Portal is nationally awarded for transparency; single-window clearance (SIPF 2.0) for investors operational; CM Helpline (181) among responsive state helplines; RCPS (Public Service Guarantee Act) provides time-bound service delivery.

△ **CONCERN**

Rank 13/28 is mediocre; governance quality fluctuates significantly with government change — 5 chief ministers in 15 years creates policy instability; public service delivery in remote areas poor; police-public trust deficit high; IAS officer average tenure in Rajasthan under 1 year — frequent bureaucratic transfers.

90 **Political Oscillation (Governance Challenge)**
Governance · Politics

10 Rajya Sabha seats | 200 Vidhan Sabha seats | BJP-Congress alternation every 5 years for 30+ years

✓ **POSITIVE**

Rajasthan's democratic tradition is robust — free and fair elections consistently; voter turnout among highest in India (75-80%); 4th largest Legislative Assembly enabling representation for diverse communities; anti-incumbency culture means policies remain competitive.

△ **CONCERN**

5-year political alternation creates policy discontinuity — schemes launched by one government cancelled by another (Chiranjeevi Yojana/OPS controversy); no government returned to power in 30+ years; every government starts from scratch on pet schemes; civil service transfers massively disrupted after every election; long-term state planning compromised.

100 **Viksit Rajasthan @2047**
Governance · Development Vision

State vision: \$1 trillion economy by 2047 | Currently ~\$225 billion GSDP | 4.5x growth needed in 22 years

✓ **POSITIVE**

Viksit Rajasthan @2047 formalised in Economic Review 2025-26 as comprehensive roadmap; aligned with Viksit Bharat 2047; 13 thematic chapters covering energy, industry, tourism, agriculture, health, and education; Rising Rajasthan summit as springboard; renewable energy leadership, mineral wealth, tourism brand, and demographic dividend as foundational strengths. Development Vision

△ **CONCERN**

4.5x GDP growth to \$1 trillion in 22 years requires sustained 8%+ annual real growth — higher than Rajasthan has ever sustained; water scarcity, DISCOM losses, fiscal deficit, poor human development, and political oscillation are structural barriers not addressable by vision documents; social indicators (MMR, anaemia, child marriage, female literacy) must improve dramatically — current trajectory insufficient; young population needs quality jobs — vision must deliver concrete pathways.

Security

2 data points

65 **Border Security (Pakistan Border)**
Security · Border Security

1,036 km India-Pakistan border | 17 border districts | BSF deployed along entire border

✓ **POSITIVE**

CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System) being deployed; floodlighting and laser barriers reducing infiltration; border area development (BADP) funds developing infrastructure in 17 border districts; Rajasthan Police's border security coordination with BSF is a model.

△ **CONCERN**

Drug trafficking through Pakistan border (heroin, narcotics from Afghanistan) is a growing threat in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner; 1,036 km long border with sand dunes — difficult surveillance; economic underdevelopment fuels smuggling; Munabao (India-Pakistan rail link) closed since 2019 — trade opportunity lost; illegal border crossings and cattle smuggling persistent.

95 **Rajasthan Defence & Strategic Significance**
Security · Defence

Pokhran (Field Firing Range) — nuclear testing site (1974, 1998) | Large defence cantonments (Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer) | Army, Air Force, BSF bases

✓ **POSITIVE**

Pokhran is India's nuclear testing site and strategic artillery testing range; large defence cantonments (Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer) have significant local economic impact; defence corridor potential being explored; DRDO presence growing; strategically important for India's western defence preparedness.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Rajasthan not part of UP-Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor — misses investment opportunities; Pokhran area communities demand compensation and health survey for nuclear radiation exposure; defence cantonment towns lack civilian economic integration; vast desert terrain (342,000 sq km) requires expensive border surveillance technology.

Disaster Management

1 data points

81 **Drought Frequency & Climate Vulnerability**
Disaster Management · Drought

Severe drought in ~50% of years | Western Rajasthan receives <150 mm annual rainfall | District-level drought declared 10-15 times in 30 years

✓ **POSITIVE**

Rajasthan's drought management system (DMRS) is nationally recognised; state has famine code implementation experience; MGNREGS scale-up during drought saves lives; community water harvesting revival (johad movement by Rajendra Singh — Magsaysay Award winner) showing results.

⚠ **CONCERN**

Rajasthan has chronic drought in western half — not periodic but near-permanent water stress; climate change projections show 20%+ reduction in monsoon rainfall by 2050; drought causes mass livestock mortality (2-5 lakh animals per major drought); distress migration from Barmer, Jalore, Pali during drought is a regular feature; response-based rather than prevention-based approach.