

THE SMARTEST SOLUTIONS FOR RAJASTHAN

- ▶ **IMPROVE PRIVATE TUBERCULOSIS CARE**
- ▶ **NUTRITION FOR MOTHER AND CHILD**
- ▶ **E-MANDIS AND DIGITISE LAND RECORDS**

Based on peer-reviewed analyses from dozens of top economists from Rajasthan, India and abroad, a panel of eminent economists has prioritized more than 70 interventions in terms of their value-for-money. Their list shows where each rupee can do the most economic, social and environmental good for Rajasthan.

1. Improve private sector TB care

Create a Public Private Support Agency. This costs about Rs. 15.2 crore per year between now and 2050, and would increase TB patients in high-quality treatment by 2040 from 20,400 to 23,300, preventing nearly 11.5% of TB deaths.

2. Improve private sector TB care and active case finding

In combination with a PPSA, actively screen and identify patients in urban slums. This costs Rs. 41.6 crore to cut multidrug-resistant cases by up to 80% and prevent 15% of TB deaths.

3. Education for complementary feeding and hand-washing

Counsel mothers to improve breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and hand-washing. The cost per mother is Rs. 1,200. Equivalent benefits, mostly from babies' eventual higher productivity, are Rs. 54,000.

4. Package of nutrition based interventions

Behaviour change counselling, supplementary food and micronutrient supplements will cost Rs. 14,144 per beneficiary; increasing coverage by 10% will avoid 365 deaths and reduce stunting by 20% in beneficiary group.

5. Supplementary food for mother and child

Providing complementary food to children 6-12 and 12-36 months, and pregnant and lactating women costs Rs. 11,532 per beneficiary; increasing coverage by 10% saves 300+ lives and reduces stunting by 10% in beneficiary group.

6. Improve land records digitisation

Digitise all records related to land – including records of rights, maps, and surveys. This costs Rs. 486 crores. More secure property rights would improve growth, worth Rs. 12,600 crore.

7. Micronutrients for pregnant women at ANC visits

Provide vitamins and nutrients at antenatal visits. Health workers, training and supplements cost Rs. 124 crore annually, and would avoid more than a lakh of maternal anaemia, half a lakh of low-weight babies, and 2,500+ deaths

8. Secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease

Screen 70% of 30-69 year-olds for CVD and treat those with elevated blood pressure with polypills, will avert about 20% of CVD mortality

9. Energy storage in commercial buildings

Water-based thermal energy storage costs Rs. 531 per sq ft, saves 15.12 kWh of electricity annually, and reduces stress on the power system and climate.

10. E-mandis to reduce middle-men superprofits

Setting up and running 114 markets as e-mandis over 20 years costs Rs. 31 crore. Increased price transparency and cutting need for middle-men means Rs. 8,523 crore in benefits.

PANEL OF EMINENT ECONOMISTS

Bibek Debroy, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) and Member of the NITI Aayog, the think tank of Indian Government. He was awarded the 'Padma Shri' (the fourth highest civilian honour in India) in 2015. In 2016, He was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by US-India Business Summit.

Rathin Roy, Director and CEO of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy New Delhi; and Member, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India. With postings in London, New York, Kathmandu, Brasilia and Bangkok, he has worked as an Economic Diplomat and Policy Advisor with UNDP, focusing on emerging economies.

Amitabh Mattoo, advisor to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, with the status of cabinet minister level; CEO and Honorary Director of the Australia India Institute at Delhi, and Professor of International Relations at the University of Melbourne. He is also a Professor of Disarmament Studies in Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Alok Ray, former Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India where he taught for more than 30 years. He is a recipient of the prestigious V.K.R.V. Rao Award in Economics for his research contributions and the "Best Teacher of Economics" Award by Bengal Economic Association.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Jyoti Kiran, an economist & academic of national repute trained at premier institutes like, the University of Rajasthan, Delhi School of Economics and the University of Huddersfield (UK)
Vijay Shankar Vyas, Professor Emeritus in the Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
Shri C. S. Rajan, Deputy Chairman of the Chief Ministers Advisory Council, Government of Rajasthan; Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan from 2014 to 2016
Pradeep S Mehta, founder Secretary General of the Jaipur-based Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS International)
S.D.Gupta, Public Health expert with a distinguished academic and research career.
Vivek Bhandari, Chairman, Jio Payments Bank Limited (JPBL)



THE EMINENT PANEL RANKING

1. Improve private sector TB care
2. Improve private sector TB care and active case finding
3. Education for complementary feeding and hand-washing
4. Package of nutrition based interventions
5. Supplementary food for mother and child
6. Improve land records digitisation
7. Micronutrients for pregnant women at ANC visits
8. Secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease
9. Energy storage in commercial buildings - water
10. E-mandis to reduce middle-men superprofits
11. Immunization camps in lagging districts
12. Certified seed production
13. Expand urban ambulance network
14. Expand rural ambulance network
15. Diabetes screening and treatment
16. Zig-zag brick kiln technology to reduce air pollution
17. Mass media breastfeeding promotion and counseling
18. Vertical shaft brick kiln technology to reduce air pollution
19. Urban sewerage and wastewater treatment 100 percent
20. Treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition
21. Tablets to reduce anaemia in adolescent girls
22. Conditional cash transfer for ANC visits
23. Urban waste collection 100 percent
24. Build warehouses, storage and cold chain
25. Renovation of traditional water harvesting
26. Urban 24x7 piped water supply
27. Expand water use efficient irrigation
28. Expand UID (Aadhaar) based payments for MGNREGA
29. Improved maternal and neonatal health care
30. Improved drinking water supply - urban
31. Self-help groups against domestic violence
32. Improved drinking water supply - rural
33. Behavioural change for household treatment of drinking water
34. Family planning for unmet need
35. Community mobilisation against domestic violence
36. Cash transfer for girls' secondary school enrolment
37. Well-structured incentives to teachers
38. Connect rural households to national fibre optic network
39. Energy storage in commercial buildings - hybrid salts
40. Group and teach children at the right level
41. Direct non-monetary incentives to reduce child marriage
42. Subsidised apprenticeships
43. Bicycle transfer for girls' secondary school enrolment
44. Vocational training program
45. Improved mobile phone advisory
46. Computer assisted learning at the right level
47. Soil health card
48. Cervical cancer screening and treatment
49. Crop diversification
50. In-situ slum redevelopment
51. Private-public affordable housing projects
52. Energy efficient agricultural water pumps
53. Indoor air pollution: Improved biomass cookstoves promotion
54. Organic products certification for export
55. Free trade warehousing zone
56. Inland container terminal
57. Upgrade agricultural power distribution
58. Behavioural change for use of existing sanitation facilities
59. Expand poverty graduation and livelihood programs
60. Breast cancer screening and treatment
61. Double teacher-pupil ratio
62. Expand skill training for women
63. Expand crop insurance coverage
64. Mental health counselling in schools
65. Indoor air pollution: Free LPG connection to poor households
66. Subsidised do-it-yourself extension and construction
67. Expanding the grid to unserved population
68. Cash incentives to attend pre-school classes in AWCs
69. Hire local teachers to improve pre-school classes in AWCs
70. Toilet provision for girls' secondary school enrolment
71. Flush / Pour-flush sanitation - rural
72. Training of teachers
73. Diesel microgrids to unserved population
74. Flush / Pour-flush sanitation - urban
75. Start-up incubator support
76. Credit support to micro, small and medium enterprises
77. Farmer loan waivers
78. Solar microgrids to unserved population
79. Indoor air pollution: LPG subsidy reduction by 50%

