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**RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY … (1/2)**

- **Largest cement producer in India**
  - Rajasthan accounts for 17.5 per cent of the total cement grade limestone reserves in India and is the largest cement producer with 21 major cement plants.

- **One of the largest mineral storehouses**
  - Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead concentrate, zinc concentrate, gypsum, calcite, selenite and wollastonite as well as the leading producer of silver, gold, copper, marble, sandstone, rock phosphate, lignite, etc.

- **Strong economic growth**
  - Rajasthan’s gross state domestic product (GSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 12.83 per cent over 2004-05 to 2014-15.

- **Focus on renewable energy**
  - The state has immense potential for electricity generation through renewable energy sources and wind power. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd has actively promoted solar energy and biomass projects.

- **Robust infrastructure developments**
  - Under the public-private partnership model, a total of 132 projects were in different development stages in the state as of March 2015. Moreover, RIICO developed 323 industrial areas, including SEZs, export promotion industrial parks and inland container depots.

*Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Mines, PPP Rajasthan – Government of Rajasthan, TechSci Research*

SEZ: Special economic zones, GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product, RIICO: Rajasthan State Industrial and Investment Corporation Ltd
In 2014-15, tourist arrivals in the state reached 34.59 million. Historic palaces, especially those in Jaipur and Udaipur, offer opportunities to expand the luxury tourism segment. Moreover, tourists visit wildlife sanctuaries and desert locations.

Rajasthan is the largest producer of oilseeds, seed spices and coarse cereals in India. Tremendous opportunities exist in the areas of organic and contract farming as well as in infrastructure developments related to agriculture.

Rajasthan has reserves of numerous precious and semi-precious stones and is the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamonds in the country. The world's largest centre for gemstone cutting and polishing is located in Jaipur.

The state has a considerable pool of skilled and technically qualified human resources with more than 200,000 students enrolled in technical institutions. In line with this, a number of IT parks with special infrastructure are being developed.

The policy environment has been favourable for the establishment of industrial units. A Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) for investment approvals is operational in the state and the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was set up to focus on investments above US$ 2.2 million.

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, TechSci Research
For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

VISION – 2022

**Vision 2022**

- **Governance**
  - Minimum education & work experience must for politicians.
  - To provide more freedom to bureaucrats.
  - Fair & advanced taxation system.
  - Self-disciplined media.

- **Economy**
  - To promote region wide economic balance.
  - To develop efficient economic infrastructure.
  - To promote SMEs and develop special zones.

- **Infrastructure**
  - To develop good quality roads.
  - Proper traffic management systems.
  - To develop & maintain special economic and technological infrastructure.
  - To develop appropriate water policy.

- **Community**
  - To develop a coherent social environment.
  - To execute poverty elimination plans.
  - To increase interaction within community.

- **Human development**
  - Poverty elimination & employment opportunities for all.
  - A comprehensive *Economic Inclusion Policy* to be developed.
  - A well defined healthcare system.
  - Utilise services & expertise of NGOs.

- **Education**
  - Compulsory education up to 10th standard.
  - To promote privatisation.
  - To support higher education & research.
  - To provide computer literacy.

- **Agriculture**
  - To create network of canals.
  - To develop five international level research labs.
  - To address soil fertility & reduce use of fertilisers.
  - To achieve leadership in animal husbandry & livestock businesses.

- **Source**: Confederation of Indian Industry

_AUGUST 2015_
High economic growth and stable political environment

- With a stable political environment, the government is committed towards creating a progressive business environment.

Abundant mineral resources and location advantage

- Rajasthan offers a variety of unexploited agricultural and mineral resources, which is indicative of the scope for value addition and exports.
- It borders six major states in the northern, western and central parts of India. Rajasthan is a natural corridor between the wealthy northern and the prosperous western states, making it an important trade and commerce centre.

Rich labour pool and infrastructure support

- Rajasthan has been investing in capacity building through the development of a strong institutional network at all levels. The state has renowned higher education institutions in various disciplines, producing thousands of skilled and proficient young individuals every year.
- The state is developing sector specific infrastructure, such as special purpose industrial parks and special economic zones (SEZs) for exports of handicrafts, IT and electronic goods.

Policy and incentives

- The state offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses. The government has introduced sector-specific policies for tourism, biotechnology, IT and ITeS industries.
- Rajasthan has a favourable industrial relations environment. In addition, the law & order situation in the state ensures a good working environment.
Rajasthan, the largest (area-wise) state in India, is located in the north-western part of the subcontinent. It is surrounded on the north and north-east by Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; on the east and south-east by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat.

Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Alwar, Amber and Chittorgarh are some of the key cities and towns in the state.

The most commonly spoken language of the state is Hindi. Marwari, Jaipuri (Dhundhari), Mewari and Malvi are the other dialects popular in the state. English is the medium of education in most schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical area (sq km)</td>
<td>342,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative districts (No)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (persons per sq km)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (million)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male population (million)</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population (million)</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RAJASTHAN IN FIGURES … (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
<th>All states</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP growth rate (%)</td>
<td>11.83</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP (US$)</td>
<td>1,351.03</td>
<td>1,389.61</td>
<td>Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>16,285.40</td>
<td>272,502.95</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority, as of May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>5,542,432</td>
<td>973,347,094</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of April 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers (No)</td>
<td>2,275,050^</td>
<td>100,760,000</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of April 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highways length (km)</td>
<td>7,309.68**</td>
<td>92,851.07</td>
<td>National Highway Authority of India April-2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>1***</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India-April 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^As of March 2014, ,**As of December 2014, ***Includes only operational airports
### RAJASTHAN IN FIGURES … (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
<th>All states</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin, September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>248.5</td>
<td>Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion, April 2000 to March 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding investments (US$ billion)</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>2,414.2</td>
<td>CMIE (2013-14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>138*</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZs (No)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PPP: Public-Private Partnership, SEZ: Special Economic Zone, SRS: Sample Registration System, *PPP projects completed
At current prices, Rajasthan’s GSDP stood at US$ 95.31 billion in 2014-15, compared to US$ 28.5 billion in 2004-05.


Source: Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research
At current prices, net state domestic product (NSDP) was pegged at US$ 85.68 billion in 2014-15 compared to US$ 25.1 billion in 2004-05.

NSDP registered a CAGR of 13.05 per cent between 2004-05 and 2014-15.

Source: Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research
In 2014-15, Rajasthan’s per capita GSDP at current prices was US$ 1,351.03 compared to US$ 469.8 in 2004-05.

Per capita GSDP is estimated to have increased at a CAGR of 11.4 per cent between 2004-05 and 2014-15.
In 2014-15, Rajasthan’s per capita NSDP at current prices stood at US$ 1,214.48 compared to US$ 414.3 in 2004-05.

Per capita NSDP is estimated to have expanded at a CAGR of 11.36 per cent between 2004-05 and 2014-15.

Source: Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research
In 2014-15, the services sector contributed 44.28 per cent to the state’s GSDP at current prices, followed by agriculture (32.65 per cent) and industries (23.08 per cent).

The services sector expanded at a CAGR of 11.7 per cent between 2004-05 and 2014-15.

At a CAGR of 13.4 per cent, the agriculture sector reported the fastest growth among the three sectors over 2004-05 to 2014-15.

Source: Central Statistics Office, TechSci Research
In 2014-15, total production of food grains was 20.1 million tonnes.

In 2014-15, production of cereals was 19.4 million tonnes, while that of pulses aggregated to 2.1 million tonnes.

Cotton, which is an important cash crop, is primarily grown in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Production was 0.8 million bales over 2013-14.

In 2014-15, total production of oilseeds was 6.1 million tonnes.

### Crop Annual production in 2014-15 (million tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Annual production in 2014-15 (million tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>0.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Agriculture, **Million bales (each bale of 170 kg)*
According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), FDI inflows stood at US$ 1,264 million from April 2000 to March 2015.

The electricity and manufacturing sector accounted for majority of investments made in the state.

**FDI equity inflows, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (US$ million)**

### Source
Department Of Industrial Policy & Promotion
The total Budget estimated for the year 2015-16 is US$ 11.85 billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Budget (Estimates in US$ billion)</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; other services</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>5.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural development</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>15.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special area program</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation &amp; flood control</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>23.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry &amp; minerals</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>8.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific services</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>40.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic services</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General services</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rajasthan Budget 2015-16
As of December 2014, Rajasthan had 7,309.68 km of national highways.

The state had 11,880.67 km of state highways, 9,540.42 km of major district roads, 29,216.17 km of other district roads and 147,056.47 km of village roads as of December 2014.

The total road length was around 205,003.41 km as of December 2014.

As on December 2014, the road density was 59.90 km per 100 sq km.

Under various schemes, such as the Missing Link Project, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Central Road Fund, new roads are being constructed to link villages across the state.

Source: Statistics Rajasthan Government
Under road infrastructure, work on the 5 major roads will be undertaken on PPP basis.

In 2,154 gram panchayats headquarters, Grameen Gaurav Path of 2,119 million km has been sanctioned. Further, missing road links of 2,000 km will be constructed. Total amount allocated is US$ 0.15 billion.

Districts of Dholpur and Alwar to be included under OPRC system.

Roads of length 1,440 kms, connecting 600 villages with a population of 250-499 is estimated to be completed by December 2015.

In 2015, roads worth of US$ 0.16 billion connecting 1,100 small villages of population 250 and above are expected to be completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km) as of December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National highways</td>
<td>7,309.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways</td>
<td>11,880.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district roads</td>
<td>9,540.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other district roads</td>
<td>29,216.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village roads</td>
<td>147,056.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>205,003.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics Rajasthan Government
New works expected to be undertaken in 2015-16 Budget –

- Additional carriage way work of worth US$ 4.97 million from Bhairun Darwaja to Sawaimadhopur City Road
- Bridge on Gaghar river in Hanumangarh worth US$ 6.63 million
- Widening and maintenance of Sabela bypass and Teejwad to Syntax Choraha road. The sanctioned funds are US$ 2.42 million
- Sewar to Pali road construction and maintenance with US$ 0.73 million
- Construction of road from Bhopal Sagar to Narela road, Chittorgarh with the allocated funds of US$ 12.75 million
- US$ 16.92 million allocated for construction of bridge on Chambal river between Gainta in Kota and Maakhida in Bundi
- Allotted US$ 17.42 million for Bharatpur-Nadbai bypass including RoB (Roads over Bridge)
- Construction of 2 important roads, which connect with Ahinsa Circle in Alwar for US$ 4.97 million
- Maintenance and renewal of 4,000 km non-patchable roads with US$ 140.51 million
- Roads would be constructed in the mining area (Sambhar, Khetri, Dariba, Markana, Jaisalmer) with a sum of US$ 8.29 million
- Completion of works in progress of 5 road over bridges (RoBs). And a new RoB at Lohawat in Jodhpur will be constructed worth US$ 5.81 million
In 2014-15, 4,459 km of Bitumen (BT) roads have been constructed under NABARD RIDF XVII/XVIII/XIX, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernisation Project (RRSMP) and Rural Roads.

Under PMGSY, 5 villages with population of 250 and above, and 725 habitations (Dhani/Majara) are interconnected by construction of 2,318 km BT road with the overall expenditure of US$ 102.52 million.

Under NABARD RIDF XVIII/XIX, 89 villages with 250-499 inhabitants are now connected by BT roads.

Under RRSMP, 425 villages with population ranging between 250-499 are now connected with 1,004 km BT road worth US$ 74.53 million.

Under NABARD-XVII/XVIII, 236 missing links have been built.

Construction of 13 railway under bridges (RUBs) have been completed.

Bharatpur-Mathura RoB is completed.

Six lane work on Jaipur-Gurgaon NH-8 at a cost of US$ 0.31 billion and spanning 225.60 km. The length of 161.30 km under Rajasthan state was completed in December 2014.

92% of the work for the construction of six lane NH-8 between Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar, with a length of 92 km and entailing a cost of US$ 0.13 billion was completed in December 2014.

Four lane work on Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 (at a cost of US$ 0.24 billion and spanning 232.4 km). Till December 2014, 97% of work was finished.

Four lane work on Jaipur-Reengus NH-11 (at a cost of US$ 0.11 billion across 95.72 km) was completed in December 2014.

Four lane work on Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 (US$ 0.4 billion and spanning 244 km) is under progress. Till December 2014, 97% of work was finished.

Four lane work of Beawar-Gomati ka Chauraha NH-8 (US$ 0.15 billion and spanning 79.31 km) is under progress. Till December 2014, 59.89% of work was finished.
• Two lane work of Karauli-Dholpur NH-11B of length 100.9 km worth US$ 43.2 million was started in September, 2014 and is now under progress.
• State Border-Fatehnagar-Salasar NH-65 two lane work of length 154.14 km worth US$ 5.8 million is under progress.
• Jhalawar-Biaora NH-12 two lane work of length 62.16 km worth US$ 37.65 million is in progress. Till December 2014, 78.39% of work has been completed.
• Bhim-Parasoli NH-148D - Two lane work of length 33 km worth US$ 13.27 million is in progress. Till December 2014, 38.6% of work was finished.
• Parasoli-Gulabpura NH-148D two lane work of length 36.26 km worth US$ 14.4 million is in progress. Till December 2014, 54.62% of work was finished.
• Ladnun-Degana-Merta City NH-458 two lane work of length 136.9 km worth US$ 40 million is in progress. Till December 2014, 10.36% of work was finished.

• All villages having a population of 250 persons and above would be connected through roads.
• Highways and district roads would be strengthened and renovated. Works on missing link roads to connect villages would be undertaken on a priority basis.
• Damaged roads would be repaired on a priority basis by preparing a time bound programme. Road facilities would be extended to places of religious and tourist importance.
• Inter-state connectivity with neighbouring states would be developed.
• Efforts are underway to construct flyovers, road over bridges and underpasses on a BOT basis on railway crossings across national highways, state highways and district roads.

Source: Government of Rajasthan Economic Review 2014-15
As on 3rd August, 2015, Rajasthan has a total railway network spanning 5,870.38 km, of which 4,801.18 km was covered under broad gauge, 983.71 km under meter gauge and 86.76 km under narrow gauge.

The Government of Rajasthan has undertaken the development of a Metro Rail Urban Transport Project in Jaipur.

- Phase-1-A (Mansarovar to Chandpole – 12.1 km): In 2010, JMRC entered into an agreement with DMRC for Phase-1-A development on deposit work basis, encompassing 9.7 km. With majority of the Phase 1-A work completed, trial runs have been initiated in one stretch.

- Phase-1-B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): It is proposed to be developed by JMRC on its own or through DMRC.

- Phase II (Ambabari to Sitapura – 23.1 km): Phase II is proposed to be developed on a PPP model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railway projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer-Sawai Madhopur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the 2015-16 Budget, US$ 4.97 million would be invested for the development of existing airstrips.

The state has a fully operational international airport at Jaipur, with flights to Dubai, Sharjah, Bangkok and Singapore. In 2014-15, Jaipur airport handled 2,197,959 passengers, 3,259 tonnes of cargo and 19,852 aircraft movements.

Domestic airports are located at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer and Kota. The Airports Authority of India plans to operate civil airports in Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

AAI further plans to open an airport at Sawai Madhopur. Also, construction of an airport at Kishangarh started in July 2013. An air cargo complex at Jaipur, and Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi facilitate trade within and outside India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Name of work</th>
<th>Status (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Runway Extension, maintenance of existing runway and drainage &amp; installation of CAT IB ILS</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishangarh</td>
<td>Airport Development</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As on May 2015, Rajasthan had a total installed power generation capacity of 16,285.40 MW. This comprised of 6,205.61 MW under state owned projects, 2,521.39 MW under central sector projects and 7,558.40 MW under private sector projects.

As of May 2015, the capacity owned by state utilities comprised of 74 per cent of coal-based power plants, 9.7 per cent of gas-based power plants, 15.9 per cent of hydropower plants and 0.4 per cent of renewable resources.

Private sector controlled capacity is based on renewable energy and coal based power plants, which accounted for 57.7 per cent and 42.2 per cent of the total capacity under the sector, respectively.

Source: Central Electricity Authority

*As on May 2015
Renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar energy and biomass are being actively promoted by the state government. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd (RREC) is the nodal agency for the development of energy from renewable energy sources in the state. The status of implementation of various schemes under RREC up to December 2014 is mentioned below.

* **Wind energy**
  * Wind energy potential is estimated at 5,400 MW.
  * 3 wind farm projects by Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE) with a total capacity of 6.35 MW are installed in Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Devgarh
  * Up to December 2014, 3,065.545 MW capacity of wind power has been installed worth US$ 2.79 billion

* **Biomass energy**
  * Main sources of biomass energy in Rajasthan are – mustard husk and Julie flora. Biomass is a versatile and clean energy source that reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
  * During 2014-15, eleven biomass-based power plants with a generation capacity of 114.3 MW had been commissioned in the state up to December 2014.
  * Various incentives, such as accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and tax holidays, are being offered for the biomass power sector, thereby bolstering its growth.

* **Solar energy**
  * The scheme’s objective is to promote Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology in remote areas.
  * RREC is installing a domestic lighting system, street lighting systems and solar pump sets with subsidy support from various government agencies. A total of 150,872 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the state until December 2014.
Raj West Power Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited, has set up a 1,080 MW (eight units of 135 MW each) lignite-based pit head power plant in the Barmer district. The estimated project cost is US$ 1.1 billion.

As of March 2015, 39,098 villages have received electricity, accounting for 90.4 per cent of the total villages in Rajasthan.

In February 2015, Essel Group signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Rajasthan to set up 5,000 MW of solar park projects at Bikaner and Jaisalmer with an investment of US$ 663.6 million. The group will also evaluate setting up a manufacturing facility for solar PV modules going forward.

In the same month, Adani Enterprises entered into a contract with Rajasthan government to develop the country’s largest solar park, with 10,000 MW capacity, over the next 10 years for an investment of US$ 6.6 billion.

The Rajasthan State Electricity Board, formed in 1957, was restructured in 2000 to form the following companies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Company name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power generation</td>
<td>Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power transmission</td>
<td>Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power distribution</td>
<td>Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Central Electricity Authority
New sub-stations and capacity in No/MVA (during 2010-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>765 KV</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 KV</td>
<td>9/4,845</td>
<td>9/4,845</td>
<td>9/5,475</td>
<td>9/6,420</td>
<td>9/6,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 KV</td>
<td>74/15,255</td>
<td>80/18,425</td>
<td>86/19,815</td>
<td>93/22,105</td>
<td>95/23,192.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 KV</td>
<td>310/18,193.5</td>
<td>329/21,202.5</td>
<td>348/23,222</td>
<td>360/24,724</td>
<td>364/25,604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2014-15,
MVA - Mega Volt Ampere
According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Rajasthan had nearly 55.42 million wireless subscribers and 0.81 million wire-line subscribers as of May 2015.

As of March 2014, the state had about 2,169 telephone exchanges and 2,275,050 broadband subscribers.

As of March 2014, the state had 10,330 post offices, 265 customer service centres. Rajasthan recorded a tele-density of 75.39 per cent as of May 2015.
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) was undertaken by the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB), in order to provide quality infrastructural facilities in 6 divisional headquarters of Rajasthan, which was later on further extended to 15 more towns (RUIDP Phase-II RUSDIP).

RUIDP Phase- I : Under this program 6 divisional headquarter cities of Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur were included. The major focus areas were - water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, maintenance of the roads, construction of ROBs/flyovers, drainage, slum improvement, firefighting, heritage preservation and medical & health. The total project cost was around US$ 362 million. In addition, Asian Development Bank contributed around US$ 250 million, and the remaining sum was sanctioned by the state government. With the inclusion of Jaipur and Bisalpur water supply scheme, the cost of the project was increased. The project was successfully completed and the completed loan amount reimbursed.

RUIDP Phase- II (RUSDIP) : After the success of RUIDP-phase-I, Rajasthan Urban Sector Development & Investment Programme (RUSDIP), ADB approved financing the phase-II in three tranches. The chief objective of the project is to develop the living conditions & urban environment, enhance social and economic development of 15 urban centres of Rajasthan, namely Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Karauli, Nagaur, Raj Samand, Sawai Madhapur and Sikar.

The first loan amount worth US$ 60 million was signed in 2008, and effective from February 2008 till June 2013. This was further extended to December-2014. The second loan worth US$ 150 million was effective from April 2009 till June 2014 and is further extended till June 2016. A third loan amount of worth US$ 63 million is effective from 2010 till June 2015 and is now extended up to June 2016.

Source: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Government of Rajasthan
Phase-III (Newly approved Project) – with loan assistance from ADB, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) approved the RUSDP - RUIDP Phase III. This program will complement the past and ongoing efforts of GoR in order to improve water supply, sewerage, sanitation to the residents of the selected cities in Rajasthan.

On October 24, 2014, ADB approved a loan to RUSDP. This covers project cum program loan of US$ 500 million. The total size of the program would be US$ 610 million. The loan will be used in improving and strengthening water distribution network and sewerage systems in the 6 cities namely - Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara and Tonk. The major focus will be on - water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

The water management works in Banswara and Mount Abu and remaining sewerage works in Bikaner city fall under program loan component. Community awareness and participation consultants (CAPC) will also be engaged to promote community awareness and participation programs.

Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund (SFPTF) will fund US$ 2 million for this project. This will provide innovative sanitation solutions in areas with no sewer; septage treatment facilities; decentralised wastewater treatment systems and; low-cost environment friendly toilets.

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing some programmes.

* Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): This scheme was launched to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in small and medium towns. Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd (RUIFDCO) has been identified as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme.

* Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): The basic objective of this scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers across identified urban areas. So far, 69 projects across urban local bodies have been sanctioned under this programme.

* Sewerage projects: The state government has sanctioned seven sewerage projects of casting worth US$ 87 million at Fatehpur Shekhawati, Deedwana, Balotra, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Makarana and Banswara; work on six towns has been allotted.

As on December 2014, a total of 132 projects were in different development stages: completed, under implementation or in the pipeline. Sector-wise status of PPP projects is mentioned in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Projects completed</th>
<th>Projects under implementation</th>
<th>Projects under planning or in pipeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>US$ million</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads (SH &amp; NH)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>558.33</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban infrastructure</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.57</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>829.46</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.63</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>61.79</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21.05</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1,509.79</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of India

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Details of key public-private partnership projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>PPP type</th>
<th>Project cost (US$ million)</th>
<th>Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lignite-based power plant</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>1,042.9</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>363.9</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur-Deoli Build-Operate-Transfer road project</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-laning of the Kaithal-Rajasthan border section of NH-152/65</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>DBFOT</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>In tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Convention Centre &amp; Golf Course, Rajasthan</td>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>190.0</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahapura (near Jaipur)-Kishangarh Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>In operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoli-Kota Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>131.8</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palanpur-Swaroopganj Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Annuity</td>
<td>108.2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahua-Jaipur Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation, Management and Development of Jaipur Airport via PPP</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>In tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmada DR</td>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>Under bidding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharatpur-Mahua Road</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of India

, BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer, BOOT: Build-Own-Operate-Transfer, DBFOT: Design, Build, Finance, Operate, Transfer

For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: SEZs … (1/2)

Notified & Operational SEZs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name or developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
<th>Area in Hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO), Jaipur</td>
<td>Sitapura, Jaipur (SEZ-I)</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO), Jaipur</td>
<td>Sitapura, Jaipur (SEZ-II)</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
<td>35.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO), Jaipur</td>
<td>Boranada, Jodhpur</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
<td>72.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Kalwara Village, Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
<td>155.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Engineering and related industries</td>
<td>222.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
<td>153.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

AUGUST 2015
### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: SEZs … (2/2)

#### Notified SEZs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name or developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
<th>Area in hectares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somani Worsted Limited</td>
<td>Khushkera Industrial Area, Bhiwadi</td>
<td>Electronics hardware and software/ITeS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatika Jaipur SEZ Developers Ltd.</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
<td>20.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNB Infrastructure Private Limited</td>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>Textiles (in-principle approval granted for the woollen sector)</td>
<td>127.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENPACT Infrastructure (Jaipur) Pvt. Ltd</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
<td>11.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
<td>56.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SEZ with Formal Approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name or developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mansarover Industrial Development Corporation</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry*
Initiatives under Rajasthan Budget 2015-16

Human Resource and Social Development

- 200 hostels and 17 residential schools of SJED to have solar light systems
- 4,110 Sambal villages to have individual toilets
- Non government old-age homes will be rated
- Palanhar yojana worth US$ 28.37 million
- 2 Residential schools for children in Pashupalak will have Science section
- 901 new Anganwadi centres will be opened
- All districts to start Self Defence Scheme for girls
- Tribal and Saharia area will have 100 Maa-Badi centers
- Maa-Badi centers will have new gas connections
- TAD area will have 5 sports hostels for girls
- Infrastructure development worth US$ 6.76 million
- US$ 10.45 million allocated to madarasas through Madarsa Board
The state has a literacy rate of 66.1 per cent according to the provisional data of Census 2011; the male literacy rate is 80.5 per cent and the female literacy rate is 52.7 per cent.

The state’s school infrastructure consists of primary (49,642), upper primary (40,322) and intermediate/senior secondary (8,530).

In total, the state had 2,681 colleges. These included 175 engineering colleges and 17 management colleges.

As of 2014-15, there were 169 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with 41,188 seats in the public sector. There were 844 ITIs with 1,05,957 seats in the private sector. These institutes provide vocational training in engineering and non-engineering courses for one to three years.

A total of 205 polytechnics were operational over 2013-14, with an intake capacity of 54,145 students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rajasthan’s education statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Schools (No)** | Primary: 49,642  
Upper primary: 40,322  
Intermediate/senior secondary: 8,530 |
| **Colleges (No)** | 2,681 |
| **ITIs (No)** | Public sector: 169  
Private sector: 844 |
| **Engineering colleges** | 175 |
| **Management** | 17 |

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2014-15
Measures to promote education in the state:

- Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universal education at the elementary stage. Under ‘Sarva Shiksha Abiyan’, a centrally sponsored scheme, education is provided to children in the age group of 6-14.

- Various measures have been undertaken to promote education for girls. These include provision of: (i) scholarships to girls studying up to secondary and senior secondary levels; (ii) transport vouchers for girls travelling more than 5 km to school and (iii) US$ 100 to girls securing 75 per cent or more in Class XII.

- The government introduced Sakshar Bharat Mission in 2009 to promote adult education. Formal educational options are offered to adults who have crossed the standard age for education. To improve the quality of education in secondary and senior secondary schools, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been introduced. RMSA’s objective is to increase the gross enrolment ratio from 61.4 per cent to 85 per cent by 2017. Under RMSA, 3,343 civil works have been sanctioned, including imparting computer education, rewarding merit holders with laptops and providing a library facility.

- The authorities plan to open two more medical colleges in the state, one under Rajasthan University of Health Science, Jaipur, and another in Sriganganagar.

According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 - 

Education – 
* Selected Schools in 657 Gram Panchayats will be upgraded to sr. secondary schools 
* Each Gram Panchayat will have 1 Adarsh Vidhyalay 
* 37 Sharda Girls hostels will be constructed with a sum of around US$ 8.04 million 
* US$ 72.66 million additional funds allocated to 134 model schools 
* District School Boards will be established 
* E-teaching & e-training in DIET 
* New Sainik School will be opened in Jhunjhunu 

Higher and Technical Education - 
* State Higher Education Development Plan will be expanded 
* Additional US$ 5.63 million sanctioned to 32 under construction college buildings 
* 1,650 meritorious girls eligible for college will be awarded a scooty 
* New colleges in Ahore, District Jalore and Degana, District Nagaur will be established 
* Science humanities research foundation will be established 

Medical Education - 
* Setting up of multi disciplinary labs in all medical colleges except SMS 
* Centre of organ transplant will be opened in SMS medical college 
* Bio-medical academy will be established in medical colleges 
* Nursing colleges will be established on PPP 

Source: Rajasthan Budget 2015-16
RAJASTHAN
ROYAL HERITAGE

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – HEALTH…(1/2)

*Rajasthan has a three-tier health infrastructure comprising primary health centres, health units, community health centres and sub-centres.

*A number of initiatives such as the Chief Minister’s ‘Jeevan Raksha Scheme’ and the World Bank-assisted Rajasthan Health System Development Project have been taken up to improve healthcare facilities in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health infrastructure as of May 2015 (Modern medicine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors at primary health centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist at primary and community health centres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ayurvedic and naturopathy institutions (2013-14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dispensaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health indicators

- Population served per medical institution: 3,715^*
- Population served per hospital bed: 1,510^*
- Birth rate*: 25.3
- Death rate*: 6.5
- Infant mortality rate: 47.0

Life expectancy at birth (year)

- Male (2006-10): 64.7
- Female (2006-10): 68.3

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin September 2014, ^*Per thousand persons, ^As of December 2012


For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 –

Medical and Health -

- 8 new blood banks will be established
- 7 new blood component separation units will be established
- 100 new mortuaries will be constructed
- Allocated US$ 1.66 million for construction of female hospital in Bikaner
- Beds in Dausa District Hospital will be increased from 150 to 250
- Renovation will be done in District Hospital, Baran
- 400 delivery centres will be developed
- 10 new mother milk banks will be established with a sum of US$ 1.66 million
- District hospitals will be equipped with haemodialysis
- CT Scan and MRI machines will be provided
- 17 district hospitals will have cancer care units
- District hospitals will have IVF centres
- Provision of US$ 1.16 million for strengthening and maintenance of food testing lab in Jaipur
- Healthy Rajasthan Campaign will be initiated
- Health and hygiene schemes for adolescent girls will be started

Source: Rajasthan Budget 2015-16
**RAJASTHAN**

**ROYAL HERITAGE**

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**CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

- **Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur**

  - House of Museums: Showcases ethnic art pieces displaying Rajasthani folk culture.
  - House of Theatres: Plays with high literary value are staged here.
  - Library: Has books and magazines, along with a record of the forthcoming and past cultural events and exhibitions.
  - Arts Gallery: Displays arts and crafts created by well-known artists.
  - Studio: Exhibits paintings and sculptures by well-known artists.
  - Hostel: Residential facilities.

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**According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 –**

- **Youth and Sports**
  - US$ 4.78 million sanctioned for development of various stadiums
  - National Academy for Archery and Shooting will be established
  - A new sports academy for boys for hockey and basketball will be opened
  - Daily allowance of sportspersons participating in competitions will be increased
  - Package will be allotted to winners of Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in Olympics, Asian and Commonwealth Games
  - Recognition of yoga training centres
  - Udaipur will have an indoor stadium in the Sports Complex with an investment of US$ 2.32 million

- Cricket, polo and aero-sports, such as parasailing, paragliding, are the popular sports in Rajasthan. The state has various district associations operating under the purview of the Rajasthan Cricket Association.

- Most important stadiums of the state include Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Chaugan Stadium, Pratap Stadium, Mansarovar Stadium (Jaipur). Golf is another popular sport in the state; water sports is an upcoming area. Rajasthan offers various adventure activities, including camel safari, horse safari, jeep safari and elephant safari.

- Key cultural centres in Rajasthan include Jawahar Kala Kendra and Radha Krishan Cultural and Convention Centre in Jaipur, Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal and Meera Kala Mandir in Udaipur, and Desert Cultural Centre in Jaisalmer.

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**Source:** Rajasthan Budget 2015-16

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For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
As of July 2015, six cities of Rajasthan, namely, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota are selected to be developed as smart cities of the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area (sq km)</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>2,583,052</td>
<td>8,481</td>
<td>69.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
<td>2,548,462</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td>70.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>2,363,937</td>
<td>30,239</td>
<td>65.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>6,626,178</td>
<td>11,143</td>
<td>75.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>3,687,165</td>
<td>22,850</td>
<td>65.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota</td>
<td>1,951,014</td>
<td>5,217</td>
<td>76.56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 –

* Resurgent Rajasthan Summit planned for November, 2015.
* Land bank planned for industries.
* Offices of district industries centres and Commissioner Industries will be computerised
* For Honda Corps vendors, 25 acres of land will be allotted at Karauli Industrial area in Alwar
* 50 acres of land will be allotted for electronics manufacturing cluster in Salarpur-Bhiwadi industrial area
* 127 acre ESDM zone in Kaladwas extension will be constructed
* The natural resources, policy incentives, strategic location and infrastructure in the state are favourably suited for investments in sectors such as cement, IT and ITeS, ceramics, tourism, automotive and agro-based industries.

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) and Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) are responsible for promoting investments and developing industrial infrastructure in the state.

The Government of Rajasthan is promoting the development of several SEZs across the state for sectors such as gems and jewellery, handicrafts, IT, electronics, automotive/auto components and textiles.

Rajasthan is endowed with two critical resources that are essential for solar power production: high level of solar radiation per square inch and large amounts of contiguous, relatively flat, undeveloped land.

Source: Rajasthan Budget 2015-16

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 –

- **Small Scale Industries** -
  - Policy for Price preference for MSME.
  - MSME facilitation centre will be built
  - Interest free loan of around US$ 1.41 million for the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSIICO) to set up a new centre with incubator, plug and play facilities etc, at Sodala, Jaipur
  - Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) to have legal framework
  - CETP upgradation in Pali to zero discharge plant
  - US$ 0.41 million will be invested for development of Khadi sector

- As of April 2014, 19 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) files were issued in Rajasthan with a proposed investment of US$ 403.62 million.

### Table: IEMs filed Proposed investments (in US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IEMs filed</th>
<th>Proposed investments (in US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>4,450.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2,878.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>6,546.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>5,146.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3,331.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>6,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>403.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, *As of April 2014*
Rajasthan has huge reserves of cement-grade and Steel-Melting-Shop (SMS) grade limestone. SMS-grade limestone from Jaisalmer is supplied to various steel plants in the country.

Rajasthan has 21 major cement plants, having a total capacity of 55 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). It is the largest cement-producing state in India.

The state has about 17 per cent share in cement grade limestone reserves of India.

Rajasthan is host to all major cement producers in the country, with significant presence across the state.

Given the availability of huge cement grade limestone reserves, more than 10 cement plants would be installed in the state in near future, particularly in Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur and Pali.

Key players

- ACC Limited
- Ambuja Cement Limited
- Shree Cement Limited
- Grasim Industries Limited
### ACC Ltd
- ACC is the largest cement producer in India; its plant at Lakheri (Bundi), Rajasthan, has a production capacity of 1.5 MTPA. It generated revenues of US$ 1.9 billion in the year ending December 2014. The company is also one of the largest manufacturers of ready-mix concrete in India.

### Ambuja Cements Ltd
- Ambuja Cements Limited has cement plants in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- The company's total cement capacity stood at 27.95 MTPA as on December 2013. The production facility in Rajasthan has a capacity of 2.8 MTPA. The proposed integrated plant, to be set up at Marwar Mundwa near Nagaur district in Rajasthan with clinkerisation capacity of 2.2 MT, would add capacity of around 4.5 MT. A new brownfield project at Rabriyawas unit for commissioning of a roller press would add 0.8 MT grinding capacity by H12014. The company generated a revenue of US$ 1.6 billion in the year ending December 2014.
- The company has an integrated cement plant at Rabriyawas, District Pali, Rajasthan.

### Shree Cement
- Shree Cement is the largest cement manufacturer in North India and among the top six cement manufacturing groups in the country.
- The company sells cement under the brands of Shree Ultra, Bangur and Rockstrong.
- Shree Cement has manufacturing plants at Beawar, Ras, Khushkhera, Suratgarh and Jaipur in Rajasthan. The revenue generated in the year ending in June, 2015 was US$ 1.07 billion.

### Grasim Industries Ltd
- Grasim Industries Limited is a flagship company of the Aditya Birla Group.
- Grasim’s subsidiary UltraTech Cement has 11 integrated plants, 15 grinding units, five bulk terminals and 101 ready-mix concrete plants across India, the UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- UltraTech Cement has a capacity of 53.9 MTPA. The company has plants at Kotputli and Shambhupura in Rajasthan.
- The company generated US$ 1.05 billion of revenues in 2014-15.
Rajasthan is among the largest mineral-producing states in India. Around 79 varieties of minerals are available in the state and 57 minerals are produced on a commercial scale. Some of the important minerals found in the state are asbestos (amphibole), barytes, feldspar, fireclay, fluorspar, iron ore (magnetite and hematite), ochre, pyrite, silver, phosphate fluoride, wollastonite, rock phosphate, copper, lead-zinc, gypsum, clay, granite, marble, sandstone, dolomite, calcite, emeralds and garnets.

In 2014-15 Rajasthan accounted for 9% share of the total mineral production in the country. It is home to the second highest number of mines in the country (557 mines).

The state is a leading producer of major minerals such as wollastonite, lead-zinc, calcite, gypsum, rock phosphate, ochre, silver as well as minor minerals such as marble, sandstone, serpentine (green marble), etc., which contribute almost 90-100 per cent to national production.

In 2014, the mineral production in Rajasthan was 5,694 lakh tonnes.

### Prospective locations for metals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Khetri belt in Jhunjhunu district and Dariba in Alwar district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deposits of copper also reported to be found in Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead-Zinc</td>
<td>Zawar in Udaipur district, Bamnia Kalan, Rajpura-Dariba in Rajsamand and Rampura/Agucha in Bhilwara district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead-zinc occurrences also reported from Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Pali and Sirohi districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Banswara and Sirohi districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Rajsamand and Udaipur districts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India
The state has about 210 million tonnes of identified reserves of lead-zinc ore with 1.5 per cent lead and zinc, and 639 million tonnes of copper ore reserves containing 0.8-1.2 per cent copper.

Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead concentrate, zinc concentrate, gypsum, calcite, selenite and wollastonite, and accounts for 31.8 per cent of the country’s copper concentrate production.

Rajasthan accounts for 23.92 million tonnes resources of tungsten ore which contributes ~17% of India’s resources.

In 2015, the state’s copper ore resources accounted for 49.86% of the country’s resources. In terms of production, Rajasthan produces ~ 32% of the total production of India.

Rajasthan accounts for 82% in gypsum resources in the country. The state’s share in the total gypsum output of the country was 99% in 2014-15.

### Reserves/resources of important minerals in Rajasthan, 2015 (in MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>2,476.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead &amp; zinc ore</td>
<td>607.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wollastonite</td>
<td>14.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver ore</td>
<td>405.92 (with metal content 27,006.2 tonnes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>1,055.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite</td>
<td>460.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldspar</td>
<td>87.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>1,231.429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper ore</td>
<td>777.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock phosphate</td>
<td>95.927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>9,190.665 cubic metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold ore</td>
<td>105.81 (0.50 g/t cut off)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Bureau of Investment Promotion

AUGUST 2015
Base and noble metals: Rajasthan has immense potential for mining base metals and noble metals in a belt that covers the following districts: Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Dausa, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Pali, Sirohi, Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur.

Dimensional stones: The state has substantial reserves of different varieties of dimensional stones such as marble, granite, sandstone and slate, with tremendous potential for exports and forward linkages with the construction industry.

Lignite: Rajasthan has about 5,720 million tonnes of lignite reserves in the districts of Barmer, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jaisalmer and Jalore. Lignite is being produced in Barmer and Matasukh area of Nagaur. Some lignite blocks in the districts of Barmer, Bikaner and Nagaur have been allotted for setting up thermal power plants.

Ceramics: The availability of clay and feldspar in Rajasthan makes it an excellent location for ceramic-related industries (e.g., white-ware, floorings and bone-china). Around 500 ceramic industries, including glass and mineral grinding units, operate in the state.
**HZL** is a part of the Vedanta Resources Group and has four mines in Rajasthan. Rampura Agucha mine is a zinc mine with annual ore production capacity of 6.15 MTPA. In 2013-14, Rampura Agucha produced 652.7 kilo tonnes (KT) of contained zinc and 57.0 KT of contained lead. Rampura Agucha is also one of the lowest-cost zinc producers across the globe.

*Sindesar Khurd* mine has reserves and a resource base of 85.0 million tonnes. Sindesar Khurd has annual ore production capacity of 2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) and achieved a production level of 53.6 KT of contained zinc and 31.3 KT of contained lead in 2013-14.

*Rajpura Dariba* mine has an annual ore production capacity of 0.9 million tonnes and achieved a production level of 26.5 KT of contained zinc and 5.3 KT of contained lead in 2013-14. Bulk concentrate production at Rajpura Dariba has resulted in significant recovery improvements of zinc, lead and silver. It generated a revenue of US$ 2.4 billion in 2014-15.

*The Zawar* mine has a reserves and resources base of 76.4 MT, with ore production capacity of 1.2 MTPA. It produced 25.7 KT of contained zinc and 15.3 KT of contained lead in 2013-14.

**Hindustan Copper Limited** is a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines. It is a vertically integrated copper producing company, with facilities of mining, beneficiation, smelting, refining and casting of refined copper metal into downstream-saleable products. The company generated revenues of US$ 0.19 billion in 2014-15.

**HCL** has four operating units of mines and plants, one of which is the Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) at Khetrinagar in Rajasthan.

**RSMML** is a public sector enterprise of the Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals. The company has various Strategic Business Units (SBUs) in Rajasthan. The rock phosphate SBU is located at Udaipur, gypsum SBU at Bikaner, limestone SBU at Jodhpur and lignite SBU at Jaipur.

Going forward, RSMML is targeting cost-effective technological innovations in mining and diversifying into mineral-based downstream projects.
### Kajaria Ceramics Ltd

- Kajaria Ceramics is the largest manufacturer of ceramic tiles in India. The company has seven manufacturing plants, with an annual capacity of 45.2 million sq m.
- The company exports tiles to more than 20 countries worldwide.
- Kajaria Ceramics has a manufacturing plant at Gailpur, Rajasthan, with an annual capacity of 21.5 million sq m.
- Kajaria has several certifications, including ISO 9001 (for quality management), ISO 14001 (for environment management), OHSAS 18001 (for safety and health management) and SA-8000 (for commitment to society), ISO 22000 (for food safety management), ISO 50001 (for energy management).

### Liberty Whiteware Ltd

- Liberty Whiteware Limited has a sanitary-ware unit, located at Neemrana in Rajasthan.
- The company has an annual production capacity of 500,000 pieces.

### Jaipur Ceramics Pvt Ltd

- Jaipur Ceramics has a ceramics plant on the outskirts of Jaipur, with a bone china capacity of 1,500 tonnes per annum.
- The company has a workforce of about 700 people, including highly skilled and semi-skilled employees.
- Jaipur Ceramics has an in-house facility for making kiln furniture and can produce tiles and pillars for captive use; the capacity is about 18 tonnes per month.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Elegant Marbles & Granite Industries Ltd** | • Elegant Marbles & Granite Industries Limited markets and processes marble and granite and offers over 84 colours in the Indian market. The company has a factory at Abu Road, Rajasthan.  
• The company’s total installed capacity for processing marble and granite is 2.5 million sq ft.  
• The company imports marble from Italy, France, Norway, Spain, Greece and Nepal. |
| **Maadhav Marbles and Granites Ltd** | • Madhav Marbles and Granites Limited exports its products to North America, South America, Canada, Europe, Australia, South Africa, Russia and the Far East.  
• The company has an installed capacity of 600,000 sq m per annum for processing granite tiles.  
• The marble division is located in Udaipur, Rajasthan. |
RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

KEY INDUSTRIES – AUTO AND AUTO COMPONENTS … (1/2)

• The Alwar and Jaipur districts are close to major auto production hubs of the country such as Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Gurgaon and Dharuhera (Haryana); offering excellent advantages for setting up of auto and auto ancillary units.

• Over 100 units are currently functional in Bhiwadi, Neemrana and Pathredi in Alwar district, Rajasthan. These are the 3 main auto clusters in Rajasthan.

• Special auto and engineering zones have been developed in Pathredi Industrial Area and Bhiwadi.

• Rajasthan has become a prominent base for auto manufacturing with the establishment of a growing auto cluster in Alwar district and Honda’s facility at Bhiwadi.

• Honda Motorcycle & Scooter India has opened its second two-wheeler plant in Rajasthan with an annual production capacity of 0.6 million units.

• Honda Siel Cars India’s (HSCI) car assembly and diesel engine component production line at its Tapukara facility with an investment of US$ 460.3 million became operational in February, 2014.

• Neemrana–Japanese zone: A 1,167-acre industrial area in Neemrana has been developed especially for industrial units from Japan. Automotive units of Nissin Brakes, TPR Auto parts, Takata India, Nippon Steel, Toyota Gosei, Mikuni India and Toyota Kirloskar Motor are present in this zone.

• Hero Motor Corp is setting up its fourth manufacturing plant and a global parts centre at Neemrana in Rajasthan.

• Bosch Limited plans to increase the capacity of its plant at Jaipur to 5.5 lakh pumps annually.

Some of the key players

• Amtek Auto Limited
• Ashok Leyland
• TAFE
• Honda Siel Cars India Limited

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, News articles

AUGUST 2015
Amtek Auto Limited is a flagship company of the Amtek Group; it is a leading Indian supplier of auto components, with operations in forgings, machining and sub-assemblies. The company’s plant is located at Bhiwadi, District Alwar (Rajasthan).

- The company supplies over 300 varieties of components and assemblies to leading domestic and global vehicle manufacturers. Its annual machining capacity is 92 million units. Its consolidated revenues for FY2014 ended September 2014 was US$ 2,549 million.

Ashok Leyland is a flagship company of the Hinduja Group; it is a leading manufacturer of commercial vehicles in India.

- The company has an assembling plant in Alwar (Rajasthan).
- Ashok Leyland entered into a JV with the Alteams Group, Finland, to manufacture High Pressure Die-Castings (HPDC) and aluminium products, predominantly for the automotive and telecommunications sectors. The company’s gross sales in 2014-15 stood at US$ 2.4 billion.

TAFE is in the tractor manufacturing business; its subsidiary, TAFE Motors and Tractors Limited, has an engine plant at Alwar and a transmissions plant at Parwanoo.

- The diesel engine plant at Alwar, Rajasthan, produces a range of air and water cooled diesel engines from 14 HP to 80 HP. TAFE is certified by ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 27001.

HSCI was incorporated in December 1995 as a JV between Honda Motor Co, Japan and Siel Limited, a Siddharth Shriram Group company. The company’s total annual manufacturing capacity is 100,000 cars.

- The company’s product range includes Honda Jazz, Honda City, Honda Civic, Honda CRV and Honda Accord. In Rajasthan, the company has a plant located at Tapakura.
Rajasthan has a leading position in the production of polyester viscose yarn and synthetic suiting material as well as processing of low-cost, low-weight fabric (at Pali, Balotra, Sanganer and Bagru).

Jaipur is a well-known centre for manufacturing garments, primarily for exports.

Bhilwara has emerged as India’s largest manufacturer of suiting fabrics and yarn. Around 16 ATDC smart centres have been opened in Rajasthan to train people.

Availability of raw material and trained labour has promoted the growth of the textile industry and has driven establishment of many textile units in the state. Nine integrated textile parks have been sanctioned in the state at an approved investment of US$ 276 million.

With a network of backward and forward linkages, Rajasthan’s textile industry offers significant competitive advantages.

### Some of the sanctioned textile parks in Rajasthan
- Jaipur Texweaving Park Ltd, Kishangarh
- Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Ltd, Kishangah
- Next Gen Textile Park Pvt Ltd, Pali
- Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd, Bagru
- Bharat Fabtex and Corporate Park Pvt Ltd, Pali
- Mewar Industrial Textile Park Ltd, Pali

### Types of textiles in Rajasthan
- Block printing – Sanganer, Jaipur, Bagru
- Bandhani – Jodhpur, Pali, Jaipur, Udaipur and Nathdwara
- Zari/Zardosi
- Quilting

### Some of the key players
- Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd
- Jaykay Enterprises Ltd
- Shree Rajasthan Syntex Limited
- Shriram Rayons

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, News articles

AUGUST 2015
### Key Industries – Textiles (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd** | • Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited (RSWM) is a flagship company of LNJ Bhilwara Group. The company produces yarn, fabric, garments and denim; it is one of the largest producers and exporters of polyester-viscose blended yarn in the country.  
  • The company operates around 360,000 spindles and produces 110,000 MT of yarn annually.  
  • RSWM has plants in Banswara, Mordi, Kharigram, Mandpam, Ringas and Rishabdev. |
| **Jaykay Enterprises Ltd**                   | • Jaykay Enterprises Ltd (formerly J K Synthetics Ltd) produces a wide range of synthetic fibres, including nylon yarn and high-tenacity yarn for industrial application, e.g., fishing industry, tyre cord, polyester-filament yarn, polyester staple fibre and tows and acrylic staple fibre.  
  • The company’s plant is located at Kota in Rajasthan. |
| **Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd**               | • Shree Rajasthan Syntex Limited is a manufacturer of synthetic yarn, including acrylic, polyester, viscose and polypropylene multi-filament yarn.  
  • The company’s plants are located at Dungarpur and Jaipur in Rajasthan. |
| **Shriram Rayons**                           | • Shriram Rayons, a part of DCM Shriram Industrial Group, is among the country’s major manufacturers of high grade rayon tyre cord. It has nylon and rayon conversion facilities catering to the needs of the domestic and international markets.  
  • The manufacturing plant is located at Kota; the technology partners of the company are Beunit Fibres Inc, USA and Chemtex Inc, USA. |
Developers and investors are offered attractive investment opportunities through the state’s popular tourist attractions that include historic cities (Jaipur, Udaipur), wildlife sanctuaries (Sariska, Ranthambore) and deserts (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer).

In 2014, Lonely Planet Magazine nominated Rajasthan as the best destination for families at the Lonely Planet Magazine India Travel Awards. In 2013, the magazine nominated Rajasthan as the Best Cultural Destination at the Lonely Planet Magazine India Travel Awards. In 2014-15, 33.07 million domestic tourists and 1.52 million foreign tourists visited Rajasthan.

The state government is encouraging JVs and contract management of private heritage properties (forts, fortresses, palaces and havelis) as well as identifying heritage government properties to award on a lease basis.

As per Rajasthan budget 2015-16 –

- There would a hike of 68% in tourism allocation, art and culture
- US$ 5.81 million to be spent on developing tourist destinations
- US$ 3.32 million sanctioned for development of museums and panoramas
- Domestic travel mart association to be formed
- Jaipur City to be developed as Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destination

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org

Key Industries – Tourism (1/2)

Tourist arrivals in Rajasthan (in million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>27.10</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>28.60</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>30.30</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>30.29</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>33.07</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Hotels

- Rambagh Palace
- Rajvilas
- Udaivilas
- Fairmont
- ITC-Sheraton
- The Oberoi
- Holiday Inn
- Radisson Blu
- Le Meridien

Source: Ministry of tourism, Government of India
The state runs famous luxury tourist trains such as Royal Rajasthan on Wheels and Palace on Wheels, which connect some of Rajasthan’s important tourist destinations to other states.

Source: The Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan
RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

KEY INDUSTRIES – IT & ITeS … (1/4)

Rajasthan is emerging as one of the best locations in India to invest in the IT/ITeS sector. IT parks with special infrastructure have been set up at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Alwar.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014 –

- Every training institute enabling the candidate to get employed in IT/ITeS, will be given training incentive of US$ 34 per candidate for imparting training on communication or soft skills
- Labour laws to be simplified
- Rajasthan Venture Capital Fund (RVCF) will support in terms of venture capital
- BPO/KPOs will be given 50% capital investment subsidy for increasing infrastructure for training

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014 offers following exemptions:

- On purchase of plant and machinery for a period of 7 years, 50% of the amount of VAT paid will be reimbursed
- Payment of 50% of Entertainment Tax for 7 years will be exempted
- Payment of 50% of Electricity Duty for 7 years will be exempted
- Payment of 50% of Land Tax for 7 years will be exempted
- Payment of 50% of Stamp Duty on purchase or lease of land and construction or land improvement will be exempted
- Payment of 50% of conversion charges will be exempted
- In case of VAT/CST paid, for Women/ PWD/SC/ST additional 10% reimbursement will be done

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, Government of Rajasthan
According to Rajasthan Budget 2015-16 –

- 6.1 million families to be enrolled in Bhamashah Yojana
- PACS, LAMPS and e-mitra centres would be converted to business correspondents
- In 9,900 gram panchayats, micro ATMs will be installed
- Establishment of 15,000 e-mitra kendras
- All ATAL Sewa Kendras to have video conferencing facility
- Analytic systems to be established on Big Data technique
- State will have new IT and e-governance policy
- District Level Office of Information Technology to be established
- Some allocated places in Jaipur to have Wi-Fi facilities
- Rajasthan State Tourism Portal will be created
- Rajasthan Higher Education Portal will be created
- 2,000 schools to have computer labs
- Shala Darpan Programme will be established
- Establishment of Digital Literacy Scheme
- Computerisation of PDS system to be done
- E-dharti programme to be implemented
- Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to be started
- DPR record to be digitised

Key players

- Infosys
- Tech Mahindra
- Genpact
- Wipro Technologies

Source: State Budget, Government of Rajasthan
• Infosys was set up in 1981; it is engaged in IT consulting, modular global sourcing, process re-engineering, and BPO services. The company has operations in the US, India, China, Australia, Japan, the Middle East, the UK, Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Poland, Canada and several other countries. Infosys also has marketing and technological alliances with Informatica, IBM, HP, Microsoft, Oracle, etc. The company recorded consolidated turnover of US$ 8.85 billion in 2014-15.

• Infosys BPO, the company’s BPO services division, has opened BPO campuses at the Mahindra Worldcity, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The company has also launched various industry-specific programmes in Rajasthan, where it collaborates with universities in the state to improve BPO-specific skill sets.

• Tech Mahindra is a global systems integrator and business transformation consulting firm focused on the communications industry. It recorded a turnover of US$ 3.17 billion in 2014-15.

• The company provides a wide variety of services, ranging from IT strategy and consulting to system integration, design, application development, implementation, maintenance and product engineering. Tech Mahindra has accreditations such as ISO 9001:2008 certification, SEI-CMM level 5 assessments and is also CMMI level 5 certified for software development processes.

• The company has set up two software development centres in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

• Formerly known as GE Capital International Services, Genpact was set up in India in 1997.

• The company provides a wide range of business process, technology and knowledge services in finance and accounting, collections and customer relations, insurance, procurement and supply chain, analytics, software and IT infrastructure.

• The company employs about 67,900 professionals. It has a global operation centre in Jaipur.
Wipro Technologies

- Wipro Technologies was established in 1945; it is engaged in IT services, product engineering, technology infrastructure services, BPO and other consulting solutions. The company also provides services such as application development, deployment and maintenance, business intelligence and customer relationship management. Based in Bengaluru, the company has 72 plus global delivery centres and 50 plus industry-specific 'Centres of Excellence' in over 54 countries.
- The company recorded a turnover of US$ 6.9 billion in 2014-15.
- Wipro Technologies has set up a campus at the Mahindra World City in Jaipur.
### The Key Chemicals Produced in Rajasthan

The key chemicals produced in Rajasthan include fertilisers, caustic soda and pesticides.

### The Principal Industrial Complexes for Chemicals

The principal industrial complexes for chemicals are at Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur and Bhilwara.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd (CFCL)</strong></td>
<td>- CFCL manufactures and distributes urea, agri-inputs, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, seeds and bio-fertilisers.&lt;br&gt;- The company has two nitrogenous fertiliser (urea) plants near Kota in Rajasthan, with an annual capacity of about 2 MTPA of urea. It is among the largest fertiliser complexes in the private sector in India and generated revenues of US$ 1.47 billion in 2014-15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P I Industries Ltd</strong></td>
<td>- P I Industries mainly produces organo-phosphorous insecticides. The company manufacturers and markets agrochemicals, plant nutrients, specialty fertilisers and hybrid seeds. It generated a revenue of US$ 321 million in 2014-15.&lt;br&gt;- The company has its R&amp;D unit at Udaipur in Rajasthan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCM Shriram Industries Ltd</strong></td>
<td>- DCM Shriram Industries Limited is a diversified group with operations in sugar, alcohol, organic and inorganic chemicals, drug intermediates, rayon tyre cord, shipping containers and processed cotton yarn.&lt;br&gt;- The company has a manufacturing facility in Kota, Rajasthan.&lt;br&gt;- The total revenues of the company during 2014-15 reached US $ 943.9 million.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rajasthan’s steel industry comprises re-rolling and stainless steel units located mainly in Jodhpur, Alwar and Jaipur. Most of the re-rolling units belong to the small scale sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Asian Alloys Limited (AAL)     | - AAL manufactures steel ingots and castings.  
- Its units are located at Bhiwadi in Rajasthan as well as in Punjab.  
- The company’s products are mainly used in the paper and rubber industries. |
| Kamdhenu Ispat Ltd             | - Kamdhenu manufactures international quality steel bars and paints.  
- The company has a steel-bars unit in Bhiwadi and a paint division in Alwar. |
| PSL Ltd                        | - PSL manufactures steel pipes. The company has one of its pipe mills in Jaipur.  
- The company's products include protective coatings for steel pipes, epoxy coatings for reinforcement bars, epoxy powder paint and galvalum range of aluminium sacrificial anodes.  
- PSL is involved in iron-ore processing. |
Rajasthan is a storehouse of many precious and semi-precious stones such as emeralds, aquamarines, heliodors, corundums, diamonds, epidotes, topazes, tourmalines, amethysts, crystal quartzes, garnets, and green and blue quartzites.

Rajasthan is the largest production centre of coloured precious and semi-precious stones as well as the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamonds in the country.

The state has a wide pool of skilled manpower along with several training institutions. The Government of India is planning to set up India’s first gems bourse in Jaipur with an investment of US$ 8.29 million to facilitate organised trading of gem stones.

Key players include - Dwarka Gems Ltd, Jaipur; Kalajee Jewellery, Jaipur; Amrapali, Jaipur; Mangi Chand Bhandari Jewellers, Jodhpur; Dhannu Jewellers, Ajmer; N D Diamonds, Bhilwara; Suranas, Jaipur

Opportunities –
- 2 special zones for gems & jewellery have been developed by RIICO at the Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) at Sitapura, Jaipur.
- Jaipur is world known for fine-cut precious and semi-precious gemstones.
- Jaipur and Jodhpur are rapidly emerging as export hubs for gems and jewellery.

Jaipur’s gems and jewellery cluster
- Production of precious and semi-precious stones such as ruby, emerald, garnets, agate, amethyst, topaz, lapis lazuli, carnelian, etc.
- World’s largest centre for gemstone cutting and polishing.
- 300-year old cluster accounting for about 90 per cent of worldwide emerald cutting.
- 100 active exporters and 1,500 sub-contractors operating in the cluster.
- Employment generation for nearly 200,000 individuals.

Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India, Bureau of Investment Promotion, news
RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

KEY INDUSTRIES – OTHER GROWTH SECTORS

Agro-processing

- Rajasthan is the largest producer of rapeseed, bajra and mustard. It is the second largest producer of oilseeds and spices and third largest producer of soya bean and coarse cereals in India.
- In 2014-15, Rajasthan’s total food grain production was estimated as 20.16 million tonnes.
- The state offers opportunities in areas of organic farming and contract farming as well as creation of post harvest infrastructure such as special warehouses and cold chain as well as testing and certification facilities.

Animal husbandry

- Rajasthan has the third-largest cattle population in India, with some of the finest breeds of milch and draught cattle.
- Rajasthan has the largest population of sheep, cattle and camels. The state accounts for nearly - 6.03% of cattle, 15.31% of goats, 10.55% of buffaloes, 16.11% of sheep and 81.62% of camels in the country.
- Rajasthan also accounts for 12% of milk, 40% of wool and 35% of goat meat of the country’s production.
- The state has 8 different breeds of sheep that produce quality carpet wool, along with 3 breeds of goats.
- The state is the second-largest producer of milk and the largest producer of wool in India.
- Investment opportunities are available in areas such as establishing commercial dairy units, wool processing, carpet manufacturing, and poultry and piggery units.

Solar energy

- Rajasthan is endowed with a high level of solar radiation and large amounts of undeveloped land, critical to develop solar energy.
- With a total desert area of 208,110 sq km, 300–330 clear, sunny days and average daily solar incidence of 5–7 kWh/sq m, the state is uniquely placed to tap into solar energy profitably. As on December 2014, total installed capacity of 866.60 MW has been installed.
Rajasthan’s Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) is a single point of contact to reduce the time and efforts involved in various clearances and approvals of layouts/applications for the proposed investment submitted by investors. This online application shall render transparency to the system, thereby facilitating investors with expeditious and time-bound clearances and approvals.

This system has come into effect from 1 April 2011 in all the districts of the state.

Application through SWCS is mandatory for all projects involving investments above US$ 165,893.

This system will grant permissions, invoking and using clearance mechanism, in case of failure of the original competent authorities to decide on application within the specified time. This system will serve as a single point interface between investors and various government departments.

SWCS will provide an electronic-based transparent system for online tracking of application/forms and also keep entrepreneurs updated on information relating to relevant rules, regulations, orders, policy initiatives and schemes for guidance.

With the introduction of the Single Window Ordinance/Act and Single Window Clearance Portal, setting up and operationalising projects and investment proposals in the state is expected to become a speedy, uninterrupted and hassle-free process.

Investor also has the right to appeal against the decision of rejection by the Department before the State Empowered Committee.
BIP is a nodal agency of the Government of Rajasthan that facilitates investments in various sectors in the state. It provides one stop service, mainly for large projects, by acting as an interface between entrepreneurs and the government.

**Role of BIP in Rajasthan:**

1. Identifying investment opportunities.
2. Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects.
3. Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals.
4. Nodal agency for single-window clearances.
5. Facilitation on behalf of investors with all government departments/agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention.
6. Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities.
7. Interfacing with government departments for required clearances.
### Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is the sole agency in the state that develops land for industrial growth. It provides financial assistance and other vital infrastructural facilities for industries.

**Role of RIICO:**

1. Site selection and acquisition of land.
2. Financial assistance to small, medium and large scale projects.
3. Equity participation in large projects on merit.
4. Technical consultancy for project identification and technical tie-ups.
5. Escort services, facilitation of government clearances.
7. Extending incentives and concessions according to the policy of the state government.

**Contact information:**

Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg
Jaipur, Rajasthan
Phone: 91-141-5113 201 / 222 7751-55
E-mail: riico@riico.co.in
Website: [http://www.riico.co.in/](http://www.riico.co.in/)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)</td>
<td>RFC provides medium- and long-term loans for new industrial units in the SME sector. It also assists in planning a balanced development of industries in the state.</td>
<td>Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan Phone: 91-141-2385 522 Fax: 91-141-2385 503 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in">info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in</a> Website: <a href="http://rfc.rajasthan.gov.in/">http://rfc.rajasthan.gov.in/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDCOR Limited</td>
<td>PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company jointly promoted by the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing &amp; Financial Services Limited (IL&amp;FS) to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector of Rajasthan.</td>
<td>First Floor, LIC Jeevan Nidhi Building Near Ambedkar Circle, Bhawani Singh Road, Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan Phone: 91-141-2747012-14 Fax: 91-141-2747045 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@pdcor.com">info@pdcor.com</a> Website: <a href="http://www.pdcor.com/">http://www.pdcor.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Key Approvals Required… (1/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission and clearances required</th>
<th>Respective departments/organisations of state</th>
<th>Time limit (within working days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land conversion</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 10 hectares: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 10 hectares: 60 days from submission of completed application to state government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land allotment</td>
<td>Revenue department</td>
<td>In case the allotment is to be made at the district level: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In case government’s approval is required: 60 days from submission of completed application to the state government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption in the land ceiling limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 days at the level of state government from the date of submission of application in the district collector’s office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission and clearances required</th>
<th>Respective departments/organisations of state</th>
<th>Time limit (within working days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Release of power connection        | Energy Department (Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd) | 1. For loads up to 25 kW:  
   a) Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.  
   b) Release of connection: 30 days after compliance of demand notice if no augmentation is required. Otherwise 45 days.  

2. For loads above 25 kW and up to 300 kW:  
   a) Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.  
   b) Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice.  

3. For loads above 300 kW and up to 2,000 kW  
   a) Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.  
   b) Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice.  

4. For loads above 2,000 kW and up to 3,000 kW:  
   a) Issue of demand notice: 60 days from receipt of application.  
   b) Release of connection: 60 days after compliance of demand notice. |

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles

AUGUST 2015
Permissions and clearances required | Respective departments/organisations of state | Time limit (within working days)
--- | --- | ---
Release of power connection | Energy Department (Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd) | 5. For loads above 3,000 kW and up to 5,000 kW:
   a) Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
   b) Release of connection: 120 days after compliance of demand notice.
Sanction of loan | Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) | 40 days
Allotment of plots in industrial area |  | 30 days
Registration under the VAT Act | Commercial Taxes Department | 24 hours
Registration under the CST Act |  | 24 hours
Tax clearance certificate |  | One day in case of non-default of tax payment
Drug Licence – Wholesale | Medical and Health Directorate | 15 days
Drug Licence – Retail |  | 15 days
Manufacturing of gauge bandage, cotton, repacking |  | 45 days

Source: Industries Department Notification, Jaipur, News Articles

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
## Cost of Doing Business in Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial land (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 70 to US$ 130</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 3.0 to US$ 5.5</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel costs (five star)</td>
<td>US$ 95 to US$ 385 per room per night</td>
<td>Leading hotels in the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space rental (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 0.22 to US$ 2.5 per month</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential space rental</td>
<td>US$ 0.05 to US$ 0.28 per sq ft per month (rates depend on the type of structure and location)</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power cost (per kWh)</td>
<td>Domestic: 7.9 cents (US), Commercial: 11.3 cents (US), Industrial: 9.7 cents (US), Agriculture: 2.5 cents (US)</td>
<td>DCH Databook, October 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014

Objectives
- To reduce dependence on conventional sources of energy by promoting the development of non-conventional energy sources, especially solar power.
- To help Rajasthan attain self-sufficiency in its energy needs.
- To facilitate installation of 25,000 MW solar power through state or private enterprises or through public private partnerships or through individual efforts.

Read more

Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind, 2012

Objectives
- To promote generation of power from wind.
- To offer solutions to various problems faced by developers, power producers and utilities.
- Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) has been increased to 6.8 per cent.

Read more

Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass, 2010

Objectives
- To promote generation of power from biomass.
- To offer solutions to various problems faced by developers, investors, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and utilities.

Read more
Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Policy, 2010

Objectives

- To achieve higher and sustainable economic growth through greater private investment in manufacturing as well as services sectors.
- To promote environmentally sustainable industrial growth and balanced regional development.
- To create a supportive policy and institutional environment as well as infrastructure that facilitates and fosters private sector investment and enterprise.
- To encourage rapid growth of sectors in which Rajasthan has natural or strategic advantages.
- To achieve optimal development of human capital and promote knowledge-led growth.
- Enhance employment opportunities for the growing young population.

Rajasthan State Environment Policy, 2010

Objectives

- Conserve and enhance environmental resources.
- Assure environmental sustainability of key economic sectors.
- Improve environmental governance and build capacity.
Policy for Promotion of Agro-processing and Agri-business, 2010

Objectives

- To increase farmers’ income through more remunerative prices for their produce.
- To encourage value addition in agricultural produce and to reduce post-harvest losses.
- To bring in new technologies and practices to modernise agro-processing and marketing.
- To promote export of agri-products of the state and to build a strong state brand in the domestic and international markets.
- To attract private investment in agro-processing and create new employment opportunities on a large scale.

IT & ITeS Policy, 2007

Objectives

- Making government more accessible to citizens and empowering them through enhanced access to information while improving governance through the use of IT and enhancing the quality of services to citizens.
- Creating and expanding economic opportunities in the knowledge economy and attracting investments to the state for this purpose.
- Enhancing employment opportunities by developing capabilities of the youth of the state and making them suitable for employment by the industry.
Tourism Policy of Rajasthan

Objective

- The Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015 is expected to reinforce existing infrastructure
- It will encourage infrastructural development
- It will generate income as well as employment and will also increase the availability of rooms in hotels for tourists
- Rural tourism is expected to increase with opening up of heritage hotels in the rural or panchayat areas

Biotech Policy

Objectives

- Positioning Rajasthan as an attractive destination for the biotech industry.
- Creating and upgrading biotechnology infrastructure.
- Creating quality infrastructure for research and commercial activities.
- Creating a strong base in academics
- Creating most basic understanding about the sector
- Human resources should be generated for the sector
- More and more biotech industries should be invited in the state
### CONFERENCES/SUMMITS FOR 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIER-International Conference on current advances in Electronics, Computer Science and Information Technology (ICECSIT-15)</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>13th September 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAR-International Conference on Current Advances in Electronics, Electrical and Computer Science (ICEECS-15)</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>20th September 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISER- International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Technology</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>27th September 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIER- International Conference on current advances in Electronics, Computer Science and Information Technology (ICECSIT-15)</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>11th October 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th International Conference on the theme “Growth, Globalization and Governance: Promises and Challenges of 2025 and Beyond- Series II</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>22nd January 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: India Conference Alerts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.81</td>
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<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.14</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.14</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.27</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
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<td>2009-10</td>
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<td>2010-11</td>
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<td>2011-12</td>
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<td>2012-13</td>
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<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>2014-15</td>
<td>60.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16 Q1</td>
<td>64.01</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Reserve Bank of India
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