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RAJASTHAN  ROYAL HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY … (1/2)

Largest cement producer in India
• Rajasthan accounts for 17 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. It accounted for 11 per cent of the total value of minerals produced in 2013-14.

Strong economic growth
• Rajasthan’s gross state domestic product (GSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 16.7 per cent over 2004-05 to 2013-14 vis-à-vis 15.0 per cent across the whole of India.

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 157 projects worth US$ 4.2 billion are either being implemented or are in their planning stages as of September 2013. 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, Aranca Research
SEZ: Special Economic Zones, GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product, RIICO: Rajasthan State Industrial and Investment Corporation Ltd
Thriving tourism industry

- In 2013, Rajasthan accounted for 7.2 per cent of the total international tourist arrivals in India. Historic palaces, especially those in Jaipur and Udaipur, offer opportunities to expand the luxury tourism segment. Moreover, tourists visit wildlife sanctuaries and desert locations.

Leading producer of agro-based products

- 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.

Traditional gems and jewellery business

- 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.

Emerging IT industry

- 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.

Conducive policy environment

- 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, Aranca Research
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.

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.

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.

Source: Confederation of Indian Industry
RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

ADVANTAGE RAJASTHAN

High economic growth and stable political environment
- GSDP expanded at a CAGR of 16.7 per cent between 2004-05 and 2013-14 vis-à-vis 15.0 per cent for the country.
- With a stable political environment, the government is committed towards creating a progressive business environment.

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.

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.

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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, current prices, October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average GSDP growth rate (%)*</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td>11.54</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, current prices, October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP (US$)</td>
<td>1,207.7</td>
<td>1,833.24****</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, current prices, October 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>15,416.6</td>
<td>258,701.5</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority, as of January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>53,941,944</td>
<td>952,344,219</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers (No)</td>
<td>2,275,050^</td>
<td>94,490,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications &amp; Information Technology, as of January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highways length (km)</td>
<td>7,806.2</td>
<td>96,260</td>
<td>Ministry of Road Transport &amp; Highways, as of January 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>5***</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calculated in Indian Rupee terms, ^As of March 2014 indiastat.com, ***Includes only operational airports, ****As of December 2014
<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>74.0</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin (<a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in">www.censusindia.gov.in</a>), September 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI equity inflows (US$ million)</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>243,228</td>
<td>Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion, April 2000 to January 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>1,339</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pppindiadatabase.com">www.pppindiadatabase.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZs (No)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>Notified as of March 2015, <a href="http://www.sezindia.nic.in">www.sezindia.nic.in</a></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$ 85.2 billion in 2013-14, compared to US$ 28.5 billion in 2004-05.

GSDP expanded at a CAGR of 16.7 per cent\(^\text{1}\) between 2004-05 and 2013-14.

\(^1\)In Indian Rupee terms

Source: Planning Commission Databook, as of December 2014,
At current prices, Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) was pegged at US$ 76.2 billion in 2013-14 compared to US$ 25.1 billion in 2004-05.

NSDP registered a CAGR of 16.9 per cent^ between 2004-05 and 2013-14.

**Source:** Planning Commission Databook, as of December 2014

^In Indian Rupee terms
In 2013-14, Rajasthan’s per capita GSDP at current prices was US$ 1,207.7 compared to US$ 469.8 in 2004-05.

Per capita GSDP is estimated to have increased at a CAGR of 14.8 per cent\(^\text{a}\) between 2004-05 and 2013-14.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, as of December 2014
\(^\text{a}\)In Indian Rupee terms
In 2013-14, Rajasthan’s per capita NSDP at current prices stood at US$ 1,079.9 compared to US$ 414.3 in 2004-05.

Per capita NSDP is estimated to have expanded at a CAGR of 15.0 per cent\(^*\) between 2004-05 and 2013-14.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, as of December 2014

\(^*\)In Indian Rupee terms
In 2013-14*, the services sector contributed 45.6 per cent to the state’s GSDP at current prices, followed by agriculture (29.3 per cent) and industries (25.2 per cent).

At a CAGR of 18.5 per cent^, the agriculture sector reported the fastest growth among the three sectors over 2004-05 to 2013-14.

The services sector expanded at a CAGR of 17.2 per cent^ between 2004-05 and 2013-14, followed by the industries’ sector which grew 14.2 per cent.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14
^In Indian Rupee terms
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

- In 2013-14, total production of food grains was 19.9 million tonnes.
- In 2013-14, production of cereals was 17.5 million tonnes, while that of pulses aggregated 2.4 million tonnes.
- Cotton, which is an important cash crop, is primarily grown in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Production was 0.9 million bales over 2013-14.
- In 2013-14, total production of oilseeds was 5.9 million tonnes.
- The state produced 581,800 tonnes of fruits and 1.1 million tonnes of vegetables during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Annual production in 2013-14 (million tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>19.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>17.5^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>0.9**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fruits</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vegetables</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14, *Provisional, ^Final/likely
**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 January 2015.

FDI inflows amounted to US$ 540 million over April 2014 to January 2015.

In 2013-14, outstanding investments totalled US$ 76.1 billion.

The electricity sector accounted for about 46.8 per cent of the state’s total outstanding investments, followed by the services sector (21.8 per cent).

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, November 2014, CMIE 2013-14
Revenue surplus of US$ 122.9 million is estimated during 2014-15.

Fiscal deficit of US$ 3.4 billion is estimated during 2014-15. This is 3.5 per cent of the GSDP.

Revenue receipts of US$ 17.7 billion are estimated in the year 2014-15, 37.3 per cent above the budget estimate of 2013-14.

State’s own tax revenue is estimated to grow at 18.0 per cent to US$ 6.8 billion in 2014-15 compared with US$ 5.7 billion in 2013-14.

During 2014-15, revenues are estimated to be 22.4 per cent of GSDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Budget (Estimates in US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2013-14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2014-15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue A/C surplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-415.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital A/C deficit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Assuming an exchange rate of INR 60/US$
As of March 2014, Rajasthan had 7,310 km of national highways.

The state had 11,971 km of state highways, 9,509 km of major district roads, 25,626 km of other district roads and 141,434 km of village roads as of March 2014.

The total road length was around 195,850 km as of March 2014.

Road density is estimated at 57.23 km per 100 sq km in 2013-14.

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: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14*
During 2013-14, four projects – Salumbar-Aspur (23 km), Khandela-Srimadhopur-Reengus-KhatuShyamji (50.93 km), Rohit-Jalore (100 km), and Jalore-Ramseen-Reodar (77.80 km) – were completed at a cost of US$ 29.8 million on a BOT basis.

Work is currently underway for the development of the Jaipur-Bhilwara (state highway) and Chomu-Mahela project (at a combined cost of US$ 69 million)

Mega Highways project for the improvement and maintenance of 2,631 km of roads has been planned with a cost of US$ 595.6 million. These include work on 28 road stretches, of which 15 works have already been completed.

During 2013-14, Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC) undertook 23 projects under the BOT and annuity pattern to develop state highways and major district roads. The projects cover a length of 2,002.7 km and entail a cost of ~US$ 764.1 million. So far, 10 projects have been completed, while the remaining are under progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km) as of March 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>7,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highways</td>
<td>11,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district roads</td>
<td>9,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other district roads</td>
<td>25,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village roads</td>
<td>141,434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14
BOT: Built-Operate-Transfer
In 2013-14, 683 villages, with population ranging from 250 to 499 have been connected by BT under NABARD RIDF XVIII/XIX.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) facilitated in connecting five villages with population of 250 and above, and 719 habitations (Dhani/Majara) by BT.

During the year, about 5,464 km of BT roads were constructed under NABARD RIDF-XVII, XVIII, XIX, PMGSY and Rural Roads.

In 2013-14, with the aid of the World Bank, a new project named Rajasthan Road Sector Modernisation Project (RRSMP) was initiated. The project intends to connect revenue villages with population between 250 and 499 (as per 2001 census) in general areas.

The central government has sanctioned around 3786 RRSMP projects costing ~US$535.0 million during the year. Work on most of these projects is under progress.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14,
NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development,
RIDF: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund,
BT road: Bituminous road, ROB: Railway Over Bridge
• 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.

• Six lane work on Jaipur-Gurgaon NH-8 (at a cost of US$ 315.8 million and spanning 225.60 km) is in progress, wherein the length under Rajasthan is 161.30 km.
• Six lane work of Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar NH-8, having a length of 93.56 km and entailing a cost of US$ 132.5 million, has been completed.
• Four lane work on Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 (at a cost of US$ 230.8 million and spanning 231.90 km) is under progress.
• Four lane work on Jaipur-Reengus NH-11 (at a cost of US$ 68.2 million across 98 km) is under progress.
• Four lane work on Beawar-Pali-Pindwara NH-14 (US$ 398.0 million and spanning 244 km) is under progress.
• Four lane work of Beawar-Gomati ka Chauraha NH-8 (US$ 50 million and spanning 120 km) is under progress.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14; BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer, Exchange rate of INR 60/US$
As of March 2012, Rajasthan had a total railway network spanning 5,822.28 km, of which 4,756.32 km (81.7 per cent) was covered under broad gauge, 979.2 km (16.8 per cent) under meter gauge and 86.76 km (1.5 per cent) under narrow gauge.

The railway route length per 1,000 sq km of geographical area was 17 km as of March 2012.

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

Phase-1-A (Mansarover 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.

Indian Railways also runs famous luxury tourist trains – Palace on Wheels and Heritage on Wheels – connecting some important tourist destinations of Rajasthan with Delhi and Agra.

In February 2014, in its interim budget, the central government announced ten new passenger trains for Rajasthan, including three premium and six express trains.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan, 2013-14
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan
The state has a fully operational international airport at Jaipur, with flights to Dubai, Sharjah, Bangkok and Singapore.

In 2013-14, Jaipur airport handled 258,696 international passengers and 1.7 million domestic passengers.

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.

Source: Airports Authority of India
As of January 2015, Rajasthan had a total installed power generation capacity of 15,416.6 MW, comprising 6,746.3 MW (43.8 per cent) under the private sector, 6,205.6 MW (40.3 per cent) under state utilities and 2,464.7 MW (16.0 per cent) under central utilities.

As of January 2015, the capacity owned by state utilities comprised of 74.0 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.

The private sector controlled capacity is based on renewable energy and coal based power plants, which accounted for 53.6 per cent and 46.4 per cent of the total capacity under the sector, respectively.

Source: Central Electricity Authority
*As of January 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 March 2014 is mentioned below.

**Wind energy**
- Wind energy potential is estimated at 5,400 MW.
- Up to May 2014, 2,820 MW has been installed, with government eyeing US$ 410 million investment to produce 400 MW.

**Biomass energy**
- Biomass is a versatile and clean energy source that reduces greenhouse gas emissions.
- Eleven biomass-based power plants with a generation capacity of 114.3 MW had been commissioned in the state up to March 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 March 2014.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan, 2013-14
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 2014, 39,036 villages have received electricity, accounting for 90.2 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 Vitr'an Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajmer Vidyut Vitr'an Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jodhpur Vidyut Vitr'an Nigam Limited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Central Electricity Authority
New sub-stations commissioned during 2012-13 (up to December 2012):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of sub-station</th>
<th>Capacity (MVA)</th>
<th>Voltage ratio (kv)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>220 Kv GSS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikrai</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>220/132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundi</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>220/132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadbai</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>220/132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300 MVA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>132 Kv GSS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushkar</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasoolpur</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIICO, Bhilwara</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keladevi</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guluwala</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarmathura</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoi</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peenan</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri Bhagtasani</td>
<td>37.5/50</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuri Bhagtasani</td>
<td>37.5/50</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapwar</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partapur</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partap pura</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaminpura</td>
<td>20/25</td>
<td>132/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>400 MVA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2012-13
MVA - Mega Volt Ampere
**According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Rajasthan had nearly 53.9 million wireless subscribers and 0.84 million wire-line subscribers as of January 2015.**

**The state had about 2,169 telephone exchanges as of March 2014.**

**Broadband subscribers totalled 2,275,050 as of March 2014.**

**As of March 2014, the state had 10,330 post offices.**

**The number of customer service centres stood at 265 as of March 2014.**

**Rajasthan recorded a tele-density of 75.39 per cent as of March 2014.**

### Telecom infrastructure (January 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers</td>
<td>53,941,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireline subscribers</td>
<td>844,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers*</td>
<td>2,275,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post office*</td>
<td>10,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone exchanges*</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer service centres*</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, India Post, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, indiastat.com

*As of March 2014*

### Major telecom operators in Rajasthan

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Tata Teleservices
- Reliance Communications
- Vodafone Essar
- Aircel Limited
- IDEA Cellular Services
The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented in the state by the central government to enhance basic infrastructure facilities in the urban areas of Rajasthan. Under JNNURM, 12 projects have been sanctioned for the cities of Jaipur, Ajmer and Pushkar. Of these, four projects have been completed and eight are in progress as of August 2014.

On the backdrop of success of the Phase I, the government approved Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP Phase II) has been sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan with loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The fifteen towns covered under the project are Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dhaulpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar. The key areas of development under this project are water supply, sewerage, drainage, roads and solid-waste management. The total project cost is estimated at US$ 390 million of which US$ 273 million will be provided by ADB under Multiple Financing Facility (MFF).

Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous body, Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB), which focuses on affordable housing, with special focus on the economically weaker sections. By September 2012, RHB undertook the construction of 225,664 dwelling units, of which 216,873 have been completed.

The Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project (BWSP) is being commissioned to utilise the water from Bisalpur Dam in meeting the water demand in Jaipur, and to reduce the groundwater abstraction to sustainable limits. The first phase of the project would cost US$ 92.2 million, to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the state government.

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 of March 2014, a total of 302 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>57</td>
<td>570.8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban infrastructure</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>829.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1,532.3</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS … (2/2)

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: www.pppindiadatabase.com, Aranca Research

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name or developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur SEZ</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Kalwara Village, Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Engineering and related industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: sezindia.nic.in
## SEZs with formal approvals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company name or developer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somani Worsted Limited</td>
<td>Khushkera Industrial Area, Bhiwadi</td>
<td>Electronics hardware and software/ ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansarover Industrial Development Corporation</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNB Infrastructure Private Limited</td>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>Textiles (in-principle approval granted for the woollen sector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENPACT India</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Engineering and related industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Worldcity (Jaipur) Limited</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: sezindia.nic.in
The state has a literacy rate of 67.1 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 (54,758), upper primary (38,803) and secondary/senior secondary (25,990).

In total, there are 1,516 colleges, including 164 government colleges, 15 government law colleges, 1,287 private colleges, and 44 private law colleges.

As of 2013-14, 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.

Rajasthan’s education statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools (No)</td>
<td>Primary: 54,758 Upper primary: 38,803 Secondary/senior secondary: 25,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges (No)</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITIs (No)</td>
<td>Public sector: 169 Private sector: 844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering colleges</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnics</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical colleges</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2013-14
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.

RAJASTHAN ROYAL HERITAGE

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – HEALTH

- 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.

### Health infrastructure as of 31 March 2014 (Modern medicine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Infrastructure</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>113^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health centres</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health centres</td>
<td>2,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-centres</td>
<td>14,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-patient beds</td>
<td>46,603^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ayurvedic and naturopathy institutions (2013-14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Infrastructure</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries</td>
<td>3,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population served per medical institution</td>
<td>3,715^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population served per hospital bed</td>
<td>1,510^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate*</td>
<td>25.6^^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate*</td>
<td>6.5^^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate**</td>
<td>47^^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Life expectancy at birth (year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (2006-10)</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (2006-10)</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
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.

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.
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.

Key industries in Rajasthan

- Cement
- Tourism
- IT and ITeS
- Ceramics
- Mining & minerals
- Handicraft
- Chemicals
- Auto and auto components
- Textile
- Agro-based industry
- Gems and jewellery
- Marble
- Steel
As of February 2014, 502 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) proposals (totalling US$ 3.4 billion) were implemented in the state.

Over 2013-14 (up to January 2014), Rajasthan submitted 157 proposals to the central government for the establishment of major and medium industries at an investment of US$ 6.2 billion.

Nearly 14,452 MSMEs are registered in the state as of March 2013, with a total investment of US$ 391.4 million. They generated direct employment for 64,466 persons in 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

<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>23</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, *As of February 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 44.16 million tonnes per annum (MTPA). It is the largest cement-producing state in India.

The state has about 17.0 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.

The state government has cleared investment proposals worth US$ 822.1 million for the sector during 2012-13.

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 2013.
- 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$ 1.8 billion in the year 2013.
- 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 2013-14 was US$ 1,083.8 million.

### 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$ 4.9 billion of revenue in 2013-14.
Rajasthan is among the largest mineral-producing states in India. Around 79 varieties of minerals are available in the state and 58 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.

Rajasthan accounted for 11 per cent (highest among all states) of the total mineral production in the country in 2013-14. It is home to 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.

Prospective locations for metals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minerals</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Khetri belt in Jhunjhunu district and Dariba in Alwar district. 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. 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.

The state has significant reserves of lignite (4,986 million tonnes), crude oil (480 million tonnes), heavy oil (14.60 million tonnes), bitumen (33.20 million tonnes), lean gas (11,790 million cubic metres) and high quality gas (3,000 million cubic metres).

| Share in national minerals reserves (per cent) FY’13 |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| Potash                                      | 94     |
| Lead & zinc ore                             | 89     |
| Wollastonite                                | 88     |
| Silver ore                                  | 87     |
| Gypsum                                      | 82     |
| Diatomite                                   | 72     |
| Feldspar                                    | 63     |
| Marble                                      | 64     |
| Copper ore                                  | 50     |
| Rock phosphate                              | 30     |
| Granite                                     | 23     |
| Gold (primary)                              | 23     |

Source: Ministry of Mines, Government of India Bureau of Investment Promotion
**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 5,000 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.
### Hindustan Zinc Ltd (HZL)

- 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$ 2.2 billion in 2013-14.
- 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 Ltd

- 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 revenue of US$ 246 million in 2013-14.
- HCL has four operating units of mines and plants, one of which is the Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) at Khetrinagar in Rajasthan.

### Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)

- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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. |
### 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.
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.

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.

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
http://www.projectstoday.com, News articles
### Key Industries – Auto and Auto Components (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Amtek Auto Ltd**                           | - 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 were US$ 2,549 million. |
| **Ashok Leyland**                            | - 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 2013-14 stood at US$ 1.8 billion. |
| **Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd (TAFE)**   | - 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. |
| **Honda Siel Cars India Ltd**                | - 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).

In 2012-13, textile exports from the state stood at US$ 405.1 million.

In 2013-14, textile exports are expected to have grown by 9 per cent year-on-year in rupee terms.

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.

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

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
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.
Rajasthan is considered a premier tourist destination and is known for its historical forts, palaces, wildlife sanctuaries, art and culture. This state is home to several animals, including the tiger, black buck, chinkara, the rare desert fox and the endangered caracal.

Rajasthan’s landscape lends itself to films, and many Hollywood movies have been shot in the state’s palaces.

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 2013, Rajasthan accounted for 7.2 per cent of total international tourist arrivals in India.

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.

Key players

- The Indian Hotels Company
- ITC-Sheraton
- The Oberoi
- Holiday Inn

★ 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 has a vast pool of trained professionals. Moreover, low cost of operations in well developed cities of the state makes them attractive locations for IT and ITeS units.

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.

Computer software/services and ITeS exports from the state have expanded at a CAGR* of 18.9 per cent from FY2008-09 to 2012-13 and stood at US$ 185.2 million in 2012-13.

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion
Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council,
*In Indian Rupee terms
About 80 per cent of the IT/ITeS companies in Rajasthan are in the IT (software development and some in hardware manufacturing) segment compared with 20 per cent in ITeS.

Around 77 per cent of IT companies are involved in software development, followed by 12 per cent in the BPO sector.

Employment in the IT sector is expected to reach 30,000 by 2015 from approximately 15,000 in 2010-11.

**Key players**

- Infosys
- Tech Mahindra
- Genpact
- Wipro Technologies
INFOYS

- 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 a turnover of US$ 8.3 billion in 2013-14.
- 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

- Tech Mahindra is a global systems integrator and business transformation consulting firm focused on the communications industry. It recorded a turnover of US$ 3.1 billion in 2013-14.
- 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.

GENPACT

- 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.
- It recorded a revenue of US$ 2.3 billion in 2014. The company employs about 67,900 professionals. It has a global operation centre in Jaipur.
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$ 7.3 billion in 2013-14.
- Wipro Technologies has set up a campus at the Mahindra World City in Jaipur.
The key chemicals produced in Rajasthan include fertilisers, caustic soda and pesticides; the principal industrial complexes for chemicals are at Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur and Bhilwara.

| Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd (CFCL) | CFCL manufactures and distributes urea, agri-inputs, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, seeds and bio-fertilisers.  
• 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$ 13.2 billion in 2013-14. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
• The company has its R&D unit at Udaipur in Rajasthan. |
| DCM Shriram Industries Ltd                  | 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.  
• The company has a manufacturing facility in Kota, Rajasthan.  
• The company delivered revenue of US$ 227.5 million in 2013-14. |
**RAJASTHAN**  
ROYAL HERITAGE

**KEY INDUSTRIES – STEEL**

- 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.
- Prithvi Steel is set up the state’s first steel tube plant at Mahindra World City, Jaipur, which generated a turnover of US$ 303 million in 2012-13. Moreover, JBS Alloys and Steel Pvt Ltd plans to set up a steel unit in Sirohi with an estimated investment of US$ 32.3 million.
- SAIL plans to invest US$ 134.7 million to develop its iron ore mine at Bhilwara in Rajasthan and also set up a plant with 2 MTPA capacity at the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Details</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. |

Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion
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.

This has led to significant presence of gems and jewellery manufacturers in the state, with exports amounting to US$ 589.4 million in 2010-11.

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 to facilitate organised trading of gemstones.

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

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.
- 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.
- 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.
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.
### Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

**Description:**
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.

**Contact information:**
Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg
Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan
Phone: 91-141-2227 274, 2227 812, 2227 713
Fax: 91-141-2227 506
E-mail: bip.raj@nic.in
Website: http://www.investrajasthan.com/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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. | 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/ |
### Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

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.

- **Contact information:**
  - Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan
  - Phone: 91-141-2385 522
  - Fax: 91-141-2385 503
  - E-mail: info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in
  - Website: [http://rfc.rajasthan.gov.in/](http://rfc.rajasthan.gov.in/)

### PDCOR Limited

PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company jointly promoted by the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector of Rajasthan.

- **Contact information:**
  - 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: info@pdcor.com
  - Website: [http://www.pdcor.com/](http://www.pdcor.com/)
<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>Revenue department</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></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, Jaipur, 25th January 2011, bipraj.raj.nic.in
<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, Jaipur, 25th January 2011, www.bipraj.raj.nic.in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permissions 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) | 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 | Commercial Taxes Department | 30 days |
| Registration under the VAT Act    | Commercial Taxes Department | 24 hours |
| Registration under the CST Act   | Commercial Taxes Department | 24 hours |
| Tax clearance certificate        | Medical and Health Directorate | One day in case of non-default of tax payment |
| Drug Licence – Wholesale         | Medical and Health Directorate | 15 days |
| Drug Licence – Retail            | Medical and Health Directorate | 15 days |
| Manufacturing of gauge bandage, cotton, repacking | Medical and Health Directorate | 45 days |

Source: Industries Department Notification, Jaipur, 25th January 2011, www.bipraj.raj.nic.in
## 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$ 75 to US$ 151</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 3.7 to US$ 6.6</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>
### 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](#)

### 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 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 State Environment Policy, 2010

Objectives

- Conserve and enhance environmental resources.
- Assure environmental sustainability of key economic sectors.
- Improve environmental governance and build capacity.

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.
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.

Read more

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.

Read more
Tourism Policy of Rajasthan

Objective

- To ensure optimum utilisation of the rich tourism resources of the state to generate employment, especially in rural areas; to develop a ready market for the rich and varied handicrafts; to preserve and accelerate contribution of the tourism industry in the socio-economic development of the state by making tourism a truly people’s industry in Rajasthan.

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.
## Average exchange rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>46.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>47.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>46.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>54.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>60.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15*</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average of first three quarters
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