RAJASTHAN

HAWA MAHAL IN JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN
Executive summary

1. Thriving tourism industry
   • In 2019, tourist arrivals in the state reached 53.82 million. Historic palaces, especially in Jaipur and Udaipur, offer opportunities to expand the luxury tourism segment, with increasing number of tourists visiting wildlife sanctuaries and desert locations.

2. Leading producer of agro-based products
   • Rajasthan is the second-largest producer of oilseeds and largest producer of coarse cereals in India, as of FY19. Tremendous opportunities exist in the areas of organic and contract farming as well as in infrastructure developments related to agriculture.

3. 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.

4. Strong economic growth
   • Rajasthan’s Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.05% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

5. 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.

6. One of the largest producers of crude oil
   • Rajasthan is the second-largest* producer of crude oil in India, recording production of approximately 7.72 million metric tonnes (MMT) of crude oil^ in FY19P, which was 22.68% of the total domestic crude oil production in the country.

Note: 2nd largest * - After Offshore production, ^does not include condensate, E- Estimate, P - Provisional
Source: Bureau of Investment Promotion, Ministry of Tourism, Rajasthan Economic Survey, Central Statistics Office
INTRODUCTION
Rajasthan Fact File

Jaipur
Capital

200 persons per sq. kms
Population density

342,239 sq. kms
geographical area

66.1% literacy rate

33 administrative districts

33.0 million
female population

78.9 million
total population

35.6 million
male population

928
Sex ratio
(females per 1,000 males)

Key Insights

• Rajasthan is the largest state, by area, in India, is situated 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.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2017-18, Census 2011
Advantage – Rajasthan

High economic growth and stable political environment

- GSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.05% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.
- 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.

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, News articles
1 Governance
- Minimum education & work experience must for politicians.
- To provide more freedom to bureaucrats.
- Fair & advanced taxation system.
- Self-disciplined media.

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

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

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

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

6 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.

7 Economy
- To promote region wide economic balance.
- To develop efficient economic infrastructure.
- To promote SMEs and develop special zones.
### Rajasthan in figures

#### Rajasthan’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2020-21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GSDP growth rate</strong> <strong>(%)</strong></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per capita GSDP</strong> <strong>(US$)</strong></td>
<td>1,985.86</td>
<td>1,673.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Social Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy rate</strong> <strong>(%)</strong></td>
<td>74.04</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</strong> <strong>(2018)</strong></td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Industrial Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational PPP projects (No.)</strong> <strong>(November 2019)</strong></td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational SEZs (No.)</strong> <strong>(July 2021)</strong></td>
<td>262</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Physical Infrastructure in Rajasthan’s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Installed power capacity (MW)</strong> <strong>(as of July 2021)</strong></td>
<td>386,888.15</td>
<td>27,232.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wireless subscribers (million)</strong> <strong>(as of June 2021)</strong></td>
<td>1,180.83</td>
<td>65.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internet subscribers (million)</strong> <strong>(as of March 2021)</strong></td>
<td>825.30</td>
<td>45.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National highway length (kms)</strong> <strong>(as of March 2021)</strong></td>
<td>136,440</td>
<td>10,350.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Airport (No.)</strong></td>
<td>153</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative FDI equity inflow (from October 2019 to June 2021)</strong> <strong>(US$ million)</strong></td>
<td>101,083.61</td>
<td>584.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are for 2017-18 taken at current prices, Conversion rate: 64.45, For source refer to Annexure, **(year-over-year)**, MW- megawatt, FDI- Foreign direct investment, MN- Million
Rajasthan's GSDP at current prices

- At current prices, Rajasthan’s GSDP is projected to be US$ 163.37 billion in 2020-22E.
- Between 2015-16 and 2021-22E, the state’s GSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 9.86%.

GSDP per capita of Rajasthan at current prices

- In 2020-21, Rajasthan’s per capita GSDP at current prices was US$ 1,673.35.
- Per capita GSDP was estimated to increase at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 5.47% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Note: BE-Budget Estimates
Source: MOSPI
Rajasthan’s NSDP at current prices

- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) stood at US$ 117.85 billion in 2020-21.
- Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the NSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.15%.

NSDP per capita of Rajasthan at current prices

- In 2020-21, Rajasthan’s per capita NSDP at current prices stood at US$ 1,494.35.
- Per capita NSDP was estimated to increase at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 5.57% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Source: MOSPI
At a CAGR (in Rs.) of 10.86% between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the tertiary sector has been the fastest-growing sector and the largest contributor to Rajasthan’s economy in 2020-21, with a 45.44% share in the state’s GSVA. The growth was driven by storage, communication & services related to broadcasting, financial services and public administration.

The primary sector contributed 33.91% to Rajasthan’s GSVA in 2020-21 and increased at 9.25% CAGR between 2011-12 and 2020-21. The secondary sector grew at a 5.18% CAGR in the same period and contributed 20.65% in 2020-21.

 GSVA composition by sector

- Primary: 32.98% in 2011-12, 33.91% in 2020-21 (CAGR 9.25%)
- Secondary: 28.27% in 2011-12, 20.65% in 2020-21 (CAGR 5.18%)
- Tertiary: 38.75% in 2011-12, 45.44% in 2020-21 (CAGR 10.86%)

Source: MOSPI

Note: *in Rs. terms
According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in the state stood at US$ 584.10 million between October 2019 and June 2021.

In 2020, 40 investment intentions were filed in the state with total investment of Rs. 12,698 crore (US$ 1.71 billion).

**Note:** - Until June 2021  
**Source:** Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Economic snapshot – Export trends

- Plywood & allied products, granite, natural stones & products, zinc & products made of zinc and man-made yarn & fabrics accounted for a majority share in the overall exports from the state.
- In FY21, the total exports of plywood & allied products from Rajasthan stood at US$ 645.03 million (~10%).

Source: DGCIS Analytics
Physical infrastructure – Roads

- As of March 2021, Rajasthan had 10,350.12 kms of national highways.

- As on 31 March 2019, state has a total road length of 2,64,244.05 km. The road density in the state is 77.21 km per 100 sq. km, whereas national road density is 143.08 km per 100 sq. km.

- As per the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 1,400 crore (US$ 193.48 million) has been allocated for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

- In December 2020, the Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways laid the foundation stones for 18 highway projects worth Rs. 8,341 crore (US$ 1,129 million). These projects include a road length of ~1,127 kilometres, which will enhance better connectivity, convenience and economic growth in the state.

- In year 2018-19, 50 State Highways, 39 District Roads, 15 Urban Roads and 1,783 Rural Roads have been sanctioned.


- In January 2021, Dilip Buildcon announced that its joint venture (JV) entered an agreement with the National Highways Authority of India for a Rs. 1,000 crore (US$ 137 million) highway project in Rajasthan.

- The project includes constructing an eight-lane access-controlled expressway, starting near junction with NH-12 near village Ummedpura to Malor bridge over Takli river near Nayagaon Jageer village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (kms) as of March 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National highways (March 2021)</td>
<td>10,618.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways</td>
<td>15,621.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district roads</td>
<td>8,779.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other district roads</td>
<td>53,791.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village roads</td>
<td>1,80,217.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,69,028.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Road work completion under PMGSY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Road works (kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>3,249.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>2,582.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>103.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>1,855.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22* (as of September 06, 2021)</td>
<td>1,077.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NHAI (National Highways Authority of India, Statistics Rajasthan Government, Rajasthan Economic Survey, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22
Physical infrastructure – Railways

- As of March 2019, Rajasthan has a total railway network spanning 5,937 km. The railway length in state is 8.66% of all India route length of 68,442 km.

- As per the State Budget 2021-22, the state government allocated Rs. 4,986 crore (US$ 689.08 million) for railway projects.

- In January 2021, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi inaugurated the 306-kilometer Rewari (Haryana) – Madar (Rajasthan) section of the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.

- 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. Work of Phase 1A has been completed. The average daily ridership for the first 46 months (June 2015 to March 2019) was 20,653.
  - Phase-1-B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): Comprises underground metro for 2.44 km and 2 stations. Construction work of the 2 stations is under progress.
  - Phase II (Ambabari to Sitapura - 23.1 km): Phase II is proposed to be developed on a PPP model.

Source: State Economic Survey, News Articles
Physical infrastructure – Airports … (1/2)

- Domestic airports are located at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, Kota and Bikaner. The Airports Authority of India plans to operate civil airports in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner. An international airport is located at Jaipur.

- AAI further plans to open an airport at Sawai Madhopur. An air cargo complex at Jaipur, and Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi facilitate trade within and outside India.

- The airport at Jaipur has received the first rank among global airports in the Best Airport in the World in 2 to 5 million passenger category of Airport Service Quality (ASQ) awards by Airports Council International (ACI) for the year 2017.

- In August 2020, Airport Authority of India approved the proposal to lease out Jaipur airport to Adani Enterprises for 50 years.

- In July 2021, the state government allotted 1,250 acres of land (free of cost) to the Airports Authority of India near Shambhupura area in Kota district for a greenfield airport project.

Source: Airports Authority of India
### Airport Indicators

#### Rajasthan Airport Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Aircraft movements (in no)</th>
<th>Passengers (in no.)</th>
<th>Freight (in MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>39,484</td>
<td>18,933</td>
<td>4,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>10,885</td>
<td>4,055</td>
<td>1,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
<td>4,458</td>
<td>1,878</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* *- Until July 2021

*Source:* Airports Authority of India
As of July 2021, Rajasthan had a total installed power generation capacity of 27,232.74 MW, of which 3,836.62 MW was under the central sector, 8,230.65 MW (state utilities) and 15,165.47 MW (private sector). Of the total installed power-generation capacity, 13,344.49 MW was contributed by thermal, 1,939.19 MW by hydro and 11,392.32 MW by renewable energy.

In August 2021, Mr. L N Mittal, ArcelorMittal’s Executive Chairman, expressed interest to set up a 4,500 MW solar park and invest Rs. 19,000 crore (US$ 2.6 billion) in the state.

In August 2021, Tata Power arm, Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL) commissioned a 150 MW solar power project in Rajasthan’s Loharki village that is expected to generate >350 million units per annum.

In June 2021, SunAlpha Energy commissioned a 2-megawatt (MW) solar plant in Rajasthan, which is India’s largest solar plant under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme.

In January 2021, Sembcorp Energy India (SEIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sembcorp Industries, won the contract for a new 400 MW solar power project in Rajasthan. The commercial operations of the project are expected to be rolled out by mid 2022.

In January 2021, L&T Hydrocarbon Engineering won an order worth >Rs. 7,000 crore (US$ 965.40 million) from HPCL Rajasthan Refinery.

Note: *- As of July 2021, Ckt Km - circuit kilometre, GW- Gigawatt, MW- Megawatt
Source: Central Electricity Authority
As of June 2021, Rajasthan had 65.55 million wireless and 0.54 wireline subscribers.

The number of internet subscribers in the state stood at 45.40 million, as of March 2021.

Rajasthan had a total teledensity of 83.07%, as of June 2021.

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Four cities of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota and Jaipur have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission of Government of India.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), twenty-nine cities have been selected from the state.

The State Government has undertaken Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB), in order to provide quality infrastructural facilities.

Phase-III (Newly approved Project) - with loan assistance from ADB, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) approved the RUSDIP-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. The total cost of the project is Rs. 3,653.25 crore (US$ 566.83 million).

Rajasthan ranked second among 36 states and union territories in the Centre’s online ranking, after it completed and implemented the largest number of projects under the Smart City Mission.

- As of May 2021, the state received Rs. 1,845 crore (US$ 252.38 million) under the Smart City Mission, of which Rs. 1,563 crore (US$ 213.81 million) have been spent on various projects.

- From 405 projects in four cities, 138 were completed, incurring a cost of Rs. 448 crore (US$ 61 million). In addition, 178 projects are in progress and 17 projects worth Rs. 145 crore (US$ 20 million) are being processed.

Up to March 2019, 10.55 lakh LED lights have been setup in Rajasthan under energy saving Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td>2,583,052</td>
<td>69.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>3,068,420</td>
<td>61.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota</td>
<td>1,951,014</td>
<td>76.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>6,626,178</td>
<td>75.51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Government of Rajasthan
Social infrastructure – Education

Rajasthan’s education statistics (2020-21)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools (No.)</th>
<th>Primary: 35,331</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper primary: 19,639</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/senior secondary: 14,990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges (No.)</td>
<td>2,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government sanctioned: 260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector: 1,715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITIs (No.)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional engineering colleges</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional MBA institutions</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The state has a literacy rate of 66.1% the male literacy rate is 80.5% and the female literacy rate is 52.7%.
- The state’s school infrastructure consists of primary (35,331), upper primary (19,639) and secondary/sr. secondary (14,990).
- In total, the state had 1,963 colleges including 322 government colleges, 16 government law colleges, 1,817 private colleges, 2 self-financed institutions and 6 colleges established with private partnerships.
- As of 2019-20, the government sanctioned 38 new government colleges and established employment centers under ‘Youth Development Cell’ in all government colleges.
- The state has ~130 polytechnics (as of December 2020) with an intake capacity of 28,299 students.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan allocated 19.1% of its total expenditure for education in FY22, higher than the average allocation (15.8%) for education by all states.
- Under the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 44,309 crore (US$ 6.12 billion) was allocated for the education, sports, arts and culture sectors.

Source: Economic Review of Rajasthan 2020-2021, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22
Social infrastructure – Health

- Rajasthan has a 3-tier health infrastructure comprising primary health centres, health units, community health centres & sub-centres.
- A number of initiatives such as the Chief Minister’s ‘Jeevan Raksha Scheme’ & the World Bank-assisted Rajasthan Health System Development Project have been taken up to improve healthcare facilities in the state.
- A total of 18,816 AYUSH doctors and 43,388 doctors having medical qualification were registered, as on 2018-end.
- As of December 2020, the state had 665 community health centres, 2,197 primary health centres and 14,497 sub-centres.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan allocated 7% of its total expenditure on health, higher than the average allocation for health by other states (5.5%).
- In May 2021, the urban development & housing department (UDH) announced that soon it will come out with a plan to make state hospitals self-sufficient. The plan is to set up 105 oxygen plants, 58 will be set up in 48 civic bodies and 47 will be set up in 11 urban units of the urban development department.

**Note:**
1. Per thousand persons,
2. Per thousand live births.

**Source:** Economic Review of Rajasthan 2020-2021, Sample Registration System (SRS)
Industrial infrastructure ...(1/2)

- Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) and Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) are responsible for promoting investments and developing industrial infrastructure.
- 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.
- The Rajasthan Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (RIICO) has been assigned the responsibility of setting up industrial areas in the state. The organisation also provides loans for small, medium and large-scale projects.
- Rajasthan will soon host several development projects in textile, defence and aviation sectors. In September 2020, the state government entered an understanding with SVP International Group for an investment of Rs. 4,000 crore (US$ 541.57 million) for development of facilities related to these sectors.
- In January 2021, Okinawa Autotech announced plan to invest Rs. 150 crore (US$ 20.73 million) to set up a new factory in Rajasthan.
- In the Union Budget 2021-22, the government announced to establish a fintech city in Jaipur. The project is estimated at ~Rs. 106 crore (US$ 14.65 million) and expected to be rolled out in FY22.
- In May 2021, glass manufacturer Saint Gobain announced plan to invest Rs. 1,100 crore (US$ 150 million) in Rajasthan; this is likely to provide ~300 direct job opportunities in the state.
- In August 2021, RIICO announced to develop 100 new industrial areas in 2021.

Industrial Corridors in Rajasthan

- In August 2021, Mr. Sanjay Aggarwal, President, PHDCCI in his Webinar on ‘MBPL gas pipeline network in Rajasthan’ informed that with completion of Mehsana-Bhatinda Gas Pipeline Project (MBPL), Rajasthan will record tremendous investment opportunities.
  - It will also make existing industries competitive as availability of natural gas will boost development of ceramic, glass, food processing, mineral, textile and pharma sectors in Rajasthan.

**Source:** State Budget 2021-22, IEM: Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Invest India, SEZ: Special Economic Zone
Start-up initiatives

- **iStart Initiative**
  - In November 2017, the state Government launched a dedicated platform for startups called iStart. to facilitate entrepreneurship and job creation in the state.
  - The aim of this initiative is to assist anyone with an entrepreneurial aspiration to take their concepts and business to the next level - be it at idea/concept stage or MVP or early-growth stage startups.
  - The platform will work on the “access-improve-access” model. Startups will undergo mentoring programs and customised & group skill building to focus on areas that need to be improved.
  - Applyifi will provide entrepreneurs and investors a detailed assessment report and a 36-point score card on the startup’s potential and investment worthiness.
  - A one-month skill-building programme will be organised for startups and startups graduating from the programme will be offered opportunities to pitch their ideas for investments to the state Government.
  - iStart will also focus on building a digital infrastructure in the form of a set of APIs that the Government, startups, developers and businesses can utilise for solving problems faced by them.
  - A quarterly ‘Start-up Showcase Yatra’ will be organised in Mumbai, Delhi-NCR and Bengaluru to offer startups exposure to key investors and enablers of the startup ecosystem.

- In August 2018, the state Government inaugurated Bhamashah Techno Hub, India’s biggest incubation centre, in Jaipur. The state-of-the-art facility is spread over 100,000 sq ft and is expected to house over 700 start-ups. Start-ups operating from the centre will receive various facilities including mentoring, funding, logistics and office space.

- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has recognized 800 start-ups, as on February 01, 2020.

*Source: iStart website, startup2day, News Articles*
KEY SECTORS
Key sector – Agriculture and allied industries

- The state has an agricultural economy with nine agro-climatic zones and various types of soil that help during the cultivation of crops.

- In May 2021, Rajasthan’s agriculture body Krishi Avam Paristhitiki Vikas Sansthan (KRAPAVIS) won the prestigious India Biodiversity Awards 2021 under the category ‘Sustainable Use of Biological Resources.’ The India Biodiversity Awards is a joint initiative by the ministry of environment, forest and climate change, National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

- Cotton, which is an important cash crop, is primarily grown in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Production is estimated at 2.64 million bales in 2019-20.

- As per the State Budget 2021-22, an estimated outlay of Rs. 11,810 crore (US$ 1.63 billion) was made for agriculture and allied activities.

### Agricultural production (lakh tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Estimated annual production in 2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>222.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>48.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Seeds</td>
<td>87.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (lint)*</td>
<td>28.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 kg.)*

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22, Rajasthan Economic Survey
Key sector – Tourism

- 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 2019, 52.22 million domestic tourists and 1.60 million foreign tourists visited Rajasthan.
- 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.
- As per State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 500 crore (US$ 69.10 million) was allocated for the tourism department.
- In a bid to develop cultural tourism hubs, UNESCO and Rajasthan Tourism decided to develop 10 cultural tourism hubs in various districts, including Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Barmer. These hubs will be adopting the ‘Art of Life’ methodology and help 884 Rajasthani performing artists and 594 handicraft artists.
- The state tourism department is working on a new policy that is expected to roll out within the next three months. In September 2021, the department circulated draft of the Rajasthan Tourism Promotion Scheme and has proposed incentives, procedures and criteria to set up guest houses, agriculture tourism units, camping sites and caravan parks.

**Tourist arrivals in Rajasthan (in million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>41.50</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>45.92</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>50.24</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>52.22</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>0.45</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, Rajasthan Budget 2021-22*
- Rajasthan is among the largest mineral-producing states in India. Around 81 varieties of minerals are available in the state and 57 minerals are produced on a commercial scale.

- It also contributes significantly to production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, and granite etc.

- In February 2021, value of all minerals produced^ in the state stood at Rs.1,479.95 crore (US$ 202.45 million).

- In January 2021, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML) and the Department of Mines & Geology (DMG), Govt. of Rajasthan, signed a tripartite agreement to facilitate feasibility analysis for solution mining of potash in the state.

- In August 2021, the mines department is expediting exploration of manganese in Banswara district of Rajasthan after preliminary studies by Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) indicate that reserves could be >100 million tonnes.

**Note**: ^Excluding Fuel, Atomic and Minor Minerals, *As of May 2021

**Source**: Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, Government of India
Key players in mining and mineral processing industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Zinc Ltd (HZL)</td>
<td>- 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 million tonnes per annum (MTPA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sindesar Khurd mine has reserves and a resource base of 85.0 million tonnes. Sindesar Khurd has annual ore production capacity of 2 MTPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The Zawar mine has a reserves and resources base of 76.4 MT, with ore production capacity of 1.2 MTPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Copper Ltd</td>
<td>- 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. HCL has four operating units of mines and plants, one of which is the Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) at Khetrinagar in Rajasthan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Whiteware Ltd</td>
<td>- Liberty Whiteware Limited has a sanitary-ware unit, located at Neemrana in Rajasthan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The company has an annual production capacity of 500,000 pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Company is engaged in the production of bathroom products includes shower trays, wash basins and sinks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key sector – Cement … (1/2)

- The state is the leading producer of cement-grade limestone in India. Production of limestone reached 31.04 million tonnes in April-September 2020.
- The state has about 26% share in proven limestone reserves in the country.\(^\text{^}{\text{1}}\)
- Ultratech Cement is setting up a 3.5 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) greenfield integrated cement plant in Rajasthan with an investment of Rs. 1,850 crore (US$ 287.76 million).
- In August 2021, Ambuja Cements started the trial run at its state-of-the-art greenfield integrated plant (Marwar Cement Works) in Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
  - Marwar Cement Works is the third plant of Holcim Group in the Rajasthan, after Rabariwas and Lakheri. It is also the second integrated plant of Ambuja in Rajasthan, and sixth in India.
- In April 2021, Larsen & Toubro won a contract for the construction of a 3.5 MTPA-capacity integrated cement plant at Nimbahera in Rajasthan. The contract value is estimated between US$ 134 million and US$ 336 million.
- In August 2019, Wonder Cement announced set up of its third cement plant at Nimbahera in Rajasthan’s Chittorgarh district.

Note: \(^{\text{1}}\)proven limestone reserves - STD111, Source: Indian Bureau of Mines
ACC Ltd

- ACC is the largest cement producer in India; its plant at Lakheri (Bundi), Rajasthan, has a production capacity of 1.5 MTPA. 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 production facility in Rajasthan has a capacity of 2.8 MTPA. 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.

Grasim Industries Limited is a flagship company of the Aditya Birla Group.

- Grasim’s subsidiary UltraTech Cement has 20 integrated plants, 26 grinding units, seven bulk terminals, one clinkerisation plant and 101 ready-mix concrete plants across India, the UAE, Bahrain, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- UltraTech Cement has a capacity of 102.75 MTPA. The company has plants at Kotputli and Shambhupura in Rajasthan.
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.
Key investment promotion offices … (1/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) | ▪ 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:  
  • Identifying investment opportunities.  
  • Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects.  
  • Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals.  
  • Nodal agency for single-window clearances.  
  • Facilitation on behalf of investors with all Government departments /agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention.  
  • Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities.  
  • Interfacing with Government departments for required clearances. | 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://resurgent.rajasthan.gov.in/](http://resurgent.rajasthan.gov.in/) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 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:  
  - Identifying investment opportunities.  
  - Providing access to information that is critical for setting up of projects.  
  - Assisting translation of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals.  
  - Nodal agency for single-window clearances.  
  - Facilitation on behalf of investors with all Government departments/agencies to ensure that proposals get immediate attention.  
  - Assisting in site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities.  
  - Interfacing with Government departments for required clearances. |  
- 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&lt;br&gt;Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan&lt;br&gt;Phone: 91-141-2385 522&lt;br&gt;Fax: 91-141-2385 503&lt;br&gt;E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in">info@rfc.rajasthan.gov.in</a>&lt;br&gt;Website: <a href="http://rfcapp.industries.rajasthan.gov.in/">http://rfcapp.industries.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&lt;br&gt;Near Ambedkar Circle, Bhawani Singh Road,&lt;br&gt;Jaipur - 302005, Rajasthan&lt;br&gt;Phone: 91-141-2747012-14&lt;br&gt;Fax: 91-141-2747045&lt;br&gt;E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@pdcor.com">info@pdcor.com</a>&lt;br&gt;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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land allotment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption in the land ceiling limit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for land use</td>
<td>Revenue department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In case industry is located outside an industrial area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-Objection Certificate (NOC) and consent under Water and Air Pollution Control Act</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Up to 10 hectares: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.
- Above 10 hectares: 60 days from submission of completed application to State Government.
- In case the allotment is to be made at the district level: 30 days from submission of completed application to district collector.
- In case Government’s approval is required: 60 days from submission of completed application to the State Government.
- 60 days at the level of State Government from the date of submission of application in the district collector’s office.

- a) IDCO
- b) Department of Town and Country Planning
- c) Local authority/District Collector
- Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB)

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
Permission and clearances required  

Respective departments/ organisations of state  

Energy Department (Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.)  

Time limit (within working days)

For loads up to 25 kW:
- Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.
- Release of connection: 30 days after compliance of demand notice if no augmentation is required. Otherwise 45 days.

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

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

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

Source: Industries Department Notification, News Articles
## Key approvals required … (3/3)

<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>Release of power connection</td>
<td>Energy Department (Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.)</td>
<td>For loads above 3,000 kW and up to 5,000 kW:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of Land/Shed in Industrial Estates or Industrial Areas</td>
<td>Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)</td>
<td>• Issue of demand notice: 21 days from receipt of application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of loan</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Release of connection: 120 days after compliance of demand notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of plots in industrial area</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under the VAT Act</td>
<td>Commercial Taxes Department</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under the CST Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax clearance certificate</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Licence - Wholesale</td>
<td>Medical and Health Directorate</td>
<td>One day in case of non-default of tax payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Licence - Retail</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing of gauge bandage, cotton, repacking</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Industries Department Notification, News Articles
## 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>
State acts & policies ... (1/4)

1. **Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019**
   - To develop a global hub of solar power of 50GW capacity in next 5-6 years to meet energy requirements of Rajasthan and India.
   - To create an R&D hub for deployment of various combinations of RE power technologies and Wind-Solar based hybrid, co-generation technologies which will focus on improving efficiency in existing applications and will reduce the cost of balance of system.

2. **Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy 2019**
   - The policy will be in force for a period of five years.
   - Key objectives of the policy are to operationalized and manage Government owned 10 incubators, support 2,000 startups, mobilise US$ 14.31 million of Angel and Venture Capital and develop an innovation culture in the state.
   - It also aims to create employment opportunity for 10 million people in state
   - Efforts will be made to provide relevant benefits available under various schemes of the central and state Government to all startups.
   - A major startup fest and two mini startup fests will be organised to provide national and international visibility to startups.

3. **Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme - 2019**
   - To generate employment opportunities and promote rapid, sustainable and balanced economic growth in the state.
   - To provide benefits to eligible enterprises in the manufacturing and services sector.
E-Governance and IT/ITeS Policy, 2015

• Released in November 2015, the main objective of the policy is to bring the citizens and public services closer to one another.
• Provision of IT for good governance in the state.
• Enhanced investments in IT/ITeS, ESDM and robotics sector for promoting economic development of the state.
• Achieving efficiency, transparency and reliability in different public services to improve these services by controlling e-Governance in the state.

Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015

• The Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015 aims at providing a favourable framework for the legal, procedural, fiscal as well as regulatory aspects in the investment system.
• The other objective of the policy is to improve the exploration of the mineral wealth of Rajasthan through various in-house facilities and by outsourcing different enhanced techniques.
• To enhance and improve the employment opportunities in the state.

Biotech Policy 2015

• 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
Tourism Policy of Rajasthan
- 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

Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014
- 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.

Urban Local Bodies (ULB) Reforms
- In January 2021, Rajasthan became the fifth state in the country to successfully undertake Urban Local Bodies (ULB) reforms, making it eligible to mobilise additional funds worth Rs. 2,731 crore (US$ 377.43 million) through open market borrowings.

Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass, 2010
- To promote generation of power from biomass.
- To offer solutions to various problems faced by developers, investors, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and utilities.
Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy - 2015

- To create supply chain infrastructure needed for agro industrial development.
- 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 increase the export of value added agri-products from the State.
- To accelerate a close interface among research, extension, industries and farmer in agri-sector.

One Nation One Ration Card System Reform

- In February 2021, Rajasthan became the 12th state in the country to successfully undertake ‘One Nation One Ration Card System’ reforms, making it eligible to mobilise additional funds worth Rs. 2,731 crore (US$ 377.43 million) through open market borrowings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (India)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (Mn)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>DEA, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational SEZs (No)</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce &amp; Industry, Department of Commerce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>2019-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>73.20</td>
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### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

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<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
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<td>74.18</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

**Note:** As of September 2021  
**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) engaged Sutherland Global Services private Limited to prepare/update this presentation.

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