RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

GSDP of Rajasthan at Current Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US$ billion</th>
<th>Rs. trillion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>11.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>12.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>8.49</td>
<td>13.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>14.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>9.81</td>
<td>14.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>15.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>16.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>11.97</td>
<td>16.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>12.77</td>
<td>17.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 9.86% between 2015-16 and 2021-22 BE.

GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2020-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>28.27%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>32.98%</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GSDP at current prices grew at a CAGR of 10.86% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

FDI inflows in Rajasthan from April 2000 to June 2021 (US$ million)

- 510.23 in 2000
- 132.32 in 2001
- 38.38 in 2002
- 541.51 in 2003
- 165.17 in 2004
- 363.88 in 2005
- 272.38 in 2006
- 123.41 in 2007
- 2,443.36 in 2021

Note: - CAGR in Rs. GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, GSVA - Gross State Value Added. BE: Budget Estimate, FDI: Foreign Direct Investment.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Rajasthan, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), MOSPI.

ADVANTAGES

- High economic growth and stable political environment
  - GSDP increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 9.86% between 2015-16 and 2021-22 BE.
  - Stable political environment. Government committed towards creating a progressive business environment.

- Rich labour pool and infrastructure support
  - Rajasthan has renowned higher education institutions in various disciplines, producing thousands of skilled and proficient young individuals every year.
  - State developing sector specific infrastructure, such as special purpose industrial parks and special economic zones for export of handicrafts, IT and electronic goods.

- Abundant mineral resources and location advantage
  - Rajasthan offers a variety of unexploited agricultural and mineral resources.
  - Rajasthan is a natural corridor between the wealthy northern and the prosperous western states.

- Policy and institutional support
  - Promote investment in the state and generate employment opportunities through such investment.
  - Rajasthan has a favourable industrial relations environment. The law & order situation in the state ensures a good working environment.

KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy, 2019
  - Establish 10 incubators, support 2,000 innovative start-ups, mobilize US$ 14.31 billion of Angel and Venture Capital and develop an innovation culture in the state.

- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019
  - Develop a global hub of solar power of 50GW capacity in next 5-6 years to meet energy requirement of Rajasthan and India.

- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2019
  - Promote investment in the state and generate employment opportunities through such investment.

- 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.

- Urban Local Bodies (ULB) Reforms
  - In January 2021, Rajasthan became the fifth state in the country to successfully undertake Urban Local Bodies (ULB) reforms.

GOVERNMENT VISION FOR THE STATE

- Infrastructure
  - To develop good quality roads, proper traffic management systems and appropriate water policy.

- Agriculture
  - To create network of canals, develop five international level research labs and address soil fertility.

- Economy
  - To promote region wide economic balance and develop efficient economic infrastructure.

- Education
  - To make education compulsory up to 10th standard, support higher education & research and provide computer literacy.

- Human development
  - To eliminate poverty and generate employment opportunities for all and develop a comprehensive Economic Inclusion Policy.

- Community
  - To develop a coherent social environment and execute poverty elimination plans.

- Governance
  - To make minimum education & work experience must for politicians, provide freedom to bureaucrats and implement fair & advanced taxation system.

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