RAJASTHAN
GUIDE TO INVESTING IN AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTORS

GLOBAL RAJASTHAN AGRITECH MEET
9-11 NOV 2016 JAIPUR
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The Event

- The state has conceived Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM) 2016, an agri-technology and business event as a platform to transform and catalyze the process of improving the sustainability and economic viability of agriculture and allied activities shaping globalized, market-driven and profitable ventures.
- GRAM will be held from 9 to 11 November 2016 at Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan
- The objectives of this event are:
  - Farmer Empowerment
  - Showcase Agri Innovations
  - Marketing Tie-ups
  - Joint Ventures
  - Technology Transfers
  - International Investments
  - Business Opportunities
  - Encouraging Agri-based Research
  - Common Platform for Agri and Allied Ecosystem

Event Components

- Exhibitions
- Knowledge Paper & Investor Guide
- B2B & B2G Meetings

Event Highlights

- Conferences
- Presentations
- Panel Discussions

Attending GRAM 2016

- **Who should attend:**
  - Agribusiness and food companies
  - Farmers groups Infrastructure developers
  - Three experts & Academicians
  - Top level functionaries
  - Financial institutions
  - Development agencies
- **Why attend:**
  - Participate in the Rajasthan growth story
  - Understand emerging opportunities
  - Share perspectives with the Government
  - Meet and network with stakeholders
  - Share perspective with active businesses
  - Understand and witness live demonstrations
  - Meet leading Indian & international agribusiness players
Overview of the State

Demography
- Largest state in India - area of 342,239 sq. km
- Population of 68.6 mn (as per 2011 census)
- 2/3 of the population is connected with the agricultural sector
- Jaipur is the capital city of the state and has excellent rail, road and air connectivity

Economy
- Rajasthan had a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of INR 6,741 bn at advance price estimates in 2015-16
- The GSDP, at current prices, grew at a CAGR of 8% in 2010-15 – over 1.2x times of India’s GDP growth
- The state attracted cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth USD 1.28 bn across various sectors over the past decade (2005-15)
- The per capita income in the state has grown to INR 33,186 in FY15 (CAGR of 6.5% for the period of 2010-15)

Agriculture
- Rajasthan has 14% of India’s cultivable land, which accounts for 25.55 mn hectares
- The State’s top agri-categories by production for 2014-15 were:
  - Food Grains: 19.62 mn tons
  - Cereals: 17.667 mn tons
  - Oilseeds: 5.314 mn tons
  - Pulses: 1.952 mn tons
- Other major crops include - mustard, cluster bean, coarse cereals, gram & seed spices

Agri Allied Activities
- The agricultural and allied sectors contributed to 31% of GSDP in 2015 (national average was 20%)
- Rajasthan is a leading milk producer, with the fifth-largest cattle population in India and some of the finest breeds of milch and draught cattle
- Rajasthan is a strong performer in India in the area of horticulture being the 4th largest producer of oranges and garlic
Rajasthan – The Land of Advantages

Reasons to Invest in Rajasthan

Extensive Connectivity
The state has a total National Highway length exceeding 7,310 km

Strategic Location
A natural corridor between India’s northern and western states

Agri-Dominant State:
Strong significance of agriculture in culture, diversity of crops

Government Incentives
Incentives and subsidies on export of spices, fruits & vegetables

Land Availability:
Plenty of land that offers opportunities in organic farming, contract farming, post-harvest crop management

Single Window Clearance System
Sing point interface for online submission and tracking of investment

Strong Industrial Infrastructure
4 Agro food Parks & 2 agri export zones

Proximity to a Large Consumer Base
The state shares its border with five other major states of India

Agri-Dominant State
- Endowed with 10 agro-climatic zones, Rajasthan leads in the production of a large variety of crops in India
- 53% of the state’s total land area is net sown area
- The state is nationally ranked:
  - 1st in production of Carom-seeds, Coriander, Fenugreek and Mustard
  - 2nd in production of Gram (Chickpea), Cumin seeds & all Coarse Cereals
  - 3rd in production of Soybean, Pulses, Seed spices, Oilseeds
- It is also the leading producer of Wheat, Juar, Maize & other food grains

Land Availability
- Rajasthan, geographically the largest state of India, offers land in plenty and at competitive prices
- Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) ensures top-class infrastructure and other related support for establishment of new enterprises.
- To catalyse industrialisation, the Corporation has developed 339 industrial areas over 82,000 acre land throughout the State
**Strong Industrial Infrastructure**

The state has several Special Purpose Industrial Parks including four Agro Food Parks (Kota, Jodhpur, Sri Ganganagar and Alwar) and 2 Agri Export Zones, covering 5 districts each with focus on spices coriander and cumin.

**Japanese Industrial Zone**

Special Japanese Zone at Neemrana (Alwar) spread in 1167 acres where industrial units of Japanese majors such as Nissin, Mitsui, Nippon, Daikin, TPR Auto, Mitsubishi, Dykie Colour, Toyota Kirloskar Motor are operational

**Korean Industrial Zone**

An exclusive Korean Industrial Zone spread in approximately 263 acres of area is being developed at Ghiloth near Neemrana

**Special Economic Zones**

Rajasthan offers SEZs for gems & jewellery (Jaipur) and handicrafts (Jodhpur) besides a world-class multi-product SEZ – Mahindra World City (joint venture of RIICO and Mahindra Group)

**Proximity to a Large Consumer Base**

- Rajasthan shares its boundary with the states of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, besides proximity to Delhi
- 402 mn people live in these States, i.e., one-third of India's population
- 30% of India's GDP is contributed by these states
- Rajasthan enjoys proximity to the largest urban conglomerate of Delhi-NCR region
- Some of the leading industrial centers such as Faridabad, Gurgaon, Panipat, Ghaziabad and Noida are within 350 km from Jaipur

**Extensive Connectivity**

Rajasthan enjoys seamless connectivity with the rest of India through airways, railways and roadways...

- Direct air connectivity to 6 metro cities, 2 Tier-1 cities and 3 international destinations from Jaipur
- Rail length of 5,800 km in the State connecting key cities and to ports in Kandla, Mumbai and Mundra, Gujarat
- National Highways exceeding length of 7,310 km and total road length of 2,05,003 km in the State connect to key cities such as Delhi, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Mumbai, Bhopal, Agra, Gwalior, Indore and Amritsar
- Air-Cargo Complex at Jaipur and Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara & Bhiwadi facilitate trade within and outside India

**Strategic Location - DMIC**

- Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) is a 1,483 km long rail corridor connecting Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai to Dadri near Delhi
- DFC will allow high-speed connectivity for high-axle load wagons (25 tons) of double stacked container trains supported by high power locomotives
- A band of 150 km has been chosen on both sides of the DFC to be developed as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
- Nearly 39% of DFC passes through Rajasthan, and about 60% of the State’s area and 80% population (in 22 districts including Jaipur, Alwar, Kota and Bhilwara) fall in the project influence area
- 5 DMIC nodes have been proposed in Rajasthan. For establishing the first node at Khushkhera-Bhiwadi- Neemrana, an estimated capital outlay of INR 226 bn has been budgeted. The node will drive the next level of economic growth in the region.
Access to consumer base of over 400 mn
INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN RAJASTHAN

Ease of Doing Business
Setting up Business in Rajasthan
- Government of India has introduced online registration of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) with a Unique ID – ‘Udyog Aadhar’. Udyog Aadhar has now replaced Enterprise Memorandum EM I and EM II. Rajasthan is among the first states to implement filing of Udyog Aadhar Memorandum completely online.
- The Single Window System facilitates application, approval, clearance and tracking online through a single ID.
- Government of Rajasthan has made it convenient for investors to make online application and payment through eMitra portal as well. The State has further established eMitra kiosks and Common Service Centres. An investor can visit these kiosks and centres to take assistance for making online application and payment.

Complying with Environmental Procedures
- For 88 categories of industries that are Green industries, acknowledgment of the receipt of consent application (along with fee) serves the purpose of consent.
- Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB) Portal provides for submission of application, registration, renewal and issuing of certificates online. This portal allows for uploading of supporting documents required while applying for Consent to Establish and Operate (CTE/CTO).
- The certificates issued by RPCB are verifiable through a QR code. An individual can scan the QR code via phone as well and verify the details of the certificate such as name of the company and validity of the certificate and payment.

Allotment of Land and Obtaining Construction Permits
- No construction permit/building plan approval is required in industrial areas of Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) for plot size up to 40,000 sqm.
- RIICO does not seek any certificate for no-tax dues, notarized affidavit for not staking building material on public land, No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Traffic and Coordination Department and NOC from Stormwater and Drainage Department.
- A Geographic Information System (GIS) for new RIICO industrial areas ready for allotment has been developed.

Complying with Labor Regulations
- The state government relaxed the Trade Union Act, Industrial Dispute Act, Contract Labor Act, as well as the 1948 Factories Act and 1961 Apprenticeship Act to spur economic development and attract foreign investment.
- Membership of 30 per cent of the total workforce needs to be recorded for a union to obtain recognition, up from 15 per cent, a move that will halt productivity losses due to industrial dispute.
- As against the existing threshold of 20 contract labor/workmen, the Contract Labor Act will be applicable only to those
establishments/ contractors in Rajasthan that employ 50 or more contract laborers in the preceding 12 months.

- Industrial establishments employing up to 300 workers are now allowed to retrench employees without seeking the prior permission.

Obtaining Infrastructure related utilities
- Clear timelines have been defined for obtaining electricity connection, water connection, gas connection and sewage/sewer connection.
- Single Window Clearance System facilitates online application, approval, clearance and tracking for electricity connection.

Carrying out Inspections
- Joint inspection for Acts under labor and factories & boilers legislations.
- Prior approval from higher authorities is required for inspection by labor inspectors and any establishment can be inspected only once a year.
- Inspection reports issued within 72 hours for Environmental, Labor, Factories & Boilers and Tax registration, permits, legislations, etc.

Registering for & Complying with Tax Procedures
- All processes related to registrations, assessment, filing of taxes and refunds are online.
- Single ID for state commercial taxes.
- State also facilitates online refund.
- e-GRAS is an online Government Receipt and Accounting System which facilitates collection of tax/non-tax revenue online.
- Professional tax has been repealed in the State.
- There are no static check-posts and mobile squads in the State.

Enabling Industries

Manpower
- With a focus to strengthen the industrial scenario in Rajasthan, the State has emphasised on development of manpower.
- State technical institutes (ITI’s) have an intake capacity of over 230,000 students and has multiple professional institutes such as IIM, IIT, AIIMS, etc. as well.
- Further, the Government has established 300 new skill development centers (SDCs), in collaboration with private partners, in all 33 districts.
- Rajasthan was awarded the ‘Best State' in skill development at ASSOCHAM’s Skilling India Summit-cum-Awards.

Investment Climate in Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of Skilled Labour in Rajasthan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITIs (Capacity: 2,32,996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDCs (Capacity: 1,00,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnics (Capacity: 57,703)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Colleges (Capacity: 64,552)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBA Colleges (Capacity: 6,840)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70% 4% 12% 9%
Labour Reforms

Tech Enablement
- There are online systems for application, payments, issuing of online certificates and unified returns in Pollution Control Board, Commercial Taxes, Labor and Factories & Boilers Departments.
- E-governance initiative on PPP model has over 33,000 operational e-Mitra centers facilitating online services
- Online application service for new electricity connections
- Online system for submission of Solar Power Projects
- Digitized revenue land records are available on ‘ApnaKhatta’ Portal

Procedure Simplification
- Single ID for filing of returns issued for all commercial taxes on ‘RajTax’ Portal
- Time-bound online refund of VAT and CST on ‘RajTax’ Portal
- For 88 categories of Green industries, acknowledgment of consent application constitutes consent
- No Building Plan approval required in RIICO (state IDC) areas for plot sizes up to 40,000 sqm
- Online application, valuation and E-Stamping facilities are available for property transactions

Special Economic Zones
RIICO has set up two Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the State for:
- Gems and Jewelry in Jaipur
- Handicrafts in Jodhpur
Currently, Government of Rajasthan is providing following incentives to these SEZs:
- Provisions of Rajasthan Imposition of Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act 1973 do not apply
  - 100% discount to developer on land conversion
  - Developers, co-developers and units are totally exempt from any stamp fee
  - 100% discount on stamp duty for units set up in rented buildings in performance of rent deed
  - 100% discount power fee for 10 years
  - 100% discount on work contract tax to developers and units till 23rd August 2014 (for backward regions till 23rd August 2017)
  - 100% discount on entry tax for necessary capital goods for units to set up another unit
  - 100% discount on VAT on raw material for manufacture of products
  - 100% discount on luxury tax for 7 year; 50% discount on entertainment tax for 7 years

Agro Food Parks
- Mega Food Park scheme is considered to be an inclusive concept aimed at establishing direct linkages from the farm to processing and on to the consumer markets, through a vast network of collection centers and primary processing centers
- These will to provide high quality food processing infrastructure closer to the farms
- Peripheral area of each location has multiple crops with great value addition potential
- Four Agro Food Parks have been developed in the state by RIICO. The following concessions are provided:
  - Exemption of land and building tax
  - Exemption of stamp duty
  - Exemption of electricity duty for 5 years
  - Public Utility Status
  - Exemption from entry tax on raw materials
- Set off of sales tax on capital goods
- Set off of entry tax on capital goods
- Exemption of Mandi Tax

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<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CONSUMPTION TYPE (UNITS/MONTH)</th>
<th>CONSUMPTION RANGE (UNITS/MONTH)</th>
<th>ENERGY CHARGES (INR/UNIT)</th>
<th>FIXED CHARGES (INR/CONNECTION/MONTH)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Up to 100</td>
<td>Up to 100</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Above 100 and up to 200</td>
<td>Up to 100</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 100 and up to 200</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Above 200 and up to 500</td>
<td>Up to 100</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 100 and up to 200</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>250</td>
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<td>Above 200 and up to 500</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Up to 100</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Above 100 and up to 200</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 200 and up to 500</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Above 500</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>PER MONTH CONSUMPTION (LTRS)</th>
<th>PER 1000 LTRS (INR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Industrial Purpose (for 15 mm to 25 mm service line)</td>
<td>Up to 15,000</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Between 15,000 &amp; 40,000</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Above 40,000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF SERVICE LINE (MM)</th>
<th>MONTHLY CHARGE (INR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Industrial Purpose – Minimum charges per month</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,400</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>PER 1000 LTRS (INR)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bulk Water Connection (on service line higher than 25 mm)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Power

- Rajasthan has emerged as a near zero power deficit state and assures uninterrupted supply to industrial consumers.
- With firm steps to augment availability of power for industrial, commercial, domestic and agricultural consumption, Rajasthan has arrived at a total power generation capacity of over 17,281 MW with over 26% from renewable energy sources.
- The state plans to further augment the generation capacity in the coming years.
- Over the last 5 years, installed power capacity grew at CAGR of 14% while renewable grew at 23% in the state.
- MOUs of more than 40,000 MW have been signed with leading players for solar parks & power generation.

Online Mandis

- Government of India launched an electronic National Agriculture Market (eNAM) format in April 2016 to connect 23 mandis from eight states (including Rajasthan). 10 more mandis in Rajasthan will be brought under eNAM by October 2016.
- The e-platform would help farmers to sell their produce directly in the market, obviating middle-men, through the electronic trading platform.
- The initiative would help bringing in more transparency, greater competition and better returns for the farmers. It would also help traders in open price discovery and greater accessibility owing to the online platform.

Urbanisation

- Urban population of Rajasthan is about 17.08 million which is 25% of the total population as per 2011 Census.
- The growth rate of Urban Population (2001 – 2011) was 29.26%, indicating rapid urbanisation.
- Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer & Kota have been proposed to be developed as Smart Cities with financial support of INR 1 bn, per city, per year from the GOI.

Healthcare

- Rajasthan has a robust health delivery system with large network of delivery centers, significant number of skilled medical resources and increasing participation of private sector. There are:
  - 113 hospitals and 571 community health centers
  - 2079 primary health centres (rural) and 342 Urban health facilities
  - 13 medical colleges (8 public and 5 private) and 14 dental colleges (1 public and 13 private)
- Big private players such as Fortis, EHCC, Manipal, Narayana Health, etc. are opening in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>PER MONTH (INR)</th>
<th>PER DAY (INR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>5,226</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>5,486</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>5,746</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Highly Skilled</td>
<td>7,046</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment Climate in Rajasthan

Resurgent Rajasthan 2015 Partnership Summit

In order to attract investment from private sectors and to sensitize them for investment in the State, Government of Rajasthan embarked on a sustained investment promotion campaign over a period of time which included investor meets, events, conferences, culminating into Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit 2015. The summit was held on 19th and 20th November, 2015 at Jaipur. The Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was an unprecedented event with strategic conferences, sector-specific/cross-sectoral discussions and deliberations, an MSME Conclave and one-on-one meetings. It brought together leading investors from all over the world, senior State government officials and local business community for interactions on investment environment and opportunities in Rajasthan.

During Resurgent Rajasthan 2015, Agro-Processing MOUs intending investment of over INR 4000 crore were signed. These MOUs were signed across the leading agri/food players like Ruchi Soya Industries, Mahesh Edible Agro Industries, Chokhi Dhani Foods (Bikaji Foods International) etc.

Advanced Single Window Clearance System

Online Portal for Project Clearance

- The Government of Rajasthan is committed to promoting ease of doing business by enabling entrepreneurs to establish and operate their business in the State in a hassle-free manner.
- In a significant approach to promote the ease of doing business in the State, the State Government recently introduced an online portal – Advanced Single Window Clearance Service (SWCS) to ensure time-bound issue of various clearances for projects and investment proposals.

- The State Single Window which was prevalent since 2011 earlier covered only 8 departments and the submission of the hard copies of the application was mandated. However, the ‘Single Window (Amendment) Rules 2016’ a Gazette Notified on 24 May, 2016 has made the system fully online – with online application, payments, status tracking and issuance of certificates.

- More than fifty services of eleven Departments/Corporations are covered in new Rules. The departments are: Labor, Factories & Boilers, Energy, Revenue, Tourism, Local Self Government, Urban Development & Housing, PHED, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB) and Industries Department (including RIICO).

- A comprehensive list of all documents that need to be provided while applying for a service, seeking of approvals or issuance of certificates are available on the portal.

- The portal also provides an electronic-based transparent system for online submission and tracking of applications including ePayments.

- A user can register on the SWCS through Aadhar ID (UID), Bhamashah ID (UID) and Udyog Aadhar No. (UAN).

- If any of these are not available, user can also generate Single Sign On ID (SSOID) through Facebook or Google ID. SSOID is a user authentication service that permits a user to use one set of login credentials to access multiple applications. The service authenticates the end user for all the applications the user has been given rights.
to and eliminates further prompt when the user switches applications during the same session.

- Setting-up and operationalising projects and investment proposals in the state is expected to become a speedy and hassle-free process through this portal.

**Grievance Redressal**

- A special feature of the Rules, 2016 is the constitution of the ‘Investor Grievance Cell’ under the chairmanship of Commissioner Industries which will address issues relating to investor Grievances, within 45 days of registration of a grievance

- The ‘State Empowered Committee’ under the Chairpersonship of Chief Secretary will monitor issuance of time bound approvals and redressal of investor grievances

- In cases where State Empowered Committee finds that any Official who has failed to comply with the provisions of the Act and these rules, it may recommend the department to initiate appropriate action or disciplinary proceedings against the official for imposing penalties on the official.

**Online submission & tracking of investment applications**
Rajasthan Single Window Clearance System

System Overview

- Application of Request
- Processing & monitoring of applications at the level of Competent Authority
- Processing & monitoring of applications at the level of Nodal Agency
- Time Limits for processing and disposal of applications
- Jurisdiction of the State Empowered Committee & the District Empowered Committee
- Monitoring of Processes Involved
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Process Flow

1. Project Conception/Decision to apply for incentives, concessions
2. Register on online portal
3. Fill Online Forms & submit along with supporting documents to Nodal Agency
4. Applications get forwarded to Competent Authority
5. Decision shared with Investor and Nodal Agency
6. On acceptance, Nodal Agency shares status with Empowered Committee
7. Competent Authority to take decision within prescribed time frame
8. Grievances, if any, may be registered on the portal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Departments/Organisations</th>
<th>Permissions/Clearances</th>
<th>Timelines (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Factories and Boilers Inspectorate</td>
<td>Factory building plan approval</td>
<td>10-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Factories license</td>
<td>7-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration under Boiler Act</td>
<td>2-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal under Registration under Boiler Act</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steam Pipeline Drawing approval</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Labour Department</td>
<td>Permission for engaging contractor for labour</td>
<td>15-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration of Establishments under Building and other Construction Workers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration under Shops and Establishments Act</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal under Shops and Establishments Act</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Revenue Department</td>
<td>Land Conversion – up to 10 hectares</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Conversion – above 10 hectares</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Energy Department</td>
<td>Release of Connection</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supply where distribution mains require extension</td>
<td>15-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supply where new sub-station or augmentation of transformer substation is required</td>
<td>15-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supply in localities where no provision for supply exists</td>
<td>15-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supply where electric line/plant is provided by applicant</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>RIICO</td>
<td>Allotment of plots in Industrial Areas</td>
<td>30-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approval of building plans</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Connection</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>UDH Department (JDA/UITs)</td>
<td>90A of Agriculture Land/ Conversion of land under Rajasthan Land Revenue Rules 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Land use/Conversion of land use from residential to commercial</td>
<td>60-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issuance of Lease Deed for institutional plots</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allotment of institutional land</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Building map approval of all kinds of institutional buildings</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>DEPARTMENTS/ORGANISATIONS</td>
<td>PERMISSIONS/CLEARANCES</td>
<td>TIMELINES (DAYS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Local Self Government (LSG)</td>
<td>NOC from Fire Department</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90A of Agriculture Land/Conversion of land under Rajasthan Land Revenue Rules 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Land use/Conversion of land use from residential to commercial</td>
<td>60-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Building map approval of all kinds of institutional buildings</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Public Health Engg. Department (PHED)</td>
<td>Water Connection</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tourism Department</td>
<td>Project Approval</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Industries Department</td>
<td>Exemption from stamp duty and conversion charge</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exemption from Land tax</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investment subsidy and Employment subsidy</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exemption from Electricity duty, Entertainment tax, Luxury tax, Mandi fee, Entry tax</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest subsidy</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reimbursement of VAT</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capital subsidy on ZLD treatment plant</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB)</td>
<td>Consent to Establish (under Water Act &amp; Air Act)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consent to Operate (under Water Act &amp; Air Act)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal of 'Consent to Operate (under Water Act &amp; Air Act)</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Authorisation under Hazardous Waste Rules</td>
<td>120</td>
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</table>
### Time Limit for Nodal Agency for State Empowered Committee/ District Empowered Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Timelines (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forwarding the application received in physical format from the investor (All applications need to be filled online on the portal. However, in case of failure of electronic system due to unforeseen circumstances, the applicant may submit the application in physical format to the Nodal Agency)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All Agencies to place the application for permission:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Before the concerned Empowered Committee for decision in cases where the concerned competent authority has failed to decide the application within the prescribed time limit</td>
<td>30 days counted from last date of the time limit prescribed for the Competent Authority to take the decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Before the chairperson of the concerned Empowered Committee in case the Committee is unable to meet or otherwise is unable to consider the application within 30 days</td>
<td>15 days counted from last date of the time limit prescribed for the Competent Authority to take the decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Comments to be asked from the Competent Authority/concerned departments or authority on application/request for concessions, exemptions or relaxations or grant of Customised Packages</td>
<td>7 days from the receipt of the application/request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time Limit for State Empowered Committee for submitting recommendations to the Council of Ministers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Timelines (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Submission of recommendations on the application/request for concessions, exemptions or relaxations or grant of Customised Packages to the Council of Ministers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time Limit for Competent Authority/Concerned Departments or Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Timelines (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Submission of comments asked to the Nodal Agency on application/request for concessions, exemptions or relaxations or grant of Customized Packages</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taxation

Taxes Levied by Government of Rajasthan

The taxes levied by the Government of Rajasthan (State Level Taxes), other than the direct taxes levied by the Government of India includes, Value Added Tax (VAT)

- VAT rate ranges from 0% to 15% for different kinds of goods. A few defined list of goods are taxable at special rates ranging from 14% to 50% as specified in Schedule VI of the Act.

Entry Tax Goods

Entry tax in Rajasthan is governed by Rajasthan Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 1999. The rate ranges from 0.25% to 15%. Specific exemption from entry tax has been provided to those goods wherein they are sold in Rajasthan.

Entertainment Tax

The notified rate of entertainment tax in Rajasthan is 10% to 30% of the payment on admission to an entertainment.

Electricity Duty

The levy and collection of this is determined by the usage of electricity like Commercial, Domestic, Agricultural, etc.

Luxury Tax

The rate of tax payable by the owner of the Hotels or the Lodging Houses under The Rajasthan Tax on Luxuries (in Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1990 (Act No. 9 of 1996), for luxuries provided in the hotels or lodging houses.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Rajasthan Sampark

- Rajasthan Sampark aims towards providing citizens with a centralised platform where any resident of the state can lodge ones grievances to the respective departments
- It primarily consists of a State level Call centre with integrated web portal that acts as a single point of contact for addressing and redressing various queries and grievances related to government services
- Through Rajasthan Sampark, Government of Rajasthan intends to achieve all important aspects of good governance viz. Robust Delivery System, Transparency, Communication, Grievance Redressal and Sensitivity

System Overview

Registration ➔ Moderation ➔ Grievance Processing ➔ Reply ➔ Feedback/Suggestion
**Features**

- Register as a resident on the portal and create a user profile
- Lodge grievance regarding public, private or service matters
- Send reminders to the department regarding a grievance already registered
- Send feedback/suggestions for the improvement of the grievance redressal system

- Track the status of the grievances registered by the user
- Download the format of the Application form in Hindi/English to submit the grievance directly to the office, if required
- View the announcements made by the department
- Get complete information regarding the project and get contact details for the office

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**RAJASTHAN SAMPARK**

**Grievance Redressal Workflow**

[Diagram of the grievance redressal workflow is shown here.]

**Grieved Resident** → **Grievance Registration Process** → **Grievance Moderation Process** → **Grievance Allocation Process** → **Grievance Redressal Process** → **Reality Check (iFACT)** → **Feedback Process** → **Reopening of Grievance Process** → **Satisfied Resident**
4th largest producer of Oranges in India
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Overview
Agriculture is an important sector of the State’s economy and accounts for 31% of the GSDP and about 2/3 of the population is engaged in agriculture allied services. With its ten agro-climatic zones, Rajasthan is producing a wide variety of agro-products right from desert fruit Jujube (Ber) to fragrant rice. Rajasthan has the potential to become a leading player in the agriculture sector. It is the largest producer of rapeseed & mustard, cereals and pearl millet, and contributes a sizeable share of gram and soybean to the national production. Large quantities are available as surplus for processing and value addition.

In recent years, agriculture sector has witnessed development in the production and productivity of food grains, oilseeds, commercial crops, fruits and vegetables. The state had highest pulses production during 2010-11 & received "Krishi Karman Award" from Government of India. In very next year it received commendation award in recognition of the increase in production and productivity of total food grains. State was also awarded "Krishi Karman Award" for best performance in Wheat for the year 2014-15. Emerging avenues in agriculture and horticulture like organic farming, seed production, bio-technology, food processing, branding, packaging, trading and exports have high potential of growth.

Potential for a viable, profitable and sustainable investment in agro-industrial sector in Rajasthan is tremendous. Today, the agriculture sector has thrown open tremendous opportunities for the successful establishment of vibrant and potentially profitable agro-processing units. The State Government is working towards stronger, more meaningful linkages between the farming community, the private sector and financial institutions.

The agriculture sector has thrown open tremendous opportunities for the successful establishment of vibrant and potentially profitable agro-processing units in Rajasthan. Rajasthan being a major producer of agri-produce, offers vast potential in the processing of:

- Soya based food processing for Soya Milk and Soya Protein
- Cereals for high fructose, Corn Syrup and low fat products. Barley for malt purpose
- Guar gum derivatives having application in paper, textile, mining and other industries and Guar gum powder having application in food, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals
- Setting up of spice processing units for raw seeds, powder seeds, oleoresins
- Waxing plants, pack houses and cold chains for fruits and vegetables
- Drying, dehydration and processing units for canned juices, marmalades, squash, fruit juice concentrate for fruits like Oranges, Kinnows, Pomegranates, Guava and Date Palm
- Processing units for vegetables like Brinjal, Cabbage and Cauliflower
- Essential oil extraction units of spices, medicinal and aromatic plants & olives
- Processing units of herbal medicines based on Aonia, Isabgol, Sonamukhi, Ashwagandha, Aloe Vera and Henna
- Hi-tech industries for fruit plant sapling production
- Green houses for off season and exotic vegetable production
• Establishment of commercial dairy units
• Setting up of processing of camel and goat milk that are of therapeutic utility
• Setting up of livestock feed units
• Establishment of poultry processing units
• Agro Food Parks
• Refrigerated Warehousing

**Export Potential**

The state has export potential in the following Agri-produce:

- Kinnow
- Mandarin
- Fresh Vegetables: Tomato, Onion, Okra, Pea, Green Chillies, Capsicum, Karela, Tinda, Cabbage, Cauliflower
- Red Chilli
- Aonla & its products
- Honey & its products

**Agriculture – Oilseeds**

Rajasthan is 3rd in production of oil seeds in the country. The state produced 5.31 mn tonnes of oilseeds in the year 2014-15. Oilseeds include soybean, mustard, gram and groundnut. It is the largest producer of rapeseed in the country, has third position in soybean production and for groundnut, it stands at fourth position in the country.

The other oilseed crops include castor seed (grown in Jodhpur, Jalor, Sirohi and Barmer), Sesame Seed (grown in Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur), and Olives (primarily grown in Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, and Nagaur)

**Investment Opportunities across the varieties of Oilseeds:**

Processed oil seeds create a lot of useful products that are needed not only for the Indian market, but also used all over the world and hence exists a great opportunity for exports.

Edible oils have a huge demand in the Indian market as it is an essential household product. Hence, there is immense potential in processing of oilseeds in the state.

1. **Mustard**

   a. For mustard and rapeseed, opportunities exist in setting up oil extraction plants, refinery, mustard sauce, etc. since Rajasthan is the largest producer of rapeseed in the
Investment Opportunities

country
b. Seed and oil from mustard seed can be used to make medicines
c. Investments in food processing plants to make spices, sauces like mayonnaise, vinaigrette, marinades, and barbecue sauces

2. Soybean
a. Rajasthan being the third largest producer of Soybean in India, offers investment opportunities in soya-based food processing and soy-protein isolates plants
b. Investment in edible oil, de-oiled cakes, animal feed and soymeal processing facilities in the state

3. Groundnuts (Peanuts)
a. Rajasthan presents ample opportunity in groundnut processing due to large production in the state
b. Opportunities exist in namkeen (snack) manufacturing units, food processing, seed processing, crushing and roasting
c. Investment in Oil processing units
d. Establishing flour mills for groundnut flour and animal feed processing units
e. Investments in paint, varnish, lubricating oil, leather dressings, furniture polish, insecticides, and nitroglycerin manufacturing units using groundnut oil
f. Investment in soap and other cosmetic manufacturing units using saponified oil, peanut oil and its derivatives as raw materials

4. Castor seed
a. Investment in castor oil producing facilities
b. Investments in production of medication for hair and skin care etc. using castor oil as raw material
c. Opportunities in pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing units using castor oil for making surfactant, solvating agent, sustained release tablets, injectable formulations and treatment medications
d. Investments in manufacturing units for other products like polymers and foams, dyes, paints & pigments and animal feed

5. Sesame seed
a. Rajasthan offers immense potential for investment in sesame oil processing units
b. Investments in processing units for soaps, margarine, pastes, confectionaries, etc.
c. Opportunities for de-hulling units for sesame

6. Olive
a. Olive production has picked up in the state significantly, and aiming to make Rajasthan a hub for olives in India, the state government has decided to promote olive (Jaitun) cultivation in 500 hectares under various schemes this year
b. Currently, olive plants are grown in districts like Bikaner, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Naguar and Jhunjhunu
c. Olive oil is manufactured and marketed under the "Raj Olive Oil" brand by the Rajasthan government
d. However, multiple investment opportunities exist in the production of olive oil and in food processing, topping & condiments, pickles, packaged food, etc.

Agriculture –Pulses
Rajasthan is the 3rd largest producer of pulses in the country. The state produced a total of 19.52 lakh tonnes of pulses in 2014-15. Pulses are an important source of plant protein and are widely consumed within the country as ‘dal’. Some popular varieties include Moong, Arhar, Gram, Moth beans, etc. The state and Government of India are actively promoting the
production and consumption of pulses in the country as they help in achieving the three developmental goals of—improving nutrition and health conditions, reducing poverty and a higher food security. The key areas for pulse production in Rajasthan include Pali, Nagaur, Churu, Bikaner, Hanumangarh and Jaisalmer.

### Investment Opportunities across various Pulse varieties:

With growing health consciousness and awareness, consumers now prefer to buy well packed packets or containers of pulses as opposed to loose pulses. Large scope exists in improving the hygiene and packaging on pulses. Pulses are also used to produce Indian salted snacks like nankeen bhujia, papad, etc.

- **Moong beans**
  - There exists large potential in packaging and processing of moong beans — sold as loose beans, packaged, beans paste and sprouted beans
  - Investments in processing facilities which use moong beans as raw materials to make namkeens and bean based snacks
  - Moong bean starch, which is extracted from ground moong beans, is used to make transparent cellophane noodles

- **Moth beans**
  - Rajasthan is a large producer of moth-beans particularly in the semi-arid regions. As this is the most drought tolerant legume, it can easily withstand lack of water, dying hot winds and other climatic challenges
  - Investment opportunities exist in processing, polishing and packaging of moth beans as well as preparing crunchy snacks and pastes

- **Gram (Chana)**
  - Rajasthan is the second largest producer of gram in the country and presents immense potential in processing, polishing and packaging of Gram as well as preparing Gram Flour (Besan), a common Indian household item

### Agriculture – Pulses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>MAJOR PRODUCING DISTRICTS (2014-15)</th>
<th>AREA UNDER PRODUCTION (LAKH HECTARES)</th>
<th>PRODUCTION RAJASTHAN (LAKH MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Moong beans</td>
<td>Pali, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Jalore</td>
<td>8.94</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moth beans</td>
<td>Churu, Bikaner, Barmer, Nagaur</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gram (Chana)</td>
<td>Churu, Bikaner, Hanumangarh Jaiselmer, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk</td>
<td>12.56</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#2 in production of all coarse cereals
Investment Opportunities across the Cereal Crops:

1. Barley

a. Around 60% of barley production of the country takes place in Rajasthan. This presents with a significant opportunity for

b. Malt and beer manufacturing units

c. Given that Barley is the major constituent in feeds, opportunity exists for animal feed manufacturing

d. Investments from companies in natural sweetener and related products

2. Maize

a. Mewar region has a large production of maize and as such provides scope for maize-based processing plants which may include starch plant, corn syrup preparation, various enzymatic preparations, etc.

b. Since Maize is an important constituent of poultry feed, investment opportunities exist in the poultry feed mills

c. Establishing starch manufacturing units

d. Investments in food processing industries using maize as a raw material

3. Bajra

a. Investments in poultry/cattle feed units that require Bajra

b. Investments in malt units, cleaning, grading, packing units

4. Wheat

a. Establishing wheat flour mills in the state for production of value added products: atta, maida, suji

b. Investments in bread, biscuit and bakery production units

Agriculture – Herbal/Medicinal

Rajasthan produces 80% of Isabgol in India and the state is also the largest producer of henna. The state presents multiple investment opportunities from medicinal manufacturing of Isabgol and other herbs to cosmetic usage of Henna.

Investment Opportunities for Herbal/Medicinal Produce in Rajasthan

- Potential for R&D and Technology Investments in the herbal medicinal space in Rajasthan
#1 in production of Isabgol
Agriculture – Herbal/Medicinal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Main Producing Districts (2014-15)</th>
<th>Area Under Production (Lakh Hectares)</th>
<th>Production Rajasthan (Lakh MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Isabgol</td>
<td>Barmer, Jalore, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Chittorgarh</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Henna (Mehandi)</td>
<td>Pali, Jodhpur</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Potential for herbal and medicinal crops in development of the marketing sector
- Technology Transfer for value addition
- Assisting in patenting for herbal drugs
- Strengthening research activities
- Processing units of herbal medicines based on aonla, isabgol, sonamukhi, aloe vera ashawagandha
- Processing of Isabgol
  a. For Isabgol, the harvested produce should be prevented from any contamination, degradation and/ or damage at any stage of processing
  b. Hence, infrastructure development opportunities exist across production as well as the complete post production value chain – from transporting the harvested plant material to the processing site to protecting from heat and rain during transportation
  c. Processing facilities for Isabgol husk, powder, etc.
  d. Medicine manufacturing using Isabgol to be used in compositions to reduce cholesterol, improve bowl movements and palatability, treating constipation, stool softening syrup, cure of scours in calves, dietary supplement, improve functionality and fat absorption
  e. Investments in food processing units for making low cholesterol food items like snacks, ready-to-eat cereals, drink compositions, noodles, bread, animal feed, etc.
- Henna (Mehandi)
  a. Rajasthan ranks 1st in production of body grade quality Henna and there exists immense opportunity in packaging and processing henna as a dye for hair, skin and fingernails
  b. Henna has also been used in antiseptics, astringents, antibacterials, antifungals, as a topical sunscreen, antiperspirants, in the prevention of odor, and as a skin and scalp conditioner and cleanser. Thus, there are opportunities in the state for investment in such cosmetic industries.

Agriculture – Forest Produce

Rajasthan being the state covering the largest area in India has a forest coverage of 9.32%, majority of which is concentrated in the south and southeast parts. These forests offer support to livelihood of numerous families through various resources and valuable products such as Tendupatta, Mahuwa, Ratanjote, Puhar, Sitaphal, Safed Musli, Babool-glue, Nirguri, Ber, Amla, Baheda and many other medicinal plants categorised as Minor Forest Produce (MFPs).

Important major forest produce in Rajasthan include Mahua, Honey, Bamboo, Lac, etc. Opportunities exist for processing of these
forest produce to create a refined finished product. The forest produce is easily accessible mainly from the districts of Udaipur and Pratapgarh.

**Opportunities in Post production and Value addition of Forest Produce**

- **Mahua**
  a. Significant processing opportunities exist in Mahua which is used for food, medicine and for commercial purposes like soap, detergents, oil extraction, skin care, etc.
  b. Mahua flower and seeds are edible as is and oil extracted from them is used as edible oil, hair oil, skin care, vegetable butter and for soap making
  c. Mahua trees are also used for preparation of medicines for laxatives, cough, cold, etc.

- **Honey**
  a. Honey is used as a food spread, in home baking and in beverages. Commercial uses of honey include being a sweetener in cereals, cake mixes, processed foods, jams, jellies and increasingly as an ingredient in health and beauty products. Investment opportunities exist in such food processing units.
  b. Opportunities also exist in industrial uses of honey:
     - Beeswax for use in the pharmaceutical and dental industries as well as for cosmetics, ointments, candles and household waxes
     - Pollen, rich in protein, which is used as a diet supplement by nutraceutical/health food manufacturers
     - Propolis which is becoming widely used as an ingredient in cosmetics and lip balms
   - Royal jelly which is increasingly used in skin creams and lotions for its potential beneficial effect on aging skin

- **Bamboo**
  a. Investment in Food and Beverage Industries which use bamboo for bamboo beer, bamboo vinegar, bamboo wine, edible bamboo shoots
  b. Opportunities for investment in pulp & paper Industry: Bond paper, Cardboard, Cement sacks, Newsprint, Pulp for paper industries
  c. Establishment of Textile Industry which uses bamboo for making t-shirts, socks, knitted fabrics; Composite suiting material, towels and sanitary wares
  d. Investments in bio-energy plants: biofuel, biomass gasification, charcoal briquettes, Industrial wood for tea factories, cooking oil making factories, pyrolysis applications, wood for fish smoking and thermal applications
  e. Opportunities in the Chemical Industry: biochemicals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals
  f. Investments in other Industrial products: Bamboo floor parque and tiles, chopsticks, crates and fish-traps, furniture, scaffolding material, toothpicks, match-sticks, incense-sticks
  g. Opportunities in Medicine: Rhizomes used for treating dysentery, bamboo leaves for treating diabetes, colic and rheumatism, and bamboo roots used for treating skin diseases

**Agriculture – Seed Spices**

Rajasthan is the 3rd largest producer of Seed
Spices in India. Major spices grown are Ajwain, Chilly, Cumin, Fenugreek, Coriander, Garlic, Ginger and Turmeric. Rajasthan produces more than 6 lakh tonnes of seed spices annually and is the largest producer for Coriander and Fenugreek in India while the 2nd largest producer for Cumin in the country.

**Investment Opportunities across Seed Spices**

Easy availability of seed spices at low cost provides a lucrative opportunity for pharmaceutical, food-based and cosmetic companies to establish value added spice processing/other manufacturing units in the state as well as exports

- **Coriander**
  - a. India is the largest producer and user of Coriander seeds. The tender plant & leaves are used in various cuisines and also for dressing/topping while seeds, crushed or powdered, are used in a variety of cuisines
  - b. Coriander has a variety of health benefits and can be used for its medicinal properties. Opportunities exist in exploring medicinal benefits of Coriander like improving hematopoietic functions, treatment of microbial infections on farm animals and as herbal nutritional supplements
  - c. Investment opportunities also exist in food processing industries using Coriander as spices and condiments, to add flavor to curries, sauces, vegetable seasonings and to reduce food odor
  - d. Opportunities also exist in manufacturing industries which use Coriander for making tooth paste, mouth wash, gelling agent, surfactant, absorption agent, softening agent, etc.

- **Cumin**
  - a. Cumin is a major household ingredient in Indian kitchens and there is ample opportunity for investment in spices and condiment processing plants, flavoring and seasoning of food products and for producing mouth freshener
  - b. Investment opportunities in medicinal plants using Cumin as a blood flow
#1 in production of Carom-seeds, Coriander & Fenugreek
enhancer and for treatment of psoriasis, arthritis, gout and high cholesterol

- **Fennel**
  a. The essential oil from the Fennel seeds is added to perfumes, soaps, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics and opportunity for manufacturing of essential oil exists
  b. Fennel oil, seeds or extracts are also used to flavour prepared foods including meats, ice cream, candy, baked goods and condiments as well as liqueurs like sambuca, non-alcoholic beverages and toothpaste
  c. Investment opportunities exist in medicines and healthcare production since Fennel is useful in the treatment of anemia, indigestion, colic female infertility and other gynecological disorders, burns, hernia, promoting hair growth, treating skin diseases and as breast enhancer

- **Fenugreek**
  a. Investment opportunities exist in manufacturing plants as the tender leaves and shoots of Fenugreek can be added to salad greens, and the extract is used for marinades as well as imitation vanilla, butterscotch, rum, and maple syrup flavoring
  b. Opportunities for setting up textile units which use Fenugreek for dying purposes
  c. Fenugreek also has health benefits as it is used to treat kidney problems, skin problems as well as colon cancer

- **Ajwain**
  a. Investment opportunities in healthcare as Ajwain is used as medicinal plant in traditional Ayurvedic medicine; primarily for stomach disorders, but also for its antispasmodic and carminative properties.
  b. Hydro distillation of Ajwain fruits yields an essential oil which is used in various industries

- **Garlic**
  a. Garlic presents as a huge opportunity for food processing industries. As a condiment, garlic is used for flavoring tomato ketchup, sauces, salad dressings, meat sausages, gravies, chutneys, pickles and curries.
  b. Garlic can be used as a pesticide and helps eliminating Whiteflies, aphids, cabbage loopers and squash bugs
  c. It has a large potential in medicinal use clearing coughs, psoriasis, yeast infections, skin cleanser, etc.

**Horticulture**

Horticulture is a major thrust area for Rajasthan, given that the state is the 4th largest producer of Garlic, 6th largest producer of Citrus fruits, 8th largest producer of Pomegranates in the country. It is also a major producer of Aloe Vera with a production on 1,473 metric tonnes and has been the pioneer in adoption of innovative techniques, for Pomegranate, Olive, Date Palm and Jojoba cultivation. The total area under cultivation was ~39,500 hectares for fruits and ~1,54,000 hectares for vegetables in 2014-15 with a total production of ~735,000 tonnes of fruit and ~1,430,000 tonnes of vegetables.

Some of the key fruits and vegetables grown in the state are Potato, Tomato, Onion, Garlic, Orange, Pomegranate, Guava, Kinnow, Date Palm, etc. The main areas where these products are grown are Bikaner, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Barmer and Bhilwara. Date Palm Cultivation has picked up in the state
over the last few years:
- Import of tissue cultured saplings for Date Palms have been provided to farmers at 90% aided rate
- Tissue culture based Date farming is being undertaken in 945 hectares in Rajasthan. The key areas for Date palm cultivation include districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi and Jhunjhunu
- A world class Tissue Culture Lab for Date Palms has also been established in Jodhpur
- Financial provisions have been made for setting up of infrastructure for State Date Palm plantations in Jaisalmer.

The state government is also providing various subsidies, incentives and schemes to encourage the investment in the horticulture sector:
- The state established 3 COEs for Citrus fruits production, Pomegranate, Date Palms in 2012-13. Besides these, 3 new COEs for Mango, Mandarin and Guava have also been established during 2014-15
- More than 28 government horticulture nurseries are providing planting material to farmers
- Financial provisions of INR 444 crore for the year 2015-16 were approved by the State Government
- 254 hectares under medicinal plant cultivation have been established under National Ayush Mission
- Vegetable initiatives for urban clusters have been undertaken for various districts to support horticulture

The following subsidies have also been provided by the State Government for the promotion of the sector:

### Horticulture — Subsidies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Applicable For</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fruit Plantations</td>
<td>Subsidy applicable for plantations up to a maximum area of 4 hectares</td>
<td>50% of cost of plantations or INR 30,000/hec</td>
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<tr>
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<td>te are whichever is less</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Protection and Remedies</td>
<td>SC/ ST/ Small and marginal farmers and women farmers</td>
<td>50% of cost or INR 500/hec whichever is less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demo Farms</td>
<td>Up to 0.2 Ha for advanced seeds, fertilizers, urea and crop protection chemicals display for vegetables demo farms</td>
<td>INR 1,350 per demo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Immense opportunity lies in high-value crops across the horticulture value chain
Investment Opportunities

Various opportunities exist for horticulture in Rajasthan especially with regard to value added products, juices, pickles, starch, liquor, confectionary, etc. There are multiple areas across the horticulture value chain that offer promising opportunities for investment. The policy scenario complements the huge inherent opportunity present in the state to attract major investments from the private sector.

Harvesting Prosperity
Horticulture is heralding a new golden revolution to change the lives of farmers. The sector has tremendous potential in terms of rapid increase in fruit and vegetable production, foreign exchange through exports and employment generation.

Valuable Fruits & Vegetables
Oranges from Rajasthan compete with the best in the international market and are suitable for preparation of squash, concentrate and marmalade. Rajasthan produces a significant quantity of mandarin, kinnow and aonal. Export-quality kinnow produced in the dry and cool climate of Shriganganagar and Hanumangarh are fast becoming favorites of the world. Guava, pomegranate, beal, ber and lehsua are the other fruits which have very good potential for cultivation in the harsh climate of the State. The State is a significant producer of a variety of vegetables throughout the year and has sizable production of onion, tomato, pea, potato, and cucurbit vegetable like watermelon, muskmelon, karela and tinda.

High value and export purpose vegetables like capsicum, okra, red cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Brussels sprout, broccoli, celery, leek, parsley and baby corn are also being grown successfully with high-tech cultivation practices. The aroma and tangy flavor of spices from Rajasthan are gaining popularity across Asia and Europe. The Chili of Jodhpur is adding flavor and colour to the European cuisine.

Floral Treasure
Known the world-over for khwaja Moinuddin Chisti’s Dargah, Ajmer has also fascinated the world with the fragrance of its roses. Processable flower production of rose from Puskar in Ajmer and Haldi Ghati in Rajsamand throws open tremendous scope for making rose scent, rose water, gulkund and dry petals for export. Besides, some other valuable flowers like Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Tuberose, Carnation, Gladiolus, Gerbera are also been grown successfully.

Value Chain of Horticulture Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Marketing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

39
• **Production/Farming:**
  1. Research and Development for high quality seeds that can sustain water shortage
  2. Manufacturing and distribution of horticulture seeds in the region
  3. Setting up greenhouses for protected cultivation and effective farming
  4. Research and development for fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides for effective and efficient farming
  5. Setting up better irrigation infrastructure and facilities for efficient water usage
  6. Setting up training facilities for farmers for optimised and efficient utilisation of area and resources

• **Storage**
  1. Setting up or tying up with cold storage and warehousing and agri produce procurement centers
  2. Research and development to determine cost and benefit of storage systems
  3. Research and development focusing on temperature, relative humidity and ethylene sensitivities of different commodities under storage

• **Processing**
  1. Agri-processing may be taken up given the strengths of Rajasthan in the following crops:
     a. Oranges: Rajasthan is the 4th largest orange producing state in India. Oranges are grown in Jhalawar, Kota, Baran and Bhilwara districts. Production of oranges in Rajasthan has grown from 0.167 mn MT in 2010-11 to 0.264 mn MT in 2014-15 at a CAGR of 9.54%.
     b. Kinnow: A variety of orange is also grown in the state of Rajasthan. Its production in 2014-15 was at 0.30 mn MT. The production of Kinnows in Rajasthan has grown at a CAGR of 18.83% in the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15.
     c. Pomegranate: It is grown in Rajasthan in the areas of Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Jalore Alwar and Sri Ganganagar. The state ranks 8th in India in production of Pomegranate. The Pomegranate production in the state has grown at a CAGR of 12.71% in the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15.
     d. Potato Processing Units: Bharatpur and Dholpur districts have sizeable area under potato with a significant scope to setup potato processing facilities
     e. Dehydration of Onion and Garlic: Rajasthan is the fourth largest garlic producer in India with a share of 12% in the country's production. The vegetable is grown mostly in the areas of Baran, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar and Jodhpur. Agro-processing of this vegetable spice may be taken up. There is a good market for onion and garlic powder.
     f. Other opportunities include many vegetables such as brinjal, cabbage and cauliflower grown in Alwar, Jaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Ajmer and other parts of the state.
  2. Setting up of processing plants including chips, powder, value-added tomato based products flavours and ingredients, dehydration plants to produce onion/garlic flakes & powder, aseptic fruit juice, fruit concentrate, chhuhara, vinegar, pickles, starch, essence, confectionary,
liquor and poultry feed.

3. Setting up facilities for cleaning, grading, powdering, packaging, etc.

- **Wholesaling / Distribution**
  1. Increase presence/ set up regional offices to procure the production locally at lower rates
  2. Tie-ups with companies in the private sector to produce the crops according to their requirements

**Mechanisation**

Rajasthan is also one of the largest producing states for crops like coarse cereals, pulses, rapeseed & mustard and soya bean. The state has seen a significant shift towards farm mechanisation over the recent years with installation of sprinklers, water pumps, and usage of tractors, tillers, etc. It has also witnessed strong tractor sales growth over the years and already accounts for 9% of India’s total tractor sales.

Currently, the level of farm mechanisation in the state is low, however the state aims at gradually eliminating dependence on human and animal power in farm activities. Rajasthan has a total of 58.19 lakh land holdings of which 53% are under small and marginal farmers. Given, small land holdings, it is difficult for the farmers to employ large scale farm mechanisation. Small and marginal farmers are usually unable to own farm machinery on their own or through institutional credit. In this regard, there exists opportunities for setting up of Custom Hiring Centers for farm machinery & implements across the state at diversified locations.

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**Farm Mechanisation Opportunities across Value Chain:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment</th>
<th>Research &amp; Development, Training &amp; Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Inputs</strong>&lt;br&gt;  Seeds  &lt;br&gt;  - Resources like water, soil, etc.  &lt;br&gt;  - Fertilizers, pesticides, etc.  &lt;br&gt;  - Machinery</td>
<td><strong>Agricultural Practices</strong>&lt;br&gt;  - Sowing  &lt;br&gt;  - Ploughing  &lt;br&gt;  - Fertilizing  &lt;br&gt;  - Irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harvesting</strong>&lt;br&gt;  - Cutting  &lt;br&gt;  - Gathering  &lt;br&gt;  - Threshing</td>
<td><strong>Post-Harvest</strong>&lt;br&gt;  - Transporting  &lt;br&gt;  - Washing  &lt;br&gt;  - Storing  &lt;br&gt;  - Grading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing, Processing &amp; Retailing&lt;br&gt;  - Mandi  &lt;br&gt;  - Processing  &lt;br&gt;  - Packaging  &lt;br&gt;  - Sales &amp; Distribution</td>
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There are multiple services and products under Farm Mechanisation that offer a great promise of business investment opportunities in Rajasthan. As the risk in crop production will get reduced with upcoming technological developments, scope for development for Rajasthan will become unparalleled.

**Soil Moisture Management**
- Developing techniques for use of limited water resources for high value crops
- Providing implements and equipment for deep tillage to increase moisture intake
- Manufacturing and distribution of sprinklers and drip irrigation sets for efficient water usage

**Farm Power**
- Increasing availability of farm power through traditional means and alternatives like solar power energy to increase farm productivity

**Agricultural Implements and Machinery for Crop Production**
- Development and promotion of equipment and machinery for planting, harvesting and threshing of coarse cereals like pearl millet
- Promotion and utilisation of available techniques and equipment to achieve deep placement without creating excessive resistance to seedling emergence to ensure good establishment of irrigated crops like cotton
- Providing matching equipment for quick land preparation
- Manufacturing of seed cum fertilizer drills and plant protection equipment
- Manufacturing of machines for grading, sorting, polishing, waxing, packaging, transportation processes to increase efficiency
- Manufacturing of adaptive Implements/tool carrier type tractors for production of high value crops including vegetables
- Specialised equipment including animal drawn and power equipment for large scale cultivation of horticultural crops
- Establishing Hi-Tech productive equipment centers to target low productive agricultural regions

**Custom Hiring**
- Custom hiring mechanisms can be promoted and popularised in the state by establishing centers across key agriculture districts/areas and provide the below machinery:
  - Seed-cum-fertilizer drill, zero till drill, land levelers and various farm implements and tools
  - Bullock drawn implements for small and marginal farmers
  - Seed dressers, sprayers, weeding implements, and other drudgery-reduction implements

**Infrastructural Improvement and Training**
- Setting up of training centers to provide information, videos about different machineries, techniques, etc. and train farmers, operators, workers and manufacturers
- Setting up of co-operatives to provide machinery and specialised equipment on a rent basis
- Ensuring quality control of newly developed agricultural machinery through performance evaluation and certification at designated testing centers
- Development, promotion and trainings for precision irrigation techniques in Rajasthan
- Research and development in areas of risk reduction, equipment for planting, inter culture and harvesting of mixed crops
Immense scope for investment in Farm Mechanisation
Post-Harvest Management

Rajasthan produces a wide variety of products from arid fruit ber to scented rice. It is a leading producer of mustard, bajra, barley, guar, gram, soybean, maize, cotton, isabgol, mehendi and seed spices. The state offers numerous opportunities for development of agro-based industries. These industries include solvent extraction, oleo-resins, kinnow/orange juice, malt extracts, floriculture, mushrooms, tomato processing as well as other processing industries based on fruits and vegetables. Industries based on herbal and medicinal plants, poultry products and non-edible oil have bright export prospects. This strong agricultural sector needs to be supported by a robust post-harvest management activities for maximum utilisation of potential.

Currently, the state warehousing corporation has 91 warehouses in 31 districts with a total capacity of 10.55 lakh tonnes and utilisation levels of 83% (as on May 2016). As per NABCONS, an agency of NABARD, the state needs a total capacity of 22.4 lakh tonnes in the next few years. To reduce this gap, about 1.78 Lakh tonnes has already been constructed and about 3.4 lakh tonnes is under construction. However, there seems to be a significant potential for private warehouse operators to plug this gap.

The state as well as central government have taken the following steps to assist in the development of post-harvest management in the state:

- **Logistics Management:**
  - Government subsidies are provided on the transport of fruits and vegetables within the country and also for exports
  - Transport Subsidy on export of spices for inland transportation as well as on marine transportation
- **Mandis**
  - Waiver of market fee on fruits & vegetables – no restriction or market fee on purchase of fruits and vegetables outside the mandi yard
  - Special license to operate anywhere in the state
  - Direct purchase by the processors is allowed at the processing facility without going to the mandi yards
  - Set up online mandi yard under the eNAM format to help farmers sell produce directly in the market
  - Private mandi yards have been allowed and 6 yards are under development
- **Warehousing**
  - Four cold chain projects have been approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India in the state, under the ‘Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure’

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### Post-Harvest Opportunities across Value Chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>Warehousing / Storing</td>
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Research & Development, Training & Infrastructure
• 5% concession on import duty, service tax exemption, excise duty exemption on several items. Subsidy of over 25% to 33.3% on the cold storage project cost
• Proposed financial outlay for cold chain infrastructure & food parks of US $335 million and US$650 million respectively. Over 50%-70% capital grant on projects.

Both, the government and private sector are investing much effort in research and extension towards improving and modernising post-harvest facilities for attaining more efficient market infrastructure and distribution channels.

- **Overall Logistics Management**
  1. Given that a large part of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial corridor lies in Rajasthan, this provides with a significant opportunity in the state for development of warehousing, transportation and marketing infrastructure
  2. Opportunities for logistics companies in the state to develop a seamless logistics infrastructure
  3. Establishing supply chain elements such as agri waste procurement, recycling and packaging facilities
  4. Supplementing cold chain logistics for perishable goods
  5. Modern supply chains with cold storage and warehousing
  6. Setting up of state-of-the-art agri produce procurement centers
  7. Waxing plants, pack houses and cold chain for fruits & vegetables
  8. In addition, there is a significant opportunity to establish:
     a. Container Depots
     b. Value Addition Centers

• **Centres for Import Export**

• **Mandis**
  1. Establishment of sub market yards to improve the accessibility of mandis
  2. Setting up of procurement centers in the mandi areas to provide marketing services at farm gate and lowering the cost of purchase

• **Grading/ Processing**
  1. Build collection centers in the rural areas near production places equipped with sorting, grading, packaging, sanitation and storage facilities
  2. Invest in the processing units equipped with suitable processing technology, good sanitation system, suitable packaging, and appropriate food safety & quality standards
  3. Develop, manufacture and provide automated systems and machines for sorting and grading processes that are conducted manually

• **Other Post Harvest Opportunities Available**
  1. Agri waste procurement, agri waste based power plants and recycling
  2. Packaging facilities

• **Infrastructural Improvement and Training**
  1. Research and development centers for perishable item preservation
  2. Research and focus on temperature, relative humidity for different commodities under storage
  3. Setting up of training centers to provide information, videos about different machineries, techniques, etc. and train farmers, operators, workers and manufacturers

**Irrigation**

Rajasthan has a gross irrigated area of
approximately 9 mn hectares. Over 60% of the population depends on agriculture or horticulture for livelihood, while about 70% of irrigation is undertaken via wells or tube-wells energised mainly by grid-power or diesel generators.

There are 14 defined river basins in the state and two perennial rivers (Chambal and Mahi). The average rainfall for the State is about 570 mm. In terms of water availability, the Punjab Rivers in the north, the Narmada River in the south and the Agra Canals from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh provide water to Rajasthan, while the north-western Rajasthan is irrigated by the Indira Gandhi Canal. The farmers in Rajasthan depend on different sources of irrigation that includes tube wells, wells and tanks. Canals accounted for over 20% of the irrigation, while tanks and other sources accounted for 2% of the state’s irrigation in 2014. The number of projects to build irrigation infrastructure have shown an increase as well. In 2012, there were 4,786 projects with the irrigation potential reaching 3.8 mn hectares. New approaches and special campaigns like Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan (MJSA) have been taken up for water conservation and restoration of soil & ground water.

The State Government is focused to expand the reach of irrigation in the state and an annual budget estimate of irrigation & flood control for INR 1,984 crore has been provisioned for 2016-17. Other initiatives sanctioned in the budget include:

- Rs.213.53 crore project for revamping canals in CAD areas
- Ambapura Lift Irrigation Scheme-I (Mahi back water) work to be started. Cost of project: Rs.60 crore
- DPR for new scheme for use of water of saddle dam of Mahi for irrigation purpose

**Opportunities in Irrigation**

1. **Solar Energy Pumps:**

Solar powered pumps are creating sustainable livelihoods in dry areas by integrating water harvesting and drip irrigation innovatively, increasing the resiliency of rural areas. Rajasthan holds the best solar insolation on earth with 6 to 7 kWh/m2/day, 325 sunny days a year. Taking this into cognizance, Rajasthan Government has initiated several solar energy programs to sustain irrigation energy requirements. Over 20,000 Solar Power Pumps have already been installed in the state, and with the increasing farm automation opportunities, companies can explore installing new solar power pump sets or other alternate energy sources to power irrigation systems. Under the Solar Power Pump Project, up to 75% subsidy on the base rate is also being granted.

The opportunities under solar energy pumps are: Solar pumps, solar panels (which constitute 80% of total costs), maintenance, insurance, civil work, testing, management information systems.

2. **Drip Irrigation:**

In Rajasthan, land under drip and mini sprinkler irrigation is 1.70 lakh ha, and is growing riding piggyback on solar water pumps which are increasingly being used as an energy source for irrigation. A farmer availing a solar pump subsidy is required to irrigate at least 0.5 hectare of his farm using a drip system.

There are Public Private Partnership (PPP) programs such as Coca-Cola India’s initiative involving Local Farmers, Department of Horticulture, Government of Rajasthan (by way of financial subsidy) and Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Takerda (Knowledge...
Opportunity in water efficient irrigation techniques
Partner) to promote drip-irrigation for water efficient agriculture in Kaladera, of 513 drip irrigation systems covering 256.5 hectares of agricultural land leading to an average saving of 1,200 kL/hectare of water for a cropping cycle of 110 days/ hectare. Also, the estimated average savings on account of electricity, fertilizers and pesticides is approximately INR 2,000/hectare/year. The opportunities in drip irrigation would include the following: pumps, water filters, pressure valves, poly tubes, poly fittings, emitting devices and all-in-one drip kits and other PPP partnerships.

3. **Pressure Irrigation:**
   Over the years, the state has aggressively promoted replacement of flood irrigation to water efficient irrigation techniques. Over the next five years, Rajasthan aims at bringing 30-40% of the irrigated area under pressure irrigation systems from current 15 lakh ha. This presents a big opportunity for manufacturing and marketing of sprinkler and drip irrigation equipment. The command areas for Pressure Irrigation Systems include - Indira Gandhi Canal, Chambal, Narmada, Jawai, Bisalpur & Mahi at Banswada.

4. **Others:**
   There are several other opportunities in Rajasthan for improving the irrigation ecosystem:
   - **Participatory Irrigation Management** – for involving farmers in managing irrigation systems
   - **utilisation of Treated Waste Water** - The recycling of treated water in industries and its treatment to desired levels. This may be focused in cities and towns like Pali, Bhilwara, Balotra, Udaipur, Kota where industrial growth is significant.
   - **Alternative Irrigation Systems** – These are primarily meant to help in arid land restoration. The methods include: porous hose irrigation, deep pipe irrigation, tree shelters, perforated pipe irrigation, buried clay pot irrigation, wick irrigation, porous capsule irrigation and microcatchments.

**Agri-Tourism**
With its built heritage, art & culture, Rajasthan has a vibrant and well developed tourism sector. In 2014-15, tourist arrivals in the state reached 34.59 million. Historic palaces, especially those in Jaipur and Udaipur, offer opportunities to expand the luxury tourism segment. However, with growing awareness, tourists are now seeking simpler pleasures with farm stays and partaking in activities pertaining to local lifestyles in Rajasthan. Travel companies have started taking interest in the concept and more and more overseas guests are enjoying overnight stays at farms, both in mud houses or tented accommodation.

Given, Rajasthan has vast stretches of land under agriculture and allied activities, Rajasthan Government is looking to promote Agri tourism/Farm tourism. Agri-tourism can include farm stands or shops, vegetable and fruit picking, farm stays, tours, on-farm classes, fairs, festivals, walk through corn mazes & orange orchards and more.

The private sector would benefit from agricultural and tourism linkages because:
- It enables tourism enterprises to source more of their produce locally, which can in turn reduce their costs and increase the quality of their supplies
- Working with local farmers is a marketable asset to the tourism business that can enhance their ‘social license to operate’

Many tourism enterprises seek accreditation to
Opportunities in Agri-Tourism in Rajasthan

Financial and Social Benefits in Agri Tourism Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVESTORS</th>
<th>FARMERS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCIAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>SOCIAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Low capital investment</td>
<td>• Building a sound relationship with the local community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Regular supply of fresh produce</td>
<td>• Improved educational standards and health standards of local community members through increased income thus assisting in local employment opportunities with the tourism operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Savings in costs of transport with local purchasing</td>
<td>• Building new skills and expertise in the surrounding area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Regular sales and cash flow</td>
<td>• Develop a reputation, which can be marketed to other tourism businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Opportunities to plan ahead, invest in the future of the business, buy equipment</td>
<td>• Provide employment to others as business grows and demand for labor increases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased sales reduce the per unit cost, reaching economies of scale</td>
<td>• More families in the surrounding area benefit from increased income generating opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Outsourcing certain functions, such as transport or packaging, can provide income for other businesses in the area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Strategic Partnerships**
  1. Tie up with hotels and foreign arrival areas and develop tourism products for rural/agri packages
  2. Educational tours of farms in association with schools, colleges, etc.
  3. Tying up with hotels and restaurants to provide them with locally produced food
  4. Events, promotional tours and hobby classes to promote students as visitor
  5. Industrial Visits to breweries, processing plants
  6. Strategic Alliances with corporates, hotels and farm owners
  7. Partnering with organic retail chains for sale to international tourists
  8. Marketing support for these organisations

- **New Programs & Opportunities**
  1. Identification of beautiful landscapes in Rajasthan with agri production areas in vicinity
  2. Alternative tourism packages in date plantations, orange orchards and olive farming
  3. Establishment of quality standards for farm stays
  4. Farm volunteer programs
  5. Indian Farm Experiences: thematic visuals, photography and videos

- **Infrastructural Improvement and Training**
  1. Effective training programs to farmers and local people to understand multiple languages, service delivery and quality control for pleasant stays.
  2. Training programs for rural
entrepreneurs and farmers—to educate them on agri tourism, grape processing, floriculture and organic farming

Dairy & Livestock
Rajasthan is the 2nd largest producer of milk in India, with the fifth-largest cattle population and some of the finest breeds of milch and draught cattle. Livestock sector contributes to about 10% of the state’s GDP and hence this sector becomes critical for investment for the state. The milk production in the state was around 17,000 mn tonnes (12% of India’s total milk produce) in 2015. This milk produce is facilitated by a pool of c. 13,000 cooperative societies headed by a state level apex organization, RCDF (Rajasthan Co-Operative Dairy Federation or “Saras”) Under Saras, the state has the following infrastructural facilities:
- 21 milk processing plants with a total processing capacity of 20.35 lakh litres per day. Eight plants are registered under ISO-9001 and HACCP-15000
- A total of 30 milk chilling centers with a milk chilling capacity of 8.45 lakh litres per day.
- A total of 6 Powder Plants with a production capacity of 65 MTPD are working at Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd viz Alwar, Ajmer Jaipur, Bikaner, Hanumangarh & Jalore-Sirohi
- A total of 1674 BMCs with total capacity of 28.74 lakh litres per day are installed at various Dairy Cooperative Societies throughout the state under the milk shed area of Zila Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Ltd.
- A total of 6 cattle feed plants with a cattle feed production capacity of 1650 MT per day.
- One more Cattle Feed Plant at Pali (Cap-150 MTD) is under construction.
- A tetra pack milk packaging plant of 50 KGPD.
- Seven training centers for dairy staff, DCS staff and milk farmers
- An Exotic Nucleus Farm at Bassi (Jaipur) for production of good quality bulls for breed improvement.
- A Frozen Semen Bank at Bassi (Jaipur) established in 1979 with a production capacity of 25 lakh doses/year of cross breed cows and buffalos.
- Germplasm Station at Narwa Khinchian (Jodhpur) with a production capacity of 10 doses/year to promote and develop the indigenous cattle.
- Two fodder seed production farms one each at Rojari (Bikaner) & Bassi (Jaipur)

The Milk procurement has seen a 5 year CAGR growth of 12% and is 25.4 lakh liters per day in 2014-15. The cattle feed sale has also witnessed a growth and is currently 2.9 lakh MT in 2014-15.

In terms of breeding centers, a germplasm station has been established in Jodhpur with an annual capacity of 10 lakh semen dosage production, and currently there is one ISO certified frozen semen bank in Jaipur. The state is dependent on semen dosages from other regions of India and the total dosage supplied in 2013-14 was c. 25.3 lakh dosages.

From a value added products standpoint, as compared to a total milk production of 17,000 mn tonnes and Ghee sale of 18,458 tonnes, Table Butter Sale of 175 tonnes, Tetra pack milk sale of 109 Lakh Ltrs. and skimmed milk powder sale of 2,546 tonnes indicating a significant potential for milk processing in the state. Hence, there are multiple areas across the dairy value chain that offer a great promise of business investment opportunities in Rajasthan.
Increased private player participation along with a collaborative government with a strong policy support will act as an enabler for this industry in the state. Thrust from the Government of India to boost FDI and to increase the share of private investment in dairy further opens up opportunities for the same in Rajasthan.

#2 producer of Milk in India

**Wool**
- With 15 mn tonnes of wool production, Rajasthan ranks 1st in India with a share of about 30%
- The state has eight different breeds of sheep that produce quality carpet wool
There are 70 wool processing units in the state
85% of wool produced in the state is of carpet grade

Feed
1. Setting up of Dairy Feed Mills in the state, given it has a large production of feed constituents like forage, barley, soy hulls, etc.
2. Research and development in feed technology so as to make high yielding feed varieties available by setting up of feed research institutes
3. Constituting centers for strengthening of activities for fodder production

Livestock
1. Providing better quality artificial insemination service for breeding of animals
2. Setting up of multiple Male Germplasm/Semen banks in the state for easier access
3. Enable a high quality progeny testing through a skilled manpower and efficient implementation of the processes
4. Providing planning and logistics support for effective animal health and management, including control and eradication of important animal diseases
5. Setting up of dairy livestock focused credit lines for easy access of finance to the dairy sector
6. Liquid Nitrogen production: The artificial insemination program of the state requires high consumption of Liquid nitrogen. The animal husbandry department of the state only consumes almost 1.8 million kg of the LN₂ per year while there are many other consumers too

Milk Production
1. Organic milk production: Milk of Rajasthan’s seven types of indigenous cattle is rich in A2 type of beta-casein protein in comparison to A1 protein commonly found in regular milk. The commercial venture of this milk popularly known as A2 milk is proving to be a great success. The presence of large number of indigenous cow breeds proves to work as a catalyst for those engaged in organic milk production
2. Encouraging milk production through commercial herds and for providing quality milk for preparation of value-added products
3. Strengthening of existing viable dairies and rehabilitation of sick dairies
4. Imparting education and initiating the sale of milk adulteration checking kits in Rajasthan
5. Encouraging more private players to establish milk production and processing
Investment Opportunities

facilities in the state

Milk Processing

1. Milk Processing Machinery:
   - Dairy/Food Processing Equipment: Manufacturing and marketing of cost-effective, top-quality food processing machinery
   - Food Packaging Instruments: Manufacturing of both, machinery and packaging materials that aid the development of brand loyalty and give a clear edge in the marketing of dairy products
   - Technically Advanced Manufacturing Units:
     - Establish manufacturing units for dairy products processing
     - Building manufacturing units supports specialised dairy-related activities, such as cheese slicing, cheese packaging, butter printing, and dicing lines, which hold greater potential over other activities

2. Finished Products:
   - Manufacturing of value added dairy products both Indian (curd, paneer, butter milk, etc.) as well as others such as cheese, yoghurt, cheese sauce, cheese powders, custard, etc.
   - Production of buffalo skimmed colostrum powder and whey powder
   - Manufacturing of other related ingredients: Supporting ingredients involved in the making of different dairy products like ghee, condensed milk and cheese
   - Processing of camel and goat milk

Enabling Biotechnology in the Dairy Value Chain

1. Adoption of methods like cross-breeding to increase milk yield of cattle. This can be done via dairy cattle breeding of high-quality buffaloes and hybrid cows.
2. Investment in different dairy cultures, including dairy biologics, enzymes, probiotics and other coloring materials for food processing
3. Producing bio-preservative ingredients based on dairy fermentation, such as pediococcin, aciophilin, bulgarican, and Nisin contained in dairy powder, also offer a great investment opportunity
4. Intensified research on milk products with particular emphasis on "indigenous milk products" and with particular reference to products suitable for the utilisation of buffalo milk

Setting up of Training Centers and Educational Institutes

Currently, there are 2-3 educational institutes in the state which focus on dairy related programs and courses. There is a significant scope for private participation in education & training:

1. Setting up of training centers for cattle farmers, fodder growers, and other dairy value chain players
2. Setting up of R&D institutes to assist in development of dairy industry with research in latest technologies and dairy mechanisation, setting up demo dairy farms for farmer education and overall up-skilling
3. Setting up of more veterinary colleges to assist in development and sustenance of healthy cattle in the state
4. Assistance in communication of “Animal Disease information Service” for farmers
5. Skill development and training of animal breeders/ farmers in new techniques of breeding, productivity increase measures,
6. Farmer education initiatives for better quality feed usage and livestock development
7. Special integrated Dairy Development Projects for hilly and backward districts

**Poultry**

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity of the rural population in Rajasthan, especially in the arid and semi-arid regions. Development of livestock sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment and reducing poverty in rural areas.

As per the 19th Livestock census 2012, the poultry population in the state was 80.24 lakh. This has shown a growth of over 60% over the census count of 49.94 lakh in 2007. The number of eggs produced in 2015 was estimated to be 1.32 bn, growing at a CAGR of over 18% over the period of 2010-15. While Rajasthan’s contribution to India's total egg production was a 1.68% and was ranked 14 in this regard: this indicates a significant opportunity for players to invest in the sector.

Rajasthan offers excellent scope to the livestock and poultry feed sector. Total production of maize in the state, the most preferred raw material for poultry feed, is around 14 lakh tonnes. Similarly, Rajasthan is a leader in other crops like Soybean, Sorghum, Pearl Millet (Bajra), Oil seeds that form parts of compound livestock feed.

In terms of livestock, a major breakthrough has been made in the field of development of high producing strains of layer stock in the state. The state level poultry farms at Khatipura, Jaipur and State disease diagnostic laboratory of poultry at Gandhinagar, Jaipur are leading the development and healthcare in poultry in the state.

With the introduction of a new breed 'Pratapdhan', Rajasthan is looking forward to be an investor paradise in poultry industry. The birds of this breed have four times more egg laying capacity and 75% more weight as compared to the indigenous birds. Kadaknath is another popular indigenous breed of poultry in the state which can be developed significantly.

**Opportunities across Value Chain**

**Poultry Value Chain Opportunities**

**Poultry Feed:**
- Setting up of Poultry feed manufacturing units in Rajasthan
- Opportunities exist in development and manufacturing of highly nutritious feed rich in protein for both layer and broiler birds

**Bird Farms:**
- This would entail the development of parent stock in bio-secure environmental conditions for effective adaptability resulting in enhanced production of meat and eggs
- There are several examples of international breeds being made to suit Indian conditions, providing end-to-end solutions in the poultry industry

**Hatcheries:**
- Setting up of new hatcheries in the state
- The traditional chain of providing day-old chicks to rural farmers can be improved upon by developing and promoting incubator
technology, e.g. lifeway solar devices—solar poultry incubators

**Poultry Equipment:**
- Bird Farms and hatcheries require effective and efficient management of birds which can be ensured by innovative and high quality equipment to provide water, feed and other nutrition supplements as well as a hygienic and healthy environment for bird growth
- Manufacturing facilities or suppliers for:
  - Auto feeding systems
  - Watering systems
  - Climate control
  - Flooring and brooding systems

**Poultry Processing and Retail**
- Infrastructure:
  - Establishment of seamless cold chain infrastructure for poultry: frozen/chilled transportation from poultry farms to the processing units/markets
  - Setting up of dedicated retail chains for poultry-products
- Development of value added products in poultry by establishing processing units
  - Frozen/chilled chicken
  - Value added eggs that provide additional functional benefits
  - Value added chicken products like chicken sausages, patties, nuggets, mixed meat loaf, steak, rolls, cooked meat stock, gizzard snacks, chicken gizzard pickles, chicken skin-meat cutlets, intermediate moisture chicken meat, gizzard and quail meat pickles, etc. as well as egg products viz. albumen flakes, pancake, egg patties, egg pizza, egg crepes, egg roll, egg strips, egg waffles, egg soufflé, egg cutlet, brined & pickled eggs, etc.

**R&D and Educational Institutes in Poultry**
- Currently, Rajasthan has a State Poultry Training Institute in Ajmer that focuses on R&D and training in the area of poultry
- Biotechnology and biosecurity are two other areas of feed that can be focused on from a feed perspective
- Setting up of R&D centers/ testing labs for quality control and assessment in poultry

**Fisheries**
Rajasthan possesses a large number of water bodies, which offer potential for development of capture and culture fisheries. State has freshwater as well as saline water resources. It has about 423 thousand ha fresh water area besides 30 thousand ha area as rivers and canals, 80 thousand ha waterlogged and 180 thousand ha salt affected areas at full tank level.

The state needs about 1,200 mn fish seeds every year and hence has set up 5 centers in Kota, Banaswara, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Alwar for production of fish seeds. Additionally, there are 2-3 hatcheries in Bikaner and Hanumangarh as well. The total production of fish seeds in the state was 826 mn fry in 2014-15 indicating a significant potential for establishing fish farms and hatcheries in the state.

Fish production in the state in 2014-15 was 46,313 tonnes which has grown at an annual rate of 12% at as compared to national average of 8% during the last 8 years. With the productivity in reservoirs in the state at 24 kg/ha higher than national average of 20 kg/ha, significant opportunities exist in the state in the areas of fish farming as well as in fish seed and fish feed production. Currently, over 20% of fish is consumed for food in Rajasthan while the remaining is marketed outside, which is making
Potential for capture and culture fisheries
them more expensive and unaffordable for regular marketing.

In lieu of the same, fish hatcheries have been established and multiple initiatives are being undertaken by the state government to promote fish cultivation in the state. The fisheries department is providing a financial assistance of INR 25 lakh to set up a hatchery.

**Opportunities for Investment**

**Feed**

With ample production of maize and sorghum in the state, Rajasthan offers a significant opportunity in fish feed manufacturing.

### Industry Participation across Fisheries Value Chain

#### Fish Farming

1. **Seed:** Setting up of fish seed facilities in the state to make it self-sustainable, and to enable quality seed production with brood stock management, genetic improvement and diversification of aquaculture species.

2. **Hatcheries:** Setting up of fish hatcheries and nurseries for an easier access to fish fry across species of fish.

3. **Farming**
   - Establishment of integrated units for farming.
   - Establishment of fish culture systems (cage, re-circulatory aquaculture system) in the state.
   - Providing access to modern fishing crafts/ net making and advanced farming technologies.
   - Certain species for culture that could be looked at are Major Carps, Tilapia, Pangasius, etc.

4. **Post-harvest Infrastructure**
   - Establishment of seamless cold chain infrastructure for fresh water fish transportation from farms to the processing units/ markets.
   - Setting up of dedicated retail chains for fishes.

5. Enabling easier credit for entities involved in production, processing, packaging, preservation, transportation and marketing of fish and fish products.

#### Fish Processing

Fish processing facilities can be established in the state for the following:

**Domestic Usage**

- Processing and preserving of fish, and canning of fish and products thereof.

- Artificial dehydration of fish.

- Radiation preservation of fish and similar food.

- Production of fish meal for human consumption or animal feed.

- Preparation of value added frozen and ready-to-eat fish products like fillets, cuts,
marinated, etc.

**Industrial Usage**
- Nutraceuticals/health products from fish waste/fish
- Health products—squalene, chitin/ chitosan
- Cosmetics/ornamentals

**R&D, Training Centers and Educational Institutes**
Currently, College of Fisheries Udaipur has fisheries development related programs and courses, while Ornamental Fisheries Training and Research institute provides training in ornamental fish culture and farming.

While only 436 fish farmers were imparted training in Udaipur, there is a significant potential to establish training centers in key fishing regions in Rajasthan to impart best-in-class practices to fish farmers. There is also potential for establishing aqua labs in the state for quality controls and research.

**Enabling Policy Measures in Agri and Allied Sectors**

**Exemptions:**
- Exemption from payment of: 50% of Electricity Duty for seven years, 50% of Land Tax for seven years and 50% of Stamp Duty
- Exemption in payment of applicable mandi fee @ 50% on the purchase of raw material for processing for a period of seven years subject to a maximum limit of Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI)
- 100% exemption from payment of Conversion Charges for converting agriculture land for agro-processing and agri-marketing activities
- Exemption from payment of 50% of Entry Tax on Plant & Machinery brought into the local areas for enterprises engaged in post-harvest activities, refrigerated warehousing and for those making an investment of more than INR 25 lakh and not engaged in manufacturing of cattle feed/poultry feed/fish feed.

**Incentives:**
- Enterprises with and investment of Rs100 crore or more or providing employment to at least 250 persons will be eligible for availng customized package of incentives & concessions
- 100% exemption from payment of Entry Tax for an enterprise making an investment of more than INR 750 crore, on capital goods for setting up of plant for: new unit or expansion of existing enterprise or revival of sick enterprise
- Incentive for Research & Development: 50% of the cost of development of new prototype subject to a maximum of Rs20 lakh for each undertaking in a year
- Incentive for Project Development: 50% of the cost of development of the DPR. Maximum Rs10 lakh during a period of 5 years
- Incentives for patent/design registration: Prescribed fee to a maximum of Rs2 lakh per beneficiary per year
- Incentives for internationally accepted quality and environmental certification: Prescribed fee to a maximum of Rs2 lakh per beneficiary per year

**Subsidies:**
- Enterprises engaged in manufacturing and processing of agriculture/horticulture/animal products and having VAT/CST liability will be eligible for subsidy. Units with investment over INR 25 lakh have been made eligible for much higher levels of Investment Subsidy and Employment Generation
Subsidy
- Enterprises engaged in post-harvest crop activities and not having VAT/CST liability will be able to avail the benefit of 5% interest subsidy and 50% exemption of entry tax on plant and machinery
- Enterprises engaged in manufacturing of cattle feed, poultry feed and fish feed shall also be entitled to avail the benefit of 5% interest subsidy
- Enhanced amount of employment generation subsidy per employee per year and it shall be INR 37,500 for Women/SC/ST/Person with disability (PwD) categories of employees and INR 30,000 for others, and shall be calculated on monthly basis
- Freight Subsidy for export of fruits and vegetables produced in the state is available up to a maximum limit of Rs10 lakh per beneficiary per year
- Transport subsidy for fruits and vegetables within the country is admissible for transportation beyond a distance of 300 km with a maximum limit of Rs15 lakh per beneficiary per year
- Transport Subsidy on export of spices for inland transportation as well as on marine transportation is available with a maximum limit of Rs15 lakh per beneficiary per year
- Subsidy on sending samples abroad for test marketing: 40% of actual cost of sending samples subject to a maximum of Rs50,000 per beneficiary for one sample of one commodity to one country

Promotion:
- Scientific and technology based pressure irrigation systems are promoted over the traditional flood irrigation in agriculture in the State Water Policy. This policy support is conducive to investment in agriculture sector
MEASURES OF STATE SUPPORT FOR BUSINESS

Policies relevant to Agri and Allied Industries in Rajasthan

Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy 2015

The Government of Rajasthan launched the Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Promotion Policy 2015 with the aim of promoting agro-processing industries and agri-marketing related activities in the State with various financial incentives and other facilities, which would eventually help farmers to get remunerative prices for their agri-produce.

The benefits to agro-processing and agri-marketing enterprises shall be as provisions of RIPS 2014. The following additional incentives are admissible under this Scheme:

- Transport subsidy on export of spices
- Incentive for Quality & Certification
- Incentive for Project Development
- Subsidy on export as well as domestic transport of fruits & vegetables and other horticulture products
- Incentive for research & development

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2014

The Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014 was issued in order to promote investment in the State and to generate employment opportunities, and will remain in force till 2019. The RIPS will promote investment made by enterprises in establishing new units, expansion of existing units and investment made in revival of sick units. The aim is to provide better facilities to promoters and investors both Indian as well as foreigner and to make Rajasthan an investment friendly model state.

Agro-processing and agri-marketing has been accorded the status of a Thrust Sector under RIPS 2014. Higher incentives and exemptions are available under RIPS 2014 to the units in this sector. Some of these are:

- Investment subsidies
- Interest subsidies
- Employment generation subsidy
- Marketing reforms have been adopted in the following areas: Contract Farming, E-trading, Direct Purchase, Single Licensing to operate throughout the state, Market Fee, Information Technology, establishing private market yards, abolition of market fee on fruit and vegetables and free trade of these crops outside market yards

Rajasthan State Agriculture Policy 2013

The Rajasthan Draft Agricultural Policy aims to ensure food and nutritional security and economic empowerment of the people through accelerated yet sustainable growth in agriculture. The goal is to ensure food and nutritional security, farm prosperity and strengthen agrarian economy by tapping vast agricultural reserves of the state through an inclusive development strategy. The basic objective is to strive for doubling the production of food grains in the next 10 years and to attain a minimum of 4% of agricultural growth per annum. Some of the initiatives undertaken are:

- Food Security
- Management of Land Resources
- Water Management
- Availability of Quality seed and planting
material
- Integrated Nutrient Management
- Farm mechanisation
- Diversification
- Agricultural Research & Education

Snapshot of Relevant Policies in the State

MSME Policy 2015
- **Objective:** enable a helpful environment for MSMEs
- This Policy aims to provide a conducive environment to encourage increased investment in MSMEs through steps like streamlining rules and regulations, financial support, market support, land allotment and awareness programs

E-Governance IT & ITES Policy 2015
- **Objective:** to harness ICT and evolve e-Governance
- This Policy aims to develop an ecosystem for electronics and IT industry to support electronic government initiatives of GOI. Key focus areas of this policy includes pioneering e-government initiatives, R&D in the electronic system design and manufacturing and support of MSMEs

Startup Policy 2015
- **Objective:** to further the incubation ecosystem for startups
- This Policy was formed on three pillars: start-up support, Student entrepreneur support and incubation support for both fiscal and non-fiscal benefits. Key focus areas of policy are: social and clean-tech, IOT, Mobile/Information technology

Solar Energy Policy 2014
- **Objective:** to promote energy security through solar energy
- This Policy was introduced with the aim of creating a conducive environment in Rajasthan so that investors see Rajasthan as a land of opportunity in the solar sector

Livestock Development Policy 2010
- **Objective:** strengthening of the animal husbandry sector to enhance production and sustainability
- This Policy aims to ensure: equitable, sustainable and balanced development of the sector; quality services and inputs; proper utilisation of livestock; livestock draught power; livestock products & byproducts; conservation of bio-diversity

State Water Policy 2010
- **Objective:** to adopt an integrated and multi sectoral approach to water resources planning
- This Policy addresses issues related to water supply and development, integrated water resource management, irrigation, water resources infrastructure, water conservation, quality, etc.
## KEY CONTACTS

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<tr>
<td>Directorate of Horticulture, Rajasthan</td>
<td>horticulture.rajasthan.gov.in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry Rajasthan</td>
<td>animalhusbandry.rajasthan.gov.in</td>
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<td>Water Resources Department, Rajasthan</td>
<td>waterresources.rajasthan.gov.in</td>
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<td>Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>rrecl.com/Index.aspx</td>
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<td>Public Health Engineering Department, Rajasthan</td>
<td>rajwater.gov.in</td>
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<td>Industrial Development (RIICO) Department</td>
<td>industries.rajasthan.gov.in/riico</td>
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<td>Single Window Clearance System, Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Resurgent Rajasthan</td>
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<td>Ministry of Food Processsing Industries India</td>
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This publication is a general guide. Details on resource availability, latest policies, schemes, etc. and appropriate advice should be sought before taking any decision or action. All data graphics and maps are indicative, and not to scale.

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