

## राजस्थान राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड

पंत कृषि भवन, जयपुर

### सुझाव आमंत्रण

राज्य के लिए कृषि प्रसंस्करण, कृषि व्यवसाय एवं कृषि निर्यात नीति का प्रारूप राजस्थान राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड की वेबसाईट <http://agriculture.rajasthan.gov.in/rsamb> पर उपलब्ध है। सभी संबंधित पक्षों से अनुरोध है कि नीति प्रारूप पर अपने सुझाव ई-मेल [rsamb@rajasthan.gov.in](mailto:rsamb@rajasthan.gov.in) अथवा महाप्रबंधक (प्रशासन), राजस्थान राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड, पंत कृषि भवन, जयपुर को पत्र द्वारा दिनांक 15.08.2019 तक प्रेषित करें।

**महाप्रबंधक (प्रशासन)**

## **Rajasthan Agro-Processing, Agri-Business & Agri-Exports Promotion Policy, 2019**

### **1. Background**

- 1.1. Agro processing industry which includes food processing, forms an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of contribution to GDP, employment and investment, and is going to be a major driver in the country's growth in the near future. It provides employment to rural people including women and prevents capital drain from rural to urban areas and thereby helps in narrowing down the economic disparity between rural and urban population.
- 1.2. In spite of having prominent parameters in its favour, the food processing has not been able to achieve the growth it deserves and processing activities in India are still at a nascent stage. At present only 7% of food produce is processed. Compared to other developed countries, the food processing in India is at very low level i.e. 2.2% for fruits and vegetables, around 35% in milk, 21% in meat and 6% in poultry products.
- 1.3. With rising disposable incomes reflected in the augmented purchasing power and growing nuclear families, the demand for processed foods, online marketing is witnessing a substantial surge. These factors are further inducing the need for sophistication in various segments of agribusiness such as procurement, storage, transportation, distribution, etc. The demand to feed the growing population and tap emerging global market opportunities shall provide additional thrust to the sector.
- 1.4. Higher production of fruits, vegetables, milk, fisheries and other perishable products tempt for nutritional security to the people specially vegetarians but the limited availability of cold supply chain and processing facilities results in huge post harvest losses and poor upkeep of the products.
- 1.5. Food Processing sector in the country is mainly handled by the unorganized sectors. About, 42% of the output comes from the unorganized sector which is dominated by small scale industries, 25% comes from the organized sector and the rest from the small scale players.
- 1.6. Indian share in world agriculture trade is 2.2%. Country has production advantage in many agri products and supplier to the world markets. The higher demand for processed products provides greater scope for value addition and foreign exchange earnings.
- 1.7. Efficient and sufficient logistic system is basic necessity to minimise the post harvest losses and to provide an option of pledge financing to avoid distress sale. This includes timely and speedy movement of goods to the marketing destination and keeping them safe for availing in the off-peak season. The seasonality in production and perishable nature of agriculture and

horticulture produce make it imperative. With increasing urbanisation together with growth of organised retail, food servicing and food processing sector at home and abroad, there has been a surge in the demand for the cold chain facilities in storage and transportation. Therefore, sufficient and efficient cold supply chain will play a significant role in boosting the domestic and export trade of perishable products.

## **2. Rajasthan Agriculture – A Leading contributor**

- 2.1. Rajasthan, with its diverse agro-climatic conditions, is richly endowed in the cultivation of a variety of crops and a strong animal husbandry sector. In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is equally important sector as Agriculture, as it not only contributes to farmers incomes but also plays a vital role in mitigation of the effects of calamities such as drought.
- 2.2. The agricultural and allied sector contributed to 24.61% of its total GSDP in 2017-18 and is well above the national average of 14.82%. Animal Husbandry Sector contributes 8.74% to GSDP attributing more than 1/3 rd share in Agri sector GSDP.
- 2.3. State has made great strides in production of different crops. State occupies 1st position in production of mustard, guar, 2nd position in gram, cumin seeds and all other coarse cereals, 3rd position in soybean, pulses and oilseeds. Similarly, in case of horticultural crops, state holds 1st position in production of carom-seeds, coriander, fenugreek, henna and isabgol, 2nd in vegetables, 4th in garlic, 6th in oranges, 8th in pomegranate.
- 2.4. State boasts of net supplier in commodities like oilseeds, pulses in which country is dependent on imports for fulfilling the nutritional requirement of burgeoning population. State is having production surplus in many crops not only in country but also in world e.g., isabgol, guar, senna, henna etc.
- 2.5. Animal Husbandry contributes about 8% in the G.D.P. of the State. This sector has a great potential for rural self-employment at lowest possible investment per unit. Therefore, livestock development is a critical pathway to rural prosperity. As per the livestock census of 2012, there are 577.32 lakhs animals and over 802.4 lakhs poultry in the State. Rajasthan has more than 11% of the country's livestock population and contributes about 12.93% of the total milk production and 32.89% wool produced in the country. Rajasthan is first in Wool production while second in milk production.
- 2.6. Rajasthan has freshwater as well as saline water resources. It has about 4.23 lakhs ha fresh water area besides 80 lakhs ha area as rivers and canals, 80 thousand ha waterlogged and 180 thousand ha salt affected areas at full tank level. The fish production has grown in the state at an annual rate of 12% as compared to national average of 8% during the last 8 years. The abundance of

unutilized water reserves offers great scope for scientific fish culture and establishment of processing facilities for high end and export markets. There is huge scope for ornamental fishing as well in Rajasthan.

- 2.7. High-tech infrastructural adoption in protected cultivation is paving way for cluster based demand oriented production planning. The area under green houses and shade net houses is 44.6 lakhs sqm and 6.76 lakhs sqm respectively.
- 2.8. Rajasthan is one of the largest states in India partaking in organic farming, with over 81,000 hectares of registered organic farm area.

### **3. Rajasthan - Agri Infrastructure, Processing and Export**

- 3.1. With over 60% of the State's population dependent on agriculture for livelihood, it is imperative that agriculture should be remunerative and sustainable. A lot of technological and infrastructural interventions has been made in the state for sustainable enhancement of farm productivity in various crops but the insufficient number of agri-based industries for many crops is depriving State from the advantage of production in incremental income from value addition and connected employment. Therefore, a paradigm shift in the approach is required from merely harvesting and selling of crops in the local mandi to a demand driven supply activity with an increased focus on processing and value addition. This will also ensure that farmers get a more remunerative price for their produce and their incomes may increase by adding value to the crops.
- 3.2. The diverse agro climatic conditions have resulted in development of some crop specific areas offering adoption of cluster based holistic approach for development of the sector. This shall also help the growers of crops with limited agro industrial presence in the State in finding post harvest solutions within or near the production belt.
- 3.3. There is a cumulative production of around 300 lakhs tonnes of different crops including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, guar, isabgol etc. in the State. The cumulative warehousing capacity with FCI, CWC, RSWC of 28.70 lakh tonnes mainly used for storing PDS supplies leaving a very limited storage space for other crops in public sector. The warehouses available in private sector are based on business consideration rather than farmers needs. Therefore, development of a proper network of warehouses in higher production areas shall provide an opportunity to farmers to store their farm produce for taking a selling decision on an appropriate time with an option of pledge finance against warehouse receipt for fulfilling their immediate needs.
- 3.4. Higher production of vegetables and seed spices need cold storage facilities for preventing qualitative and quantitative losses. There are only 161 cold

storages with a total storage capacity of 5.27 lakhs ton in Rajasthan while a large number of stores required to support the state produce as well meeting the fruit supplies in off peak season. Apart from this, the large coverage of NCR and higher land cost in other adjoining states makes Rajasthan a lucrative destination for creating logistic infrastructures for catering to the need of NCR.

- 3.5. There is a great scope for expanding the milk procurement and processing network in unrepresented areas. This will allow the equitable distribution of technological advancement to isolated areas and substantiate farmers' income on regular basis.
- 3.6. Rajasthan has a meagre share of 1.5% in country's agri exports. Leading position in some of State specific crops and also a sizeable production of many other crops have not been reflected in exports while products of alike agri commodities are being exported by the other states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, UP and Haryana in a bigger way with a share of 25.06%, 21.45%, 15.45% and 7.13% respectively.

#### **4. Advantage Rajasthan – Infrastructural and Procedural**

- 4.1. 8,380 sq. km. area constituting 24.50% of the total National Capital Region (NCR) falls in Rajasthan. This provides an opportunity for developing a supply hub to the NCR for fresh and processed food. Similarly, the potential for developing logistic parks near NCR in adjoining districts may also be explored.
- 4.2. Rajasthan touches six major states of the Northern, Western and Central India. It is a natural corridor making State an important trade and commerce centre.
- 4.3. State is having the second largest network of National Highways in the country providing an excellent connectivity from most of the potential agri-business areas to all the major cities in the country and ports in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- 4.4. The railway network connects the state to all major cities in India and links the state to ports in Mumbai, Kandla and Mundra in Gujarat.
- 4.5. The State has a fully operational international airport at Jaipur, with direct flights to Sharjah, Muscat, and Bangkok.
- 4.6. A Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC) at Jaipur, and 8 Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at different locations including Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota to facilitate trade within and outside India.
- 4.7. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) - Nearly 39% of Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) connecting Jawaharlal Nehru Port near Mumbai to Dadri

near Delhi is passing through Rajasthan. The opportunities for industrial establishment along the route are eminent as a band of 150 km has been chosen on both sides of the 1493 Km long DFC to be developed as the DMIC.

- 4.8. Land Availability: Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) has developed 338 industrial areas close to 82,000 acres throughout the state. Rajasthan, geographically the largest state of India, offers land in plenty and at competitive prices. This offers a great scope for development of new areas near production surplus clusters in public as well private sector.
- 4.9. Single Window Approval : A Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) is operational at Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), Rajasthan as a single point interaction mechanism for entrepreneurs to interact with the State for seek statutory approvals for their projects. Keeping with the times, the entire process of application and monitoring is through web-enabled software called the Single Point Electronic Monitoring and Clearance System.
- 4.10. Agriculture Market Reforms: Provisions in the State APMC Act have been made for contract farming, direct purchase outside the market yards, unified license etc. Further, Rajasthan is one of those few states, which has done away with Mandi Fees on perishable items like fruits and vegetables.

## **5. Objectives**

This policy endeavors to make Rajasthan as production and supply hub of processed agri products and a destination of choice for investors, processors and exporters. The policy is aimed at the following objectives:

- 5.1. To promote cluster based approach in production to processing for leveraging benefits of higher scale operations in agriculture and allied sector to small and marginal farmers and augment a reliable organic production programme.
- 5.2. To augment farm gate infrastructure to promote backward-forward linkage for a sustainable system for farming and industrial sector and minimizing the post harvest losses by strengthening the supply chain.
- 5.3. To accelerate capital investments for exploiting the untapped potential in value and supply chain of agriculture and allied sector and create new employment opportunities on a large scale.
- 5.4. To augment the capacity of agro-processing sector to upscale the operations through capital infusion, technology transfer and handholding support.
- 5.5. To promote market outreach of fresh fruits & vegetables, ethnic food items,

organic produce and value added agri-products of state in domestic and international market and to build a strong State brand.

- 5.6. To support the agro-industry for greater compliance and adoption of the standard of food safety and hygiene in order to meet the norms set up by FSSAI and importing countries.
- 5.7. Capacity building and skill upgradation through institutional training to ensure sustainable employment opportunities to the people and also to reduce the gap in requirement and availability of skilled manpower in the food processing sector.
- 5.8. To develop state as logistic hub by creating support infrastructures near NCR and in DMIC catchment area.
- 5.9. To initiate suitable policy measures for developing a fast and vibrant agri business sector.

## **6. Scope & Coverage**

- 6.1. The Policy will be applicable to new agro processing and agro business enterprises set up in the State and to existing agro-processing and agro-business enterprises undergoing modernization, expansion or diversification. The term modernization, expansion and diversification would have the same meaning as in the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014.
- 6.2. The Policy shall promote infrastructure creation and marketing tools for developing backward-forward linkages in value chain and market outreach; encourage research & development to explore new products, varieties catering to specific purpose and market segment; to remove bottlenecks in efficient marketing operations and to impart trainings for ensuring availability of skilled man power.
- 6.3. The Policy also seeks to promote and encourage value addition and loss reduction in agriculture, including horticulture and animal husbandry sector; introduce new post harvesting technologies; promote export of agriculture products produced in the State and encourage the development of agro processing infrastructure and human resources.
- 6.4. The policy aims at creating an ecosystem and developing synergy between farmers and industry by providing markets to farm produce and raw material to market and industry on sustainable basis.

## **7. Duration**

All agro-processing and agri-business enterprises which commence commercial production/ operations and fulfill all other requirements/obligations, as may be prescribed, will be eligible for incentives under this Policy. The Policy will be reviewed in year 2021.

## 8. Definitions

The various terms used in this policy would carry the same meaning as in the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014, unless specified otherwise in this Policy. Some of the agri sector specific definitions meant for extending different benefits under this Policy are being given hereunder:

**"Agriculture products"** means produce of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Floriculture, Aromatic, Herbal & Medicinal plants, Fisheries, Poultry, Apiculture, Dairy and shall include minor forest produce and livestock based products;

**"Agri Cluster"** means an area where market is provided for agriculture products, by bringing together farmers, aggregators, processors and distributors at one place. It shall also include Agro-processing clusters being set up under the scheme of Kisan Sampada Yojana implemented by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India or to be set up under any other scheme of the State or to be declared by the Government;

**"Agri-marketing/Agri-business"** means business that derives most of its revenue from agriculture and may cover processing, manufacturing and distribution of agricultural products;

**"Agro-processing"** means processes that use agriculture products, agri-waste and intermediate agriculture products to produce products in a manner that there is a transformation in the nature of the agriculture product;

**"Agro-processing and Agri-marketing/Agri-business sector"** means the sector comprising enterprises engaged in such Agro-processing and Agri-marketing activities as defined above;

**"Backward Area"** means an area as the Government may so notify by an order;"

**"Farmer"** means a person actively engaged in the economic and/or livelihood activity of growing crops and producing other primary agricultural commodities;

**"Farmer Producer Organisation"** means a company of Farmer Producer Members as defined in part IX A of the Companies Act, 1956 (including any amendments thereto or re-enactment thereof) and incorporated with the Registrar of Companies (RoC). Other categories of farmer producer organizations (such as cooperatives) may be considered for inclusion at a later stage. An FPO should have 50 or more farmers for the purpose of availing benefits under this Policy.

**"Food Processing Sector"** means the sector comprising enterprises engaged in such manufacturing processes in which raw product of agriculture, animal husbandry or fisheries is transformed to make it edible for human consumption.

**"Food Park"** means an area where market is provided for agriculture products, by bringing together farmers, aggregators, processors, distributors and retailers at one

place. It shall also include Mega Food Parks being set up under the scheme of Government of India;

**“Investment”** or **“Eligible Fixed Capital Investment (EFCI)”** means the investments made in required new building, new plant and machineries and other related fixed assets required to manufacture end product or render services up to the date of commencement of commercial production.

**“Mandi Fee/User Charge”** means the fee/Charge being levied and paid under the Rajasthan State Agriculture Produce Market Act, 1961;

**“Micro, Small or Medium Enterprise (MSME)”** means a manufacturing enterprise notified as such under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;

**“Sanctioning Committee”** means State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) for sanctioning the proposal under the Scheme;

**“Screening Committee”** means District Level Screening Committee (DLSC) for screening the proposal under the Scheme;

**“Service Enterprise”** means an enterprise engaged in providing or rendering of services such as warehousing, cold chain service, e market, grading, standardization, assaying services etc. as defined in APMC Act.

**“TSP area enterprise”** means an enterprise other than a company constituted under the Companies Act, 1956 and,-

- (i) owned by a person domiciled in TSP area of Rajasthan - in case of proprietorship;  
or
- (ii) constituted by persons domiciled in TSP area of Rajasthan and all the partners or members are domiciled in TSP area of Rajasthan during the validity period of Entitlement Certificate - in case of partnership including limited liability partnership and association of persons;]

**“Women/ Schedule Caste (SC)/ Schedule Tribe (ST) enterprise”** means an enterprise other than a Company constituted under the Companies Act, 1956 and other association of persons by whatsoever name it may be called, having:

Women/ Schedule Caste (SC)/ Schedule Tribe (ST) as proprietor, in case of proprietorship enterprise; or

Majority of partners who are Women/ Schedule Caste (SC)/ Schedule Tribe (ST) and such partners are working partner(s) having more than 50% investment in the capital of the enterprise, in case of partnership including limited liability partnerships

**“Year”** means financial year (From 1st April to 31st March) and quarter means the period of three months ending on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March;

**“ZED Certification”** means the certification of manufacturing process under zero defect zero effect policy of Government of India for units in MSME sector.

## 9. Salient Features of the Policy

A well-developed agro processing Industry is expected to increase farm gate prices, reduce wastages, ensure value addition, promote crop diversification and generate employment opportunity for unskilled, semiskilled and skilled manpower as well as export earnings. Thus, looking to the importance of agro processing in overall development of agriculture, the state government is committed to accelerate the development of Agro based Industries and associated infrastructures in the state. A key initiative of the government would be to metamorphose the supply chain infrastructure which would have multiplier effect in agricultural sector and greatly increase the effectiveness across the entire sector.

All the financial benefits available under different schemes of Central and State Government would be dovetailed for maximizing the incentives and be taken priority over the benefits being available under this Policy. The total benefits shall not exceed the ceiling prescribed for different activities separately in any of the schemes.

In sequel of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014, Rajasthan Agro-Processing, Business & Exports Promotion Policy, 2019, thus, seeks to address the entire value chain in agro-processing, marketing and exports.

The salient features of the Policy are:

- 9.1. **Development of Infrastructural Facilities:** Agriculture sector spread over a larger geographical area with multiple sub sectors handling voluminous items of varied nature requiring different forms of infrastructure. Creation of area and sub sector specific infrastructure will be encouraged and supported under the Policy in public as well as and private sector.
- 9.2. **Capital Investment Subsidy:** For setting up of the agro processing industries and infrastructural facilities in agri sector in the state, capital investment will be attracted through a package of grant-in-aid and concessions available under various schemes of the Central and the State Government and also under this Policy. Efforts will be intensified for higher allocation under various schemes of Central Government for post harvest infrastructure development and setting up of agro industries.
- 9.3. **Interest Subsidy:** Financial assistance to mitigate the financial liability of the enterprises in initial years in the agri sector for eligible processing and infrastructural units will be extended.
- 9.4. **Boosting Exports:** The huge potential available for export of raw and value added products from the State shall be harnessed by adopting the infrastructural, procedural, qualitative, value addition and marketing measures. A skilful and passionate environment will be created by designing suitable mechanism and

strategies for every stage of supply chain. Stakeholders in private and public sector will be energised imparting required trainings in export procedures and onsite experiences.

- 9.5. **Cluster Development:** There are a large number of issues of varied nature involved in the course of production to value chain of different crops needing specific cluster based approach for redressal. This approach is likely to result in a more focused pre and post-harvest management of the production as well as in upgrading the supply chain to attain much higher levels of export from the clusters. Efforts will be made to develop clusters of crops and animals near the production surplus areas and common infrastructures there in. Formation of agro industrial parks, food parks, agro-processing clusters shall be encouraged in public as well as private sector. This will help in leveraging farming community to realise better price of produce and in increasing income through entire value chain. Common facilities and market infrastructures will also be promoted in the clusters.
- 9.6. **Promotion of FPOs:** Farm Producer Organization is a collaborative community model of producers has emerged as one of the most effective pathways to address the many challenges of agriculture but most importantly, improved access to investments, technology inputs, scale of operations in input and output marketing and of course the traceability for origin-based reliable marketing for domestic and export markets. Highly successful FPOs and Producer Companies in dairy sector present a strong but challenging case of replicating it in other segments of agriculture. Development of Common Facilitation Centre for FPOs registered under respective companies Act/cooperatives societies Act/ societies registration Act (with minimum 50 number of farmer members) will facilitate member farmers in primary value addition which will help them in enhancing the bargaining power especially for small and marginal farmers, easy market access and income enhancement through better realisation of the prices. The focus will be on development and strengthening of common facilitation centres for these institutions to help them in delivering the desired attributes and in attaining the goals. The assistance for the projects promoted by FPOs/FPCs in Backward Districts declared by Government shall be given priority. This will ultimately facilitate the backward – forward linkages in value chain.
- 9.7. **Promotion of Livestock Products:** Animal husbandry sector shall be supported for giving impetus to harness the great potential available for producing hygienic milk and livestock products in an organised manner. Like crops, clusters for animal husbandry shall be identified and by adopting good animal husbandry practices (GAHP) quality livestock products shall be encouraged.
- 9.8. **Promotion of Quality Produce:** The higher infestation of farm produce at farm level and in successive stages of processing may be controlled by ensuring adopting package of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) during production and

following the food safety standards during processing and packaging. The required extension as well as infrastructural support shall be given in the Policy.

- 9.9. **Contract Farming:** The State Government has already amended the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961 to permit contract farming for fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants, aromatic plants, maize and barley. In order to further encourage contract farming by agro-processing industries for a confirmed demand supply match, the State Government will work out solutions for simplification of rules and procedures under APMC Act.
- 9.10. **Adoption of “Zero Defect Zero Effect” Policy:** Greater focus will be on promotion of Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) manufacturing amongst micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and ZED Assessment for their certification. It will address the quality and ecological needs of domestic and overseas customers, society, employees, partners, regulators, and investors. After ZED assessment and adoption of proper other tools, MSMEs can reduce wastages substantially, increase productivity, expand their market as Indian Origin products (IOPs), Vendors to CPSUs, more IPRs, development of new products and processes etc. It will enable the advancement of Indian industry to a position of eminence in the global marketplace and leverage India’s emergence as the world’s supplier through the ‘Made in India’ mark.
- 9.11. **Focus on Traceability:** The intention of the cluster based production approach and through FPOs is to confirm the origin of the produce with watch on the practices followed in production. This will ascertain the quality parameters adoption and facilitate value based marketing by addressing the concerns of consumers’ domestic and overseas markets. This will also help in confirming the expanded market linkages.
- 9.12. **Widening of Markets:** To expand the organised markets for state produce, the demand markets at home and abroad shall be explored and efforts shall be made for tapping the same. Initially financial assistance will also be extended to economize the supplies to distant markets. A database for potential avenues shall be created.
- 9.13. **Online Mandis:** To bring in more transparency, greater competition and better returns for the farmers, 25 mandis have been connected with electronic National Agriculture Market (eNAM) platform. 50 more mandis have also been selected for bringing on to this platform. Efforts will be made to bring in more and more number of mandis under the ambit of this platform and transferring the benefits of technology for higher price realisation to the farmers. The e-platform would help farmers to sell their produce directly in the market, obviating middle-men, through the electronic trading platform. It would also help traders in open price discovery and greater accessibility owing to the online platform.

- 9.14. **Promotion of State Brand:** Brand promotion drive shall be championed to establish and secure recognition for state as a major supplier of products in which it is having production advantage.
- 9.15. **Promotion of Geographical Indication:** Some of the Rajasthan origin products have peculiar characteristics owing to specific agro climatic conditions and effect of other natural resources and local skills. These specific indications give them recognition and edge in marketing. These peculiar products would be identified and assisted for geographic recognition by initiating appropriate institutional efforts.
- 9.16. **Employment Generation:** Efforts will be made to generate opportunities of employment under the agro-processing and agri-business sector in the state by enhancing technical competency and imparting skill to unemployed persons, promoting capital investment for setting up of units and developing supply chains. For employment generation on a large scale, well equipped infrastructure of training will be supported in clusters and major agri-business centres.
- 9.17. **Skill Development:** Agro-processing and agri-business, being emerging areas with a vast growth potential, is facing a shortage of skilled manpower. The State Government would encourage and support Agricultural Universities and other institutions in the State to commence courses in food processing, packaging and agri-marketing. The sector specific skill development and upgradation training modules would be designed and facilitated with the help of State Nodal Agency for imparting skill development training i.e., RSLDC also. RSLDC would also maintain a database that is accessible to the enterprises and provides a direct interface with the skilled manpower available for ready employment.
- 9.18. **Electricity Facility:** Agro-processing and agri-business enterprises would be entitled to immediate release of power connection, subject to technical feasibility. Cold chain, being an important element of supply chain, will be treated as part of agro-processing and accordingly be eligible for tariff rate and concession in electricity duty. Agro industries with a limited production cycle for specific crops would be accorded the status of seasonal industry for exempting them to pay fixed charges during no work period.
- 9.19. Providing conducive atmosphere for setting-up Agro-processing Industry and Agri-Business:**
- 9.19.1. The State Government will make sincere efforts to meet the basic requirements of the entrepreneurs for setting up of Agro-processing Industry and Agri-business centres in the state.
- 9.19.2. The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board will initiate simplification of the procedures for implementation of facilities to be made available under the Policy.

9.19.3. For greater transparency in operations and real time flow of information and processes, computerization of the office of Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Department will be augmented, so that information can be digitally exchanged and all information can be given to the entrepreneurs under one roof.

9.19.4. The Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board will evolve a Single Window System on the pattern of Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) for convenience of entrepreneurs. Besides, arrangements will also be made at division, district and mandi levels to give information to the investors regarding available facilities for setting up of agro processing industries.

#### **10. Eligible Persons/Organizations**

Individuals, Group of farmers / growers, FPOs/FPCs registered under respective companies Act/cooperatives societies Act/ societies registration Act (with minimum 50 number of farmer members), Partnership/ Proprietary firms, LLP, Companies, Corporations, Non- Government Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs); Cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations engaged in Agro & Food processing would be eligible for financial assistance under the schemes of Rajasthan Agro-processing, Business & Exports Promotion Policy, 2019.

#### **11. Eligible Sectors**

All the major activities covered under the sectors listed in the Annexure (i) shall qualify for the benefits admissible under this Policy. The activities listed in Annexure (ii) shall not be eligible for the benefits under this Policy.

#### **12. Applicability of Provisions under RIPS 2014**

12.1. All the benefits admissible for any manufacturing and service enterprises in agro-processing and agri-marketing sector available under RIPS 2014 shall be admissible to the units under this Policy in the manner as provided in RIPS 2014.

12.2. Agriculture sector has been accorded the status of Thrust Sector under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014 (RIPS 2014) and comparatively higher incentives and exemptions are available under RIPS 2014 to the units in this sector.

12.3. The threshold level for availing customized package of incentives & concessions has also been lowered significantly. Enterprises with investment of Rs. 100 crores or more or providing employment to at least 250 persons are eligible for availing customized package of incentives & concessions under RIPS 2014.

Furthermore, to meet certain specific requirements of this sector and to provide incentives which are presently not available under RIPS 2014, the State Government

has prepared the "Rajasthan Agro-Processing, Business & Exports Promotion Policy, 2019".

13. To attain the objectives of the Policy various schemes are proposed to be implemented under this Policy.

14. The detailed guidelines for implementation of these schemes shall be prepared and issued separately.

**15. Incentives/assistance admissible under ongoing/specific schemes / programmes**

Besides the incentives admissible under this Policy, agro-processing and agri-business enterprises would be eligible for any other assistance and/or subsidy admissible under any other scheme in force, if it is allowed under that scheme.

**16. Nodal Agency for the Policy**

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan would be the Nodal Department for the purpose of this Policy. The Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board shall be the Nodal Agency for the implementation of this Policy. Various schemes, programmes, incentives under the Policy will be extended by the committees defined in the Policy and formed as per Annexure (iii).

### **Eligible Sectors**

Rajasthan Agro-Processing, Business & Exports Promotion Policy, 2019 will cover the following sectors:

- Fruits & vegetables processing
- Spices processing
- Cereal/other consumer food products
- Oilseeds products
- Rice & flour milling
- Pulse processing
- Herbal, medicinal, flower and aromatic products
- Minor forest produce processing
- Honey processing
- Milk processing
- Meat, Poultry, Fishery processing
- Cattle feed, poultry fee, fish meal products
- Non edible agriculture produce processing
- Other such Agricultural and horticultural products including food flavours and colours, oleoresins and mushrooms
- Agri Waste Processing Units
- Infrastructure Projects: Cold Storages, Food Irradiation Processing Plants, Cold Chain, Pack houses, Food Parks, agro-processing clusters, Reefer Vans etc.

State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) shall be competent to include/exclude any sector/sub-sector from the ambit of Policy to ensure all-inclusive growth of Agriculture and allied sector in the State.

### **Ineligible Sectors**

Following sectors will not be eligible under Rajasthan Agro-Processing, Business & Exports Promotion Policy, 2019:

- Investment for manufacturing Tobacco products, Pan Masala containing tobacco, Gutka other intoxicated products
- Investment in stand-alone bottling or packaging plants including bottling/packaging plants for potable liquor, beer, or aerated drinks
- Beef Meat Processing units
- Manufacturing of soft drinks, production of mineral waters and other bottled/pouched waters
- Manufacturing or sizing of wood, manufacture of furniture and products made from wood and cork
- Production of firewood and charcoal
- Processing units discharging toxic effluent without having effluent treatment plant

State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) shall be competent to include/exclude any sector/sub-sector from the ambit of Policy to ensure all-inclusive growth of Agriculture and allied sector in the State.

**District Level Screening Committee (DLSC)**

|       |   |                  |
|-------|---|------------------|
| i.    | District Collector or his Representative not below the rank of ADM                              | Chairperson      |
| ii.   | Joint/Deputy Director, Agriculture Department   | Member           |
| iii.  | Deputy Director, Horticulture Department  | Member           |
| iv.   | Joint/Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department  | Member           |
| v.    | Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi concern  | Member           |
| vi.   | Senior Accounts personnel posted at district headquarter not below the rank of Treasury Officer | Member           |
| vii.  | General Manager, District Industries Centre   | Member           |
| viii. | Divisional Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board                     | Member           |
| ix.   | Regional Joint/Deputy Director, Agricultural Marketing Department                               | Member Secretary |

**State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC)**

|       |  |                  |
|-------|--|------------------|
| i.    | Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Agriculture                        | Chairperson      |
| ii.   | Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Horticulture or his representative | Member           |
| iii.  | ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Finance or his representative                             | Member           |
| iv.   | ACS/ Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Industries or his representative                         | Member           |
| v.    | Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of MSME as per Project under consideration                       | Member           |
| vi.   | Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Revenue or his representative                                 | Member           |
| vii.  | Principal Secretary/Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry  | Member           |
| viii. | Commissioner/Director, Department of Agriculture   | Member           |
| ix.   | Commissioner/Director, Department of Horticulture  | Member           |
| x.    | Director, Department of Agricultural Marketing   | Member           |
| xi.   | Administrator, Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board  | Member Secretary |