



# **Government of India**

Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

## **STATE INDUSTRIAL PROFILE 2015-16**

MSME- JAIPUR



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## **FOREWORD**

State Industrial Profile of Rajasthan is prepared by this institute under its action plan target for the year 2015-16. The information on human resources, material resources, overall infrastructure facilities in general and particularly for industries, existing industrial vista and state economy are embedded in this document. The Objective of this profile is to expose the resource base, studying industrial scenario and exploring the prospects of new ventures that can be established in the state, for the benefits of all budding/existing entrepreneurs and meeting academic, research and planning needs.

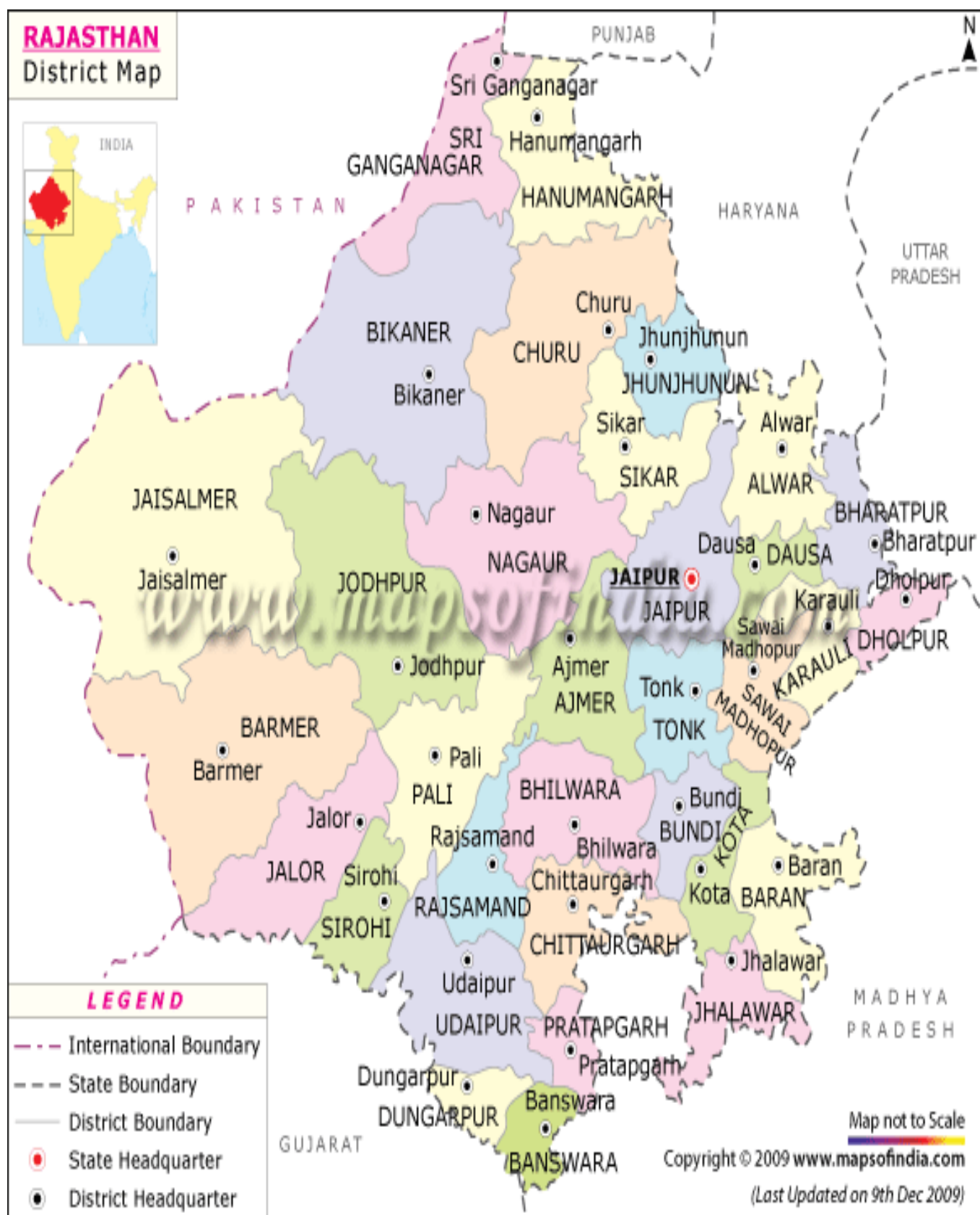
This state profile inter alia includes the prospective new ventures, for the state under MSMEs; incentives / concession and facilities available to the industry, cluster concentration and banking vista in general with specific emphasis on credit flow to MSME sector in the state. This profile also dwelt on prospective industries based on agriculture and mineral produce, export scenario.

I commend the efforts of Sh. R. K. Yadav AD (EI) and Sh. M.R Sonwal AD (EI) in preparing this state profile. The state profile has been prepared on the information gathered from various Govt. departments and secondary data supplied by them. I extend my thanks to all those departments for their useful contribution in bringing out this document.

**(M.K. Saraswat)**

**Director**

**Date- 13/06/2016**



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## **RAJASTHAN AT A GLANCE**

<b>1. Area</b>	:	3,42,239 Sq. Kms.
<b>2. No. of District</b>	:	33
<b>3. Population (2011)</b>	:	6,85,48,437
➤ Males	:	3,55,50,997
➤ Females	:	3,29,97,440
➤ Sex Ratio	:	928
➤ Rural Population	:	5,15,00,352 (75.13%)
➤ Urban Population	:	1,70,48,085 (24.87%)
➤ Population Density	:	200 Per Sq.Km.
➤ Decadal Growth	:	21.3%
➤ Schedule Caste	:	17.8%
➤ Schedule Tribe	:	13.5%
➤ Literacy Rate	:	66.1%
➤ Workers (main & Marginal)	:	2,98,86,255
<b>1. Divisions</b>	:	7
<b>2. Districts</b>	:	33
<b>3. Sub Division</b>	:	192
<b>4. Teshils</b>	:	314
<b>5. Towns</b>	:	297
<b>9. Total Villages</b>	:	44672
<b>10. Panchyat Samiti</b>	:	295
<b>11. Gram Panchayat</b>	:	9900
<b>12. Agriculture (2013-14)</b>		
➤ Land Utilisation	:	34267253 Hect.
➤ Total cropped area	:	26119527 Hect.
➤ Area Sown more than once	:	7851829 Hect.
➤ Net area sown	:	18267698 Hect.
➤ Important Crops	:	Jwar, Bajra, Wheat, Mustard, Maize, Barley, Methi, Tarameera, Linseed, Coriander, Garlic, Red Chillies, Sugarcane Soya bean, Groundnut, Chaula, Moth, Urad, Cotton,
<b>13. Forest (2014-15)</b>		
➤ Reserved Area	:	12439.26 sq. Km. (37.99 %)
➤ Protected Area	:	18263.02 sq. Km (55.78 %)
➤ Un Classified Area	:	2042.20 sq. Km (6.23 %)
➤ Total Forest Area	:	32744.49 sq. Km
<b>14. Live Stock (2012)</b>	:	57732000

<b>15. Important Minerals</b>	:	Gypsum, Limestone, Rock Phosphate, Silica Sand, Quartz, Soapstone, Copper ore, Iron ore, Mica, Dolomite, China clay, Marble, Granite etc.
<b>16. Technical Institutions</b>	:	
➤ Universities (Govt.& Pvt.)	:	73
➤ Engineering College	:	126
➤ Polytechnique & ITI	:	1981
➤ Medical & Dental College	:	28
<b>17. Road Length</b>	:	2,08,341 KMs.
<b>18. Communication Facilities (March-2015)</b>	:	
➤ Post Office	:	10329
➤ Telephone Exchange	:	2132
➤ Public Call Office	:	50700
<b>19. Bank Branches (March 2016 )</b>		
➤ Commercial Banks	:	5251
➤ RRBs	:	1422
➤ Cooperative Banks	:	613
➤ Total Bank Branches	:	7286
<b>20. Electricity (2015-16)</b>		
➤ Installed Capacity	:	17281 MW
➤ Available for distribution		7108.31 crore unit
➤ Total Consumption	:	466817 Lakh unit
<b>21. Industrial Areas (Nos.) (Up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016)</b>		
➤ No. of Industrial Area Developed	:	338
➤ No. of Plots Planned	:	61383
➤ No. of Plots Allotted	:	54416
➤ No. of Units in Production	:	45730
<b>22. Industries</b>		
<b>Large Scale Industry (as on 31.3.2015)</b>	:	337
➤ Fixed Investment	:	13,32,394.68 Lacs
➤ Employment	:	1,95,317
<b>Medium Scale Industry (Upto Sept 2015)</b>	:	247
➤ Investment	:	288842.89 lacs
➤ Employment	:	24835
<b>Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises (Upto Sept 2015)</b>	:	

➤ Micro		117503 Nos.
➤ Small	:	6557 Nos.
➤ Medium	:	247 Nos.
<b>23. Exports (2013-14)</b>	:	Rs. 37286.71 Crore
<b>24. Potential Industries</b>	:	
➤ Agro based Industry	:	Cattle Feed, Dal Mill, Edible Oils, Guar Gum, Rice Milling, Vanaspati Ghee, Poha Making, Maida, Suji, Biscuit, Bread
➤ Mineral based Industry	:	Cement grade lime stone, Chemical grade Copper, Lead, Zinc ore lime stone, Rock Phosphate. China Clay, ball Clay, Calcite, Soap stone, & Silica based, Gypsum, Garnet, Lignite, Potash, Quartz, & Silica base
➤ Electrical & Electronics	:	TV, Copper Foils, Computer Floppy, Copper Wire, Meters, Re-rolled Products, TV Picture Tubes, halogen Lamps & Bulbs, Conductors, Digital Electronic Watch
➤ Engineering Industries		Ball Bearing, Hand Tools, Heavy Duty Trailers, Meters, Nuts & Bolts, Steel Ingots, Railway Wagons, Machine Tools & accessories
➤ Leather & Leather		Cycle Seats, Fancy items, Ladies Footwear, Leather Garments, Leather Tanning, Shoes Making
➤ Chemical & Plastic Product		Caustic Soda, Fertilizer & Chemicals, Hawai Chappal, HDPE Woven Sacks, NitroChloro Benzene, PVC Footwear, PVC Doors, PVC Resins, PVC Rigid Pipes, Rubber & plastic based product, Tyre retreading, Zinc Cadmium, Zinc Sulphate
➤ Textile Based Industry		Dyeing & Printing, Grey cotton cloth, woollen blanket, processing of synthetic fabrics, various types of yarns.
➤ Animal Husbandry		Bone Crushing, Butter, Cheese base, Bone Industry & Milk Chilling powder, Skimmed Milk

# CHAPTER I

## **INTRODUCTION**



## **INTRODUCTION**

Rajasthan, the largest state of India (3,42, 239 Sq.km.) situated in the North Western part of the Indian Union (23°30' and 30°12' North latitude and 69°30' and 78°17' East longitude) is largely an arid state for most of its part. The Tropic of Cancer passes through South of Banswara town. Presenting an irregular rhomboid shape, the state has a maximum length of 869 km. from West to East and 826 km. from North to South. The Western boundary of the state is part of the Indo-Pak international boundary, running to an extent of 1,070 km. It touches four main districts of region, namely, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar. The state is girdled by Punjab and Harayana states in the North, Uttar Pradesh in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the Southeast and Gujarat in the Southwest. The area of Rajasthan is nearly equivalent to some of the developed countries of the Western world like Norway (3,24,200 Sq.km.) Poland (3,12,600 sq.km.) & Italy (3,01,200 sq. km.). The Administrative set up of the State is given below.

Table No.1.1.

### **Administrative Set-up of Rajasthan State**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
1	Area ( In Lac sq.Kms)	3.42
2	Divisions	07
3	Districts	33
4	Sub-Divisions	192
5	Tehsils	314
	Zila Parishad	33
6	Municipalities	189
7	Panchayat Samities	295
7	Gram Panchayats	9900
8	Total Villages	44,672
9	Inhabited Villages	42,664
10	Cities & Towns	297

Source: Economic Review-2015-16, Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Rajasthan.

There are 33 districts in the State; their geographical area is given below.

Table 1.2

District wise Geographical Area

S.No	Name of Districts	Area in (Sq. Kms.)	S.No	Name of Districts	Area in (Sq.Kms.)
1	Ajmer	8,481	18	Jhalawar	6,219
2	Alwar	8,380	19	Jhunjhunu	5,928
3	Banswara	4522	20	Jodhpur	22,850
4	Barmer	28,387	21	Kota	5217
5	Bharatpur	5,066	22	Karauli	5524
6	Bhilwara	10,455	23	Nagaur	17,718
7	Bikaner	27,244	24	Pali	12,387
8	Hanumangarh	9,656	25	Pratapgarh	4449
9	Bundi	5,550	26	Sawai Madhopur	4498
10	Chittorgarh	10,856	27	Sikar	7,732
11	Churu	16,830	28	Sirohi	5,136
12	Dholpur	3,033	29	Tonk	7,194
13	Dungarpur	3,771	30	Baran	6,955
14	Sri Ganga Nagar	10990	31	Dausa	3432
15	Jaipur	11,143	32	Rajsamand	4655
16	Jaisalmer	38,401	33	Udaipur	11724
17	Jalore	10,640			

Source- Some Fact About Rajasthan -2015, DES, Rajasthan

**1.1 Climate and Rainfall**

The climate of the State in general is characterized as the driest in the country and having a large variation. The maximum temperature in the State goes up to 49°C whereas the minimum temperature falls upto -2°C. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded in 2011-12 at important centers shown in the following table 1.3 .The rainfall in the State is not only meager but also varies from year to year and creates drought condition frequently. The normal average annual rainfall in the State during 2013-14 was 46.36 cms.

Table No.1.3

Temperature and Rainfall at important Centers in Rajasthan

S.No.	DISTRICT	Temperature		Normal rainfall (in cms)
		Maximum (in °C)	Minimum (in °C)	
1	Ajmer	46.6	3.3	66.64
2	Alwar	--	--	64.71

3	Banswara	44	8.0	108.97
4	Baran	--	--	152.63
5	Barmer	49.1	5.4	44.24
6	Bharatpur	--	--	75.18
7	Bhilwara	--	--	73.42
8	Bikaner	48.1	-2.0	39.08
9	Bundi	48.5	2.0	81.14
10	Chittorgarh	45.8	2.3	86.10
11	Churu	48.6	-1.4	65.99
12	Dausa	--	--	81.14
13	Dungarpur	--	--	63.02
14	Dholpur	49.0	0.3	96.41
15	Ganganagar	47.4	0.4	37.11
16	Hanumangarh	--	--	41.51
17	Jaipur	46.0	1.4	66.66
18	Jaisalmer	48.7	1.1	30.81
19	Jalore	47.2	5.6	68.93
20	Jhalawar	--	--	122.78
21	Jhunjhunu	--	--	67.80
22	Jodhpur	47.8	4.2	40.69
23	Karuli	--	--	69.97
24	Kota	47.4	6.1	122.87
25	Nagaur	--	--	44.09
26	Pali	45.4	1.8	64.59
27	Rajsamand	--	--	75.90
28	Sawai Madhopur	48.1	2.8	82.07
29	Sikar	--	--	63.52
30	Sirohi	--	--	108.09
31	Tonk	--	--	86.74
32	Udaipur	44.8	3.4	87.70
33	Pratapgarh	--	--	126.52

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 2012

## 1.2 Population.

The population of the State according to 2011 Census is 6.85 crores. Males constitute 3.55 crores (52%) and the remaining 3.3 crores (48%) are females. 75% of the total population in the State lives in rural areas and 25% live in urban areas. The sex ratio of population was 928 females per 1000 males.

The population decadal (2001-11) growth rate of the state is higher than as

compared the country's decadal growth rate, whereas it shows decrease as compared to 1991-2001. The following Table depicts the population of Rajasthan since 1951 as compared to the average in India.

Table No.1.4

**Population Trend in Rajasthan**

S.No	Year	Total Population (in crores)		Population decadal Growth Rate (in%)	
		Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1	1951	1.60	36.01	15.2	13.3
2	1961	2.02	43.91	26.2	19.3
3	1971	2.57	54.70	27.63	24.80
4	1981	3.41	68.38	32.36	24.74
5	1991	4.40	84.40	28.44	23.50
6	2001	5.65	102.86	28.41	21.52
7	2011	6.85	121.05	21.3	17.7

Source: census 2011

**1.3 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Population.**

As per 2011 Census 1,22, 21,593 persons i.e. 17.8 % of the total population of the State belongs to Scheduled Caste and 92,38,534 persons i.e. 13.5 % of the total population is belongs to Scheduled Tribe community. Following table shown the comparative details of the SC/ ST population in 2001 & 2011

Table-1.5

**Total % population of Schedule caste and schedule tribe**

Category	Year		Year	
	2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rajasthan	17.2	12.6	17.8	13.5

**1.4 Density of Population**

Despite the relatively high growth rate of population, the density of population in Rajasthan, as per the 2011 census is 200 persons per sq. km. The Table below

reflects the trends of density of population of state as compared to the India. Population density in the state is approximately half of the national density which is 382 in 2011.

Table-1.6

**Density of Population**

	Year						
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rajasthan	47	59	75	100	129	165	200
India	117	142	171	221	267	324	382

### 1.5 Literacy

As per the Census 2011 state recorded literacy rate of 66.1 which is quite significant as it were only 60.4 in 2001. Rajasthan is still an educationally backward State. The situation of female literacy is particularly alarming as 52.10% of the female population is literate as compared to 79.20 % of male population of the state. A wide gap exists between the rate of literacy in urban and rural areas and among male and female.

### 1.6 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio denotes the number of females per thousand males. A high sex ratio would mean excess of females on males and a low sex ratio would mean excess of males over females.

Table-1.7

**Sex ratio in India and Rajasthan**

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Rajasthan	924	908	911	919	910	921	928
India	946	941	930	934	927	933	943

Rajasthan has registered a some increase in the sex ratio, which is 921 in 2001 increased to 928 in 2011. Table showing the population distribution, percentage of growth rate, sex ratio and population density (district wise) is given below.

Table No.1.8

**Population distribution, Percentage decadal growth rate, Sex -ratio and population density**

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population – 2011 ( in 000)			Percentage decadal growth rate.		Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males		Population density per Sq. km	
		Total	Males	Females						
		91-01	01-11	2001	2011	2001	2011			
Rajasthan		68548	35550	32997	28.41	21.3	921	928	165	200
01	Ajmer	2583	1324	1258	26.2	18.6	931	251	257	305
02	Alwar	3674	1939	1735	30.3	22.8	886	895	357	438
03	Banswara	1797	907	889	29.9	26.5	974	980	298	397
04	Baran	1222	633	588	26.1	19.7	909	932	146	175
05	Barmer	2603	1369	1234	36.9	32.5	892	902	69	92
06	Bharatpur	2548	1355	1192	27.2	21.4	854	880	414	503
07	Bhilwara	2408	1220	1187	26.4	19.2	962	973	192	230
08	Bikaner	2363	1240	1123	38.2	24.3	890	905	61	78
09	Bundi	1110	577	533	25.0	15.4	907	925	173	192
10	Chittaurgarh	1544	783	261	21.5	16.1	964	972	166	197
11	Churu	2039	1051	988	24.7	20.3	948	940	114	147
12	Dausa	1634	857	776	32.4	23.5	899	905	384	476
13	Dholpur	1206	653	552	31.2	22.7	827	846	324	398
14	Dungarpur	1388	696	692	26.7	25.4	1022	994	294	368
15	Ganga Nagar	1969	1043	925	27.6	10.00	873	887	163	179
16	Hanumangarh	1774	931	843	24.4	16.9	894	906	157	184
17	Jaipur	6626	346	3157	35.1	26.2	897	910	471	595
18	Jaisalmer	6699	361	308	47.5	21.8	821	852	13	17
19	Jalore	1828	936	892	26.8	26.2	964	952	136	172
20	Jhalawar	1411	725	685	23.3	19.6	926	946	190	227
21	Jhunjhun	2137	1095	1041	20.9	11.7	946	950	323	361
22	Jodhpur	3687	1923	1763	34.0	27.7	907	916	129	161
23	Karauli	1458	783	674	30.4	20.9	855	861	218	264
24	Kota	1951	1021	929	28.5	24.4	896	911	288	374
25	Nagaur	3307	1696	1611	29.4	19.2	947	950	157	187
26	Pali	2037	1025	1012	22.5	11.9	981	987	147	164
27	Rajsamand	1156	581	575	20.0	17.7	1000	990	256	248
28	Sawai Madhopur	1335	704	631	27.6	19.6	889	897	248	297
29	Sikar	2677	1374	130	24.1	17.0	951	947	296	346
30	Sirohi	1036	534	502	30.1	21.8	943	940	166	202
31	Tonk	1421	1421	728	24.3	17.3	934	952	168	198

32	Udaipur	3068	1566	1501	27.4	23.7	971	958	196	262
33	Pratap garh	867	427	430	--	22.8	--	983	--	195

## 1.9 LAND UTILISATION

The land utilization pattern of Rajasthan during the year, 2013-14 shows that out of total geographical area of 34.26 million hectares, total cropped area accounted for 26.11 million hectares i.e.76 %. Net area sown accounted for 18.26 million hectare or 53.30 % Area sowed more than once constituted 7.85 million hectares or 42.97 %of the net area sown. The following Table shows the break-up of land utilization pattern of Rajasthan during the year 2013-14

Table 1.9

### Land utilization Pattern

S.No	Classification		2013-14	
			000 Hectares	% to total area
1	Geographical area (for the land utilization purpose)		34,267	100
	i)	Forest	2,754	8.04
	ii)	Land put to non-agricultural use	1,889	5.57
	iii)	Barren & uncultivable land	2,384	6.96
	iv)	Permanent Pastures & other grazing Land	1,693	4.94
	v)	Land under Misc. trees crops & groves.	24	0.06
	vi)	Cultivable waste	4000	11.67
	vii)	Fallow	3249	9.48
	viii)	Current fallow land	1,402	4.09
	ix)	Net area sown	18267	53.30
2.	Area sown more than once		7851	42.97*
3.	Total cropped area		26119	76.22

\*Percentage to net area sown

Source: Some facts about Rajasthan - 2015

# CHAPTER II

# RESOURCES



## 2.0 RESOURCES

Rajasthan has exhibited spectacular progress in several areas like agricultural production, harnessing of mineral resources, development of transport and communication, and the production of energy resources but the rate of progress and plans of economic development have been slowed to a large extent by a parallel growth of human population and livestock. Human resources are, therefore, to be geared into the channel of economic progress while taking care to arrest their future growth-rate.

### 2.1 Agriculture

Agriculture remains the main-stay of the population of the State. A study of composition of the Net State Domestic Product indicates that the primary sector which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying still continues to dominate the State's economy as nearly 20 per cent value addition is generated by this sector in the State. Further, agriculture including animal husbandry contributes near about 90 per cent value addition of primary sector.

The land utilization pattern of the State during 2013-14 revealed that out of a total cropped area of 26.11 million hectares, 18.26 million hectares account for net area sown and 7.8 million hectares area sown more than once. Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State with about 55 per cent of its population depending on agriculture. Agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy. State's position can be visualized from its contribution at nation level from table inserted below.

**Table No.2.1**

**Area Status of Rajasthan compared to all India under Major Crop**  
(Area in Million Hect.)

Crops	2012-13				2013-14			
	India	Rajasthan	% share	Rank	India	Rajasthan	% share	Rank
<b>Cereals</b>								

Wheat	93.59	9.28	9.92	V	95.91	8.92	9.3	V
Bajra	8.74	3.88	44.35	I	9.18	3.8	41.40	I
Maize	22.26	1.76	7.89	V	24.35	1.50	6.17	VI
<b>Pulses</b>								
Gram	8.83	1.28	14.36	I	9.88	1.64	16.59	II
Total pulses	18.34	1.96	10.69	IV	19.27	2.47	12.82	III
<b>Oilseed</b>								
Mustard	8.03	3.81	47.51	I	7.96	3.83	48.10	I
Groundnut	4.70	0.62	13.15	IV	9.67	0.91	9.37	NA
Soyabean	14.67	1.47	10.01	III	11.99	0.98	8.13	III
<b>Others</b>								
Cotton	34.22	1.40	4.09	VII	36.59	1.05	2.87	VIII
Guar	2.46	2.02	82.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Agriculture statistics , Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, 2015-16

Coriander, Cumin, Guar, Moth, Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, these are the crops in state has got dominance in the production and hold 1st rank and became the leading producer in many other crops. The area and production of major crops for the year 2013-14 is depicted in the following table.

**Table No.2.2**

**Area, Production and Productivity of Major crops (2013-14)**

		Area in hectare	Production in Tonnes	Productivity
<b>Cereals</b>				
Kharif	Rice	145577	312564	2147
	Jowar	579615	256672	615
	Bajra	4412998	4117910	933
	Maize	916391	1463780	1597
	Millets	12022	2156	179
Rabi	Wheat	3205604	11020139	3438
	Barley	309281	942032	3046
Kharif	Tur/ Arhar	14487	9407	649
	Other Pulses	2206066	793612	346
Rabi	Gram	1923501	1640387	853
	Other Pulses			

Kharif	Sesamum	360613	72050	200
	Groundnut	461979	380232	1950
	Castor seed	195272	286144	1465
Rabi	Rapeseed and Mustard	2782539	3620846	1301
	Linseed	2106	2845	1351
	Tarameera	296459	176292	595

Sources: Directorate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur

As bajra is the main cereals for the Kharif crop and wheat is the main crop for Rabi, having maximum area under the cultivation, as shown in the table. Total area under cereals production is 6060185 hectares during 2012-13 and total area under pulses production is 3231088 hectares in the same period. Total production of pulses for the year 2012-13 is 1935347 tones of in the Kharif and Rabi seasons.

## 2.2 Irrigation

Agriculture is major sector contributing in the state economy. 20-25 % of state GDP's is from this sector, and about 1/2 of the population is dependent on the agriculture and its related activity. Irrigation penetration is very low in the state this can be ascribed to irregular and scarce rainfall, depleting ground level water and only a few perennial rivers flow through the state and that is also in the southern part of the state.

There are four major sources of irrigation viz. Canal, tanks, wells and tube wells. The main source of irrigation in the state is Wells and tube wells, having maximum irrigated area, only a portion of the Northern and Southern-Eastern part of the state got irrigation facilities from rivers and canal. Due to less rain, depth of water level is decreasing day by day and wells are dry, it can also be seen from the table that the percentages of area irrigated by tanks are increasing. Due to Indira Gandhi Canal, western part of the state is also getting irrigation facility. Source-wise irrigation details for the three years are as given below;

**Table-2.3****Gross Irrigated Area By Source**

Type of Sources	Area Covered Under Cultivation (In Hectares)	
	2012-13	2013-14
Canals	2885036	2975815
Tanks	94113	70210
Wells & Tube wells	6347171	6649162
Others	129147	169581
<b>All Sources</b>	<b>9455467</b>	<b>9864758</b>

Source: Economic Review-2015-16

**2.3 Animal Husbandry**

Agriculture plays an important role in Rajasthan economy and nearly one fifth of the total state income is generated by Agriculture and allied activities including Animal Husbandry. In Rajasthan, Animal Husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to Agriculture but it is a major economic activity especially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against prominently occurring scarcity conditions. Income from live stock accounts for 30 to 50% of the rural households income, with wide variation in region and households.

Live Stock Sector tops in rural employment with 4.5 percent growth against 1.75 for all other Sectors and 1.1 for Agriculture. This Sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment generation at the lowest possible investment per unit. Development of Livestock Sector therefore, is critical to rural prosperity. The Animal husbandry sector is harbouring a fabulous livestock wealth having very significant role in providing subsidiary to major sources of income to the large numbers of cultivators, small farmers, marginal farmers, BPL families and agricultural laborers. Milk enterprise generates income on regular basis as against the crop enterprise, which is mostly seasonal and is more prone to droughts. Cattle are mainly looked after by the women folk. The provision of assured market for the milk leads to their increased participation and the availability of cash income encourages them to take up to social development Programmes.

In Rajasthan animal husbandry is major economic activity contributing 13 percent of the State's net domestic product. As against twenty five well defined breeds of cattle and seven buffaloes breeds in the country, the state is endowed with seven breeds with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous draught breeds of Nagauri and Malvi. Livestock production in general and cattle and buffaloes in particular is highly women oriented as it is labour intensive. Over 95% of households chore is related to the care and management of milch animals in livestock owing households are dealt by women and 60% of all labour engaged in rural livestock production are women. Live stock sector in Rajasthan is thus extremely livelihood intensive, closely interwoven into the social economic fabric of the rural society, making investments in development of this Sector the critical pathway for rural prosperity. The details of livestock population since 1951 are given below:

Table No.2.4

**Livestock population as per livestock census of 2012**

(No. in lakhs)

Item	1951	1961	1972	1983	1992	1997	2003	2007	2012
Cattle	107.82	131.36	124.70	135.04	116.66	121.41	108.54	124.10	133.24
Buffalo	30.45	40.19	45.92	60.43	77.75	97.70	104.14	115.42	129.76
Sheep	53.87	73.60	85.56	134.31	124.91	145.85	100.54	112.83	90.797
Goat	55.62	80.52	121.62	154.80	152.85	169.71	168.09	218.81	216.65
Camel	3.41	5.70	7.45	7.56	7.46	6.69	4.98	4.30	3.25
Others	3.99	3.72	3.53	4.36	4.82	5.19	5.07	16.22	6.86
Total	255.16	335.09	388.78	496.50	484.45	546.55	491.36	591.68	577.32

Source- Deptt. Of Animal Husbandry, Live stock census-2012

Rajasthan is endowed with a rich animal husbandry resource. Livestock population at segregated level is given in ensuing table. Production of milk of various sources and wool production during last year's are as under;

**Milk Production**

Year	Total (Production in 000 tons)
2012-13	13946
2013-14	14573
2014-15	16934

## Wool production

Year	Wool production (in lakh kg.)
2012-13	140
2013-14	150
2014-15	145

Source: Economic Review-2015-16

State produces 11% of country's milk, 35 % of goat meat and 31 % of wool. Milk and egg production over the year is catching up considerably though the growth in wool production is almost stagnant.

## 2.4 Fisheries

Rajasthan possess a large area of inland water bodies which offer potential for development of both intensive and extensive system of culture based fisheries. From the available fresh water resources in the state 4.23 lakh hect. of inland water sheets in the form of reservoir (1.2 lakh ha.) tanks, and ponds (1.8 lakh ha.) and rivers (0.30 lakh ha.) have been identified for capture cum culture fishery management. Besides, there exists 0.04 lakh ha. brackish water bodies and perennial flowing system, 214 KM. Indira Gandhi Feeder Canal and about 500 KM under I.G.N.P. in north west Rajasthan. Apart from this there are many constraints in increasing production

- Uncertain and irregular monsoon.
- Draining/ pumping out of maximum stored water for Irrigation and Drinking purposes.
- Shortage of quality fish seed.
- Lack of traditional fishermen community.
- Lack of awareness among rural masses.
- Lack of technical knowhow in rural sector for fish culture.

## 2.5 Forestry

Forests are one of the important natural resources so far as environmental protection and ecological balance are concerned. In Rajasthan only 9.6 per cent of the total geographical area of the State (4.19% of the country) is classified as forest area (32744.49 sq.km). Further classification of the forest is as under (2014-15):

Table-2.5

S.No.	Type of Area	Area (in sq.km )	% of the total
1	Reserved Area	12439.263	37.99
2	Protected Area	18263.023	55.78
3	Un Classified Area	2042.202	6.23

Source: Spme Facts about Rajasthan-2015 DES, Jaipur

Table-2.6

**Produces from the Forest is as under**

S.No.	Item	UNIT	2013-14	2014-15
1	Fire Wood	Lakhs Qts	4.00	4.41
2	Timber	Lakhs Qts	3.86	4.88
3	Bamboo	lakhs standard Bamboo	15.55	13.04
4	Tendu Patta	lakhs standard Bags	2.63	1.76

Source:- Some facts about Rajasthan-2015, DES, Jaipur

Table-2.7

**District-wise area under forest as on 31.03.2015 is given as under**

S. No.	Name of District	Geographical Area in Sq. Kms	Forest area in Sq. Kms
1.	Ajmer	8,481	618.44
2.	Alwar	8,380	1783.61
3.	Banswara	5,037	1006.38
4.	Barmer	28,387	627.41
5.	Bharatpur	5,066	434.93
6.	Bhilwara	10,455	779.69
7.	Bikaner	27,244	1249.06
8.	Hanumangarh	9,656	239.46
9.	Bundi	5,550	1557.33
10.	Chittorgarh	10,856	1793.41
11.	Churu	16,830	72.95
12.	Dholpur	3,084	638.39
13.	Dungarpur	3,771	692.75
14.	Sri Ganga Nagar	10990	633.44
15.	Jaipur	11,152	945.66
16.	Jaisalmer	38,401	581.59
17.	Jalore	10,640	452.61
18.	Jhalawar	6,219	1349.79

19.	Jhunjhunu	5,928	405.36
20.	Jodhpur	22,850	250.14
21.	Kota	5446	1322.46
22.	Karauli	5530	1810.05
23.	Nagaur	17,718	240.93
24.	Pali	12,387	963.58
25.	Pratapgarh	4112	1662.31
26.	Sawai Madhopur	5043	952.88
27.	Sikar	7,732	639.35
28.	Sirohi	5,136	1638.65
29.	Tonk	7,194	330.05
30.	Baran	6,955	2239.69
31.	Dausa	3429	284.49
32.	Rajsamand	3853	396.58
33.	Udaipur	13,430	4142.33
	Total	3,42,239	32744.49

## 2.6 Mineral Resources

Rajasthan is blessed with 79 varieties of minerals, of which 58 are being commercially exploited. Its share is 9% in the country's total mineral production. The State has virtual monopoly in the production of minerals like Lead, Zinc, Gypsum, Soapstone, Ball Clay, Calcite, Rock Phosphate, Feldspar, Kaolin, Copper, Jasper, Garnet, Wollastonite, Silver, etc. The State is proud to possess huge reserves of Lignite, Crude Oil and high quality Gas. It is also renowned for its deposits of Marble, Sand Stone and some unique decorative stones. Mining is not only a major source of employment in the rural and tribal areas of the State, but also a major source of revenue to the Government, playing an important role in the development of the State.



# CHAPTER III

## **BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES**

### 3. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is an essential input for development. The prosperity of any economy depends directly upon the development of agriculture and industry. Agricultural production, however, requires power, credit, transport facilities etc. Industrial production requires not only machinery and equipment, but also skilled manpower, management, energy, banking facilities, marketing facilities, transport services, which include railways, roads, shipping and communication facilities, etc. All these facilities and services collectively constitute infrastructure of an economy and the development and expansion of these facilities are an essential pre-condition for increasing agriculture and industrial production in a country. The link between infrastructure and development is not a once for all affairs. It is a continuous process. The infrastructure facilities available in the State are discussed as under.

#### 3.1 Power

Realizing the importance of power in overall development of the state, state is trying to make self sufficient in power. This will not only attract industrial investment in the state but also provide a great support in the agriculture production.

The main source of power generation in the state are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind Farms, Bio-Mass, Captive power plants, Bhankra, Vyas chamber, Satpura interstate partnership projects. Apart from that the state also gets power from Rajasthan atomic power project, Singoli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas Plants, Unchahar thermal and tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from the central sector.

The total installed capacity in the state upto March 2015 was 17281.10 MW.

The power projects include three super critical plants of 1320 MW each as extension of existing power projects at suratgarh, kalisind and

Banswara projects. Over the three plants would come up at keshoraipatan (330 MW), Dholpur (330 MW), and Ramgarh (160 MW). The state government would also come up with a policy on renewable energy to explore the vast potential of green energy in the state.

JVVNL is the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The pattern of generation, purchase & consumption of electricity in the State during the current and proceeding years is given in the following Table.

Table No.- 3.1

**Power Consumption Pattern**

(Values in lakh unit)

S.No.	Type of Consumption	2013-14	2014-15
1	Domestic / Residential	90096	97864
2	Commercial	32266	36103
3	Industrial	98786	112035
4	Public Lighting	3891	3831
5	Irrigation, Agriculture & Dewatering	178398	192579
6	PWW(Public Water Works)	15415	16464
7	Others	9852	7941
8	<b>Total</b>	<b>428704</b>	<b>466817</b>

Source:- Some facts about Rajasthan-2015, DES, GOR, Jaipur

In the power sector, five companies one each for generation and transmission in Jaipur and three for distribution each at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur are functioning in the State to strengthen the existing infrastructure and provide better quality of electric supply to the consumers. Under Rural Electrification Programme out of 39,810 villages, 36125 villages have been electrified

Table No.3.2

**Availability of Electricity in Rajasthan (2015-16)**

S. No.	Particulars		Quantity (MW)
1.	i)	Thermal	5190.00
	ii)	Hydro	1017.29
	iii)	Gas	603.50
	iv)	Electricity Purchase & Central Allocation	2894.31

	v)	RREC/RSMML/Wind, Biomass, Solar Pvt.sector	7576.00
2.	(a)	Total Electricity available	17281.10

Source: Economic Review-2015-16

### 3.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corportion (RREC) is the nodal agency to disseminate useful knowledge in the field of non-conventional energy and the problems on account of rapid depletion of non-renewable energy and increasing pollution caused by the use of traditional energy sources. Rajasthan Govt. has decided that all micro /small or medium hydel projects in the State Sector would be implemented by Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd. (RSPCL). Government of Rajasthan also announced a Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014.

### 3.3 Water

Limited availability of ground and surface water and geographical diversities make the availability of clean and safe drinking water difficult. Rajasthan is primarily a water starved state. Its dependency on external sources of water is enormous. The state's economy is heavily dependent on the rain, however ecological changes have affected the monsoon and the state cannot just depend on monsoons any more. With demand for water constantly increasing, the government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both, in rural and urban areas. Conservation and proper utilization of water is on top priority of the state government. Ajmer & Tonk district is also covered by Bisalpur water. Fifteen districts would come under the Asian Development Bank Sponsored water improvement scheme. The Ongoing transmission system (Chambal-Bharatpur scheme) would be completed in this year that would enable the government to supply fresh water in Bharatpur

### **3.4 Transportation**

If agriculture and industry are regarded as the body and bones of the economy, transport and communication constitute its nerves which help the circulation of men and material. A well developed network of transport and communications is the demand of time for rapid economic development

#### **3.4.1 Roads**

Road is a harbinger of overall development. Roads lead to progress. It is one of the most important constituents of infrastructure. It gives access to the unreachable population. For any state that to prosper, road has to be in order so that administration and opportunities can reach there. Recognizing that roads are the arteries of modern development, the government has launched several road development projects. The state government has decided to strengthen and modernize a road network in next five years. It includes state highways and district roads. The government has also decided to carry out plantations on both sides of the roads under the NREGS scheme. Under the rural Infrastructure development fund (RIDF), the state government expects to complete the renovation and modernization of 4262 km roads. The six laning of the 225 KMs Jaipur- Gurgaon national highway has been started.

Similarly the state government has put a special emphasis on the road transport as rail link is not present in remote areas. The state owned Rajasthan State Road Transport corporation (RSRTC) has managed to run a total of 4500 vehicles covering a total road length of 16.21 lac kms and 9.35 lac passengers..

With improved rural connectivity, the vehicle registration has also surged in past few years. The density of roads per hundred sq. Kms. is 60.88 Km in the State on 31.03.2015 it is below the All India average of 148 KMs.

Details about various category of roads in the State are given in

following Table.

Table No.3.3

Road lengths in the State (in KMs.)

S. No	Item	31.12.2015
1	National Highways	8016.18
2	State Highways	11421
3	Major District Roads	9814.77
4	Other District Roads	29602.63
5	Rural Roads	149486.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208341.81</b>

Source-Rajasthan, Economic Review-2015-16

### 3.4.2 Railways

Railways are considered the life line of an economy. In this desert State too, Railways have crept to make their presence felt and give a fillip to the State's economy. There are 3 Gauges prevalent although a plan to convert into a single gauge system is under way. The 'Palace on Wheels' is Rajasthan's claim to fame in railways. Rajasthan has 5870 Kms. of Rail-length which was about 9 per cent of the total track of the country, of which maximum is Broad Gauge. Due to conversion of gauge some of the routes are under progress.

### 3.4.3 Airways

In the modern times, where time has become a severe constraint, people want to travel at the minimum time covering the farthest of distances. It is then that the need for air-travel arises. Rajasthan has four airports namely.

Jaipur- having international airport Connecting Kuwait, Saudi Arab and other international destinations. It also connects Bombay, Delhi, Aurangabad, Kolkatta, Indore, Jodhpur, Udaipur and other domestic destinations of the country.

Jodhpur - Connected with Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur and Bombay.

Udaipur- It is connected to Bombay, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Delhi.

There are three other airports in Kota, Jaisalmer and NAL (Bikaner), but are not open for commercial / civilian flights yet. Jaisalmer airport is open for civilians but only during season time (from august to March). One more airport at Kishangarh, Ajmer is currently being constructed by the Airport Authority of India.

### **3.5 Communications**

The state offers sound infrastructure and well developed information and communication facilities. With high penetration rates in both the cellular phones and the internet market, Rajasthan today boasts a competitive business environment for both fixed network and value added carriers and service provider while providing high quality service to consumer and business. By the end of March-2015, there were 10329 Post Offices, 2132 Telephone Exchanges and 50700 Public Call Offices (including Local PCO, STD PCO and Village PTs). There are 36,91,000 numbers of working connections of all types and the number of connections is growing immensely with each passing day, leaving no district untouched under its network (with internet facility) howsoever remote it may be.

### **3.6 Human Resource Development (HRD)**

Human resource is the most important of all resources. It is very true that human beings are not only instruments of production, but also ends in themselves. Education is one of the major aspects in HRD. Rajasthan is educationally backward with 66.1% rate of literacy as per 2011 census below the all India literacy rate is 73 %. Female literacy is 52.1%.

At present, 42,441 Primary Schools, 37,645 upper primary schools and 27,688 secondary and senior secondary schools in the state during 2015-16. Enrolment of students in the same period is 42.50 lakhs in pre primary and primary school and 21.39 lakhs in upper primary. State government is more concerned with the education providing more budget to this sector.

### 3.6.1 Higher Education

Rajasthan is a growing education hub of the country. Education is the base of growth and development. Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of education is growing. At present 73 Universities (Govt & Pvt.), 07 Deemed University are in the state. Various types of courses and institutions are taking place in the changing economic scenario. In the degree courses there are 1641 no. of total colleges in state, in 182 no of government colleges, 15 govt. law colleges, and 1432 colleges are private in sector. Total 15 Lakhs students enrolled in these colleges. The picture of the technical medical institutions can be seen from the following tables;

Table-3.4

**No. of institutions and seats in Technical Courses**

	Number of Institutions	Number of Seats
	Total	Total
Engineering	126	58,633
MBA	86	6,105
Poly technique	214	56,735
ITI	1767	2,71,713

Source: Economic Review-2015-16, DES, Rajasthan

Table- 3.5

**Number of Institutions related with Medical Courses**

	Govt College	Pvt. colleges	Total
MBBS	8	5	13
Dental	1	14	15

Source: Economic Review-2015-16, DES, Rajasthan

### 3.7 Medical and Health

Medical & Health services are being provided in the State through a network of Govt. institutions at various levels. Details of the position of Allopathic Medical institutions are shown in the following Table.



Table No.3.6

**Details of Medical Institutions(Allopathic)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Numbers (as on 31.12.2015)</b>
1.	Hospitals	114
2.	Community Health Centre	571
3.	Dispensaries	194
4.	Primary Health Centres (urban & Rural)	2132
5.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
6.	Aid Posts (Urban)	13
7.	Sub-Centres	14408
8.	Inpatient Beds	46767

Source: Economic Review DES, Rajasthan-2015-16

Table No.3.7

**Details of Medical Institutions (other than Allopathic)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Numbers (2014-15)</b>
1.	Hospitals	121
2.	Dispensaries	3580
3.	Mobile Units	14

Source: Economic Review DES, Rajasthan-2015-16

Medical tourism is one of the stated priorities of the government. It is looking at making the state an attractive destination, especially those who might be interested in setting up hospitals, nursing homes and even institutes of medical education. The medical policy includes encouraging other parallel and recognized streams of medicine such as Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Naturopathy. The state government is focusing on the medical sector to promote health status of the people especially for the weaker section of the society. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the main stream. The state government also implemented the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) effectively in Rajasthan.

As medical expenses are a major concern for most people as income sources are limited and treatment cost continues to rise, now all the

population will get benefits of free medication and treatment at all government hospitals in the state. The government is also decided to set up special geriatric care centers at all district hospital. It will also expand the services under the national rural healthcare mission and Rajasthan health system development project. The government has approved training for the members of 43000 village health committees in the state. The government has also decided to outsource the facilities for diagnosis at the district hospitals under the public private partnership scheme.

### **3.8 Financial Institutions**

To accelerate the pace of development banks and other financial institutions have a very vital role to play in providing resources for generating additional economic activity and incomes for the people.

#### **3.8.1 State Financial Corporation (SFC)**

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was constituted in the year 1956, under the SFCs Act-1951, with the prime objective to extend long term financial assistance to tiny, small and medium scale industrial units in the state. Since then RFC has come a long way, adopting and attuning its activities to the changing industrial needs and market demands. RFC provides loans to industrial concerns for the purpose of industrial land, construction of factory building and acquisition of plant and machinery, working capital, bridge loan etc.

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is providing term loan for establishment, expansion and renewal of industries and mining activities, transport and hotels in the State. Through simplified and more liberal procedures, the Corporation sanctioned loans and disbursed. RFC is also playing an important role as an agent on behalf of the State Govt. for providing investment subsidies and other concessional facilities to industries in the State. An important policy decision was taken to make effective recovery of loans by allowing concession on balance of loans in case of one time settlement.

RFC provide loans for specified entrepreneurs e.g. assistance to qualified professional, scheme for financing to medical practitioners for purchase of medical / diagnostic equipments, loans for hospitals/ nursing homes, scheme for financing for purchase of land & building and construction thereon, scheme for commercial complexes/ housing complexes/ flats , scheme for hotels / tourism related activities, financing for guest houses, saral scheme for SME sector.

### 3.8.2 Banking in Rajasthan

Finance is the life line of the industry. A wide banking network and hassle-free milieu is pre requisite for fostering industrialization. Entire banking scenario is changing considerably in the today's era and banks are adapting to more customers oriented and free market approach to cope up with backdrop of globalization. Besides, State Financial Corporation nationalized scheduled commercial banks RRBs and Cooperative banks play an important role in providing credit facilities to the MSME sector.

Growth of MSME sector has got utmost importance because this is only sector having feature of massive employment generic, low investment and higher productivity. Timely and adequate credit flow inter-alia is prime necessity for thriving of MSME sector. Envisaging multifaceted vulnerability of MSME sector, this sector has been made an integral part of priority sector advance and 40% of banks net credit is earmarked for P.S advance. Rajasthan performance has been satisfactory on the P.S advance though contribution of MSME sector. Total number of branches of all banks in the state can be seen from the following table.

**Table -3.8**

	Branches (up to March-2016)				Branches added during the year
	Rural	Semi urban	Urban	Total	
Commercial Banks	1781	1695	1775	5251	371
RRBs	1089	247	86	1422	106
Cooperative Banks	186	309	118	613	05
Total	3056	2251	1979	7289	482

Table -3.9**Key Business Parameters as on 31.3.2016**

(Amount Rs. in

crore)

Parameters	31.3.2016	Growth during the year	RBI bench mark
<b>C:D Ratio</b>	<b>80.50%</b>		<b>60%</b>
Total Priority Sector advance	145112	16.04%	
<b>% age of PS advance to total advance</b>	<b>67.08 %</b>		<b>40%</b>
Total agriculture advance	79075	18.36%	
<b>% age of agriculture advance of total adv.</b>	<b>36.55%</b>		<b>18%</b>
<b>Total MSE advances</b>	<b>44322</b>	<b>10.22%</b>	
<b>% age of MSE advances to total advances</b>	<b>20.39</b>		
Tota advance to weaker Section	47835	20.75%	
<b>%age of weaker section advances to total advances</b>	<b>22.11%</b>		<b>10%</b>
Total advances to minority community	12161	16.22%	
%age of minority community advances to total PS advances	8.38		--

Source:- SLBC, Rajasthan 129<sup>th</sup> meeting 2016

State constitutes only 5% of the national banking offices and contribution in deposit and credits stands only at 2.6 and 2.9 % which is a very meager contribution in comparison of state's size. Rural banking is in good form as compared to urban as more than 52% of offices are located in rural areas and its contribution stood at approx 5% in country's figure against a low urban contribution. The salient feature of the performance of this sector can be summarized in following parameters.

Table 3.10**Institutional Break up of Social Banking Parameters**

As on March-2016

Parameters	Com. Banks	RRBs	Cooperative Banks	Ratio for Banks
Credit Deposit Ratio	75.58	78.89	125.96	80.50
% of P. S. Advance of total adv.	64.04	84.02	92.48	67.08
% of Agri. Adv.	30.50	76.85	80.52	36.55
% of Weaker Sec. Adv.	20.13	45.24	26.61	22.11
% of MSE to Total Advance	23.01	3.91	2.01	20.49

Source:- SLBC, Rajasthan 129<sup>th</sup> meeting 2016

A gloomy picture spring out from the above data that priority sector lending has been logged to 67.08 % in the state that is at higher side from stipulated target of 40%. RRB's contribution in priority sector lending is also on high side next to the cooperative banks. Rear side of this picture is not as encouraging as Bank credit to industry in the state is not at par with some of industrially advanced states.

Table – 3.11

Lead Banks in Districts			
<b>Bank of Baroda</b>		<b>State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.</b>	
1.	Ajmer.	1.	Bikaner
2.	Bhilwara	2.	Barmer
3.	Banswara	3.	Jalore
4.	Bundi	4.	Pali
5.	Churu	5.	Jaisalmer
6.	Chittorgarh	6.	Sirohi
7.	Dungarpur	7.	Hanumangarh
8.	Jhunjhunu	8.	Rajsamand
9.	Sawai Madhopur	9.	Udaipur.
10	Tonk		
11	Karauli		
12	Pratapgarh		
<b>UCO Bank</b>		<b>Central Bank of India</b>	
1.	Jaipur	1.	Baran
2.	Jodhpur	2.	Jhalawar
3.	Nagaur	3.	Kota
4.	Dausa		
<b>Punjab National Bank</b>		<b>Oriental Bank of Commerce</b>	
1.	Alwar	1.	Sri ganganagar
2	Sikar		
3	Dholpur		
4	Bharatpur		

### 3.8.3 Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

The SIDBI was set up by the Government of India under a special Act of the Parliament in April, 1990 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the IDBI. SIDBI has taken over the outstanding portfolio of IDBI relating to the small scale sector. Over the years, SIDBI has put in place financing

schemes either through its direct financing mechanism or through indirect assistance mechanism and special focus Programmes under its P&D initiatives. In its approach, SIDBI has struck a good balance between financing and providing other support services.

As an apex institution, SIDBI makes use of the network of the banks and state level financial institutions, which have retail outlets. SIDBI supplements the efforts of existing institutions through its direct assistance schemes to reach financial assistance to the ultimate borrowers in the small scale sector. Refinancing, bills rediscounting, lines of credit and resource support mechanisms have evolved over the period of time to route SIDBI's assistance through the network of other retail institutions in the financial system. SIDBI has entered into Memoranda of Understanding with many banks, governmental agencies, international agencies, research & development institutions and industry associations to facilitate a coordinated approach in dealing with the issues for development of small scale industries.

The industrial units in the State of Rajasthan get financial assistance from the national level financial institutions as IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, SIDBI, and other nationalized and private banks in a big way.

### **3.9 MSME-Development Institute Jaipur**

MSME-development Institute (earlier SSI), Jaipur was set up in Jaipur on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 1958. The Institute is engaged in promotion and development of MSME sector in the State of Rajasthan. This is one of 30 such Institutes set up by Ministry of MSME (earlier M/o. SSI), Govt. of India, all over the country. The services provided by the Institute include techno-economic and managerial services and basic inputs in the form of technical guidance required to set up new units and to run existing units by improving quality and productivity. Technical expertise is available in various disciplines like Mechanical, Metallurgical, Chemical/ Rubber, Plastics /Food, Glass & Ceramics, Electrical / Electronics and Leather/ Footwear to guide the entrepreneurs. The Institute also coordinates and implements the policies and Programmes

of the Central Govt., that can be categorized as under;

- I. Marketing assistance and technology up gradation
  - a. Awareness programmes on bar code
  - b. Reimbursement for bar code
  - c. Reimbursement for acquiring ISO 18000/22000/27000
  - d. Reimbursement for Participation in state and district level exhibition
  - e. Participation in international trade fairs/ exhibitions
  - f. Awareness programme on Export Packaging Seminar
- II. Technology & Quality up-gradation
  - a. Awareness programme on product certification
  - b. Reimbursement for acquiring Product Certification
  - c. Awareness programme on use of Energy Efficient technology
- III. Quality management system and Quality technology tools
  - a. Awareness Programme on QMS/QTT
- IV. Intellectual property right
  - a. Awareness Programme on IPR
- V. Reimbursement scheme for ISO 9000/14000/HACCP certification for MSEs
- VI. Lean Manufacturing competitiveness programme
  - a. Awareness programme/ workshops
- VII. National / state level vendor development programme
  - a. National level vendor development programme
  - b. State level vendor development programme
- VIII. Public procurement policy for MSEs
- IX. Cluster development programme for MSEs
  - a. Infrastructure development programme for existing and new industrial areas.
  - b. Soft intervention
  - c. Setting up of common facility centre
- X. Entrepreneurship Training Programmes
  - a. Industrial Motivation Campaign
  - b. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

- c. Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programme
- XI. Preparation of District / state profile
- XII. Preparation of project Profiles/ Status Reports
- XIII. Common Facilities- Training and Job work
- XIV. Single point Registration (NSIC) & capacity assessment of MSEs

### **3.9.1 MSME-Testing Station (MSME-TS)**

Government of India under sixth five year plan established field testing Station (FTS) at various places in the country with an objective to provide testing facilities to MSME (earlier SSIs) to enable them to manufacture the goods confirming to Indian or other standard specifications and also provide third party assurance to various Govt. / private agencies. In October-2006, name of the Field Testing Station changed as MSME-Testing Station.

### **3.10 Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd**

Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO) is a government company, wholly owned by government of Rajasthan, India. RIICO is the apex organization for fostering growth of industrialization in Rajasthan. RIICO provides industrial lands and Variety of technical inputs, by way of technological and managerial services, like relevant technical information, project briefs, project profiles, project reports, techno-economic feasibility reports, market surveys, financial and managerial consultancy and even diagnostic studies for projects rehabilitation. RIICO also provide financial assistance in project loan, equipment finance scheme (EFS), working capital term loan, medium term multipurpose loan. Flexi loan for hotels, hospitals and nursing homes, medium term loan against securitization of fixed assets etc.

Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO) acquires land for development of industrial areas and parks at different places in the State depending upon the potential of industrial



development. RIICO has so far developed 338 industrial areas where around 45577 industries are in production.

### **3.10.1 Export Infrastructure**

RIICO plays a catalytic role in industrial development of Rajasthan. Keeping in view the specific requirements of export-oriented units, RIICO has given emphasis for development of special parks for setting up of such units. RIICO on behalf of Govt. of Rajasthan is providing and developing these basic infrastructure facilities for the exporting units.

1. Export Promotional Industrial Parks
2. Special Economic Zones
3. ASIDE Scheme (Assistance to state for developing export Infrastructure and allied activities)
4. AIR Cargo Complex (ACC) and inland container Depot (ICD)

#### **3.10.1.1 Export Promotional Industrial Parks**

The EIPs have been developed / are being developed under the scheme of department of Commerce, Govt. of India. In EIPs only those units that undertake to export a minimum of 33% of their production, are allotted land. Brief details of these EIPs are as under;

##### **a). EIP at Sitapura, Jaipur**

The first EIP of the state was developed by RIICO at sitapura, Jaipur over an area of 361 acres (409 plots). The park is functional since March-1997.

##### **b). EIP at Boranada, Jodhpur**

The second EIP of the state has been developed by RIICO at Boranada, Jodhpur over an area of 207 acre on which an expenditure of approximately Rs. 18 crore has already been incurred. Plots are allotted mainly to handicrafts units. All basic

infrastructure facilities are available since July 2003.

**c). EPIP at Neemrana, Alwar**

The third EPIP of the state is being developed at Neemrana located on NH-8 (Delhi-Jaipur Road). The park comprises of 218 saleable industrial plots. This EPIP is being developed with an estimated project cost of about Rs. 35 Crore and expenditure of Rs. 24 Crore has already been incurred.

**3.10.1.2 Special Economic Zone (SEZs)**

SEZs are specially delineated duty free enclaves treated as a foreign territory for the purpose of industrial, service and trade operations, with exemption from custom duties and a more liberal regime in respect of other levies, foreign investment and other transactions. Domestic regulations, restrictions and infrastructure inadequacies are sought to be eliminated in the SEZ for creating a hassle free environment. The SEZ scheme seeks to create a transparent system by introducing simplified procedures for enhancing productivity and making it easier to do business. SEZs envisage key role for the state government in export promotion and creation of infrastructure, investment and employability. Benefits derive from investment and additional economic activity in the SEZ and the employment generated has a multiplier effect on the economy.

SEZs have been driving industrial growth in India. Rajasthan government has been very proactive for the growth of industries in the state. It has network of support organization like Rajasthan state industrial development and investment corporation (RIICO), Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), and the Rajasthan Finance Corporation (RFC) amongst other.

The state has adopted the Public private partnership model very successfully for the implementation of the SEZ projects in the state. Presently there are four operational SEZs in Rajasthan, while three of these are state owned by Rajasthan state industrial development and

investment corporation ltd. (RIICO). The other one is joint venture between the RIICO and Mahindra & Mahindra. Among those in the pipeline are six SEZs at advanced stages of formal approval from the Govt of India and nine that have in principal approval. The details of the these four SEZs are as below, of these three SEZs have been developed / are being developed by RIICO, The brief details of these SEZs are as under;

**a) SEZ for Gems & Jewellery units at Sitapura, Jaipur (Phase-I)**

The SEZ for Gems & jewellery units (phase I), has been set up at sitapura, Jaipur. It is planned over 21.50 acres of land. All of the 51 Plots planned have already been allotted. Roads, drainage, boundary wall work and power supply/ street light work and other basic infrastructure facilities have been developed.

**b) SEZ for Handicrafts units at Boranada, Jodhpur**

The SEZ for handicraft units at boranada, Jodhpur has been planned over 180.94 acres of land (291) plots. Basic infrastructure facilities have been provided in this SEZ

**c) SEZ for Gems & Jewellery unit at Sitapura, Jaipur (Phase-II)**

This SEZ for Gems & Jewellery units at sitapura (phase-II), Jaipur has been planned over 89.39 acres of land (190 plots). Basic infrastructure facilities have been provided in this SEZ.

**d) Public-Private Partnership for SEZ**

RIICO on behalf of the state government is also promoting its first multi product SEZ in PPP mode on Jaipur-Ajmer National Highway. The SEZ shall be developed on 2500 acres of land and the domestic tariff area will be developed on 550 acres of land. In the phase-I government of India has approved IT/ITes SEZ, Handicrafts SEZ and light engineering SEZ and also accorded in principal approval for multi product SEZ. RIICO has also developed theme based parks such as special economic zones at Jaipur jodhpur & Neemrana (being developed) , IT parks at

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota & Udaipur; EPIP at Jaipur and Jodhpur; Agro food parks at Kota, Jodhpur & Sri Ganganagar; Apparel Park at Jaipur; Bio-Tech Parks at Jaipur , Jodhpur and Bhiwadi besides growth enters and other special parks.

### 3.10.1.3 SPECIAL PURPOSE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Special Industrial Complexes are being developed in the State by RIICO to meet the requirements of specific industries, particularly of thrust sectors, at the locations in the box.

S.No	Sector	Location
1	Gems & Jewellery	EPIP & Gem Park, Jaipur
2	Hosiery	Chopanki, Bhiwadi
3	Auto ancillary	Ghatal (Bhiwadi) & Sitapura (Jaipur)
4	Ceramics	Khara (Bikaner)
5	Soft-ware technology	EPIP (Jaipur)
6	Electronics & Telecom	Kukas (Jaipur)
7	Textiles	Bhilwara, Sanganer, Sitapura, Pali, Jodhpur, Balotra
8	Agro Industries	IGNP Area
9	Leather	Manpur – Macheri
10	Wool Industries	Beawar, Bikaner
11	Handicrafts	Shilpgram (Jodhpur & Jaisalmer)
12	Dimensional Stones	Kishangarh, Udaipur, Chittorgarh.

Availability of gold at international prices in industry clusters will be facilitated by approaching the authorized Agencies in this regard for Gems & Jewellery Industry. Establishment of a custom bonded warehouse at an appropriate location to make available at an appropriate location to make available gold, Silver and precious stone would be supported. RIICO will provide land for setting up an Artisan School in the Private/NGO sector for gemstone/diamond polishing and studding.

### **3.11 Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)**

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion single window Agency of the State for clearing all medium and large scale investment. BIP assists the investors looking at business opportunities in Rajasthan in every possible way. Through its concerted efforts, it has created a favorable environment and attractive destination for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units in the State.

On the recommendation of the BIP, Economic Development Board has been formed to act as a think-tank for the State. The board will also provide direction for increasing private participation in economic development. It will support short term measures for economic transformation and advice in long term plans for increasing the competitive edge of the State. It helps in identifying investment opportunities, providing access to information that is critical to setting up of project, assisting translating of investment possibilities into concrete investment proposals, assisting site selection and obtaining infrastructural facilities and interfacing with government department for required clearances.

### **3.12 Khadi & Village Industries**

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament (No. 61 of 1956, as amended by act no. 12 of 1987 and Act No.10 of 2006. In April 1957, it took over the work of former All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. The broad objectives that the KVIC has set before it, are...

- The social objective of providing employment
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles,
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

Some of the major functions of KVIC are,

The KVIC is charged with the planning, promotion, organization and implementation of programs for the development of Khadi and other village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary.

Its functions also comprise building up of a reserve of raw materials and implements for supply to producers, creation of common service facilities for processing of raw materials as semi-finished goods and provisions of facilities for marketing of KVI products apart from organization of training of artisans engaged in these industries and encouragement of co-operative efforts amongst them. To promote the sale and marketing of khadi and /or products of village industries or handicrafts, the KVIC may forge linkages with established marketing agencies wherever feasible and necessary.

The KVIC is also charged with the responsibility of encouraging and promoting research in the production techniques and equipment employed in the Khadi and Village Industries sector and providing facilities for the study of the problems relating to it, including the use of non-conventional energy and electric power with a view to increasing productivity, eliminating drudgery and otherwise enhancing their competitive capacity and arranging for dissemination of salient results obtained from such research..

- Further, the KVIC is entrusted with the task of providing financial assistance to institutions and individuals for development and operation of Khadi and village industries and guiding them through supply of designs, prototypes and other technical information.
- In implementing KVI activities, the KVIC may take such steps as to ensure genuineness of the products and to set standards of quality and ensure that the products of Khadi and village

industries do conform to the standards.

The KVIC may also undertake directly or through other agencies studies concerning the problems of Khadi and/or village industries besides research or establishing pilot projects for the development of Khadi and village industries.

MSME-DI, JAIPUR

# CHAPTER IV

# **INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO OF RAJASTHAN**



#### 4.1 INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO IN RAJASTHAN

Considered a backward state in terms of industrial development Rajasthan is all set to change its image. Although agriculture continues to be the backbone of the state in the terms of economic activity; manufacturing construction and mining are fast growing activities. The economy of the state has shown a structural shift with the manufacturing sector making a considerable contribution to the net state domestic product (NSDP). In terms of production value, the textile industry, dominates the large and medium category of industries. This is followed by industries catering to agro-based, food and allied products; cement and cement products: chemical gases , lubricants and plastic; heavy machinery ; metal allied products, automobile parts and machine tools parts; electrical and electronics –related products; minerals , stones and lime; drugs and pharmaceuticals ; ceramics and glass wares; and leather and footwear. The state is almost the sole producer in the country of certain minerals like wollastonite, zinc and copper. Besides this, it is also a leading producer of crops such as mustard, bajra, barley, maize, cotton and spices. The is also a huge population of livestock that sustains the livelihoods of several communities across the state

Rajasthan is a fascinating state with an extremely rich cultural heritage. It is considered one of the top regional economies today. In recent past state was rendered as rapidly growing state of the country. With a compounded annual growth rate of over 9.0%, it ranked alongside states like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

It is the vision of Government of Rajasthan to be a developed state where people get many opportunities to achieve economic prosperity and happiness. The govt. has taken a firm and effective steps to provide an environment conducive to economic and social growth. These steps included formulation of investment – friendly policies; create a positive environment for investment into industrial development and to ensure

prosperity of the state.

Industrial areas with ready to use base with supportive infrastructure facilities have been set-up. In the arid and semi arid areas, water availability has been stepped up. The extension of the Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana, one of the largest irrigation systems in the world, turned the desert districts of the state into the green belts of prosperity.

All parts of the state are connected by road and rail barring some areas where the broad gauge rail network is yet to be set up. There is well established interstate road network connecting all the important towns of Rajasthan with rest of the country. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur are connected by air as well as rail to Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmadabad. For cargo movement, there are inland container depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Bhiwadi near to Alwar and the textile town of Bhilwara will have their own depots. Several agencies are working in the state to achieve the goal of rapid industrialization. The Bureau of Investment Promotion provides all kinds of investment related information to medium and large scale industries as well as NRI investors and ensures quick resolution of their problems. It is the secretariat for Rajasthan Investment Promotion Board headed by the Chief Minister. Forward looking investment and industrial policy for the state is also in the process of formulation. The industrial areas developed by the Rajasthan state industrial development and investment corporation (RIICO) are self sufficient in that they have water, power, road network, shops, telephone and fax facilities, housing and recreation facilities

Rajasthan today is rapidly emerging as one of the most attractive investment destinations in the India. Doing business in Rajasthan has become an attractive and exciting preposition. Wide ranging economic reforms availability of low cost Labour, access to cheap and Variety of raw material and intermediate products, a large domestic market, a mature financial sector and political stability are some of the factors, which have increased investment flows. Rajasthan is one of the first

states to move on the central government's new liberalization policies, Rajasthan have a very investor friendly climate. State aims to achieve an even higher average growth rate in the coming years. Across all sectors, and intends to launch itself as a model state for infrastructure development where governance is citizen sensitive. Rajasthan has been marching ahead in terms of industrialization. Due to consistent support and growth strategy adopted by the State Government, the number of MSMEs is increasing year after year.

#### 4.1.1 Large Scale Industries.

As on 31.3.2015, Rajasthan had 337 Large scale units, in which Rs. 13,32, 394.68 Crore were invested & 1.96 Lakhs of employment was generated from these industries.

The information about number of units, employment and investment as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 region wise is given in the Table below.

Table No.4.1

S.No.	Name of the District	Registered Units (Nos.)	Employment (Nos.)	Investment (Rs.in lakhs )
<b>Ajmer Division</b>				
1	Ajmer	7	3282	1649.35
2	Tonk	5	990	655.53
3	Bhilwara	58	39250	5256.58
4	Nagaur	5	6625	570.41
<b>Bharatpur Division</b>				
1	Bharatpur	1	413	312.21
2	Dhoplur	2	535	147.99
3	Alwar	90	39938	24256.96
4	Karoli	0	0	0
<b>Bikaner Division</b>				
1	Bikaner	2	929	672.00
2	Churu	1	70	25.25
3	Hanumangarh	1	1443	34.90
4	Sriganganagar	7	4357	12078.82
<b>Jaipur division</b>				
1	Jaipur	37	13941	6526.00
2	Dausa	0	0	0
3	Jhunjhunu	1	1412	484.67
4	Sikar	6	1897	494.02

### Udaipur Division

1	Udaipur	32	13233	4287.21
2	Chittorgarh	13	9915	1196145.74
3	Raj samand	1	2025	333.56
4	Dungarpur	3	2120	193.16
5	Banswara	7	20339	3911.86
6	Pratapgarh	0	0	0
<b>Jodhpur Division</b>				
1	Jodhpur	21	3841	7054.70
2	Pali	7	6974	7936.75
3	Sirohi	7	4306	6158.00
4	Jalore	0	0	0
5	Barmer	3	2632	31447.24
6	Jaisalmer	0	0	0
<b>Kota Division</b>				
1	Kota	12	6115	10287.69
2	Bundi	4	937	812.26
3	Jhalawar	1	3749	583.92
4	Baran	3	4049	10077.90
5	Sawai Madhopur	0	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>195317</b>	<b>13,32,394.68</b>

Source: Commissionerate of Industries, GOR, Jaipur

337 large units having investment of Rs. 13,32,394.68 Lakhs, reported as on 31.3.2015. Zone (District) wise details of registered large units, employment, and investment are given in the above table 4.1

#### **4.1.2 Micro ,Small & Medium Enterprises**

**Table No.4.2**

#### **Year-wise information of MSMEs**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Registered MSMEs</b>	<b>Investment ( Rs. in Crores)</b>	<b>Employment (persons in No.)</b>
2012-13	15363	2788.06	94562
2013-14	17601	2778.89	98791
2014-15	18655	2513.64	91831
2015-16(upto Sept.2015)	4074	102142.93	23284

It is evident from the numbers inscribed into the table above that number of registered units; employment and investment are growing over the year. District-wise status of MSMEs is given in the table 4.3 below.

Table-4.3

Sr.No.	Name of DIC	MSMEs (Numbers)
1.	Ajmer	5446
2.	Alwar	4069
3.	Banswara	2056
4.	Baran	1000
5.	Barmer	1443
6.	Bharatpur	2658
7.	Bhilwara	5813
8.	Bhiwadi	5222
9.	Bikaner	5333
10.	Bundi	1685
11.	Chittorgarh	2538
12.	Churu	1734
13.	Dausa	2154
14.	Dholpur	1260
15.	Dungarpur	1278
16.	Hanumangarh	1369
17.	Jaipur (Urban)	23504
18.	Jaipur (Rural)	6319
19.	Jaisalmer	1860
20.	Jalore	1566
21.	Jhalawar	1724
22.	Jhunjhunu	2411
23.	Jodhour	7825
24.	Karoli	2047
25.	Kota	5491
26.	Nagaur	4085
27.	Pali	4563
28.	Pratapgarh	1077
29.	Rajsamand	3356
30.	Sawai Madhopur	1895
31.	Sikar	2441
32.	Sirohi	2002
33.	Sri Ganganagar	2622

34	Tonk	2180
35	Udaipur	6092
36	Phalodi	236
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128354</b>

## 4.2 INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER

Rajasthan is famous for its rich heritage – its history, the Maharajas and their palaces. But the state is more than just a tourist destination, state is now host to a number of small and medium enterprises alongside some major industrial units that have done well in the desert state are textiles, agro and food products, gems and jewellery, marble, handicrafts , readymade garments, carpet and durries and gem stones.

Most of these sectors are export oriented and have shown high levels of growth. SME across the various sectors have registered a good growth in exports during 2015-16. A number of enterprises promoted by pioneers have over the years become major industry clusters and the unprecedented growth of scattered industries has now created a need for ensuring organized development. State has specialty of having several pockets ranging from very sophisticated items to traditional products throughout its territory. These concentrations are either due to skill/craftsmanship find in that particular area or availability of particular raw material or the skills are traditionally cherished and developed there. For Sectoral development of handicraft industries in the State, 37 cluster industries have been identified by the state government and developed by various agencies. List of these clusters can be seen on annexure 1. Details of some of the cluster are given as under;

Some of the clusters, earlier selected by the various agencies are as under;

S. No	Item	Location of Cluster
1	Hand made paper	Sanganer (Jaipur)
2	Mineral Grinding	Beawar
3	Marble Cutting	Makrana, Udaipur, Rajasamand &

		Kishangarh
4	Gem & Jewellery	Jaipur
5	Food Processing (Rasgulla, Bhujia & Papad)	Bikaner
6	Handicrafts	Jaipur, Jodhpur
7	Garments	Jaipur
8	Auto component	Bhiwadi-Alwar
9	Plastic	Jaipur
10	Oil Mills	Alwar, Bharatpur & Sawai Madhopur.
11	Statue Making (Murtikala)	Jaipur
12	Welding Electrodes	Kota
13	Hand Tools	Nagaur
14	Wollen Carpets	Jaipur
15	Screen Printing	Barmer & Pali
16	Textile Hand printing	Jaipur
17	Slate Industry	Hindaun (Karauli)
18	Umbrella Assembly	Falna (Pali District)
19	Wooden Toys	Udaipur
20	Stainless Steel Re-rolling	Jodhpur
21	PVC Wires and Cables	Jaipur
22	Cement based	Beawar, Sirohi and Behror

Number of units, investment & employment in some the cluster industries taken for the developmental activities are given as follows.

**(i) Handmade Paper**

Handmade paper industries are located in Sanganer near Jaipur. There are around 13 units manufacturing handmade paper with an investment ranging from Rs.10 lacs to Rs.50 lacs per unit. Few units are 100% export oriented units and their export is to the tune of Rs.1 crore per year. These units provide employment to more than 700 persons. In Rajathan, the literacy is around 31.03% with more and more emphasis given for increasing the literacy in the State, there exists good scope for the development of Handmade paper industry in the State. The demand of handmade paper is increasing day by day in domestic as well as in international market.

Kumarappa National Handmade Paper Institute, Sikarpura Road, Sanganer, Jaipur is functioning in the State to cater to the needs of Handmade Paper Industry.

**(ii) Mineral Grinding**

A cluster of mineral grinding is located in Beawar. There are 150 units of mineral grinding, which include 120 of ball mills and 30 hammer mills of quartz & feldspar in the cluster and 50 new units are in pipe line. 85% of the mineral grinded goes outside the State for industrial use in glass and ceramic, rubber, paints industry. Good demand of the grinded mineral beckoning to bright future of this cluster.

**(iii) Marble Cutting**

Rajasthan is richest with regard to marble deposits. It has the reserve of 1000 million tonnes of good quality marble. 17 districts in the State have so far shown presence of marble. Some important places are Makrana, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Banswara and Ajmer. Kishangarh is the main mandi for marble cutting. As per the statistics data available with department of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, the State produced 16,41,000 M.T. Marble having a sale value of Rs.202 crores. Nearly 1 lac persons are employed directly or indirectly in this industry.

**(iv) Gems & Jewellery**

With a history of dating back more than two and half centuries, the internationally recognized pink city of Jaipur is still a hot spot in the gems and Jewellery sector. From manual processing to value added branded products, the industry has grown, keeping pace with the changing trends. With over 2,00,000 peoples engaged in the industry, Rajasthan accounts for Rs. 1650 Crore of the total \$17 billion worth of Indian export of gems and Jewellery.

**(v) Food processing**

Food products like manufacturing of Papad, Mangori, Namkin and Rasgulla are localised in Bikaner district. There are 842 registered MSME



units in the district employing 2,053 persons with a total investment of Rs.1,034 lacs.

**(vi) Handicrafts**

Another traditional industry that Rajasthan is well known for is the export of handicrafts. The industry that started about 25-30 years ago today boasts of an annual turnover of approximately 1400-1500 crore rupees. There are over 500 handicraft manufacturing and exporting units providing employment to about two lakhs people in Jaipur and jodhpur, the two main handicraft centers in the state. In order to promote the industry an exclusive handicraft center is being set up in the Boranada industrial area, jodhpur, besides setting up industrial parks at Basni & Boranada.

**(vii) Garments**

Garment manufacturing and exports is yet another important industrial cluster in the state. After the end of the quota system, the garment industry witnessed a sudden spurt of growth of 25-30%. Huge export orders kept all the exporters busy even in the off season for which tailors and fashion professionals were hired from neighboring states. Over 2502 garment manufacturing and exporters today account for annual exports worth Rs. 850 Crore,. The industry provides employment to over two lakhs people. The industry is now eyeing the growing domestic market too. The industry needs organized textile parks and apparel centers which have sound printing and dyeing facilities of international standards.

**(viii) Auto Component**

Auto cluster at Bhiwadi is yet another important industrial destination in the state. The presence of Honda Siel cars, at India's second manufacturing plant at the tapukara industrial area in a Bhiwadi indicates that Rajasthan could be the next big automotive destination in north India. Large numbers of auto component units have also started their operations in Bhiwadi, Chopanki and Alwar industrial areas.

Having prepared a blueprint to attract investment of Rs. 5000 Crore, the RIICO has also signed MOU with the Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) for Japanese investment in Neemrana. Ashoka Leyland (truck chassis assembly plant ), Eicher, caparo fasteners, climate system , federal Mogul, Hi-tech gears, Amtek India and Balkrishana Tyres are some of the other players operating from bhiwadi region.

**(ix) Plastic**

Jaipur is the hub of the plastic industries in the state, with over 800 manufacturers. In all, there are about 1300 plastic manufacturing units in the state, providing direct employment to about 2.5-3 lakh people and indirect employment to about 4 lakh. With an annual production of 1.5 lakh tonnes, Rajasthan is the seventh largest producer of plastic in the country.

**(x) Oil Mills**

Oil mill units are mainly concentrated in Sawai Madhopur, Alwar and Bharatpur. An estimated 700 number of units are manufacturing oil with an investment of Rs.1400 lacs providing employment to 2-3 persons per unit.

**(xi) Statue Making**

Statue making is also located in and around Jaipur. There are about 1000 units manufacturing Statue/Murti using traditional skill. Investment is Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1 lac per unit and employment 3-4 persons per unit and the production is around Rs.6 lacs per year.

**(xii) Welding Electrodes**

There are about 15 units manufacturing this item in Kota district. The total production capacity of this item in the State is about 500 MT, employing about 200 persons. The units are utilising about 60% of the production capacity.

**(xiii) Hand Tools**

Plier, Spanner, Hammer and Goldsmith Tools are mainly manufactured in

Nagaur District. There are more than 1000 units including artisan manufacturing these items with traditional skill.

**(xiv) Woollen Carpets**

Manufacturing of Woollen Carpets is localized in Jaipur. Most of the units are exporting their products. The annual export of woollen carpets was Rs.273.16 crores .

**(xv) Screen printing**

Screen printing industrial units in the form of clustered are in existence at Barmer and Pali of the State.

**(xvi) Textile hand printing**

The cluster of this industry is located at Sanganer and Bagru towns of Jaipur district. The annual export of these items was Rs.2023.16 crores.

**(xvii) Slate Industry**

The Slate industry as a cluster is functioning at Hindaun, District Karauli in Rajasthan State.

**(xviii) Umbrella Assembly**

Falna of Pali district has a good concentration of Umbrella manufacturing units.

**(xix) Wooden Toys**

Udaipur has a good concentration of wooden toys units which functions as a household industry

**(xx) Stainless Steel Re-rolling**

Jodhpur has a concentration of more than 100 units engaged in the manufacture of stainless Re-rolling.

**(xxi) PVC Wires and Cables**

A good number of units manufacturing PVC Wires and Cables are located at Jaipur.

**(xxii) Cement**

Cement manufacturing units are found in Sirohi district and Behror in Alwar district. There are about 25 units in Behror and 5 units in Sirohi district. Their investment is around Rs.1 crore per unit with a capacity of 50 TDP and the production is estimated to be 40 TDP. This industry provides employment to 60-65 persons per unit. Mineral Grinding Industry in Beawar is a good cluster having about 100 units manufacturing mineral powder.

**(xxiii) Other Industrial Cluster**

Other cluster industries identified are lacquer craft in Jaipur, Screen Printing in Barmer and Pali, Textile Hand Printing in Jaipur, Spinning and Processing in Bhilwara and Textile Processing and White Metal Industry in Jodhpur, Plaster of Paris in Bikaner, Slate Industry in Hindaun, district Karauli, Umbrella assembly in Falna (Pali district) Electrical Transformers and ACSR conductors in Jaipur and HDPE Pipes and Sprinklers in Jaipur.

### **4.3 POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES**

Rajasthan State is rich in agricultural, mineral and livestock resources. Mineral resources are available abundantly in quality and quantity. Varieties of products are manufactured and exported from the State. The State Capital is connected with Broad gauge Railway line with the rest of the country. It has developed good infrastructure facilities. The State is providing about 35% of the total wool production in the country. The population of the State is growing at a faster rate as compared to the average growth rate of other States. Of the total population 44% constitutes as main workers as per 2011 Census. Potentiality and hindrance in the path of industrialization is discussed in the ensuing SWOT analysis.

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Stable power availability</li> <li>✓ Good air and Road linkages</li> <li>✓ Good education &amp; medical care facilities</li> <li>✓ Geographically within reach of India's major markets</li> <li>✓ Rich in Milk, Wool, Spice and other agricultural produce.</li> <li>✓ Prospects of exploration of oil and gas in the THAR desert.</li> <li>✓ Tremendous tourism potential</li> <li>✓ Robust demand by the vast populace.</li> <li>✓ Abundance of developed industrial areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Scanty and erratic rainfall and pelting underground water level.</li> <li>✓ Lagging at health and education front.</li> <li>✓ Inequitable growth throughout the State.</li> <li>✓ Poverty, higher birth rate and low level of education.</li> <li>✓ Low lending to industry</li> <li>✓ Hybrid breeds of animal and seeds are not in much quantum.</li> <li>✓ Poor quality of Wool</li> <li>✓ Low pace of percolation of IT</li> </ul>
Threat	Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Raw material is getting value addition out the State</li> <li>✓ Draining of technical persons to other States in lieu of lack of opportunities.</li> <li>✓ Wool production is stagnant</li> <li>✓ Sops offered by State Govt. are not commensurate with many other States esp. neighbouring.</li> <li>✓ Slow pace of infrastructure development.</li> <li>✓ Investment is not compatible with harnessing true potential.</li> <li>✓ Growing industrial sickness</li> <li>✓ Pollution challenges in tide and tide, printing industries emerging out in today time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ More research work in amelioration of breeds of livestock and enhance productivity.</li> <li>✓ Advancement in irrigation system</li> <li>✓ Water harvesting and exploring new water supply resources from outside the State.</li> <li>✓ Scheme for reviving of sick units and prevent growing sickness.</li> <li>✓ Offer more sops to make State policy competitive to other States.</li> <li>✓ More emphasis to promote service sector.</li> <li>✓ Encouragement to set-up pollution free units and adopting new technology without any delay</li> </ul>

There is abundant scope for setting up of MSMEs in the State. Based on available resources and from the findings of the industrial potential surveys conducted in different districts in the State, a good number of Potential Industries have been suggested for development. A list of 110 such products could be set up in MSME sector in the State, list of these product can be seen at annexure-3

#### **4.3.1 Prospects for Mineral Based Industries**

Geologically Rajasthan comprises rocks from oldest Archean rocks to recent alluvium formations. The oldest formations are known as Banded Gneissic Complex exposed in central and southern Rajasthan. The Aravalli hill range dividing the State diagonally is made up of precambrian rocks of Aravalli and Delhi Super group comprising the metamorphosed gneisses, schists, marble, quartzite, calc silicate and ultra basic and acidic intrusive rocks, trending NE-SW and dipping 30° to 70° easterly. This is known as Delhi fold belt and is an important horizon for base metals, other metallic and non-metallic minerals. The eastern and southeastern parts of the State are occupied by rocks of Vindhyan Super group mainly forming a plateau of sandstone, shale's and limestone. In the southern part Deccan trap formation of cretaceous age are exposed.

Looking at the availability of Minerals in the State, there is tremendous scope for setting up of new minerals based industries. Various minerals mined in Rajasthan are being sent to other States in raw form. The State is therefore, deprived of the value addition in minerals as well as employment avenues to rural and backward classes. The endeavor therefore would be to encourage the establishment of mineral based industries in the State. While contributing 4.4% to the State's GDP, the mining sector has affected every segment of life, like improvement in infrastructure, health and medical, education, skill development, providing sustainable livelihood to a large number of people belonging to weaker sections of the society. The mining activity has benefitted in the local area development which is visible in the form of social infrastructure like school buildings, health centers, children playgrounds, availability of drinking water etc. Greenery is an added benefit to society through mining sector. Most of the mine operators plant trees in and around their sites and also at the over-burden areas.

The State is proud to possess huge reserves of Lignite, Crude Oil and high quality Gas. It is also renowned for its deposits of Marble, Sand

Stone and some unique decorative stones. Mining is not only a major source of employment in the rural and tribal areas of the State, but also a major source of revenue to the Government, playing an important role in the development of the State. Some of the industries which may come up in the State are given in the annexure-2

Looking at the availability of Limestone Asbestos, Clay, Quartz, Feldspar, and other economic minerals a large number of lime, asbestos based industries are operating in the State. Pulverizing units to grind quartz, feldspar, soapstone etc., are also operating in the state. The status of the state with regard to existing mineral-based industries is given below.

Table-4.4

S. No.	Industry	Number
1	Cement Plants(Major)	21
2	Cement Plants(White)	2
3	Copper Smelter	1
4	Fertilizer (Single super phosphate/urea)	8
5	Glazed Tiles and Ceramic	4
6	Granite Cutting & Polishing units	About 800 (Including 8 Gang Saw Plants)
7	Insulators (L.T. & H.T.)	1
8	Lead Zinc Beneficiation Plants	3
9	Marble Cutting & Polishing units	1500 Gang Saw 2000 Tiling Plants
10	Sanitary Ware	1
11	Sulphuric Acid	3
12	Super Zinc Smelter	1
13	Zinc Smelter	1
14	Quartz and Feldspar Grinding and Pulvarizing units	1000
15	Plaster of Paris	500
16	Gitti Crusher	3000
17	Lignite based Power plants	13
18	Power plant coal based	6
19	Iron Plants	1
20	Gas based Power thermal plants	3

Source: Department of Mines and Geology ,Udaipur

#### **4.3.2 Prospects of Agriculture based industries:**

Rajasthan is one of the most fascinating States in India and perhaps the richest in agriculture heritage. It is a common belief that it is a land of

desert, few people know and even less is aware that Rajasthan has vast tracts of land that are irrigable. It is predominantly agrarian State where agriculture contributes 25-40% of the State's Domestic Product and 70% of its produce is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. A vast agriculture produce is the encouraging factor for taking up some agro-based industries in the State. State is dominating in production of many crops like bajra, cumin, rape and mustered guar and various spices. This sector also throw plenty of opportunity for export of slew of products which includes spice, Dry roses & rose products, Medicinal plant produce etc. industries that could be set-up in the State and export potential of agriculture sector is discussed in ensuing paragraphs.

Table 6.3

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Possible Industries</b>
<b>Maize</b>	Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Ajmer, Jhalawar and Bhilwara	Corn Flake, Starch
<b>Wheat</b>	Ganganagar, Kota, Bundi, Chittor, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Pali and Hanumangarh	Flour, Noodles, Sapghetti, Sooji, Maida, Bread & Biscuits.
<b>Barley</b>	Jaipur, Udaipur, Alwar, Tonk, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Sikar & Nagaur	Alcohol & Processed Food
<b>Soya-been</b>	Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh and Baran.	Soya Meal
<b>Mustard</b>	Almost in all districts of the State	Oil & Solvent Extraction.
<b>Cotton</b>	Ganga Nagar, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Nagaur, Pali and Hanumangarh	Cotton seed oil
<b>Guar</b>	Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer.	Guar Gum and animal food
<b>Moth</b>	Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Barmer	Papad, Bhujila



<b>Gram</b>	Jaipur, Ganga Nagar, Churu, Alwr and Hanumangarh	Pulse, Flour
<b>Spices</b>	Kota, Jaipur, Swaimadhopur, Chittorgarh, Jalore and Barmer	Spices

#### **4.3.3.1 AGRO FOOD PARKS**

Catchment area of Indira Gandhi Canal has shown significant increase in the State. This canal covers the seven district of Rajasthan namely Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer Jodhpur & Sriganganagar. Crops of mustard, cotton and wheat now flourish in the semi-arid western reason of the State where nothing but sand ruled the roost for several years. The canal is slowly but surely changing the face of Rajasthan. Government of Rajasthan is actively engaged in promoting various new techniques of modern day farming and bringing the technology to the farmer by organizing several fares and on site demonstrations.

Government of India is also providing grant-in-aid for development of Agro Food Park, so that all requisite information like Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Warehousing, Testing Laboratory etc. are available at place and Agro units located in these parks can derive advantage of large scale. Congenial at place and Agro units located in these parks can derive advantage of large scale. Congenial environment, hassle free labour law and best-suited infrastructure are key-elements, on which these parks have been designed. Rajasthan being primarily an agrarian economy and leader in producing Bajra, Barely, Pulses, Coriander and host of industrial ventures of this sector, Looking to the current need of the hour, developing of Agro Food Park at Ranpur, Kota and Boranada, Jodhpur has been undertaken in the State. The details of the Parks are as under:

Description	Agro Food Park, Ranpur, Kota.	Agro Food Park, Boranada, Jodhpur	Agro Food Park, Sriganganagar.
Area Acres	136.74	192.47	81.14
No. of Plots	100	183	77
No. of Plots for Dry Process	73	146	-
No. of Plots Wet Process	18	28	-
No. of Plots for Green House	9	9	-

These parks have been approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. These Parks will have requisite infrastructure including Common Effluent Treatment Plant and warehousing.

#### **4.3.4 Prospects of Bio-Tech Industry**

Biotech companies need to have correct information in contemporary technology and current business environment. As biotechnology is high-tech science oriented, it is imperative that contemporary technological knowledge can only be gathered through the up-to-date information of the science behind the technology. Knowledge has to be applied through actions. Therefore, the prelude to actionable technological information would be the presence in place of a uniquely talented group of people in organizations to make the latter successful. Research based commercial organizations in biotechnology would have a large number of scientific personnel in addition to the able business managers. World-wide, USA is leading in modern biotechnology and biotech industry, but developments in other countries especially in European and Asian is also significant. Countries like UK, Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Cuba, Hungary, Poland, China, and Russia, have made significant progress. Among the Asian countries Israel, Japan, China, India and South Korea have several modern biotech companies. India, China and

South Korea are expected to emerge as major players towards providing the healthcare products at much cheaper prices. than at what prices they are available to day. In agriculture, China is poised to pioneer achieving major breakthrough among developing countries that would inspire many poor countries to adopt modern biotechnology in their agriculture. Australian developments in certain sectors are also expected to be substantial. Besides, significant progress is foreseen from Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Columbia. Among the African countries maximum developments are expected from South Africa. Globally, main developments are expected in health care products followed by agriculture.

In industrial perspectives, the hotspots in biotechnology platforms, promising new biotech products include gene splicing, host-compatible constructs creation in prokaryotes followed by using eukaryotic cells for the transcription, translation and post-translational modification to create near natural equivalents of bio-active proteins. This all happened in 1970s and 1980s and revolutionized the drug industry and therapy. The decades of 1980 and 1990 had seen phenomenal growth in the production of bioactive therapeutics. It is probable that this trend would be maintained during another two decades, keeping in view the number of companies being incorporated every year world over. Concurrently, a large number of technology platforms have been created from increased understanding of signal transduction pathways of cells and tissues; the development of high-throughput screens that provide a wide array of information that facilitate the search for clinically useful compounds; and better understanding of cell based immune rejection thereby especially the monoclonal, facilitating the possibilities of interrupting or delaying rejection, which in turn shall make all transplantation as well as xeno- transplantation of organs increasingly feasible. Tissue engineering and tissue transplantation along with combinatorial chemistry tools are emerging as alternative

solutions to organ failure. In agriculture, transgenic plants are expected to ease agricultural production with reduced use of chemical pesticides as well as reduced usage of fertilizers and water. Several designed crops are expected to emerge that are nutritionally fortified and superior. The environmental pollution problems are expected to be addressed more efficiently by the use of engineered microbes and plants. With the combined use of Information Technology tools, Nanotechnology and Bioinformatics, various devices, tools and procedures are in the offing. Bio-chips are expected to contribute to simple and easy-to-use diagnostic kits for detecting genetic disorders, discovering new drugs and research applications. Proteomics would shed light to genome-encoded events and would contribute to drug discovery and research. Bioinformatics would facilitate the progress of research in pharmacogenomics and data mining. The lead biotech platforms are combinatorial chemistry, proteomics, bio-chips, pharmacogenomics, tissue engineering, all transplantation, xeno transplantation in healthcare system while genetically modified plants in agricultural biotechnology. Several products and services are expected to be emerging from each of these areas using one or several platforms. India has developed considerable competence in selected areas that provide the entrepreneurs an edge over other countries to set up viable and competitive biotech industry in these areas. Indian Government has been proactive and would continue to play a significant role in the promotion of biotechnology in all its facets. These efforts have been instrumental to developing competence within the country. The areas of core competence in India in the context of biotechnology are:

- Capacity in handling sterile fermentation processes
- Skills in handling animal and microbial cells at large scale with hands-on experience in microbiology

- Skills in plant cell/tissue culture propagation and handling
- Skills in cloning of desired organisms in relation to rDNA Technology Skills in manipulating stem cells
- Competence in chemical synthesis
- Capacity in downstream processing and isolation methods for fragile bio molecules
- Competence in plant and animal breeding Skills in fabricating bio-reactors and processing equipment of diverse kinds of infrastructure

With the above strengths in view and having regard to the market demand of products and processes in Indian context, the investment and business opportunities in various sub-sectors of biotechnology are enormous with opportunities unlimited for indigenous and foreign markets. It can be stated that over the next five years, possibilities could be created for fresh investment of Rs. 7 to 8 billion in India that hold the promise of changing the biotech production scenario considerably. Such quantum of fresh investment if materializes, would hold the potential of providing turnover of Rs. 9 to 10 billion during the next 5 to 7 years, that could contribute towards import substitutions, augmentation of local production and introduction of some new products in the global market, as per the available market surveys and literature on the pipeline monitors for biotech products.

#### **4.3.5 Tourism**

Rajasthan is a leading tourism State in the country. Its glorious heritage, colourful living traditions and vibrant culture are special attractions for both, domestic and foreign tourists. The tangible and intangible tourism products of the State offer immense potential for growth of the tourism industry. Development of tourism resources and increasing both, domestic and foreign tourist arrivals is a high priority area for the Union and State Governments. Therefore, there is a need for expanding tourist centric infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the present

trends and for potential tourism growth in the State. Department of Tourism had announced a Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy in 2007. This Policy will now be replaced by Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015 in order to extend more support and incentives for establishment of Tourism Units in the State. The new Policy has been framed keeping in view the guidelines under the 'Suraj Sankalp' Policy document, new emerging trends in the tourism sector, representations given by various stakeholders including the tourism and trade organisations and also the suggestions received from other departments.

The Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015 primarily addresses issues relating to time bound conversion of land for tourism units including new hotels and heritage hotels, time bound approval of building plans, grant of Patta to heritage hotels, allotment of land for tourism units on DLC (District Level Committee) rates, applicability of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014 (RIPS-2014) for tourism units and smooth and speedy implementation of the provisions of related departments like Revenue, Urban Development and Housing (UDH) & Local Self Government (LSG), Panchayati Raj, etc. It is expected that this Policy will strengthen the existing infrastructure, will foster infrastructure development, income and employment generation and increase the much needed availability of hotel rooms for the tourists. By allowing Heritage Hotels in Rural Abadi / Panchayat areas Rural Tourism is likely to increase manifold.

The definition of Tourism Unit has been expanded to cover various types of tourism units and activities including budget hotels, heritage hotels, resorts, golf courses, adventure sports, etc. It is expected that these steps will bring speedy investment in the State.

# CHAPTER V

## **SCHEMES** **&** MSME-DI, JAIPUR **FACILITIES**

## SCHEMES AND FACILITIES

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

The Micro, small and medium Enterprises development (MSMED) Act-2006 seeks to facilitate the development of these enterprises as also enhance their competitiveness. It Provides the first-ever legal Framework for recognition of the concept of "enterprise" which comprises both manufacturing and service entities. It defines Medium enterprises for the first time and seeks to integrate the three tiers of these enterprises, namely, Micro, Small & Medium. The Act a is provides for a statutory consultative mechanism at the nation level with balanced representation of all sections of stakeholders, particularly the three classes of enterprises; and with a wide range of advisory function Establishment of specific Funds for the promotion, development and enhancing competitiveness of these enterprises, notification of schemes/ programmes for this purpose, progressive credit policies and practices, preference in Government procurement to products and services of the micro and small enterprises/ effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and assurance of a scheme for easing the closure of business by these enterprises are some of the other features of the Act. Ministry of MSME is extending its facilities in various modes e.g. subsidies, awareness, reimbursement towards expenditure incurred on the specific activity. These schemes can be categorised as Credit/ marketing/ technology up gradation/ common facility etc;

- I. MARKETING-** Marketing, a strategic tool for business development is critical for the growth and survival of MSMEs. Marketing is most important factor for the success of any enterprise. It is one of the weakest areas wherein MSMEs face major problems in the present competitive age. Due to lack of information, scarcity of resources and unorganized way of selling / marketing, MSME sector finds problems in



exploiting new markets. For this M/o MSME is helping the sector in many ways, like providing subsidy, creating awareness among the sector, helping them in participating the trade fairs;

**(a) Marketing Assistance / support to MSEs (Bar Code):**

The objective of the marketing assistance/ support to MSEs scheme is to popularize the Bar Code registration and motivate the Small and Micro Manufacturing enterprises to adopt the Bar Code Certification on large scale and to sell their value added product worldwide and enable higher export price realization. It also helps in domestic marketing (wholesale & Retail). 75% of annual fee (recurring) of Bar Code certification for the first three years are reimbursed to Micro & Small Entrepreneurs, under the scheme. Some awareness programmes are also being organised for the benefit of the MSEs.

**(b) Marketing Assistance and Technology Up gradation for MSMEs:**

The objective of this scheme is to identify and encourage those clusters of MSMEs which have quality production and export potential and assist them to achieve competitiveness in the national and international markets. The scheme aims at improving of the marketing competitiveness of MSME sector by improving their techniques and technology for promotion of exports. The broad activities planned under the scheme include technology up gradation in packaging, development of modern marketing techniques, competition studies, etc. The objectives of the scheme will be achieved by performing the following major activities for MSMEs through Government of India financial assistance in the manner laid down in these guidelines :

- (i) Technology Up gradation in Packaging.
- (ii) Skill Up gradation/Development for modern marketing techniques.
- (iii) Competition Studies.

- (iv) Special component for North-Eastern Region.
- (v) New markets through State/District level local Exhibitions/Trade fairs.
- (vi) Corporate Governance Practices.
- (vii) Marketing Hubs.
- (viii) Reimbursement to ISO 18000/ISO 22000/ISO 27000 certification.

**(c) MSME- Market Development Assistance**

To encourage the MSEs in participating in the international trade fair/ exhibition, 75% reimbursement of air fare by economy class and 50% subsidy on space rent limited to the Rs. 75000/- is provided by the GoI. Special provisions are given to SC/ST and women entrepreneurs.

**(d) Vendor Development Programme**

Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) are being organized by MSME Development Institutes located in every corner of the country to provide common platform for business as well as selling organizations to inter-act with each other with a view to identifying emerging demands of the buyer organizations while simultaneously providing an opportunity for displaying the capabilities of the small scale entrepreneurs and their industrial ventures. Such programmes have proved to be of immense use in locating suitable entrepreneurs by a number of buying organizations including the Public Sector Enterprises, various Wings of Defence, Railways and others in indigenising a number of products which hitherto have been imported at a colossal cost.

## **II. QUALITY & TECHNOLOGY UP GRADATION**

**(a) ISO-9000/14001/ HACCP CERTIFICATION**

In order to enhance the competitive strength of the small scale sector, the Government introduced an incentive scheme for their technological up gradation /quality improvement and environment management. The

scheme provides incentive to those small scale/ ancillary undertaking who have acquired ISO 9000/ ISO 14001/ HACCP certifications. The scheme for ISO 9000 reimbursement in operation since March, 1994 has now been enlarged so as to include reimbursement of expenses for acquiring ISO 14001 certification also. The incentive provides reimbursement of the charges for acquiring ISO-9000/14001 certification to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs.75,000/- in each case.

#### **(b) ISO-18000/22000/ 27000 CERTIFICATION**

To enhance the export and marketing potential, one time reimbursement of the expenditure to those units which acquire ISO Certification on Food & Safety, Health and IT parameters. In the scheme MSME units for participating in this activity are getting reimbursement on acquiring ISO 18000/ISO 22000/ISO 27000 Certification. The GoI assistance will be by way of one-time reimbursement of expenditure to such MSME manufacturing units which acquire ISO 18000/ISO 22000/ISO 27000 Certification to the extent of 75% of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs 1.00 lakh in each case. The reimbursement of charges will be towards; consultant fee certification fee, training of MSME employees in ISO adoption if required, etc. The amount of subsidy/financial support if already received from the state Govt./financial institution shall be adjusted against the admissible reimbursement under this scheme

#### **(c) Quality Management Standards (QMS) & Quality Technology Tools (QTT):**

To Enable Manufacturing Sector Competitive through Quality Management Standards (QMS) and Quality Technology Tools (QTT), in order to improve quality and productivity in the MSE sector, GOI launched the scheme in 2008-09. The scheme is aimed at improving the quality of the products in the MSE sector and inculcates the Quality consciousness in this sector. The major activities in this scheme are:

- (i) Introduction of Appropriate Modules for Technical Institutions;
- (ii) Organizing Awareness Campaigns for MSEs;
- (iii) Organizing Competition Watch;
- (iii) Implementation of Quality Management Standards and Quality Technology tools in selected MSEs;
- (v) Monitoring International study Missions; and
- (vi) Impact Studies of the initiatives.

**(d) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme for MSMEs:**

Under the lean Manufacturing Programme (LMP), MSMEs will be assisted in reducing their manufacturing costs, through proper personal management, better space utilization, scientific inventory management, improved process flows, and reduced engineering time and so on. LMP also brings improvement in the quality of products and lowers costs which are essential for competing in national and international markets. The board activities planned under the scheme include Total Productive Maintenance (TPM), 5s, Visual Control, Standard Operation Procedures, Just in Time, Kanban System, Cellular Layout, Poka Yoke, TMP, etc.

**(e) Technology and Quality Up gradation Support to MSMEs:**

The objective of the Scheme is to sensitize the manufacturing (MSME) Sector in India to upgrade their technologies, usage of energy efficient technologies to reduce emissions of Green House Gases, adoption of other technologies mandated as per the global standards, improve their quality and reduce cost of production, etc., towards becoming globally competitive. The major activities planned under the scheme include Capacity Building of MSMEs Clusters for Energy Efficiency /Clean Development Interventions, Implementation of Energy Efficient Technologies in MSME sector, setting up of

Carbon credit aggregation centres and encouraging MSMEs to acquire product certification licences from National/International bodies. One time reimbursement of 75% of expenditure maximum up to Rs. 1.5 Lakhs for national certification and 2.0 lakhs for international certification is provided to the MSMEs. 25% expenditure up to Rs. 10 Lakhs is also reimbursing to the MSME for use of energy efficient technologies. Some awareness programmes are also being organised to create awareness among the industry.

### **III. CREDIT /FINANCE**

Credit is one of the critical inputs for promotion and development of the micro and small enterprise. Various schemes and facilities are provided by the Ministry of MSME, Some of the main schemes are as given below;

#### **(a) Credit Guarantee Scheme**

Availability of bank credit without the hassles of collaterals / third party guarantees would be a major source of support to the first generation entrepreneurs to realise their dream of setting up a unit of their own Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE). Keeping this objective in view, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India launched Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) so as to strengthen credit delivery system and facilitate flow of credit to the MSE sector. To operationalize the scheme, Government of India and SIDBI set up the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

The main objective is that the lender should give importance to project viability and secure the credit facility purely on the primary security of the assets financed. The other objective is that the lender availing guarantee facility should endeavor to give composite credit to the borrowers so that the borrowers obtain both term loan and working capital facilities from a single agency. The Credit Guarantee scheme (CGS) seeks to reassure the lender that,

in the event of a MSE unit, which availed collateral free credit facilities, fails to discharge its liabilities to the lender, the Guarantee Trust would make good the loss incurred by the lender up to 75 / 80/ 85 per cent of the credit facility. The extent of guarantee cover is 80%(i) Micro and Small Enterprises operated and/or owned by women; and (ii) all credits/loans in the North East Region (NER). In case of default, Trust settles the claim up to 75% (or 80%) of the amount in default of the credit facility extended by the lending institution. Any collateral / third party guarantee free credit facility (both fund as well as non fund based) extended by eligible institutions, to new as well as existing Micro and Small Enterprise, including Service Enterprises, with a maximum credit cap of Rs.100 lakh (Rupees Hundred lakh only) are eligible to be covered. The guarantee cover available under the scheme is to the extent of 75% / 80% of the sanctioned amount of the credit facility, with a maximum guarantee cap of Rs.62.50 lakh / Rs. 65 lakh. The extent of guarantee cover is 85% for micro enterprises for credit up to Rs.5 lakh.

### **(b) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology**

#### **Up-Gradation of SSI Industries**

The above scheme has been started by the government of India from 01.10.2000 for a period of five years up to 30.9.2005. Period has been extended up to end of 12<sup>th</sup> Five year plan. i.e. March,2017. Small Industries Development Bank of India will act as Nodal agency. Over a period of 5 years starting from 01.10.2000, Rs.5,000/- crores was given as loan to small-scale industries, for technology up-gradation. 15% back ended capital subsidy will be given to such units who put up machinery and equipment for technology up-gradation environment.

The Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) aims at facilitating technology up gradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy w.e.f. 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 to manufacturing MSEs on

institutional finance up to Rs. 1 crore availed of by them for induction of well-established and improved technology in the specified sub-sectors/products approved under the scheme.

### **(c) Scheme of Micro Finance Programme**

Creating self-employment opportunities is one way of attacking, poverty and solving the problems of unemployment. There are over 24 crore people below the poverty line in the country. The Scheme of Micro-Credit has been found as an effective instrument for lifting the poor above the level of poverty by providing them worthy. Micro-credit programme works, through NGOs/SHGs and the merit lies in weekly monitoring and refund of instalments. The total reach of MF programmes is very low i.e. not more than Rs. 5,000 crore. Thus the existing programmes cater to only 5 to 10% of total requirements and there is considerable scope for expansion of such programmes. Under the Micro-credit programmes of NABARD in the field of agriculture and SIDBI in the field of Industry, Service and business (ISB) NGOs/MFIs are supposed to provide equity support in order to avail SIDBI finance. But they find it difficult to manage the needed equity support because of their poor financial condition the problem has got aggravated due to declining interest rate on deposits. The office of the Development Commissioner (MSME) under Ministry of MSME is launching a new scheme of Micro Finance Programme to overcome the constraints in the existing scheme of SIDBI, whose reach is currently very low.

### **(d) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance & Development (TREAD) Scheme for Women**

Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) during the 9th plan period which has slightly been modified and is now put in operation. The scheme envisages economic empowerment of such women through trade related training, information and counselling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. It had been experienced that apart from

counselling and training, delivery of credit poses the most serious problem for the poor women. There is also dearth of information with regard to existing status of women and their common needs for providing necessary support. Since such women are not able to have an easy access to credit, it has been envisaged that the credit will be made available to women applicants through NGOs who would be capable of handling funds in an appropriate manner. These NGOs will not only handle the disbursement of such loans needed by women but would also provide them adequate counselling, training and Assistance in developing markets.

Government Grant up to 30% of the total project cost as appraised by lending institutions which would finance the remaining 70% as loan Assistance to applicant women, who have no easy access to credit from banks due to their cumbersome procedures and the inability of poor & usually illiterate/semi-literate women to provide adequate security demanded by banks in the form of collaterals. GOI Grant and the loan portion from the lending agencies to assist such women shall be routed through eligible NGOs engaged in assisting poor women through any kind of income generating activities in nonfarm sector

#### **(e) Performance & Credit Rating Scheme**

To performance & Credit Rating Scheme for manufacturing MSEs was launched in April, 2005 with the objective of assisting the MSEs in obtaining performance-cum-credit rating which would help them in improving performance and also accessing bank credit on better terms if the rating is high. Under the scheme (implemented by the National Small Industries Corporation in conjunction with reputed rating agencies), 75% of the fee charged by the rating agency is reimbursed by the Government subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000.



#### **IV. Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights for the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs):**

The scheme for Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights for the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has been launched to enable Indian MSMEs to attain global leadership position and to empower them in using effectively the tools of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of innovative projects. The main features of the scheme are: (a) awareness sensitization Programmes on IPR; (ii) Pilot studies for Selected Cluster/Groups of Industries; (iii) Interactive seminars/Workshops; (iv) Specialized Training; (v) Assistance for Grant on Patent/GI Registration; (vi) Setting up of IP Facilitation Centre (IPFC); and (vii) Interaction with International Agencies. These initiatives are being developed through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

#### **V. Scheme for Providing Support for entrepreneurial and Managerial development of MSEs through Incubators:**

The scheme aims at nurturing innovative business ideas (new/ingenious technology, processes, products, procedures, etc.), which could be commercialized in year. The Scheme provides early stage funding for nurturing innovative business ideas (new indigenous technology, processes, products, procedure etc.) which could be commercialized in a year. The main objective is to promote development of knowledge-based innovative ventures and to improve the competitiveness and survival instincts of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Such entrepreneurial innovative ideas are sought to be developed in reputed Technical Management institutions before these can become commercially viable and attract venture capital. The idea is primarily for sustaining, at some basic or introductory level, the incubation of ideas that would have otherwise been lost for want of support. The expectations are that a sizeable

percentage of the grantees/incubates would be graduating to higher levels of operation that would then require other form of support under other schemes/organizations including from Venture Capital or Angel Funding.

## **VI. Promotion of Information & Communication Tools ICT in Indian MSME Sector:**

The objective of this programme envisages that some of those clusters of MSEs, which have quality production and export potential, shall be identified & encouraged and assisted in adopting ICT applications to achieve competitiveness in the national and international markets. The total GoI Contribution is stipulated as Rs. 160 crore (approx) for this scheme include. The board activities planned under the scheme include, identifying target cluster for ICT intervention, setting up of e-readiness infrastructure, developing web portal for clusters, skill development of MSME staff in ICT applications, preparation of local software solutions for MSMEs to enhance their competitiveness, construction of e-catalogue, e-commerce, etc. and networking MSME cluster portal on the National Level Portals in order to outreach MSMEs into global markets.

## **VII. Design Clinics Scheme for MSMEs:**

The main objective of the scheme is to bring to bring the MSME sector and design expertise into a common platform and to provide expert advice and solutions on real time design problems, resulting in continuous improvement and value-addition for existing products. It also aims at value-added cost effective solutions. The GoI contribution is stipulated as Rs. 50 Crore for this scheme. The broad activities planned under the scheme include creation of Design Clinics Secretariat along with regional centers for intervention on the design needs of the MSME sector.

## **VIII. MSE-CDP**

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India (GoI) has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. Clustering of units also enables providers of various services to them, including banks and credit agencies, to provide their services more economically, thus reducing costs and improving the availability of services for these enterprises. Main objectives of the Scheme:

- (i) To support the sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, etc.
- (ii) To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self help groups, consortia, upgradation of associations, etc.
- (iii) To create/upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.
- (iv) To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc).

## **IX. LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP (LLP) ACT, 2008**

The salient features of the proposed LLP Act, 2008 are as under:

LLP shall be a body corporate and a legal entity separates from its partners. It will have perpetual succession Indian partnership Act, 1932 shall not be applicable to LLP, since LLP shall be in the form of a body corporate. LLP has to be incorporated with a minimum of two persons. The act does not restrict the benefit of LLP structure to certain classes of professionals only and would be available for use by any enterprise which fulfils the requirement of the Act. The LLP will be an alternation corporate business vehicle that would give the benefits of limited liability

but would allow its members the flexibility of organizing their internal structure as a partnership on based on an agreement.

There are provisions for inter conversion of LLP into private company as well as Provisions have been made in the Act for corporate actions like mergers, amalgamations etc. The LLP Act should pave the way for greater corporatization of the Small and Medium Enterprises –thereby enhancing their access to equity and funds from the market.

## **X. COMMON FACILITY**

### **(a) WORKSHOP FACILITIES**

MSME–Development Institute Jaipur has a common facility workshop located in the close vicinity and is equipped with following machines. Job Work charges for various machines installed in Central Work Shop Jaipur, for MSME Units; MSMEs are invited to make use of these machine for making dies, moulds, jigs fixtures, tooling etc.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the Machine</b>	<b>Job Charges (Per Hour)</b>
1.	EDM Wire Cut Machine, 743 Maxi Cut (Electronica)	Rs. 374.00
2.	EDM 2NC-R-50 Spark Erosion Machine (Electronica)	Rs. 140.00
3.	Vertical Machining Centre VMC-400 (HMT)	Rs. 374.00
4.	Vertical Surface Grinder (HMT)	Rs. 360.00
5.	Tool & Cutter Grinder	Rs. 58.00
6	CNC Lathe	Rs. 300.00
7.	Surface Grinder (Praga)	Rs. 46.00

For Medium & Large Scale units charges are 33% Extra.

**Training Facilities** – The workshop organizes skill development training programmes in the following trades

1. Computer Aided Design & Machining
2. CNC Machining
3. 3D Printing

**(b) MSME-TESTING STATION-JAIPUR**

MSME TS, Jaipur offers various testing facilities for building materials e.g. Steel, Cement, Concrete, water, aggregate, Bitumin, Tiles, Manhole covers, stone & Paper.

**List of tests**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. CTD/TMT/Round Bar  | As per IS:1786: 2008  |
| B. Structural Section                                       | As per IS:2062:2006   |
| C. Chemical composition of Ferrous<br>& non ferrous samples |   |
| D. Dimensions   |   |
| E. Compressive strength                                     | As per IS:456:2000  |
| F. Chemical analysis of minerals                            |   |
| G. Water test for construction purpose                      | As Per IS:456:2000  |
| H. Ordinary pozzalana cement                                | As Per IS: 8112-1989,<br>12269- 1987, 12330-1988, 1489-1991               |
| I. Common Burnt Clay building bricks                        | As per IS:1077:1882<br>As per IS: 12884:2002                              |
| J. Road aggregate   | As per IS:383:1970  |
| K. Cement Concrete tiles                                    | As per IS: 1237:1980  |
| L. Load Carrying capacity (UBL)                             | As per IS:12592:2002  |
| M. GI Chain link fencing/ barbed wire                       | As per IS: 4826:1979<br>As per IS: 278:2009                               |
| N. Paper Testing  | As per IS 1848:1991<br>(GSM, Opacity, Brightness, Glass, Tear, Cobb etc.) |

# CHAPTER VI

## **MSME Policy Of JAIPUR Rajasthan**

# **Rajasthan MSME Policy 2015**

## **1. Preamble**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) cater to the vital needs of the economy in terms of their two specific roles, i.e. as a support base for large industry and as a stand-alone provider of goods and services. In fact, they form the backbone of the industrial sector in terms of numbers and provide the largest share of employment after agriculture.

Rajasthan is the largest State in India. Strategically located between the northern and western growth hubs in India, it has 40% of the land falling within the ambit of the upcoming Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Rajasthan is a remarkably peaceful and politically stable State, offering a set of unique opportunities for profitable investment in many sectors.

The State is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral wealth, agro surplus, world-renowned handicrafts and handloom and outstanding skills. These provide ample opportunities for manufacturing, beneficiation, processing activities and services in the MSME sector, which has been the strength of the State. This sector plays a crucial role in the process of economic development by value addition, employment generation, equitable distribution of income, removal of regional disparities, as well as through export earnings. However, there remains a vast untapped potential which, through proper harnessing and nurturing, can be translated into huge gainful employment generation and many fold increase in contribution to the State's Gross Domestic Production.

## **2. Vision**

It is the vision and endeavour of the State to encourage and give a fillip to the setting up of micro, small and medium enterprises in the State and create an enabling conducive environment for them to attain globally competitive competence level.

## **3. Approach and Strategy**

To realize the vision, the approach and strategy for MSME development focuses on a combination of both fiscal and non-fiscal interventions. These policy initiatives are expected to provide a conducive environment to encourage increased investments in the MSME sector in the State.

The key measures include:

- Streamlining procedures, rules and regulations for ease of doing business.
- Strengthening the Single Window System to make it more effective under the provisions of the Rajasthan Enterprises Single Window Enabling and Clearance Act, 2011.
- Setting up facilitation mechanisms for guidance to new investors and support to existing ones.

- Providing competitive fiscal incentives and concessions to attract investment.
- Creation of new industrial areas.
- Time bound allotment or conversion of land for industry.
- Encouragement of private industrial parks and MSME Clusters.
- Focus on thrust sectors, including handicrafts, handlooms and khadi.
- Facilitate SMEs for raising obtaining credit/capital.
- Assist unemployed youth for setting up Micro Enterprises.
- Promoting start-ups and budding entrepreneurs through setting up of plug-and-play facilities and incubation centres.
- Marketing support to MSMEs.
- Encourage Quality Improvement and Research & Development.
- Promote adoption of practices for environment protection and water and energy conservation.
- Focussed skill development programmes to provide adequate work force.
- Assist sick units in revival efforts.
- Strengthening of MSME Government support agencies
- Recognition and encouragement to MSME adopting best practices.

#### **4. Operative Period and Eligibility**

- (1) This Policy shall come into effect from the date of its notification in the official Gazette and will remain in force till it is amended or superseded by the Government.
- (2) This Policy shall supersede the Policy Package for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2008 and the Notification No. F.1(4)Ind./2/08 dated 13-2-2009 issued thereof.
- (3) Incentives, concessions and assistance to the MSMEs would be available to those who are eligible as per the provisions of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014, hereinafter referred to as RIPS-2014.

#### **5. Ease of Doing Business**

- (1) Applications for all new investment proposals may be submitted at the District Industries Centre (D.I.C.) under the Single Window System for time bound approvals.
- (2) Online filing of E.M. I and E.M.II. available.
- (3) Labour Laws – Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Factories Act, 1948, Contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 and Apprenticeship Act, 1961 have been amended with a view to make them more industry-friendly, especially for MSMEs and e-platform has been provided for registration and submission of returns.
- (4) For 88 Green category industries, the receipt of deposit of fees will be



considered as 'NOC' from the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board. Mapping of NIC codes for each of the 88 categories is being completed and will further facilitate the process.

- (5) The rules, regulations and procedures in each Government Department / Agency having an interface with the setting up of an enterprise are being continuously reviewed for simplification and expeditious disposal on a regular basis.
- (6) The District Industries Centres (DICs) shall be modernised through technology upgradation and capacity building of staff so as to restructure them as facilitating e-enabled centres to provide all the facilities related to the MSMEs such as land, electric/water connection, RPCB clearances, labour/ factory and boiler department/ VAT registration at a single point to ensure effective implementation of single window system and online approvals.

## **6. Facilitation**

- (1) Setting up of a State level MSME Facilitation Centre that provides guidance and support to new investors in context of information about investment opportunities, procedure for setting up an industry, approvals required, guidance in preparation of project report, documentation, access to credit institutions and handholding support for registration and obtaining necessary clearances and approvals.
- (2) Such facilitation centres will be opened up at the district level in each D.I.C. in a phased manner over the next 3 years.
- (3) The State MSME Facilitation Council will be made more effective and strengthened by:
  - Ensuring timely payments for goods supplied by MSMEs.
  - Setting up a panel of arbitrators for expeditious resolution of disputes pertaining to delayed payments.
  - IT enablement of processes and working of the Council.
- (4) In addition to its regulatory functions, the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board will also play an advisory and promotional role to facilitate the MSMEs comply with pollution control norms.

## **7. Fiscal Benefits and Incentives**

All fiscal benefits and incentives to MSMEs shall be available as per the provisions of RIPS - 2014.

## **8. Infrastructure Development and Land For Industry**

The State Government will establish land bank for industrial purpose by identifying suitable Government / private land. Land available for industry at different locations in the State shall be made available online.

### **A. RIICO Industrial Area**

- (1) RIICO allots plots for industry in the industrial areas developed by it.
- (2) In the new industrial areas to be developed by RIICO, 30% plots will be reserved for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- (3) The concessions in land price to different categories will be as provided for in the RIICO Disposal of Land Rules, 1979.
- (4) Financing for purchase of a fresh plot in RIICO industrial area can be availed under RIICO's Scheme for Financing of Industrial Land.

### **B. Private Sector Industrial Parks**

- (1) The State Government will encourage private sector investment for setting up industrial parks and clusters.
- (2) Conversion of land for private sector industrial parks / estates shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Conversion of Agriculture land for Non-Agriculture Purposes in Rural Areas) Rules 2007 and Rajasthan Urban Areas (Permission for Use of Agriculture land for Non-Agricultural Purpose and Allotment) Rules, 2012, as applicable.

### **C. Land By Individual Units**

- (1) Other than allotment / purchase of land as per A. and B. above, allotment of Government land in rural areas, set apart for industry, can be applied for under the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Industrial Areas Allotment) Rules, 1959. The application will be disposed off within a period of 60 days.
- (2) For setting up an enterprise, 50% exemption on stamp duty and 50% exemption of land conversion charges is available under RIPS-2014.
- (3) Application for conversion of the agriculture land for industry can be made in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Conversion of Agriculture land for Non-Agriculture Purposes in Rural Areas) Rules 2007 / Rajasthan Urban Areas (Permission for Use of Agriculture land for Non-Agricultural Purpose and Allotment) Rules, 2012, as applicable, and the same will be disposed off within the time period of 60 / 45 days, as applicable.
- (4) The following concessions / exemptions are available for conversion of land for industry in rural areas:
  - (a) No conversion order required for :-
    - ☐ Up to 2500 square metres land for micro and small industries
    - ☐ Up to use of 5% agriculture land for agri-business
    - ☐ If entire land, and any building thereon, is used for I.T. (subject to payment of conversion charges)

- (b) No conversion charges for “green” industries, as declared such by order of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board.
- (5) Conversion of agriculture land falling within 1 km. periphery of any industrial area developed by RIICO would attract peripheral charges as prescribed by RICCO from time to time.
- (6) Conversion order, as applicable, will be issued within 15 days of full deposit of the required charges.

### **3.5.6 Development of MSME Clusters**

The State Govt. shall encourage cluster development approach as an effective strategy for the development of MSMEs. It is cost-effective, inclusive, sustainable and enables competitiveness.

The basic aim of the strategy and approach would be addressing critical infrastructure gaps, and optimising local resources with the objective of creating production centres constituting the critical mass to become production or service hubs so as to ensure economy of scales for overall benefit. Sectors namely handicrafts, handloom and khadi, gems and jewellery, agro-based/ food processing, leather and leather products, textiles and apparels, stone, ceramics and glass, pottery, light engineering and auto components, ESDM, IT, ITeS etc. shall be taken up on priority for development in clusters, especially for the development of artisans, craftsmen, weavers and micro enterprises.

Interventions based on identified missing links, nature and level of required support in the field of infrastructure, capacity building of human resources, market development assistance, technology adoption and product diversification shall be taken up for the implementation of cluster development projects.

In addition to State schemes, the State Government will provide all necessary support and contribution for maximizing the benefits of the Cluster Development Schemes for MSME of the Central Government.

### **3.5.7 Khadi, Handloom and Crafts sector**

The State Government will make concerted efforts for the development of the Khadi, Handloom and craft sectors and for employment generation and increased earning opportunities of the artisans and weavers. The interventions will include design development, innovations, product development, skill development, technological upgradation, quality improvement, branding, marketing support and various other means for popularizing these handicrafts for contemporary use. State and District-wise Inventory of Crafts and directory of artisans would be prepared as part of this concerted strategy for focussed development.

- (2) The Rajasthan Crafts Council would be the apex body to consult,

deliberate and give directions in respect of policy initiatives required for development of crafts ("creative enterprises") in the State as well as identifying thrust sectors for focused development and key interventions required.

#### **11. Credit Access and Support**

- (1) MSMEs shall be facilitated in seeking credit from financial institutions by providing them required information and help in documentation.
- (2) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC), a State Government undertaking, shall provide credit to MSME enterprises on easier terms under its loan schemes.
- (3) Credit up to a maximum of Rs. 5.0 crore can be availed by young entrepreneurs (up to age 45 years) for setting up a new enterprise, with interest subsidy of 6% applicable up to a maximum credit limit of Rs. 90 lakh, under the *Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojna* of RFC.
- (4) Interest subsidy would be provided to unemployed youth, women, educated and unemployed women and S.C., S.T. and Specially-abled Persons for setting up micro enterprises, as per the provisions contained in the *Bhamashah Employment Generation Scheme, 2015*, as notified by the State Government.
- (5) For those MSEs seeking collateral free loan (of up to Rs. 1 crore) from financial institutions under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) the one-time service processing fees charged by NSIC / State Agency / Financial Institution for documentation and submission to the financial institution shall be reimbursed by the State Government on sanction of loan, subject to a maximum of 0.5% of the loan amount or Rs. 25,000/-, whichever is less.
- (6) For women, SC / ST and Specially-abled entrepreneurs, the service processing fees charged, as mentioned in clause (2) above, shall be reimbursed by the State Government on sanction of loan, subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000/-.
- (7) In addition to availing credit from commercial banks, other financial institutions and RFC, SMEs can also avail credit under the on-going financing schemes of RIICO.

#### **12. Support To Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) For Raising Capital**

Under the new guidelines of SEBI, SMEs can raise equity capital through SME exchange. With a view to encourage SMEs to raise funds through this route, assistance will be provided to the extent of 10% of the expenditure incurred, subject to a maximum of Rs.2.5 lakh one time after

successful raising of equity.

#### **4.2 Support For Start-Up Business and Budding Entrepreneurs**

To assist start-up ventures and budding entrepreneurs plug-and play facilities will be encouraged to be set, especially in the sectors of IT, Garment-making, Electronics and ESDM so that the new entrants in these fields may have access to easy entry and exit facilities for immediate starting their business venture.

RIICO / RSIC would develop flatted factory complexes, including plug-and-play facilities, for MSMEs, with 24 hour 3 phase uninterrupted power supply and enabling infrastructure. In such complexes, allotment shall be only to non-polluting enterprises. These shall be developed on no-profit no-loss basis. For this purpose, the State Govt. shall provide 10% subsidy to RIICO / RSIC towards its capital cost.

Rapid Incubation Centre's would be established in each District of the State for encouraging unemployed youth and other entrepreneurs for setting up new micro and small enterprises. This would include entrepreneur business skill development, identification of appropriate technology, hands-on experience on the working projects, projects/product selection and opportunity guidance, facilitation on fund management through Banks, interaction with project suppliers for machine technology supply, how to set up an enterprise and facilitation for project report preparation.

- (4) With a view to provide access to young entrepreneurs to new and emerging technology a 3-D and robotics Laboratory would be set up, for which the State Government will provide Rs. 5 crore.

#### **1. Marketing Support to MSMEs**

- (1) **Organization of Fairs, Expositions, B&S meets:-**With a view to create more business opportunities for MSMEs and to establish linkages between vendors and anchor units marketing events for MSMEs like Buyer-Seller Meets, trade fairs& expositions, etc. would be organized. Assistance would also be provided under on-going schemes for setting up stalls and participation in such events within the State as well as in national and international events.
- (2) **Vendor Development of MSEs:-** In order to equip SMEs to cater to the requirements of the PSUs, activities would be taken up under the vendor development programme for a direct interface and linkages between the PSUs and the vendors. In addition, consortia of MSEs would be encouraged through NSIC / RSIC in order to enable MSEs to meet the requirements of large order procurements through package bidding.

(3) **Purchase Preference for MSEs :-** The State Govt. will provide the following facilities for purchase of stores/ services by its various departments, PSUs and autonomous bodies from MSMEs, registered/ having Entrepreneur Memorandum with the Industries Department:-

(a) **Concessions in Tender Forms etc. for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs):-**

- a. Tender form shall be made available at 50% of the prescribed cost.
- b. Earnest money shall be deposited at 0.5% of the estimated value of purchases/services.
- (b) Security deposit will be 1% of the value of the purchases/ services. Purchase preference to MSMEs of the State in accordance with the provisions stated in the Procurement of Stores (Preference to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises of Rajasthan) Rules, 2015, as notified by the State Government.

(4) **Marketing Support to Handicrafts :-** With a view to provide sustainable market access to artisans for sale of their products, artisans / artisan bodies will be effectively linked with organizations / institutions / agencies that are engaged in marketing and access to e-commerce platforms will be encouraged. In addition, State level crafts bazaar would be organized round the year and would include an annual mega event.

## 2. Support For Quality Improvement

(1) The following assistance would be provided to MSME to get quality certification to enable them to introduce quality products in the competitive market:-

- a) 50% of all charges up to a maximum amount of Rs. 3 lakh paid for obtaining of each certification for ISI /BIS / WHO-GMP / Hallmark certifications & other national /international certification approved by Quality Council of India.
- b) 50% of fee payable to Recognized International Certification Authority and 50% cost of testing equipment and machinery required for that certification, up to a maximum amount of Rs. 5 lakh (inclusive of the two categories, i.e. certification and testing equipment / machinery).

Note:

(i) The cost for certificate will include:

- ☐ Fees charged by certification agency (excluding travel, hotel & surveillance charges)
- ☐ Cost of testing equipment as required for certifications
- ☐ Calibration charges of equipment

(ii) Not eligible:

- ☐ If any certification referred above is required as part of statutory provision.
  - ☐ Testing equipment purchased after the issuance of Quality certificate shall not be eligible for assistance.
  - ☐ Expenditure incurred for renewal of certificate
- (iii) This assistance will be supplementary to such scheme of Government of India (GOI). However, in no case total assistance from GOI and the State Government would exceed 75% of the total eligible cost incurred by MSME for said purpose.

To encourage MSMEs / Handicraft / Handloom enterprises to attain international quality benchmark, the State Govt. will endeavour to get regional offices/ branches of national laboratories like CLIR, CFTRI, etc. established in the State. The State Govt. will provide land at 50% of the DLC rate and also provide part of the capital cost for setting up such laboratories/ institutions.

Research, Development and Testing laboratories set up by MSME associations will be given land at 50% of the DLC rates and the State Government shall provide 50% of the capital cost incurred on establishment of such laboratories subject to a limit of Rs. 2.00 cr., provided that such laboratories obtain accreditation from a national level Accreditation Board/ Authority.

## **16. Support For Environment Conservation**

- (1) RIICO will provide land at 50% of the prevailing rate (in the case of RIICO industrial area) and the State Govt. shall provide 50% of the capital cost for establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) by Industry Associations / SPV in industrial areas/ clusters, as per applicable laws, subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) The capital cost will include the total project cost, i.e. of land, plant and machinery, on-site laboratory, conveyance system, recirculation system, disposal system etc. that are part of the integral project.
  - (b) The State assistance of 50% of the total project cost shall be subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 crore in projects without ZLD and Rs. 40 crore for projects with ZLD. The State Government funding shall also be restricted to Rs. 1.5 crore MLD for a CETP project without ZLD.
  - (c) The State Government shall not have any liability towards time and cost over runs.
  - (d) In case assistance is availed under any scheme of Government of India, the State Government assistance shall be restricted to the amount provided for the State share under the said scheme.

(e) Operational/ running/ maintenance cost of such plants and facilities will be borne by such MSME associations.

- (2) The State Govt. shall bear 50% of the capital cost, maximum up to Rs. 25 lakh, incurred by the small and medium enterprise for establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)/ facility provided the enterprise uses 80% of the recycled water.

#### **17. Skill Development/ Manpower Availability**

- (1) The R.S.L.D.C. is the State Nodal Agency for imparting skill development training across the State. These programmes would be focused on providing the skilled manpower as per the requirements of the MSME enterprises.
- (2) RSLDC would also maintain a data base that is accessible to the enterprises and provides a direct interface with the skilled manpower available for ready employment.

#### **18. Rehabilitation of Sick MSME units**

- (1) SME Sick Industrial enterprise, under the ambit of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, will be covered under the rehabilitation scheme for such enterprise as approved, in accordance with the procedures set forth under the Act.
- (2) The following category of sick MSE manufacturing units would be eligible for relief, concessions and incentives in accordance with the Rajasthan Sick Micro & Small Enterprises (Revival and Rehabilitation) Scheme, 2015:

5.8 A manufacturing micro and small enterprise, which has been taken over before the commencement or during the operative period of this Scheme and sold during the operative period of the Scheme to a new management by RIICO/ RFC / Central Financial Institutions / Banks; and

5.9 A manufacturing micro and small enterprise not covered under the provisions the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, identified as sick by the principal loaning bank in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank India, from time to time and declared as sick in accordance with the procedure as prescribed under the Rajasthan Sick Micro & Small Enterprises (Revival and Rehabilitation) Scheme, 2015.

5.10

#### **19. Strengthening of MSME Government support agencies**



- (1) The Office of The Commissioner of Industries shall be restructured to facilitate greater focus and emphasis on the development of handloom and handicraft and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (2) The State Govt. shall restructure and reorganize and strengthen the various MSME support Government agencies like Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation (RHDC), Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahkari Sangh Limited (RRBSSL), Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC), Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), Rural non-farm Development Agency (RUDA) with a view to remove duplication of work, and to focus on their key development / commercial goals.
- (3) The organizational structure, activities and mode of functioning of the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RSIC) shall be revamped with a view to provide focus on production and marketing of quality handicrafts with required brand building.

## **20. Awards to Best Performing Enterprises**

- (1) Awards would be given to best performing enterprises and artisans with a view that they act as role models for others for adoption of best practices for mass replication. These would include:
  - (a) **Rajasthan Udyog Ratna Awards** will be given to the MSMEs for growth in production, exports, quality, technological innovations and best practices for environment, water and energy conservation.
  - (b) **State Handloom and Handicraft Awards** will be given to the enterprises and outstanding artisans / craftsmen in the Handloom and Handicraft sector.

## **21. MSME Advisory Committee**

A State Level MSME Advisory Committee will be set up under the chairmanship of Minister Industries and will include the MSME Industry Associations as members. The Committee would deliberate on issues in the larger interest of the MSMEs in the State and put forward its suggestions to the State Government.

## **22. Nodal Department**

The Industries (MSME) Department would be the nodal department for the implementation of the MSME Policy 2015.

## Annexure –I

### Incentives Available to MSMEs under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2014

Launched - 8.10.2014

Effective up to 31.3.2019

Applicable for:-

1. New Enterprise
2. Existing Enterprise making investment for expansion
3. Sick industrial enterprise for its revival

Benefits provided to All Manufacturing and Service Enterprises:-

Manufacturing Enterprises	Service Enterprises
30% investment subsidy on VAT & CST paid *	Reimbursement of 50% of VAT paid on purchase of Plant & Machinery or Equipment*
20% employment generation subsidy of VAT & CST paid	50% exemption of entertainment tax,
50% exemption on electricity duty	50% exemption of electricity duty
50% exemption of Mandi fee	50% exemption of Land Tax
All above - for 7 Years	All above - for 7 Years
50% exemption on stamp duty and conversion charges	50% exemption on stamp duty and conversion charges

additional 10% for eligible Women, SC, ST and Persons with Disabilities.

6.2 Benefits to enterprises in Most Backward and Backward Areas:-

Above benefits for enterprises located anywhere extended to ten years (except for interest subsidy).

Most Backward Areas	Backward Areas
Manufacturing Enterprise - Additional investment subsidy of 20% of VAT & CST paid for 7 years.	Manufacturing Enterprise – Period of benefits, except for interest subsidy, extended from 7 years to 10 years.
Service Enterprise - Additional 20% reimbursement of VAT paid on the plant & machinery or equipment for 7 years.	For service enterprise- additional 10% reimbursement of VAT paid for seven years.

- Specific benefits for following thrust sectors:-

(i). Ceramic and Glass (ii). Dairy (iii). ESDM (iv). Industrial Gases (v). MSME (vi). Pharmaceutical (vii). Plastic to Oil Manufacturing (viii). Textile (ix). Power loom (x). Tourism (xi). Kota stone, Marble and Granite (xii) Defence Sector.  
(details on next page)

**Specific benefits for Thrust Sectors (as applicable to MSME):-**

- (i). **Ceramic and Glass sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 5 crore- 50% Investment subsidy and up to 10% Employment Generation subsidy of VAT & CST for 10 years.
- (ii). **Dairy sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 25 crore- 50% Investment subsidy and up to 10% Employment generation subsidy of VAT & CST for 10 years, 50% Entry Tax Exemption on capital goods, for setting up new plant or expansion of existing enterprises.
- (iii). **ESDM sector**:- For investment of Rs. 25 lakh but below Rs. 250 crore- 75% Investment subsidy for first 4 years, 60% for next 3 years and 50% for last 3 years and up to 10% Employment Generation subsidy of VAT & CST for 10 years. 50% Entry Tax exemption on capital goods, for setting up new plant or expansion of existing enterprises.
- (iv). **MSME sector**:- In addition to the benefits given to manufacturing enterprises, 75% exemption from electricity duty for Micro & Small enterprises in rural areas, Reduced CST of 1% for 10 years, 50% exemption from payment of entry tax on raw and processing materials and packaging materials excluding fuel.
- (v). **Plastic to Oil Manufacturing sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 1 crore-60% Investment subsidy & 10% Employment generation subsidy of VAT & CST for 10 years. 50% Entry Tax exemption on capital goods, for setting up new plant or expansion of existing enterprises.
- (vi). **Textile sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 25 lakh - 5% interest subsidy, 1% additional interest subsidy for investment more than Rs. 25 crore, 7% interest subsidy for technical textile sector, 50% reimbursement on purchase of yarn, fibre, recycled fibre yarn, cotton and pet bottles, 50% Entry Tax Exemption on capital goods, for setting up new plant or expansion of existing enterprises, capital subsidy on zero liquid discharge based ETP equivalent to 20% of amount paid to the suppliers for the plant excluding civil work (max. Rs. 1 crore).
- (vii). **Powerloom sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 25 lakh and minimum employment 10 persons in an area specified in the districts of Jodhpur, Pali and Barmer - same benefits as provided to the textile sector, 30% additional reimbursement of VAT on purchase of yarn for 7 years.
- (viii). **Kota stone, Marble and Granite Sector**- For minimum investment of Rs. 25 lacs-55% Investment subsidy & 10% Employment Generation subsidy of VAT & CST for 7 years.

# Chapter –VII

## Annexure

## Annexure-1

S.No.	Name of the Cluster	Location of the cluster
1	Dying & Printing Cluster	Akola- Chittorgarh
2	Handloom Cluster	Darib- Churu
3	Murtikala Cluster	Talwara-Banswara
4	Charm Juti Cluster	Bhinmaal- Jalore
5	Gota Loom Cluster	Ajmer
6	Aari-Tari Cluster	Nayla-Jaipur
7	Murtikala Cluster	Gola Ka bas-Alwar
8	Honey Cluster	Bharatpur
9	Pottery & Terakota Cluster	Ramgarh- Alwar
10	Abharayan Utpad( Forest Product) Cluster	Baran
11	Stone Art ware cluster	Dungarpur
12	Leather Product Cluster	Jodhpur
13	Kashth kala Cluster	Bassi-Chittorgarh
14	Kashida kari Cluster	Pugal- Bikaner
15	Stone cluster	Pindwara-Sirohi
16	Terra-Cotta Cluster	Siyava-Sirohi
17	Auto-Component Cluster	Alwar
18	Handloom Cluster	Rajpura Patalwas -Jaipur
19	Marble Artizan Cluster	Chhitoli-Jaipur
20	Sand Stone Carving Cluster	Pichupada-Dausa
21	Brass ware Carving Cluster	Balahedi-Dausa
22	Embroidery and Handicraft Cluster	Shiv ,Badmer
23	Tye & dye Cluster	Jodhpur
24	Carpet Cluster	Thanagazi, Alwar
25	Glass Embroidery Cluster	Dhanau ,Badmer
26	Kota Doria Cluster	Kaithoon, Kota
27	Leather product & Leather Tanning Cluster	Bansoor, Alwar
28	Bamboo Cluster	Malikheda , Banswara
29	Leather Product Cluster	Sawarda, Dudu ,-Jaipur
30	Abharayan Utpad( Forest Product) Cluster	Talchapar (Churu)
31	Lac Cluster	Jaipur
32	Terra-Cotta Cluster	Sagwara. Dungarpur
33	Terra-Cotta Cluster	Pokran , Jaisalmer
34	Terra-Cotta Cluster	Molela ,Rajsamand
35	Hand Block Cluster	Bagru -Jaipur
36	Jaisalmer Stones Cluster	Jaisalmer
37	Leather Cluster	Dhiroda ;Alwar

Source- O/o Commissioner of Ind, GOR, Jaipur

S. No.	Mineral/Metal	Industries
1.	Copper	Wire drawing and alloys, defence, die casting , railway, chemicals.
2.	Lead	White lead & Chrome lead, Storage batteries, pipe industries.
3.	Zinc	Zinc chemicals, dry batteries. Storage batteries, galvanizing Industries.
4.	Cement grade limestone	Cement
5.	Chemical grade limestone	Calcium ammonium nitrate, Calcium carbide, Precipitated calcium carbonate, Hydrated lime
6.	Rock Phosphate	Single super phosphate, Triple super phosphate, Dia ammonium phosphate and Phosphoric acid , elemental phosphorous.
7.	China Clay	Ceramics, cosmetics, paint, paper, cement, pottery.
8.	Ball Clay	Ceramics, pottery, pesticides, insulators sheets, detergent, medicines.
9.	Fire clay	Refractoriness, sanitary ware, mortars, foundry, crucibles, insecticides.
10.	Calcite	Glazed Tiles, glass and ceramics, textiles, filter paint and mortar.
11.	Quartz and Silica	Boilers & Glass lumps and Fluorescent tubes, TV Glasses, Maruti & tata car glasses, fire glasses
12.	Bentonite & Fullers earth	Pulverizing units, Earth activation units, edible oil industries.
13.	Soapstone	Insecticides, Cosmetics, Micronizing units, kitchen sinks, electronics & insulation.
14.	Gypsum	Plaster of Paris, Gypsum Board, cement industries, fertilizers, conditioners.
15.	Fluorspar	Cryolitic, Hydro fluoric acid, Ceramic, welding electrode, glass industries, artificial teeth
16.	Garnet	Abrasive, Cutting & Polishing, gem industries, finishing glass.
17.	Lignite	Briquetting, Liquid lignite, Power plants, in all other industries as fuel.
18.	Potash	Murates of Potash, fertilizers, explosives, match box.
19.	Granite	Decorative and dimensional stone industries.
20.	Marble	Decorative industries.

Sl. No	Name of the item	Investment in P&M (Rs.in lacs)
1	Refined Edible Oil (50 MT Per day)	100.00
2	Rice & Dall Mill	15.00
3	Bread and Biscuits	15.00
4	Confectionery (Milk & Sugar based)	10.00
5	Cattle Feed	15.00
6	Roller Flour Mill (40 MT per day)	60.00
7	Milk Chilling Plant (600 MT)	20.00
8	Egg Powder	15.00
9	Mineral Water	15.00
10	Chips and Wafers	02.00
11	Garlic Powder	10.00
12	Isabgul processing	15.00
13	Hosiery (Knitted)	5.00
14	Sewing thread Reel	04.00
15	Crape Bandage	05.00
16	Zip Fasteners (Nylon)	70.00
17	Readymade Garments	15.00
18	Woolen Jersey (for defence)	08.00
19	Surgical Cotton	15.00
20	Nylon Socks	05.00
21	Elastic Tape	15.00
22	Under Garments (Hosiery)	15.00
23	Wooden Boards	15.00
24	Wooden Panel-Doors & Windows	12.00
25	Wooden Ply	25.00
26	Cycle Chain	15.00
27	Wire Mesh & Netting	20.00
28	Agricultural Implements	10.00
29	Aluminum Furniture	05.00
30	Sanitary Fittings (metallic)	10.00
31	Building Hardware	15.00
32	Paper Pins & Gem clips	10.00
33	Ball Bearing (small)	75.00
34	Staple pins	10.00
35	Cycle Free Wheel	35.00

36	Nuts & Bolts	35.00
37	Offset Printing	20.00
38	Wooden Furniture	25.00
39	Steel furniture	05.00
40	Tin Containers	10.00
41	G.I. Wire Drawing	20.00
42	Copper Wire Drawing	15.00
43	S.S.Tubes & Pipes	100.00
44	Stainless Steel Wire	50.00
45	Aluminum Die-casting	15.00
46	Auto Leaf Spring	35.00
47	Stainless Steel Wire	15.00
48	Welding Electrodes	35.00
49	Copper Powder	20.00
50	Aluminum Powder	20.00
51	Electric Motor (1 to 10HP)	15.00
52	Ceiling Fan	10.00
53	Domestic Electric Appliances	05.00
54	PVC Wires & Cables	15.00
55	G.L.S. Bulbs	10.00
56	Compact Florescent Tubes	60.00
57	Syringe Disposable	50.00
58	Distribution Transformers	25.00
59	Synthetic Detergent Powder	03.50
60	Disposable Cups & Plates	06.00
61	Corrugated Paper Cotton	10.00
62	Zinc Sulphate	15.00
63	P.P. Films	10.00
64	Computer Stationery	50.00
65	Plastic Folders Laminated	10.00
66	Handmade paper	50.00
67	Fibre Glass products	10.00
68	Plastic Moulded items	10.00
69	Paper Envelopes	5.00
70	Phenyl	15.00
71	Plastic Containers	15.00
72	Guar Gum Powder	100.00
73	Rigid PVC Pipes	40.00
74	Waxed Paper	15.00



75	Cycle Tubes & Tyres	30.00
76	Plastic Water Storage Tank	25.00
77	PVC Doors and Windows	60.00
78	Canvass Rubber Foam	60.00
79	HDPE Woven Sacks	60.00
80	Ceramic Glazed Flooring Tiles	45.00
81	Marble Cutting & Polishing	45.00
82	S.W.G. Pipes	60.00
83	R.C.C. Pipes	40.00
84	Granite Tiles & Slabs	40.00
85	Sanitary Ware	60.00
86	Refractory Bricks	50.00
87	Bone china Crockery	30.00
88	Surgical Grade Plaster of Paris	50.00
89	Fly Ash Bricks	40.00
90	Marble Slurry Bricks	15.00
91	Marble Slabs/cutting	40.00
92	Diamond Cutting & Polishing	05.00
93	Gem Cutting & Polishing	05.00
94	Toughened Glass	20.00
95	Sodium Silicate	20.00
96	Sanitary Wares	45.00
97	Mineral Grinding	15.00
98	Plaster of Paris	15.00
99	A.C. Pipes and Fittings	10.00
100	PVC Footwear	15.00
101	Leather Shoe Upper	10.00
102	Chrome Tanned Hides & Skins	25.00
103	Vegetable Tanned Hides & Skins	25.00
104	Fancy Leather items	02.00
105	Leather Garments	05.00
106	Hand Gloves (Industrial use)	05.00
107	Safety Shoes (Industrial use)	05.00
108	Mojari Shoes	05.00
109	Leather Belt	02.00
110	Bone Crushing/Mill	10.00