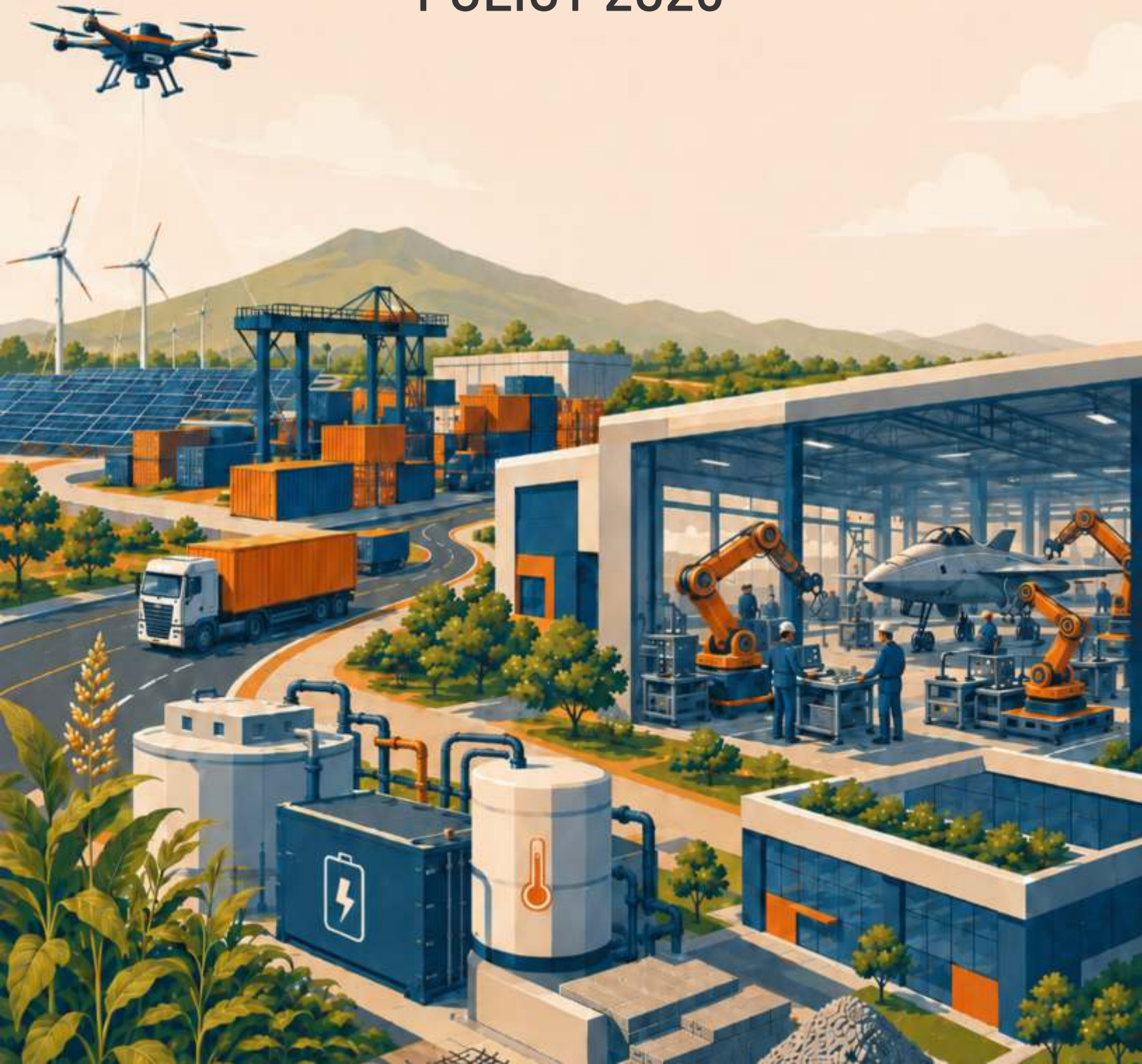




सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

RAJASTHAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2026





सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan



*RISING*TM
RAJASTHAN

REPLETE • RESPONSIBLE • READY

RAJASTHAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2026



Rajasthan is moving ahead with a clear resolve to become one of the leading growth engines of the country. Guided by the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji for Viksit Bharat 2047, our Government is committed to build a Viksit Rajasthan 2047 that is prosperous, employment-oriented and globally competitive. The State has set itself the target of a \$350 billion economy by 2028-29, moving towards a \$4.3 trillion economy by 2047.

In recent years, Rajasthan has emerged as a preferred destination for investment. Through Rising Rajasthan, we have received unprecedented interest from investors across sectors. The task now is to convert this interest into industries and to make sure this growth reaches every part of the State.

The Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026 has been prepared with this objective. It is anchored on four strategic pillars, Green, Governance, Growth, and Globalization and seeks to provide a supportive environment for industrial growth while encouraging entrepreneurship and strengthening industrial infrastructure. Equal emphasis has been placed on ensuring that the benefits of this growth reach every district of Rajasthan.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are the strength of Rajasthan's economy. They have preserved traditional skills, encouraged local entrepreneurship and generated employment at the grassroots level for generations. This policy aims to strengthen MSMEs further through better infrastructure, easier access to government support, market linkages, technology adoption and skill development.

The Government remains committed to simplify processes, improve ease of doing business and build a transparent, responsive and industry-friendly environment. We believe industrial development should contribute not only to economic growth but to better livelihoods and a better quality of life for our citizens.

I am confident that Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026 will give a fresh momentum to industrial growth and take us closer to a prosperous and developed Rajasthan.

I extend my best wishes to all entrepreneurs, investors and stakeholders partnering with us in this journey.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Bhaajan' followed by a stylized flourish.

BHAJAN LAL SHARMA
Chief Minister, Rajasthan



Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal Sharma ji, Rajasthan is moving steadily towards becoming a major driver of India's industrial growth and economic transformation. Guided by the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 and Rajasthan's aspiration to emerge as a globally competitive manufacturing and investment destination, the State is creating an ecosystem that promotes enterprise, innovation, sustainability, and employment.

Rajasthan today stands at an important stage in its industrial development journey. The State has a combination of strategic location, strong connectivity, abundant resources, skilled manpower, and an active entrepreneurial culture. The Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026 has been formulated to build on these strengths and convert them into industrial growth, investment, exports, and employment.

Over 4.7 lakh MSMEs were registered on the Udyam portal in Rajasthan in FY 2023-24 alone, with an estimated employment potential of over 22.5 lakh jobs. This gives a sense of the scale we are working with, and the responsibility on us to keep that momentum going.

The policy focuses on simplifying procedures and strengthening the Single Window Clearance system so that statutory approvals are faster and more predictable. Land allotment processes are also being made easier, including fast-track allotment, so that an investor's decision to set up in Rajasthan is matched by our ability to help them get operational quickly.

We are also focused on converting the investment commitments received through Rising Rajasthan into projects that are actually running, generating jobs and supply chain activity, while continuing to support both our traditional industrial strengths and emerging sectors. The policy targets merchandise exports of up to ₹1.5 lakh crore by 2029 and is built around the four pillars that guide Rajasthan's development agenda Green, Governance, Growth, and Globalization.

Our vision is to make Rajasthan one of India's most preferred destinations for manufacturing, industrial innovation, and sustainable investment by creating world-class infrastructure, enabling ease of doing business, strengthening industrial competitiveness, and generating quality employment opportunities for our youth.

A stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large 'R' and 'J' followed by a horizontal line.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE
Industries & Commerce Minister
Rajasthan

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Government of Rajasthan
Department of Industries and Commerce
(Group-1) Department

No : F.5 (11) Industries/1/2026

Date: 01/06/2026

Notification
Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026

1. TITLE AND DURATION

- 1.1** This Policy shall be called the Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026.
- 1.2** It shall come into operation from the date of its notification and remain valid for a period of five years from the date of notification, unless superseded or modified earlier.

2. VISION

- 2.1** Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026 envisions to position Rajasthan as a globally competitive, innovation-led, green, and inclusive industrial hub on the principles of Viksit Rajasthan 2047.
- 2.2** The State aims to achieve a \$350 billion economy by 2028-29 and \$4.3 trillion economy by 2047.
- 2.3** It intends to transform into a future-ready industrial ecosystem that accelerates economic growth, strengthens entrepreneurship, and ensures that the benefits of industrialization reach every region and citizen of the State.
- 2.4** By leveraging Rajasthan's natural strengths viz. abundant renewable energy, mineral wealth, strategic geography, and skilled human capital, the policy aims to position the State as a preferred destination for investment, innovation, and sustainable manufacturing.
- 2.5** To steer Rajasthan's industrial transformation, a comprehensive Growth Framework will be anchored on four strategic pillars viz. Green, Governance, Growth, and Globalization.

3. OBJECTIVE

- 3.1** To position Rajasthan as a globally competitive industrial destination, leveraging its cultural heritage, natural resources, geographic advantage, and skilled human capital for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- 3.2** To promote environmentally responsible industrialisation by encouraging eco-friendly production practices, renewable energy integration, resource efficiency, and circular economy principles across sectors.
- 3.3** To strengthen industrial competitiveness by leveraging existing and planned investments in roads, railways, airports, logistics infrastructure, and digital networks to enhance regional integration, export orientation, and multimodal connectivity.
- 3.4** To bridge rural and urban economies by enabling improved access to transport, warehousing, digital infrastructure, and market linkages, thereby expanding the industrial footprint beyond major urban centres.
- 3.5** To position infrastructure as a strategic enabler for tourism value chains, handicraft and artisan clusters, cultural industries, and export-oriented production zones.
- 3.6** To ensure robust environmental safeguards in industrial areas through adoption of Zero Liquid Discharge-based Common Effluent Treatment Plants, treated water reuse, and closed-conduit conveyance systems, in line with sustainability norms.
- 3.7** To facilitate the development of future-ready industrial ecosystems across traditional industries and emerging strategic sectors, including clean energy, electric mobility, advanced manufacturing, fintech, digital services, and technology-enabled industries.
- 3.8** To promote balanced regional development by empowering districts as decentralised nodes of industrial growth, reducing regional disparities and generating local employment opportunities.
- 3.9** To simplify and rationalise regulatory processes through digital single-window systems, transparent approval frameworks, and predictable compliance mechanisms to enhance ease of doing business.
- 3.10** To strengthen outcome-oriented governance by accelerating approvals, reducing timelines for statutory clearances and NOCs, and institutionalising accountability through performance-linked administrative mechanisms.

- 3.11** To foster entrepreneurship and strengthen the MSME ecosystem by enabling innovation, market access, formalisation, and capacity-building through facilitative and non-distortive policy support.
- 3.12** To enable development of investment-ready industrial zones with high-quality logistics, sustainable utilities, and defined operational benchmarks to support efficient industrial operations and inclusive regional growth.
- 3.13** To integrate district-level development frameworks, including the Panchh Gaurav approach, for coordinated and holistic industrial, social, and infrastructure development at the local level.
- 3.14** To enhance Rajasthan's investment visibility and global positioning through strategic promotion, structured investor engagement, and active diaspora outreach.
- 3.15** To support continuous identification and facilitation of high-potential and strategic sectors based on global trends, national priorities, and Rajasthan's comparative advantages.
- 3.16** To advance regulatory simplification and selective deregulation by eliminating redundant approvals, reducing compliance burdens, and enabling trust-based governance without compromising statutory safeguards.

4. LONG-TERM STRATEGIC VISION: FRONTIER AND SYSTEMS-SCALE OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Integrated Green Energy and Energy Systems Leadership

Rajasthan's extensive renewable resource endowment, vast land availability, and long-standing experience in grid-scale energy deployment provide a strong foundation for positioning the State as a nationally significant hub for integrated green energy and energy systems. This vision extends beyond power generation to encompass the broader energy value chain, including storage systems, green hydrogen and its derivatives, power electronics, grid-balancing solutions, and energy management technologies. By leveraging its geographic scale, solar and wind potential, and transmission connectivity, Rajasthan is well placed to contribute to national energy security and sustainability transitions. This strategic orientation is intended to guide long-term ecosystem development, innovation alignment, and investment positioning, without constituting any commitment to specific projects, incentives, or implementation measures under this Policy.

Key Areas

- Large-scale renewable energy resource base and land availability
- Grid-scale deployment experience and transmission connectivity
- Emerging energy systems such as storage, hydrogen, and power electronics
- Alignment with national energy transition and sustainability objectives

4.2 Desert Economy and Climate Adaptation Solutions

Rajasthan's arid and semi-arid geography presents a distinctive opportunity to position the State as a reference geography for desert economy and climate adaptation solutions. The State recognises the potential to leverage indigenous knowledge, environmental conditions, and adaptive practices to support innovation in water security, heat-resilient infrastructure, desert agriculture, and climate-responsive technologies. These capabilities are increasingly relevant for regions facing water stress, extreme temperatures, and climate variability, both within India and globally. This vision seeks to

inform long-term thinking around research, knowledge exchange, pilot learning, and international collaboration, drawing upon Rajasthan's lived experience of operating in arid conditions, without implying any binding commitments, financial support, or implementation obligations under this Policy.

Key Areas

- Arid-zone expertise and climate resilience experience
- Water management, heat adaptation, and desert agriculture practices
- Climate-responsive infrastructure and technologies
- Knowledge leadership for water-stressed and arid regions



4.3 Inland Logistics, Trade and Supply Chain Enablement

Rajasthan's central geographic location and expanding multimodal connectivity position it as a natural inland node for logistics, trade, and supply chain integration within India. The State recognises the strategic opportunity to enhance its role in facilitating efficient movement of goods across northern, western, and central markets, supporting manufacturing competitiveness and market access. This vision emphasises the importance of spatial planning, logistics integration, and supply chain coordination aligned with national freight corridors and logistics initiatives. By leveraging its location, land availability, and connectivity networks, Rajasthan can strengthen its role in inland trade facilitation over time. This articulation serves as a long-term directional framework and does not create enforceable obligations or commitments under the present Policy.

Key Areas

- Central location enabling multi-market access
- Multimodal connectivity across road, rail, and freight corridors
- Inland logistics and warehousing potential
- Supply chain integration supporting manufacturing and exports

4.4 Global Capability Centres and Knowledge Services as Systems-Scale Employment Engines

Rajasthan recognises Global Capability Centres (GCCs) and knowledge-intensive services as a systems-scale opportunity to generate high-quality employment, enhance urban productivity, and integrate the State into global value chains. Leveraging its cost competitiveness, expanding talent base, and improving digital and urban infrastructure, Rajasthan seeks to position itself as a credible destination for GCCs across engineering services, digital operations, analytics, finance, design, and enterprise support functions. This strategic orientation emphasises the creation of a supportive ecosystem encompassing governance reforms, GCC-ready urban environments, flexible workspaces, skilling alignment, and simplified regulatory processes. The intent is to enable long-term, market-driven growth of global capability and knowledge services, without constituting any fiscal commitments or project-specific obligations under this Policy.

- Cost-competitive and scalable talent pool
- Knowledge-intensive and enterprise support functions

- GCC-ready urban and digital environments
- Governance and regulatory facilitation for services growth

4.5 Emerging Technologies: Quantum Research and Digital Infrastructure

Rajasthan recognises the long-term strategic relevance of select emerging technologies, including quantum research and advanced digital infrastructure, as enabling domains rather than near-term industrial thrusts. The State may explore facilitating limited research, incubation, and collaborative platforms for quantum technologies in partnership with academic institutions, research organisations, and national initiatives, with a focus on talent development, applied research, and knowledge creation. In parallel, the development of data centres and cloud infrastructure shall continue to be enabled in accordance with the Rajasthan Data Centre Policy through market-led deployment and regulatory facilitation. This strategic articulation is intended to guide phased ecosystem development, sustainability considerations, and alignment with existing digital initiatives, without implying financial commitments or binding implementation obligations under this Policy.

- Exploratory engagement in quantum research and applications
- Academic, research, and national programme collaboration
- Market-driven data centre and cloud infrastructure development
- Phased and sustainability-aligned digital ecosystem growth



5. INDUSTRIAL PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan has emerged as a diversified and resilient industrial economy, supported by strong transport connectivity, abundant mineral resources, and a large, skilled workforce. Recent trends indicate export-led growth, MSME-driven expansion, and increasing integration of manufacturing with rural and agri-based value chains. Labour-intensive and cluster-based manufacturing sectors have demonstrated sustained performance, while agro-processing has strengthened linkages between agriculture, rural livelihoods, and industrial value addition. Together, these trends reflect a broad-based industrial structure with growing sectoral depth, spatial spread, and institutional capacity, positioning Rajasthan as a significant contributor to India's manufacturing and services landscape.

Recent Industrial Growth Trends in Rajasthan

Key Indicators from Recent Economic Reviews

(Source: State Economic Review FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25)

Export-Led Manufacturing Performance

- Total merchandise exports stood at INR 83,704 crore in FY 2023–24
- Engineering goods exports increased from INR 13,887 crore (FY 2022–23) to INR 16,593 crore (FY 2023–24)
- Gems and jewellery exports rose from INR 9,179 crore to INR 11,183 crore
- Textile exports increased from INR 7,834 crore to INR 8,820 crore, reflecting MSME-led scale-up

MSME-Driven Industrial Expansion

- Over 4.7 lakh MSMEs were registered on the Udyam portal in FY 2023–24
- Investment proposals exceeded INR 6,045 crore
- Employment potential was estimated at over 22.5 lakh jobs
- Key contributing sectors included textiles, handicrafts, food processing, gems and jewellery, and light engineering

Agro-Processing and Rural-Industrial Linkages

- Agro-processing exports increased from INR 6,334 crore (FY 2022–23) to INR 6,487 crore (FY 2023–24)
- Investments of over INR 1,018 crore were reported in agro-processing units during FY 2023–24

Overall Industrial Momentum

- The industrial sector contributed 27.16% to Rajasthan's GSVA in FY 2024–25
- Manufacturing accounted for 42.62% of industrial GSVA
- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reached 157.31 in 2024, indicating sustained industrial activity

5.1 Industrial Contribution and Growth Indicators

The industrial sector contributed **27.16 percent** to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in FY 2024–25, with manufacturing accounting for **42.62 percent** of industrial GSVA. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reached **157.31 in 2024**, indicating sustained industrial activity across key sectors including cement, ceramics, mining, auto-components, textiles, and engineering goods, alongside emerging areas such as defence manufacturing, ESDM, and clean energy technologies.

5.2 Export-Oriented Manufacturing Performance

Rajasthan's merchandise exports stood at **INR 83,704 crore in FY 2023–24**, led by engineering goods, gems and jewellery, textiles, and agro-based products. Engineering exports increased from **INR 13,887 crore to INR 16,593 crore**, while gems and jewellery and textiles recorded steady growth, reflecting MSME-led scale-up and cluster-based manufacturing competitiveness.

5.3 MSME-Led Industrial Expansion

The MSME sector continues to be a key driver of industrial growth. Over **4.7 lakh MSMEs** were registered on the Udyam portal in FY 2023–24, with investment proposals exceeding **INR 6,045 crore** and employment potential estimated at over **22.5 lakh jobs**. Major contributing sectors include textiles, handicrafts, food processing, light engineering, and gems and jewellery.

5.4 Agro-Processing and Rural-Industrial Linkages

Agro-processing has emerged as a critical interface between agriculture and industry. Agro-based exports increased to **INR 6,487 crore in FY 2023–24**, supported by investments of over **INR 1,018 crore** in food processing units. Dedicated agro and food parks across the State have strengthened value addition, rural employment, and export integration.

5.5 Industrial Infrastructure and Spatial Distribution

RIICO, as the State's principal industrial development agency, has

established a robust industrial ecosystem comprising **over 440 industrial areas** across Rajasthan. The State has developed multiple sector-specific industrial parks and clusters spanning textiles, ceramics, auto components, electronics, handicrafts, clean energy manufacturing, and agro-processing. Strategic industrial nodes under the Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Corridor, including **JPMIA** and **KBNIR**, further anchor large-scale, planned industrial development aligned with national infrastructure corridors.



6. POLICY AND INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK IN RAJASTHAN

6.1 Evolution of Rajasthan's Incentive Architecture (RIPS 2019–2024)

Rajasthan's incentive architecture **has evolved across successive iterations of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)**, transitioning from a predominantly tax-linked reimbursement framework to a structured, choice-based incentive regime anchored in asset creation and performance linkage.

- a. **RIPS 2019** established the GST-era incentive baseline through tax reimbursement, labour cost support, and statutory exemptions, with enhanced incentive ceilings for identified priority sectors and regions.
- b. **RIPS 2022** introduced a choice-based incentive framework with greater outcome orientation, including turnover-linked incentives, tranche-based disbursement, and telescoping mechanisms to better align incentives with investment phases.
- c. **RIPS 2024** further refined the framework by codifying Asset Creation Incentive (ACI) structures across manufacturing and services, providing transition provisions for ongoing projects, and incorporating notified sunrise-sector support measures such as interest subvention, power-related concessions, flexible land payment options, and lease rental support, consistent with prevailing investment promotion practices.

6.2 Corridor-Led Industrialisation and Node Development

The State shall **promote and facilitate** planned, corridor-led industrial development to leverage national freight and industrial corridors for improved logistics efficiency, supply-chain integration, and export competitiveness. This approach shall endeavour to align industrial growth with multimodal connectivity and regional economic planning.

- a. Identification of DFC/ DMIC influence zones for industrial and logistics uses
- b. Facilitation of sector-linked industrial nodes, logistics parks, and warehousing clusters
- c. Preparation of corridor-aligned investment propositions
- d. Improved logistics efficiency and supply-chain integration

- 6.3** Rajasthan's policy framework represents a strategic shift toward structured, sector-specific governance aimed at accelerating economic transformation. Rather than relying on broad, one-size-fits-all approaches, the State has adopted a layered and dynamic model that responds to the unique needs of each sector, whether industrial, technological, cultural, or social. This framework is designed to foster investment, innovation, and inclusive development by aligning State priorities with centrally led schemes and missions while also positioning Rajasthan competitively within global value chains.
- 6.4** So far, Rajasthan has issued 21 sector-specific policies that form the backbone of its industrial, social, and infrastructure strategy in 2024 & 2025 and with more than 12 new policies under consideration, the State aims to position itself as a leader in innovation, sustainability, and global competitiveness. The current and proposed policy framework in the State is enclosed at Annexure I.
- 6.5** To supplement this, industrial land allotment is currently being done through transparent procedures. The Direct Land Allotment Policy 2025 by RIICO enables fast-track land allotment for eligible investors in industrial areas without auctions, based on project viability and employment potential.
- 6.6** Further, RIICO's vide its new Rule 3(AK) of the RIICO Disposal of Land Rules, 1979, has recently introduced a structured policy for allotment and pricing of undeveloped and semi-developed land to accelerate investment grounding and monetize idle assets. The policy has clearly defined land based on infrastructure gaps and unallotted saleable area, and setting up of pricing as the sum of basic land cost, development cost, and administrative charges. With this provision, allotments are now being made on an "as-is-where-is" basis to eligible industrial projects, with flexible premium payment options and a 33-year lease term, which is further renewable.
- 6.7** Focus through the policy is to prioritize direct industrial plot allotment through simplified process, flexible plot sizes, and long-term lease security for industrial plots to encourage stable investment and structured milestones alongside providing post-production support.
- 6.8** Integrated Cluster Development is empowering artisans and MSMEs with

shared facilities, training, and digital market access. Development of industrial parks, clusters, and estates with plug-and-play facilities and flatted factory model and common infrastructure may be done to accelerate operational readiness.

- 6.9** The development of logistics parks, inland container depots and cargo terminals shall be strengthened for supply chains and to reduce transit inefficiencies.
- 6.10** Special themed industrial parks shall be developed focused on various sectors to offer tailored infrastructure, shared facilities, and sector-specific incentives to foster innovation and attract targeted investments.
- 6.11** To enable private developers to establish and operate industrial parks with streamlined approvals, incentives, and infrastructure support, a separate policy shall be brought in, to complement RIICO's Direct Land Allotment Policy, 2025 and fast-track industrial plot access.
- 6.12** Further strategic efforts and Redevelopment Scheme shall be taken to strengthen Sick Industrial Units to unlock underutilized assets.
- 6.13** Rajasthan is promoting urban infrastructure in the real estate sector by facilitating planned urban expansion, streamlining land allotment and building approvals, and encouraging integrated townships, affordable housing, and mixed-use developments. The State is also leveraging digital platforms and public-private partnerships to enhance transparency, investor confidence, and sustainable urban growth through different centrally led schemes viz. PMAY.
- 6.14** In the transport sector, Rajasthan has significantly strengthened its transport infrastructure across rail, road, and air networks. Significant progress has been made in strengthening and expanding the road infrastructure across the State with the development of around 37,000 kilometres of roads totalling expenditure of around Rs. 25,000 crores.
- 6.15** The State boasts an extensive road network including new roads, upgradation under PMGSY and strategic projects such as ROBs, RUBs, flyovers, and highways/ expressways. So far, construction of 14 RUBs has been completed with construction of 14 more RUBs and 33 ROBs in progress. Furthermore, 9 greenfield expressways with a total length of around 2,700 kilometres are being planned to improve interstate connectivity and

integration of tourist and religious places.

- 6.16** Further, the rail connectivity has also been expanded through new lines, gauge conversions, and improved access to remote regions, supporting both passenger and freight movement.
- 6.17** Air connectivity has been bolstered with operational airports in Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, and other key cities, along with new airstrips and regional connectivity initiatives with support of Central Government Schemes, ensuring faster access to national and international destinations. The State has launched the Rajasthan Civil Aviation Policy 2024, focusing on developing greenfield airports and upgrading existing airstrips for regional connectivity. Establishing Flying Training Organizations, and MROs (Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul) is being done with the aim to boost pilot training and aviation careers. Rajasthan is attracting private investment in cargo & taxi services and convention infrastructure, driving growth in tourism, business travel, and employment.
- 6.18** This integrated approach to transport infrastructure is pivotal for inclusive growth, tourism promotion, and rural-urban linkages across Rajasthan.
- 6.19** Providing targeted support for converting public transport, school buses, and delivery fleets to EVs, with bulk procurement facilitation through HAM/GCC models alongside expansion in EV Charging Infrastructure is being emphasised by deploying fast-charging stations across highways, tourist circuits, industrial zones.
- 6.20** Rajasthan is advancing Metro Phase 2 augmentation to expand urban mobility in Jaipur, enhancing connectivity between key residential, commercial, and institutional zones. The project aims to decongest traffic, promote sustainable transport, and integrate with multimodal transit systems for improved commuter experience.

7. INDUSTRIAL THRUST AREAS

Rajasthan's economic transformation hinges on targeted interventions across high-impact sectors. By identifying and nurturing sectoral strengths from traditional industries to emerging domains, the State aims to catalyse inclusive growth, enhance global competitiveness, and drive sustainable development.

This section outlines the strategic focus areas that form the backbone of Rajasthan's industrial, cultural, and innovation-led resurgence. Each sector is selected based on its potential for job creation, export expansion, investment attraction, and alignment with national and global priorities.

7.1 Future Focus / Sunrise Sectors (Cross-Cutting, Innovation-Led)

a. Climate-Resilient Desert Agriculture & Arid Bio-Economy

Rajasthan shall promote its desert ecology as a platform for innovation in climate-resilient agriculture, arid bio-economy solutions, and value-added agri-products suited to water-scarce regions.

- Promotion of drought-resistant, saline-tolerant crops and arid-specific seed varieties
- Encouragement of desert nutraceuticals, medicinal plants, and bio-inputs
- Facilitation of bio-fertilisers, microbial solutions, and climate-smart agri-technologies
- Support for arid agri-R&D clusters, pilot farms, and demonstration projects
- Linkages with food processing, export markets, and farmer-producer enterprises

b. Energy Storage Systems Beyond Batteries (Thermal, Gravity, Hybrid)

Rajasthan shall facilitate the development of next-generation energy storage solutions that complement renewable energy deployment and support grid stability beyond conventional battery technologies.

- Promotion of thermal, gravity-based, and hybrid energy storage systems
- Facilitation of pilot use of abandoned mines and natural topography

for gravity storage, subject to feasibility

- Integration with solar and wind power parks where appropriate
- Support for indigenous R&D, pilot deployments, and demonstration initiatives
- Encouragement of manufacturing, EPC, and system-integration capabilities

c. Advanced Materials & Desert-Optimised Construction Technologies

Rajasthan shall promote advanced materials and construction technologies adapted to high-temperature, low-water, and arid-environment conditions.

- Development of heat-resistant, lightweight, and water-efficient construction materials
- Utilisation of local minerals and suitable industrial by-product
- Facilitation of pilot applications in industrial parks, housing, and public infrastructure
- Support for material testing, validation, and certification frameworks

d. Augmenting Water Technologies

Rajasthan shall encourage innovation in water technologies and circular water-use models to enhance water efficiency across industrial and urban systems.

- Promotion of industrial water recycling, reuse, and zero-liquid-discharge solutions
- Support for brackish and saline water treatment technologies
- Facilitation of smart water metering, leakage detection, and digital water management systems
- Encouragement of water-technology startups and PPP-based pilot initiatives
- Promotion of water-efficient technologies in identified priority sectors, in line with applicable norms

e. Digital Heritage, Culture-Tech & Experiential Economy

Rajasthan shall promote the use of digital technologies to enhance, preserve, and monetise its cultural and heritage assets through

experiential and creative industries.

- Digitisation of monuments, crafts, and cultural assets through digital representations and digital twins
- Promotion of XR, immersive tourism, gaming, and storytelling platforms
- Facilitation of global licensing and dissemination of heritage-based digital content
- Support for culture-tech startups, creative studios, and innovation hubs
- Integration with tourism, education, and global digital marketplaces

f. Circular Economy for Mining, Stone & Construction Waste

Rajasthan shall promote circular economy practices by encouraging the conversion of mining, stone, and construction waste into value-added materials and secondary resources.

- Recycling and reuse of marble, granite, sandstone, and mining waste
- Production of aggregates, composites, and engineered materials
- Facilitation of industrial symbiosis within mining and construction clusters
- Encouragement of waste-to-wealth technologies and processing units
- Reduction of environmental impact while enabling new industrial value chains

7.2 Mines and Petroleum

- a. Expand mineral concessions, streamline regulations, and auction blocks with pre-embedded clearances to attract private investment.
- b. Promotion of e-governance, GPS tracking, drone surveys, and digital platforms for real-time monitoring and efficient mineral management.
- c. Emphasis on responsible mining with strong focus on sustainable mining, zero-waste practices, and community welfare through ESG standards.
- d. Efforts shall be made to curb illegal mining through stricter enforcement, and real-time tracking of mineral transport and special campaigns whenever needed.
- e. Focus to expand utilization of M-sand and other sustainable construction

materials to reduce environmental damage from river sand mining and support infrastructure growth.

- f.** Encouraging recycling of construction waste and zero-discharge water systems, with treated water reuse and scientific disposal of slurry and dust.
- g.** Focus to auction critical rare earth minerals alongwith rock phosphate and DAP in the State to streamline growing fertilizer demand. Additionally, Fast-tracking exploration for rare earth blocks shall also be ensured.
- h.** Acceleration of rollout of PNG and CNG infrastructure by enabling time-bound approvals, proactive district-level coordination, and real-time monitoring of pipeline, station, and connection targets.
- i.** Further, in this sector, first-of-its-kind integrated refinery and petrochemical complex in Rajasthan, a joint venture between HPCL and the Government of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Refinery Project at Pachpadra is a flagship industrial project for western Rajasthan, with significant boost of regional economic and industrial development which is expected to transform western Rajasthan into a petro-industrial hub.
- j.** To catalyse downstream industries, the State is developing a dedicated industrial zone RPZ near the refinery to offer plug-and-play sheds and industrial plots with full infrastructure, promoting polymer-based and petrochemical manufacturing.



- k.** Focus is to catalyse employment generation, MSME growth, and regional infrastructure development and to emphasize attracting ancillary industries in packaging, plastics, chemicals, and logistics.

7.3 Textile and Apparel

a. Textile Park Development and Vastra Park–Led Cluster Strategy

The State shall facilitate the development of textile parks with plug-and-play infrastructure to support scale, compliance, and competitiveness in the textile sector. This shall include provision for common processing infrastructure, logistics connectivity, and facilitative support for lead industrial units, in accordance with applicable incentive frameworks and policies.

- In parallel, Rajasthan seeks to strengthen its textile ecosystem through a Vastra Park–led cluster strategy that builds on the State’s naturally diversified textile base. Rather than a single mega park, this approach focuses on upgrading and functionally linking existing textile clusters into specialised Vastra Parks aligned to regional strengths. The objective is to enhance processing capability, environmental compliance, design and sampling capacity, and market access, thereby supporting sustainable and export-oriented textile growth
 - Facilitation of textile parks with common infrastructure such as CETPs, logistics facilities, and skill centres
 - Upgradation and networking of existing textile clusters into specialised Vastra Parks
 - Strengthening of processing facilities and environmental compliance systems
 - Facilitation of design, testing, sampling, and export enablement facilities within clusters
 - Promotion of sustainable, traceable, and heritage-linked textile production
 - Industry participation in park operations and management, with RIICO and the State acting as facilitators in line with existing industrial area governance frameworks
- b.** Ensuring Zero Liquid Discharge systems in processing units and promote recycling of water, sludge, and textile waste. Capital subsidies and

interest reimbursement should be extended for cleaner technologies such as low-carbon dyeing, digital printing, and energy-efficient machinery.

- c. To attracting investment, bundled incentives under RIPS and the Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy 2025 shall be offered, including rebates, power tariff subsidies, and SGST reimbursements, as per the Textile and Apparel Policy, 2025 & RIPS 2024.
- d. Textile clusters shall be aligned with One District One Product and Panchh Gaurav schemes to enhance branding and export potential.
- e. Domestic and international buyers-seller meets shall be promoted to expand global outreach.

7.4 MSMEs and Handicrafts

- a. Prioritizing MSMEs in land allotment, infrastructure provisioning, and financial facilitation under RIPS, with dedicated clusters and plug-and-play facilities.
- b. Provide lifecycle-based support from startup to scale-up through targeted fiscal and non-fiscal interventions covering finance, technology, skilling, and market access.
- c. Strengthen traditional clusters and artisan-based industries with focused support for design innovation, quality certification, and global export linkages.
- d. Develop Common Facility Centres (CFCs), shared production infrastructure, and marketing hubs in key MSME and handicraft clusters.
- e. Promote digital transformation through e-commerce onboarding, digital payments, and logistics support for MSMEs and artisans.
- f. Integrate ODOP and Panchh Gaurav crafts into mainstream industrial value chains through branding, packaging, and co-marketing initiatives.
- g. Facilitate participation in national and international trade fairs, expos, and buyer-seller meets to enhance visibility and market access.
- h. Establishing a dedicated MSME facilitation cell for single-window support, grievance redressal, and policy handholding.

7.5 Agro-Processing

- a. Though Rajasthan's Agro-processing sector has gained momentum, backed by dedicated policies of cluster-based development and export

promotion, but it still faces challenges in infrastructure, cold chain, and farmer integration.

- b.** To unlock this potential, the State is formulating a Proposed Rajasthan Agro-Processing Policy.
- c.** The State is also developing Agro-Processing Parks in coordination with RIICO.
- d.** The aim shall be to promote farmer-producer organizations (FPOs) for direct processing and branding and to expand district-level processing clusters under ODOP and Panchh Gaurav.
- e.** To modernize and enhance transparency, efficiency, and operational capacity in Krishi Upaj Mandis, project worth Rs. 100 crore infrastructure has been proposed to upgrade both digital and mechanical systems. Under this initiative, selected mandis will be equipped with weighbridges (Dharamkanta), electronic display screens, and electronic loading machines. These installations aim to streamline market operations, ensure accurate and transparent transactions, and strengthen the digital backbone of agricultural markets across the State.
- f.** The State shall organise national and international events such as Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM) which is a flagship event organized by the Government of Rajasthan with important partners to promote agricultural transformation, innovation, investment and empowering farmers through technology, policy, and partnerships. It brings together stakeholders from across the agri-value chain, farmers, agri-tech companies, research institutions, FPOs, and global investors.

7.6 Aerospace & Defence



- a. Establish Defence Manufacturing Clusters in zones like Kishangarh, Dholpur and Bhiwadi with plug-and-play infrastructure, testing facilities, and clean rooms tailored for aerospace-grade production.
- b. Focus to attract large-scale defence or aerospace manufacturers set up base in Rajasthan, to keep up ecosystem momentum and MSME onboarding.
- c. Facilitate MSME Integration into defence supply chains via offset awareness drives, certification support.
- d. Boost Global Outreach & Branding by participating in defence expos, showcasing Rajasthan's capabilities, and attracting anchor investments through targeted campaigns.
- e. Launch a dedicated policy for procedural bottlenecks and further simplification.

7.7 Gems & Jewellery

- a. To develop plug-and-play gems and jewellery parks in Jaipur, Udaipur,



and Bikaner with hallmarking laboratories, flatted factories, and common facility centres (CFCs).

- b.** Upgradation of existing clusters with shared logistics, testing, and security infrastructure and integrate with existing industrial zones.
- c.** Integration with ODOP and Panchh Gaurav for maximum outreach and visibility.
- d.** Since the hallmarking process involves toxic metals, promotion of ZLD systems becomes essential alongwith energy efficient machinery, and recycling of precious metals.
- e.** Facilitation of trade expos and buyer seller meets for trade promotion.

7.8 Export Promotion

- a.** Aim to increase merchandise exports up to Rs 1.5 lakh crore by 2029 through strategic sectoral support and ecosystem strengthening to promote value addition, upgrade export infrastructure, simplify processes, and use digital tools to make Rajasthan globally competitive.
- b.** Prioritizing sectors such as engineering goods, gems & jewellery, textiles, handicrafts, agro-food processing, and emerging sectors like tourism, healthcare, and electronics for targeted export development.
- c.** Development of sector-specific export clusters to build tailored export strategies around them.
- d.** Freight subsidies, marketing assistance, quality certification support, export credit insurance, and sector-specific skill development shall be covered under the policy to empower MSMEs and first-time exporters.
- e.** Support for participation in international trade fairs and e-commerce exports to showcase products, build global networks, and access new markets.
- f.** Establishment of Export Facilitation Centres across districts to decentralize export support, making it easier for MSMEs, artisans, and first-time exporters to access government schemes, resolve bottlenecks, and connect with global markets—right from their home districts.

7.9 Tourism

- a.** To strengthen tourism infrastructure, Government may allot government land to tourism units investing minimum Rs. 50 Cr. within three years under the aegis of Rising Rajasthan, Global Investment

Summit, 2024.

- b.** A fast-track clearance mechanism will evaluate proposals based on investment, employment, and location.
- c.** Wildlife and eco-tourism will be boosted through development of designated sites near wildlife reserves like Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Sawai Madhopur), Sariska Tiger Reserve (Alwar), Jawai Leopard Reserve (Pali), Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur), Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve and Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve (Bundi).
- d.** Land banks near wildlife parks and religious destinations will support eco-resorts, homestays, and wellness retreats. Temple towns like Pushkar, Govind Dev Ji, Mehandipur Balaji, and Nathdwara will be developed with spiritual ambience and eco-sensitive design.
- e.** Interstate pilgrimage tourism will be promoted through proposed Krishna-centric circuits in collaboration with UP, MP, and Gujarat. These efforts will align with two major pilgrimage circuits i.e. Krishan Gaman Path (Mathura to Sandipani Ashram, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh) and Brij-Dwarka Teerth Marg (Mathura to Dwarka, Gujarat).
- f.** Anchor destinations will be developed as tourism hubs. These destinations play an important role in attracting domestic and international tourists, showcasing the state's rich heritage and stimulating economic activity in surrounding areas.
- g.** A revamped film policy will position Rajasthan as a film-friendly state, with plans for a Film City. Government shall endeavour to establish Film City and promote tourism and allied activities.
- h.** Rural tourism in Rajasthan plays a vital role in strengthening local economies by generating employment, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting sustainable development. Recognizing its potential, the state launched the Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme-2022 to support rural tourism units, with further benefits expanded under RTUP-2024.
- i.** Adventure tourism will include water sports and desert activities, while 24x7 cultural zones will enhance urban nightlife. Iconic fairs and festivals will be supported through partnerships with cultural bodies. Events like IIFA and JLF, position Rajasthan as a vibrant, modern, and culturally rich destination beyond its traditional image of forts and deserts.
- j.** To support tourism infrastructure in the State, Rajasthan has instituted

the Rajasthan Tourism Infrastructure and Capacity Building Fund (RTICF) with an initial corpus of Rs. 5,000 Crore.

- k. To strengthen modern tourism infrastructure in the State, Special Tourism Zones (STZs) will be created using a plug-and-play model and MICE infrastructure will include Rajasthan Mandapam in Jaipur and tech-enabled convention centres in Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, and Ajmer, leveraging proximity to Delhi-NCR and bundling heritage, crafts, and cuisine to extend tourist stays. Incentives will be offered for private investment in global event hosting.

7.10 Dairy & Animal Husbandry

- a. Rajasthan is scaling up its dairy and animal husbandry sector as a strategic driver of rural income, nutrition security, and agro-industrial growth. With one of the largest livestock populations in India and a strong tradition of dairy farming, the State is transitioning toward organized, value-added, and investment-ready dairy ecosystems.
- b. Rajasthan has launched a INR 1,000 crore Dairy Infrastructure Fund aligned with Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund under the Atmnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to modernize milk processing, expand capacity, and establish value-added and feed plants in more than 20 districts. To make this viable, the State offers an additional 3% interest subsidy alongside the 3% from the central AHIDF scheme, enabling affordable investment and onboarding over 48,000 new dairy farmers.
- c. In the last two years, 2185 new milk collection centers and 788 registered dairy cooperatives have been formed, onboarding 48,376 new dairy producers and livestock farmers into the cooperative network. Further, Rajasthan aims to establish new dairies in underserved districts of the State and augment milk processing infrastructure with modern facilities for pasteurization, packaging, and value-added dairy products to boost rural incomes and meet rising demand.

7.11 Cooperatives

- a. Rajasthan is undertaking a major overhaul of its cooperative sector through the new Cooperative Code in Rajasthan which is a reform-driven legal framework aimed at simplifying operations, enhancing transparency, and empowering cooperative societies with greater autonomy and market access.

- b.** Societies can now establish outlets and operate outside their designated area without prior restrictions, boosting employment and trade.
- c.** Key processes like registration, name approval, and by law amendments must now be completed within 30 days reduced from earlier 60 days, ensuring faster onboarding and compliance.
- d.** It has further been provisioned that societies must upload audit reports within 15 days of completion, delays in the same shall attract penalties and disqualification, promoting transparency and financial discipline.
- e.** Registrar has now been empowered to act directly on audit findings, initiate prosecution, and override delays in fraud reporting.
- f.** Promotion of multi-purpose cooperative societies shall be done to offer bundled services, credit, input supply, processing, and marketing.
- g.** Special focus is being laid on the cooperative sector, to eradicate bottlenecks in the alongside removal of outdated provisions that restricted scale, innovation, and inter-society collaboration.

7.12 One District One Product and Panchh Gaurav

- a.** District-centric approach to identify focus points in per district to promote local strengths, crafts, and resources, transforming districts holistically through targeted interventions.
- b.** Under the Panchh Gaurav scheme, all districts of Rajasthan are mandated to promote their respective component encompassing, One District One Product, One District One Sports, One District One Tourist destination, One District One Produce, One District One Species.
- c.** Efforts shall be made to shall monitor and support the action plans to ensure uniform development across districts.

8. SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

Service infrastructure is a critical enabler of industrial competitiveness, innovation, and inclusive growth.

In Rajasthan, service infrastructure encompasses the foundational systems that support industrial operations ranging from digital governance platforms, skill development centers, and logistics hubs to healthcare, education, and IT services.

By integrating smart service delivery, citizen-centric platforms, and sector-specific support systems, the policy aims to create a seamless ecosystem that enhances ease of doing business, fosters talent, and strengthens industrial resilience across urban and emerging corridors.

8.1 Smart Ecosystems for IT & ITeS

- a. The State aims to position itself as a leading North India hub for secure, sustainable, and scalable data infrastructure. With this vision, it has launched the Rajasthan Data Centre Policy, 2025.
- b. Further to position itself as a global hub for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics, and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR), leveraging its rich cultural heritage and promoting innovation-led growth, through the recently launched AVGC-XR policy which currently covers a wide stakeholder base including AVGC-XR companies, iStart startups, SMEs, academic institutions, and students operating within the state.



- c. A hub-and-spoke model is being developed with Jaipur as the anchor, hosting Atal Innovation Studios and Centres of Excellence that offer plug-and-play spaces, labs, and mentorship to nurture creative enterprises and build a vibrant innovation ecosystem.
- d. Further, Rajasthan will soon launch its AI-ML Policy to harness artificial intelligence and machine learning for predictive governance, intelligent automation, and inclusive innovation across sectors.
- e. To complement this, Rajasthan will soon launch I-SMART (Integrated Smart Services Management for Rajasthan Transformation), a unified digital governance platform integrating service delivery, citizen feedback, and real-time analytics. Through 24 mechanisms, citizens can seamlessly access 100+ services via mobile, web, and kiosks, enhancing transparency, efficiency, and user experience.
- f. A dedicated policy shall also be brought for Semiconductors to attract global players in Semiconductor sectors through customized incentives and fast-track approvals and offer additional State capital subsidy over and above GoI support, with milestone-based disbursement aligned to India Semiconductor Mission to promote the sector.
- g. Rajasthan offers infrastructure and connectivity advantages with Grade-A commercial spaces, IT parks, and SEZs available at 40–50% lower costs other than metro cities. These are complemented by strong connectivity through Jaipur International Airport, the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), and dedicated freight corridors. Focus shall be made to create GCC-ready zones with pre-approved land/ rented premises & co-working infra in Plug-and-Play model.
- h. The State shall continue its streak to organise flagship events such as Digifest, hackathons, and global events like the TIE Global Summit, which serve as launchpads for emerging technologies, startups, and creative talent.

8.2 Education

- a. Rajasthan is undertaking systemic reforms in its education sector to enhance transparency, affordability, and industry alignment. The State Government has rationalized fee structures in agricultural colleges by standardizing fee ranges and expanding affordable public options.

Similarly, admission processes in engineering and medical colleges have been digitized and streamlined through centralized portals, merit-based selection, and real-time seat tracking, making admissions more transparent, accessible, and efficient. These best practices are proposed to be scaled across other educational domains as needed.

- b.** Further, Rajasthan's education sector is undergoing major reforms with increased budgetary support, digital expansion, and vocational alignment but still faces gaps in infrastructure, teacher quality, and rural access.
- c.** However, shortage of classrooms, labs, and sanitation facilities in rural and tribal areas and skilling mismatch of vocational courses not fully aligned with local industry still remains a challenge.
- d.** To address this, the State is focusing on aligning school and college curricula with local industrial clusters under initiatives like Panchh Gaurav.
- e.** The State is actively planning the establishment of new IITs, IIITs, polytechnic institutes, residential schools, engineering colleges, and medical colleges in underserved regions to ensure equitable access to quality education. Alongside these, a network of short-term certificate courses, skill development centers, and apprenticeship-integrated programs is being scaled under the Mukhyamantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyaan to align with local industrial clusters and emerging sectors like IT, agriculture, logistics, and clean energy.

8.3 Health

- a.** Rajasthan is strengthening its healthcare ecosystem through expanded insurance coverage, infrastructure development, and inclusive service delivery. Under the Rajasthan Government Health Scheme (RGHS), cashless treatment across a wide network of public and private hospitals is being provided. This scheme ensures broader coverage for government employees, pensioners, and eligible citizens, improving access to secondary and tertiary care while reducing financial burdens.
- b.** The State is enhancing healthcare infrastructure to support rising inbound patient inflow from neighbouring states while ensuring Rajasthan residents can access advanced and specialized treatment within the State itself.

- c. To meet growing demand, Rajasthan is expanding its medical infrastructure, including the establishment of new medical colleges in underserved districts.
- d. Further, the Government of Rajasthan is setting up RIMS in Jaipur as a premier institution to elevate the State's medical education, research, and super-specialty healthcare services modelled on AIMS, Delhi.

8.4 Testing, Certification, and Quality Infrastructure Enablement

The State shall promote and facilitate initiatives to strengthen testing, certification, and quality infrastructure to support industrial competitiveness, regulatory compliance, and export readiness, particularly for MSMEs.

- a. Establishment and upgradation of accredited testing and certification facilities
- b. Focus on priority sectors such as engineering, electronics, renewable energy components, and medical devices
- c. Promotion of PPP and industry-led participation models
- d. Improved quality assurance and market access

8.5 Medical Value Travel and MedTech Cluster Development

The State shall promote and facilitate Medical Value Travel and MedTech clusters as a specialised services growth area by enabling healthcare infrastructure, technology integration, and ecosystem linkages.

- a. Facilitation of healthcare and MedTech clusters
- b. Support for internationally accredited hospitals and diagnostic facilities
- c. Integration with tourism, logistics, and skilling ecosystems
- d. Strengthened positioning in regional healthcare services
- e. Alignment with the Heal in Rajasthan Policy 2025 to position the State as a preferred national and international destination for affordable, high-quality healthcare, supported by integrated MedTech manufacturing, digital health solutions, and end-to-end patient facilitation ecosystems.

8.6 Entrepreneurship

- a. Rajasthan is fostering a dynamic and inclusive startup ecosystem by expanding outreach, simplifying processes, and aligning entrepreneurship with local development priorities.
- b. The State shall actively onboard women, transgenders, SC/ST

communities, persons with disabilities (PwD), and rural youth into high-potential sectors such as agritech, edtech, HealthTech, fintech, and green tech. This is being achieved through targeted bootcamps, mentorship programs, and sector-specific incubators, ensuring equitable access to innovation platforms.

- c. The focus shall be to ensure seamless transitions across ideation, validation, and scaling by simplifying application processes, automating fund disbursement, and offering milestone-based incentives under iStart and RIPS.
- d. Operationalize fund allocation through district-wise targets, local startup cells, and convergence with skilling institutions to foster grassroots innovation and job creation.
- e. Support startups in tourism, heritage, arts, and climate action at the gram panchayat level with seed funding, market access, and exposure through Youth Parliaments, Mahapanchayats, and NSS/ NCC platforms.
- f. Skilling for gig workers and artisans through dedicated schemes.
- g. Focused efforts shall be made to promote and strengthen Self Help Groups (SHGs), Rajeevika clusters, Millionaire Didi, Namo-drone Didi, Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samitis (KVSS), and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) with targeted support for capacity building, market linkages, financial inclusion, and convergence with livelihood schemes. These institutions will serve as grassroots engines for women empowerment, rural entrepreneurship, and cooperative-led growth.

8.7 Clean Energy & Sustainability

- a. Rajasthan is leading India's clean energy transition through a comprehensive strategy that integrates renewable energy deployment, energy storage, transmission expansion, and policy innovation. Under the Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, the State has set an ambitious target of achieving 125 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, which includes 90 GW from solar, 25 GW from wind and hybrid sources, and 10 GW from hydro, pumped storage projects (PSPs), and battery energy storage systems (BESS).
- b. In the BESS segment, Rajasthan has assessed a potential of 20 GWh and has planned 19 GWh of capacity over the next five years. As per the policy, all renewable energy projects connected to the State Transmission Utility

(STU) network with capacity above 5 MW are required to install a minimum of 5% BESS.

- c.** The State has so far already awarded three standalone BESS tenders totalling 4000 MWh, while tenders for 2000 MWh is in progress. Additionally, RVUN and NVVN have issued Letters of Intent for BESS projects aggregating 2500 MW and 6000 MWh, with scheduled commissioning between January and February 2027. The State is also preparing to float a tender for India's largest integrated solar and BESS project at Pugal Solar Park, which will include 2450 MW of solar capacity and 1250 MW/5000 MWh of BESS.
- d.** To ensure round-the-clock renewable power and grid stability, the State is actively promoting pumped storage projects. A total of 9560 MW of PSP capacity is under various stages of development, with projects registered under both the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Policy, 2019 and RICEP, 2024. Some of these projects have been allocated to central public sector undertakings such as NHPC and THDC, with the State utility retaining the first right of refusal for up to 80% of the capacity in nominated projects. These PSPs leverage Rajasthan's natural topography and irrigation infrastructure and are expected to have a gestation period of approximately six years, including time for environmental and forest clearances and civil infrastructure development.
- e.** In terms of land allocation, Rajasthan has already allotted over 1.06 lakh hectares of government land for solar projects totalling 50.1 GW and wind projects totalling 6.5 GW. An additional 27,000 hectares have been recommended for upcoming solar projects. Land allotment is prioritized for projects that fulfil the State's power demand or involve manufacturing units, and developers are permitted to set up power projects on private agricultural land without requiring land conversion.
- f.** To support this massive renewable energy expansion, Rajasthan is rapidly augmenting its transmission infrastructure. Fourteen major intrastate transmission schemes have been approved under the Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) mode, including 765 kV grid substations at Kankani, Jaisalmer, Bhadla, Pugal, Nagaur, Babai, Anta-II, and Ajarka, among others. These projects represent a total investment of over Rs 25,000 crore and are critical for evacuating power from RE parks



and integrating it into the grid.

- g.** The policy framework under RICEP 2024 offers robust incentives to developers and investors. Standalone BESS projects are eligible for 100% waived off/ reimbursement on transmission and wheeling charges, and land allotment is offered at concessional rates. Green Hydrogen projects, classified under the Sunrise Sector, receive a 25% booster on asset creation and a 5% interest subvention on term loans. The State also promotes Virtual Net Metering (VNM) and Group Net Metering (GNM) to expand solar access for consumers without rooftop space. Decentralized solar projects ranging from 0.5 to 5 MW are encouraged near 33 kV substations to reduce transmission and distribution losses, and farmers are incentivized to set up solar projects on uncultivable agricultural land. Additionally, electric vehicle charging stations are permitted to use open-access renewable power, further integrating clean energy into transport infrastructure.
- h.** Not just this, with PM Kusum components gaining traction, the State shall scale up Components A, B, and C to solarize agriculture pumps, utilize barren land, and empower farmers with income-generating renewable energy assets.
- i.** Further, with the aim of a greener tomorrow, Rajasthan set a target of planting 50 crore saplings over five years under the “Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan”, inspired by the ‘Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam’ campaign. So far, plantation more than 19 Crores of sapling has been done from 2024 till now.

8.8 Circular Economy and Integrated Waste Management

- a. Beyond infrastructure, Rajasthan is actively embedding circular economy principles into its waste management ecosystem. The State is developing co-located recycling hubs i.e. Integrated Resource Recovery Parks (IRRP) for plastic, e-waste, hazardous waste, photovoltaic panels, batteries, and end-of-life vehicles (ELVs). These hubs promote industrial symbiosis by matching waste outputs with resource inputs across units, reducing landfill dependency and enhancing resource efficiency. So far, RIICO has initiated allotments for one IRRP at Tholai, Jaipur and is in process to establish two more such parks for expanding circular economy ecosystem in the State.
- b. To attract private investment and scale adoption, Rajasthan has launched a Rajasthan Circular Economy Incentive Scheme, 2025 which aims to catalyze a State-wide transition to sustainable resource use by incentivizing industries, startups, and institutions engaged in recycling, reuse, and waste-to-value innovation aligned with Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) benefits, including investment subsidies, turnover-linked incentives, and fast-track approvals. The State shall also implement door-to-door e-waste collection mechanisms and deploying plastic waste vending machines to replicate successful deposit-refund systems. These initiatives aim to strengthen the plastic waste ecosystem and promote behavioural change.
- c. Under the national Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime, Rajasthan is enhancing traceability, compliance, and physical verification. Real-time monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are being strengthened to ensure that producers, importers, and brand owners fulfil their obligations.
- d. Rajasthan is strengthening urban sanitation through centrally led schemes by expanding sewerage networks, household connections, and sewage treatment infrastructure, building on earlier achievements to promote hygiene and circular economy integration.
- e. The State is further, actively remediating legacy waste across urban local bodies, reclaiming valuable land and ensuring environmentally sound disposal through co-processing, with ongoing efforts to cover remaining identified sites.

- f. The State currently has Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities in Jaipur district. Focus shall be made to establish more such facilities in the State so as to scientifically dispose End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). Further, network of Automated Testing Centres shall also be strengthened in the State.
- g. To have an effective ecosystem for scrapping of ELVs in the State, Scrapping Policy for Rajasthan shall be issued.

8.9 Sustainable Water Management

- a. Rajasthan, the largest state in India by geographical area, has grappled with persistent water scarcity driven by its arid climate, irregular rainfall patterns, and limited sources of surface water.
- b. The State is implementing a multi-pronged strategy to ensure water security through generation, transmission, and efficient utilization of water.
- c. Rajasthan is tackling its chronic water scarcity through a dual strategy of large-scale infrastructure augmentation and decentralized in-situ water harvesting. Alongside major lift irrigation and inter-basin transfer projects for drinking and irrigation needs, the State also emphasizes groundwater recharge. Building on the success of the phase-I of the project, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan 2.0 has been announced with an outlay of Rs. 11,200 crore. Over the next four years, 5 lakh water harvesting structures will be constructed across 20,000 villages. In Phase 1 of MJSA 2.0, till Oct. 2025, 1,05,011 works worth Rs.2176 crore have been completed in the project against the target of 1,10,000 works.
- d. Similarly, to combat falling groundwater levels and promote behavioural change, the “Karmbhumi se Matribhumi” campaign is mobilizing citizens for rainwater harvesting and recharge structures. Under this, 45,000 recharge structures are planned in 11,195 gram panchayats across 41 districts, to be executed during monsoons in the upcoming years via community participation, CSR funding, and convergence with schemes. So far, 44,780 sites have been selected and 10,000+ recharge structures have been built in the scheme.
- e. In parallel, under the Jal Jeevan Mission, 13.06 lakh rural households have been provided tap water connections, with INR 9,936 crore invested. Through AMRUT 2.0, drinking water infrastructure

improvements have been sanctioned in 183 urban local bodies, Rs. 5,123 crore approved and works initiated in 104 cities.

- f.** Furthermore, the Ramjal Setu Link Project shall facilitate surface water transfer from the Parvati, Kali Sindh, and Chambal sub-basins to eastern districts. In addition to this, a tripartite MoU with Haryana and the Government of India shall enable surplus Yamuna water to be piped from Hathnikund Barrage to the Shekhawati region. These efforts are complemented by lift irrigation projects like Dholpur Lift, which is generate and transmit water to drought-prone zones, ensuring sustainable supply for agriculture and drinking needs. State government is encouraging pressure-based irrigation projects.
- g.** The State further aims to bring all cities under comprehensive wastewater management and encourages Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and stakeholders to reuse treated wastewater for gainful purposes. Expansion of sewerage networks in urban areas and upgradation of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are being prioritized. Where centralized systems are not feasible, decentralized treatment systems are being promoted. To incentivize industrial reuse of treated wastewater, city-level committees chaired by District Collectors are empowered to relax base tariffs.
- h.** Apart from this, safe disposal and reuse of sludge from both on-site and off-site sanitation systems is being ensured. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models, including Hybrid Annuity Models (Model A & B), are being adopted for wastewater management. Rational pricing mechanisms are being implemented to ensure affordability and sustainability.
- i.** To address the challenges in industrial effluent in textile and other industrial clusters, a funding scheme has been launched for upgrading existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and establishing new ones with recycling capabilities.
- j.** A dedicated fund jointly contributed by RIICO and RSPCB (50% each) supports CETP projects across the state. For upgradation of existing CETPs, grants up to 75% of the project cost are provided, capped at Rs 75 crore per CETP. As per the scheme, new CETPs are eligible for Rs 13 crore per MLD, also capped at Rs 75 crore, covering conveyance systems. A Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) and a State-Level Approval

Committee (SLAC) have been constituted to evaluate and approve the projects. Grants are released in four stages (25% each) based on SPV contributions, project milestones, commissioning status, and operation and maintenance arrangements. The focus is to establish CETPs at gap areas and those being newly established to ensure treatment of industrial effluent as per designated standards.

- k. The State is actively prioritizing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) as a cornerstone of its industrial water management strategy. Emphasis is being laid to ensure to transform complete reuse of treated effluent into the processes by the industries to reduce utilization of fresh water.
- l. With an aim to promote sustainable effluent treatment, green incentives under RIPS include 50% reimbursement of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and ZLD facilities. Real-time IT-enabled surveillance is being implemented through an online emission and effluent monitoring system (OCEMS), ensuring compliance and transparency across the water and wastewater ecosystem.
- m. Importantly, earlier industries were required to seek permission from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for groundwater extraction, often leading to delays and compliance bottlenecks. Now, under the new Rajasthan Ground Water (Conservation and Management) Authority Act, 2024, supported by updated rules and a dedicated digital portal, the State has introduced a streamlined, transparent, and accountable framework for groundwater regulation. This empowers industries with faster approvals, real-time monitoring, and clear allocation norms, while ensuring sustainable aquifer management.
- n. This regulatory shift complements Rajasthan's broader water strategy and industrial policy, enabling faster project execution, improved compliance, and better integration of water-intensive sectors with long-term sustainability goals.
- o. Focus shall also be made to integrate a rational water pricing framework to promote efficient usage, cost recovery, and sustainability in industrial and agricultural sectors.

8.10 Community development through Pravaasi Rajasthanis

- a. Pravaasi Rajasthanis are vital partners in the State's development

journey, bringing global experience, capital, and networks to local communities. The State has a strategic approach to engage its diaspora in community development through knowledge exchange, philanthropic investments, skill-building initiatives, and collaborative projects that strengthen social infrastructure, empower youth, and foster inclusive growth across districts.

- b.** To meet this goal, a dedicated department shall be established to coordinate matters related to NRRS and developmental initiatives by them across sectors such as education, health, heritage, and entrepreneurship.
- c.** This shall also include scaling up diaspora chapters across key cities in India and abroad and mobilizing contributions from NRRs for targeted development projects in the State.
- d.** A structured annual calendar shall be designed with cultural showcases, policy dialogues, and sectoral roundtables for NRRs.
- e.** In addition to this, through the Pravasi Rajasthani Samman Awards, the State shall recognize exemplary contributions by members of the global Rajasthani diaspora in fields such as business, philanthropy, arts, and community development to celebrate their enduring connection to the State and their role in its progress.

9. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) is a cornerstone of Rajasthan's industrial policy, aimed at fostering a seamless, transparent, and investor-friendly environment. The policy emphasizes time-bound clearances, digitized approvals, single-window facilitation, and regulatory simplification to reduce compliance burden and enhance operational efficiency. By aligning with national benchmarks and leveraging digital governance tools, Rajasthan seeks to position itself as a preferred destination for industries, startups, and global investors.

Rajasthan has recently been awarded for its performance in the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 under the Government of India's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiative in four critical reform areas i.e. Business Entry Facilitation, Labour Regulation Enablers, Environmental Registration and Service Sector Reforms which reflects Rajasthan's commitment to regulatory simplification, digital governance, and investor facilitation under its industrial policy framework.

9.1 Single Window Clearance

The State shall strengthen the Single Window Clearance system as a unified, end-to-end platform for all statutory approvals required for establishing and operating industrial units. The system shall function as a true One Stop Shop by integrating approvals and services of key departments including Industries, Energy, Revenue, Urban Development, Local Self Government, RIICO, and the Pollution Control Board, among others. The objective is to ensure faster, paperless, and predictable clearances through coordinated inter-departmental processing and trust-based mechanisms.

Key features shall include:

- Full integration of all remaining NOCs and permissions not presently on the platform
- Time-bound and fast-track clearance mechanisms across departments
- Policy-backed trust-based approvals and reduced physical interface
- Enablement of a third-party compliance and facilitation ecosystem
- Institutionalisation of EoDB capacity building and awareness

These reforms aim to enhance investor experience and position Rajasthan as a proactive, facilitative investment destination.

9.2 Regulatory Simplification and Deregulation

To enhance Ease of Doing Business, the State shall pursue a structured agenda for regulatory simplification and compliance reduction, aligned with national deregulation priorities. The focus shall be on trust-based governance, time-bound approvals, and minimising procedural friction across the project lifecycle, while safeguarding public safety and statutory requirements.

Key measures shall include:

- Expansion of **self-declaration and affidavit-based approvals** for low-risk and MSME activities
- Enabling pre-establishment and parallel approvals to reduce project start-up time
- Strengthening the single-window system with clear departmental accountability
- Enforcement of time-bound service delivery, with automatic escalation on delays
- Rationalisation of licences, inspections, and renewals to remove duplication
- Simplification of utility and environmental interfaces in line with central reforms
- Creation of a centralised digital repository of business-related laws and procedures

These measures are intended to improve predictability, reduce compliance costs, and enhance investor confidence.

9.3 Time-Bound Approvals and Deemed Clearance Framework

To strengthen Ease of Doing Business, the State shall **endeavour to institute** a structured, time-bound approval framework for select permissions, with provisions for deemed clearances **subject to applicable statutory provisions and exclusions**. This framework is intended to reduce procedural uncertainty and improve investment predictability.

- Notification of timelines for identified approvals
- Deemed approval mechanisms with statutory safeguards and exclusions
- Fast-track facilitation for select large or employment-oriented projects,

as appropriate

- Greater transparency and investor confidence

9.4 Integrated Single Window Facilitation and Grievance Redressal

In addition to digital single-window systems, the State shall **facilitate the institutionalisation** of integrated facilitation to enable coordinated, inter-departmental resolution of investor issues, without creating parallel administrative structures.

- Periodic physical and virtual facilitation clinics
- Participation of departmental nodal officers
- Time-bound issue resolution through documented action points
- SLA-based monitoring of facilitation outcomes

9.5 Resolution of Industrial Land and Lease-Related Issues

To improve land certainty and unlock stalled investments, the State shall **endeavour to facilitate** structured and time-bound mechanisms for addressing industrial land and lease-related issues, in coordination with relevant authorities.

- Fast-track mechanisms for addressing legacy land and lease-related issues
- Coordination with revenue, registration, and industrial authorities
- Monitoring of pendency reduction as a governance outcome
- Improved investor confidence and land availability

9.6 Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2024: Offers investment subsidies, turnover-linked incentives, interest subsidies, and exemptions on stamp duty, electricity duty, and land conversion charges. The policy has been revamped from its previous version of 2019/ 202 looking at current market demand. Further rationalization shall be brought down looking to growing industrial demand and compliance simplification.

9.7 RIICO Direct Land Allotment Policy 2025: Enables fast-track land allotment for eligible investors in industrial areas without auctions, based on project viability and employment potential. Focus is now to auctioning of undeveloped and semi-developed plots at discounted rates shall be pursued

to unlock idle assets.

9.8 RIICO Policy for undeveloped and semi-developed land/ plots: RIICO's vide its new Rule 3(AK) of the RIICO Disposal of Land Rules, 1979, has recently introduced a structured policy for allotment and pricing of undeveloped and semi-developed land to accelerate investment grounding and monetize idle assets. The policy has clearly defined land based on infrastructure gaps and unallotted saleable area, and setting up of pricing as the sum of basic land cost, development cost, and administrative charges. With this provision, allotments are now being made on an "as-is-where-is" basis to eligible industrial projects, with flexible premium payment options and a 33-year lease term, which is further renewable.

9.9 Sector-Specific Policies: Rajasthan has launched targeted policies for logistics, textiles and apparel, data centres, MSMEs, EVs, green hydrogen, tourism, and AVGC-XR etc to streamline approvals and offer tailored incentives. In addition to these sectors, other critical sectors requiring tailored incentives if necessitated shall be worked upon and specific policies shall be laid down as per need for those sectors also.

9.10 Simplified taxation and business processes: Rajasthan has significantly simplified taxation and business processes through GST 2.0 reforms, enabling fast-track registration for low-risk MSMEs within 3 days, automated approvals, and quicker refunds, especially for exporters and startups. The state's Single Window Clearance System integrates tax registration with land allotment and investment incentives under RIPS 2024, while digital portals ensure real-time tracking, reduced paperwork, and unified compliance.

9.11 Redefinition of "industry": RIICO's 2025 rationalization of the definition of "industry" has expanded eligibility for land allotment and incentives to include "manufacturing, production, mining, quarrying, processing, assembly, storage, warehouses, logistics, cold storages, packaging, bottling, refining, fabrication, recycling, refurbishing, scrapping, dismantling, printing, testing, hotels, resorts, amusement parks, data centres, global capability centres, business process operations, knowledge process operations, electricity generation, consultancy, design, information technology related industries and IT enabled services as notified under the Information and Technology Act 2000 (Act No. 21 of 2000) and any other activity notified or treated at par with industry by the State Government from

time to time”. This broader classification aligns with Rajasthan’s sectoral policies and ease of doing business reforms, enabling faster approvals, diversified investments, and inclusive industrial growth across emerging and non-traditional sectors. Under this policy, other excluded sectors shall also be included in the definition as per demand and industrial scenario. Alongside this, ancillary infrastructure associated with these sectors shall also be developed with an aim to promote the sectors.

9.12 Strategic Investment Collaboration: Rajasthan shall strategically plan out a collaboration with European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries having entered into agreement with India to attract high-quality investments in advanced manufacturing, clean technologies, precision engineering, and creative industries. To facilitate this, the State shall plan and establish dedicated Special Investment Zones (SIZs) for EFTA-linked industries, offering plug-and-play infrastructure, fast-track approvals, and tailored incentives.

9.13 Simplification of norms: Urban Development & Housing and Local Self Government have simplified norms by streamlining building approvals, easing land use changes, and digitizing service delivery especially for solar projects, townships, and empanelled architects. As per the new norms, solar farms and wind power plants no longer require land use change permissions, reducing delays and promoting clean energy adoption. Through the policy further issues faced in other departments shall also be dealt with and streamlined.

Further, a comprehensive decriminalization of regulatory norms across excise, urban governance, and industrial laws by removing imprisonment clauses for minor violations and replacing them with graded monetary penalties and administrative remedies has been done and the punitive provisions were eliminated, promoting investor confidence and ease of doing business.

9.14 Rationalization of Urban Development Framework: The State has undertaken a major overhaul of its urban development framework to promote planned growth, ease regulatory bottlenecks, and attract private investment. The reforms span institutional restructuring, policy modernization, and regulatory simplification. This also includes constitution of new Development Authorities & Urban Improvement Trusts

in emerging urban centers to decentralize planning and improve execution. Further, aligned with the State's vision of a "Viksit Rajasthan by 2047" it has come up with the new Rajasthan Township Policy, 2025 aims to accelerate organized urban expansion. The Development Promotion Regulations, 2025 have simplified and uniform construction norms across urban and semi-urban areas. Similarly, to support industrial and urban growth, RIICO has expanded its list of permitted activities in industrial areas.

9.15 Revised Delegation of powers: Revision in delegation of powers has been done across departments especially in Finance, UDH, LSG, RIICO, by increasing financial limits, decentralizing approvals, and empowering field officers to expedite decision-making and service delivery.

9.16 Liberalization of hours of operation of establishments: To enhance the working environment for employees, the State Government has introduced key relaxations under the Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958. These include provisions for one paid weekly off per employee on a rotational basis, regulated working hours capped at 9 hours per day and 48



hours per week, mandatory payment of overtime wages, and conditional engagement of women employees during night shifts permitted only with their written consent. In addition to this, the Rajasthan's Excise Policy 2025–29 simplifies permissions for premium liquor categories and microbreweries, aiming to boost nightlife, hospitality investments, and tourist experiences. These reforms reflect the State's broader push to enhance ease of doing business and position Rajasthan as a vibrant destination for global events and cultural tourism.

9.17 Auto-Renewal of Environmental Consents: Consent to Operate (CTO) and Authorization under environmental regulations shall be auto-renewed for compliant units by Pollution Control Board. Currently environmentally compliant units, that have already obtained Consent to Operate from Pollution Control Board are covered under the Auto Renewal System. Through the policy, the ambit shall be expanded and authorization under various rules, shall also be included in the scope.

9.18 Promotion of Sustainable Industries: Industries falling under the White category (non-polluting) are be exempted from consent mechanism of the Pollution Control Board. Currently, 877 sectors have been categorized under white category by RSPCB. Through the policy, various sectors shall be reviewed, and the coverage of white category units shall be expanded.

9.19 Decriminalization Framework: Rajasthan shall align with the Jan Vishwas Adhiniyam's decriminalization framework, focusing on reducing imprisonment for minor regulatory violations across the various sectors. The decriminalization effort shall integrate with Rajasthan's broader reforms of ease of doing business.

9.20 GreenCo Rating System: RSPCB facilitates sustainable industries through rebate in consent fees and extended period of validity as per GreenCo Rating System which covers a range of identified sectors. These sectors shall be reviewed and the network of coverage of sector of industries shall be expanded to promote sustainable operations.

9.21 Emission Trading System: Introduction of a robust platform for Trading of pollutants by industries in the State to regulate air quality and subsequently incentivising the trading industries in accordance with the ratings.

9.22 Rajasthan Venture Capital Fund (RVCF): State is pioneering in venture capital initiative aimed at supporting early and growth-stage startups.



RIICO, SIDBI and SBI are prominent investors of RVCF. RVCF engages startups during their funding stages, providing not just capital but also strategic guidance, operational support, and access to networks. This early-stage involvement enables RVCF to nurture promising ventures through their formative growth phase. Moreover, RVCF maintains a long-term perspective and continues to support portfolio companies in subsequent funding rounds, ensuring sustained development and market expansion. By backing such high-potential ventures, RVCF plays a catalytic role in building a robust startup ecosystem especially in Rajasthan and the NCR region while contributing to national goals of entrepreneurship, employment generation, and digital transformation.

10. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 10.1** The Department of Industries, Government of Rajasthan shall be the administrative department for the implementation of the policy.
- 10.2** To ensure effective execution of the industrial policy, a robust implementation and monitoring framework shall be established.
- 10.3** A Rajasthan Industrial Policy Monitoring Committee shall be constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Industries, Government of Rajasthan which has periodically review, at least once every quarter, implementation of the policy.
- 10.4** This committee shall be empowered to take necessary decisions for smooth implementation of the policy.
- 10.5** This committee shall also track progress, resolve bottlenecks, resolve disputes and take decisions for facilitation of investor feedback, whenever required.
- 10.6** Any guidelines, orders or constitution of sub-committees needed for implementation of the policy, shall be issued by the Department of Industries, with the approval of the monitoring committee.

By the order of the Governor

(Mahipal Kumar)
Deputy Secretary to Government

EXISTING FRAMEWORK OF POLICIES

Annexure I

1. Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy, 2024
2. Rajasthan Youth Policy, 2024
3. Rajasthan AVGC-XR Policy, 2024
4. Rajasthan MSME Policy, 2024
5. Rajasthan M-sand Policy, 2024
6. Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2024
7. Rajasthan Civil Aviation Policy, 2024
8. Rajasthan ODOP Policy, 2024
9. Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024
10. Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2024
11. Medical Value Tourism and Heal-in Rajasthan policy, 2025
12. Rajasthan City Gas Distribution Policy, 2025
13. Rajasthan Logistics Policy, 2025
14. Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy, 2025
15. Rajasthan Data Centre Policy, 2025
16. RIICO Direct Allotment Policy, 2025
17. Equal Opportunities Policy, 2025
18. State Sewerage and Waste Water Policy, 2025
19. Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy, 2025
20. Rajasthan Skill Policy, 2025
21. Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy, 2025
22. New Tourism Policy 2025
23. Non-Resident Rajasthani (NRR) Policy of Rajasthan 2025
24. Green Growth Credit Policy
25. Sports Policy 2026
26. Vehicle Scrap Policy 2026
27. Rajasthan Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Policy 2026
28. Rajasthan Industrial Park Promotion Policy 2026

29. Rajasthan Semiconductor Policy 2026
30. Rajasthan Aerospace & Defence Policy 2026

PROPOSED POLICIES IN 2025-26

1. Agro Processing Policy
2. Tree Outside Forest and Agro Forestry Policy

COPY FORWARDED TO THE FOLLOWING FOR INFORMATION AND NECESSARY ACTION:

1. Secretary to Hon'ble Governor, Rajasthan, Jaipur
2. Additional Chief Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. SA to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Finance, Tourism and PWD
4. SA to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Technical Education, Higher Education, AYUSH, Transport and Road Safety.
5. SA to Hon'ble Industries and Commerce Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur
6. SA to Hon'ble Minister of State, Industries & Commerce Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
7. Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
8. PS to Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan.
9. PS to Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary / Secretary – Industries & Commerce/Forest & Environment/Tourism/Energy/Finance/Mines & Petroleum/Agriculture /Urban Development & Housing/ Labour/ Local Self Government/ DOIT/ Revenue.
10. Chairperson/Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.
11. PS to Managing Director, RIICO.
12. PA to Commissioner, Information & Public Relations, Jaipur/ Commercial Taxes Department/Labour Department.
13. PA to Inspector General, Registration & Stamps Department, Ajmer.
14. PA to Commissioner, industries & Commerce Department/ Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

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15. PA to Commissioner, (Inv. & NRIs), BIP, Udyog Bhawan.
 16. Divisional Commissioner (All) Rajasthan.
 17. District Collector (All) Rajasthan.
 18. Director, Printing & Stationary, Jaipur for printing in Gazette Notification.
 19. Joint Director, MSME Development and Facilitation Office, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
 20. Financial Advisor, Industries & Commerce Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur,
 21. Additional Director, IT for uploading the order on website of Industries and Commerce Department.
 22. General Manager, District Industries & Commerce Centers (DICC), (All) Rajasthan.
 23. Guard File.

Deputy Secretary to Government



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