

(Rajasthan - as on 31.03.2025)

## **Rajasthan- An Overview**

Rajasthan 'Land of Kings' or 'Land of Kingdom' is India's largest state by area whose 61% of area of the state is either desert or semi-desert. The state located on northwest part of country is 10.4% of the total geographical area of the country and is a home of cultural diversity. Its features include the ruins of Indus Valley Civilization, Temples, Forts and Fortresses in almost every city.

Rajasthan is divided into 9 regions; Ajmer State, Hadoti, Dhundhar, Gorwar, Shekhawati, Mewar, Marwar, Vagad and Mewat which are equally rich in its heritage and artistic contribution. These regions have a parallel history which goes along with that of the state. There are three major rivers viz. Chambal, Banas and Luni. State has 10 Agro-climate zones. Temperature in winter ranges from 8° to 28° C and in summer ranges from 25° to 46° C. Normal rainfall also varies from 100 mm in western part of the state to 650 mm in south east part of the state. Rajasthan has 10.4% of India's total geographical area and only 1.16% of country's total surface water resources. State has population of 6.85 crore with overall literacy rate of 66.1%. Seventy-five per cent population of the State resides in the rural areas and about 62% depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. The GVA of agriculture, industries and service sector at constant basic price is 26%, 30% and 44% respectively.

Rajasthan is a leading producer of limestone, marble, sandstone, rock phosphate and lignite. The state is the largest producer of wool (42.45%) and also the second largest producer of milk (14.63%).

### **Agriculture in Rajasthan**

The agricultural stability in the state is highly uncertain. Due to low irrigation coverage, crop production or availability of food grain for sustenance of human livestock system continues to be vulnerable.

The low or inadequate rainfall shows an inverse relationship with per capita availability of cereals. However, the good rainfall years exhibits a contrasting picture. There is a constant threat in basic access to food grains on year-to-year basis.

As per Agriculture Census, 2010-11, area under Marginal, Small, Semi-medium and medium landholding categories has increased by 40.12%, 21.90%, 18.50% and 14.79% respectively. The average size of land holding in the state is 2.73 Hect against the all India average of 1.08 Hect, which is the highest.

Rajasthan produces 5.49% of the nation's total food grains and 21.31% of its oilseeds. In recent years a shift in the cultivation pattern is observed in favor of horticulture crops. Rajasthan is the largest producer of seed spices like fenugreek, coriander, cumin, fennel etc. and fourth in kinnow production in India. State also leads in Mehendi and Isabgol production. Mango, Aonla, Pomegranate, Guava, orange, Kinnow, Ber and Malta are the main horticulture crops. State has established six different "Centre of Excellence" under Horticulture.

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas of Rajasthan. Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. State is blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and camels of the country.

### **Other Aspects**

Rajasthan has reserves of numerous precious and semi- precious stones and is the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamonds in the country. The world's largest centre for gemstone cutting and polishing is located in Jaipur.

The State has immense potential for electricity generation through renewable energy sources including wind power. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd has actively promoted solar energy and biomass projects. In line with this, a number of IT parks with special infrastructure are being developed.

The policy environment has been favorable for the establishment of industrial units. Alwar and Jaipur districts are close to major auto production hubs of the country such as Noida (U.P.), Gurgaon and Dharuhera (Haryana), offering excellent advantages for setting up of auto and auto ancillary units. Rajasthan's industrial sector is experiencing significant growth, particularly in the cement manufacturing industry, with major players like JSW Cement and Shree Cement making substantial investments in new production facilities within the state, leveraging its abundant limestone reserves; this is further supported by the development of new industrial areas and focus on IT & ITeS sectors through initiatives like the Mahindra World City in Jaipur.

The state has wide scope to grow and has been taking various initiatives to tap its untapped resources and is amongst the faster growing states of India. Key points about recent growth in Rajasthan's industrial sector:

- **Cement Production:** Rajasthan is a leading producer of cement-grade limestone in India, with companies like JSW Cement and Shree Cement recently announcing large investments in new cement plants within the state.
- **Industrial Infrastructure Development:** The Rajasthan government is actively developing new industrial areas, including those along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, to facilitate further industrial growth.
- **IT & ITeS Focus:** Rajasthan is promoting the IT and ITeS sector with infrastructure like the Mahindra World City in Jaipur, creating opportunities for technology companies.
- **Mineral Mining:** Mining and mineral processing remain a key sector in Rajasthan, with significant exports of zinc and zinc products.
- **Investment inflows:** Recent investment MoUs signed by the state government indicate a significant interest from private companies to set up operations in Rajasthan.

Rising Rajasthan is the state's mission towards private sector engagement for unprecedented, inclusive and sustainable economic & social development of the state and welfare of its people. The 3-day Summit comprised well designed sessions focused on specific sectors, investing countries, and stakeholders.