GEOGRAPHY & INVESTMENT PROFILE

Invest in Rajasthan

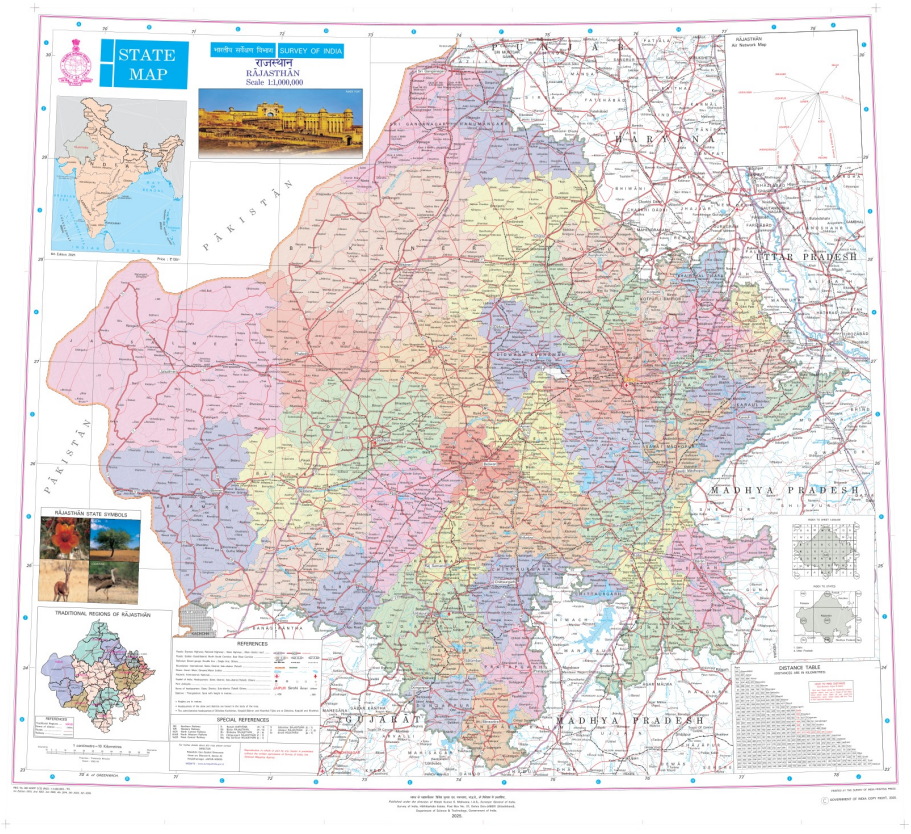
Location, supply chains and policy - an independent industrial investment lens.

CAPITAL / ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE

Jaipur

AREA

342, 239 km² (Rajasthan Resident Commissioner geographical profile)



Official geographic context · full supplied sheet(s), resized · RJMAP

Geography and investment consequence. Large landlocked state spanning arid west and Aravalli/eastern regions. Water balance and market corridor matter more than land area alone. RJG · RJMAP

Neighbouring jurisdictions. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; international border with Pakistan. RJMAP

Investment discipline. Compare a customer-led project at the actual parcel. A map establishes context; it does not establish land availability, permits, utility allocation or cargo service.

OPPORTUNITIES & LOCATION

Propositions worth testing

Sector and location logic, commercial exposure, and a clear investment gate.

01 Bhiwadi-Neemrana - auto components and industrial engineering

Evidence. Industrial Development Policy 2026 identifies established manufacturing clusters and corridor-led development. RJ02 · NCCA

Commercial case. Target approved suppliers near NCR buyers while comparing locations outside congested production nodes.

Exposure. Water, NCR emissions restrictions and buyer concentration.

Before investment. Verify HSIIDC/RIICO plot jurisdiction, water allocation, CAQM applicability and buyer nomination.

02 Bhilwara-Pali-Balotra - technical textiles and compliant textile processing

Evidence. The policy identifies textile clusters and environmental-infrastructure needs. RJ02

Commercial case. Prioritise higher-specification products and recycling/treatment services rather than assuming unrestricted wet processing.

Exposure. Water intensity, effluent disposal and textile-market volatility.

Before investment. Confirm legally usable water, treatment capacity, buyer audits and product margins.

03 Udaipur-Rajsamand-Kishangarh - engineered stone and mineral value addition

Evidence. Industrial policy recognises mineral-based industry and cluster development. RJ02 · RJ03

Commercial case. Locate cutting, finishing and engineered products around feedstock and logistics, with contracted buyers.

Exposure. Silica exposure, quarry legality, waste and freight cost.

Before investment. Trace authorised raw-material source, dust control and delivered export economics.

CONNECTIVITY & DELIVERED COST

Build the transport chain

Inbound inputs and outbound finished goods require separate cost and service tests.

01 Road

Route / assessment. NH 48 and Delhi-Mumbai corridor geography are key to eastern industrial screening; desert distance and last-mile road quality must be included.

Status. Mapped roads; no parcel travel-time promise

RJMAP

02 Rail / outbound

Route / assessment. CONCOR lists Kathuwas, Kanakpura, Bhagat Ki Kothi, Mandalgarh, Khemli and Kota. Western ports are alternatives for export quotation, not guaranteed links from every terminal.

Status. Existing listed terminals; route/slot confirmation required

NCTT

03 Air

Route / assessment. Jaipur is a business-access and cargo-screening gateway; cargo product acceptance, customs and capacity require current operator evidence.

Status. Facility reference only

NCAIR

04 Water / inputs

Route / assessment. No inland-water freight base case. Water-stressed locations require a defensible source, allocation and reuse plan before process selection.

Status. Hydrological constraint; no river-distance shortcut

RJG · RJ02

Central framework and original documents

India entry guide: nationality and beneficial ownership; sectoral FDI route; entity and tax structure; customs and import rules; land and environment; labour and social security; remittance and treaty conditions. Central schemes are project-specific and cannot be assumed to stack with state support.

Full state profile and detailed policy conditions · Canonical evidence repository

POLICY ROUTES & ELIGIBILITY

Model conditions, not headlines

Project category, eligible cost, deadlines and sanction control the usable benefit.

01 Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2024

Terms. Manufacturing Asset Creation Incentive offers alternative SGST, capital or turnover-linked pathways; exemptions and boosters remain eligibility-dependent.

Conditions. Choose a permitted alternative; EFCI, enterprise size, area and commercial-production/entitlement-certificate conditions apply.

Evidence status. Operative scheme says until 31 March 2029 or replacement earlier; no project entitlement assumed.

RJ01

02 Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2026

Terms. Provides industrial-development framework, cluster and infrastructure priorities.

Conditions. Enabling objectives are not an automatic cash entitlement; read fiscal support through RIPS and applicable notifications.

Evidence status. Original 2026 policy retrieved.

RJ02

03 Rajasthan Logistics Policy 2025

Terms. Supports development of logistics infrastructure and multimodal services.

Conditions. Facility category, investment and RIPS route must be checked; proposed infrastructure must not be labelled operational.

Evidence status. Original retrieved; no unverified rate included.

RJ03

SWOT & EXECUTION

Turn constraints into action

AKHB analysis: each opportunity depends on deliverable prerequisites.

Strengths

Established textile, mineral and manufacturing clusters reduce ecosystem discovery cost. RJ02

Several inland container locations support gateway comparisons. NCTT

Weaknesses

Water availability can constrain otherwise attractive sites. RJG · RJ02

Large distances create materially different corridor economics. RJMAP

Opportunities

Recycling and effluent services can support compliant clusters. RJ02

Value-added mineral and technical-textile products can improve freight value density. RJ02

Threats

Drought and competing water demand remain physical risks. RJG

NCR production may face changing air-quality restrictions. NCCA

Specific evidence still required

RIPS numerical choices and combined ceilings require a clause-level project model; no blanket subsidy percentage is used in the brochure.

No guaranteed subsidy cash flow: validate eligibility, budget, application acceptance and stacking for the particular legal entity before financial close.

Cargo, port, railway service frequency, terminal capacity, routes, freight quotes, water allocation and plot availability require project-specific current evidence. No passenger flight is represented as a scheduled freighter.

Central FDI/FEMA, customs, tax, sector licensing and scheme windows are to be read with the common national legal guide; state incentives do not override them.

DELIVERY PLAN & RISK

Who acts, and what must change

Treat execution responsibility and residual risk as part of the investment case.

01 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Water-intensive production
Action. Audit and implement reuse/ZLD with cluster participation
Owner. Investor, RIICO and pollution-control authorities
Opportunity. Water-efficiency and treatment services
Prerequisites. Legally allocated input water and approved disposal
Residual risk. ZLD cost and concentrate disposal remain
RJ02

02 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Long inland haul
Action. Compare ICD-led consolidation with direct trucking
Owner. Exporter and rail/logistics providers
Opportunity. Shared container services
Prerequisites. Committed volume and verified gateway acceptance
Residual risk. Empty repositioning and vessel disruption remain
NCTT · RJ03

DELIVERY PLAN & RISK

Rajasthan | continued

Evidence, conditions and investment tests continued from the preceding page.

03 Constraint-to-opportunity case

Constraint. Commodity stone margins

Action. Invest in dust-controlled finishing and traceability

Owner. Processor and buyers

Opportunity. Higher-value architectural products

Prerequisites. Legal raw-material chain and contracted specifications

Residual risk. Construction-cycle exposure remains

RJ02

Before capital commitment

Close the evidence gaps, then approve the site and financing assumptions.

Project decision sequence

Customer. Qualified demand and customer acceptance.

Site and utilities. Documented title or allotment, permitted use, power quality, water allocation and effluent capacity.

Logistics. Cargo acceptance, priced inbound/outbound routes, handling and contingencies.

Policy. Operative notification, eligible expenditure, filing dates, stacking limits and sanction.