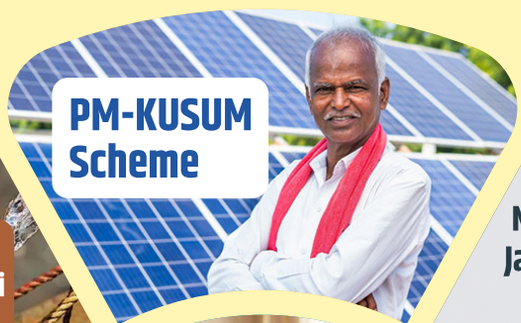
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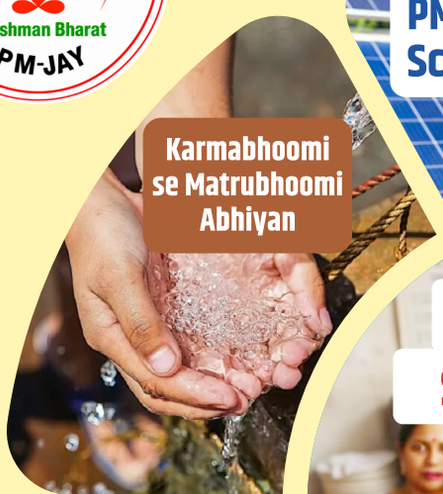
Schemes of Government of Rajasthan (Flagship & Others) and Major Policies

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
Ayushman Bharat
PM-JAY





Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana– Urban (PMAY-U)















Rajasthan Employment Policy, 2026



Chief Minister Swanidhi Yojana

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-:- Flagship Schemes -:-

Departments and Their Schemes

S.	Department Name	Name of the scheme
1	**Department of Food and Civil Supplies**	• Bringing new families under the ambit of NFSA benefits
2	**Department of Energy**	• Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM Scheme) • Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
3	**Department of Women Empowerment**	• Lado Protsahan Yojana
4	**Department of Agriculture and Horticulture**	• Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
5	**Department of Medical and Health**	• Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission
6	**Groundwater Department**	• 'Karmbhoomi se Matrabhoomi' Campaign
7	**Panchayati Raj Department**	• Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) • Swamitva Scheme • Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan 2.0 • Atal Gyan Kendra
8	**School Education**	• Mukhyamantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan
9	**Public Works Department**	• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana • Atal Pragati Path
10	**Self-governance unit**	• Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) • Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) • Mukhyamantri Swanidhi Yojana
11	**Department of Industries**	• PM Vishwakarma Scheme
12	**Forest Department**	• Mission Hariyalo Rajasthan
13	**Public Health Engineering Department**	• Jal Jeevan Mission • AMRUT Scheme
14	**Project Department**	• Panch Gaurav Scheme
15	**Department of Rural Development**	• Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (Rural) • Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gareebi Mukht Gaanv Yojana • Namo Drone Didi • Solar Didi • Lakhpati Didi Scheme • Bank Sakhi • Krishi Sakhi • Pashu Sakhi

Department of Food and Civil Supplies

Extending NFSA benefits to new families

- **Department Name:** Food and Civil Supplies
- Objective: To include left-out yet eligible families.
- To provide food and nutritional security to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.
- As per Section 10 of this Act, the identification of beneficiaries/eligible families for the NFSA is to be carried out by the State Government. In the 2025-26 Budget, the Government of Rajasthan announced the addition of 1 million (10 lakh) new units under the food security scheme.
- Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, 35 kg of food grains are provided per month, while other eligible families receive 5 kg per month.
- Note: Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (effective from January 1, 2024), 35 kg of free food grains are being provided per family for a period of 5 years.

Department of Energy

Pradhan Mantri KUSUM Yojana (Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Abhiyan)

- Launch – March 2019
- Central Ministry – Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- Rajasthan Department – RRECL (Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited), an agency under the Energy Department
- **3 Components of the KUSUM Scheme –**
  - Component A – Installation of grid-connected solar power plants with a capacity of up to 2 MW.
  - Component B – Installation of standalone solar-powered agricultural pumps with a capacity of up to 7.5 HP.
  - Component C – Solarization of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps with a capacity of up to 7.5 HP.
- Target in Rajasthan: 1000 MW (under Component A) and installation of 4 lakh solar pump sets (under Component C)

Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

- Departments: Union Ministry of Power and the State Energy Department (in Rajasthan)
- Duration: Financial Year 2021-22 to Financial Year 2025-26 (commenced in July 2021)
- Expenditure: ₹3,03,758 crore (over 5 years)
- Objectives:
  - Reducing AT&C losses to 12–15%.
  - Eliminating the ACS-ARR gap.
  - Implementing prepaid smart metering, etc.

Department of Women Empowerment

Lado Protsahan Yojana

- Commenced on 1 August 2024.
- Financial assistance of up to ₹1.50 lakh for a girl child born on or after 1 August 2024.
- **It consists of 7 stages—**
  - I. At birth (in the hospital) - 2,500/-
  - II. At one year of age (upon receiving 6 vaccinations) - 2,500/-
  - III. Upon admission to Class 1 - 4,000/-
  - IV. Upon admission to Class 6 - 5,000/-
  - V. Upon admission to Class 11 - 11,000/-
  - VI. Upon passing Class 12 - 25,000/-
  - VII. Upon graduation (completing a bachelor's degree) - 1,00,000/-

  (Total: 1.5 lakh)
- Of these, 6 installments are transferred to the parent, and the 7th installment is transferred to the girl's account.

Department of Agriculture and Horticulture

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

- Launch: 1 July 2015
- Scheme Duration: 2015-16 to 2025-26
- Funding Pattern: 60:40 (Centre: State)
- Objective: "Water to every field" ("Har Khet Ko Pani")
- Tagline: "Per Drop More Crop"
- Nodal Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Type of Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Key programmes included in the scheme**
  - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) – Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
  - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) – Water for Every Field
  - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) – Micro-irrigation (Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation)
  - Watershed Development Component
- **Objective**
  - Coordinating and converging irrigation investments at the farm level.
  - Ensuring the delivery of irrigation water to every farm.
  - Expanding cultivable land and the irrigated area.
  - Enhancing water-use efficiency.
  - Promoting micro-irrigation techniques, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation.
  - Encouraging water conservation and the principle of "More Crop per Drop."
  - Attracting private investment in the irrigation sector.

- **Key Features**
  - Provision for District Irrigation Plans.
  - Special emphasis on water-use efficiency.
  - Priority for drought-affected and rain-fed areas.
  - Financial assistance to farmers for micro-irrigation.
  - Promotion of water conservation, water harvesting, and groundwater recharge.

Department of Medical and Health

Prime Minister Ayushmann Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM)

- The "Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana" was announced in the 2021-22 Budget, which was later renamed the Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM).
- Approved by the Union Cabinet on September 15, 2021, and launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi from Varanasi on October 25, 2021.
- Duration: 2021-22 to 2025-26
- Total Budget: ₹64,180 crore
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- **Objective**
  - Strengthening the country's health infrastructure.
  - Expanding primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services.
  - Developing a capable health system to address pandemics and health emergencies.
  - Bolstering disease surveillance and emergency response systems.
- **Key components-**
- **Centrally Sponsored Components-**
  - 17,788 Rural Health and Wellness Centres across 10 High Focus States.
  - 3,382 Block Public Health Units across 11 High Focus States.
  - Establishment of Integrated Public Health Labs (IPHLs) in all districts.
  - Establishment of Critical Care Hospital Blocks in districts with a population of over 5 lakh.
- **Central Sector Components-**
  - Strengthening the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and regional Centres for Disease Control.
  - Expansion of the Integrated Health Information Portal.
  - Establishment of 15 Health Emergency Operation Centres and container-based mobile hospitals.
  - Establishment of 4 new National Institutes of Virology and BSL-III laboratories.

Groundwater Department

From Karmbhoomi se Matrabhoomi

- Department: Groundwater Department (Government of Rajasthan)
- Launch: January 15, 2025 (by Hon'ble Chief Minister Bhajanlal Sharma)
- Objective: To curb the declining groundwater level in the state through the conservation and augmentation of every single drop of rainwater, and the construction of groundwater recharge structures with public participation.
- Target: Construction of 45,000 recharge/water conservation structures over the next 4 years (by 2027–28), with the support of philanthropists (Bhamashahs) and non-resident Rajasthanis.
- Progress: 14,025 groundwater recharge/water conservation structures have been completed so far.
- In the initial phase of this campaign, priority has been given to the districts of Sirohi, Pali, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Jaipur, and Jhunjhunu.

Panchayati Raj Department

Swachh Bharat Mission – Rural (SBM-G)

- A flagship mission-mode scheme of the Government of India aimed at promoting sanitation, toilet construction, and solid and liquid waste management in rural areas.
- Type of scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Launch date: October 2, 2014
- Tagline: "A Step Towards Cleanliness" ("Ek Kadam Swachhata Ki Or")
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Jal Shakti
- Nodal Department in Rajasthan: Department of Panchayati Raj
- **Main objective of the scheme**
  - Making rural India Open Defecation Free (ODF).
  - Improving rural sanitation and public health.
  - Promoting solid and liquid waste management.
  - Developing a sanitation model based on behavioral change and public participation.
- **SBM-G: Phase-I (2014–2019)**
  - **Objective-** Declaring rural India ODF by 2 October 2019.
  - **Key Achievements**

Indicator	Achievement
Rural Sanitation Coverage	39% in 2014 → Approximately 100% in 2019
ODF Declaration	All states and union territories by October 2019
Rajasthan ODF Declaration	31 March 2018

- **SBM-G: Phase-II (2020-21 to 2025-26)**
  - **Objective-** Transition from the ODF model to the ODF Plus model.
  - Strengthening solid and liquid waste management in rural areas.

- **Key components of Phase II**

1. **Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) :-** An incentive amount of ₹12,000 for eligible families for the construction of toilets.
2. **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)**
   - Construction of community sanitation complexes at the Gram Panchayat level.
   - Special focus on facilities accessible to persons with disabilities.
   - Provision for a cost of approximately ₹3 lakh per complex.
3. **Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)**
   - Greywater management
   - Plastic and organic waste disposal
   - Composting and recycling systems
4. **GOBAR-DHAN Scheme**
   - Energy and organic fertilizer production from animal waste and organic waste.
   - Promotes both rural sanitation and income generation.
   - Aims to develop a model Gobar-Dhan project in each district.
   - **Financial Partnership**

Region	Centre : State Ratio
General States	60 : 40
North-Eastern and Special Category States	90 : 10
Union Territories	100% Central Assistance

Ownership Scheme (SVAMITVA Yojana)

- An ambitious scheme by the Government of India to create accurate digital records of property ownership in rural areas.
- Type of scheme: Central Sector Scheme
- Launch date: 24 April 2020 (National Panchayati Raj Day)
- Full name: Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA)
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- Technical support: Survey of India
- **Need for the scheme**
  - Lack of clear property records in rural areas.
  - Increase in land demarcation disputes and legal cases.
  - Need for accurate GIS data for the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
  - Integrating the assets of rural households into the formal economy.
- **Key objectives**
  - Scientific survey and digital mapping of land in rural areas.
  - Reduction in property-related disputes.
  - Provision of property cards to rural citizens.
  - Preparation of GIS-based development plans at the Panchayat level.
  - Strengthening of digital land administration and financial inclusion.

- **Key Features**

1. Drone-based survey

- High-resolution drone survey of populated areas.
- Preparation of GIS-based digital maps.
- Precise determination of property boundaries.

2. Property Card

- Issuance of ownership certificates to rural households.
- Useful for bank loans, property transfers, and financial services.

3. GIS-based Rural Planning

- Assistance in the preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
- Use in the planning of roads, water, housing, and public assets.

4. Digital Governance

- Promotion of a digital land record system.
- Transparency and efficiency in rural administration.
- Progress at the national level (Official Data)

Chief Minister's Water Self-Reliance Campaign 2.0 (MJSA 2.0)

- A state-level campaign launched by the Government of Rajasthan to promote water conservation, groundwater recharge, and rainwater harvesting.
- Launch: February 2024
- Nodal Department: Panchayati Raj Department
- **Background-**
  - This campaign is an enhanced and expanded version of the previously implemented "Chief Minister's Water Self-Reliance Campaign" (Mukhyamantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan - MJSA).
  - Launch date of the original campaign: January 27, 2016
  - Launch location: Gardankhedi village, Jhalawar
  - Objective: To transform water conservation into a public participation-based movement.
- **Key objectives of MJSA 2.0**
  - To cover 20,000 villages in the state over the next 4 years.
  - Construction/revitalization of approximately 5 lakh water harvesting and water conservation structures.
  - Ensuring water security and improvement of groundwater levels in rural areas.
- **Key tasks**
  - Construction of new anicuts.
  - Construction of farm ponds.
  - Development of mini percolation tanks (MPT).
  - Construction of sub-surface barriers (SSB).
  - Revival and repair of traditional water structures.
  - Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge initiatives.

- **Economic Review 2025-26**
  - Under Phase-I, approximately 1.10 lakh works were undertaken, with an expenditure of ₹2,289.49 crore.
  - In Phase-II, 26,059 works were sanctioned across 20,000 villages.
  - Water conservation was developed as a "Community-led Water Management Model."
- **Key objectives of the campaign**
  - Ensuring maximum rainwater harvesting.
  - Improving groundwater levels and enhancing water recharge.
  - Strengthening the availability of drinking water.
  - Increasing the irrigated area and agricultural productivity.
  - Promoting the scientific and judicious use of water resources.
  - Four core concepts of the original MJSA (2016):
  - Conservation and treatment of stored water.
  - Effective utilization of existing water structures.
  - Revitalization of non-functional water structures.
  - Construction of new water harvesting structures.

Atal Gyan Kendra Scheme (Rajasthan)

- A significant initiative launched by the Government of Rajasthan to expand access to digital services, competitive exam preparation, and e-governance facilities in rural areas.
- Announcement: 24 December 2024 (Good Governance Day)
- The scheme is being implemented at the Gram Panchayat level.
- **Background**
  - The state government announced the establishment of "Atal Gyan Kendras" at each Gram Panchayat headquarters, with the objective of providing digital resources and study facilities to rural youth.
  - This scheme was formally included in the Rajasthan Budget 2025-26.
- **Main objective**
  - Promoting digital inclusion in rural areas.
  - Providing resources to youth for competitive examinations and career guidance.
  - Strengthening e-governance services at the Panchayat level.
  - Ensuring the last-mile delivery of government schemes.
- **Key Features**

1. Atal Motivator-

- Local young men and women will be selected as "Atal Preraks" (Atal Motivators).
- Their role will be to provide rural families with information about government schemes and ensure they receive the benefits of these schemes.

2. Digital and Study Facilities-

- Provision of an e-Library at each center.
- Availability of books for competitive examinations, current affairs magazines, and newspapers.
- At least 4 digital workstations and internet access.

3. **E-Mitra and E-Governance Services-**
   - Certificates, online applications, and other digital services available.
   - Functions as a digital service center at the panchayat level.
4. **Career Counseling-**
   - Guidance for youth regarding employment, skill development, and competitive examinations.
   - Study and counseling facilities for rural students.
   - Key points from the Rajasthan Budget and Economic Review 2025-26.
   - Announcement to establish centers at Gram Panchayat headquarters with a population exceeding 3,000 in the first phase.
   - Approximately 2,056 Gram Panchayat headquarters included in the first phase.
   - Financial approval granted for 1,687 centers.

Department of School Education

Mukhyamantri Shikshit Rajasthan Abhiyan (MSRA)

- A state-level campaign launched by the Government of Rajasthan to expand school education and ensure 100% enrollment.
- Start Date: March 29, 2025
- Inauguration: During the "Chief Minister's Employment Festival and Youth Conference" (Mukhyamantri Rozgar Utsav evam Yuva Sammelan) held in Kota.
- Nodal Department: Department of School Education
- **Background**
  - The previously implemented campaign, "School Mein Shiksha Ke Badhte Kadam" (Steps Towards Advancing Education in Schools), has been restructured and renamed the "Chief Minister's Educated Rajasthan Campaign (MSRA)."
  - The campaign has been integrated with educational sector reforms under the "Developed Rajasthan" (Viksit Rajasthan) vision.
- **Key objectives of the campaign**
  - Increase in school enrollment rates in the state.
  - Reintegrating students who have dropped out into the mainstream.
  - Promoting girls' education and social inclusion.
  - Ensuring quality and inclusive education in government schools.
  - Increasing the participation of the community and parents.

Public Works Department

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- A major road infrastructure scheme launched by the Government of India to strengthen rural connectivity.
- Launch Date: 25 December 2000
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development
- Implementation in Rajasthan: Public Works Department (PWD)

- **Main objective of the scheme-**
  - Connecting rural settlements with all-weather road connectivity.
  - Enhancing access to education, healthcare, agricultural markets, and employment opportunities in rural areas.
  - Boosting the rural economy through infrastructure development.
- **Eligible settlements-**

Region	Minimum Population
General plain areas	500 or more
Tribal, desert, Himalayan, and Northeastern regions	250 or more
(Based on the 2001 Census)	

- **Financial partnership-**

Period	Financial Ratio
Initial arrangement	100% Central assistance
Post 2015-16 (General States)	60 : 40
North-Eastern and Special Category States	90 : 10

- **Key phases of PMGSY**
  - **Phase I (2000–2012)**
    - Focused on providing road connectivity to rural areas for the first time.
  - **Phase II (2013–2019)**
    - Emphasis on the upgradation and strengthening of existing rural roads.
    - Target to improve approximately 50,000 km of roads.
  - **Phase III (2019–2025)**
    - Connecting rural areas to economic and social institutions.
    - Strengthening the road network to schools, hospitals, and agricultural markets.
    - A target of upgrading 1.25 lakh km of roads at the national level.

Atal Pragati Path Scheme (Rajasthan)

- Launch Date: March 29, 2025
- Launch Venue: Kota (Youth and Employment Festival)
- Nodal Department: Public Works Department (PWD)
- Rajasthan Budget 2024-25
- Announcement to develop a 1–3 km long main road in villages with a population of over 10,000 as "Atal Pragati Path."
- Scope of the scheme expanded in the Rajasthan Budget 2025-26.
- Provision for the construction of cement-concrete (CC) roads in 250 villages with a population of over 5,000.
- Total expenditure provision: ₹500 crore.
- **Objective**
  - Developing high-quality and durable road infrastructure in rural areas.
  - Providing all-weather road connectivity to villages.
  - Promoting rural connectivity, market access, and economic activities.
  - Reducing the gap in infrastructure facilities between rural and urban areas.

- **Facts from the Economic Survey 2025-26**
  - First phase: Includes villages with a population of 10,000+.
  - Second phase
  - Villages with a population of 5,000–10,000 are included.

Self-Governance Unit

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)

- Launch: 25 June 2015
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Mission: Housing for All
- Objective: To provide permanent and affordable housing, equipped with basic amenities, to slum dwellers and individuals belonging to the EWS (Economically Weaker Section), LIG (Low-Income Group), and MIG (Middle-Income Group) categories in urban areas.
- **Target Beneficiaries**

Category	Annual Family Income
EWS (Economically Weaker Section)	Up to ₹3 lakh
LIG (Low Income Group)	₹3–6 lakh
MIG-I	₹6–12 lakh
MIG-II	₹12–18 lakh

- To promote women's empowerment, it is mandatory to make the female head of the household the owner or co-owner of the house.
- **Four key components of PMAY-U—**

1. In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)

- Slum redevelopment based on the "Land as a Resource" model.
- Provision of permanent housing for slum dwellers with private sector participation.
- Central assistance of up to ₹1 lakh per household.

2. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

Category	Loan Limit	Interest Subsidy
EWS/LIG	Up to ₹6 lakh	6.5%
MIG-I	Up to ₹9 lakh	4%
MIG-II	Up to ₹12 lakh	3%

- Interest subsidy for home construction, purchase, and expansion.

3. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)

- Construction of affordable housing with the participation of state governments/private developers.
- Central assistance of ₹1.5 lakh for each EWS housing unit.

4. Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC)

- Assistance for EWS families to construct or expand their own homes.
- Central assistance of ₹1.5 lakh per dwelling unit.

- **Key features of the scheme-**
  - Demand-driven scheme: Approval based on the demand from States/UTs.
  - Direct transfer of financial assistance via DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer).
  - Special emphasis on social inclusion and women's ownership.
- **Achievements and New Initiatives-**
  - Approximately 122.69 lakh houses sanctioned by March 2022.
  - Target to provide assistance to 1 crore urban poor and middle-class families under PMAY-U 2.0.
- **Rajasthan: Key Facts**
  - According to the Rajasthan Economic Review 2024-25, 2,88,550 houses have been sanctioned in the state under PMAY-U.

Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U)

- Introduction – A flagship mission of the Government of India aimed at ensuring sanitation, Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, and scientific solid waste management in urban areas.
- Launch: 2 October 2014
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Scheme Type: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- **Objectives**
  - Making urban India ODF (Open Defecation Free) and garbage-free.
  - 100% scientific solid waste management.
  - Promoting behavioral change and public participation.
  - Developing a circular economy and 'waste-to-wealth' models.

SBM-U 1.0 (2014–2019)-

- **Key objectives**
  - Making all statutory towns ODF (Open Defecation Free).
  - Ensuring scientific solid waste management.
- **Key Achievements**

Indicator	Achievement
Urban ODF Declaration	2019
Individual Toilets	66 lakh+
Community/Public Toilet Seats	6 lakh+

- **SBM-U 2.0 (2021–2026)**
  - Financial Outlay – Approximately ₹1.41 lakh crore
  - Key Focus
    - ODF → ODF+ → ODF++
    - Garbage Free Cities
    - Used Water Management
    - Legacy Waste Remediation

- **Key components**
  - Source Segregation एवं Door-to-Door Collection
  - 100% scientific waste processing
  - Faecal Sludge & Septage Management (FSSM)
  - Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)
  - Public awareness through IEC/BCC
- **ODF Categories**

Category	Meaning
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODF+	ODF + functional public toilets
ODF++	ODF+ + safe sewage/fecal sludge management

- **Rajasthan: Facts from the Economic Review 2025-26**
  - Increase in the number of ODF+/ODF++ certified urban local bodies in the state.
  - Expansion of door-to-door waste collection and solid waste processing infrastructure.
  - Special focus on legacy waste disposal and 'Garbage Free Cities'.
- **Importance**
  - Improvement in urban health and sanitation.
  - Reduction in pollution and unmanaged waste disposal.
  - Promotion of sustainable urban development.

Chief Minister's Swanidhi Scheme

- Start Date: 15 December 2024
- Launch Venue: Sanganer, Jaipur
- Nodal Department: Department of Local Self-Government
- Objective of the Scheme: To provide financial assistance and loans for self-employment to unorganized workers and needy families in urban areas.
- **Target Beneficiaries**
  - Construction workers
  - Handicraft workers
  - Gig workers
  - Transport workers
  - Sanitation workers
  - Domestic and care workers
  - Other workers in the unorganized sector
- **Eligibility**
  - Age: 18 to 60 years
  - Must be a native of Rajasthan.
  - Unorganized sector worker/needy family from an urban area.

- **Key provisions of the scheme**
  - Loan facility without collateral
  - The bank will provide loans without requiring collateral or processing fees.
  - A total loan amount of up to ₹80,000 will be disbursed in three installments.

Phase	Loan Amount	Repayment Period
First Phase	₹10,000	12 months
Second Phase	₹20,000	18 months
Third Phase	₹50,000	36 months

  - Interest subsidy – A 7% interest subsidy will be provided by the state government to beneficiaries who repay their loans on time.
- **Importance of the plan**
  - Financial assistance for self-employment to the urban poor and unorganized-sector workers.
  - Promotion of small businesses and micro-enterprises.
  - Efforts to reduce dependence on moneylenders.
  - Fostering financial inclusion and self-reliance.

Department of Industries

PM Vishwakarma Scheme

- Launch: 17 September 2023
- Type of Scheme: Central Sector Scheme
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; Department of Industries, Rajasthan (Nodal)
- Duration: 2023-24 to 2027-28
- Total Financial Outlay: ₹13,000 crore
- Announcement of "PM Vishwakarma Kaushal Samman (PM-VIKAS)" in the 2023-24 Budget.
- **Objective**
  - Providing comprehensive support to traditional artisans and craftspeople.
  - Preserving traditional skills and the "Guru-Shishya" (master-apprentice) tradition.
  - Providing access to skills, credit, toolkits, and market support.
  - Integrating artisans into the MSME sector and the digital economy.
- **Eligibility**
  - Traditional artisans/craftspeople aged 18 years or older.
  - Individuals associated with the 18 identified traditional trades.
  - Only one member per family is eligible.
  - Government employees and their family members are ineligible.
- **key benefits**
  - Skill Training – Basic Training: 5–7 days (40 hours) and Advanced Training: up to 15 days
  - Stipend: ₹500 per day
  - Toolkit Support – Assistance of ₹15,000 for the purchase of modern tools (via e-RUPI/e-Voucher)

- **Loan Support (Collateral-free loan)**

Installment	Amount	Duration
First	₹1 lakh	18 months
Second	₹2 lakh	30 months

  - 5% concessional interest rate.
  - Digital incentive – an incentive of ₹1 per transaction for up to 100 digital transactions per month.
- **Important business**
  - Carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, potter, cobbler, tailor, barber, mason, basket maker, etc.
- **Note-**
  - Announcement in the Rajasthan Budget 2025-26 to establish a "Vishwakarma Skill Institute" in Kota.
  - Proposed amount: ₹150 crore.

Forest Department

Hariyalo Rajasthan Mission

- A mission inspired by Narendra Modi's 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' (A Tree in the Name of Mother) initiative.
- Launch: August 7, 2024 (from Jahota, Dudu District, Jaipur).
- Department: Forest Department, Government of Rajasthan.
- Goal: To plant 500 million (50 crore) saplings over 5 years under this mission.
- (Target for the current year: 100 million / 10 crore saplings)
- **Other key points-**
  - 20,000 hectares of forest area will be created by 2028.
  - Inspired by the concept of a 'Green Budget' for 2025-26.

Public Health Engineering Department

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Launch Date: August 15, 2019
- Centre-State Ratio: 50:50
- Target: 55 litres of water availability per person per day; tap water connection for every household by the year 2028.
- Launched by: Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 15, 2019.
- Objective: To provide clean drinking water to every household, in every village and hamlet (dhani).
- Progress: Over the last two years, water has been provided to more than 13.56 lakh (1.356 million) families at a cost of ₹10,482 crore.
- Target for this year: 20 lakh (2 million) water connections in Rajasthan. (Budget announcement)

AMRUT 2.0 Scheme

- AMRUT – Full form: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
- Launch – June 25, 2015; initially included 29 cities
- Department – PHED (Public Health Engineering Department – a state-level department) for water supply-related works
- Central Ministry – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Progress – Under the AMRUT 2.0 scheme, approvals worth ₹5,099.56 crore have been issued to improve drinking water systems across 178 urban local bodies; work orders have been issued for 104 of these bodies.
- Scope of Work – Water supply, sewerage, drainage, park development, Wi-Fi, etc.
- **Financial Pattern –**

Population	Central Government's contribution
Less than 1 lakh:	50 %
Up to 1 million:	33 %
More than 1 million :	25 %

- Note: The remaining expenditure is borne by the State Government, with 10% of this amount payable by the local body.

Project Department

Panch Gaurav Scheme

- The Government of Rajasthan has launched the 'Panch Gaurav Yojana' (Five-Fold Pride Scheme) with the objective of fostering balanced and multidimensional development across the state.
- This scheme represents a significant initiative aimed at promoting the unique identity, local resources, cultural heritage, agricultural produce, industries, and sporting talent of each district.
- Launch Date: December 17, 2024
- State: Rajasthan
- Relevant Department: Planning Department
- Objective: To promote 'Panchmukhi' (five-fold/multidimensional) development.
- Target Area: Development of the unique identity of each district.
- Purpose of the Scheme: To develop the following areas in Rajasthan—
  1. Strengthening the agriculture-based economy
  2. Conservation of local flora and biodiversity
  3. Promotion of local industries and products
  4. Tourism development and job creation
  5. Development of sports talent
- **5 Components of Panch Gaurav-**

1. One District – One Product

2. One District – One Crop
3. One District – One Plant Species
4. One District – One Sport
5. One District – One Tourist Destination

- **administrative law-**
  - For the effective implementation of the scheme, committees have been constituted at two levels –

1. **State-level committee**
   Chairperson – Chief Secretary
   Functions – Monitoring and coordination of the scheme, and policy formulation
2. **District-Level Committee**
   Chairperson – District Collector
   Function – Management and implementation of the scheme at the district level

District-wise Identified Panch Gaurav

- Produce, plant species, product, tourist place and sport identified for each district

S.	District	Produce	Plant Species	Product	Tourist Place	Sport
1	Ajmer	Rose	Neem	Granite and marble products	Pushkar Tirth	Kabaddi
2	Alwar	Onion	Arjun	Automobile parts	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Wrestling
3	Balotra	Pomegranate	Rohida	Textile products	Nakoda Jain Temple	Cricket
4	Banswara	Mango	Teak	Marble products	Tripura Sundari Temple	Archery
5	Baran	Garlic	Chironji	Garlic products	Ramgarh Crater	Football
6	Barmer	Isabgol (Psyllium husk)	Rohida	Embroidery	Kiradu Temple	Basketball
7	Beawar	Wheat	Karanj	Quartz and feldspar powder	Todgarh Hill	Hockey
8	Bharatpur	Honey	Kadamba	Agro-based products	Keoladeo National Park	Wrestling
9	Bhilwara	Orange	Arjun	Textile products	Mandalgarh Fort	Basketball
10	Bikaner	Moth bean	Rohida	Bikaneri Namkeen	Karni Mata Temple	Archery
11	Bundi	Rice	Dhok	Sandstone	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve	Kabaddi

S.	District	Produce	Plant Species	Product	Tourist Place	Sport
12		Custard apple	Bael (Bilva patra)	Granite and marble products	Chittorgarh Fort	Kabaddi
13	Churu	Aloe vera (Gwarpatha)	Khejri	Wooden products	Salasar Balaji Temple	Athletics
14	Dausa	Fennel	Dhak	Stone products	Mehandipur Balaji Temple	Football
15	Didwana–Kuchaman	Onion	Khejri	Marble and granite products	Didwana Lake	Basketball
16	Deeg	Mustard	Arjun	Stone-based products	Deeg Palace	Wrestling
17	Dholpur	Potato	Karanj	Stone-based products	Machkund	Hockey
18	Dungarpur	Mango	Teak	Marble products	Beneshwar Dham	Hockey
19		Kinnow	Sheesham	Agro-based products	Gogamedi Temple	Hockey
20	Jaipur	Amla	Lasoda	Gems and jewellery	Amer Fort	Kabaddi
21	Jaisalmer	Date	Jaal	Yellow stone products	Jaisalmer Fort	Gymnastics
22	Jalore	Pomegranate	Jaal	Granite products	Sundha Mata Temple	Boxing
23	Jhalawar	Orange	Teak	Kota stone products	Gagron Fort	Basketball
24	Jhunjhunu	Mustard	Neem	Wooden handicraft products	Lohargal Tirth	Basketball
25	Jodhpur	Cumin	Jaal	Wooden furniture	Mehrangarh Fort	Gymnastics
26	Karauli	Sesame	Banyan	Sandstone products	Kaila Devi Temple	Cricket
27	Khairthal–Tijara	Onion	Sheesham	Automobile parts	Tijara Jain Temple	Wrestling
28	Kota	Coriander	Khair	Kota Doria	Chambal River Front	Wrestling
29	Kotputli–Behror	Carrot	Guggul	Automobile parts	Bairath	Wrestling
30	Nagaur	Moong (Green gram)	Khejri	Pan methi and spice processing	Mirabai Memorial	Kabaddi

S.	District	Produce	Plant Species	Product	Tourist Place	Sport
31	Pali	Henna (Mehndi)	Neem	Textile products	Ranakpur Jain Temple	Basketball
32	Phalodi	Cumin	Jaal	Senna (Sonamukhi) products	Khichan	Athletics
33	Pratapgarh	Black cumin (Kalonji)	Tendu	Thewa jewellery	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary	Archery
34	Rajsamand	Custard apple	Neem	Granite and marble products	Kumbhalgarh Fort	Hockey
35	Salumbar	Maize	Palash	Quartz	Jaisamand Lake	Kabaddi
36	Sawai Madhopur	Guava	Neem	Marble products	Ranthambore National Park	Football
37	Sikar	Onion	Ardu	Wooden furniture	Khatu Shyamji Temple	Basketball
38	Sirohi	Fennel	Mahua	Marble products	Delwara Jain Temples	Archery
39	Sri	Kinnow	Sheesham	Mustard oil	Budha Johad	Athletics
40	Tonk	Mustard	Amaltas	Slate stone products	Digi Kalyan Ji	Athletics
41	Udaipur	Custard apple	Mahua	Marble and granite products	Fatehsagar and Pichola Lakes	Swimming

Department of Rural Development

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

- Launch Date: 1 April 2016
- Type of Scheme: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
- Predecessor Scheme: A restructured version of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Rural Development
- Objective: To provide permanent (pucca) housing to families in rural areas who are either homeless or living in makeshift (kutcha) houses, under the "Housing for All" initiative.
- **Key Objectives**
  - Providing permanent houses, equipped with basic amenities, to all eligible rural households.
  - Improving the standard of living through clean and safe housing.
  - Promoting women's empowerment.
  - Eradicating rural poverty and ensuring social security.
  - Extension of the scheme (2024–29).
  - Initial target: 29.5 million (2.95 crore) houses (by 2023–24).
  - In August 2024, the Union Cabinet extended the scheme until 2028–29.
  - Approval granted for an additional 20 million (2 crore) new houses.
  - Total outlay: ₹3,06,137 crore.
- **Beneficiary Selection**
  - Basis for selection: SECC-2011 (Socio-Economic & Caste Census).
  - Verification by the Gram Sabha and geo-tagging are mandatory.
  - A key feature of the scheme is making the female head of the household the owner or co-owner.
  - Funding pattern
    - Region - Centre : State Ratio
    - Plain States - 60 : 40
    - North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh - 90 : 10
    - Other Union Territories - 100% Central Assistance
- **Financial assistance**

Region	Assistance Amount
Plain areas	₹1.20 lakh
Hilly/difficult and Northeastern regions	₹1.30 lakh

- **Additional benefits**
  - An additional ₹12,000 for the construction of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission.
  - 90 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
  - Direct transfer of funds into bank accounts via DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer).

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Poverty-Free Village Scheme

- Introduction – An integrated scheme by the Government of Rajasthan focused on rural development and poverty alleviation.
- Launch – Rajasthan Budget 2025-26
- Objective – To develop self-reliant villages by reducing multidimensional poverty in rural areas.
- Nodal Department – Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
- **Objective**
  - Identification and holistic upliftment of poor rural families.
  - Promotion of employment, self-employment, and skill development.
  - Saturation of basic amenities and social security schemes.
  - Developing villages into "poverty-free villages."
- **Key provisions**
  - Family-based surveys in selected villages.
  - Linking eligible families with government schemes.
  - Special focus on livelihoods, skill development, and financial inclusion.
  - Promotion of women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- **Key focus areas**

Sector	Key Activities
• Livelihood:	Self-employment and employment
• Skill Development:	Training for youth
• Social Security:	Pensions and DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) schemes
• Financial Inclusion:	Bank accounts and credit facilities
• Basic Amenities:	Housing, drinking water, and sanitation

- **Strategy for the plan**
  - Implementation based on a "Convergence Model."
  - Integration of various departmental schemes.
  - Monitoring at the Gram Panchayat level.
  - Data-based identification and tracking of poverty.
- **Rajasthan Budget 2025-26: Key Points-**
  - Special emphasis on inclusive development in rural areas.
  - Promotion of an 'Antyodaya'-based development model.
  - Goal to ensure saturation coverage of government schemes for poor families.
- **Importance of the plan-**
  - Reduction in rural poverty.
  - Diminishing social and economic inequality.
  - Rural self-reliance and job creation.
  - Promotion of the "Antyodaya" philosophy.

Namo Drone Didi Scheme

- Introduction – A central government initiative to increase participation in agricultural services by providing drones to women self-help groups (SHGs).
- Launch: 2023
- Nodal ministries: Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- **Objectives –**
  - Integrating women's SHGs with drone technology.
  - Promoting precision farming and the application of nano-fertilizers in agriculture.
  - Increasing the income of rural women.
- **Key facts**
  - Target to provide drones to approximately 15,000 women's SHGs (Self-Help Groups) from 2024-25 to 2025-26.
  - Assistance of up to approximately 80% of the cost for drone procurement (subject to a maximum of ₹8 lakh).
  - Provision for training and Drone Pilot Certification.
- **Importance**
  - Modernization of agriculture.
  - Promotion of women's technical entrepreneurship.

Solar Didi Initiative

- Introduction – An initiative to connect rural women with solar energy-based livelihoods and energy empowerment.
- **Related Schemes –**
  - PM Surya Ghar
  - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – NRLM
- **Objective-**
  - Training women in the operation and maintenance of solar equipment.
  - Promoting green energy and rural employment.
- **Key tasks-**
  - Training related to solar lanterns, solar pumps, and rooftop solar systems.
  - Integrating SHGs (Self-Help Groups) into green energy entrepreneurship.

Lakhpati Didi Scheme

- Introduction – An initiative to increase the annual income of women associated with Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to over ₹1 lakh.
- Announcement: Independence Day 2023
- Nodal Ministry – Ministry of Rural Development
- **Goal –**
  - Initial target: 20 million (2 crore) women
  - Target subsequently increased to: 30 million (3 crore) "Lakhpati Didis"

- **Strategy**
  - Skill Development
  - Micro-enterprise Promotion
  - Financial Literacy
  - SHG Credit Linkage
- **Rajasthan Context**
  - In Rajasthan, under the NRLM, women's SHGs are being linked to self-employment, dairy, handicrafts, and rural entrepreneurship.

Bank Sakhi

- Introduction- SHG women are trained as "Banking Correspondent Sakhi" to provide banking services in rural areas.
- **Objective-**
  - Providing Doorstep Banking services.
  - Enhancing financial inclusion.
- **Services-**
  - Cash withdrawal/deposit
  - DBT payments
  - Aadhaar-based banking
  - Operation of Jan Dhan accounts
- **Importance-**
  - Increase in the financial participation of rural women.

Krishi Sakhi

- **Introduction-**
  - An initiative to connect women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with agricultural extension services.
  - Implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and DAY-NRLM.
- **Objectives-**
  - Promotion of natural farming and advanced agricultural techniques.
  - Dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge to women farmers.
- **Key Activities-**
  - Training in organic farming.
  - Advisory on the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
  - Information regarding Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and agricultural schemes.

Pashu Sakhi-

- Introduction – An initiative to connect rural women with livestock-based livelihoods and animal health services.
- **Objectives –**
  - Increasing women's participation in the livestock sector.
  - Enhancing income through dairy and livestock-based activities.

- **Key Activities –**
  - Raising awareness about animal vaccination.
  - Providing guidance on animal nutrition.
  - Training in dairy management.
- **Context of Rajasthan –**
  - In Rajasthan, the livestock-based Self-Help Group (SHG) model has been integrated with the Rural Livelihood Mission.
- **Economic Survey of India –**
  - Women's SHGs have been described as an "engine for rural transformation."
  - Special emphasis is placed on digital financial inclusion and women's entrepreneurship.
- **Rajasthan Economic Review 2025-26 –**
  - Promotion of SHG-based livelihood models, women's entrepreneurship, and rural self-employment.
  - Focus on bank linkage for women's groups and skill development through the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Other major schemes of the Rajasthan government

Chief Minister's Seed Self-Reliance Scheme

- Inception: 2017–18
- It was initially launched across three agro-climatic zones, including the Kota, Udaipur, and Bhilwara regions.
- In 2018–19, the scheme was implemented throughout the entire state.
- It set a target for the production of certified seeds for nine crops (wheat, barley, gram, soybean, groundnut, sorghum, green gram, moth bean, and black gram).

Govardhan Organic Fertilizer Scheme

- Launch - 2024-25
- The primary objective is the production of vermicompost fertilizer.
- In each block (352 blocks in total), 50 farmers are provided with a subsidy covering 50% of the cost, up to a maximum of ₹10,000.
- Beneficiaries must own at least five head of cattle.
- Application - Rajasthan Kisan Portal

Agri-Clinic

- This scheme was launched by the Government of Rajasthan in 2024-25.
- Provisions were made to open these clinics at 20 district headquarters in 2024-25, and at the remaining 13 district headquarters in 2025-26.
- The first 'Agri-clinic' under this scheme was opened in Bharatpur in September 2024.

ZBNF. Zero Budget Natural farming

- Launched by the Government of Rajasthan in 2019–20.

- It was initially introduced in Tonk, Sirohi, and Banswara.
- By 2020–21, it was extended to 15 districts in eastern Rajasthan.
- Subhash Palekar is considered the father of ZBNF.

Gopal Credit Card

- Announced in February 2024.
- It offers a 100% interest subsidy, effectively providing an interest-free loan.
- A loan amount of ₹1 lakh is provided.
- It is extended to farming families engaged in animal husbandry.
- It was announced that these cards would be issued to 2.50 lakh livestock farmers during the 2024-25 period.
- The objective is to support the livelihoods of families living in rural areas—primarily those dependent on agriculture and dairy-related activities—and to promote the conservation of livestock.

Krashak Sathi Sahayata Yojana

- In 2009, the scheme was renamed 'Rajiv Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana', and on October 20, 2024, it was renamed again to 'Mukhyamantri Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana'.
- Objective: To provide assistance in the event of an accident or death occurring while performing agricultural work or during the transportation of agricultural produce for marketing purposes.
- In the event of death, financial assistance of ₹2 lakh is provided; in the event of an accident resulting in injury or loss of a body part, financial assistance is provided accordingly.

Kisan Kaleva Yojana - 2014

- When farmers or farm laborers arrive at the mandi (market yard) for the marketing of agricultural produce, they are provided with a full, satisfying meal for a nominal charge of 5 rupees per plate. The remaining cost is covered by the agricultural market administration.

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Mandi Shramik Kalyan Scheme

- Started in 2015.
- The following assistance is provided under this scheme.
  (i) Maternity Leave Assistance – Under this, female workers are provided with paid leave for 45 days during the maternity period.
  (ii) Paternity Leave – In the event that a 'mandi' (agricultural market) worker becomes a father, he is granted 15 days of paid leave.
  (iii) Marriage Assistance – Financial assistance of ₹75,000 is provided for the marriage of a female 'mandi' worker herself, or for the marriage of her daughter (applicable for up to two daughters).
  (iv) Scholarship Incentive – Scholarship assistance is provided, as per the prescribed rules, to the sons and daughters of 'mandi' workers who secure more than 60% marks.
  (v) Medical Assistance – Financial assistance of ₹20,000 is provided to a 'mandi' worker in the event of illness (serious illness).

Pension Scheme for Small and Marginal Elderly Farmers

- Commencement - March 1, 2019
- Under this, a monthly pension of ₹1,250 is provided to farmers.
- Prescribed age for the pension (up to 75 years)
  - Women – 55 years or older
  - Men – 58 years or older
  - However, as of February 27, 2026, this amount was set at ₹1,450 per month.
  - For those over 75 years of age – ₹1,500 per month.

Krashak Uphaar Scheme

- Commencement - January 1, 2022
- Gift coupons are provided for crop marketing conducted via the e-NAM portal, based on multiples of 10,000.
- Gifts associated with these coupons are announced every 6 months.

	• Annual
• First Prize - 50,000/-	• 2.5 Lakh
• Second Prize - 30,000/-	• 1.5 Lakh
• Third Prize - 20,000/-	• 11 Lakh

Savitri Bai Phule Women (Farmers) Empowerment Scheme

- Launched in March 2018. If the payment for produce sold in the *mandi* (agricultural produce market) is received digitally, the government provides an incentive: ₹500 on a transaction value of ₹50,000, and ₹1,000 on a transaction value of ₹1 lakh.

Cooperative Farmers' Welfare Scheme

- Launched on June 25, 2015. For a loan of ₹10 lakh, the government provides a 7% interest subsidy, while the farmer pays 3% interest.
- The loan is provided at an interest rate of 10%.

Chief Minister's Free Livestock Medicine Scheme

- Inception: August 15, 2012
- Initially, it included 138 medicines, but by 2025–26, this number was increased to 200.

Mobile Veterinary Unit

- Launched on February 24, 2024.
- It provides veterinary services right at the doorstep of livestock owners.
- It consists of 536 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs).
- The toll-free number for these services is 1962.

Chief Minister's Mangala Livestock Insurance Scheme :-

- The 'Kamdhenu Pashu Bima Yojana' (Livestock Insurance Scheme) was initiated in 2023-24; in 2024, it was renamed the 'CM Mangala Pashu Bima Yojana'.
- Announcement: 2024

- Launch Date: December 13, 2024
- In the first phase, a provision was made to insure 2.1 million (21 lakh) animals, including 500,000 cattle, 500,000 buffaloes, 500,000 sheep, 500,000 goats, and 100,000 camels, with the insurance provided free of cost.
- 100% of the insurance premium is covered by the state government.
- The insurance policy is valid for a period of one year.
- Animals must be registered under the 'INAPH' (Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health) system, which involves a 12-digit identification card.
  - First Phase – Insurance for 2.1 million (21 lakh) animals in 2024-25 (as of 13.12.2024).
  - Second Phase – Insurance for 2.1 million (21 lakh) animals in 2025-26 (as of 01.12.2025).
  - Thus, a total of 4.2 million (42 lakh) animals have been insured.
  - An amount of ₹40,000 is provided in the event of the death of an animal (per unit).
- 1 unit = 10 animals, including buffaloes, cattle, camels, sheep, and goats.

Camel Conservation Scheme

- It was initiated in 2022-23.
- Initially, a grant of ₹10,000—provided in two installments of ₹5,000 each—was offered for the conservation of camel calves (torda) at the ages of 0–2 months and 1 year.
- This grant was provided upon the birth of a camel calf (tordi). From 2024-25, the amount was increased to ₹20,000, to be disbursed in two installments of ₹10,000 each.

Rajasthan Saras Suraksha Kavach Insurance Scheme

- Commencement: From January 1, 2017.
- This is a personal accident insurance scheme.
- It provides insurance coverage of ₹5 lakh in the event of death or permanent disability, and ₹2.50 lakh in the event of partial disability.
- It is implemented annually, covering the period from February 1 to January 31.
- Currently, the 9th phase of this insurance scheme is in effect for the 2025-26 period, running from February 1, 2025, to January 31, 2026.

Saras Group Health Insurance Scheme

- Launch date: 15 July 2014
- It provides insurance coverage to individuals aged between 3 months and 65 years.
- This is a family insurance scheme.
- Milk producers are insured under the 'Saras Group Health Insurance' (Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima) scheme, facilitated by the District Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions.

Chief Minister's Milk Producers' Support Scheme

- Commencement: From April 2, 2013.
- Under this scheme, the financial assistance provided to milk producers was increased from ₹2 per litre to ₹5 per litre for the year 2022-23.

Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion Scheme

- Inception - 19 April 2013
- Age - 18–45 years
- Loans are provided to individuals who have passed Class X or hold an ITI qualification.
- Loans are extended to MSMEs.
- Loans of up to ₹5 crore can be granted; however, an interest subsidy of 6% is provided on loan amounts of up to ₹2 crore.
- Loans are provided to 1,000 industrial units annually.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Dalit-Adivasi Enterprise Promotion Scheme

- Starting September 8, 2022
- This assistance is provided to enterprises with SC/ST ownership of 51%
- and is provided in non-agricultural sectors (manufacturing, services, trade).
- If the investment -
  - Up to ₹25 lakh – 9% interest subsidy
  - From ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore – 7% interest subsidy
  - From ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore – 6% interest subsidy
  - Margin money subsidy – 25% or ₹25 lakh, whichever is lower

Integrated Cluster Development Scheme

- Start date: 8 December 2024
- Objective: To enhance the productivity, quality, and efficiency of handicrafts, handlooms, and MSME clusters in Rajasthan.

Assistance to artisans/ craftsmen/weavers clusters by the State Government	Assistance for Common Facility Centers (CFCs)	Assistance to MSMEs for infrastructure development
(1) Soft interventions— (i) Training (ii) Packaging (iii) Design (iv) Marketing, etc. • Assistance of up to ₹ 50 lakh. (2) 8% interest subsidy for raw material depots. (3) A one-time assistance of ₹ 50,000 • for e-commerce.	• General testing, packaging • Processing, recycling • For facilities such as these • For CFCs (Common Facility Centres) • For projects costing up to ₹10 crore • Maximum / up to 90% • Grant	(1) In non-RICO areas • For development of existing cluster area 80% (maximum) assistance for projects worth ₹10 crore (11) For greenfield projects 60% or Maximum ₹5 crore assistance,

- Under this scheme, 10 clusters have been formed across 9 districts of the state, which are as follows -
  (i) Hanumangarh – Agro-tools
  (ii) Churu – Leather shoes
  (iii) Jhunjhunu – Gota-zari (traditional embroidery/trimmings)
  (iv) Jaipur – 2 items:
    - A Jaipur – Home furnishings
    - B Chaksu – Leather shoes
  (v) Dausa – Stone carving
  (vi) Kotputli-Behror – Engineering fabrication
  (vii) Bharatpur – Stone carving
  (viii) Balotra – Textile processing
  (ix) Phalodi – Sonamukhi (Cassia angustifolia)

Vishwakarma Youth Entrepreneur Incentive Scheme

- Commencement: 3 Sep 2025
- Objective: To provide financial assistance to the youth of the state for establishing micro and small enterprises in the manufacturing and service sectors.
- Interest Subsidy: 8% on loans up to ₹1 crore.
- 7% on loans between ₹1 crore and ₹2 crore.
- An additional 1% subsidy for women, SC/ST individuals, and persons with disabilities (PwD cardholders).
- An additional 1% subsidy (on top of the existing rate) for loans between ₹1 crore and ₹2 crore.
- Margin Money Subsidy: 25%, up to a maximum of ₹5 lakh.

Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme

- Start date: 15 January 2026
- Objective: To provide employment opportunities to 100,000 (1 lakh) youths in the 18–45 age group.
- Interest-free loans of up to ₹10 lakh for micro-enterprises.

Educational Qualification	Sector	Maximum Loan Limit	Margin Money Grant
(i) 8th to 12th pass	Service and Trade	3.5 Lakh	10% of the loan amount (maximum 35,000)
(ii) 8th to 12th pass	Manufacturing	7.5 Lakh	10% or a maximum of 35,000
(iii) Graduate / ITI	Service and Trade	5 Lakh	10% or a maximum of 50,000
(iv) Graduate / ITI	Manufacturing	10 Lakh	10% or a maximum of 50,000

Chief Minister's Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

- Effective from 9 September 2022.
- 125 days of employment are provided to urban individuals/families.
- 90% of the employment has been provided to women.

Chief Minister's Youth Empowerment Scheme

- Effective from – 2 February 2019
- New provisions – From 1 January 2022
- Objective – To enhance the employability of youth in the state.
- **Unemployment allowance –**
  - For men: ₹4000 per month
  - For women, transgender persons, and persons with disabilities: ₹4500 per month
  - For a maximum of 2 years or until employment is secured.
- **Ability-**
  - Unemployed graduates
  - At least three months of skills training
  - 3 hours of daily internship in government departments

Chief Minister's Skill Development Scheme (Umbrella Scheme)

RAJKviK – Employment-Oriented Public Skill Development Program

- Former name: Employment-Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)
- For youth Providing opportunities for employment and self-employment.
- Model: Adopted the 'Recruit – Train – Deploy' approach to ensure employment following training.
- Short-term training: 3 to 6 months.
- Re-skilling/Up-skilling: Specialized courses for youth who have dropped out of school.

SAKSHAM (Capable) Self Employment Based Skill Education Mahabhiyan

- Appropriate training for youth and women.
- Providing self-employment opportunities at the local level.

Samarth-

- Provide employment and self-employment opportunities.
- It includes the following disadvantaged classes- (i) SC (ii) ST (iii) Beggars (iv) Prisoners (v) Nari Niketan (vi) Children's Home (vii) Kacchi Basti (viii) Weakest class etc.

Bhor Programme (Orientation – Beggars & Rehabilitation)

- Beggars are provided with skill development training.
- The aforementioned scheme falls under the Chief Minister's Skill Development Scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)

- Launched on November 7, 2019
- Operated by – RSLDC + Department of College Education
- Objective –

  (i) Integrating skill development into academic colleges.

  (ii) Providing students in colleges with soft skills and skill-based employment opportunities.

  (iii) Increasing opportunities for wage employment or self-employment following training.

- **Syllabus-**
  (i) Domain skills and soft skills / life skills
  (ii) 45 specialized training courses
  (iii) Maximum duration: 380 hours
  (iv) 90 hours of soft skills

Chief Minister's Women's Empowerment and Skill Development Scheme (MNSKSY)

- Inception: December 18, 2019
- Former name: Indira Mahila Shakti (IM Shakti)
- Operated by: RSLDC + Directorate of Women Empowerment
- **Provisions:**
  (i) Skill training
  (ii) Providing economic opportunities.

Rajasthan Guest House Scheme, 2021

- 16 March 2021, It was subsequently amended on 7 July 2026.
- First amendment: The minimum number of rooms has been changed from 6 to 5, and the maximum number of rooms from 20 to 8.
- Second: The guest house shall be operated by a caretaker instead of the property owner.
- Third: The requirement for the property owner to reside on the premises has been abolished.
- Additionally, a provision for temporary registration—to be completed online—within 15 days has been introduced.

Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme - 2022

- 30 November 2022
- **Benefits :-**
  (i) 100% exemption from land conversion charges.
  (ii) 25% of the stamp duty must be deposited; this amount will be refunded upon filing a return once the unit commences operations.
  (iii) 100% reimbursement of SGST (for up to 10 years).
  (iv) Operations may be conducted on land leased from the Forest Department.
- In the year 2025, 103 state-level fairs and festivals will be organized, such as the Camel Festival in Barmer.

Sindhu Darshan Pilgrimage Plan

- Commencement: 1 April 2016
- Includes a pilgrimage to the 'Sindhu Darshan' (Indus River) site in Ladakh.
- The itinerary features a visit to the Indus River, located 10 km from Leh. Additionally, visits to Shey Palace, Nubra Valley, and Pangong Tso Lake are available as optional excursions.
- The state government will cover 50% of the travel expenses, up to a maximum of ₹15,000 per pilgrim.

Chief Minister's Free Electricity Scheme (Agricultural Subsidy)

- Free electricity for agricultural consumers with a monthly consumption of up to 2,000 units.
- For consumption exceeding 2,000 units, a subsidy of ₹1,000 per month will be provided, up to a maximum of ₹12,000 per year.

Chief Minister's Free Electricity Scheme (Domestic Subsidy)

- 100 units/month: Completely free of charge.
- Above 100 units/month:
- For consumption between 101 and 200 units, there is an exemption on electricity charges, fixed charges, and urban cess. However, the consumer will still be billed for the per-unit electricity cost and other applicable charges for this range (101–200 units).
- Above 200 units: The first 100 units are free, but other charges/taxes must be paid by the consumer.
- Starting October 13, 2025, 150 units of free electricity will be provided to households that install solar panels under the 'PM Surya Ghar Yojana' (as announced by the Chief Minister).

CMREGS - Chief Minister's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

- Launched: By the Government of Rajasthan in 2022-23.
- A provision was made to provide an additional 25 days of employment per family—beyond the 100 days of employment already guaranteed under MGNREGA—across all rural areas of the state.
- A provision for an additional 100 days of employment was made for Sahariya, Kathodi, and Khairwa families, as well as for persons with disabilities.
- A provision for an additional 50 days of work/employment was made for Scheduled Tribe (ST) families residing in 47 blocks across the state.

MP-LAD – Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme/Programme

- Inception: 1993-94
- 100% Centrally Sponsored.
- Ministry: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Members of Parliament (MPs) will recommend the allocation of Rs 5 crore per year to the District Collector for construction-related expenditure.
    - Lok Sabha member: Within their own constituency
    - Rajya Sabha member: Within the state they represent as an MP
    - Nominated member: Throughout the territory of India
        - The District Collector shall grant approval for projects based on proposals received from the Member of Parliament (MP) within 45 days.
        - 15% of the funds must be spent for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes (SC), and 7.5% for the Scheduled Tribes (ST).
        - Funds may be utilized anywhere in India in areas affected by natural disasters.
        - An amount of Rs 25 lakh may be spent anywhere for the purpose of cultural development.

MLA-LAD – Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme

- Inception: 1999-2000
- Sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- An allocation of ₹5 crore per financial year has been earmarked for each assembly constituency.
- (Previously ₹2.25 crore, prior to 2021-22)
- Mandatory expenditure of at least 20% on SC/ST welfare.
- Intended for projects of public utility and the repair/renovation of government assets.
- Approval to be granted within 30 days.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- Launch: 11 Oct. 2014
- Objective: To accelerate the holistic development of selected Gram Panchayats and to significantly improve the standard of living and quality of life for residents across all sections of society.
- Each Member of Parliament (MP) is to develop 3 villages as 'model villages' (Adarsh Grams) by the 2014–19 period, and one village per year thereafter.
- Villages are selected by the Members of Parliament.
- **Criteria for the selection of villages:**
  - Population of more than 5,000 in plain areas
  - Population of more than 3,000 in hilly areas
  - The village must not belong to the individual or their spouse.

Chief Minister's Thar Border Area Development Programme

- Announcement: In 2025-26.
- Fully state-run.
- 5 districts bordering the international border (with Pakistan):
  (i) Sri Ganganagar (ii) Bikaner (iii) Phalodi (iv) Jaisalmer (v) Barmer.
- It is being implemented to improve the standard of living of families residing in the aforementioned districts and to ensure the availability of essential services.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural People's Participation Development Scheme

- Former name: Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana - 2014
- Launch: Feb. 2020
- A scheme sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Objective: To ensure public participation for development, employment generation, and the creation and maintenance of community assets in rural areas.

Construction work	State government	Public participation
(i) In a general area	70%	30%
(ii) In an SC/ST area	80%	20%
(iii) Individual naming	49%	51%
(iv) Cremation ground / Graveyard	90%	10%

Chief Minister's District Innovation Fund Scheme - 2021-22 :-

- Inception: 2021-22.
- 100% state government-sponsored.
- In both urban and rural areas, the District Collector is authorized to spend up to one crore rupees annually on projects deemed to be in line with public aspirations.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee District Upliftment Scheme (SPMJUY)

- Inception: 2024-25
- 100% state government-sponsored.
- Objective: To promote economic growth and inclusive social development by addressing the needs of the district.
- Implemented in both rural and urban areas.
- Aimed at the holistic and inclusive development of the district.
- Focuses on the sectors of education, tourism, MSMEs, and sports.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Poverty-Free Village Scheme :-

- Commencement: 2025-26.
- Objective: To create a poverty-free Rajasthan.
- Launch Date: July 2, 2025.
- Implemented from 2025-26, this scheme is designed to lift 2.2 million (22 lakh) families—identified under the 2002 BPL (Below Poverty Line) census—above the poverty line.
- To achieve this, the scheme is being executed in three phases.
  - First phase (2025-26): In 5,000 villages
  - Second phase (2026-27): In 5,000 villages
  - Third phase (2027-28): In 10,000 villages
- **Work**:
  - Livelihood creation and self-employment,
  - Women's empowerment,
  - Financial inclusion,
  - Social security.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Yojana (Rural)

- Former name: Indira Rasoi Yojana (launched on Sep 10, 2023).
- Renamed on January 6, 2024.
- Under this scheme, a payment of ₹30 per meal is made—comprising ₹8 contributed by the beneficiary and ₹22 by the state government—which is paid to women's self-help groups (SHGs) under the 'Rajeevika' (Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Mission) initiative.
- Objective: To provide nutritious and healthy food at affordable rates in rural towns.
- Motto: Food for all, dignity for all.

Shri Annapurna Rasoi Scheme (Urban)

- Launched on 15 December 2016 as the 'Shri Annapurna Rasoi (Breakfast) Scheme', it provided breakfast.
- On 20 August 2020, the Gehlot government renamed it the 'Indira Rasoi Scheme', which provides full, satisfying meals.
- On 6 January 2024, it was renamed back to 'Shri Annapurna Rasoi Scheme'.
- The core motto of this scheme is: 'Goal: Antyodaya – Vow: Antyodaya – Path: Antyodaya' (Antyodaya meaning the upliftment of the last person in society).

Kalibai Bhil Women's Empowerment and Education Bridge Scheme

- Launched in 2019-20.
- Initiated by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Provides encouragement to girls and women who have dropped out of school to pursue 10th and 12th-grade education.
- Education is provided through the State Open School, with the government covering all associated fees.

Chief Minister's Women's Empowerment and Enterprise Promotion Scheme

- Launch: Started on 18 Dec. 2019 under the name 'Indira Mahila Shakti'.
- Under this scheme, loans of up to ₹50 lakh are provided to individuals and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and up to ₹1 crore to clusters and federations; from 2026-27 onwards, the loan amount for the latter is set at ₹1 crore.
- Objective: To establish a new, independent enterprise.

Chief Minister's Women's Empowerment Training and Skill Enhancement Scheme

- Launched on December 18, 2019.
- Sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Objective: To enhance the employability of women and promote their economic self-reliance.
- Training Program: (Free of cost)

Course	Eligibility	Age Limit
(i) RS-CIT	10th-grade pass	18-40 years
(ii) RS-CFA	12th-grade pass	18-45 years
(iii) RS-CSEP	12th-grade pass	18-45 years

- Capacity building through these training sessions.
- **Note:**
  - RS-CFA: Rajasthan State Certificate in Financial Accountancy
  - RS-CSEP: Rajasthan State Certificate in Spoken English and Personality

Chief Minister's Work-from-Home/Job-Work Scheme

- Launched in 2022-23.

- A 'work-from-home' scheme was introduced for women who migrate due to marriage or other reasons.
- This facility is provided through various NGOs.
- It includes tasks such as designing, consulting, GST filing, teaching, medical consultation, packaging, etc.

Chief Minister's LPG Subsidy Scheme

- Launched on January 1, 2024.
- Under this initiative, there is a provision to provide LPG cylinders for ₹450 each to beneficiaries of the Central Government's Ujjwala scheme and to BPL (Below Poverty Line) families. A total of 12 cylinders will be provided per year.
- Starting from September 2024, LPG cylinders will also be made available at the rate of ₹450 each to families eligible under the NFSA (National Food Security Act).

Chief Minister's Mass Marriage and Grant Scheme

- Launched on 13 July 2021.
- Sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Objective: To eradicate the dowry system and reduce wedding-related expenses.
- Provided by the government: ₹21,000 to the bride.
- Provided to the organizers: ₹4,000.
- Total: ₹25,000.
- If there are more than 25 couples, the organizing organization is granted an amount of ₹10 lakh.

Kalibai Bhil Udaan Yojana :-

- Name changed – January 7, 2025
- December 19, 2021 (IM Shakti Udaan Yojana)
- Sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Provides free sanitary napkins to women and adolescent girls (aged 10 to 45) in Rajasthan to ensure health protection related to menstruation.
- 12 sanitary napkins provided free of charge every month.

Chief Minister's Suposhan (Nutrition) Kit Scheme (2025-26)

- To support the health of pregnant and lactating women and to address malnutrition, food items such as dates, ghee, peanuts, roasted chickpeas, jaggery, and fox nuts (makhana) are provided.

Panna Dhai Protection and Honour Scheme

- Start - 1 January
- Old Name - IM Shakti Suraksha Samman Yojana (Commenced on 18 Dec. 2021)
- Name changed - on 1 January
- 4 categories of awards –

(i) Individual (national/international level)
(ii) Organization
(iii) Agent
(iv) Corporate / Donor

Chief Minister's Pension Scheme for Single Women

- Effective from 1 April 2023
- For widows, abandoned women, and divorced women under the age of 75, an additional amount of Rs 150—bringing the total to Rs 1,450 per month—is provided as a pension, effective from 27 February 2026.
- Women over the age of 75 are provided with a pension of Rs 1,500.

Chief Minister's Maternity Nutrition Scheme

- Launched on November 19, 2020.
- Initially introduced in Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, and Baran; it was extended to the entire state of Rajasthan starting from 2022–23.
- Under this scheme, an amount of ₹6,000 is provided (in installments) as nutritional support upon the birth of a second child.
- Objective: To improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children aged 0–3 years.

Chief Minister's Amrit Aahar Yojana (Anganwadi Milk Distribution Scheme)

- Implemented in all Anganwadi centers across the state, effective from December 14, 2024.
- Its objective is to reduce malnutrition among children in the 3 to 6 age group.
- Under this initiative, milk prepared from skimmed milk powder will be provided 5 days a week (100 ml of milk per day).
- The milk powder is supplied by the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation.

Pannadhay Bal Gopal Yojana

- Launched on November 29, 2022.
- Sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.
- Students from primary level up to class 5 receive 15 grams of milk powder (yielding 150 ml of milk) and 8.4 grams of sugar daily.
- Students from classes 6 to 8 receive 20 grams of milk powder (yielding 200 ml of milk) and 10.2 grams of sugar daily.
- Milk is provided 6 days a week (facilitated by the RCDF).
- The Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd. (RCDF) supplies the milk powder at a rate of ₹400 per kg.

Palanhar Scheme

- This is a cash benefit transfer scheme of the Government of Rajasthan.
- Fully sponsored by the state government.

Age group	Special category (orphans; one or both parents in prison; HIV; leprosy; children with disabilities; remarriage of a widowed parent)	General category Other category – child goes missing or is abandoned
0–6 years (Anganwadi-going)	₹1,500/month	750/- per month
6–18 years (School-going)	₹2,500/month	1500/- per month

- An amount of 2,000/- is provided for clothing and other necessities.

Chief Minister Anuprati Coaching Scheme

- Launched on June 5, 2021.
- Eligible students belong to SC/ST/OBC/Minority/PwD (Persons with Disabilities) families, provided their parents' annual income is less than ₹8 lakh and the parents hold a position up to P-level-11 (up to 4200 grade pay).
- Selection is merit-based, determined by marks obtained in the 10th/12th-grade examinations.
- 50% of the beneficiaries must be female students.
- An allowance of ₹40,000 is provided for accommodation if the student moves to another city for studies.
  (i) Post-matric scholarships
  (ii) Residential schools
  (iii) Hostel facilities

Chief Minister Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Scheme

- Launched on February 19, 2024. This is the new name for the Chief Minister Chiranjeevi Health Scheme (launched May 1, 2021).
- Free health insurance is provided to individuals eligible under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), Antyodaya families (as per SECC data), Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFS), recipients of COVID-19 ex-gratia, and contractual employees. The rest of the population is required to pay ₹850 per family annually.
- The remaining premium amount of ₹1,118 is covered by the state government. The total premium amount per family is ₹1,968.
- Note: In the new phase, the premium amount is ₹2,370 per family per year.
- This scheme includes a total of 2,173 medical packages.
  - Under the insurance company mode – 2002 packages
  - Under the trust mode – 171 packages
- In-bound portability was implemented in the state in April 2025, enabling beneficiaries from other states to access cashless medical treatment under the Ayushman Arogya Yojana.
- Out-bound portability for the state's beneficiaries was implemented in December 2025, allowing them to access cashless medical treatment in other states under the CM Ayushman Arogya Yojana.

- 132 new medical packages have been added, covering geriatric care, AYUSH treatments, various surgical procedures, and mental health care.
- Currently, 13.6 million (1.36 crore) families are registered under this scheme.
- These packages are available at both government hospitals and private hospitals (including both empanelled and certain non-empanelled facilities).
- The scheme provides a coverage limit of ₹25 lakh for cashless treatment.
- Benefits are applicable for hospitalizations exceeding 24 hours.

Chief Minister's Ayushman Accidental Insurance Scheme

- Launched on March 11, 2024 (renamed)
- Previous name – Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Accident Insurance Scheme (May 1, 2022)
- In the event of accidental death (covering 7 types of accidents) –
  - Death of 1 person - 5 lakh
  - Death of more than 1 person - 10 lakh
  - Permanent disability (1 limb) - 1.5 lakh
  - 2 or more limbs - 3 lakh
- The insurance claim must be filed within 60 days.

Chief Minister's Free 'Nirogi Rajasthan' (Healthy Rajasthan) Scheme

- Effective from April 1, 2022, this scheme was launched by merging the 'Chief Minister's Free Medicine Scheme' (started October 2, 2010) and the 'Chief Minister's Free Diagnostic/Testing Scheme' (started April 7, 2013).
- It includes 1,238 medicines, 428 surgical items, and 156 types of sutures.
- Sutures – 156
- A total of 1,822 services are provided to everyone.
- Services are completely free of charge for all, whether in the OPD (Outpatient Department) or IPD (Inpatient Department).
- Completely free of charge, whether in the OPD (Outpatient Department) or IPD (Inpatient Department).

Chief Minister's Child Support Scheme

- Launched on December 13, 2024. Treatment for 56 types of rare diseases (in children) is provided at two locations—JK Lon Hospital, Jaipur, and AIIMS, Jodhpur—and medication worth ₹5,000 per month is supplied free of cost.

Chief Minister Ayushman Arogya (MAA) Voucher Scheme

- Launched on March 8, 2024. Initially started in Phalodi, Baran, and Bharatpur (expanded to the entire state of Rajasthan from September 2024).
- Pregnant women can receive free sonography services at 1,462 private sonography centers on the 9th, 18th, and 27th of every month.
- A QR code received on one's mobile phone must be presented at the center.



Agriculture Sector – This is a major sector comprising four sub-sectors:

(1) Crops (2) Animal Husbandry
(3) Forestry (4) Fisheries

(a) Agriculture Policy – The **first agriculture policy** of the Rajasthan government was announced in 2013.

(1) Policies for the Crops (Agriculture) Sector

Main Objectives:

(i) Agricultural development in arid regions.
(ii) Improving efficiency in irrigation (water) usage (i.e., maximizing irrigation with minimal water—using water without wastage).
(iii) Strategies to tackle the challenges posed by climate change.
(iv) Increasing crop productivity (yield per hectare).
(v) Ensuring food and nutritional security and a balanced diet for all, promoting social justice, and meeting the demand for animal fodder.

Remember these points primarily for the interview.
For objective-type examinations, remember the year.

(b) First Organic Farming Policy – 2017

- This policy was announced in May 2017 during the GRAM (Global Rajasthan Agri-tech Meet) held in Kota.
- The policy was formulated on the lines of the model adopted by the state of Sikkim.
- Targets under this policy were categorized into three segments: large, medium, and small.

Key Points: -

1. Production of organic seeds and planting material.
2. Regulating the use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides.
3. Providing training for the production of organic products and promoting such products.
4. Establishing infrastructure for organic product production, including storage, demonstration facilities, packaging, technology units, and marketing units.
5. Integrating relevant departments—Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Marketing, and Forest Departments—along with agricultural universities for this purpose.

(c) Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business, and Agri-export Promotion Policy 2019 – Issued on 17 December 2019.

- **Subsequently, amendments were made to it on 26 May 2022.**
- **Objectives:** To establish Rajasthan as a hub for the production and supply of processed agricultural products and as a preferred destination for investors, processors, and exporters.

(1) Minimizing post-harvest losses through a cluster-based operational approach.
(2) Increasing the participation of farmers and their organizations.
(3) Enhancing farmers' income through value addition and the expansion of supply chains.
(4) Generating employment by fostering skill development through training in the food processing sector.
(5) Promoting demand-driven production.
(6) Promoting value addition and export of crops produced in abundance in the state (such as cumin, coriander, fennel, carom seeds, sorghum, isabgol, pulses, oilseeds, henna, etc.).

Financial Provisions:

- 100% subsidy for projects wholly owned by SC/ST individuals; 75% subsidy for SC/ST farmers and their organizations; and 50% subsidy for others, subject to a maximum cap of ₹150 lakh (based on capital cost).
- An additional capital subsidy of 10% of the cost (up to ₹50 lakh) provided by the Central Government.
- 5% interest subsidy on term loans.
- Subsidy for transporting the state's horticultural produce to markets in other states: ₹10 lakh per annum for a period of 3 years for transport distances exceeding 300 km; and ₹15 lakh per annum for organic produce for a period of 5 years.
- Subsidy payable on the export of processed agricultural products: ₹15 lakh for 3 years; and on the export of processed organic products: up to ₹20 lakh for 5 years.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme Policy 2024 (RIPS 2024) -

- Launched on October 8, 2024.
- Objective: To promote sustainable economic growth and employment in the state.
- The scheme focuses on manufacturing, services, MSMEs, start-ups, R&D, GCCs, industrial infrastructure, and export promotion.
- Encourages innovation, environmental sustainability, and green growth in industrial development.
- Eligibility granted to 410 units by December 2024.
- Investment Incentives: 75% investment subsidy on state taxes for 7 years on investments exceeding ₹50 crore in manufacturing and ₹25 crore in the service sector (₹10 crore+ for tourism).
- Alternatively, capital subsidy or turnover-based incentives available after the commencement of commercial production.
- Additional Incentives: Employment Booster (10–15%), Thrust Booster (10%), Anchor Booster (20%).

- Key Exemptions: 100% exemption on electricity duty for 7 years; 100% reimbursement of Mandi/market fees; 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement on stamp duty and conversion charges.
- Investment promotion policy was first implemented in the state in 2003.
- Prior to 2024, a policy was implemented in 2022.
- RIPS 2024 will remain in effect until March 31, 2029.

Rajasthan Logistics Policy, 2025

- Issued on March 31, 2025; valid until March 31, 2029.
- Objective: To strengthen logistics infrastructure, reduce costs, and attract private investment.
- Capital grant of 25% of eligible fixed capital investment for projects such as silos, cold storage, warehouses, container freight stations, etc. (disbursed over 10 years; maximum ₹5–50 crore per year). •
- 7% interest subsidy for projects for a period of 7 years (maximum ₹50 lakh per annum).
- Reimbursement of 50% of training costs for workers for up to 6 months (maximum ₹4,000 per month per worker).
- 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement on stamp duty and land conversion charges; 100% exemption on electricity duty and mandi (market) fees for 7 years.
- Various reimbursements/green incentives for technology adoption, including tracking equipment, logistics software, fire detection systems, and environmental projects.
- All incentives are in accordance with the provisions of RIPS-2024.

Rajasthan Data Center Policy, 2025

- Notified on 19 February 2025; aims to establish Rajasthan as a key hub for national and international data center investments.
- Promotes cloud computing, digital transformation, e-governance, AI, big data, and data localization.
- Enterprises have the option to choose between investment subsidies, capital subsidies, or turnover-based incentives; special 'Sunrise' incentives for the first three mega/ultra-mega projects.
- Flexibility in building norms—higher FAR, flexible ground coverage, modular data center units, multi-level DG stacking, and partial completion certificates.



- Data centers declared an essential service under ESMA; permission for 24x7 operations and employment of women across all shifts (subject to safety regulations); self-certification facility for labor laws.
- Encouragement of renewable energy, water conservation, and green building practices; priority given to data center development in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.
- Valid until 31 March 2029.

Rajasthan MSME Policy 2024

- This policy came into effect on December 8, 2024, and will remain valid until March 31, 2029.
- Objective: To foster economic and social strengthening in Rajasthan through the balanced and inclusive growth of the MSME sector.
- It aims to facilitate the creation of a globally competitive and ylocally relevant MSME ecosystem. It has been designed as a "One-Stop Shop" solution for all incentives provided by the state government.
- The first MSME policy was implemented in 2015.

Key Provisions

- For the establishment of new MSMEs and the expansion of existing MSME units, an interest subsidy will be provided on loan amounts up to ₹50 crore under RIPS-2024.
- An additional interest subsidy of up to 2% will also be provided to selected units.
- One-time assistance of up to ₹15 lakh for Small and Medium Enterprise units to raise equity capital through NSE/BSE exchange platforms.
- For Micro and Small Enterprises, 50% of the expenditure incurred (up to ₹5 lakh) to acquire advanced technology or software from premier national institutions established by the government will be provided as assistance.
- Assistance in the form of reimbursement covering 50% of the expenditure (maximum ₹3 lakh) will be provided for obtaining national and international standard certifications and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).
- To market MSME products by participating in national and international trade fairs, 75% assistance (maximum ₹1.5 lakh) will be provided for stall rentals and travel expenses for two persons.
- Reimbursement of 75% of the expenditure incurred on the digitization of enterprises (maximum ₹50,000) will be provided.
- To promote the use of e-commerce, 75% of platform fees (maximum ₹50,000) will be reimbursed.

Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy 2024

- Objective: To promote sustainable and inclusive export growth; special focus on SMEs, local handicrafts, and export diversification.
- Export Documentation Assistance: 50% of annual costs (maximum ₹5 lakh).
- Marketing Assistance: Reimbursement of 75% of expenses incurred at international trade fairs and travel assistance up to ₹3 lakh (once every two years).

- Product Testing Incentive: Reimbursement of 75% of expenses (maximum ₹20,000 per shipment, ₹3 lakh per annum).
- Technology Upgradation: Reimbursement of 75% of expenditure on modern technology (maximum ₹50 lakh). E-commerce Assistance: Reimbursement of 75% of platform fees (maximum ₹2 lakh).
- Export Credit Insurance: Reimbursement of 50% of ECGC premiums (maximum ₹2 lakh per annum).
- Additional Incentive: 25% subsidy on freight costs for first-time exporting units under RIPS-2024 (maximum ₹25 lakh).

Rajasthan One District One Product (ODOP) Policy 2024

- Announced on December 8, 2024.
- Objective: To identify and promote products/services with export potential in each district and transform districts into potential export hubs.
- Key measures: Financial assistance for new enterprises, adoption of technology, quality certification, renewable energy initiatives, infrastructure development, marketing support, and the promotion of ecommerce.
- Incentives will be provided to top performers under the ODOP scheme.
- Goal: To showcase the unique products and cultural heritage of each district on a global platform by creating a robust ecosystem.
- **It will remain in effect until March 31, 2029.**

S.No.	District	ODOP Product Name
1.	Ajmer	Granite & Marble Products
2.	Alwar	Automobile Parts
3.	Balotra	Textile Products
4.	Barmer	Embroidery
5.	Banswara	Marble Products
6.	Beawar	Quartz & Feldspar Powder
7.	Baran	Garlic Products
8.	Bharatpur	Agro-based Products
9.	Bhilwara	Textile Products
10.	Jodhpur	Wooden Products
11.	Tonk	Sandstone Products
12.	Udaipur	Marble & Granite Products
13.	Bikaner	Bikaneri Namkeen (Savouries)
14.	Khairthal-Tijara	Automobile Parts
15.	Bundi	Sandstone
16.	Kota	Kota Doria
17.	Chittorgarh	Granite & Marble Products
18.	Kotputli-Behror	Automobile Parts
19.	Churu	Wooden Furniture Products

S.No.	District	ODOP Product Name
20.	Nagaur	Pan Methi & Spice Processing
21.	Dausa	Stone-based Products
22.	Pali	Textile Products
23.	Didwana-Kuchaman	Marble & Granite Products
24.	Phalodi	Senna (Sonamukhi) Products
25.	Deeg	Stone-based Products
26.	Pratapgarh	Thewa Jewellery
27.	Dholpur	Stone-based Products
28.	Rajsamand	Granite & Marble Products
29.	Dungarpur	Marble Products
30.	Salumbar	Quartz
31.	Hanumangarh	Agro-based Products
32.	Sawai Madhopur	Marble Products
33.	Jaipur	Gems & Jewellery
34.	Sikar	Wooden Furniture Products
35.	Jaisalmer	Yellow Stone Products
36.	Sirohi	Marble Products
37.	Jalore	Granite Products
38.	Sri Ganganagar	Mustard Oil
39.	Jhalawar	Kota Stone Products
40.	Tonk	Slate Stone Products
41.	Jhunjhunu	Wooden Handicraft Products

Rajasthan Trade Promotion Policy, 2025

- Effective from 7 December 2025.
- Objective: To provide institutional credit, market access, and investment opportunities to micro-trade enterprises and small traders.
- Interest Subsidy: 6% subsidy on loans up to ₹1 crore, and 4% on loans between ₹1 crore and ₹2 crore.
- Credit Guarantee Support: Reimbursement of 50% of the guarantee fee (for 5 years) on loans up to ₹5 crore under CGTMSE.
- Insurance Premium Reimbursement: 50% reimbursement (maximum ₹1 lakh per year) for micro-retail traders for five years.
- E-commerce Incentive: Reimbursement of 75% of platform fees (maximum ₹50,000 per year, for 1 year).
- Special Category Benefits: Additional 1% interest subsidy on loans of ₹1–2 crore for enterprises owned by women, SC, ST, and differently-abled individuals.
- Valid until 31 March 2029.

Rajasthan Textile and Apparel Policy, 2025

- Notified on 13 February 2025.
- Objective: To establish Rajasthan as a global manufacturing hub for the textile and apparel industry.
- Investment Incentives: Asset creation incentives (investment subsidy, capital subsidy, turnover-based incentives) for 10 years.
- Mega Project Benefits: Flexible land payment and State Tax/VAT reimbursement for Mega/Ultra-Mega projects.
- Land and Tax Concessions: 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement on stamp duty and registration fees; similar provisions for land use conversion charges.
- Energy Incentives: 100% exemption on electricity duty for 7 years.
- Environmental Incentives: Reimbursement of 50% of expenditure on environmental projects (maximum ₹12.5 crore).
- Freight Subsidy: Reimbursement of 25% of freight costs (maximum ₹25 lakh) for exports from ICDs/Air Cargo Complexes.
- Skill Development & IPR Support: Reimbursement of 50% of training expenses and patent/copyright registration costs.
- All financial incentives are in accordance with RIPS-2024.
- It will remain in effect until March 31, 2029.

Migrant Rajasthani Policy, 2025

- This policy was issued on December 10, 2025.
- Its objective is to strengthen social, cultural, and economic ties with migrant Rajasthanis settled across the globe.
- The policy aims to ensure the active participation of migrant Rajasthanis in the state's development by engaging them in investment, trade, innovation, and social development.
- The five key pillars of the policy are: Accelerate, Bridge, Celebrate, Drive, and Ensure.
- There is no fixed end date; however, the target year for achieving its goals is set for 2030.

Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2024

- Objective: To promote sustainable and transparent mineral development while prioritizing environmental conservation and community welfare.
- The state's first mineral policy was announced in 1978.

Key Features:

- Attracting investment by promoting mineral-based industries and increasing the mining sector's contribution to the State's GSDP.
- Promoting zero-waste mining, eco-friendly technologies, and effective waste management.
- Ensuring transparency through advanced exploration techniques and AI-based monitoring.
- Curbing illegal mining activities via GPS-based tracking, geo-fencing, and real-time monitoring.
- Expanding the area under mineral concessions from the current 0.68% to 1.0% by 2029-30 and to 2.0% by 2046-47.

- Increasing the number of minerals being mined from the current 58 types to 70 by 2047.
- Increasing the mining sector's contribution to the State's GDP from the current 3.4% to 5% by 2029-30 and to 8% by 2046-47.
- Increasing state revenue threefold by 2029-30 and reaching ₹1 lakh crore by 2047.
- Targeting the creation of 50 lakh jobs by 2029-30 and 1 crore jobs by 2047.
- Encouraging private sector participation in the exploration of mineral resources.
- Establishing a 'Post-Auction Facilitation Cell' for investors.
- Emphasizing the exploration and auction of precious, strategic, and critical minerals in coordination with the Central Government.
- Designating areas as "Land Banks" to assist applicants and concessionaires with forest land diversion, ensuring the timely commencement of mineral concessions.
- Enhancing the ease of doing business by addressing regulatory and infrastructure challenges and reducing approval timelines.
- Assisting the Central Government in creating more Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) blocks for auction.
- Note – Previous state mineral policies:
  1. 1978
  2. 1991
  3. 1994
  4. 2011
  5. 04 June 2015

Rajasthan M-Sand Policy 2024

- Objective: To promote the production and use of manufactured sand (M-Sand) as a sustainable alternative to river sand (gravel) in construction activities. M-Sand Policy: Key Features & Financial Incentives

Key Highlights	Incentives for M-Sand Units
▪ This policy encourages the establishment of M-Sand units by simplifying procedures, easing regulations, and providing financial incentives. ▪ It mandates BIS certification and periodic testing to ensure quality compliance. ▪ Zero-discharge systems for water reuse will be promoted to ensure waste management and sustainability. ▪ Phased increase in the use of M-Sand in government projects (target of 50% by 2028-29). ▪ Incentives for on-site quality testing laboratories.	▪ **Financial Benefits:** Royalty waiver (50%) and relief on overburden dump usage charges. ▪ Investment Subsidy: 75% state tax reimbursement for 10 years. ▪ Electricity Duty Exemption: 100% exemption for 7 years. ▪ Stamp Duty Reduction: 75% concession on stamp duty. ▪ Employment Benefits: Reimbursement of 50% of the employer's contribution towards EPF and ESI for local employees.

- The first M-Sand Policy was introduced in 2019.

Rajasthan City Gas Distribution (CGD) Policy, 2025

- This policy was issued on July 16, 2025.
- Objective: To promote a gas-based economy and increase the availability of clean natural gas.
- Under this policy, gas pipeline infrastructure will be strengthened, and the CGD network will be expanded. It aims to increase the availability of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for domestic and industrial consumers.

Rajasthan Employment Policy, 2026

Key Highlights

- Announced on National Youth Day, June 12, 2026.
- A comprehensive policy to address employment challenges; the state's labour force participation rate stands at 64.4% and the unemployment rate at 4.2%.
- Vision: To provide meaningful employment to every youth and establish the state as a leading hub for inclusive and sustainable employment.
- Mission: To create 15 lakh (1.5 million) employment opportunities by March 2029 through self-employment, wage employment, and entrepreneurship.
- Strategic Pillars: Revitalization of the primary sector and rural economy; promotion of manufacturing and green jobs; expansion of the service sector; and strengthening of public sector employment.
- Implementation Mechanism: EEMS 2.0 (AI-based employment portal)—connects job seekers with public and private employers; includes e-job fairs and international placement facilities.
- Regional Focus: Implementation at the district level; special emphasis on TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) areas and Aspirational Districts.
- Data-Driven Governance: Monitoring via the Employment Outcome Index (EOI) and supervision by a high-level committee.

Rajasthan Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy, 2025

- This policy was notified on November 27, 2025.
- Objective: To develop Rajasthan as a premier destination for Global Capability Centers (GCCs).
- GCCs serve as hubs for high-value services—such as IT, R&D, finance, analytics, human resources, risk management, and digital innovation—for multinational companies.
- The policy aims to foster high-quality employment, skill development, foreign direct investment, and export growth.
- The core mantra of this policy is "Connect – Collaborate – Contribute."

Rajasthan Skill Policy, 2025

- This policy was issued on April 16, 2025.
- Objective: To enhance the employability and income of the youth through skill training and vocational education.

Key Provisions

- Modernization and expansion of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).
- Establishment of Model Career Centres.
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL); employment-linked training through the 'Recruit-Train-Deploy' program.
- Strengthening the Rajasthan Council of Vocational Education and Training (RCVET).
- Establishment of Finishing Schools and Centres of Excellence.
- Promotion of apprenticeship and internship programs.

Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025

- The first tourism policy was announced in 2001.
- The Rajasthan Tourism Policy 2025 was launched in Jaipur on December 10, 2025.
- This policy has been formulated in alignment with the long-term development vision of "Viksit Rajasthan@2047" (Developed Rajasthan@2047).
- Objective: To promote modern, innovation-driven, and future-oriented tourism development in the state.

Key Focus Areas

- Development of hotels, resorts, heritage properties, and homestays will be promoted by encouraging private investment.
- Tourism infrastructure will be strengthened and expanded. Along with traditional tourism, eco-tourism, rural tourism, tribal tourism, adventure tourism, and religious tourism will be incorporated.
- Employment generation and skill development will be encouraged. Incentives for Investors
- Capital subsidies, SGST reimbursement, and interest subsidies on term loans (in accordance with the prevailing RIPS) will be provided.
- Exemptions on stamp duty and electricity charges (in accordance with the prevailing RIPS) will be granted.

Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy 2025

- The first policy of this kind was announced in 2022.
- The objective of this policy is to establish the state as a global film production hub. A comprehensive film directory and an online portal have been launched to assist filmmakers.

Key Incentives and Benefits

- A subsidy of up to 30% on production costs will be provided for films, web series, TV serials, and documentaries shot in Rajasthan.
- The maximum subsidy limit for feature films is set at ₹3 crore.
- The maximum limit for web series and documentaries is ₹2 crore.
- The maximum subsidy for TV serials is up to ₹1.50 crore.

Eligibility Conditions

- A minimum expenditure of ₹2 crore in Rajasthan is required for feature films.

- A minimum expenditure of ₹1 crore is mandatory for web series and TV serials.
- No minimum expenditure limit is prescribed for documentaries.
- To qualify for the subsidy, the film or short film must have at least 5% of its screen time filmed in Rajasthan, or at least 50% of the total shooting days must have taken place in Rajasthan.
- Films in the Rajasthani language are also eligible under this policy.

Additional Benefits

- 100% reimbursement of location fees for up to 5 days will be provided for shooting at sites managed by the state or central government.
- A special incentive of ₹50 lakh will be given for National Award-winning films. A special incentive of ₹1 crore will be provided for films that have won international awards.

Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy (RTUP) – 2024

- The first tourism unit policy was issued in 2007.
- Its objective is to encourage the establishment of new tourism units in the private sector.
- The policy aims to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Benefits available to investors and entrepreneurs in the tourism sector have been enhanced.
- The utilization of heritage properties available in the private sector has been promoted. Licensing procedures for hotels, restaurants, and other tourism establishments have been simplified.
- Tourism units will be eligible for all financial benefits under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS).

Benefits of the Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy-2024

1. Benefits related to conversion charges
2. Benefits related to stamp duty
3. Building plan approval charges at industrial rates
4. Exemption from development charges and land charges
5. Electricity charges at industrial rates
6. Permission for 10% of the plinth area or 1,000 sq. meters (whichever is less) for commercial use
7. Urban Development (UD) tax at industrial rates
8. Double Built-Up Area Ratio (BAR) of four (4) without betterment levy
9. Composite bar license at concessional rates/fees as per the prevailing excise policy
10. Fire NOC – valid for 3 years at a time
11. Operational licenses (trade, hotel, and restaurant licenses) – valid for 10 years at a time
12. The first state hotel policy was implemented in 2006.

Rajasthan Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024

- Launch: December 4, 2024.
- Main Objective: To contribute towards achieving the national target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

- The policy sets a target to establish 115 GW of capacity by 2029-30, comprising 90 GW of solar, 25 GW of wind and hybrid renewable energy generation, and 10 GW of energy storage capacity.
- It will promote solar energy, wind energy, biomass, and green hydrogen.
- It aims to achieve a green hydrogen production capacity of 2,000 kilo-tonnes per annum (KTPA) by 2030.
- The initial 500 KTPA of green hydrogen projects will benefit from a 50% concession on transmission and wheeling charges.
- Note: First Solar Energy Policy: 2011
- First Wind Energy Policy: 2012
- First Biomass Policy: 2010 First Rajasthan Wind and Hybrid Energy Policy (also considered the second wind energy policy): 2019
- Biomass and Waste-to-Energy Policy: 2019
- These policies were consolidated in 2023 under the name 'Rajasthan Non-Conventional Energy Policy'. This was subsequently formulated into the 'Integrated Clean Energy Policy' and launched on December 4, 2024.

Renewable Energy Park Policy

- It promotes the development of solar, wind, and hybrid parks by private park developers.
- Objective: To create common infrastructure for evacuating power into the power grid.

Rajasthan E-Waste Management Policy - 2023

- This policy has been issued to address issues related to e-waste and ensure its effective management. The policy aims to ensure the safe collection, recycling, and scientific disposal of e-waste.
- This policy promotes the circular economy by linking the informal sector with the formal sector.

Key Features

- Establishing an environment-friendly e-waste management system.
- Encouraging the collection, segregation, recycling, and scientific disposal of e-waste.
- Promoting the e-waste recycling industry.
- Supporting resource recovery and the circular economy.
- Ensuring compliance with e-waste management rules and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Rajasthan Climate Change Policy - 2023

- This policy was released on June 5, 2023 (World Environment Day).
- Objective: To safeguard the state against the impacts of climate change and promote sustainable development.
- It focuses on addressing challenges such as rising temperatures, heatwaves, droughts, water crises, and desertification.

Key Features

- Integrating climate change considerations into the plans and decision-making processes of all departments.
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with national and international commitments.
- Enhancing the resilience of communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems.
- Encouraging climate-friendly technology, innovation, and green finance.
- Strengthening institutional mechanisms, data systems, and monitoring for effective climate governance.

Rajasthan Forest Policy - 2023

- Its objective is the sustainable management of forests, wildlife, and biodiversity based on scientific, traditional, and empirical knowledge.
- The policy aims to increase the vegetation cover to 20% of the state's geographical area over the next 20 years.
- This policy is based on the conservation, restoration, and management of natural forests, wildlife, and biodiversity.

Key Features

- Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity to protect ecosystems and enhance their productive capacity.
- Expansion of forest and tree cover through reforestation, afforestation, agroforestry, and tree plantation.
- Promoting community participation for the sustainable use of forest and pasture-based resources.
- Preventing desertification and land degradation, and improving land productivity.
- Conservation of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna.

Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy (REVP) 2022

- It has been launched to promote sustainable transport over the next five years.
- Objective: To reduce vehicular emissions and foster a favorable environment for the EV ecosystem.
- A budget provision of ₹150 crore for SGST reimbursement for the year 2025-26 promotes the adoption of electric vehicles.
- Dedicated electric vehicle and component manufacturing parks will also be developed by RIICO.
- To encourage the development of private and public charging infrastructure, the installation of charging stations has been made license-free.

Provisions

- Shaping the Electric Vehicle Landscape: Establishing a robust charging network, promoting research and development, and incentivizing manufacturing within the state.
- Responsible Departments: Various departments—such as Transport, Energy, Industries, and Information Technology & Communication—have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the policy and ensuring inter-departmental coordination.

- Incentives: Financial incentives for electric vehicles have been determined with the aim of making them affordable for consumers.
- IT Platform: An application-based platform will be established to provide real-time status information on public charging stations.

Rajasthan AI/ML Policy-2026

- Launched on January 6, 2026, at the Rajasthan Regional AI Impact Conference held in Jaipur.
- Objectives: Adoption of AI in governance, AI incentives for industries, and AI skill and capacity building.
- This policy will promote the modernization of public service delivery.
- This policy will aid in achieving the goals of a developed Rajasthan by 2047 (Viksit Rajasthan@2047).

Provisions

- Special emphasis has been placed on enhancing transparency in governance.
- Equitable and inclusive access to the benefits of AI will be ensured.
- AI will accelerate development in both urban and rural areas.
- The policy has been formulated in alignment with the state's long-term development roadmap.
- A future-ready digital ecosystem will be fostered.

Child and Women Welfare Policy (Proposed in Rajasthan Government Budget 2026-27)

- An Early Childhood Care & Education Policy will be formulated.
- A Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) based policy will be introduced for the construction of *Dharamshalas* (community rest houses).
- A Digital Infrastructure Facilitation Policy and a Geo-Spatial Policy will be introduced.
- A Solid Waste Management Policy will be implemented for solid waste management.
- Under the M-Sand Policy, the usage of M-Sand in construction activities will be increased from 25% to 50%.
- Under RIPS-2024, the service sector, alongside manufacturing, will receive the benefit of interest subsidies.
- Expansion benefits will be provided to the logistics, warehousing, and Global Capability Center (GCC) sectors.
- Container manufacturing has been included as a promoted sector under RIPS-2024.
- Green employment will be promoted through the Energy Transition Skilling Cluster. Under the Rajasthan ODOP (One District One Product) Policy-2024, 10% margin money assistance will be provided for expansion.
- A new progressive policy will be introduced under the 'Mukhyamantri Jan Awas Yojana' to promote urban housing.
- A new TDR (Transferable Development Rights) policy will be implemented for urban development.

Rajasthan Semiconductor Policy 2026

- Effective from March 18, 2026.
- Main Objective: To establish the state as a hub for semiconductor manufacturing and electronic chip production.
- Key Areas: The Jodhpur, Pali, and Marwar regions are being developed as a 'Priority Semiconductor Corridor'.
- Benefits: In addition to subsidies from the Government of India, the state government will provide additional capital assistance, a 100% exemption on electricity duty for 7 years, and a 75% exemption on stamp duty.

Rajasthan Aerospace and Defence Policy 2026

- Effective from March 18, 2026.
- Main Objective: To encourage manufacturing in the aerospace, defence, and space technology sectors.
- Benefits: To attract investment, industries in the 'Large' and 'Mega' categories will be offered additional incentives, such as a 75% reimbursement of state taxes (investment subsidy) for 7 years and 'Employment Booster' schemes.

Rajasthan Industrial Park Promotion Policy 2026

- Effective from March 18, 2026.
- Main Objective: To foster industrial development and create integrated industrial hubs.
- Facilities: Single-window clearance via the 'Raj-Nivesh' portal, benefits regarding land and lease rental subsidies, and the promotion of industrialization in less-developed areas.

Samyak
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RAS-2024 RESULT

सम्यक् मार्गदर्शन सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम


RANK 2
Virendra Charan


RANK 3
Navneet Sharma


RANK 4
Ravindra Singh


RANK 5
Vikash Siyag


RANK 6
Aishwarya Kanwar


RANK 7
Dinesh


RANK 9
Bhoopender Singh

07 RANKS in TOP 10 | **56 RANKS in TOP 100** | **690+ SELECTION in RAS-2024**

IAS | RAS

FOUNDATION &

क्लास 12th के बाद ग्रेजुएशन के साथ
2 & 3 वर्षीय कोर्स

PSI

PAPER 1st & PAPER 2nd

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- विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा क्लासेज
- प्रिंटेड बुकलेट्स / ई-नोट्स*
- टेस्ट सीरीज
- पर्सनल मेंटरशिप
- ऑफलाइन के साथ ऑनलाइन कोर्स निःशुल्क

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सम्यक् मार्गदर्शन = सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम

RAS 2024 में TOP 10 में 7, TOP 100 में 56, सहित 690+ चयन

सभी सफल प्रतिभाओं को हार्दिक बधाई!

RANK 2

VIRENDRA CHARAN

RANK 3

NAVNEET SHARMA

RANK 4

RAVINDRA SINGH

RANK 5

VIKASH SIYAG

RANK 6

AISHWARYA KANWAR

RANK 7

DINESH

RANK 9

BHOOPENDER SINGH

RANK 12

KULDEEP SHARMA

RANK 13

KAILASH KUMAR

RANK 16

KAILASH RANWA

RANK 18

UMANG RAWAL

RANK 23

SAHDEV BIDADA

RANK 24

PARAMVEER SINGH

RANK 25

SWAROOP SINGH

RANK 26

AANCHAL NAGPAL

RANK 27

MAMTA LIMBA

RANK 28

ARIHANT JAIN

RANK 29

SIMRAN SHEKHAWAT

RANK 30

VINAY MOHAN

RANK 31

ANSHIKA AGARWAL

RANK 33

LOKENDRA SINGH

RANK 34

VIKAS CHOUDHARY

RANK 35

SANJU

RANK 36

KRISHANPAL SHEKHAWAT

RANK 43

JITENDRA

RANK 45

AMAR SINGH RATHORE

RANK 46

MANASVINI VERMA

RANK 48

TULSI

RANK 49

RAMAVTAR MUNDEL

RANK 50

DHARMRAJ SINGH RAO

RANK 52

BHOOMIKA TRIVEDI

RANK 55

RONAK

RANK 57

POONAM

RANK 58

SACHIN AGRAWAL

RANK 59

PARUL CHOUDHARY

RANK 61

KAMLESH KR SHARMA

RANK 65

ARIMARDAN CHAUHAN

RANK 66

UNNAT KISHOR RAJORA

RANK 70

KRITIKA GAUR

RANK 71

URMILA VISHNOI

RANK 73

JAYESH PRAJAPAT

RANK 74

MAHENDRA DAN

RANK 76

SIDDHARTH DHAKAD

RANK 77

JYOTSANA RANAWAT

RANK 78

CHOUDHARY MADHU ROOPARAM

RANK 79

NITESH GUPTA

RANK 80

VIKASH BISHNOI

RANK 82

DAMODAR PAREEK

RANK 83

KAILASH KUMAR

RANK 84

SHYAM SUNDER MEENA

RANK 85

MOHIT GODARA

RANK 86

NARASI RAM BISHNOI

RANK 87

RAM RATAN BATESAR

RANK 88

MAHENDRA CHOUDHARY

RANK 99

GHAMANDA RAM

RANK 100

VANDANA PATEL

690+...

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