

# *Jharkhand* *Vision & Action Plan* 2021





***“Empowering the people of Jharkhand  
through accelerated, sustainable and inclusive  
economic and social development.”***

## Foreword

The Government of Jharkhand, in order to prepare the vision and three years' action plan, constituted a sub-committee under the State Development Council (SDC) chaired by Sri. T Nanda Kumar, I.A.S (Retd.), Former Secretary to Govt of India and Member of SDC with the following as members- (a) Padmashri Ashok Bhagat, Member SDC (b) Sri. Amit Khare, Development Commissioner-cum-ACS Planning-cum-Finance Department (c) Special Invited Member- Dr. Ramesh Sharan, Professor Economics and presently Vice-Chancellor (Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh) and (d) Special Invited Member-Dr. Harishwar Dayal, Economist.

This document has been prepared keeping in view the growth achieved so far, the inequities observed, the opportunities Indian and global economies provide and the development needs of the State.

*The initiatives of the last three years and the positive results achieved have given us the confidence to set higher targets and increase the momentum. While doing so, we are conscious of the need to protect the environment and suggest sustainable growth options.*

The Committee has taken the vision of the State government as the guiding principle for prioritizing the development objectives. This Plan is in line with the vision of the State for 2030 and will also lay the foundation for accelerating sustainable growth in the next decade.

The Committee had the benefit of detailed consultations spread over long hours with the Secretaries of all concerned departments, Directors and other technical personnel.

This plan is different from earlier documents:

- This plan is citizen centric
- This is not a budget document outlining outlays and targets. It is not a typical five year plan of yester years
- The focus of this plan is on outcomes
- The outcomes at the end of the three year period have been defined and articulated clearly under various key initiatives

- Most of these are measurable, either directly or through proxy indicators. Some will appear in periodic national surveys.
- Monitoring indices have been developed and are part of this plan.
- This plan goes beyond the resources of the Government and attempts to get better outcomes through a collaborative effort with various stakeholders/ partners.

**This document is in three parts:**

**PART 1** details the Action Plan

**PART 2** outlines specific outcome targets and details the monitoring indices

**PART 3** provides scheme wise targets and is linked to the thematic objectives

While measuring and monitoring outputs are necessary to assess progress on a day to day basis, these have been shown as milestones to distinguish them from outcomes. The monitoring indices will help the Government in taking mid- course corrections wherever required.

In addition, there are chapters on the enablers, viz., Resources, Convergence and Good Governance.

The Committee recognizes that some of these outcomes depend on the collective efforts of various departments. Therefore, efforts have been made to integrate these under the respective thematic heads. The links are explained in the document.

The above approach envisages effective convergence of various development initiatives at the delivery point. While policy convergence is necessary at the State level, effective convergence at the District, Block and Panchayat levels is critical. This cannot be achieved through a conventional 'co-ordination committee'. This convergence has to be unambiguously driven from the top.

The Plan takes into consideration the inequities in the historical growth pattern in terms of regions, population groups and other disadvantaged sections. Special focus on these has been recommended in the initiatives.

In keeping with a result oriented approach, the document is divided into thematic sections reflecting the priorities of the State.



The Committee believes that the plan is not to be constrained by the resources of the Government. Additional resources in the form of institutional credit, loans from multilateral agencies, private investments, Corporate Social Responsibility funds, individual initiatives, PPP projects, etc. should be leveraged and optimized.

**This plan is for the people of Jharkhand and is not just a Government plan. The Government, apart from being a key driver of the plan, has the responsibility of ensuring participation by a large number of stakeholders.**

The committee believes that the central focus of this plan is the citizen of Jharkhand. The development expenditure is to be incurred to improve the quality of life of the citizens and to increase their prosperity.

This Plan cannot be implemented in "business as usual" mode. The Government by itself cannot achieve all the desired outcomes. Apart from a change of mindset,

this requires commitment, innovation and effective participation of all stake holders. The Panchayati Raj Institutions, civil society organizations and the stakeholders have to play constructive and significant roles to achieve these outcomes. The Government needs to create an enabling environment to facilitate this transformation.

Effective, result oriented and transparent governance is the key to achieving these outcomes. This needs to be addressed on priority. While good work needs to be recognized, those who do not deliver must be penalized without any discretion.

This is the first attempt in the State to change the way plans are formulated, implemented and monitored. This document will therefore be modified when necessary.

The outcomes detailed in this plan are **achievable**, the programmes are **implementable** and the progress monitorable.

## Status of Jharkhand Economy and Some Alarming Developmental Gaps



### Context:

Jharkhand, at the time of its formation, lagged behind the all India average in many of the key development indicators. It has made impressive progress since then. However, the development gaps, though reduced, still persist. Therefore, to bridge these gaps and to achieve an overall, inclusive and sustainable development, planned efforts are required from all sources – government as well as non-government.

In the year 2001-02, the GSDP at constant prices of Jharkhand was 1.68 percent of the GDP of the country. Since, the growth rate of the state, in most of the years, has been better than the growth rate of the country, its share in country's GDP has improved to 1.84 percent in the year 2015-16.

As a result of a growth rate higher than the national growth rate, the per capita income of the state, which was about 40 percent less than the national average in 2001-02, became 30 percent less than that of the country by 2015-16. But, if the two continue to grow at the present rate (that is, India keeps on growing at 6.76 percent and Jharkhand at 8.59 percent per annum - average growth rates achieved by the two between 2012-13 and

2015-16), it will take another 17 years (by 2034-35) for Jharkhand to reach to the level of the per capita income of the country. Hence, it should accelerate its growth rate in the range of 10 to 12 percent to reach the national average by 2029-30.

Despite good performance, the growth rate of Jharkhand has been more volatile than that of the country. The coefficient of variation of the growth rate of Jharkhand has been consistently higher than that of the country. The fluctuations in its growth rate have mainly been caused because of the fluctuations in output of agriculture (especially the crop sector) and manufacturing sectors. **Hence, besides the increase in output, there is a need to take adequate and appropriate steps to stabilize the growth in output of agriculture and manufacturing sectors.**

### Distorted production and employment structure:

There is an excessive sectoral difference in productivity of the workers. While agriculture, in which about 50 percent of the workers are engaged, contributes only about 16 percent to the GSDP of the state, the mining

sector contributes about 12 percent to the GSDP of the state by employing only 2.3 percent of the workers and manufacturing contributes about 14 percent to the GSDP of the state by absorbing only 7.7 percent of the workers (NSS, 68th round). This sectoral imbalance in income and employment, besides indicating prevailing inequality in the state, indicates high incidence of disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector on one hand and very low labour absorptive capacity of mining and manufacturing sectors on the other.

**Therefore, there is a need to promote rural non-farm sector and less capital intensive manufacturing sector to reduce the dependence of workers on the agriculture sector and to improve the labour absorptive capacity of the manufacturing sector.**

The pattern of growth in Jharkhand has not been able to resolve the problem of unemployment and poverty. They are not only higher than the national average, but have declined at a much slower rate than that of the national average.

Most of those who are employed are engaged in low productive and low income earning vocations where the incidence of poverty is very high. About 45 percent of those who are self-employed in agriculture and about 55 percent of those who are casual workers in agriculture are below poverty line. The condition of the casual workers in the non-agriculture sector is also almost equally bad – more than half of them also suffer from poverty.

**In order to reduce poverty and unemployment, there is need to:**

- i. Enhance the earning of those engaged in this sector by taking appropriate steps including the improvement of productivity in agriculture,**
- ii. Promote rural non-farm sector,**
- iii. Skill the unskilled labour and thus improve their productivity and earning and**
- iv. Create an environment conducive for investment, especially in labour intensive enterprises.**

### Development Gaps:

In most of the development indicators, related with health, education, gender, amenities and infrastructure, Jharkhand lags behind the achievements made at the

all India level. Between 2005-06 and 2015-16 (NFHS-3 and NFHS-4), the state has made commendable progress in some of these development indicators. As a result, the gap between Jharkhand and all India, in most of the development indicators, have narrowed down, but, the state has to strive to bridge this gap completely.

### Disparity within the State:

In most of the development indicators there exists wide disparity among the districts, among their blocks and between the rural and urban areas in the state. Among the districts of the state, those which are more urbanised and industrialised or are rich in mineral resources are more developed than the rest. Thus, the corridor which starts from the east and ends at the south east, where the districts of Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Saraikela – Kharsawan and Purbi Singhbhu are located, is more developed than the districts located in the North West and North East of the state.

However, there are pockets of developed areas (blocks) within less developed districts and less developed areas (blocks) within developed districts. For example Chandankiyari in Bokaro and Tundi, in Dhanbad are less developed blocks of highly developed districts of the state. On the other hand, Bansjor in Simdega or Kuru in Lohardaga are developed blocks of less developed districts.

Usually, the blocks having the district headquarters are comparatively better than the rest. This means that the fruits of development in terms of education, health and livelihood opportunities might have remained confined to the main blocks in the district.

The developmental efforts, therefore, should take the regional disparity into consideration.

Planned efforts in multiple directions are required from all sources, government and non-government, for an overall, inclusive and sustainable development



All villages to be ODF before 2019

80% of the households to have a pucca house by 2020

Electricity for all households with not less than 22 hours of power supply

Ensuring food security for all eligible households

1600 new rural bank branches by 2020

Easy access of institutional credit for SHGs

100% coverage of eligible beneficiaries under pension/Social Security programmes

Social protection of PVTGs

Increase the earnings of 18 lakh rural households by at least 50%

Collectivise 30 lakh HHs

## Rural Prosperity and Quality of Life

Jharkhand is among those States which have very high percentage of rural poverty in the country. Therefore, improving the social and economic status of its citizens by undertaking the development of rural areas is one of the key priorities for the State Government. Through this Plan, the State Government commits to adopt a more inclusive and outcome-based approach towards rural development by **‘creating gainful and diversified livelihood opportunities for the poor and deprived, providing basic services for reducing their deprivation and adopting comprehensive, inclusive and robust social protection system’.**

By 2020-21, Jharkhand aims to be amongst the top 10 States in the country in HDI ranking, moving from its current position in the bottom 10. The State recognizes that this may not be achievable without substantially improving **‘rural prosperity and the quality of life’.** To fulfil this vision, the following strategies shall be adopted:

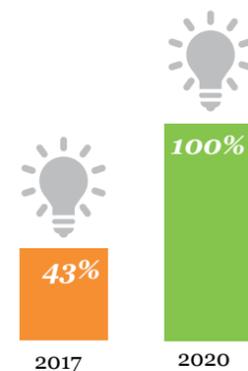
**Enhance farm and non-farm livelihoods:** The State will focus on both farm and non-farm livelihoods, targeting to increase the earnings of 18 lakh rural households by at least 50 percent in the next three years. Though the increase in rural income by strengthening of farm activities shall be pivotal, one of the key strategy would be to supplement the income of the rural households with non-farm-based livelihoods.

To achieve this, the State will collectivize 60% of the rural households (around 30 lakhs) into SHGs/VO/Federation from the current 10 lakh Households. These collectives would further be encouraged to form small and large producer groups for carrying out commercially viable economic activities and help them leverage the combined strength of the rural economy and enable individual producers to access larger markets and fetch better prices for their products.

A convergent action plan shall be prepared to bring initiatives under agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry and fishery, forestry, handicrafts and rural tourism to enhance farm and non-farm livelihoods. The State Government has already initiated the project Jharkhand Opportunity for Harnessing Rural Growth (JOHAR) with support from the World Bank for this.

Some of the other key targets set for 2020-21 are:

- Technical assistance and market linkages to existing and **56,000 new micro enterprises**



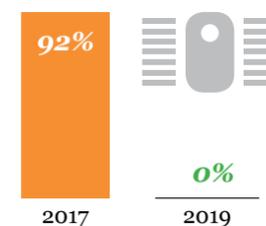
Rural Households with electricity



Rural households having treated tap water as the main source of drinking water (%)



Affordable housing in rural areas



Rural households going for open defecation

- **23 lakhs beneficiaries to undergo capacity building** and training in livelihoods
- Build a strong **cadre of 10,000 livelihood community service providers**
- **Rs 2,500 crore institutional credit** to be facilitated to SHGs
- **1,600 additional Rural Bank** branches to be established
- **79,000 rural youth to be trained** (over 30% women)

**Access to basic services for improving quality of life:** The State Government is committed to provide access to all basic services that will aid in improving the quality of life in rural Jharkhand. These are represented in the graphs on the left.

**Social protection schemes:** The State recognizes the importance of social protection as key to its poverty alleviation strategy to cover all vulnerable rural households. Some of the key targets under the various State and Central government schemes will be: Providing 100 days of employment for every desirous household under MGNREGA.

- Leveraging MGNREGA to build quality individual and community assets.
- Eligible households to have access to food security through National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the enhanced PDS system.
- Leveraging technology to create an Integrated Nutritional Food Security network to guarantee nutritional security in the State by 2020.
- Providing 100% outreach of Anganwadi centre initiatives for the overall development of children and girls in rural areas.
- Providing 100% coverage of all eligible beneficiaries under pension schemes.
- Strengthening Jharkhand Rajya Sewa Dene ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011 to guarantee the delivery of all government services.

The State Government intends to increase participation of citizens in governance and shall strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and empower them to be part of decentralized planning and implementation activities for effective and efficient delivery of all grassroots schemes and programmes.





**Increase the 'Irrigation Potential Utilized' from the current 5.03 Lakh Ha to 8 Lakh Ha by 2020-21**

**Distribution of soil health cards to 100% farmers by 2019**

**Developing policy for warehouses and cold storages by 2018 to attract private sector**

**Conversion of 4 lakh Ha fallow land to cultivable land by 2020 to increase thenet sown sown area**

**Linking farmers to market by enrolling all APMC market on eNAM by 2019**

**Bringing farmers under crop insurance to mitigate risk of abiotic stresses**

**Strengthening of farmers' linkage to markets**

**15 Lakh Households to be brought under Livestock, Fishery, NTFP, traditional livelihood interventions**

**Over 3 lakh farmers will be engaged in sericulture by 2021**



## Doubling Farmers' Income

About 50% of the workforce in Jharkhand is dependent on agriculture for livelihood. The Agriculture and Allied sector has recorded an impressive average annual growth of above 5% between FY12 and FY16. Yet, as per NSSO data (68th round, 2011-12), over 45% of the farmer households in Jharkhand live in poverty, which is highest in the country. Farmers' income remains substantially low. Therefore, the State plans to **increase the income of farmers by 60% by 2020 and subsequently double it by 2022.**

To achieve this, the action plan outlines a strong programme for transforming the Agriculture and Allied sectors. This includes measures for increasing farm productivity, bringing remunerative prices to farmers by improving access to markets and market linkage, shifting to sustainable agricultural practices, strengthening agricultural extension and improving the implementation of risk management measures.

The state also plans to expand the rural non-farm sector to supplement the income of its farmers.

To achieve a consistent growth in these sectors, the State aims to achieve the following by 2020-21:

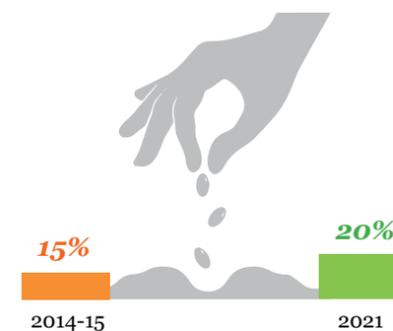
**Increasing the net irrigated area:** Since, crop productivity critically depends on irrigation; the State has planned to increase the Irrigation Potential Utilized by 59% - from the current 5.02 Lakh Ha to 8 Lakh Ha by 2020-21. This will be achieved by effectively implementing the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, restoring and renovating the existing water reservoirs, distribution systems and water management measures which focus on increasing the area under micro irrigation to enhance the efficiency of water use.

**Enhancing the seed replacement ratio** substantially by promoting improved varieties, strengthening seed distribution system by establishing agriculture business centres and krishi clinics along with PACS & LAMPS in each district.

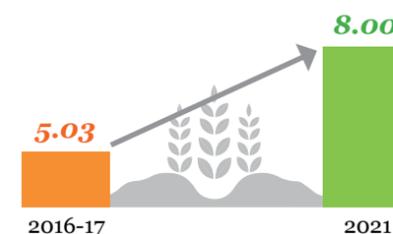
**Increase in crop productivity:** For making farming profitable and sustainable for all categories of farmers, agricultural crop productivity will be increased in Jharkhand. The State has already witnessed an increase YoY, but the increase has been only marginal. Currently, the productivity of most crops is far below the national average, except for pulses which is considered to be one of the highest when compared with other States. For increasing crop productivity, the State will take the following initiatives:



Increase in farmer income



Seed Replacement Rate



Irrigation Potential Utilized (lakh ha)

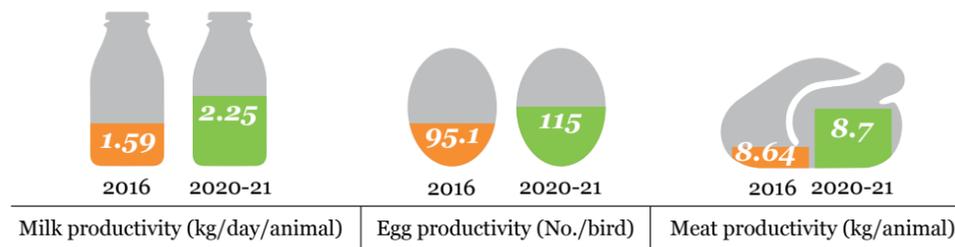
• **Sustainable agriculture:** The State will focus on proper soil management for improving crop productivity and sustainability. For this, the State Government is promoting the soil health card scheme for judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micronutrients along with organic manures and bio-fertilizers. The State is determined to distribute 25 lakh soil health cards by 2018 and also to promote organic farming under the Parampragat Kheti Vikas Yojana, which, through use of natural and organic supplements, would lead to an increase in soil productivity. By 2020, an additional area of 1 lakh hectares would be brought under organic certifications. The State will undertake pilot projects for precision farming through the Birsa Agriculture University.

**Strengthening agricultural marketing:** By 2019, the State will enroll all APMC markets on e-NAM. Farmers' collectives will be organized to help farmers sell their produce directly to consumers/traders across the nation and fetch better prices. The State will promote collective marketing-/cooperative approach through organized channels, including the Jharkhand State Adivasi Cooperative Vegetable Marketing Federation (VEGFED).

**Crop insurance:** To mitigate the risk of abiotic stresses like drought and flood, the State will ensure 100% coverage of farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana by 2020.

**Expanding animal husbandry-based livelihoods:** The State will expand and strengthen the infrastructure for artificial insemination, promote backyard and commercial egg production units through various schemes, improve animal health service by strengthening the existing veterinary hospitals' mobile polyclinic, organize skill development programmes for farmers-Maitri/ Pasu Mitra. The State plans to induct 30,000 cross-/improved-breed milch animal to BPL women/sakhi mandals.

**Fisheries:** The State has not yet tapped the full potential for developing inland fisheries. A large number of water bodies have been developed for multiple purposes, supplementing and complementing Agriculture and Allied activities. Over the last 5 years (2011-12 to 2015-16), the State's fish production has increased from 71.8 thousand MT to 116 thousand MT at a CAGR of 10%. The State is promoting fish farming through improved practices like rejuvenation of inland water bodies to enhance fish production, intensive and semi-intensive pisciculture in reservoirs using cage and pens system.



**Support to off-farm economic activities:** The State will promote sericulture, NTFP, handicraft and commercial agro enterprises such as mushroom cultivation, nursery, etc. As envisaged in the 'Rural Prosperity and Quality of Life' section, the State will intervene in various ways to increase farmers' income through non-farm initiatives.

Over 3 lakh farmers will be engaged in sericulture over 2018-2021, with at least 30% to 35% of the beneficiaries being women. Planning and implementation of appropriate capacity building activities are being undertaken for the stakeholders such as beneficiaries

under Yuva Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Lac Handicraft) of JHASCOLAMPF (Jharkhand State Cooperative Lac Marketing and Procurement Federation).

For enhancing and managing agricultural know-how, the State recognizes the importance of collaborating with reputed institutions in the agriculture industry. Birsa Agriculture University, will undertake research and development work to help the Farmers overcome the challenges faced in agriculture, such as the unavailability of improved varieties, post-harvest losses, poor soil quality, low water use efficiency, etc.



**Bring at least half of the ST population above the poverty line in the next three years**

**30,000 ST households to be covered under the livelihood intensification programme**

**70% ST and PVTG populations to be covered with basic services**

**Increase ST literacy to at least 65%, and achieve 100% enrolment**

**Develop 9 Tribal Martyr's villages as 'Model Villages'**



## Inclusive growth

Jharkhand is home to 32 different tribes, comprising 26% of the State's population. More than 50% of tribal population is below the poverty line and is dependent on subsistence farming with no secondary source of income, resulting in high distress migration. The Government recognizes the need to adopt an inclusive growth agenda with the objective of '**ensuring holistic development of Scheduled areas & disadvantage communities, especially ST including PVTG**'. Therefore, the State aims to undertake poverty reduction measures with a target to reduce poverty of ST population by about half in the next three years. The approach envisages strengthening the overall policy framework for development of STs and PVTGs and enhancing the implementation of the ST/SC Prevention of Atrocity Act. Over the next three years, exclusive courts will be established in districts with high incidence of PoA cases to expedite the processing of claims.

**Poverty reduction:** 2,000 poorest of the poor and 10,000 PVTGs will be identified, mobilized and supported through targeted interventions to graduate out of poverty by 2020. Various interventions related to basic services will be undertaken:

- Providing support to educational and skill development initiatives for these groups, through scaling up Kalyan Gurukuls to all districts of Jharkhand, vocationalization of 40 tribal schools and access to scholarships
- Considering the distressing health indicators of SC, ST and PVTG communities, 5 more MESO hospitals will be made functional in the scheduled areas
- Developing before 9 tribal martyr villages as 'Model Villages' to provide all basic services and facilities for promoting tribal art, craft, culture and heritage

**Livelihood generation:** 30,000 ST households will be covered under the livelihood intensification programme under JTELP. Further, SC and ST households will also benefit from the extensive non-farm and farm livelihood enhancement initiatives planned for rural Jharkhand.

Through all its interventions targeted at tribal populations, the State will enhance community participation and ensure collective ownership of community assets for the sustainable enhancement of their livelihood.



**Affordable Housing for All by 2022**

**Making Urban Jharkhand Open Defecation Free by 2018**

**Access to Safe Drinking Water to all Urban Households**

**100% collection and safe disposal of solid waste by 2020**

**Transforming the public transportation system**

**Developing Smart Infrastructure**

**Skilling urban poor for a brighter future**

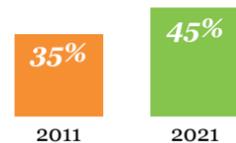


**Improved Urban Living**

Jharkhand's urban population has witnessed a growth of 32% from 2001 to 2011, aggregating to ~7.9 million. By 2031, the urban population is expected to double to 13.85 million. The State recognizes that the rapid rate of urbanization requires commensurate infrastructure development and the Government is committed to **'develop sustainable cities on parameters of spatial, economic and social inclusion to provide an enhanced quality of life to its urban inhabitants'**. The State Government shall deliver on the following key development outcomes for a better urban living for citizens.

**Access to basic services for improving quality of life:**

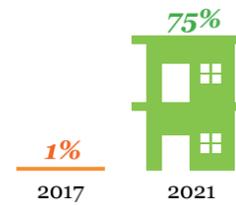
The State Government is committed to improve access to all basic services that will aid in improving the quality of life in urban Jharkhand. These are:



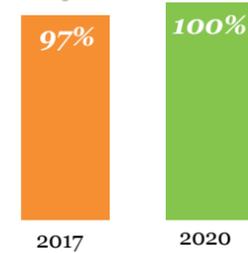
Urban households having treated tap water as the main source of drinking water (%)



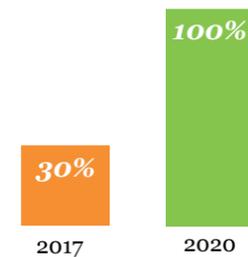
Urban Households going for open defecation



No. of EWS houses constructed as a % of total demand projected for 2022



Urban Households with Electricity



Household waste collection in urban areas

- Enforcement of and adherence to the provisions of the recently implemented Jharkhand Affordable Urban Housing Policy 2016 which provides for reservation for EWS and LIG housing amongst other beneficial provisions
- Fast-track construction of dwelling units under affordable housing projects
- Creation of basic sanitation facilities in the urban areas and making Jharkhand free from open defecation by 2018 by scaling up efforts under Swachh Bharat Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- The Metro Rail project for Ranchi shall be initiated after receiving approval from GoI
- Wi-Fi-enabled smart colony initiative for 5 cities shall be initiated. Additionally, Ranchi had also been approved in the list of smart cities approved by GoI
- Develop a comprehensive mobility plan for creation of an efficient public transportation system that ensures multi-modal linkages and provides last mile connectivity
- Improve walkability through creation of pedestrianized areas, increase in crossings, improvement in size and quality of pavements
- Govt shall focus on 100% collection of solid waste and augmenting the capacity of scientific disposal through measures such as incentivising RWAs, identification of PPP for waste to energy projects etc.
- Augmenting transmission network will be undertaken to increase access to electricity. Other strategies have been covered in the electricity section of this document.

**Livelihood development through skilling the urban poor:**

The State is committed to creating opportunities for skill development, leading to market-based employment and self-employment ventures for the urban poor. The envisaged initiatives are:

- Impart skill training under NULM to reach 300,000 beneficiaries by 2020 and focus on creating industry tie-ups and placement of skilled manpower with NSDC partners
- Skilling under PMKVY and SJKVY will be undertaken (targets and strategies are elaborated in the thematic area on skills)
- Undertake a ULB-wise need/skill gap assessment to identify the sectors where skill training is required
- The State is committed to form 20,000 SHGs and 250 area-level federations by 2020.



**Increase in literacy rate from 68% to 90%**

**Special focus on female literacy**

**Achieve 100% NER for primary, and a 20% increase for secondary and higher secondary**

**Enable universal access to education for all by ensuring all schooling facilities within 2- 7kms of reach**

**The Pupil-Teacher Ratio shall be reduced to 45**

**Enhanced quality and learning outcome through continuous review and close monitoring**

**Setting up of 8 Engineering colleges, 8 Polytechnic and CoEs in select sectors**



## Access to Quality Education

The State recognizes that education is a key enabler for human development and hence envisions a **'holistic, inclusive and quality education for all'** by 2020. The State plans to make a paradigm shift in its literacy rate from the existing 68% to 90% by 2021, with special focus on girl child literacy rate.

In addition, concrete measures for improving quality of education at all levels through provision of better infrastructure, ICT enablement, vocationalization at secondary level and capacity building of teachers will also be undertaken. The strategies to be adopted to fulfil this vision are:

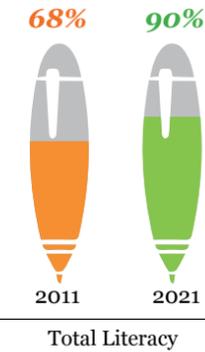
### Increase in Enrolment and reducing drop outs:

The State will work towards increasing primary-level NER to 100% and achieving zero dropout by 2020. Initiatives such as 'Zero Drop Out', 'Bal Sansad' (Child Cabinets) and 'Prayas' have helped in improving attendance by 10% in 2017 and will be further strengthened.

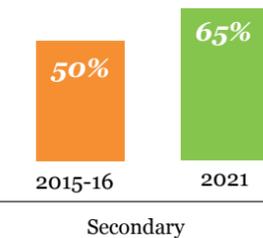
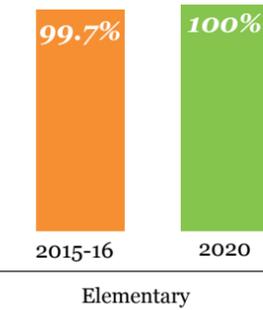
**Strengthening infrastructure:** 189 new secondary schools and 280 new higher secondary schools are in the process of being set up and the remaining will be set up by 2020. The infrastructure of the existing schools shall be upgraded to improve access to upper primary and secondary level in compliance with RTE norms.

**Strengthening coverage and inclusion:** To address the issue of regional disparity in remote areas that are comparatively under-served and lead to early dropout, especially among the tribal students and girls, the State aims to achieve universal access to education by 2020 (across all levels) through the following initiatives:

- Build upper-primary schooling facility within 2 km, secondary school within 5 km and higher secondary school within 7 km of habitation across the State.
- Strengthen special allowance and facilities for girl students to promote gender equity and inclusion.
- 'Pehle Padhai, Phir Bidai' campaign, aimed at the promotion of education of girl child will be continued to raise awareness, increase enrolment and reduce dropout.
- Set up hostels and provide stipend to encourage students from under-served areas to avail of educational facilities in urban areas.
- Promote financial support through scholarship
- Promote MOOCs in multi-lingual mode, depending on



### Net Enrollment Ratio



the demand of the course, and distance education for students who cannot pursue regular mode of education.

**Higher and Technical Education:** Higher and Technical Education in the State is being delivered through 14 universities and 328 colleges with 9 colleges per lakh population and an average of 1,716 students enrolled per college. The key focus for the State is to enhance access, quality, enrolment and equity in the higher and technical education along with industry and private sector collaboration. The State Government intends to more than double the gross enrollment ratio for higher education from the current 15% to 35% in 2030. The State has set a target of 18% to be achieved by 2020-21.

**Enhanced access and quality:** The State will continue to undertake various measures to strengthen the access and quality of the higher education institutions with better infrastructure and regional balance. Some of the key initiatives shall include:

- 8 engineering and 8 polytechnic colleges to be setup through PPP in under-served regions
- CoEs shall be set up in collaboration with the industries in high-growth sectors
- Implementation of CBCS (Choice-based Credit System) system for academic courses
- Continuous professional development of faculty by promoting industry relevant research
- Implementation of a web-based system for monitoring faculty performance



Skill Training of 20 lakh youths in next 5 years with 8.5 lakh youths by 2020-21

Compliance to all national standards including National Skill Qualification Framework

Monitor employability periodically

Establishment of Mega Skill Centres, Train the Trainer Centres and Centre of Excellence for Heavy Motor Driving

24 Incubation centres / Entrepreneurship Hubs to be established

Ensuring presence of an ITI in every block in the state

Partnership with Industries to support apprenticeship

Train 18,000 HMV and 84,000 LMV drivers



## Skilled Workforce and Growing Entrepreneurship

The State recognizes that skill and entrepreneurship development are critical to its overall socio economic development and therefore, aims **‘to catalyze skill development initiatives in Jharkhand that aim at empowering individuals by equipping them with industry-demanded skills leading to sustainable livelihood opportunities and economic growth’**. In light of this, the State has undertaken a target to train 8.5 lakh youths in the next 3 years, that is till 2020-21, and subsequently 20 lakh youths in next 5 years. Though wage employment will continued to be promoted, emphasis will be on creation of self employment and entrepreneurship development. To achieve this vision, the following initiatives will be undertaken:

**Outreach and quality of training:** Owing to the diverse demographic profile of the State, various types of short-term and long-term training, including recognition of prior learning will be offered to the youth. Skill training will be imparted through the 18 line departments and will also cover centrally sponsored programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) as well as State flagship programmes such as Saksham Jharkhand Kaushal Vikas Yojna (SJKVY), where more than 5 lakh beneficiaries shall be trained in over 15 sectors over the next 3 years.

In order to produce good quality drivers in the State for increasing employment as well as improving road safety, the State will open 50 additional Light Motor Vehicle institutes and 6 Heavy Motor Vehicles institutes, which are estimated to train 18,000 HMV and 84,000 LMV skilled and safe drivers in the State over the next 3 years.

### Capacity enhancement and strengthening infrastructure:

- **Mega Skill Centres with a capacity of around 3,000 beneficiaries per annum will be established in all the districts**
- **Coverage in each of the 264 blocks will be ensured by setting up additional ITIs**
- **CoEs to be established for specialized skills**
- **Institutions for training of trainers and assessors will be established**

11.4



2020-21

1.2



2016-17

Cumulative no. of beneficiaries skill trained (inclusive of vocational education) in Lakh numbers

200



2020-21

59



2017

Number of ITIs in Jharkhand

- **Incubation centres will be established in all the 24 districts under Start Up India, Stand Up India, etc.**
- **Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs) to be established across the State**
- **Regular monitoring through existing Labour Market Information System of the State, HUNAR, shall be further strengthened**

### Focus on Entrepreneurship Development -

The State recognizes the need for developing the MSME sector and strengthen livelihood opportunities through promoting entrepreneurship development. Apart from implementing focused entrepreneurship skill training programmes, promotion of initiatives such as development of incubation centres in 24 districts, awareness and promotion of entrepreneurship schemes and programmes such as PMEGP, Start-up India, Stand-Up India will be undertaken. Focus will also

be on creating a conducive eco-system through easy access to credit and strong market linkages. Further Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs) will be established as part of the national mandate.

**Adhering to national skilling standards:** To achieve the standard of ‘One Nation One Standard’, all future skill-training programmes funded by State will be made National Skill Qualifications Framework compliant. All skill-training programmes will adhere to the common norms as notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Inclusion will be ensured by focusing on skill training for women, people with disability and beneficiaries from backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Life skills and employability skills will be promoted across all skill-training programmes.



**Reduction of maternal deaths by 15%**

**Reduction of infant deaths by 20%**

**Reduction of malnutrition amongst children (underweight) by 10%**

**Upgrade health facilities to meet IPHS standards**

**Increase investment in health by more than 1% of GDP**

## Universal, Affordable and Quality Healthcare Services

The State of Jharkhand has a vision to provide **‘universal access to quality and affordable health care service for sustained growth of the State’**. Special effort will be made for districts which are lagging behind and communities/section of the society which are most affected or deprived of quality health services. The key strategies to be adopted to fulfil this vision are:

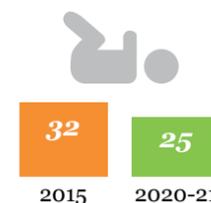
**Improving maternal health:** Momentum gained in last few years towards improved maternal health will be further strengthened. The State is targeting to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to below 175, which is more than a 15% decrease by 2020 from the current status. The focus will be on:

- Increasing early registration of pregnancy, full antenatal check-ups, institutional delivery and coverage of postnatal check-ups.
- Outreach services and institutional care will be expanded and strengthened by ensuring the availability of adequate skilled human resource, service facilities (first referral units, basic and emergency obstetric care), medical supplies and health infrastructure.

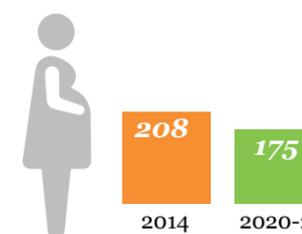
**Improving child health:** Child health will continue to be in the focus. The target is to reduce infant mortality rate below 25 per thousand live births by 2020 and under-5 mortality rate below 32 per thousand live births by 2020-21, which is approximately 20% reduction from the current status. In order to reduce the neo-natal mortality rate in the state special attention will be paid to the districts where it is more than 32 per thousand live births.

Neonatal health care services will be ensured by strengthening the existing public health facilities and co-opting private healthcare service providers. Further, full immunization to children of 12 – 23 months of age is targeted to be more than 70 % by 2020. Special attention for immunization will be provided to 30 high-risk blocks in seven districts with real-time tracking of children immunization under universal immunization programme (UIP).

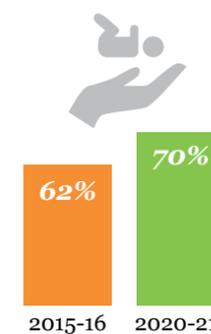
**Nutrition:** The State targets to reduce the prevalence of under-weight among children under five years of age to below 40%. Some of the strategies and action plan envisaged are:



Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)



Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)



Institutional Delivery

- To increase the overall nutritional status of children and women by 2020, the State will focus on enhanced service delivery of nutrition services in the 12 nutritionally high burden districts.
- Life cycle approach will be promoted for nutrition amongst adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.

**Reduce incidences of communicable and non-communicable diseases:** The State Government intends to bring in a shift towards ‘preventive’ care from current ‘curative’ care. The inclusion of service providers at various levels will be a strategy to achieve this. The various initiatives planned are:

- **Communicable diseases:** Diagnostic and treatment for prevalent diseases such as TB, vector borne, leprosy and HIV/AIDS will be made available in all public health facilities.
- Improve the quality of Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) and treatment adherence.
- **Non-communicable diseases:** The State will be expediting implementation of the National Programme for Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke to all districts, though adequate infrastructure and deployment of health human resources.
- More than 25 % Health sub-Centres will be developed as Wellness Centres by appointing trained health personnel and required support.

**Health Infrastructure:** In the next three years, the State will emphasize on upgrading the existing public health facilities to meet standards set by the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS). The State has already taken initiatives to meet the gaps of skilled human resource for health. 1 medical college, 1 dental college, 8 General Nursing and Midwifery schools and 15 Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery schools will come up by 2020-21.

**Health Financing:** The State is targeting financial risk protection coverage to all its citizens with focus to cover more than 85% of the BPL population, and other vulnerable citizens by 2020 through Mukhyamantri Swasthya Bima Yojana and other schemes. The State government will gradually increase health expenditure towards 1% of the State’s GDP by 2020. Public-private partnership, external aid and corporate social responsibility will be encouraged for both, resource mobilization as well as ensuring quality health services.





**Safe drinking water to 100% of the population**

**Achieve Open Defecation Free status**

**30% Gram Panchayats to have solid and liquid waste management system**

**Increase coverage of sewerage and drainage system**

**Intensive awareness programme on sanitation**

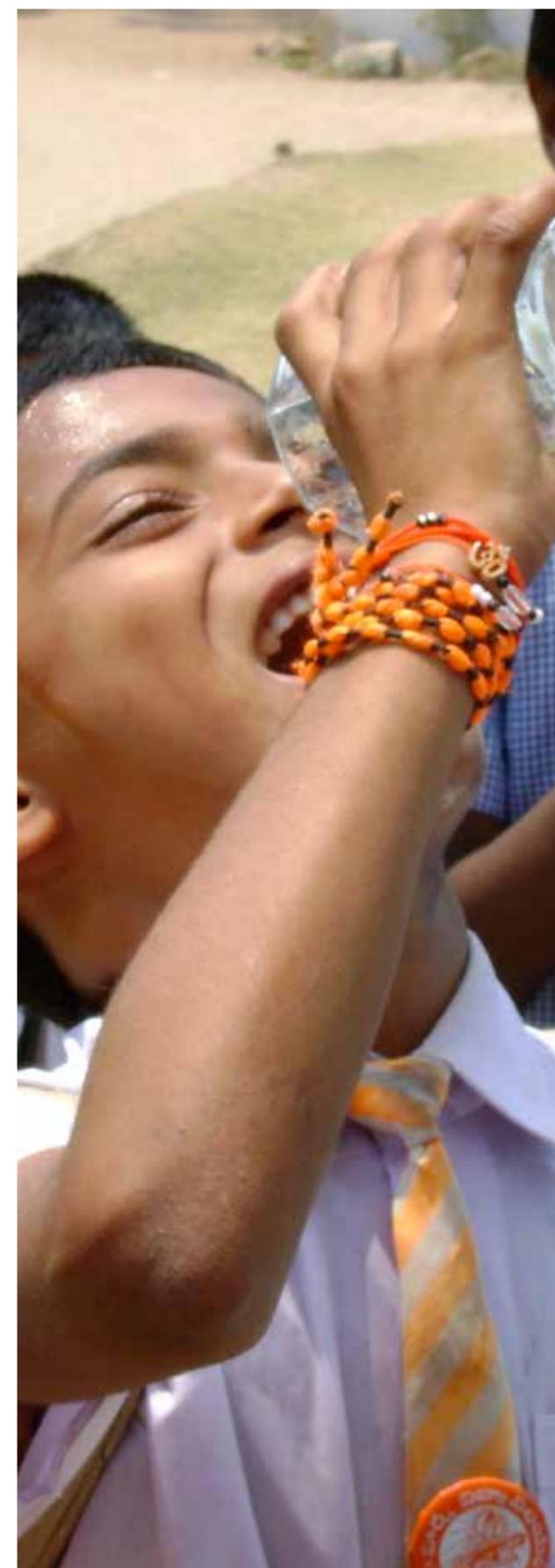
## Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Ensuring the basic services of **'safe drinking water and sustainable sanitation for all'** is the vision of the State of Jharkhand. The State envisages to strengthen initiatives in sanitation through high priority programmes such as Swachh Bharat Mission and National Rural Drinking Water Programme. Key interventions and strategies envisaged to achieve this target are:

**Access to drinking Water:** The State shall provide access to safe drinking water to 100% of its citizens by 2020. The key strategies towards this include:

- **Water availability:** Expediting laying of pipelines in rural areas and maximizing the use of surface water for drinking purposes through creation, restoration of water reservoirs, check dams, rain water harvesting system, etc.
- **Quality assurance:** Enhancing the capacities of existing water treatment plants or establishment of new water treatment plants by government or through PPP/ community ownership model
- **Community mobilization:**
  - Capacity building of PRIs and water and sanitation committee members for management of water supply systems as well as community mobilization
  - Innovation and maintenance of sustainable models of drinking water supply
  - Promotion of extensive IEC/BCC for usage and benefits of safe drinking water among rural and urban population
- **Institutional strengthening:** The State will conduct functional review of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and provide support to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness.

**Improving sanitation:** All districts and towns in Jharkhand are targeted to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status by 2019. The State targets to implement solid and liquid waste management system in 30% of Gram Panchayats and in 50% of ULBs. It also targets waste segregation in all urban households and treat at least 70% solid waste in urban areas. Key strategies to achieve sanitation targets include:



- Strengthening monitoring mechanism by actively engaging district-level taskforce to assess and take corrective measures
- Strengthening municipal corporations and urban local bodies for developing solid and liquid waste management systems
- Setting up regional institution for capacity development, research and innovation in water sanitation and hygiene
- **Construction of toilets and awareness generation:**
  - Expediting the construction of individual household toilets, strengthening ODF implementation plan with focus on Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies
  - Upscaling community approach to total sanitation by building capacity of ward water sanitation committee
  - Awarding and recognizing ULBs that sustain ODF status for next three years and five years respectively
- **Solid and liquid waste management:**
  - Establishment of solid and liquid waste management system at city level
  - Establishing on-site compost treatment machines in rural areas





**Electricity access for all with not less than 22 hours of supply**

**Adequate power generation with an installed capacity of at least 8010 MW**

**Reduced AT&C losses (14%) and full cost recovery for distribution utilities**

**Competitive electricity tariffs (Among top 5 states)**

**Off-grid and rooftop solar systems for access to remote areas**

**Sustainable energy access through renewable sources with intalled capacity of atleast 28%**

**Demand side energy efficiency through ECBC/GFBC norms**

## Enabling Access to Energy

Realising that energy is one of the key sectors needed for the accelerated development of the state, the government, through this plan, commits to **‘transform the lives of its people with a resilient, cost effective, sustainable and consumer-focused power system in the State’.**

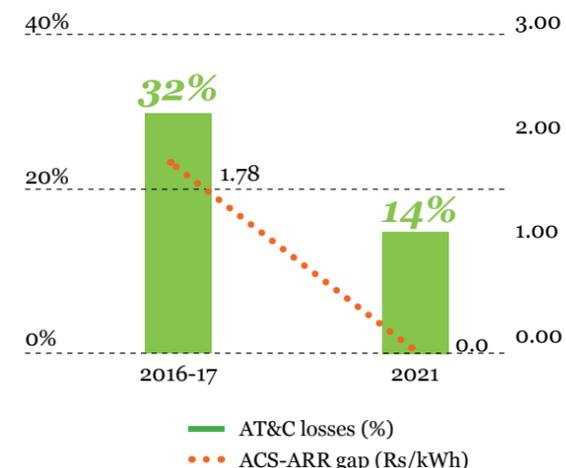
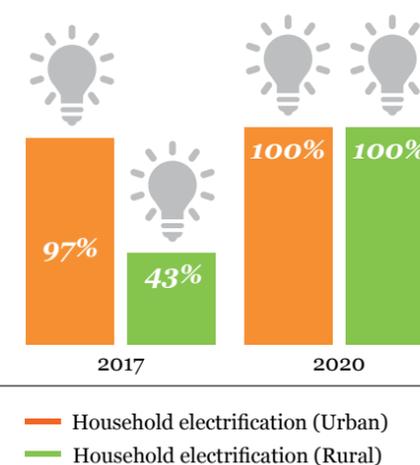
Having achieved electrification levels of 57% from 46% in just a couple of years ago, the State has gained confidence to aggressively achieve its targets for a complete turnaround. The power supply position has improved drastically with energy supply deficit falling from 3% to about 0.6%, with no peak demand deficit from ~2% over the last two-year time frame. On the efficiency side, the sector has made a huge progress in reducing its Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses from over 41% to 32% in the past three years. Going forward, the State Government is committed to transforming its energy sector and has now accordingly identified five focus areas for 2020:

**1. Electricity access for all** with an average supply duration of 22 hours for rural areas and 24 hours for urban areas. The State Government will take up the following measures to meet this target:

- Ensuring electricity access to all un-electrified households (nearly 34 lakh)
- Off-grid RE and rooftop solar systems to ensure energy access in remote and extremism-affected areas
- Augmenting transmission network from current 5,145 MVA to 21,395 MVA and distribution network through the installation of 1.36 lakh DTs and 51,788 ckm lines.

**2. State-of-the-art power delivery infrastructure:** To achieve operational and financial efficiency improvement, the State will ensure reduced AT&C losses of 14% by 2020 with a nil gap in average cost of supply and average revenue requirement (ACS-ARR currently at Rs 1.78/kWh) through measures such as feeder metering, feeder segregation and consumer metering under UDAY scheme, distribution network strengthening (IPDS scheme) and the highest level of continuous monitoring for meeting its targets.

**3. Maximizing the economic growth in transition into a better energy future:** The State recognizes that electricity provision is the most binding constraint for all businesses and industries. Acknowledging this need, Jharkhand aims to be among the top 8 States in terms of lowest electricity tariffs in the country, considering its



enormous potential for reducing electricity prices with natural competitive advantage of reduced logistics costs for coal transportation.

**4. Developing Jharkhand as the power generation hub of India:** Jharkhand Government recognizes the need for an enhanced and attractive policy framework in order to attract private players in the power sector. Therefore, the State will formulate a revised energy policy for thermal generation to ensure a total installed capacity of 8010 MW by 2020 from the current 2,231 MW. The revised energy policy is expected to not only attract new investments but also fast-track some of the existing ones by setting up of a State and Central Project Management Cell and framing of RoW (Right of Way) policies/rules.

**5. Leading innovation in the energy sector:** In order to address some of the challenges faced by the sector, Jharkhand plans to emerge as an early adopter of innovative technologies. In the near term, the State’s focus is to ensure adequate renewable capacity augmentation of nearly 2,240 MW by 2020 to meet its RPO (Renewable Purchase Obligation) requirements and mandatory ECBC (Energy Conservation Building Code)/GFBC (Green Factory Building Code) for enhanced demand-side energy efficiency in all new residential, commercial and factory buildings.





**Development of additional 2600 kms to be added to SH-OPWD-MDR roads**

**Multi-laning of 2100 km of SH-OPWD roads**

**Development of additional 17200km and improvement of 10,800 km of rural roads**

**Construction / upgradation of 6 additional airports**

**Reduction in road accidents/fatalities due to road accidents by 50%**

**IT-enablement of issuance of permits and collection of taxes**

**More than 1750 permits for connecting major urban and rural centres respectively**

**Construct/Improve approximately 150 bridges and 7 bypasses**



## Enhancing Transport Connectivity

Physical transport infrastructure is one of the primary requisites for the socioeconomic development of a State. Realizing the fact, the State aims **‘to provide a safe, reliable and accessible transport system to enable movement of passenger and goods in Jharkhand’**.

**Expanding the road network:** The total length of the NH-SH-OPWD network has been increasing at a compounded annual growth rate of 6% in the last 4 years. In addition, the State has also focused on rural connectivity by implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The SH-OPWD network alone has increased at an annual rate of 6.7% over the last 4 years (2013-2017), despite transfer of approximately 688 km of road stretches to NHAI. Owing to the strategic importance of this sector, the State has identified **creation of new roads and augmentation of the traffic carrying capacity** of the existing network by **multi-laning** as the main focus areas. Key targets identified are:

- Develop and strengthen approximately 4,700 km of roads in the next 3 years
- Construct/Improve approximately 150 bridges and 7 bypasses
- Add approximately 17,200 km and improve approximately 10,800 km of rural roads over the next 3 years
- The State will conduct a core road network study by the end of 2018 which will enable it to prioritize and ensure sequential development of the road network in a planned manner
- Issue more permits to private bus operators for improving rural and urban connectivity
- State Highway Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ) will also be reorganized and institutionally strengthened
- Leverage the road cess fund, under a framework, for creation/augmentation of the road network

**Road safety:** The State understands its responsibilities for ensuring safety of road users and hence has devised a road safety plan to reduce the total number of road accidents and associated fatalities by 50% by 2020-21.

**Augmentation of railways and civil aviation facilities:** Key targets and strategies to be achieved by 2020 are:

- Complete all the existing railway projects and increase broad gauge to 3,076 km

- Connect 22 districts of the state on the rail network by 2020
- Develop 6 airports in the state by constructing new ones/renovating the existing ones
- Upgrade the existing facilities in Ranchi to make it an international airport by the end of 2020

**Creation of HMV/LMV institutes and IT-enablement of services:** In order to increase convenience to vehicle users, the State will create additional HMV/LMV institutes for producing good quality drivers and make the entire operations of the issuance of permits, licences, registrations and collection of fees, taxes IT-enabled.



**Intensive awareness generation on nutrition, child protection, women empowerment and social security schemes**

**Provision of an enabling environment to girls and women to get equal opportunity**

**100% social security coverage of eligible beneficiaries**

## Women Empowerment and Child Protection

Approximately 50% of the working population in the age group of 15–49 years is women. Additionally, to realize the demographic dividend, the importance of investing in the young population is critical. Therefore, the State envisions **empowering and ensuring proper development, care and protection of women, children and other vulnerable sections**. The outcomes and strategies to be adopted to fulfil this vision are:

**Child Protection:** The State is committed to reduce vulnerability of the children to any kind of harm, protect them from harmful situations and at the same time ensure that no child falls out of the social security and safety net. These will be achieved through:

- Strengthening institutional care under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
- Awareness generation about Child Helpline
- Linkages with the Skill Development Mission for development of skills among adolescents for gainful employment under ‘After Care’ programme

**Women empowerment and protection:** The State of Jharkhand acknowledges that providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes, have the potential to benefit the society and lead to economic growth. The State’s commitment to bring equal opportunity to women includes:

- **Gender budgeting:** The state has initiated the process of gender budgeting for the last two years wherein all the schemes which have women component have been marked out for targeted implementation/coverage. Robust monitoring system would be put in place to





continuously assess the progress achieved against targets made in the gender budget statement.

- **Enabling environment for women to take decision related to their healthcare:** The State will intensify outreach services and women-centric health care programmes will be undertaken.
- **Awareness generation on women empowerment:** The State will focus on developing IEC strategy to generate awareness on various issues related to gender and women development.
- **Promotion of girl education:** The State is committed to reduce literacy gap between male and female literacy by focus on female literacy and targeting increase of more than 20% literacy through several strategies mentioned earlier in this document.
- **Skilling and Workforce Participation:** In order to increase Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) and

reduce the unemployment rate of women, they will be trained for skills which that are in demand in the emerging job market. Additionally, an equal, safe and secure working environment will be ensured for women at the workplaces.

- **Social Security** for women will be ensured through strategies outlined earlier in this document.

To ensure quality delivery of these initiatives, a performance rating system of service delivery points (AWCs, institutional care points under ICPS, Women hostels and other service institutions) linked with positive reinforcements will have a positive impact on the overall achievement of the desired goals.

Issues related to nutrition, protection, empowerment and social security requires effective coordination, and convergence amongst different line departments, development partners, civil society and key stakeholders. The State will develop convergence mechanism at district and State levels to realize its vision.



**Focus on Rural Industrialization by adopting 10 additional clusters every year for development of rural enterprises**

**MSME start up Ecosystem developed in Ranchi & East Singhbhum to foster growth**

**Development of 20 clusters of 7000 units by year 2020 and building the capacity of MSMEs**

**Provide technical and financial support to 5000 rural industries in traditional handicraft and Lac industries in next three years**

**Set up Mega Handloom cluster at Godda to generate employment to 25000 weavers by 2020**

**Development of 2 Khadi parks (at Dumka & Rajnagar by 2018)**

**Focus on food processing by operationalization of Mega Food Park in Getalsud and setting up three more food parks in Jharkhand**

**Create and sustain an enabling environment for growth of ancillary enterprises around industrial centres**

**Create an innovative marketing mechanism to support 3 lakh sericulture farmers**

## Sustainable and Employment Oriented Industrial Development

The industry sector has a significant share in the State's economy and is also inevitable for employment generation. Therefore, the State aims to **'establish State-of-art infrastructure, expand sustainable manufacturing, harnessing potential of rural industrialisation, foster innovation, and create employment opportunities across sectors by providing favourable, innovative, and globally competitive business climate'**. Key strategies to be undertaken to achieve this vision are:

**Focus on MSME and rural industrialization:** The Government will focus on the growth of MSME and village industries. The following initiatives will be undertaken:

- Market Development Assistance for khadi and polyvastra will be provided to artisans.
- Adopt 10 additional clusters every year for the development of rural enterprises, small and micro industries.
- Facilitate forward linkage to these clusters by connecting to large private sector buyers
- Develop 20 such clusters of 7000 units by year 2020-21 and build the capacity of MSMEs
- Establish the **Jharkhand Handicraft Development Board** for the development of traditional handicrafts and strengthen urban haats at Hazaribagh, Giridih and Deoghar
- Established the **Mukhyamantri Entrepreneur Development Board** for the development of traditional handicraft and Lac Udyog and other rural cottage industries. It will provide technical and financial support to 5,000 rural industries by 2020-21 resulting in additional employment for 25,000 people.
- Set up Mega Handloom cluster at Godda to generate employment to 25,000 weavers.
- Engage more than 3 lakh farmers in sericulture during 2017-2020 with at least 30% to 35% of the beneficiaries being women
- Three months training in reeling and spinning will be provided to more than **9,000 women beneficiaries** of 315 Common Facility Centre during 2020-21 and the initiative will be further strengthened in the coming years
- Strengthening of Jharkhand Skill Development Mission to coordinate State-level skill development initiatives



**Ease of doing business:** Government of Jharkhand has accorded priority for improving the business ecosystem in the State by significantly improving ease of doing business and reducing the business transaction cost for entrepreneurs.

**Strengthening of Mining Activities:** Jharkhand has the largest mineral resource base (~87 BT) in India and accounts as a key sector of Jharkhand's economy with a contribution of ~10% to its GSDP. The key focus areas for the State will be towards upgradation and strengthening of mineral inventory along with sustainable, efficient and economical mining. The following are the key areas:

- Increase in GDP contribution to about 12%.
- Increase in revenue from mineral sector from existing INR 4,771 Cr to INR 6,000 Cr by 2020
- Increase the land availability for mining. In areas where land ownership by private parties is not possible, PPP mode of mining may be developed and adopted
- Encourage with GRI: To encourage miners, the state will adopt GRI standards for sustainability reporting
- Integrating Single Window with the mineral administration system
- Setting up of a Mining Centre of Excellence to skill train local workforce
- Usage of artificial intelligence and robotics in the operations for promoting automation
- Development of the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework to address the areas of utilization of DMF funds, safety and health of mine workers and zero-waste mining and recycling of water

**Tourism:** Tourism has the potential to be one of the major sources of income and employment generation in the state of Jharkhand. For giving a boost to spiritual tourism, the State in association with the Ministry of Tourism will develop several locations in an integrated and sustainable manner such as the Baidyanath Dham in Deoghar, the Shakti circuit (Deori Temple, Rajrappa Temple, Itkhori and Kauleswari temples) and Shiva circuit (Deoghar, Basukinath, Dumka and Maluti temples). Additionally, the state will also promote heritage and eco-tourism, where enough potential is available. It is being estimated that the proactive initiative of tourism department shall result in tourist footfalls increase by approx. 20-40% over the next 5 years.

which are expected to provide direct employment to about **50 lakh persons** over 2017-20

- Setting up more than **30 incubation centres** by 2020

**Enabling infrastructure:** Development of high-quality infrastructure is inevitable for establishment of industries with less capital investments and their functioning without impediments. Existence of physical infrastructure in terms of service buildings, road, rail and air transport will help in providing a boost to the industry sector. Some of the key activities that the State shall undertake are

- Development of multi-modal terminal at Sahibganj
- Preparation of Land Zoning Plan for new and existing Industrial Estates/Parks by JIADA
- Land Bank Development of 10,000 acre land to provide approach roads, high-tension electricity connection, water supply
- Setting up of sector specific Industrial Parks under Public, Private PP, JV mode (plastic park, EMC, Pharma Park, Textile Park, etc.)
- Development of Electronic Manufacturing Cluster, Adityapur
- Formulation of suitable policy to encourage investors and other stakeholders to invest in development of industrial parks, estates, etc.
- Strengthening of Inland Container Depot located at Tatanagar to facilitate the export and high-speed freight and passenger train services.
- Early commissioning of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor which passes through Jharkhand, covering all northern states and connectivity to ports.
- Strengthening of road and rail connectivity to Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip ports
- Provide the necessary administrative assistance to agencies related to the development of broadband, high-speed communication, data connectivity, 4G, etc.



**Increase state forest cover to ensure water retention and sustainable development**

**Enhancing the density of the forest cover to achieve a cover of 33%**

**Encourage bamboo cultivation and create bamboo high tech nurseries as per National Guidelines**

**Enhancement of NTFP based employment opportunities**

**Conservation of tigers and elephants**

**Technology integration in forest and wildlife conservation**

**100 % Achievement of upgraded SAPCC by 2020**



## Sustainable Forest Management

Considering that the State's socioeconomic growth is dependent to a large extent on the natural resources sector, the State is committed to ensure '**sustainable conservation and management of forests, forest cover enhancement and water conservation and replenishment through forests**'. Key initiatives envisaged by the State Government are:

- Enhancing the density of the forest cover to achieve a decadal growth to 33%, through schemes such as Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana.
- *Enhancing Community participation:* upscaling coverage of Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees and Village Forest Management and Protection Committees (VFMPs); cultivate bio-fuel producing plants and fuel trees/crops in the degraded and wastelands and; create Bamboo high tech nurseries as per National Guidelines.
- *Wildlife conservation:* The State's tiger and elephant population has dwindled over the past decades. Therefore, the State will strengthen Project Tiger and Project Elephant.
- *Leveraging technology:* Integrating ICTs at ground level operations to decrease manual dependency and increase precision of department activities.
- *Addressing climate change:* As per the State Action Plan for Climate Change the 'Jharkhand State Climate Change Action Unit' will be strengthened to tackle and mitigate the climate change impact; District Management Plan to combat climate change and increase awareness.

## Resource Forecasts



Jharkhand, for its development, will receive resources from state and central government, financial institutions, multilateral agencies and private sources.

The total financial resource from the government will come from state's own tax and non-tax revenues, its share in central taxes, its non-debt capital receipts and the fiscal deficit incurred by it. It will also include grants in aid and transfer of fund from the central government for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Schemes.

While the own tax and non-tax revenues and fiscal deficit of the state are dependent on its nominal GSVA (Gross State Value Added), its share in central taxes which primarily depends on the total divisible pool of the centre and the inter-se share of Jharkhand in it, is dependent on the nominal GVA of the country.

The nominal GSVA of Jharkhand is expected to grow in the range of 12 to 14.2 percent per annum in the coming three years, that is, 2017-18 to 2019-20 (calculated on the basis of past trend of 13.2 percent in growth rate in the normal years and expected increase in it because of "Momentum Jharkhand" and similar other developmental efforts of the government and decrease because of monsoon failure and other unforeseen events).

### Resource from Government sources

#### Own Sources

The tax and non-tax revenues of the government, as mentioned above, depend on the state's GSVA at current prices. In the year 2016-17, the tax revenue of the state was 6.71 percent and the non-tax revenue was 3.93

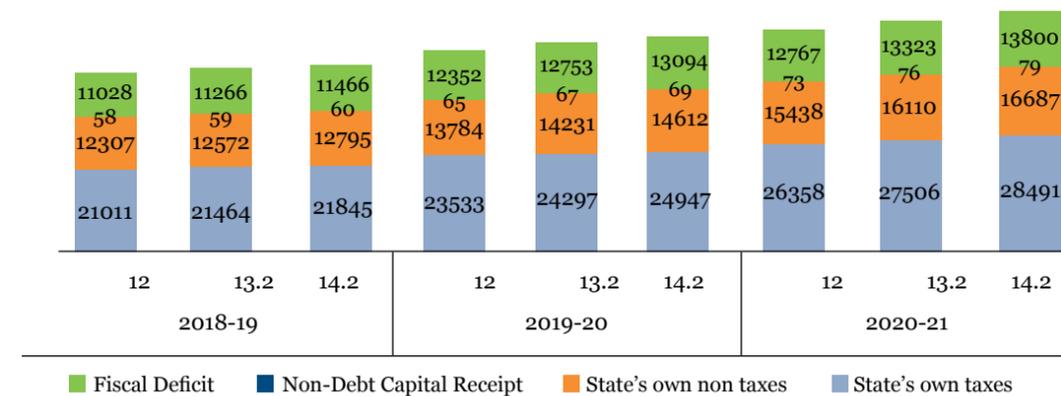
percent of the GSVA at current prices of the state. At these rates state's own tax revenue is projected to be in the range of Rs. 210 hundred crore to Rs. 218 hundred crore in the year 2018-19, Rs. 235 hundred crore to Rs. 249 hundred crore in the year 2019-20 and 264 hundred crore to 285 hundred crore in the year 2020-21. Similarly, the state's non tax revenue is expected to be in the range of Rs. 123 hundred crore to 127 hundred crore in the year 2018-19, Rs. 137 hundred crore to 146 hundred crore in the year 2019-20 and RS 154 hundred crore to Rs 167 hundred crore in the year 2020-21.

The non-debt capital receipt of the state has been calculated at 0.0185 percent of the GSVA of the state and the fiscal deficit of the state has been calculated at the rate of 3.25 percent of the GSDP at current prices (the rate which is admissible as per the 14th FC). An additional sum in the range, Rs. 111 hundred crore to 115 hundred crore in the year 2018-19, Rs. 124 hundred crore to 131 hundred crore in the year 2019-20 and Rs 128 hundred crore to Rs 139 hundred crore in the year 2020-21

#### Share in Central Taxes and Grants in Aid

The state is expected to get Rs. 280 hundred crore in the year 2018-19, Rs. 325 crore in the year 2019-20 and Rs 376 hundred crore in the year 2020-21, as a share in Centre's taxes (projected at the rate of 3.139 percent, which is the inter se share of Jharkhand in the divisible pool). The state is expected to receive, Rs. 18 hundred crore Rs. 24 hundred crore and 27 hundred crore as grants to rural and urban local bodies in the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. An additional Rs. 4 hundred crore is expected as Centre's share in SDRF (all these projections are based on the projections done by 14th Finance Commission).

Graph 1: Financial Resources collected from own sources (in Rs. Crore)



### Centre's transfers for Central Sector Scheme and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The state receives funds for the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes meant for promoting education, health, power, irrigation, agriculture and allied sectors, other dimensions of rural development and for ensuring welfare and social welfare. The NITI Aayog's document on "Three Years' Action Plan" has projected certain rates of growth in their expenditure in these fields in the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (Chapter 4). We expect that the fund for the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes pertaining to these sectors will be transferred to Jharkhand at the same rate. The state, thus, is expected to receive Rs. 9405.79 crore for the year 2018-19, and Rs 11064.75 crore for the year 2019-20 for various schemes pertaining to these sectors. Keeping in view the trend, it is expected to be Rs. 12724.46 crore in the year 2020-21.

**We will strive for a higher allocation from Govt. of India for the development of such districts which have been identified as backward by Niti Aayog.**

#### District Mineral Fund

Besides these resources, the state will also receive fund in the form of District Mineral Development Fund.

### The Financial Resources of the State from Other Sources

Besides government sources, the state, for its development, will also receive financial resources from sources like financial institutions, multilateral agencies and private sectors (corporate, semi corporate and non-corporate enterprises).

The total advance from the Institutional financial sources in September 2016 was Rs. 103 thousand crore. If it grows by 16 percent per year (the expectation based on past trend and current developmental efforts of the state), it will grow to Rs. 138 thousand crore in 2018, Rs. 161 thousand crore in 2019, Rs. 187 thousand crore in the year 2020 and Rs 217 thousand crore in the year 2021.

The state is expected to receive a sizable amount from the multilateral agencies like Asian Development Bank and World Bank. The private sources are also expected to make investments in the state. These investments will also contribute in realisation of the goals of the three year's action plan of the state.

## Policy and Action Plan for Convergence

The State Government is convinced that the time is NOW for a paradigm shift in approach to deliver development and growth. The development agenda shall be delivered through multi-sectoral convergent action on a “Mission or Project” mode where all linked departments and all state government institutions would come together and also co-opt the partnerships of other key stakeholders like civil society organization, corporates, technical experts, development partners and local self-government organizations.

***The policy-level convergence and accountability for effective implementation shall be driven by the Office of the Chief Minister.***

The implementation of convergence shall be driven from the office of Development Commissioner. The secretaries of respective departments will ensure that the lower formations implement the various programmes and schemes in a convergent mode as outlined in this vision and action plan document.

The key action points identified for the convergence initiatives to usher in growth, development and betterment of its citizens are:

Beneficiaries and citizens to be the ‘centre’ of development agenda with Government and other stakeholders partnering to bring best possible solutions for addressing the development challenge

- Identify key development outcomes to be taken up on ‘Mission or Project’ mode with clear timelines and roles in line with this vision and action plan document
- Set up empowered inter-departmental action groups (the conventional co-ordination committees will not be able to deliver this ambitious agenda) with one of the departments designated as primary owner for the mission mode projects
- Use technology to do effective delivery and purposeful monitoring
- Re-engineer processes in the State Government and enable decision-making at lower levels (reduce, if possible, eliminate discretionary powers at all levels) to facilitate the convergent action agenda

- Strengthen local self-governance structures and ensure gradual empowerment and devolution of power to support decentralized planning and coordination
- Make appropriate changes in the resource allocation/management mechanism to facilitate convergent action with clearly documented operating procedures to ease implementation

## Efficient and Effective Governance

The State Government would enshrine following governance attributes in its interactions with citizens and government machinery:

- Accountability
- Transparency
- Equity
- Participation

Key initiatives planned to bring about a change in governance are:

- Reorganization of the Governance system with focus on structural changes to reduce layers and unnecessary hand-offs between different government offices
- Mission Mode Approach for critical development outcomes with inter-departmental convergence as explained previously
- Technology-driven governance to bring in transparency and greater ease of monitoring
- Create a ‘Jharkhand One’ digital platform to bring all key citizen services, various dues to be paid to State Government and access to key services rendered by Central Government agencies under one window; this platform would provide at least 20 citizen services by 2020
- Encouraging decentralized planning through strengthening, capacity building and devolution of all 29 powers as per the 11th Schedule to the local government functionaries
- Co-opting the civil society, private sector and other development partners
- Guaranteeing service delivery

