

# JHARKHAND VISION 2047



INTRODUCTION

To spark a movement and develop a vision for Jharkhand@2047, the Confederation of Indian Industry has set out on an ambitious task. By around 2047, CII is developing a comprehensive strategy to support India's development into an economically robust, technologically important, and morally upright global leader. The three underlying tenets of the emerging Agenda are as follows:

- Aspiration (vision) must always be greater than available resources; in other words, it must be a far-reaching goal that is not immediately clear how to achieve.
- The vision cannot be based on historical extrapolation. Instead, achieving the vision must be a process of learning and "folding in the future" as it is formed by imaginative action.
- Adopting "best practises" won't aid in the realisation of a vision that isn't a projection of the past. Instead, innovation and the creation of "new practises" are required.

The goal of Jharkhand@2047 during India@100 is to spark a movement that develops a vision for Jharkhand. In this process, CII is enlisting people who are passionate about and committed to nation-building and carrying out the goal in a bottom-up manner.

This is a synopsis of Jharkhand's "Vision 2047," as put forth by the state's residents. India is on the verge of a radical transformation. It is practically impossible to find a reliable association between historical economic patterns and current growth due to the statistical volatility caused by exponential economic expansion. This vision document has sought to identify potential and capture future aspirations of the state and its citizens in light of that recognition. This exercise, unlike similar ones in the past, did not try to predict the future using historical tendencies. Instead, it has attempted to predict the future using the feelings and hopes of the State's citizens.

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Jharkhand is in the Eastern part of India and is bound by the state(s) of Bihar on the north, West Bengal on the east, Odisha on the south, and Chhattisgarh on the west. Jharkhand's proximity to the Seaports viz. Kolkata (400 km

from Ranchi), Haldia (420 km from Ranchi), Paradip (560 km from Ranchi), and a Dry-Port at Jamshedpur, make the State an attractive destination for Export Oriented Units (EOUs). Due to its location near the Eastern seaboard of India, the state is well-placed to serve the 'Act East' policy of the Government of India. It offers considerable freight and time advantage to entrepreneurs interested in doing business with the South East Asian and East Asian markets.

- Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world. The state boasts of 40% and 27.3% of India's mineral and coal reserves, respectively. The state's total coal production stood at 14,813 thousand tonnes in FY22.
- With 26% of the total iron ore (hematite) reserves, Jharkhand ranks second among all states. The total iron ore production in the state stood at 17,032 thousand tonnes in FY22.
- Mineral production in the state stood at Rs. 10172.47 crore (US\$ 1.38 billion) in FY21 (until January 2021).
- Jharkhand is the only state in India to produce coking coal, uranium and pyrite. The state is also a leading producer of coal, mica, kyanite and copper.
- Jharkhand has some of the country's premier engineering colleges, including Birla Institute of Technology (Ranchi), National Institute of Technology (Jamshedpur) and Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad) and business colleges such as Xavier Labor Relations Institute (Jamshedpur) and Indian Institute of Management (Ranchi).
- Jharkhand is the largest producer of tussar (a non-mulberry silk) in India.
- In FY21 (until December 2020), raw silk production in the state was estimated at 800 million tonnes.

Jharkhand offers excellent rail and road connectivity to the rest of India. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through the state and connects it with West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. Jharkhand is also well-served by an excellent network of National Highways connecting it to the hinterland and major metropolitan markets of India. The combined population of Jharkhand with its four adjoining states is about 247.5 million, which is nearly 25% of the country's population, making it very advantageous from a market access perspective.

Jharkhand is endowed with a wide variety of natural resources and is one of the most attractive destinations for

setting up mineral-based units because of its vast mineral reserves and an industrious workforce. Around 30% of Jharkhand's geographical area is covered with highly bio-diverse forests, thus affording ample opportunities for the development of Minor Forest Produce-based industries and AYUSH centric units. Also, its agro-climatic conditions are suitable for the development of a wide variety of agro and allied industries.

Being proximate to precursor materials for the Iron industry provides Jharkhand with a distinct advantage in the Iron and Steel Sector. With many auto-grade steel plants being set up, Jharkhand offers unique advantages with respect to savings in freight cost for sourcing cold-rolled sheets. Jharkhand's automotive industry produces a wide range of products from simple nuts and bolts to complex items like shafts, radiators and axles supported by Tata Motors as the anchor company. Jharkhand is presently producing about 20-25% of total steel being produced in the country. With the proposed expansion of a number of integrated Steel plants, Jharkhand will be soon producing enough Steel to turn the state into the steel-hub of India.

The Government of India has launched ambitious programs like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Start-up India, Smart-City Swachh Bharat, Aatmanirbhar Bharat to improve the standard of living of the common people and revenue generation for social sector activities. Coupled with the Government of Jharkhand's thrust on employment generation, these programs have the potential to lead to unleash a wave of sustainable development and create livelihood opportunities for the welfare of people.

The State has a rich presence of major Industrial houses, a number of reputed educational institutes and centres of excellence in the field of management, science and technology. Recognizing the employment generation potential of MSMEs, the Government of Jharkhand is committed to creating livelihood security for the local population.

### Demographic Profile

As per details from Census 2011, Jharkhand has a population of 3.3 Crores, an increase from the figure of 2.69 Crores in the 2001 census. The total population of Jharkhand as the per 2011 census is 32,988,134 of which males and females are 16,930,315 and 16,057,819 respectively. In 2001, total population was 26,945,829 in which males were 13,885,037

while females were 13,060,792. The total population growth in this decade was 22.42 percent while in the previous decade it was 23.19 percent. The population of Jharkhand forms 2.72 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 2.62 percent.

The literacy rate in Jharkhand has seen an upward trend and is 66.41 percent as per the 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 76.84 percent while female literacy is at 55.42 percent. In 2001, the literacy rate in Jharkhand stood at 53.56 percent of which males and females were 67.30 percent and 38.87 percent literate respectively.

In actual numbers, total literates in Jharkhand stands at 18,328,069 of which males were 10,882,519 and females were 7,445,550. Sex Ratio in Jharkhand is 948 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 941 per 1000 males in Jharkhand.

### State Economy

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand for 2022-23 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs 4,01,997 crore. This is a growth of 10.7% over the revised estimate of GSDP for 2021-22 (Rs 3,63,085 crore).

- Expenditure (excluding debt repayment) in 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 94,387 crore, an 11% increase over the revised estimates of 2021-22 (Rs 84,918 crore). In addition, debt of Rs 6,714 crore will be repaid by the state in 2022-23. In 2021-22, expenditure (excluding debt repayment) is estimated to be 2% lower than the budget estimate.
- Receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2022-23 are estimated to be Rs 83,101 crore, an increase of 12% over the revised estimates of 2021-22 (Rs 73,935 crore). In 2021-22, receipts (excluding borrowings) are estimated to fall short of the budget estimate by Rs 2,841 crore (decrease of 4%).
- Fiscal deficit for 2022-23 is targeted at Rs 11,286 crore (2.81% of GSDP). In 2021-22, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 3.03% of GSDP, which is lower than the budget estimate of 2.83% of GSDP.
- Revenue surplus for 2022-23 is estimated to be Rs 6,752 crore, which is 1.68% of the GSDP. In 2021-22, the state is estimated to observe a revenue surplus of Rs 500 crore, as compared to a revenue surplus of Rs 951

crore estimated at the budget stage.

### Inflation in Jharkhand

- The Economic Survey 2021-22 states that the average annual growth rate of the state's economy was 6.2 percent between the period 2011-12 and 2018-19.
- The economy of Jharkhand grew by 6.6 percent during the financial years 2004-05 and 2011-12 and by 8 percent during the financial years 1999-2000 and 2004-05.
- The growth rate has decelerated during the last two years (2019-20 and 2020-21). These two years were not normal years, as the country's economy was in the grip of recession in the year 2019-20, which did not leave the state's economy untouched. The Indian economy and the state economy both registered a growth of only 4 per cent.
- The year 2020-21 was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic and the ensuing lockdown affected all economic activity and disrupted the supply chain of both consumers and producers. As a result, the state's GSDP is expected to shrink by 4.7 per cent in the financial year.
- Among the three major sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) of the state's economy, the tertiary sector grew at the fastest rate between 2011-12 and 2019-20. The primary sector grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.1 percent and the secondary sector at 6.3 per cent, with the tertiary sector growing at 7.7 per cent during this period.
- The tertiary sector is not only a major sector in the state's economy, but its share in the GSVA has also increased over the years. In 2011-12, at the start of the current round of (SNA), its contribution to GSVA was 38.5 per cent, which increased to around 46 per cent by 2019-20.
- During this period (2011-12 to 2019-20), the share of the primary sector has come down from about 28 percent to about 20 percent.
- The share of the secondary sector has remained almost constant over the years. Its contribution to GSVA was 38.8 per cent in 2011-12 and 2019-20.
- After remaining above 6 per cent for more than a year, the inflation rate in Jharkhand started declining from December 2020. From 6.36 per cent in November 2020, it declined to 5.94 per cent in December, 2020. Since then, it has remained below 6 per cent (the mark set

by the RBI in its new monetary policy framework).

### Poverty in Jharkhand

The **Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021** released by NITI Aayog, has ranked Jharkhand second (Bihar first) in terms of poverty.

- According to the report, 42.16 percent of the people of Jharkhand are poor, which is the highest in the country after Bihar (51.91 percent). Kerala is the least poor state in the country.
- 47.99 percent of the people of Jharkhand are malnourished.
- Jharkhand has got a score of 0.202 in the Multidimensional Poverty Index, in which the score of rural area is 0.246 and the score of urban area is 0.067.
- Chatra is the poorest district of Jharkhand, where 60.74 percent of the population is poor. On the other hand, Pakur (60.66 percent), West Singhbhum (57.60 percent), Sahibganj (55.93 percent) and Garhwa (53.26 percent) are the poorest districts of the state.
- East Singhbhum is the poorest district of Jharkhand, where only 23.99 percent of the population is poor. On the other hand, Ranchi is on the second place in this case, only 27.7 percent of the population here is poor.

### Advantage Jharkhand

#### 1. Extensive mineral reserves

- Jharkhand has around 40% of the country's mineral wealth.
- The state is one of the largest producers of coal, mica and copper in India.
- Due to its large mineral reserves, mining and mineral extraction are the major industries in the state.

#### 2. Policy and fiscal incentives

- Jharkhand offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives to industries under the Industrial Policy 2021.
- The state also has policies for IT and SEZs offering sector-specific incentives.

#### 3. Investment potential

- At current prices, Jharkhand's total GSDP stood at Rs. 3,61,381 crore (US\$ 49.48 billion) in 2021-22, a 5% increase over FY20.
- The state provides investment opportunities in sectors such as mining and metals, power, infrastructure, manufacturing and food processing.



4. Location advantage

- The state’s industries enjoy a unique location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast market of eastern India.
- It is closer to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip and has easy access to raw materials.

JHARKHAND@2047

Jharkhand is becoming the vanguard of industrialisation among the Indian States. The government of Jharkhand is keenly working on skill development and improving exports from the State. Decentralised employment augmentation through the promotion of labour-intensive industries such as Mining and Minerals, Agriculture and Processed Food etc. is one of the key prongs identified by the Government of Jharkhand. The government of Jharkhand is encouraging investments in mineral exploration, Steel, Plastics, Chemicals, Electrical, Cement, Metallurgy and Automobile components, Light Engineering and Textiles amongst others.

Jharkhand handled the COVID-19 pandemic with a co-ordinated effort, but the economy and developmental progress has been adversely affected due to disruption of supply-chains and crash in overall demand. The major industries of the state including construction, mining, tourism, automobile and light/ heavy engineering were amongst the worst hit leading to a crash in exports from the state. The manufacturing and service industry needs to be revived and with this aim, the policy has been revised to provide investors with regulatory support.

To rejuvenate the existing rural industries including sericulture, handloom, handicraft, khadi, textile, etc, it is envisaged to assist them in modernisation/technological up gradation and provide necessary common facilities, backward and forward linkages including product design, marketing support, etc. to make them globally competitive.

The Government realises that export units in the state need to be modernised by adopting the latest technologies, undertaking skill up gradation and diversification. Thus, this policy envisages several measures for facilitating export promotion and marketing including Infrastructure support for exports and fiscal incentives which will enable

the exporters to achieve higher numbers.

The State Government, with an aim to accelerate Industrial development, has desired to set up Private, Joint Venture and PPP mode Industrial Park consisting of a minimum of 50 acres with a minimum of 15 industrial units. In the case of sector-specific industrial parks, the minimum area shall be 10 acres with a minimum of 5 industrial units through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) registered under the Companies Act.

Jharkhand is progressing fast on adopting investor-friendly best practices in the state to facilitate investments and generate avenues of employment for the welfare of people. Measures like Jharkhand Investment Promotion Board, single-window clearance, online payments, online verification, third party certifications, self-certification, time-bound approvals, availability of information online, standard operating procedures for approvals, deemed approvals, etc. have been adopted by most of the departments and government agencies.

Below are the 3 main sections to be considered for the vision on Jharkhand@2047:

1. Improved living standards

Education

- Primary education
- Vocational training
- Promoting equity and social protection
- Addressing demand side issues

Healthcare

- Focus on awareness and preventive measures
- Targeted campaigns against common epidemics
- Government-backed health insurance
- Private participation to fill talent gaps

Utilities

- Water and sanitation
- Telecommunication
- Electricity
- Security
- Roads

2. Sustainable Economic Development

Forestry

- To utilise the enormous potential of forests and increase the output by 20%

Power

- Increasing generation to 14,000 MU and bring AT&C losses to fewer than 15%.

Mining & Mineral

- Mining development and control.
- Social and environmental compliance.
- Agro Development
- To increase agricultural productivity to 5,000 kilograms per hectare.

3. Efficient & transparent governance

E-governance

- Rationalising departments and schemes
- Curbing premature transfers.
- Improving performance and career management.
- Strengthening the presence and quality of block administration

Law and order

- Revamping the law-and-order structure.
- Community support.
- Counter insurgency program.

Industry interface

- Strengthening of a single window clearance system for investors in the state.





# Physical Infrastructure

## ROADS

- The total length of the National Highways (NH) running through Jharkhand stands at 3,366.76 kms. The total length of state highways is around 6,880 kms. The state’s industrial activity is primarily concentrated in an area south of NH-2, which connects Kolkata with Delhi via Jharkhand.
- As of December 2019, 13,713 habitations were eligible under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of which 11,065 were cleared and further 10,661 habitations were connected.
- In September 2019, second Multi Modal Terminal built at Sahibganj in Jharkhand was inaugurated which was constructed on the river Ganga under Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP).
- Under the state Budget 2022-23, Rs. 3,840 crores (US\$ 494.83 million) has been allocated towards roads and bridges projects in the state.

Road type	Road length (kms)
National Highways (as of FY22)	3,430
State highways	1,231.9
Rural roads	24,300

## RAILWAYS

The total length of railway lines in Jharkhand is 2,181.93 km. The state has extensive goods-handling facilities available at Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur stations as well as ore-loading facilities at Kiriburu, Lohardaga and all Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL) coal mines. The dedicated freight corridor (Eastern Corridor Extension to Kolkata under the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India) will pass through the state and is expected to benefit the industry significantly. The Eastern Freight Corridor is expected to be completed.

- In July 2021, the Indian Railways introduced a new train that will run between Kolkata and Ranchi to boost services in states.
- In April 2021, the Minister of Railways, Commerce & Industry and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Dis-

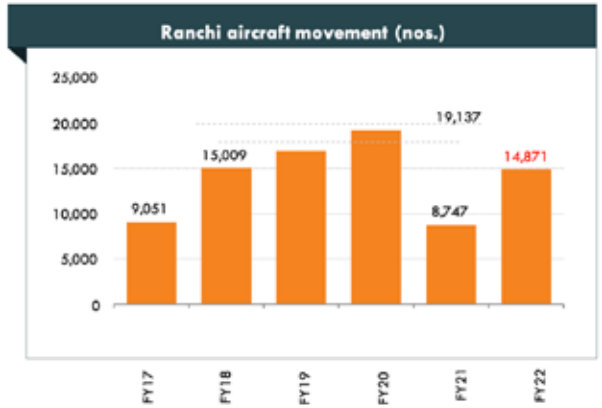
tribution, Mr. Piyush Goyal dedicated Hansdiha-Godda new rail line in Jharkhand. The project has attracted an investment of Rs. 550 crore (US\$ 75.44 million) so far.

- In August 2019, two new trains Ranchi-Tatanagar Intercity express and Hatia-Sanki passenger along with 31 Km long Tatisilway-Sanki track under Barkakana-Ranchi railway project were inaugurated.
- As of December 2019, the state’s Mahuamilan station became 5,500th station to provide free Wi-Fi under the project RailTel.

## AIRPORTS



- A domestic airport is in the state capital, Ranchi and a new airport in Deoghar are operational. Direct links are available from Ranchi to prominent cities such as Delhi, Patna, Kolkata and Mumbai etc.
- Jamshedpur, Dumka, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Noamundi also have airstrips. Chartered flights are available between the steel city of Jamshedpur and Kolkata.





- Department of Civil Aviation of the state Government plans to acquire land to develop 12 airstrips in the Chatra, Simdega, Lohardaga, Godda, Pakur, Latehar, Sahebganj, Jamtara, Saraikela, Garhwa, Koderma and Khunti districts.

POWER

- The state of Jharkhand has enormous potential for generating power. The State being a forest covered area has plenty of biomass for electricity generation, and further, rivers and streams in hilly terrain suitable for run of river hydel projects.
- As of March 2022, Jharkhand had a total installed power generation capacity of 2,734.64 MW, comprising 673.09 MW under private utilities,554.05 MW (state utilities) and 1507.50 MW (central utilities).
- In April 2021, Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, issued a tender set up a 20 MW solar photovoltaic (SPV) power plant implementation in Jharkhand.
- Backed by large coal reserves in the state, 2,276.46 MW of the total installed power-generation capacity in the state was contributed by coal- based thermal power plants. Additionally, the state has 191 MW of installed hydropower generation capacity and 56.98 MW from renewable sources.
- Energy requirement in the state was 7,490 million units (MU) in 2019-20.

TELECOM

Telecom Infrastructure (as of Sept 2021)	
Wireless subscribers (million)	22.72
Wireline subscribers	0.20
Tele density (%)	59.14
Internet subscribers^ (in million)	57.92

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Jharkhand had 22.72 million wireless and 0.20 million wireline subscribers, as of Sept 2021.
- By June 2021, 28.68 million subscribers submitted requests for mobile number portability in Jharkhand.
- As of Sept 2021, tele density in the state stood at 59.14%.
- As of Sept 2021, Jharkhand had 57.92 million internet subscribers.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- The Department of Urban Development of the state government has schemes for development of urban transport, water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and other civic amenities. The state has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2,998 crore (US\$ 386.68 million) for urban development in its Budget 2022-23.
- Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, (AMRUT), 7 cities/towns were identified for urban development, namely - Dhanbad, Ranchi, Deogarh, Adityapur, Hazaribagh, Chas and Giridih. As of 2019-20, total allocation under AMRUT to the state is Rs. 1,245.74 crore (US\$ 193.29 million) out of which Rs. 689.66 crore (US\$ 98.68 million) have been sanctioned.
- The central Government has started work on a multi-modal terminal on the river Ganga at Sahib Ganj in Jharkhand. This is a part of the 1,100-Km long national waterway being constructed between Varanasi and Haldia. It will have a cargo handling capacity of 2.24 million tonnes per annum. The project will lead to the creation of business and employment opportunities in the state and will also benefit rural areas in Jharkhand.





# Social Infrastructure

## EDUCATION

- Jharkhand has a literacy rate of 67.63%; the male literacy rate is 78.45% and the female literacy rate is 56.21%, as per Census 2011.
- Birla Institute of Technology (Ranchi), National Institute of Technology (Jamshedpur) and Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad) are among the well-known engineering colleges in the country. The Xavier Labour Relations Institute in Jamshedpur is one of the premier business schools in India.
- The state has 5 reputed research institutes, which are involved in research in the fields of iron, steel, mining and metallurgy. The state has 4 medical colleges, which are under construction, including 1 Ayurvedic medical college, 2 Unani medical colleges and 1 Homeopathic medical college.
- Under the State Budget 2022-23, the government allocated Rs. 14,220 crore (US\$ 1.83 billion) for education, sports, arts and culture sectors
- Rs. 1,933 crore (US\$ 249.32 million) and Rs. 655 crore (US\$ 84.48 million) have been allocated for 'Samagra Shiksha' and Mid-day Meal Scheme, respectively, programmes.
- Setting up of All India of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Deoghar has been approved with a cost of Rs. 1,103 crore (US\$ 171.14 million) under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. The hospital will have a capacity of 750 beds, trauma centres facilities and an intake of 100 MBBS students per year.

## HEALTH

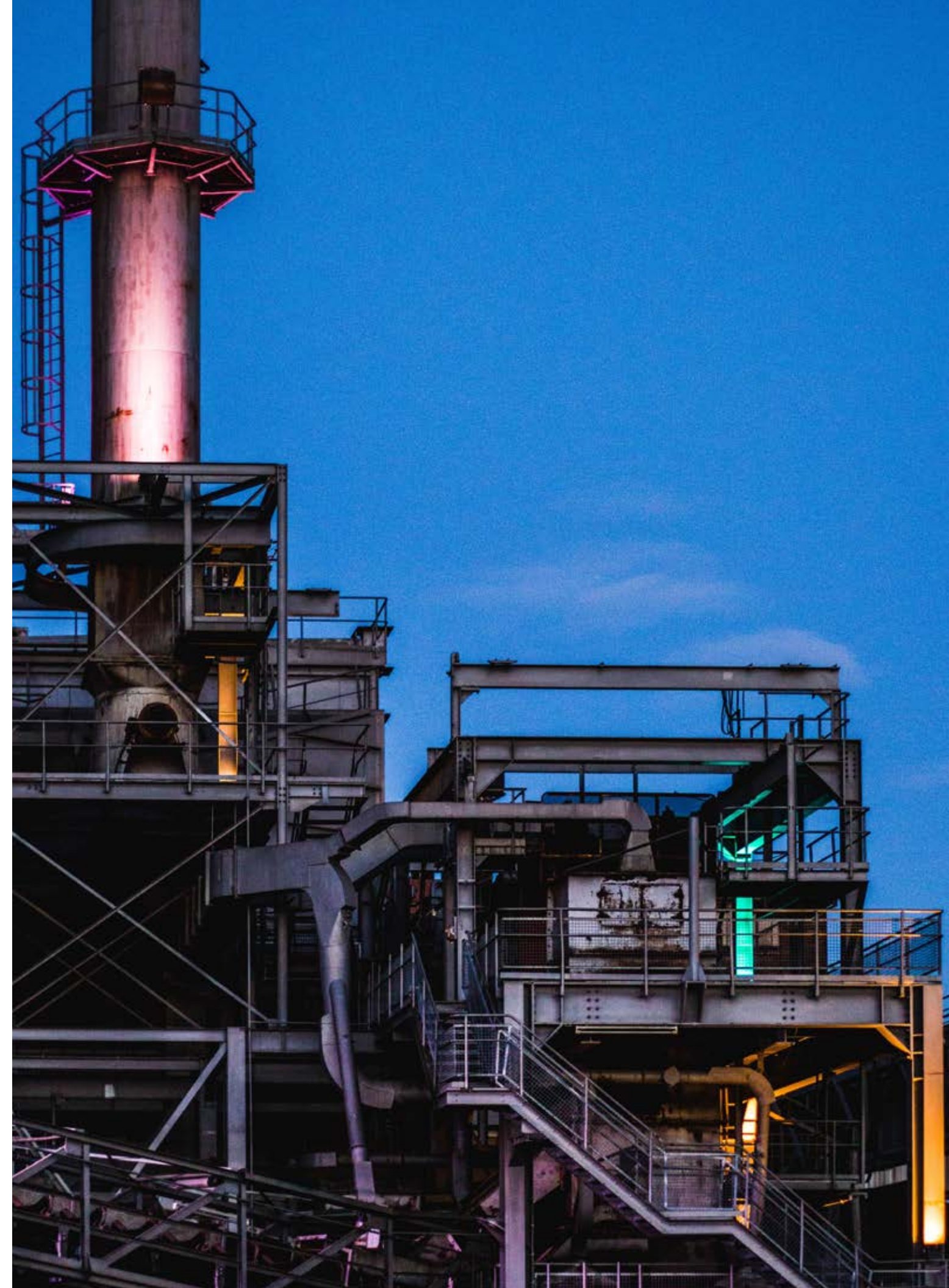
- The broad objectives of the state's Department of Health include enhancing maternal and child healthcare, stabilising population growth and improving nutritional status. Jharkhand has 425 primary health centres (PHCs), 4,147 sub-centres, 25 district-level hospitals, 13 sub-district hospitals and 336 community health centres (CHCs) in May 2020.
- According to the health index released by NITI Aayog in February 2018, Jharkhand is one of the fastest improving states based on indicators such as neonatal mortality rate, under-five mortality rate, full immunization coverage, etc.
- As per the State Budget 2022-23, Rs. 5,630 crore (US\$ 726.14 million) has been allotted to the health & family welfare sector.





# Industrial Infrastructure

- Jamshedpur is the original industrial town in the state where the Tata Group set up their first steel plant, more than a century ago. It is a privately run township and currently has several types of industrial units including automotive, metals, chemicals, electrical and electronic goods.
- Several other industrial areas have been developed in the state based on the location of mineral reserves and related down-stream industries. Two SEZ have been notified, first at Adityapur (adjoining Jamshedpur) for the automotive industry and second at Adani Power (Jharkhand) Ltd. for power industry.
- Appreciating the requirement of advanced tool room for manufacturing industries, an Indo-Danish tool room and training centre has been set up in Jamshedpur. The state Government plans to set up and promote three-tier growth centres at the mega, mini and micro levels.
- The state Government has identified 56 clusters. These authorities are responsible for acquisition of land and development of infrastructure facilities such as roads, drainage, parks, water supply and public utilities within their jurisdiction.





# Way forward

## CORE FIVE PILLARS (THEMES) OF VISION 2047

The fundamental principle of the vision is sustainable, balanced, and all-inclusive socio-economic growth of the State. A sustainable environment enables sustained growth across all sectors. Investment in the environment helps in self-sustaining growth over the long term hence, utmost importance has been given to the environment; forming a bedrock for the five pillar strategy.

1. **Agriculture & Allied Activities:** This sector is the backbone of the State. It is the most important aspects of the vision, being primary source of our self-sufficiency of food. This covers allied activities like Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Forests.
2. **Industry:** This shall contribute to the Industrial Revolution of the State heralded by schemes like Make in India & Make in Jharkhand. This aspect shall fuel the growth to achieve the Vision 2047, encapsulating related sectors of the economy.
3. **Infrastructure:** It is the basic requirement to overcome present bottlenecks and to achieve sustainable, balanced all inclusive economic growth across geography of the State. This shall be a booster for achieving the vision. It covers surface, rail, water, air transport and energy, etc.
4. **Social sector:** The a forementioned 3 pillars shall contribute to economic growth for the State. This sector shall ensure social development which shall be the outcome of Vision 2047. The results of this sector in conjunction with the above pillars shall lead to an improvement in Human Development Index (HDI).
5. **Governance:** The administrative, financial reforms and refocusing of planning and policies shall facilitate speedy, time-bound achievements of Vision 2047. For Vision 2047 to be a reality, a helpful, accountable and transparent Governance is a must; and this pillar ensures the same.

Global warming is palpable these days, and we have moved from questioning the veracity of it to actually taking steps against it. The implication of climate change is higher temperatures, variability and uncertainty about distribution of

rainfall and health hazards. Jharkhand is an industrialised state and to sustain its industrial and agricultural output, environment forms the bed rock of our 5 pillar strategy.

### Focus Areas to be considered

#### Ease of Doing Business:

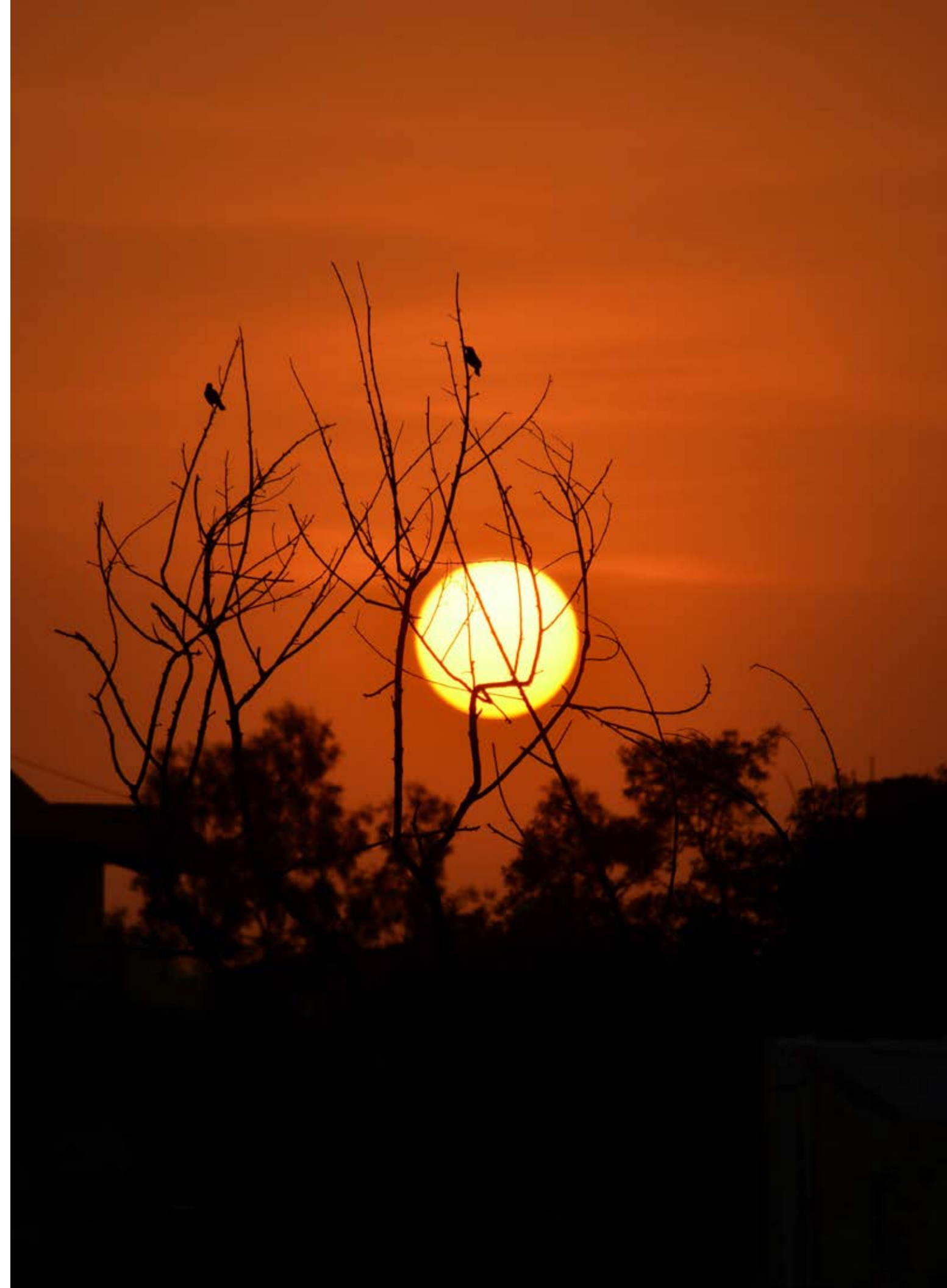
- Creation of Landbank at successful clusters for industrial development. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908 and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act 1949 should be suitably amended so that land could be made available for infrastructural and industrial development easily.
- Policy & Incentives (Pharma, Warehousing, EV, Logistics, defense manufacturing, MSME) needs to be drafted and all the earlier policies need to be overhauled.
- Create a Joint Task Force immediately with the Industry to monitor the overall industrial growth and development in the state.
- Establish an Export Review Council. The council may appoint professionals to increase exports.
- Unify the refund of commercial tax and duty drawbacks to avoid delay in refunds under the GST.

#### Automobiles and Auto Components:

- State Government should work on attracting OEMs to set up base for either a 2-wheeler plant or a tractor plant in Jharkhand because of availability of steel, locational advantages, availability of manpower and a well-developed eco-system for Auto Industry.
- Establish an 'Entrepreneur Development Centre' in each cluster, providing cluster-specific skill development and business incubation assistance.
- Connect the MSMEs with the available financial schemes offered by banks and financial institutions.
- Create a fund to support MSMEs with multiple programs.
- Formulate a Marketing Policy for safeguarding the interest of local SMEs.

#### Mining & Metals

- Increase quantum of Accelerated Deprecation to encourage capital investments.





- Develop downstream industry for utilization of Mica and Granite.
- Extend period of validity of temporary clearances (FC, EC) handed out to the new mine owners.
- Provide incentives to promote export of commodities, especially iron ore.
- Sector-specific stimulus packages for critical core sectors, including steel manufacturing and infrastructure and construction sectors may be considered.
- Interested Investors should be allowed to make Suo motu Expression of Interest to State Government to bring mineral blocks of their interest in auction, in line with Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) in Hydrocarbon sector.

#### ICTE & e-Commerce

- E-Governance should be extended to all aspects of public service delivery. Common Facilitation Centre should be established at important districts in Jharkhand.
- IT cluster can be developed to attract & accommodate investment. Call Centers will help in generating job as well as investment from outsourcing companies in this sector.
- There is a need to connect identified rural business hubs/ clusters through IT backbone.
- E-Commerce need to be promoted to connect the MSME sector and small producers with the market places. It can also help in empowering women in the villages of the states by connecting the small women entrepreneurs with the market thereby encouraging them to make and sell it to the world.

#### Agri & Food Processing

- The mega food park set up at Getalsud, Ranchi should be made operational with basic facilities such as roads, drainage, water connection, power and cold storage chains.
- Launch New Trade Policy which should focus on increasing exports of value-added agricultural products at farmer's level to create an access to the international market.
- Create E-Mandi which is an innovative marketing platform having robust supply chain with advanced cold chain facilities for marketing of agricultural and perishable horticultural produce through private sector participation.

- Invite large companies to set up food processing plants as anchor industry. This will create an eco-system.

#### Education & Skill Development :

- Set up a High-Level Task Force on education. The task force can have members from government, Educational Institutions Experts and Industry.
- Establish at least 3 universities under the State Legislature Act.
- Launch Innovation Club in at least 10 colleges to nurture the budding innovation minds and promote R&D at college level in the state.
- Teachers' training programme should be organized to improve their quality of teaching and understanding with special focus on digital learning resource.
- Initiate District Level Employability Potential Study in all districts of the state.
- Initiate Grading and Accreditation of Institutions. This would be a reliable rating system enabling students and employers to compare different institutions.

#### Infrastructure

- Proper infrastructure should be made available to existing & proposed Industrial Parks/Clusters, such as approach road, rail, quality & regular power supply, etc.
- There is a need to make significant improvements in the transmission and distribution infrastructure in terms of power.
- Jamshedpur being the biggest industrial town in the state, needs to have a full-fledged airport. It is already featuring in the Udaan scheme but no progress on the ground due to land availability and other delays. State Government should sort this out urgently.
- Dumka, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Deogarh, Hazaribagh, Dalton Ganj and Noamundi also have airstrips that could be developed as full-fledged airports under the Udaan Scheme.
- All Mining & Mineral rich and Tourist places of Jharkhand should be connected through railways.

#### Healthcare

- Launch Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) in all hospitals in the state. HMIS involves design, development, maintenance, training and hand-holding of the key application, e.g. Stores Management Information System, Clinical Establishment, Recruitment portal, OPD and MCS etc.

- Mobile healthcare units need to be initiated for remote places of the state. Establish at least 100 mobile healthcare units in the state.
- Set up Health ATM (Medicine vending machine) in strategic locations across the state.
- A state quality index can be developed which can be monitoring at the state level.
- New Healthcare Investment Policy should be introduced at the earliest. This will open the avenue for new investment in this sector in the state. Right incentive has to be provided for large investment.

#### Environmental Sustainability

- The state need to plan and implement programs for spreading awareness and training the targeted sections on environmental sustainability.
- Government should encourage the use of green energy, especially Solar Rooftop, among industries & people.
- Forums could be created on Green Building to showcase the technical aspects of green building related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and waste management.
- A Carbon Footprint Study of the state could be commissioned.

#### Tourism

- Build a strong digital presence – revamped website, mobile app, digitization of all transaction in JTDC. Encourage minimum 60% of all bookings through website or mobile app.
- Increase number of rooms in the tourism circuits.
- Promote Rural and Tribal Tourism through cooperation between government and local communities – Forest Department to provide land for model eco villages, Ownership to the local communities, Creation of a community-based fund to be utilized for village development.
- Create a dedicated investment promotion cell at Directorate of Tourism.
- Create “Jharkhand Tourism” Brand. ‘Ghoomo Jharkhand Dekho Apna Pradesh’ can become a tool to generate employment and economic growth. Align JHARCRAFT with this branding activity.

#### **Proposed Priority Areas for the Government**

- Special focus to assist Skill Development and Employment generation initiatives in the state.

- Establish an Independent Directorate for the SME Sector in the secretariat.
- Improve quality of education and healthcare – with special emphasis on quality, governance and reaching the under-privileged.
- Special focus needs to be paid to quality and efficient execution of plans, schemes and projects. Also, initiate investment promotion campaigns. Focus should be on involving NRIs and other sympathizers outside Jharkhand.
- Focus on developing “Brand Jharkhand” in India and abroad to attract interest and investment.
- Strengthen cross-departmental, integrated planning for infrastructure and other developmental projects – with special focus on developing the smaller cities and towns rapidly.
- Leverage PPP Model, including FDI participation, to boost delivery of service and improve efficiencies.
- Adopt cluster-centric approach – industry parks, SME clusters, educational and healthcare centers etc. which will overcome infrastructural bottlenecks efficiently as well as bring scale and support to individual units.
- Secure law and order in the state. Encourage positive work culture, reduce working day losses and encourage higher productivity.

## **ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS**

Towards realizing the vision 2047 the substantive roles of concerted efforts by the various key stakeholders viz., the state government, the industry, the organized bodies/ groups and individuals.

#### **Role of government**

- Facilitate development in the state through appropriate policy initiatives in various key sectors & taking steps to usher in administrative reforms and facilitate capacity building.
- To create world class infrastructure that facilitated logistics and enables cost competitiveness.
- Market the capabilities and potential of the state to the external world.

#### **Role of Industry**

- Focus on growth, operate efficiently and be globally competitive. Exhibit drive, ambition and capabilities to go global and be world leaders.



- Individual firms should become brand ambassador for the state & promote its growth.

CONCLUSION

Having provided glimpses of a transformed Jharkhand, one where opportunities abound, where disparities are minimal and quality of life is assured, our only hope is to see this dream take root in the heart of every citizen in Jharkhand, translate to action in every sphere of life and benefit every single person in this state.

**“Vision without action is a dream. Action without vision is simply passing the time. Action with Vision is making a positive difference.”**







