

From

Adviser (Planning)
H.P. Shimla-2

To

1. The Pr. Secretary (Environment & Scientific Technology),
to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
2. The Pr. Secretary (Labour & Employment),
to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
3. The Secretary (SCs, OBCs & Minority Affairs),
to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
4. The Secretary (Women & Child Development),
to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
5. The Special Secretary (Institutional Finance),
To the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
6. The Under Secretary (Tourism),
to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2
7. The Director (Environment & Scientific Technology),
H.P. Shimla-2
8. The Director (SCs, OBCs & Minority Affairs),
H.P. Shimla-9
9. The Director (Women & Child Development),
H.P. Shimla-9
10. The Labour Commissioner,
Labour & Employment Department,
H.P. Shimla-1
11. The Director (Tourism),
H.P. Shimla-9
12. The Adviser (Economic & Statistics),
H.P. Shimla-9

Dated Shimla-2, the 5th December, 2016

Subject: **Regarding preparing Vision/Strategy/Action Plan Documents by Working Groups notified for each Sustainable Development Goal.**

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the letter No. PLG- PF (F) 3-7/2016-17 (Main/SDG) dated 11th July, 2016 the Planning Department has attempted a write-up on the Sustainable Development Goal No. 8(enclosed). This write –up is based on the inputs received from various departments and also different sources of secondary information. There still exist gaps and there is a vast scope for improving it after the suggestions and comments and other inputs are received from different departments.

It is earnestly requested that the comments and suggestion with respect to the content and also the structure of the document may please be communicated to this department latest by 20th December, 2016. It is also requested to suggest, if the structure can be replicated in preparing documents pertaining to other Sustainable Development Goals.

The draft document on Sustainable Development Goal No. 8 can also be downloaded from URL <http://hpplanning.nic.in>

This issues with the prior approval of the Additional Chief Secretary (Planning) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,

for Adviser (Planning),
H.P. Shimla-2

From

Adviser (Planning)
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.

To

1. The Addl. Chief Secretary (MPP & Power) to the Govt. of H.P., Shimla-2.
2. The Addl. Chief Secretary (Education) to the Govt. of H.P., Shimla-2.
3. The Addl. Chief Secretary (Finance & Planning) to the Govt. of H.P., Shimla-2.
4. The Addl. Chief Secretary (Urban Development) to the Govt. of H.P., Shimla-2.
5. The Principal Secretary (Forests and Environment Science & Technology) to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
6. The Principal Secretary (Health & Family Welfare) to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
7. The Principal Secretary (Industries) to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
8. The Principal Secretary (Home) to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
9. The Secretary (Rural Development) to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
10. The Secretary (Social Justice & Empowerment and I&PH) to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
11. The Secretary (Agriculture), to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.

6th

Dated Shimla -2 the 6 December, 2016.

Subject: Regarding preparing Vision/Strategy/Action Plan Documents by Working Groups notified for each Sustainable Development Goal.

Sir/Madam,

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It is earnestly requested that the comments and suggestions with respect to the content and also the structure of the document may please be communicated to this department latest by 20th December, 2016. It is also requested to suggest, if the structure can be replicated in preparing documents pertaining to other Sustainable Development Goals. It is also requested to share the draft with the constituent departments of the Working Group.

The draft document on Sustainable Development Goal No. 8 can also be downloaded from URL <http://hpplanning.nic.in>

This issues with the prior approval of the Additional Chief Secretary (Planning) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,

for Adviser (Planning),
H.P. Shimla-2.
16/12/16

Endst. No As above
Copy to:-

Dated Shimla-2

December, 2016

1. The Secretary/Head of Departments (concerned) for favour of information and necessary action please.
2. The Adviser, Economics & Statistics Department, SDA complex, Shimla-171009 for favour of information and necessary action please.

for Adviser (Planning)
H.P. Shimla-2.
16/12/16

SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, and are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

Inclusive growth and gainful employment are not only related to one another but also intricately linked to sustainable development. Economic growth, however substantial and fast paced, cannot contribute to sustainable development if it does not help in reducing poverty and generate sufficient employment. This Goal, therefore, identifies promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all to be achieved by 2030.

8.1& 8.2 Himachal Pradesh has emerged as a leading economy in the country and is also a leader in Hill Area Development, Agriculture and Horticulture revolution. The State is an ideal destination for investment in Power and Tourism sector. Responsive administration and conducive macro-economic conditions have induced a competitive environment in the economy which has led to a robust economic performance in the State. The economy of the State has been progressing at a uniform pace and has achieved a higher growth rate of 7.5 percent in the year 2014-15 which is comparatively better than the national growth of 7.2 percent and is expected to grow at 7.7 percent in 2015-16. Since 2011-12, the rate of growth of the State has been above the rate of growth of the Country as per Base= 2011-12. The contribution of primary sector to the State Domestic Product was 58.56 percent in 1970-71 which declined to 17.09 percent in the year 2014-15. The contribution of secondary sector which was 16.73% in 1970-71 has increased to 43.02 percent in 2008-09 which further declined to 37.56 percent in 2014-15. The tertiary sector which showed a contribution of 27.71 percent in 1970-71 has increased to 45.35 percent in 2014-15. This structural shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors is a healthy sign of a growing economy.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices witnessed a growth of 7.1% during 2014-15 (Base 2011-12) against the growth rate of 6.3 % during the year 2013-14. The growth rate in GVA during 2014-15 has been achieved due to high growth in Other Services (11.4%), Mining and Quarrying (10.8%), Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurant (10.7%) Public Administration (9.8%), Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other utility services (8.0%) and Financial Services (7.9%). Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing has shown a decline of 0.2%. Thus, there is need to increase the productivity of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector through

diversification, technological up-gradation and innovation through a focus on high value added technologies. **The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 5.8 percent during 2012-13, which increased to 6.7 percent during 2015-16.**

A sharp decline in poverty heralded the greatest change towards social inclusion in Himachal Pradesh. This occurred especially in rural areas, where over 90 percent of the population lives. Between 1993-94 and 2011, rural poverty in Himachal Pradesh declined from 36.8 percent to 8.5 percent- a fourfold decline, impressive by any standard. Admittedly, while rural poverty continued to decline after 2004, urban poverty changed marginally between 2004-2011. This poverty decline moreover, benefitted all social groups across rural and urban areas.

Poverty Decline Benefit to Social Groups

Category	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Scheduled Castes	35.4	9.5	2.4	4.0
Scheduled Tribes	39.5	16.5	9.2	9.9
Other Backward Classes	19.0	2.3	10.8	9.9
Others	18.3	7.0	2.5	1.7
All	25.0	8.5	4.6	4.3

Source: World Bank Group Report “Scaling the Heights- Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development In Himachal Pradesh”

The State Government in the budget for 2016-17 has set a target to reduce the percentage of population living below poverty line from the existing 8.1 percent to 2 percent by 2022. With the ongoing initiatives of the State Government, is expected that the percentage of population living below poverty line would reduce to negligible by 2030.

8.3 The informal economy comprises half to three quarters of all non-agricultural employment in developing countries. Although it is hard to generalize concerning the quality of informal employment, it most often means poor employment conditions and is associated with increasing poverty. Some of the characteristic features of informal employment are lack of protection in the event of non-payment of wages, compulsory overtime or extra shifts, lay-offs without notice or compensation, unsafe working conditions and the absence of social benefits such as pensions, sick pay and health insurance. Women, migrants and other vulnerable groups of workers who are excluded from other opportunities have little choice but to take informal low-quality jobs.

Informality in employment has always been a challenge for statistical measurement. In 2003, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in Geneva defined new concepts related to this topic. The main

achievement was to develop guidelines for a new conceptual framework which distinguishes between informality from the perspective of production units as observations units on the one hand and that of jobs as observation units on the other. While the informal sector refers to informal enterprises, informal employment refers to informal jobs. Employment in the informal economy can be defined as the sum of employment in the informal sector and informal employment found outside the informal sector. This new conceptual framework is seen as a key advancement to allow the analysis of informality which can serve as input to support policy making at the national level.

Since the adoption of the new guidelines, the ILO Department of Statistics (STATISTICS) has been providing technical assistance to countries in order to support countries to introduce the new statistical measures in their national survey questionnaires.

The share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment in India was 83.6% as per 2009-10 estimates with female employment of 84.7% and male employment of 83.3%.¹ Whereas, in Himachal Pradesh the share of non-agriculture informal employment to the total non-agriculture employment is only 64.46 % which is lower than the national figure of 83.6%.²

The cross country statistics reveals that informal employment is paired with low per capital income and high poverty rates. The per capita income of the State is higher than the national average. The State Government has set a target to bring down the percentage of population living below poverty line from the existing 8.1% to 2%. **Reduction in incident of poverty will reduce the share of non-agricultural informal employment to the total non-agricultural employment in the State and will facilitate to provide decent work to all even in the informal sector.**

8.4 Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Himachal Pradesh is richly endowed with natural resources that provide economically valuable environmental services for much of the country. The state is home to three major river basins, and it serves as a watershed that is critical to the livelihoods of more than 200 million people in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan. It has one of the main sources of clean energy – hydropower - for the country that can help address both the energy and peak shortages of the Northern Region. The watersheds of Himachal Pradesh also act as an important carbon sink for greenhouse gases. Altitudinal variation has

¹ Statistical update on Employment in Informal Economy (ILO) Report- Department of Statistics, June, 2012.

² Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

generated habitats that host immense numbers of species, which demonstrate a high degree of endemism – that is species only found in these ecosystems. Parts of the region are classified as a global biodiversity hotspot –signalling scientific concern for the unrelenting pressures on the Himalayan ecosystem. There is also considerable potential for attracting higher value added tourists in the state, with a unique combination of attractions that includes natural assets, historic architecture and cultural and religious attractions.

In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals there is a requirement to prepare action plan towards increasing resource productivity. The Department of Environment & Scientific Technology has prepared Environment Master Plan and State Strategy & Action Plan on Climate Change through which certain actions has been proposed for various sectors under sectoral guidelines.

8.5 The unemployment rate signifies the proportion of persons who were available for work but did not work during the reference period. Labour Force Participation Rate indicates the supply of labour and is an important input for production of good & Services³. In its report in 2013, International Labour Organization (ILO) had estimated that nearly 75 million were unemployed around the world and global your unemployment rate was projected at 12.7 percent. The Report further suggests that in comparison with adults, youth continue to be almost three times as likely to be unemployed, unemployment rates affect them disproportionately.

The following table provides the status of unemployment rate (per 1000) persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach:

Un-employment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach

		2013-14		2015-16	
		Himachal Pradesh	All India	Himachal Pradesh	All India
Rural	Male	72	42	99	42
	Female	79	64	194	78
	Persons	75	47	117	51
Urban	Male	47	39	24	33
	Female	190	124	19	121
	Persons	76	55	23	49
Total	Male	69	41	90	40
	Female	85	77	174	87
	Persons	75	49	106	50

Source: 4th Annual Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2013-14, And 2015-16 Ministry of Labour & Employment Govt. of India.

³ 4th Annual Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2013-14-Ministry of Labour & Employment Govt. of India.

Although the growth rate of economy has been above the national averages for past some time now, the growth does not seem to be generating employment as is evident from the table. The unemployment situation in the rural parts of the State has worsened from the year 2013-14. Whereas, a remarkable improvement in the employment situation in the urban areas of the State has been recorded during the same period.

It is generally believed that unemployment rates are naturally higher for young people because of their limited work experience and poor employability due to deficit in educational attainment and limited opportunities. Approach paper to the Twelfth Plan gives a high priority to employment of youth through quality education and skill development of youth through quality education and skill development. For growth to be inclusive it must create adequate livelihood opportunities and add to decent employment commensurate with the expectations of a growing labour force.

Addressing to this concern the Third Annual Employment Unemployment Survey was conducted by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India. Step was taken for the first time to estimate employment structure of various age groups 15-24 years, 18-29 years and 15-29 years to assess the extent of unemployment, broad activity by educational qualifications and kind of activities the youth are pursuing across different states. The striking feature of youth employment in the Third Employment Survey was that a relatively high share of youth was engaged in unpaid family work or helper, starting their working life supporting (informal) family businesses or farms and very few were self employed or entrepreneurs. This attribute has important policy implications for developing youth oriented programmes for skill up gradation, knowledge enhancement and access to capital for youth. In the Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2013-14 again a separate report on "Youth Employment-Unemployment Scenario 2013-14" has been prepared. The following table provides the status of unemployed in the age group of 18-29 years:

Un-employment Rate (per 1000) for persons in age group of 18-29 years according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural			
H.P.	54	42	49
All India	76	92	80
Urban			
H.P.	125	385	171
All India	107	235	137
Total			
H.P.	63	54	60
All India	84	124	94

**Source: 4th Annual Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2013-14-
Ministry of Labour & Employment Govt. of India.**

The data in the above table reveals that the number of unemployed in the age group of 18-29 is lower in Himachal Pradesh as compared to All India figure. But the State needs to focus in urban areas where unemployment rate in this age group is higher than the All India figure. **The State is spending 1.56 percent of its total budget on employment programmes which is 0.48 percent of its Gross State Domestic Product⁴.**

To ensure full and productive employment for the rehabilitation of persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) and also to put into practice the provisions of Chapter VI (Sec 32 & 33) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation) Act 1995, the State Government has made a provision for 3% reservation to the persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) in direct recruitment in respect of Class-I-IV posts/services of the State/State Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Bodies etc. This 3% reservation has further been earmarked @ 1% each to the Visually Impaired (VI), Hearing Impaired (HI) and Locomotors impaired.

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work. Potentially, the target group for skill development comprises all those in the labour force, including those entering the labour force for the first time, those employed in the organized sector and those working in the unorganized sector. **There is need to design and execute development strategies that target this large young population.** Demographic advantage is unlikely to last indefinitely. Therefore, **timely action to make people healthy, educated and adequately skilled is of paramount importance.** The priority needs to be given to address the employability issue by initiating a multi-skills development programme in mission mode and focusing on job creation and entrepreneurship, in both rural and urban areas.

Skill Development is vital not only for reaping the benefits of demographic dividend but also for greater inclusive growth. The National Policy on Skill Development, 2009 aims to train 500 million people by 2022 by empowering all individuals through improved skills, knowledge and nationally and internationally recognizes qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure Indian's competitiveness in global market. It also aims to increase workforce in organized sector and unorganized sectors especially among youth, women, disabled and disadvantaged sections. In compliance to the National Policy and to bridge the demand supply mismatch of skilled persons in Himachal. The State Government has set up Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) in the year 2015. The main aim of the Nigam is to plan, co-ordinate and implement most of the Skill Development Schemes, encourage public and private interface for skilling the youth and to provide best available placement opportunities to the youth of the State. The State is implementing "Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project" with funding from ADB. Thus, the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has recognized the

severity of the unemployment problem and has been making attempt to provide gainful employment opportunities in the State.

4. Economics and Statistics Department.

8.7 The problem of child labour continues to pose a challenge before the nation. The Centre as well as State Government has been taking various proactive measures to tackle this problem. However, considering the magnitude and extent of the problem and that it is essentially a socio-economic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy, it requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to make a dent in the problem.

According to Census of India, 2011, there were 12.26 million working children in the age group of 5-14 years as compared to 11.3 million in 1991 revealing an increasing trend in absolute numbers though the work participation rates of children (5-14) has come down from 5.4 percent during 2001 to 5 percent during 2011. Due to definitional problems, a substantial proportion of child labour remains uncounted. Despite significant increase in school attendance and literacy levels in Himachal Pradesh, the percentage share of child labour in the age group of 5-14 which was 0.5 percent in 2001 has increased to 0.9 percent in 2011. Similarly, the work participation rates of children (5-14) increased from 4.55 percent during 2001 to 8.14 percent during 2011, which is a matter of concern.

Labour and Employment Department, Himachal Pradesh conducts inspections in the industries to check child labour cases and the defaulting units are prosecuted and fined. During the last four years i.e. 2013-14 to 2016-17(upto June, 2016), inspections were conducted in 12744 units, prosecution proceedings were launched against 39 units and a fine of Rs. 2.19 lakh was also imposed.

8.8 The Factories Act, 1948 is a Central Legislation which is meant for Health, Safety and Welfare of the workers, working in the factories. At present, the said provisions are enforced in the factories by way of periodical inspections under the Act ibid. Approximately, 4935 number of factories are registered in the State under Factories Act, 1948, During last three years (2013-15), a total of 83 accidents took place, of which 27 percent were of fatal nature and the remaining were of non-fatal nature.

8.9 Himachal Pradesh is already a well-established and recognized tourist destination. It is one of the most important sectors of the economy and a major engine of economic growth and prosperity of the State, besides effectively addressing the problems of unemployment and poverty. The contribution of the tourism sector to the State GDP is 7.08 percent which is quite significant. The State is endowed with geographical and cultural diversity, clean environment, snow clad mountains, gushing rivers, historic monuments and the friendly and hospitable people. Tourism Industry in Himachal Pradesh has been given very high priority and the State Government is continuously making efforts to strengthen the basic infrastructure to enable tourism development which

includes provision of public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, tapped water supply and reasonably good civic amenities etc. This sector is providing employment to 54643 persons which is 5.38 percent of the total employment in the State.

8.10 The role of financial institutions in the growth of State economy is as important as other necessary components. Himachal Pradesh has a wide network of public & commercial banks and other financial institutions. Banks has a great outreach in the rural as well as backward & remote areas. People from all social groups have a good access of banking and other financial services. As regards the banking outlets in the State are concerned, there were 2037 bank branches and 1792 ATMs in the State as on March, 2016. This includes PSBs, RRBs, Private Bank and Co-operatives Banks.

Banking Services and Ownership Status

India / State	Total No. of Households (Excluding institutional households)	Households availing banking services
India	246,692,667	58.7
Himachal	1,476,581	89.1

Source: Databook Planning Commission, December, 2014

Vision for SD Goal 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth by 2030.

- To achieve double digit economic growth by 2030.
- To achieve higher level of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgradation and innovation.
- To make skill training accessible to all those who aspire for it, by 2030.

Strategy-1: To Sustain Economic Growth and achieve higher level of Economic Productivity.

Strategy for those sectors of Himachal's economy has been suggested in the following text, which have either acted as the growth engines in the past or have a potential of doing so.

A. Agriculture

Strategy

- a) Increasing productivity per hectare of the main crops like maize, wheat, pulses and oilseeds
- b) Increasing public and private investment
- c) Diversifying into high return crops

- d) Comprehensive insurance of crops and steps to protect crops from wild life
- e) Establishing market linkages and access to financial institution using ICT
- f) Ensuring technological inputs into the farm operations and also in the post harvesting management

Action Plan

- Protection of crops from the wild animals.
- Education of farmers about the soil health and other inputs with the help of ICT.
- Crop diversification as diverse agro climatic conditions of the State provides ample opportunity for crop diversification with high value crops.
- High priority for strengthening of existing and creation of new Market Yards.
- Gradual shift to Organic Farming.
- Technological inputs like micro irrigation, poly houses etc.

B. Horticulture

Strategy

- a) Increasing productivity per hectare of the main fruits like apple, other stone fruits, citrus fruits and taking it to the level comparable with the states/ countries with the highest productivity
- b) Increasing public investment and encouraging private investment
- c) Diversifying into high return activities like floriculture, apiculture etc.
- d) Comprehensive insurance of crops and steps to protect crops from wild life
- e) Establishing market linkages and access to financial institution using ICT
- f) Ensuring technological inputs into the farm operations and also in the post harvesting management

Action Plan

- Modernization by application of new technologies to strengthen productive capacities of the producers. Horticulture will be diversified and made climate resilient. Agri-enterprises will be developed for value addition and access to market will be strengthened.
- Skill upgradation of the unemployed youth in pruning and chip budding which will facilitate the orchardists by having the services of trained manpower. This will provide self-employment to the rural youth

- especially to the women. Five youth from each Panchayat would be trained under this drive.
- Additional 500 hectare area will be brought under the revamped “Apple Rejuvenation Project”.
- Bringing more area under protected cultivation in with regard to fruits, vegetables and flowers.

C. Animal Husbandry

Strategy

- Increasing milk yield per animal, increasing productivity of activities based on poultry, sheep rearing etc.
- Increasing public investment in animal husbandry encouraging private investment through community involvement
- Maintaining animal stock in good health by providing adequate veterinary services through public and private sectors
- Insurance cover to the animal stock and also to the farmers under taking related activities
- Provision of quality feed to the animals
- Building partnership with the Government, private sector and academicians for working in the direction of improving this sector's productivity

Action Plan

- Improved fodder and chaff cutters to farmers. This assistance to the farmers will continue in years to come.
- Provision of improved artificial insemination and breed improvement activities and Liquid Nitrogen Gas
- Establishing linkages with the markets to provide appropriate platform for disposal of the produce at appropriate process

D. Fisheries

Strategy

- Realizing existing potential with respect to the reservoir based and river fish
- Encouraging fishermen to adopt backyard fish farm based activities
- Maintaining fish stock in good health by periodic monitoring
- Insurance cover to the fish stock and also to the fishermen
- Provision of quality feed to the fish

- f) Building partnership with the Government, private sector and academicians for working in the direction of improving this sector's productivity

Action Plan

- Realizing existing potential for fisheries development. 11,557 fishermen in the State are engaged in fishing occupation. There is a continuous growth in terms of highest per hectare fish production in Gobindsagar and Pong Dam Reservoirs.
- State has 600 kilometres of trout streams in the State and there is a good potential of trout farming in high altitude areas. Over 570 trout units have already been established. A financial assistance for the construction of 100 trout units in the State during 2016-17 is being provided. Additional units will also be added keeping in view the available potential.

E. Power

Strategy

- a) Expediting realization of existing potential in respect of hydro power
- b) Exploring into the possibility of more non-conventional sources of energy like solar power, wind power etc.
- c) Minimizing transmission losses and ensuring continuous supply (24x7) and quality power to all households
- d) Covering left out hamlets with an objective to electrifying 100% households
- e) Exploring possibility of attracting private investment in more activities related to production, transmission and distribution

Action Plan

- Early realization of hydel power from the projects which are already under execution/been allotted
- To harness the vast solar potential, the government has brought a revised Solar Power Policy.
- Providing an enabling investment friendly environment to the private investors in the field of solar energy

F. Industries

Strategy

- a) Providing ease of doing business in the State and improving ranking among the States comparable to the most investment friendly destinations
- b) Identifying the areas where there is adequate return to act as an incentive to invest
- c) Identifying the factors responsible for slow growth of Industrial sector in the State and taking corrective measures based on the findings

Action Plan

- Provision of industry friendly environment for attracting new investments and has already streamlined the system of granting approval by introducing a single application form.
- On-line processing of common application by concerned line departments through a single portal will also be rolled out.
- The State has set up 'Himachal Bureau of Investment' which is a multi-departmental bureau to ensure speedy and time bound clearances. This is manned by officers of various departments.

G. Tourism

Strategy

- a) Plan to decongest already established tourist destinations
- b) Identifying and developing new tourist destination with the involvement of private sector
- c) Private investment to raise the proportion of high end tourists and also to prolong the stay of all tourists in the State
- d) Working in the direction of promoting environmentally smart tourism

Action Plan

- In order to increase the duration of the stay of the tourists, special emphasis will be laid on the development of activities based tourism.
- Tax incentives to new enterprises in tourism and hospitality sector
- Funding from international and national funding agencies to improve infrastructure
- To develop new tourist destinations in the State with the funding from international funding agencies/ private investment and Government of India

Strategy-2: Endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

Action Plan:

The Department of Environment & Scientific Technology has prepared Environment Master Plan and State Strategy & Action Plan on Climate Change through which certain actions has been proposed for various sectors under sectoral guidelines. The actions proposed are as under:

- Evaluation of the effects of climate change on different natural resources.
- Perform an analysis of the vulnerability and adaptation potential of natural resources.
- Updating information on different parameters related to environmental concerns.
- Determination of the availability of natural resources in future for consumption by humans considering the effects of climate change and demand forecasts.
- Assess and summarize national policies and strategies for adaptation related to natural resources.
- Conduct a socioeconomic assessment of the impact of climate change on the natural resources.

Strategy-3: Eradication of Child Labour in the next 3 years.

Action Plan

- Proper database on child labour will be maintained in the State, on priority basis to check the problem.
- Proper liaison will be maintained by the Women and Child Welfare Department with the following:
 - Home (Police) department for use of force, wherever necessary.
 - Social Welfare department for health check-up.
 - NGOs for assistance at different levels.
 - Media for advertising and sensitization.
- Proper punitive measures will be taken against the defaulters.

Strategy-4: Expanding the access of domestic financial institutions.

Action Plan

- Access to banking, insurance and financial institutions will be expanded for all by 2022.
- The welfare schemes of all other departments would be identified and will be covered under DBT by 2020.