

SDG8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Relatively greater focus on the GSDP growth rate is often criticised on the premise that it results in losing the perspective on quality of life. However, at least two justifications can be put forward that support targeting faster growth in GSDP. First, rapid growth in GSDP helps in achieving larger expansion in income and production that may help in obtaining inclusiveness in growth process, if it is supported with appropriate policies. Second, higher growth rate in GSDP helps in actualizing more revenues necessary for financing critical programmes and schemes aimed at inclusiveness. Productivity level needs to be raised to achieve higher growth rate in GSDP on sustainable basis.

The Sustainable Development Goal No-8 yearns to achieve higher growth rate on sustained basis and simultaneously making growth process more inclusive. The term 'inclusive' is a broader term when used in context with the growth in GSDP, it would imply that a growth process aimed at achieving more equitable distribution of income; more equality among various socio-economic groups with regard to the access to more opportunities and simultaneously freedom to choose from the available opportunities; reduction in regional imbalances; and, provision of increased employment opportunities through skilling, developing capabilities and empowerment. Environmental sustainability needs to be achieved simultaneously with the social and economic sustainability.

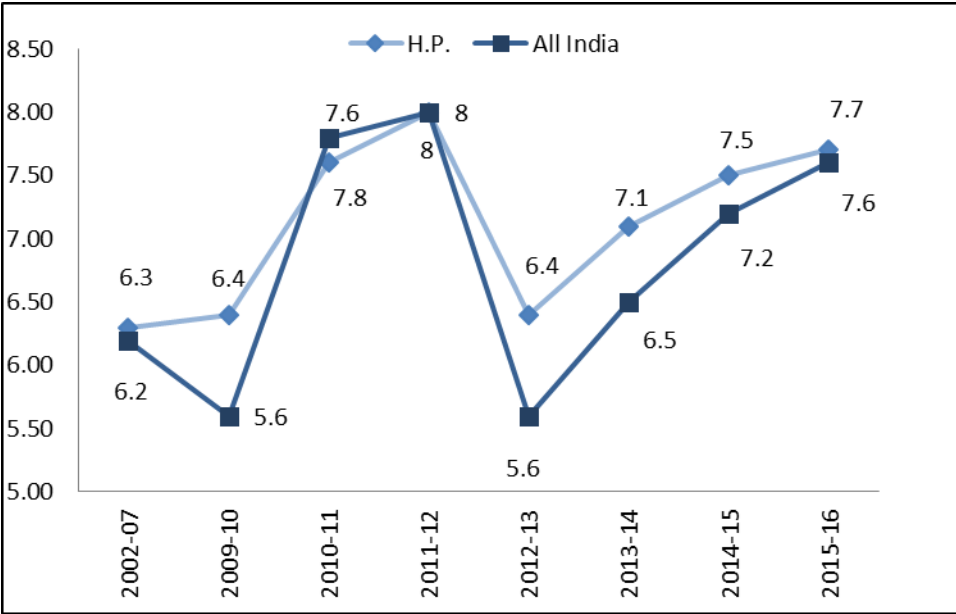
The SDG-8 aims to encourage sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity and through technological innovation. Promoting policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, and are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. 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 are 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.

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. The economy of the State has been progressing at a uniform pace and has achieved a growth rate of 7.5 percent in the year 2014-15 which is comparatively better than the national growth rate 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. Comparative trend of growth rate in Himachal Pradesh described in the Fig. 1 below.

Fig. 1: Comparative trend of growth rate in Himachal Pradesh

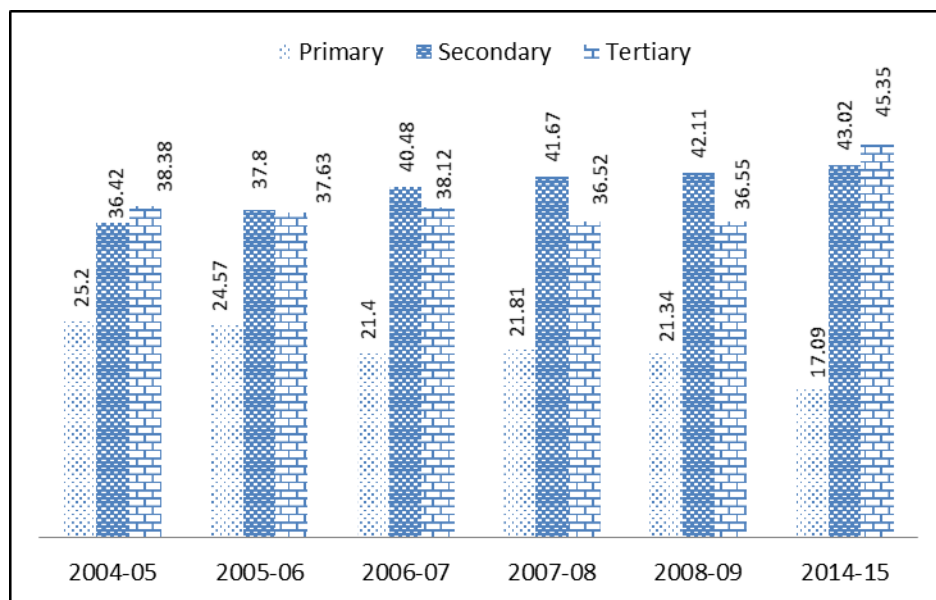


Source: Economics & Statistics department, HP.

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. However, low productivity in agriculture is a matter of concern as has manifested in the form of under employment and disguised unemployment.

Fig. 2. Structural shift from primary to secondary to tertiary sector -contribution to GSDP



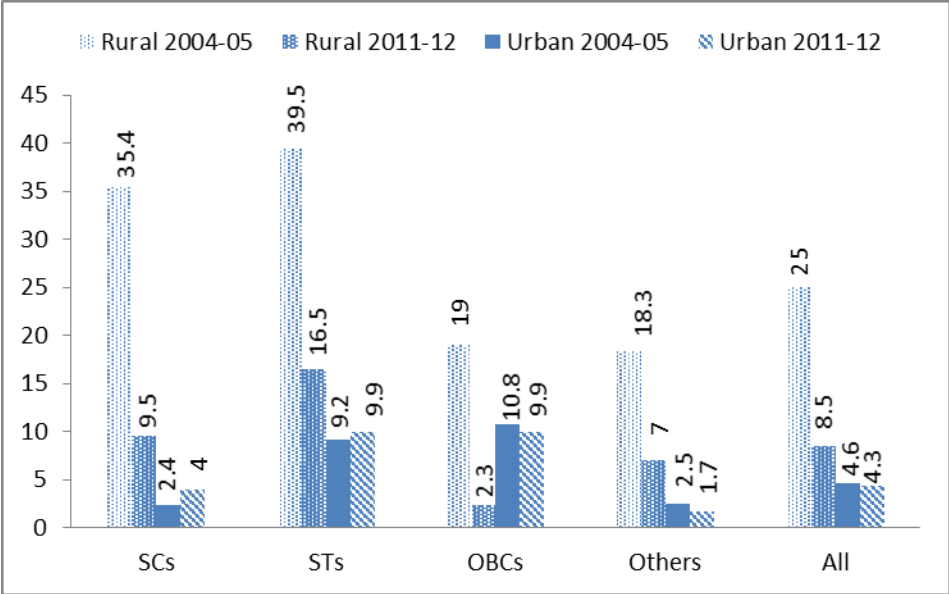
Source: Economics & Statistics department, HP.

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 during 2004-2011. This poverty decline moreover, benefitted all social groups across rural and urban areas.

Fig. 3. Poverty Decline Benefit to Social Groups



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, it is expected that the percentage of population living below poverty line would reduce to negligible by 2030. However, a comprehensive review of policies in 2018 would help in achieving the target.

The informal economy comprises half to three quarters of all non-agricultural employment. Although it is hard to generalize 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.

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 the incidence of informal employment is closely associated with low per capital income and high poverty rates. Reduction in incident of poverty will reduce the share of non-agricultural informal employment to the total non-agricultural employment in the State through raising per capita income.

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 the State and the country as well. The state is home to three major river basins, and it serves as a watershed for 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. The watersheds of Himachal Pradesh also act as an important carbon sink for greenhouse gases.

Keeping in view of sustainable consumption and production framework, the Department of Environment & Scientific Technology has prepared Environment Master Plan and State Strategy & Action Plan on Climate Change, wherein certain actions have been proposed for various sectors under sectoral guidelines. The

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

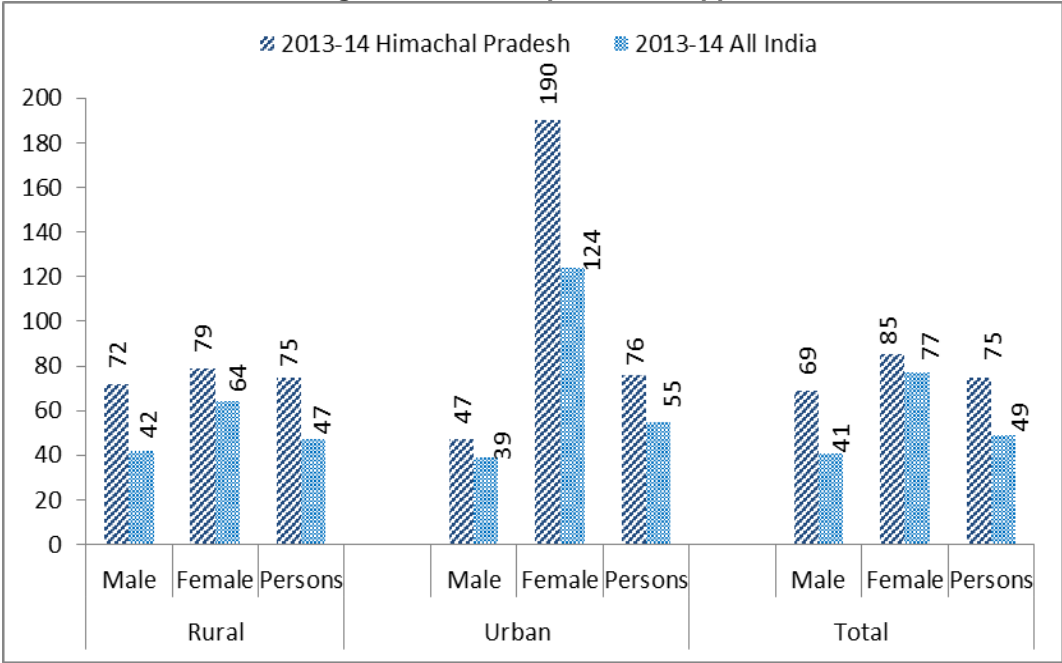
² Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

detailed actions proposed for Water, Forest, Biodiversity & Ecosystem, Agriculture & Horticulture, Health, Eco-tourism, Housing & Urban Planning departments.

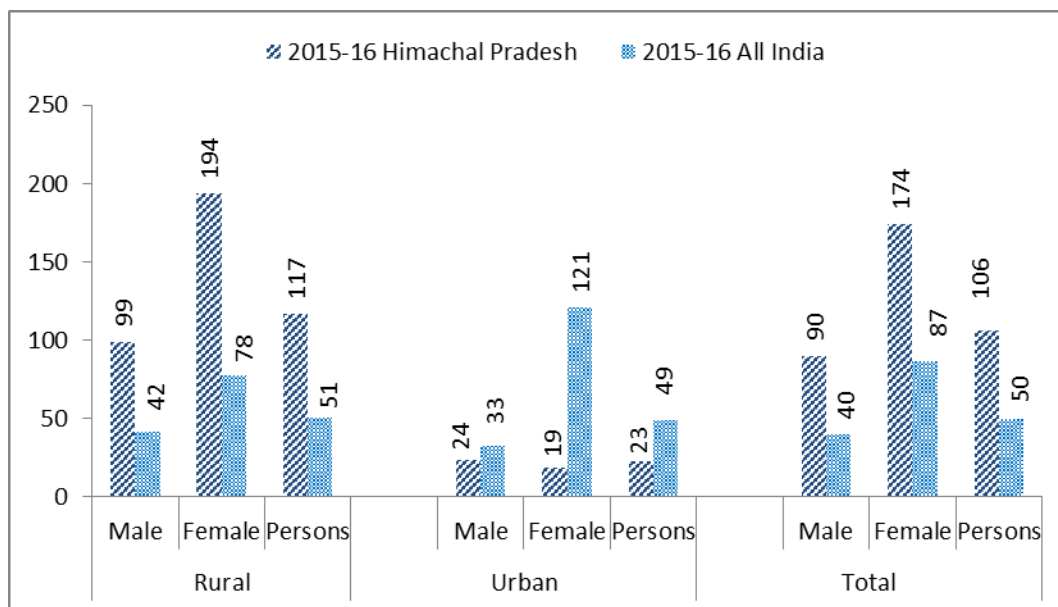
The unemployment rate also reflects the proportion of persons who were available for work but did not work during the reference period. Labour Force Participation Rate indicates the supply of labour and is an important input for production of good & Services³. In its report in 2013, International Labour Organization (ILO) had estimated that nearly 75 million were unemployed around the world and global 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 comparison between the status of unemployment rate (per 1000) persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach in Himachal and the national figures:

Fig. 4. Un-employment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach



³4th Annual Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2013-14-Ministry of Labour & Employment Govt. of India.



Source: 4th Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2013-14 and 5th Employment and Un-employment Survey Report 2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

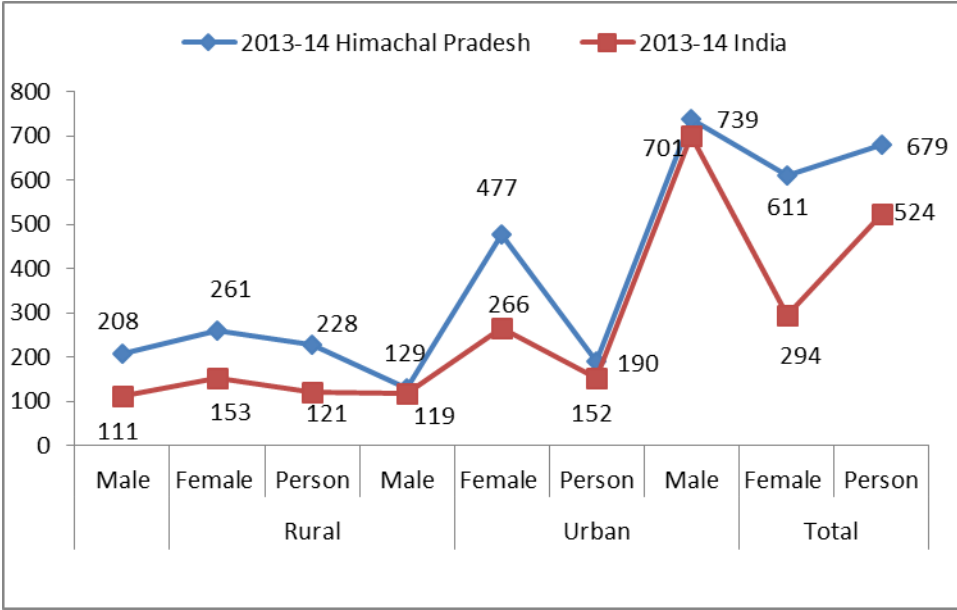
Although the growth rate of economy has been above the national averages for past some time now, the growth does not seem to be generating employment as is evident from the table. The unemployment situation in the rural parts of the State has worsened from the year 2013-14. Whereas, remarkable improvement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

Fig. 5. Un-employment Rate (per 1000) for persons in age group of 18-29 years according to Usual Principal Approach



Source: 4th Annual Employment and Unemployment Scenario, Volume II, 2013-14-Ministry of Labour & Employment Govt. of India.

The data provided in the above table suggest that the number of unemployed youth in the age group of 18-29 is higher in Himachal Pradesh as compared to the national figure. However, the State need to focus in urban areas where unemployment rate, particularly among urban women is quite high, 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 Product (source: E & S Dept.)

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development of any economy. Economies 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 which the State has currently, 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.

The problem of child labour continues to pose a challenge before the nation. The Centre as well as State Government has been taking various pro-active 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 8.22 million main and marginal 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. However, the census data suggests that in Himachal Pradesh, the percentage share of child labour in the age group of 5-14 which was 1.77 percent in 2001 that has decreased to 0.69 percent in 2011 (Source: National Commission for Protection of Child Rights report 2014)

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.

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 . 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.

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.

The role of financial institutions in the growth of the state economy is as important as other essential components. Himachal Pradesh has a wide network of public, private and cooperative sector banks. Banks have a great outreach in the rural as well as in backward & remote areas. People from all social groups have a good access to banking and other financial services. Total branch network of various banks in Himachal Pradesh was 2023, out of which more than 85 percent branches were in rural area (**Source:** UCO Bank: March 2016).

The Aadhaar enrolment in the State is more than 95 percent, however, the Aadhaar seeding is nearly 69 percent. Under PMJDY Scheme, the banks have

opened more than 10 lakh accounts and nearly 77 percent of the PMJDY account holders are issued Rupay Debit Cards. For better financial inclusion and to facilitate the transfer of Benefit directly to the account of beneficiaries under the DBT scheme, the State is focussing on Aadhaar number and Mobile numbers seeding in the Bank account of customers (Source: UCO Bank: March 2016).

Availability of Banking Services

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: Datebook Planning Commission, December, 2014

Vision: Decent Work and Economic Growth by 2030

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

8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

8.1.1 Baseline:

- During 10th FYP, the average growth rate of the state economy was higher than All India by 0.1 percentage points.
- In 2009-10, the growth rate of the state economy was still higher than All India figures by 0.8 percentage points.
- The state economy faced a downfall in the FY 2010-11 and was lower by 0.2 percentage points than the national growth rate.
- After reaching at 8% during 2011-12, the growth rate is rising and has achieved 7.7%/ in the year 2015-16.

8.1.2 Targets:

- Raise the state economic growth rate up to 8.5 % by 2022
- Achieve and sustain the double digit growth by 2030

8.1.3 Agriculture & Allied Sectors

8.1.3.1 Strategy:

- Increasing productivity per hectare of the main crops like maize, wheat, pulses, fruits and oilseeds and taking it to the level comparable with high production states/countries
- Increasing public investment and encouraging private investment
- Diversifying into high return crops and activities like floriculture, apiculture etc.
- Comprehensive insurance of crops and steps to protect from wildlife
- Establishing market linkages and access to financial institutions using ICT
- Ensuring technological inputs into the farm operations and also in the post harvesting management
- Building partnership with Government, private sector and academicians for working in the direction of improving sector specific productivity.

8.1.3.2 Action Plan:

8.1.3.2.1 Agriculture

- 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 provide 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.

8.1.3.2.2 Horticulture

- 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 the market will be strengthened.
- Skill up-gradation 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.

8.1.3.2.3 Animal Husbandry

- 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 an appropriate platform for disposal of the produce at appropriate process

8.1.3.2.4 Fisheries

- Realizing the 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.

8.1.4 Power

8.1.4.1 Strategy

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

8.1.4.2 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

8.1.5 Industries

8.1.5.1 Strategy

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

8.1.5.2 Action Plan

- Provision of an 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.
- Shifting of locally based industries linking with the local market, providing employment to local youth

8.1.6 Tourism

8.1.6.1 Strategy

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

8.1.6.2 Action Plan

- Activity based tourism in order to increase the duration of the stay of the tourists.
- Tax incentives to new enterprises in tourism and hospitality sector
- Funding from international and national funding agencies to improve infrastructure
- Development of new tourist destinations in the State with the funding from international funding agencies/ private investment and Government of India

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

8.2.1 Baseline:

- Annual growth of real GDP per employed person of the state was 5.8% in the FY 2012-13 and 6.7% in 2014-15
- Gross Value Added (GVA) of the state at basic prices has attained a growth of 7.1% during 2014-15 (Base 2011-12) against the growth rate of 6.3 % during the year 2013-14.

8.2.2 Targets:

- Increase the per capita real GDP per employed person of 8 % by 2022
- Achieve and sustain the per capita real GDP per employed person of 9.5% by 2030

8.2.3 Strategy:

- To sustain economic growth and achieve a higher level of economic productivity.

8.2.4 Action Plan:

- Sectoral actions to increase the economic productivity of the state have been mentioned in 8.1

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

&

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

&

8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.3.1 Baseline:

- Total Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged than 15 years of Himachal Pradesh is lower than all India i.e. 449/503
- Male LFPR is comparatively higher than female LFPR which is 723/170
- Youth (18-29 years) unemployment rate is higher than all India level figures

8.3.2 Targets:

- Increase and equal the women LFPR to men in the state by 2030
- Reduce the total unemployment rate of state below 6% by 2022 and below 3.5% by 2030

8.3.3 Strategy:

- Initiation of multi-skill development programmes focusing on job creation and entrepreneurship in urban and rural areas
- Development of youth oriented programmes for skill up gradation, knowledge enhancement and access to capital for youth
- Vocatioalization of all higher education institutions
- An increase in the state spending of its total budget on employment generation programmes
- Improve efficiency of Labour & Employment department
- Research and development to explore avenues/ innovations for various skill development initiatives

8.3.4 Action Plan:

- Qualitative database management of total unemployed persons from different social groups
- Conduct of need assessment studies for the skill required for varied age groups
- Effective public private partnership for implementation of various technical skill development programmes

- Redesign & restructure curriculum in higher education
- Smart functioning of Employment Exchanges at regional/state with optimal use of IT

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

8.4.1 Baseline:

- Total forest area in Himachal Pradesh is 66.52 % of the total geographical area.
- Total forest cover of the state is 39.64% of total forest area which is 26.37% of the total geographical area
- The state has total 14679 per capita forest cover which is 0.21% of the national figure

8.4.2 Targets:

- Increase the total forest cover with 1% by 2022 and 2% by w2030
- Conservation of rare and endangered 10 species of flora and fauna each by 2030

8.4.3 Strategy:

- Diversification of timber and non- timber based forest produce into so as to ensure the livelihoodof local communities
- Gradual shift from conservation approach to management approach

8.4.4 Action Plan:

- Improvement of forests, tree cover and Compensatory Afforestation and plantation through Participatory Forest Management.

- Sustainable management of natural resources and wildlife outside Protected Area Network(PAN) in order to conserve wild life and to manage man wildlife interface outside the PAN.
- Reduction of silt load in catchments through Catchment Area Treatment Plans and Externally Aided projects.
- Awareness of forests, forestry and biodiversity among general masses and mobilize for participatory management.
- Effective implementation of actions proposed in the Environment Master Plan. Some of the key actions are as follows:
 - 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.

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.7.1 Baseline:

- The state has total **47773 children** (age group 5-9 & 10-14 Years) engaged in main and marginal labour activities against the national figures i.e. **8228481 in 2011**.
- Rate of total cognizable crime relating to human trafficking in the state was **0.1 %** in 2014 as compared to all India i.e. **0.4%**

8.7.2 Targets

- End child labour in all its forms by 2022

- Elimination of all kind of human trafficking by 2022

8.7.3 Strategy:

- Eradication of Child Labour & crime rate related to human trafficking in the state

8.7.4 Action Plan:

- Proper database on child labour& human trafficking will be maintained in the State, on priority basis to check the problem.
- Strict enforcement of relevant provisions of the laws / rules and amending them if required
- Proper liaison and coordination 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.

8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Inputs required by the Industries department for the formulation of the targets, strategy and action plan accordingly.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

8.9.1 Baseline:

- The total share of the tourism sector of the state GDP was 7.08 % in 2014-15
- Total employment generated in the tourism sector of the total state employment was 5.38 % in 2014-15

8.9.2 Targets:

- Increase the tourism share of the state GDP of 8.5% by 2022
- Achieve and sustain the double digit contribution to the total state GDP by 2030
- Increase the employment in the tourism sector to the total employment generation of the state by 2022 and raise it up to 20% by 2030

8.9.3 Strategy

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

8.9.4 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
- Development of new tourist destinations in the state with the funding from international Funding agencies/ private investment and Government of India
- Research and development to explore the new avenues for safe tourism

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

8.10.1 Baseline:

- The state has total 2037 bank branches(PSBs, RRBs, private Banks and Co-Operative Banks) and 1792 ATMs as of March 2016

- Total 89.1 % households are availing banking services in the state as compared to National figures i.e. 58.7% households.

8.10.2 Targets:

- Linkage of 100% households specifically with the access of banking, insurance and financial services by 2022.
- 100% DBT coverage of social security and welfare schemes of all the departments by 2020
- Increase and sustain 50% bank account holders using internet banking/ mobile money services by 2022 and 100% by 2030

8.10.3 Strategy:

- Expansion the access of the domestic financial institutions

8.10.4 Action Plan:

- Access to banking, insurance and financial institutions will be expanded for all by 2022
- The welfare schemes of all the departments would be identified and will be covered under DBT by 2020
- Promotion of ICT services enabled banking services