

2016

Vision & Sustainable Development Goals of Arunachal Pradesh – An Eastern Frontier State of India



Department of Finance, Planning and
Investment

Government of Arunachal Pradesh

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I. FORWARD

“Forwarding of CM”

II. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Background Characteristics	Data
Geographical Area (in Sq. Kms)	83,743
Total Population (Census 2011)	13,82,611
Male Population	7,20,232
Female Population	6,62,379
Sex Ratio – Total Female/1000 Males	920
Rural Population	10,69,165
Urban Population	3,13,446
Population density per Sq. Km	17
Decadal Growth Rate	25.92
Population (0-6 yrs) - Total	2,02,759
Population (0 – 6 yrs) - Male	1,03,430
Population (0 – 6 yrs)- Female	99,329
Literacy Rate – Total	66.95
Literacy Rate – Male	73.69
Literacy Rate – Female	59.57
No of District	21
No of ADC (Independent) HQ	36
No of SDO HQ	12
No of EAC HQ	25
No of CO HQ	120
Total Length of Road (in kms) – 2014	24,469
Total Length of Surfaced Road (in kms) – 2014	14,237

III. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

A late starter in joining the modern developmental welfare state, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been moving steadily towards these goals. To achieve the goal of a welfare state the vision of the Arunachal Pradesh in alignment with SDG goals is formulated with the following objectives.

- I. DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURE
- II. HARNESS POTENTIALITY
- III. PROVIDE QUALITY OF LIFE

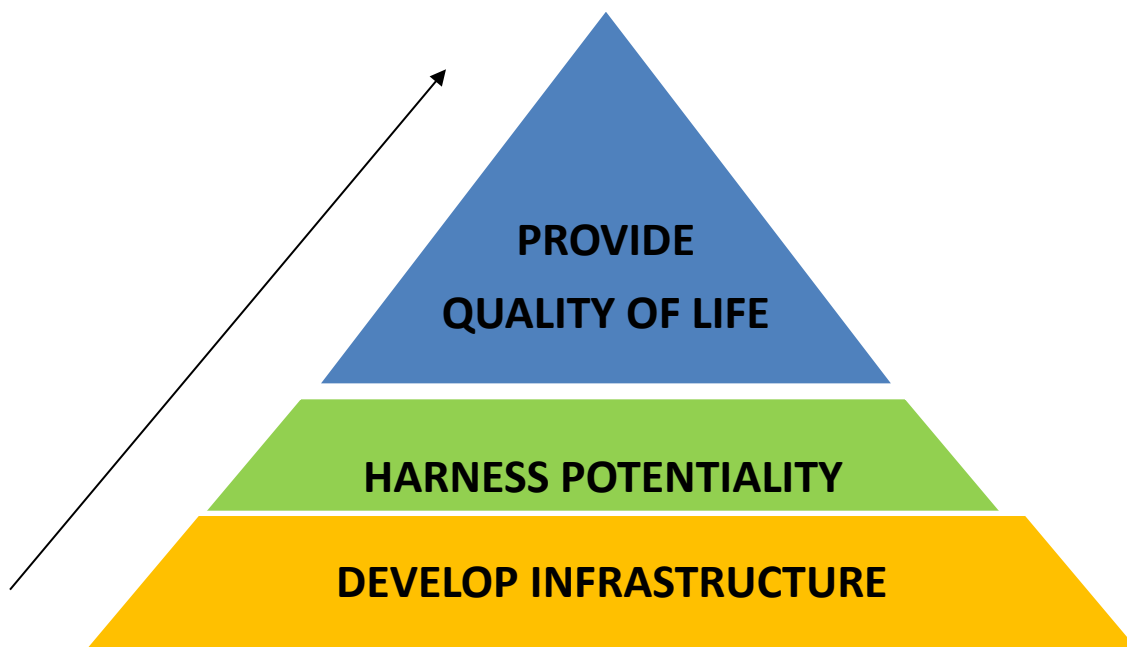


Figure 1 Vision of Arunachal Pradesh

I DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure bottleneck has been the bane for the development of the state's overall economy. It has affected every aspects of life in the state. Of late lots of emphasis has been made in this aspects by the State Government as well as by the Central Government to improve the infrastructure in terms of connectivity, health, education, security etc. The primary objective of the State Government will be to develop overall infrastructure in the state to achieve the next objectives i.e., harness the potentialities the state has in abundances.

II HARNESS POTENTIALITY

The State of Arunachal Pradesh is rich in its natural resources and scenic beauty. The State Government aims to identify amongst many potentiality, give emphasis on Organic Agri Allied Activities, Tourism and Hydro Power. When these potential areas are harness by the state government it will empower the farmers of the state, employ the youths and empower the State financially. The objective to harness these potentialities of the state is in tune to sustainable development goals adopted by the Government.

III PROVIDE QUALITY OF LIFE

As a welfare state enshrined in the constitution, the duty of the government is to provide a quality life for all to live in dignity. When the State government is able to improve infrastructure, harness the

potentiality and provide an environment of peace and equality of opportunities, quality of life will improve.

IV SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2030

Being a signatory to the United Nation Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, India as a member country has also adopted the Sustainable Development goal 2030 (SDG 2030) as the funding framework for its National Development Agenda till 2030.

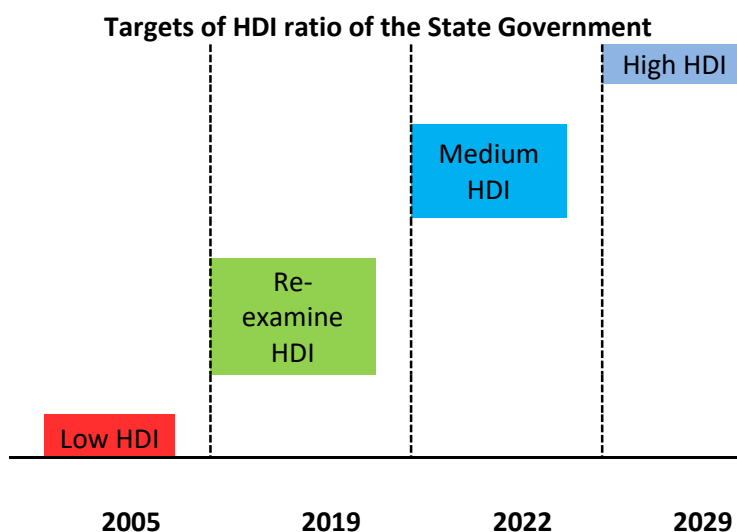
The issue of sustainability has gained popularity of the policy makers with the advancement of human rights where the premise of few wealthy individuals taking advantages over larger poor individuals over the usage of scarce natural resources has risen with priority. In this context the definition of sustainability development means “*economic development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs*”. Another definition takes a broader view by defining sustainable development as “*The kind of human activity that nourishes and perpetuates the historical fulfillment of the whole community of life on earth*”.

Sustainable Development Goals indicators play a role in giving directions to the objectives of the goal by meeting two distinct requirements of indicator sets:

- (1) They have to provide vital information, providing a picture about the current state and corresponding viability of that system; and
- (2) They have to provide sufficient information about the system’s contribution to the performance of other systems that depend on them.

In keeping with the objectives, the following Sustainable Goals have been set.

Goal 1. NO POVERTY



Baseline:

- Deprivation as per SECC= 79296 households (95.70%)
- US \$ 63.48(Rs. 4300/-) per households is being provided on average currently.

Target:

- By 2019
 - Rs. 160 lakh persondays covering 2 lakh rural households on demand basis.
- By 2022
 - To provide sustainable (Pucca) house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house by 2022 under PMAY-Gramin.
 - Providing wage employment of US \$ 253.95 (Rs. 17200/-) per household is being targeted.
- By 2030
 - To cover 82855 rural households under PMAY-Gramin.

Strategy:

- Ensuring access to pucca housing to all homeless by 2025-2026 (PMAY-G)
- Reducing per capita environmental impact by ensuring that each such house is provided IHHL under PMAY-G.
- Average (last 3 years) 40 lakh person days generated under MGNREGA providing wage employment to approx. 183000 households.
- Providing repeat assistance for creation of individual assets for supporting off farm livelihoods.
- Promoting financial inclusion through direct bank debit of wages and Aadhar Based Payment and implementation of e-FMS.
- Plan for coverage of 345896 (3.50 lakh) hectares to be brought under PMKSY.
- Providing wage employment through Gram Panchayats to all willing adult members of rural households.

Goal 2. ZERO HUNGER

Baseline:

- Underweight (0-5 year children) -27.3 %
- Anemia (0-5 year children) -64 %
- Anemia (Pregnant women) -61.7 %
- Food grain productivity is 3, 62,500 in 2016-17.

- Current irrigation efficiency is 1200 hectare in 2016-17

Targets:

- **By 2019**
 - Reduction of underweight children (0-5), Anemia (0-5 year children) and Anemia (Pregnant Women) to 22 %, 54% and 50% respectively.
 - To increase food grain productivity up to 5, 22,873.
 - To enhanced the irrigation efficiency to 6600 hectare.
- **By 2022**
 - Reduction of underweight children (0-5), Anemia (0-5 year children) and Anemia (Pregnant Women) to 17 %, 44 % and 40 % respectively.
 - To increase food grain productivity up to 68, 2000.
 - Enhanced the irrigation efficiency to 33000 hectare.
- **By 2030**
 - Reduction of underweight children (0-5), Anemia (0-5 year children) and Anemia (Pregnant Women) to 10 %, 34 % and 30 % respectively.
 - To increase food grain productivity up to 86, 7000.
 - Enhanced the irrigation efficiency to 110800 hectare.

Strategy:

- Reduction of anemia in P & L Mothers and adolescent girls by extensive use of IFA tablets.
- Organizing awareness programme on young child feeding practices, cleanliness and hygiene.
- Providing health education to adolescent girls and P&L mothers on hygiene and young child feeding practices, exclusive breast feeding to children up to 6 months.
- Promoting diversified agriculture through assured irrigation (PMKSY),(MGNREGA)
- Protection and restoration of natural water resources such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams.(PMKSY)
- Providing technical support for promotion of improved and resilient agricultural practices while maintaining ecosystem.
- By enhancing irrigation efficiency through up gradation of existing irrigation infrastructure (Ha); through implementation of new schemes.

Goal 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Baseline

- IMR (per 1000 live births) - 23/1000
- Children Immunization - 38.2%
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined from 63/1000 live births in 1998-99(NFHS-2) to 30 per 1000 live births in SRS-2014.
- The Total Fertility Rate from 4.07 in 1992 has declined to 2.3 (SRS-2010).
- Status of Health Facility: State Hospital- 1 No., General Hospital- 7 Nos., District Hospital- 13 Nos., CHC- 63 Nos., PHC-144 No., SC-286 Nos. and Urban Health Centre- 1 No.

Targets:

- By 2019
 - RNTCP Arunachal Pradesh envisions achieving the goal of “Universal Access to TB care reaching the unreached.
 - To achieve an incidence of less than 0.02 per cent in a year by 2030 by halting and reverse the incidence of TB.
 - To achieve a target of over 95 per cent cure rate of new smear positive patients and more than 95 per cent case detection rate.
- By 2022
 - Reduce Maternal Ratio (MMR) to less than 100 per lakh pregnancies/live births.
 - Reduce the Infant Mortality Rate to less than 15 per 1000 live births.
 - Reduce Total Fertility Rate to less than 2.1 per cent.
 - To keep in step with National goal to “Halt and Reverse” HIV/AIDS epidemic in the state.
 - 100 per cent blood donation.
- By 2030
 - To provide institutional infrastructure in all the existing health facilities.
 - To provide residential quarters for all categories of health manpower in all health facilities of the state.
 - ABER (Annual Blood Examination Rate will be maintained above 10 per cent.
 - API (Annual Parasite Index) will be maintained at 1 (1/1000 population).
 - Aim will be to achieve nil death.
 - To aim to prevent recurrence of Dengue.
 - Availability of sufficient blood for the entire population of the state.
 - Complete elimination of leprosy (both new case emergence 7 patients remaining under treatment) - Zero leprosy.

Strategy:

- To functionalize Arunachal State Hospital and General Hospital, Pasighat as tertiary hospital.

- To functionalise all the DH as secondary level care hospitals.
- To functionalise all the Community Health Centers as First Referral Centre (FRC).
- To functionalise all PHC and SC as per IPHS.
- Real time data retrieval monitoring mechanism to identify shortcoming in the implementation process instantly and to take need based corrective measures.

Goal 4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Baseline

- As per the Census 2011 literacy rate was 66.95 % which has arisen to 79.60 % by 2015
- Gender Gap narrowed from 14.12% (Census 2011) to 7.12 % (2016)
- GER (2015) 85.45 %

Targets:

- By 2019
 - Literacy Rate 85.00 %
 - GER 88.31%.
- By 2022
 - Literacy Rate 90.00 %
 - GER 93.09%.
- By 2030
 - Literacy Rate 100.00 %
 - GER 97.80%.

	100 % Literacy by 2029			
	2015	2019	2022	2029
Literacy Rate	79.60%	85.00%	90.00%	100.00%
GER	86.45%	88.31%	93.09%	97.86%

Strategy:

- Impart functional Literacy and numeracy to non- literate and non- numerate adult.
- Enable the neo- literate adults to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system.
- Impart non and neo- literates relevant skill development programmes to improve their earning and living condition.
- Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education.
- Improve the overall quality of existing state higher educational institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards.
- Adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
- Usher transformative reforms in the state higher education system by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring.

Goal 5. GENDER EQUALITY

Baseline:

- Proportion of women seats in State Assembly (Political Empowerment):
 - Representation in PRIs- 42 per cent.
 - Representation in State Assembly- 2 seats out of 60 (3 %).
- Female literacy Rate: Female effective literacy of the State is 75.97% which has increased from 59.57 % (Census 2011)

Targets:

- By 2019
 - Increase representation in State Assembly to 10 seats (16 %)
 - To increase sex ratio and child sex ratio 930/1000 and 965/1000 respectively.
- By 2022:
 - Increase representation in the State Assembly to 15 seats (25 %).
 - To increase sex ratio and child sex ratio 945/1000 and 970/1000 respectively.
 - To achieve Women elected members in PRIs to 50 per cent.
- By 2030
 - Increase in representation in the State Assembly to 20 seats (33 %).
 - To increase sex ratio and child sex ratio 950/1000 and 980/1000 respectively.
 - To achieve women elected members in State Assembly to 33 per cent.
 - Increase women representation in govt. services to 50 per cent.

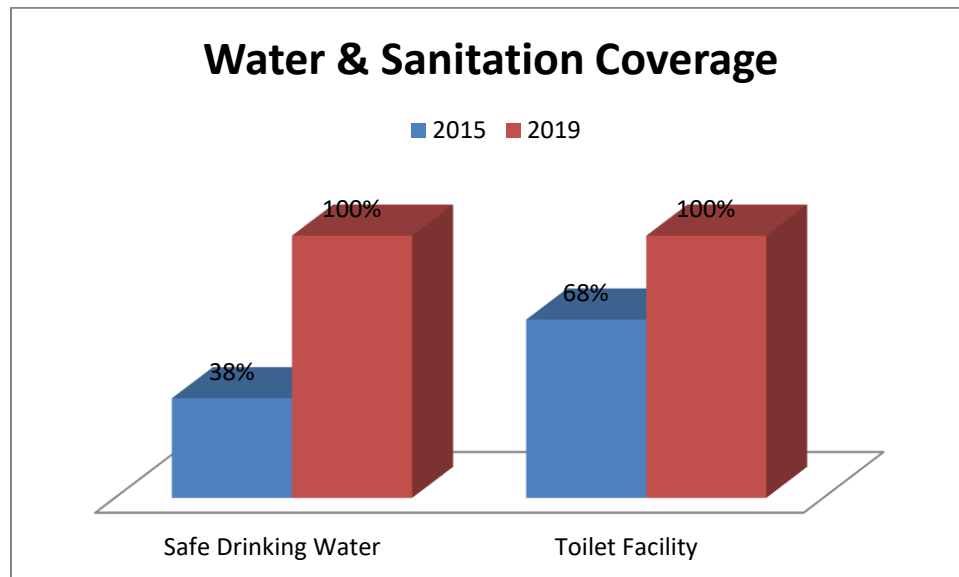
Strategy:

- Efforts must be made as legally binding on political parties to reserve minimum quota for women in party decision making bodies as well as in the distribution of party tickets during elections.
- Policy initiative through enactment of legislation for reservation of seats for women in legislative assembly seats.
- Focus would be to empower women to be self-employed, self reliant with access to institutional credit facilities.
- Increased financial allocation and improved policy orientation for achieving gender parity in all aspects.
- Promote healthy, safe and secure environment for women.
- Striving for maximization of women participation under MGNREGA through Gram Sabhas.

Goal 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Baseline

- Out of 175 nos of Semi-Urban Townships only 40 nos are covered by drinking water facilities and 11 nos are under progress. 124 nos of Semi-Urban Township require comprehensive overhauling of water supply systems.
- Out of 29 nos of urban townships, 12 townships are covered, 14 townships are under progress, and improvement of water supply system is needed in 6 urban towns and 3 new towns needs water supply system.
- Being a tribal state, open defecation was practiced earlier. With the intervention of government schemes 68% of Individual House Hold are covered by Latrine facilities.
- 26% of Community Sanitary Complex have been covered
- 5% of Solid Liquid Waste Management activities are covered.



Targets

- **By 2019:**
 - To provide water supply to all Schools and Anganwadis
 - 100% coverage of sanitary latrines and sanitary complexes at Gram Panchayat
 - 100% of Individual House Hold will be covered by latrine facilities
 - 100% of Community Sanitary Complex will be covered
 - 100% Solid Liquid Waste Management will be covered
- **By 2022,**

- To provide safe and sufficient drinking water to all rural habitations at the rate of at least 55 LPCD, at least 70 LPCD with drainage system to all rural administrative hq's and 135 LPCD to all urban township in the State.
- **By 2029:**
 - To provide 100% sewerage system in all Urban townships

Strategy

- Command Area Development of catchment area for irrigation and water supply has been carried out through district irrigation program under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
- Development of water ways in Siang river, Lohit river etc.
- Proactive participation under SBM (Gramin) and NRDWP for ensuring universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water to all rural households: 1. Target based construction of IHHL under MGNREGA (Part of Focus Area under MGREGA); 2. All rural households assisted under PMAY-G shall be provided with IHHL.
- Paying special attention to the needs of women and girls for sanitation through orientation and sensitization at Gram Sabhas.

Goal 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Baseline

- The estimated potential of hydro power potential in the state is 58,147.20 MW
- Currently only 0.80% (467.47 MW) of the total hydro power potential is been harnessed by the state
- The present per capita consumption of power of the State is 470 units against 770 units for the country
- The present power requirement of the State is around 150 MW and by 2030 it is expected to be around 400 to 450 MW
- Out of 5591 villages as per 2011 census, 1724 villages (30.83 %) are yet to be electrified
- Out of 1, 95,051 households, access to electricity at present is 74% of households
- The AT&C loss is also around 60% which is very high against the national average of 27%

Targets

- **By 2019:**
 - To harness 5% (2,854 MW) of the total hydro power potential
 - To cover 89% of the household access to electricity

- **By 2022:**
 - To harness 27% (15,624.7 MW) of the total hydro power potential
 - To cover 100 % of the household access to electricity
- **By 2029:**
 - To harness 100% (58,147.20 MW) of the total hydro power potential

Strategy

- Engage PSUs and private players in hydro power sectors
- DDUGJY schemes targets to achieve the household access to electricity

Goal 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Baseline:

- 2015 -16 Per Capita NSDP (Constant – 2011-12) (Rs.) 86,421
- 2015 -16 Per Capita NSDP (Current Prices) (Rs.) 1,14,859
- As per Census 2011 – 40 % of the workers comprises of Women folks
- As per Census 2011 – 59 % of the workers comprises of unskilled workers.

Targets:

- **By 2019**
 - Setting up of New ITIs in all districts – 25% of 20 Nos.
 - Skill development centre in the CD Block -10% of 150 Nos.
 - Strengthening & up gradation of Govt. craft centre- 30 % of 55 Nos.
 - Setting up of multi-skill development at International Border Block- 25 % of 38 Nos.
 - Introduction of Vocational courses in School- 20 % of all Govt. secondary schools.
 - Establishment of Livelihood Mission Centre in all districts- 10 % of 20 Nos.
 - Computerization and up gradation of State Employment Exchange- 10 % of all employment exchange of the state.
 - Institute for Training of Trainers – 100 % of 1 Nos.
- **By 2022**
 - Setting up of New ITIs in all districts – 50 % of 20 Nos.
 - Skill development centre in the CD Block -50 % of 150 Nos.
 - Strengthening & up gradation of Govt. craft centre- 50 % of 55 Nos.
 - Setting up of multi-skill development at International Border Block- 50 % of 38 Nos.
 - Introduction of Vocational courses in School- 50 % of all Govt. secondary schools.
 - Establishment of Livelihood Mission Centre in all districts- 50 % of 20 Nos.
 - Computerization and up gradation of State Employment Exchange- 50 % of all employment exchange of the state.

- Institute for Training of Trainers – 100 % of 1 Nos.
- **By 2030**
 - Setting up of New ITIs in all districts – 100 % of 20 Nos.
 - Skill development centre in the CD Block -100 % of 150 Nos.
 - Strengthening & up gradation of Govt. craft centre- 100 % of 55 Nos.
 - Setting up of multi-skill development at International Border Block- 100 % of 38 Nos.
 - Introduction of Vocational courses in School- 100 % of all Govt. secondary schools.
 - Establishment of Livelihood Mission Centre in all districts- 100 % of 20 Nos.
 - Computerization and up gradation of State Employment Exchange- 100 % of all employment exchange of the state.
 - Institute for Training of Trainers – 100 % of 1 Nos.

Strategy:

- Promoting activities aimed at entrepreneurship through LIFE (MGREGA): Promoting rural livelihoods through skill development in areas such as carpentry, black-smithy, livestock promotion etc. (PMKSY); BFT Training through registered training partner.
- Skill Development training to rural women/Adolescent girls and Maternity benefit to women coverage of all pregnant women.
- To emphasis the skill development programme at grass level for the convenience of the rural people and set a target to establish 150 Skill Development Centres (SDGs) in block level. One centre in every block.
- To register minimum 100 Private Vocational Training provider (VTP) with good training infrastructure.
- A single agency for all kind development in the state.

Goal 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Baseline:

- Infrastructure projects are complex, capital intensive, and have long gestation periods that involve multiple and often unique risks to project finance.
- There are 9,61,743 nos of phone connection during 2015
- Financial inclusion and credit linkage is very low in the state
- CD ratio of banks operating in the state is very low compared to national average

Targets:

- **By 2019**

- Funding from State Plan Fund for completion of infrastructure projects started from SPA.
- Setting and operation of airports in the state for both civil and defense purposes.
- **By 2022**
 - Completion of trans arunachal highway.
 - Completion of double lane high way projects to improve the capacity of the highway in the state.
 - Completion of optic fiber network linking every panchayat of the State.
- **By 2030**
 - Linking of all the district headquarters either by national highway or state highways.
 - Linking of all the villages with rural roads from PMGSY Schemes.

Strategy:

- Improve the infrastructure capacity by way of infusing more investment in this sector through private investment
- Train & retrain the youths for cheaper labour for the industry to come up in the region
- Significantly increase access to information and communication technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in the state
- Promote employment generation schemes by way of encouraging the youths to take up various vocations and government to handhold by way of providing subsidies.

Goal 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY

Baseline:

- Population below poverty line 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology) 34.67 %, All India – 21.92%
- Poverty lines -Monthly per capita - Rural Rs. 930, All India – Rs. 816
- Poverty lines -Monthly per capita - Urban Rs. 1,060, All India – Rs. 1,000

Targets:

- **By 2030**
 - Ensure all the social security schemes reaches the poorest of the poor and in the most remote places of the State.

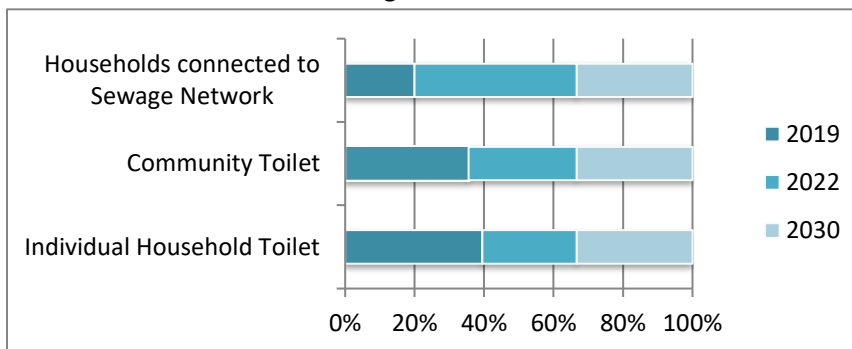
Strategy:

- Inequality is multi-faceted in nature. There is inequality in income; but there is also inequality in educational attainment, health status, employment, access to food, access to water, access to social security and in general access to opportunities and choices.
- These different aspects of inequality are interlinked; improved access to water and sanitation may reduce inequality in health outcomes, improved educational attainment may help people find better jobs and reduce the inequality in employment and income, and son on.
- Therefore the achievement of Goal 10 will be closely linked to the achievement of all other goals.

Goal 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Baseline:

- Individual Household Toilet – 5,611 Nos
- Community Toilet – 9 Seats
- Households connected to Sewage Network – Nil



Targets:

- **By 2019**
 - Individual Household Toilet – 40%
 - Community Toilet – 36%
 - Households connected to Sewage Network – 20%
- **By 2022**
 - Individual Household Toilet – 67 %
 - Community Toilet – 67%
 - Households connected to Sewage Network – 67%
- **By 2030**
 - Individual Household Toilet – 100%
 - Community Toilet – 100%
 - Households connected to Sewage Network –100%

Strategy:

- Due to difficult and rug topography, all the households are connected with isolated septic tanks & soak pits. So instead of sewerage network, the Septage management (sludge suction tankers and sewage treatment plants) is feasible for urban areas, hence proposed

Goal 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Baseline:

- Switch to Energy efficient light bulbs - 10%
- Hydro Power potential – 57,000 MW
- Electric productivity capacity – 462.43 MW (0.81%)

Targets:

- **By 2019**
 - Switch to Energy efficient light bulbs - 20%
 - Electric productivity capacity – 5%
- **By 2022**
 - Switch to Energy efficient light bulbs - 25%
 - Electric productivity capacity – 22%
- **By 2030**
 - Switch to Energy efficient light bulbs - 35%
 - Electric productivity capacity 75%

Strategy:

- Creation of awareness amongst all the sections of people about energy efficiency and conservations
- Frame Arunachal Pradesh Energy Conservation Building Code (APECBC) for energy efficient buildings
- Increase investment in hydro power sector by inviting potential power developers
- Focus on action points and improve infrastructure related to hydro power sectors

Goal 13. CLIMATE ACTION

Baseline

- The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- The Bio-Medical Waste management Rules, 2016
- The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
- The Solid Waste Management rules, 2016

Targets

- **By 2019:**
 - Protect and restore water-related ecosystems including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
 - Replacement & reduction in use of chemical fertilizers & pesticides by organic fertilizers & pesticides – a step towards declaring Arunachal Pradesh as Organic State by 2020
- **By 2029:**
 - Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals of air, water and soil contamination
 - Organic waste, including biomass generated during the harvesting and conversion of forest produce, to be converted into bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides
 - Identification and rehabilitation of abandoned /degraded jhum lands by suitable afforestation.
 - Catchment area development for water conservation at sources

Strategy

- The State Action Plan on Climate Change has been finalized in consultation with Govt. of India
- Arunachal Pradesh State pollution Control Board is responsible for issue of advisory to concerned departments and industries for strict compliance of various Acts and Rules.
- All tea manufacturing/wood based industries of the State to compulsorily adopts techniques for production of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides from the waste generated by them.

Goal 15. LIFE ON LAND

Baseline

- As per satellite survey of December 1988 to February 1999, the forest cover of the state was 68,847 Sq. Km. (82.21%).
- As on 31.3.2015 forest area is 51,541 Sq. Km. which is 62 % of the total area of the state.

Targets

- **By 2029:**
 - To achieve the target of 80% forest coverage area

Strategy

- Eco Clubs have been formed among school children under National Green Corps Programmes
- Environment Information System (ENVIS) Centre has been set up under Director Environment with funding received from Ministry of Environment, forest & Climate Change , Govt. of India.
- Climate change adaption cell to carry research and issue advisory notes to various stakeholders of the State.

Goal 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Baseline:

- No full proof online governmental services available at present

Targets:

- **By 2019**
 - E-Office to be extended to extended to line departments
 - On line service in most of the governmental services to be prioritized
 - Governmental payments to be made on-line
- **By 2022**
 - All governmental transactions to be made through cashless mode
 - All governmental payments to be made through cashless mode
 - To integrate all the governmental payments to Public Finance Management System and E-Kuber
 - All the government procurements to be made through GeM platform for greater transparency and efficiency in public procurements
 - On line application of land records to be made

- **By 2029**
 - All police stations and jail to be integrated with crime tracking records online
 - All the civil & criminal courts to be networked and records to be kept and transferred through electronic modes
 - All the land & revenue records to be in electronic mode.

Strategy:

- Special trainings on IT skills to be imparted rigorously
- Basic IT skills a must for all the job applicants in the government sector
- Regular capacity building exercises in IT skills and infrastructure
- Setting of Lokayuta will help in good governance
- Setting up of Human Rights Commission will enable the

Goal 17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Baseline:

- Ranked 31 among the India State in terms of ease of doing business

Targets:

- **By 2019:**
 - Ranked above 25
- **By 2022:**
 - Ranked between 25 - 15
- **By 2029:**
 - Ranked among the top 15

Strategy:

- Reforms Areas
 - Environment Registration Enablers
 - Labour Regulation Enablers
 - Access to Information and Transparency Enablers
 - Land Availability and Allotment
 - Inspection Enabler
 - Single Window System
 - Contract Enforcement
 - Registering Property
 - Construction Permit Enabler

- Obtaining Utility Permits
- Paying Taxes

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V. ANNEXURE

MAPPING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE STATE