**ADVANTAGES**

**Extensive mineral reserves**
Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and has around 40% of the India’s mineral wealth. Largest producer of coal, mica and copper in India.

**Policy and fiscal incentives**
Jharkhand offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives to industries under the Industrial Policy 2016. The state also has policies for IT and SEZs offering sector-specific incentives.

**Investment potential**
Investment opportunities in sectors such as mining and metals, power, infrastructure, manufacturing and food processing. The GSDP of the state grew at a CAGR of 12.30% between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

**Location advantage**
Location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast market of eastern India. Close to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip with easy access to raw materials.

**KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES**

**Jharkhand State Solar Rooftop Policy 2018**
Encourage development and promotion of environment benign solar energy generation contributing to sustainable development

**Jharkhand Tourism Policy 2015**
Make Jharkhand the most preferred tourist destination, both inside and outside India, and develop the tourism infrastructure.

**Jharkhand Industrial And Investment Promotion Policy 2016**
Foster manufacturing and innovation, create employment opportunities and state-of-the-art infrastructure and enhance inclusivity

**Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy 2015**
Identify, accelerate, incubate and invest in innovative early-stage startups

**Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015**
Provide financial assistance for the upgradation of technology at the existing food processing units as well as for setting up of new units

**Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy 2015**
Boost private sector participation to set up solar power projects and increase solar power generation to 2,500 MW by 2020.

**GOVERNMENT VISION-2022 FOR THE STATE**

**Power**
Increasing generation to 10,000 million units and bring Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to fewer than 15%

**Agriculture**
To increase the agricultural productivity to 2,000 kilograms per hectare

**Healthcare**
Targeted campaigns against common epidemics. Government backed health insurance

**Industry interface**
Establishment of a single window clearance system for investors in the state

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**Note:** - *CAGR in Rs, P- Provisional, E- Estimate, AE- Advance Estimate, GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, GSVA - Gross State Value Added, FDI- Foreign Direct Investment; * - till October 2020