

1. GENERAL REVIEW

Economic Situation at National Level

1.1 THE Indian economy, Asia's third largest, has been on a roll for the past few years and is poised to grow around 7 percent despite the global financial meltdown happened in 2008-09. This is due to the evolving demographic profile in favour of a younger population suggests the growth prospects of the Indian economy remain strong. However, there are some genuine concerns on the inflation front. The prosperity of the lower middle class is highly visible.

1.2 The ratcheting up of growth observed in recent years is reflected in the Eleventh Five Year Plan target of an average annual growth of 9 percent relative to 8 percent targeted by Tenth Plan. It means our recent economic success is based on sound footing and is relatively insulated from cyclical factors and will also not be affected by a global downturn. Unlike in the past when periods of rapid growth were followed by a slowdown, this time the economy seems to have shifted to a static growth trajectory.

1.3 The Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at constant (base year i.e. 1999-2000) prices in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.31,29,717

crore as against Rs.28,71,118 crore in 2006-07. At current prices Gross Domestic Product in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.43,20,892 crore as against Rs.37,79,385 crore in 2006-07 showing an increase of 14.3 percent during the year. Real Gross Domestic Product witnessed a growth of 9.0% during 2007-08(Base 1999-2000=100) against the growth rate of 9.6 percent during the previous year. The high growth rate in real Gross Domestic Product during 2007-08 has been achieved due to the higher growth of 8.2% in manufacturing, 10.1% in construction, 10.1% in Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, 15.5% in Transport & Communication and 11.7% in Finance, Real Estate & Business, 6.8% in Services sectors, 5.3% in electricity, gas and water supply and 4.9% in Agriculture, forestry and Fishing.

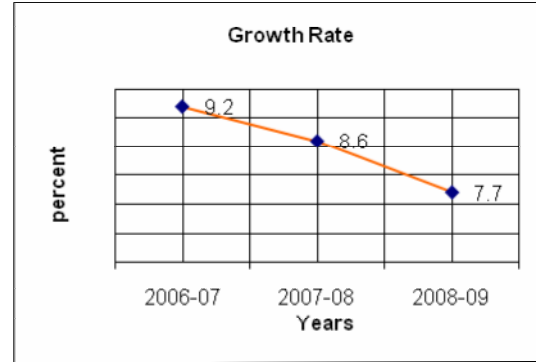
1.4 *The growth rate for the fiscal year 2008-09 is expected around 7 percent as per advanced estimates.*

1.5 The per capita income is estimated at Rs. 33,283 in 2007-08 as against Rs.29,524 for the previous year recording an increase of 12.7 percent. At constant (1999-2000) prices the per capita income increased to Rs. 24,295 in 2007-08 from Rs. 22,580 in 2006-07 registering an increase of 7.6 percent.

1.6 The inflation management was the key priority. The inflation rate in terms of Whole Sale Price Index was 5.9 percent in the last week of December, 2008 against 3.5 percent in the last week of December 2007. The rise in the All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers was 10.4% in November, 2008 as against 5.5% during the period November, 2007.

Economic Situation in Himachal Pradesh

1.7 Himachal Pradesh has emerged as leader in hill area development, horticulture revolution, ideal destination for investment in industry, power and tourism. The competence and value systems with civilisational heritage, trade liberalization and other measures to increase the competitive environment in the economy in flinching commitments towards improvement in infrastructures has lead to robust performance in the economy of the Pradesh. *The economy of the state has been progressing almost at uniform pace as it is expected to achieve a growth of 7.7 percent in the current financial year which is better than the national growth of around 7 percent.*



This is in spite of the fact that the economy of Himachal Pradesh is dependent upon agriculture and its allied activities and any fluctuation in agricultural production affects the growth rate.

1.8 The State Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 24817 crore as against Rs.22854 crore in 2006-07 registering a growth of 8.6 percent during the year as against the growth rate of 9.2 percent during the previous year. At current prices, the GSDP is estimated at Rs.32220 crore as against Rs.28603 crore in 2006-07 showing an increase of 12.6 percent during the year.

1.9 The Per Capita Income at current prices witnessed an increase of 9.1 percent as it increased to Rs.40134 in 2007-08(Q) from Rs.36781 in 2006-07. The increase in total State Domestic Product is mainly

attributed to 11.8 percent in secondary sectors, 7.2 percent in Primary sector, 3.8 percent in Transport and Trade and 6.1 percent in Services Sector. Food grains production, which was 14.76 lakh MT during 2006-07 decreased to 14.41 lakh MT (likely) during 2007-08 and is expected to increase to 14.67 (anticipated) in 2008-09. The fruit production increased significantly by

93.2 percent i.e from 3.69 lakh MT in 2006-07 to 7.13 lakh MT in 2007-08 and during 2008-09 (upto Dec., 2008) production was 5.94 lakh M.T.

1.10 As per the advanced estimates and on the basis of economic conditions up to December, 2008 the likely growth rate for 2008-09 will be around **7.7%**.

TABLE 1.1
Key Indicators

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
	Absolute Value		%age change over previous year	
G.S.D.P.(Rs.in crore)				
(a)At current prices	25471	28358	10.4	11.3
(b)At constant prices	20928	22854	8.5	9.2
Foodgrains production (lakh tonnes)	14.76	14.41	38.1	(-) 2.4
Fruit production ('000 tonnes)	369.10	712.84	(-) 46.9	93.1
Gross Value Added from Industrial Sector* (Rs.in crore)	3261	3455	9.4	6.0
Electricity generated (Million Units)	1432	1865	7.5	30.2
Wholesale price Index	206.2	215.8	5.4	4.7
C.P.I. for Industrial Workers(HP)	122	127	7.0	4.1

*At current prices

1.11 The economic growth in the State, predominantly governed by agriculture and its allied activities showed not much fluctuations during nineties as the growth rate remained more or less stable. The decade showed an average annual growth rate of 5.7 percent, which is at par with national level. The economy has shown a shift from agriculture sector to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture and allied sectors in total State Domestic Product has declined from 57.9 percent in 1950-51 to 55.5 percent in 1967-68, 26.5 percent in 1990-91 and to 18.2 percent in 2007-08.

1.12 The share of industries and services sectors respectively has increased from 1.1 & 5.9 percent in 1950-51 to 5.6 and 12.4 percent in 1967-68, 9.4 & 19.8 percent in 1990-91 and to 10.7 percent and 15.0 percent in 2007-08. However, the contribution of other remaining sectors showed a favourable shift i.e. from 35.1 percent in 1950-51 to 56.1 percent in 2007-08.

1.13 The declining share of agriculture sector do not, however, affect the importance of this sector in the State economy as the state economic growth still is being determined by the trend in agricultural production. It is the major contributor to the total domestic product and has overall impact on other sectors via

input linkages, employment and trade etc. Due to lack of irrigation facilities our agricultural production to a large extent still depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. High priority has been accorded to this sector by the Govt.

1.14 The state has made significant progress in the development of Horticulture. The topographical variations and altitudinal differences coupled with fertile, deep and well drained soils favour the cultivation of temperate to sub tropical fruits. The region is also suitable for cultivation of ancillary horticultural produce like flowers, mushroom, honey and hops.

1.15 During the year 2008-09 upto December, 2008, 5.94 lakh tonnes of fruits were produced in the state and it is envisaged to bring 4000 hectares of additional area under fruit plants against which 2327 hectares of area was brought under plantation up to December, 2008. Growing of off-season vegetables has also picked up in the state. During the year 2007-08, 10.60 lakh tonnes of vegetables were produced as against 9.91 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 recording a growth rate of 7.0 percent.

1.16 The hydro power is emerging as a powerful mechanism for speedier economic growth and overall development of the State. As a source of energy hydro power is economically viable, non-polluting and is

environmentally sustainable. The power Policy of the State attempts to address all aspects like capacity addition energy security, access and availability, affordability, efficiency, environment and assured employment to people of Himachal . Though the private sector participation in terms of investments in this sector has been encouraged but the smaller projects has been reserved for investors from Himachal Pradesh only(upto 2 MW) and preference will be given for projects up to 5 MW.

1.17 High priority has also been accorded to tourism industry, which has also emerged as a major sector in the development of economy of the state. The Govt. has developed appropriate infrastructure for the growth of tourism involving activities requiring heavy investment and pioneering commercial projects in new areas where private sector may be reluctant to undertake such activities initially. As a result of high profile media thrust, a significant rise has been noticed in the tourist influx during last few years as below:-

TABLE 1.2
Tourist arrival (In lakh)

Year	Indian	Foreigners	Total
2003	55.44	1.68	57.12
2004	63.45	2.04	65.49
2005	69.28	2.08	71.36
2006	76.72	2.81	79.53
2007	84.82	3.39	88.21
2008	93.73	3.77	97.50

1.18 Information Technology has a great scope for employment generation and revenue earnings. Himachal Pradesh Govt. in this context has prepared an I.T. Vision 2010 with the assistance of NASSCOM. Government has introduced HIMSWAN, Telemedicine Project, Hospital Management Information System (HMIS), Common Services Centres(CSCs), i-CoSC, AGRISNET, e-Procurement, Content Service Provider(CSP) and e-Samadhan systems to bring efficiency and transparency in administration.

1.19 Himachal Pradesh has taken a lead in the area of climate change mitigation and have initiated concrete steps for reducing Green House Gas emissions. Himachal Pradesh would emerge as a model state of India for the initiatives it has taken for environment protection, conservation and climate mitigation. The development of technologies to conserve the resources and put them to proper use through bio technological innovations will take Himachal to new heights.

1.20 Containment of inflation is on the priority list of government. Himachal Pradesh Working Class Consumer Price Index No. during 2008-09 increased by 6.0 percent between April to November, 2008 as against 7.2 percent at National level, which clearly shows better

management of price situation in the state.

1.21 The state Government mobilises financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants-in-aid from Central Govt. to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. According to the budget estimates for the year 2008-09(BE) the total revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 9398 crore as against Rs. 7861 crore in 2007-08. The revenue receipts increased by 19.55 percent in 2008-09 over 2007-08

1.22 The state's own taxes were estimated at Rs. 2301 crore in 2008-09(BE) as against Rs. 1963 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.1656 crore in 2006-07. The percentage increase in the state's own taxes was estimated at 17.22 percent in 2008-09(BE).

1.23 The state's non-tax revenue (comprising mainly of interest receipts, road transport receipts and other administrative services etc.) was estimated at Rs.1232 crore in 2008-09(BE). The state's non-tax revenue was 13 percent of total revenue receipts in 2008-09.

1.24 The share of central taxes was estimated at Rs. 894 crore in 2008-09(BE). It was at Rs. 745 crore in 2007-08 which shows an increase of 20 percent.

1.25 The break-up of the state's own taxes reveals that sales tax at Rs. 1337 crore constitutes a major portion i.e. 41.85 percent of total tax revenue in 2008-09. The corresponding percentages for the year 2007-08 and 2006-07 were 40.51 and 39.98 per cent respectively. The revenue receipt from state excise duties is estimated at Rs. 1429 crore in 2008-09(BE).

1.26 The percentage of Revenue Deficit to total GSDP for the year 2006-07 & 2007-08 are (0.67) percent & -(0.14) percent respectively.

1.27 The aggregate size of the 11th Five year Plan has been projected at Rs. 13778.00 crore. However, the proposed annual plan for 2009-10 has been fixed at Rs. 2700.00 crore which will be 12.5% higher than the plan size of current year 2008-09. The Sectoral spread of the proposed outlay for 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) is given under:-

Sr. No.	Sector	Proposed Outlay Rs. in crore	%age Share	Priority
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1470.08	10.67	III
2	Rural Development	355.62	2.58	VIII
3	Special Area	20.47	0.15	X
4	Irrigation & Flood control	1220.62	8.86	IV
5	Energy	1122.14	8.14	V
6.	Industry & Minerals	177.68	1.29	IX
7	Transport & Communication	2142.33	15.55	II
8.	Science, technology & Environment	2.92	0.02	XI
9	General Economic services	798.59	5.80	VI
10	Social Services	6060.29	43.98	I
11	General Services	407.26	2.96	VII
Total		13,778.00	100.00	

1.28 Being the last year of Bharat Nirman, (2005-09), aiming towards the development of basic rural infrastructure like Road connectivity, Irrigation, Rural Water supply, Housing, Rural electrification, Rural Telephone connectivity, has been taken on priority.

1.29 To fulfill the commitments towards public, a separate department of Redressal and Public grievances under the direct supervision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been set up in each of the public service oriented department. To make this more efficient Himachal Pradesh is the first state in the country to launch **e-samadham** for redressal of public grievances.

1.30 There is no limit to progress and development. The priority of the government has always for Education, Water, Health, Power, Road and Social Welfare programmes. Reduction of poverty is also the objective of the government as 90% of its population lives in rural areas. **Concerted efforts have been made to improve the efficiency and quality of public services delivery especially in education and health care and rural extension services.**

Major achievements on the path of Socio-Economic resurgence are:-

- Minimum wages has been increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 with an additional increase of 10 percent .
- Old-age pension, National old age pension and widow pension has also increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 330 and budget provision of Rs.8,503 lakh have been provided under these scheme.
- 15,000 additional persons will be added in pension schemes.
- Atal Bijali Bachat yojna scheme started in the Pradesh by providing 4 CFL to every households.
- Jan Jan Sanjavni Van Abhiyan-2008 has been started by providing medicinal plants to all the households in the Pradesh.

- 6418 MW hydro power has been harnessed out of 20416 MW identified potential. During the financial year 2007-08, 1865 million units of electricity was generated.
- Preference will be given to Hamichalis for allotment of Projects up to 5MW.
- The industries contributes 11 percent to GSDP during 2007-08 and every efforts are being made to extend Industrial Package upto year 2013.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Yojna implemented all over the State from 1st April, 2008. Under this scheme 120.55 lakh mandays were generated and 3,63,150 families were benefitted.
- The Per Capita Income has touched the level of Rs. 40,134 in 2007-08 witnessing a growth of 9.1% over 2006-07 and estimated at **Rs. 44803 in 2008-09.**
- 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
- Free traveling for women in HRTC buses on Bhaiya Dooj and Raksha Bandhan and holiday for working women on these days.
- To provide shelter to the shelter less rural poor people, 1746 houses are being constructed under Indra Awas Yojna during the current year upto December.
- Under Atal Awas Yojna assistance per beneficiary per unit has been increased to Rs. 38500/- from 27500/- with a target to construct 3708 new houses.
- Special attention is being given to achieve the target of universalization of elementary Education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is being implemented vigorously.
- Under **Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhar Yojna** a budget provision of Rs. 259.00 lakh has been provided.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojna the marriage grant of Rs. 11001 has been given to 576 girls.
- Implementation of National Rural Health Mission with the involvement of local Govt. Institutions for ensuring equal health facilities at the door step of masses.
- Under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban renewal Mission Shimla town has been covered with a budgetary provision of 1036.00 lakh.
- Himachal Pradesh has been awarded with Diamond State Award on Environment.
- Under Horticulture Mission horticulture crops and its

- development has given reliable economic platform to majority of the population.
- Rs.353 crore has been kept under Pt.Deen Dayal Kisan & Bagwan Samridhi Yojna.
 - Himachal Pradesh is the first state to launch the State Wide Area Network(HIM-SWAN) and e-Samadhan in the country.
 - 20 percent additional benefits were passed to its employees by way of Interim reliefs.
 - 26000 posts will be filled up in the government sector.
- The 5th Economic census was conducted to capture economic activities in organized and unorganized sectors of economy. The results of this census was released in the second week of December. According to Economic Census there are 2,67,773 enterprises. The employment generated through entrepreneur activities is about 6,59,479 persons which is 16 percent more than the last fourth economic census.

Table 1.3

Receipt and Expenditure of the State Government (Rs. in crore)

Item	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
1.Revenue Receipts(2+3+4)	6559	7836	7860	9398
2.Tax Revenue	1990	2286	2708	3195
3.Non-Tax Revenue	690	1337	1092	1232
4.Grant-in-aid	3879	4213	4060	4971
5.Revenue Expenditure	6466	7644	7905	9328
(a)Interest Payments	1563	1669	1737	1829
6.Revenue Deficit(1-5)	93	192	-45	70
7. Capital Receipts	2247	2388	2379	3137
(a)Recovery of loans	22	23	23	23
(b)Other receipts	211	243	350	300
(c) Borrowings & liabilities	2014	2122	2006	2814
8.Capital Expenditure	2376	2447	2316	3214
9.Total Expenditure	8842	10091	10221	12542
(a) Plan expenditure	2013	2365	2356	2669
(b) Non-plan expenditure	6829	7726	7866	9873
As percent of GDP				
1.Revenue Receipts(2+3+4)	25.53	27.40	24.39	25.44
2.Tax Revenue	7.75	7.99	8.40	8.65
3.Non-Tax Revenue	2.69	4.67	3.39	3.34
4.Grant-in-aid	15.10	14.73	12.60	13.46
5.Revenue Expenditure	25.17	26.72	24.53	25.25
(a)Interest Payments	6.08	5.84	5.39	4.95
6.Revenue Deficit(1-5)	0.36	0.67	-0.14	0.19
7.Capital Receipts	8.75	8.35	7.38	8.49
(a)Recovery of loans	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
(b)Other receipts	0.82	0.85	1.09	0.81
(c) Borrowings & liabilities	7.84	7.42	6.23	7.62
8.Capital Expenditure	9.25	8.56	7.19	8.70
9.Total Expenditure	34.42	35.28	21.72	33.95
(c) Plan expenditure	7.84	8.27	7.31	7.23
(d) Non-plan expenditure	26.58	27.01	24.41	26.73

Note:GSDP estimates for 2005-06, 2006-07(R), 2007-08(Q)& 2008-09(Advance)

2. STATE INCOME

State Domestic Product

2.1 State Domestic Product (S.D.P.) or state income is the most important indicator for measuring the economic growth of a state. According to quick estimates, the total State Domestic Product at 1999-2000 prices increased to Rs. 24,817 crore in 2007-08 from Rs. 22,854 crore in 2006-07 thereby registering a growth of 8.6 percent at constant prices(1999-2000).

2.2 The total State Domestic Product of the Pradesh at current prices is estimated at Rs. 32,220 crore in 2007-08 as against Rs.28,603 crore in 2006-07, thereby registering an increase of 12.6 percent. The significant pace of this growth is attributed to the sectors other than agriculture & allied activities The food grains production decreased to 14.41 lakh MT (Likely) in 2007-08 from 14.76 lakh MT in 2006-07. The apple production increased from 2.68 lakh MT in 2006-07to 5.93 lakh MT in 2007-08.

2.3 The economy of Himachal Pradesh is predominantly dependent upon agriculture and in the absence of strong industrial base, any fluctuations in the agricultural or horticultural production cause some changes in economic growth also. During 2007-08 about 18.15 percent of state

income has been contributed by agriculture sector alone.

2.4 The economy of the state also appears to be in resilient mode in terms of growth. As per advanced estimates, the growth rate of GSDP during 2008-09 will be 7.7% against around 7.0% (Anticipated) at the national level.

2.5 The table given below shows the growth of economy of Himachal Pradesh vis-à-vis all-India during the last three years:-

Table 2.1

(Percent)

Year	H.P.	All India
2006-2007(R)	9.2	9.7
2007-2008(Q)	8.6	9.0
2008-2009(A)	7.7	..

Per Capita Income

2.6 According to quick estimates based on new series i.e 1999-2000 series, the per capita income of Himachal Pradesh at current prices in 2007-08 stood at Rs.40134. This shows an increase of 9.1 percent over 2006-07 (Rs.36,781). At constant (1999-2000) prices the per capita income during 2007-08 is estimated at Rs.30,586 against Rs.28,639 in 2006-07 witnessing an increase of 6.8 percent.

Sectoral Contribution

2.7 The sectoral analysis reveals that during 2007-08, the percentage contribution of Primary sectors to total S.D.P. of the State is 21.81 percent, Secondary Sector 41.67 percent, followed by Community and Personal Services 15.03 percent, Transport, Communications and Trade 12.63 per cent and Finance and Real Estate 8.86 per cent.

2.8 The structural composition of the state economy witnessed significant changes during the decade. The share of agriculture including horticulture and animal husbandry in G.S.D.P. had declined from 26.5 percent in 1990-91 to 18.15 percent in 2007-08 yet the agriculture sector continues to occupy a significant place in the state economy and any fluctuation in the production of food grains affect the economy. The share of primary sectors which include agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining & quarrying has declined from 35.1 percent in 1990-91 to 21.81 percent during 2007-08.

2.9 The Secondary sector, which occupies the second important place in the state economy has witnessed a major improvement since 1990-91. Its contribution increased from 26.5 per cent in 1990-91 to 41.67 percent in 2007-08, reflecting healthy signs of industrialisation and modernisation in the state. The share of the electricity,

gas and water supply sector which is a component of secondary sector has also increased from 4.7 percent during 1990-91 to 7.7 percent during 2007-08. Tertiary sector which is comprised of sectors like trade, transport, communications, banking, real estate & business services, community and personal services has also witnessed change in its share. Its share in G.S.D.P. for the year 2007-08 is 36.52 percent.

Sectoral Growth

2.10 Following are the major constituents which attributed to 8.6 percent growth of state economy during 2007-08.

Primary Sector

Primary Sector	2007-08 (Rs. in crore)	%age Inc./ dec.
1.Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	4,504	9.3
2.Forestry & Logging	533	-7.3
3. Fishing	33	7.1
4.Mining & Quarrying	76	0.9
Total Primary	5,146	7.2

2.11 Primary sector, which includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, during 2007-08, witnessed a growth rate of 7.2 per cent. Due to the favourable weather conditions the agricultural production increased from previous year thereby registering the growth in this sector.

Secondary Sector

Secondary Sector	2007-08 (Rs. in crore)	%age Inc. / Dec.
1. Manufacturing	2,771	6.7
2. Construction	5,070	10.9
3. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2,472	20.1
Total Secondary	10,313	11.8

2.12 The secondary sector, which comprises Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply registered a growth of 11.8 percent during 2007-08 which is higher than the national level. The good performance in the sector expresses that the economy is shifting from primary to secondary sector.

Tertiary Sector

Tertiary Sector	2007-08 (Rs.In crore)	%age Inc. /dec.
1. Transport, Comm. & Trade Hotel	3,116	4.8
2. Finance & Real Estate	2,311	7.7
3. Community & Personal Services	3,930	6.1
Total Tertiary	9,357	6.0

Transport, Storage, Communications and Trade

2.13 This group of sectors shows a growth of 4.8 percent during 2007-08. The transport component of this sector has shown an increase of 6.3 % which is equal to the national level.

Finance and Real Estate

2.14 This sector comprises Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and Business Services. It witnessed a growth of 7.7 percent in 2007-08.

Community and Personal Services

2.15 The growth in this sector during 2007-08 was 6.1 percent.

Prospects- 2008-09

2.16 As per the advance estimates based on the economic performance of state upto December, 2008, the rate of economic growth of state during 2008-09 is likely to be **7.7% as against around 7.0%** at the national level. The state has achieved growth rate of 9.2 percent and 8.6 percent for last two years. The GSDP at current prices is likely to be about Rs.36940 crore.

2.17 According to the advance estimates the **Per Capita Income** at current prices during 2008-09 has been estimated at **Rs. 44803 against Rs. 40134 in 2007-08** showing an increase of 11.6 %.

2.18 A brief analysis of the economic growth in Himachal Pradesh, however, reveals that the state has always tried to keep pace with the all-India growth rate as shown below:-

Table 2.2

Period		Average annual growth rate(Percentage)	
Plan	Years/Year	H.P.	All India
First Plan	1951-56	(+)1.6	(+)3.6
Second Plan	1956-61	(+)4.4	(+)4.1
Third Plan	1961-66	(+)3.0	(+)2.4
Annual Plans	1966-67 to 1968-69	..	(+)4.1
Fourth Plan	1969-74	(+)3.0	(+)3.4
Fifth Plan	1974-78	(+)4.6	(+)5.2
Annual Plans	1978-79 to 1979-80	(-)3.6	(+)0.2
Sixth Plan	1980-85	(+)3.0	(+)5.3
Seventh Plan	1985-90	(+)8.8	(+)6.0
Annual Plan	1990-91	(+)3.9	(+)5.4
Annual Plan	1991-92	(+)0.4	(+)0.8
Eighth Plan	1992-97	(+)6.3	(+)6.2
Ninth Plan	1997-02	(+)6.4	(+)5.6
Tenth Plan	2002-07	(+)7.6	(+)7.8

3. MONEY AND BANKING

3.1 Banks have a great role to play in stimulating economic growth. Banks are also credited with designing of social banking policies and programmes which support vital sectors like Agriculture and Industries of the economy as well as aim at poverty alleviation by benefiting farmers, artisans, professionals and facilitate self employment activities.

3.2 The total number of bank branches in the State including the branches of Regional Rural/ Cooperative Banks were 1,330 as on September, 2008. There are 20 Commercial Banks operating in Himachal Pradesh through a network of 889 branches of which 723 branches are located in rural areas and 166 branches in urban/semi-urban areas. State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), United Commercial Bank (UCO) and State Bank of Patiala (SBOP) are the major commercial Banks with 608 branches. In addition to eight private commercial banks with 35 branches, there are two Regional Rural Banks in the state, namely, Himachal Gramin Bank (HGB) and Parvatiya Gramin Bank (PGB) with HGB having 118 branches and PGB 29 branches are in operation. Eight Private banks are also functional by having 35 active branches

3.3 The Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd. is an apex bank under short-term credit structure. It has a network of 175 branches in six districts of H. P. viz. Shimla, Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmaur and Chamba including one branch at Delhi. There are two central cooperative banks in the State namely Kangra Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. (KCCB) and Jogindra Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. (JCCB). While KCCB with 162 branches operates in five districts viz. Kangra, Hamirpur, Kullu, Una and Lahaul & Spiti while JCCB with 20 branches covers Solan district only.

The achievements made by these banks upto September, 2008, are as below:-

Deposits & Advances

3.4 At the end of September, 2008 the Pure Public Deposits of all the lead banks operating in the state is Rs. 24,939.56 crores registering a growth of 13.40%. The advances as at the end of September, 2008 stood at Rs. 12,493.04 crore with growth of 16.16 %. The credit deposit ratio in the state as on September, 2008 stood at 50.09% regarding a growth of 2.84%.

Table- 3.1
Comparative Data of Banks in HP

(Rs. crore)

Item	Sept., 2007	Sept., 2008	Change over the Period
1	2	3	4
1. Deposits(PPD):			
Rural	14913.00	14863.43	(-) 49.57
Semi Urban	7080.40	10076.13	2995.73
TOTAL	21993.40	24939.56	2946.16
2. Advances(O/S)			
Rural	5813.91	5639.32	(-) 174.59
Semi Urban	4899.18	6853.72	1954.54
TOTAL	10713.09	12493.04	1779.95
3. CD Ratio(CDR) in %age			
Rural	38.99	37.94	(-) 1.05
Semi Urban	69.19	68.02	(-) 1.17
TOTAL	48.71	50.09	1.38
4. Investment Made by Banks in State Govt. Securities/ Bonds	1022.69	725.12	(-) 297.57
5. Investment Credit Deposit Ratio(ICD) in %age	53.36	53.00	(-) 0.36
6. Priority Sector Adv.(O/S) under:	6506.77	6718.00	211.23
Agriculture	1823.57	2041.13	217.56
SSI	910.55	1190.55	280.00
Services	3772.65	3486.32	(-) 286.33
7. Weaker Section Advances	1657.34	1575.38	(-) 81.96
8. DRI Advances	77.00	158.00	81.00
9. Advances under Govt. Sponsored Programmes	440.88	297.11	(-) 143.77
10. Non-Priority Sector advances	4206.32	5774.80	1568.48
11. Advances to Women	543.73	689.33	145.60
12. No. of Branches	1278	1330	52

Priority Sector Credit

3.5 Banks have disbursed 6,718.00 crore under priority sector at the end of half year ended September,08 being 53.77 % of the total credit disbursed against 60.74% as compared to previous year depicting decline of 6.97 percent. Under ACP 2008-09, the achievements of the banks is 54.16 percent at the end of the September,08 against total yearly targets of Rs. 3,549.31 crore. The sector-wise progress is given as Table No. 3.2.

Table- 3.2

(Rs. crore)

Sector	Annual commitments 2008-09	Actual Achievements upto Sept., 08	Percentage achievements
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture	1182.86	601.74	50.87
2. SSI	347.67	216.69	46.30
3. Services	1887.93	736.87	39.03
Total Priority Sector	3418.46	1555.30	45.49
Non-priority Sector	680.53	664.55	97.65
Grand Total	4099.00	2219.85	54.16

PERFORMANCE UNDER GOVT. SPONSORED PROGRAMMES

a) Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP)

3.6 Government of India has recently formulated a new employment generation scheme namely Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by the two erstwhile schemes namely Prime Minister Rojgar Yozna (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme of KVIC. The annual targets under the scheme for the programme year 2008-09 have already been advised to all banks by respective LDMS. Progress to be monitored from December,2008 onwards.

b) Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna

3.7 Under this scheme, 797 cases of individual Swarojgaris were sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 3.26 crore has been disbursed. Under group financing scheme 355 group loan cases were sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 7.19 crore was disbursed upto September, 2008.

**c) Swarn Jayanti Shahri
Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY)**

3.8 The SJSRY is an urban poverty alleviation and employment generation scheme and is implemented by Municipal Bodies in all towns of H.P. The banks have sanctioned 43 loan cases upto September, 2008 amounting to Rs. 17.88 lakh against an annual target of 80 loan cases.

**d) Scheme for Liberation and
Rehabilitation of Scavengers**

3.9 Under this scheme, the banks . have sanctioned 288 loan cases with an amount of Rs. 93.13 lakh during the financial year 2008-09. 278 beneficiaries have been assisted with an amount of Rs. 87.73 Lakh upto September, 2008. Against an annual target of 2826, 650 cases have been sponsored to the banks. .

e) Swarojgar Credit Card Yojna

3.10 Under this scheme, the banks in the state have issued 2118 Swarojgar Credit Cards to rural artisans and self employed persons upto September, 2008 involving a total credit of Rs. 86.16 crore.

f) Micro Finance

3.11 The Banks in the state have formed 47,140 Self Help Groups out of which 43,799 Groups have been linked with to the Bank for credits involving a total credit of Rs. 82.73 crore.

g) Kisan Credit Cards

3.12 The banks have issued 3,05,136 Kisan Credit Cards to rural astisans and self employed persons up to September,2008. There is a decrease in number of KCCs issued by banks due to ARWRS 2008.

h) Credit to women Entrepreneurs

3.13 The banks have extended a total credit of Rs. 689.33 crore being 5.52 percent of the total credit given by the banks as of September,2008.

**i) 100% Financial inclusion of
households in Himachal
Pradesh.**

3.14 The Banks have already achieved 100 % financial inclusion in the state and have targeted 100% credit inclusion by March,2009.

**j) Conversion of all Govt.
Treasuries into Banking
Treasuries in H.P.**

3.15 Notification on conversion of all the Government Treasuries into Banking Treasuries have already been issued. For conversion of Dodra Qawar and Kamrau Govt. Treasuries. MOU with the state government is under process.

**k) 100 % Technological inclusion in
the state of H.P.**

3.16 There is slow progress in achievement of 100% Technological

inclusion in the State. The process is steadily going on and 100 % technological inclusion is the target of the banks in the state.

I) Village adoption scheme

3.17 All the major banks have adopted a number of villages under Village Adoption Scheme and at the end of September,08 and 521 villages have been adopted by all the major banks.

NABARD

3.18 The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has strengthened its association with the developmental process substantially for Integrated Rural Development in the recent years by initiatives encompassing a wide range of activities viz. Development of Rural Infrastructure, Micro Credit, Rural Non-Farm Sector, Minor Irrigation and other agricultural sectors, besides strengthening the rural credit delivery system in the state. The active support from NABARD is generating tremendous social and economic benefits in the rural areas of the state. In addition to its own schemes, NABARD is also implementing centrally sponsored credit linked subsidy schemes like Ventures Capital Fund for dairy and poultry schemes for Development/strengthening of agriculture Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Tribal Development Fund, Rain Water Harvesting Scheme for SC/ST, Schemes for construction/Modernisation of cold storage for Horticultural produce, Construction of

Rural Godowns, Agriclincs and Agribusiness centres etc.

Rural Infrastructure

3.19 Government of India had created Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in 1995-96. Under this scheme, loans are given to state Govt. and State owned Corporations for the completion of ongoing projects as also to start new projects in certain selected sectors. This scheme has also been extended to Panchayati Raj institutions, self Help Groups and Non-Government Organizations for development of various location specific infrastructures having a direct bearing on society and the rural economy.

3.20 Financial assistance of Rs.2,187.26 crores has been sanctioned to the H.P. Government since inception of RIDF for taking up 3,972 projects (as on 31st December, 2008) in the diversified sectors like Poly houses Micro/minor irrigation, roads and bridges, drinking water supply, flood protection, watershed development and construction of rooms for primary schools.

3.21 In the current financial year total Rs. 374.46 crore was sanctioned under RIDF upto December,2008. An amount of Rs. 112.41 crore was distributed to the state Govt. during 2008-09 raising the cumulative disbursement to Rs1,353.04 crore.

3.22 After the implementation/ completion of the sanctioned projects.

Drinking water will be made available to 1682067 persons. 20007 hectares area will be brought under Micro irrigation, 5676 KM road will become motorable, construction of 14,883 mt. span bridges will be done, 147 hectares of area will be brought under Polly houses 66,094 hectares additional land will be brought under irrigation. 4,764 hectares of land will be covered under flood protection measures, under watershed projects 6,219 hectares of land will be covered. 2,921 no. of rooms will be constructed in Primary schools, 64 no. of Science Laboratories will be constructed in Secondary Schools. 25 IT centre will be constructed and 288 veterinary hospitals / A-I centres will be constructed.

Refinance Support

3.23 NABARD extended financial support amounting to Rs. 148.18 crores (as on 31st December, 2008) to the banks operating in the state by extending refinance disbursement during 2008-09 , for diverse activities viz. dairy development, plantation and horticulture, farm mechanisation, minor irrigation, land development, SGSY and non-farm sector. NABARD has also been laying emphasis on enhanced credit flow for irrigation schemes.

Micro Credit

3.24 The Self Help Group (SHG) movement has spread across the state and is now on a firm base. The movement has been upscaled with support in the human resources and financial products. There were 47,000 SHGs as on 31

December, 2008 operative in the state promoted by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and various NGOs. The number of SHGs credit linked in H.P. upto the end of December, 2008 was 43,000 covering 16,586 villages and 993 bank branches were associated with micro credit movement. A total of 25 farmer's clubs were working as self help Promoting institutions.

Rural Non-Farm Sector

3.25 NABARD has identified Rural Non-Farm Sector as one of the thrust areas of development. During the year 2008-09, NABARD has provided refinance assistance of Rs.41.71 crores as on 31st December, 2008 for development of Rural Non-Farm sector. NABARD launched a District Rural Industries Project (DRIP) with the objective of generating sustainable rural employment opportunity by providing adequate credit support for rural industrialisation together with promotional measures. Solan, Mandi, Kangra and Hamirpur districts of the state had been covered under DRIP w.e.f. April 2001, April 2002, April 2003 and April, 2004 respectively.

3.26 In addition to above NABARD is providing financial assistance under Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDPs) for the benefit of rural persons intending to set up small enterprises in the rural areas and an another programme "Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development" (ARWIND) to meet the credit needs of women entrepreneurs has also been

introduced by NABARD which covers the activities like carpet weaving, shawl making, tailoring and soft toys making etc. NABARD has created a fund – NABARD – SDC Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) with focus on rural poor. The fund is designed to support innovation, risk friendly, unconventional experiments in farm, non farm and micro-finance sector that would have the potential to promote livelihood opportunities and employment in the rural area. NABARD has established 532 farmers clubs in the state. NABARD has recently decided to develop “Tourism Clusters” taking into account the infrastructure requirements the capacity building needs of the service providers and the credit requirement there of. All activities forming part of the Rural Tourism and agri-tourism will be eligible for refinance assistance from NABARD under Non Farm Sector NABARD has introduced swarojgar credit card (SCC)

Scheme for the benefit of rural artisans and other small entrepreneurs, by keeping provision of timely and adequate credit for working capital or Block capital or both to them.

Ground Level Credit Flow

3.27 The credit flow at the ground level during 2007-08 for priority sector reached the level of Rs. 3,377.95 crores and during the year 2006-07, this was Rs. 2,688.25 crores only.

3.28 As regard financial inactivation Himachal Pradesh achieved the distinction of being the first state in the country to ensure 100% financial inclusion as on 1st January 2007 and likely to be the first state by ensuing credit inclusion of the entire rural population of the state by 31.3.2009.

4. PRICES AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

Price Situation

4.1 Containment of Inflation is on the priority list of Government. Inflation hurts the common man most as their income is not indexed to prices. Inflationary tendencies are measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The Wholesale Price Index at National level during the last week of the year 2007 (29.12.2007) was 215.4 which increased

to 228.8 in the last week of December, 2008 (27.12.2008) showing an inflation rate of 6.2%. The month-wise average Wholesale Price Index Numbers for a few years and for the year 2008-09 depicting the inflation rate is given in the table 4.1 below:-

Table-4.1
All India Wholesale Price Index No.(Base 1993-94=100)

Month	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Inflation rate
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
April	162.3	173.1	180.9	191.7	199.0	211.5	228.5	8.0
May	162.8	173.4	182.1	192.1	201.3	212.3	231.1	8.8
June	164.7	173.5	185.2	193.2	203.1	212.3	237.4	11.8
July	165.6	173.4	186.6	194.6	204.0	213.6	240.0	12.4
August	167.1	173.7	188.4	195.3	205.3	213.8	241.2	12.8
September	167.4	175.6	189.4	197.2	207.8	215.1	241.5	12.3
October	167.5	176.1	188.9	197.8	208.7	215.2	239.0(P)	11.1(P)
November	167.8	176.9	190.2	198.2	209.1	215.9	234.6(P)	8.7(P)
December	167.2	176.8	188.8	197.2	208.4	216.4	229.9(P)	6.2(P)
January	167.8	178.7	186.6	196.3	208.8	218.1		
February	169.4	179.7	188.8	196.4	208.9	219.9		..
March	171.6	179.7	189.4	196.8	209.8	222.5		..
Average	166.8	175.9	187.2	195.6	206.2	215.6		..

P: Provisional

4.2 The Price situation in Himachal Pradesh remained under constant watch. The Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the Pradesh has been keeping constant vigil

on the price situation and maintained the mechanism of supplying the essential consumer commodities to the public through a net work of 4,362 fair price shops. In order to monitor food insecurity and vulnerability issues the department

of Food, Civil Supplies and consumer affairs is also implementing Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Mapping System (FIVIMS) through G.I.S. mapping. As a result of various measures by the State Govt. the prices of essential commodities remained under control and Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Base 2001=100) of Himachal Pradesh increased at lower rate as compared to the National level. The C.P.I. for Industrial workers in H.P. increased by only 6.0% between April to November, 2008 (from 133 to 141)

against 7.2% at National level (from 138 to 148). Further, in order to check hoarding and profiteering and other malpractices in the sale and distribution of essential commodities of mass consumption, the State Govt. is vigorously enforcing various Orders/Acts. A system of regular weekly monitoring of prices of essential commodities continued during the year so that effective measures could be taken in time to check undue price rise.

Table - 4.2

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in H.P.(Base 1982=100) (Financial year average Month-wise)								
Month	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	Percentage change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
April	450	459	481	505	118	126	133	5.6
May	451	462	481	502	117	125	132	5.6
June	454	462	485	501	120	125	134	7.2
July	457	469	491	509	120	126	136	7.9
August	459	470	496	512	121	126	137	8.7
Sept.	464	474	497	519	122	127	140	10.2
Oct .	462	479	500	525	124	127	141	11.0
Nov.	462	476	498	527	124	127	141	11.0
Dec.	451	473	491	521	124	126	..	..
Jan.	453	476	497	521	125	127	..	..
Feb.	455	477	498	521	124	128	..	..
March	457	478	499	530	125	130	..	..
Average	456	471	493	516	122	127	..	..

* (Base 2001=100) LF= 4.53 for conversion of New Base.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.3 One of the main constituents of the Govt. strategy for poverty alleviation is Targeted Public

Distribution System (T.P.D.S.) Which ensures availability of essential commodities like Wheat, Wheat Atta, Rice, Levy, Sugar and Kerosene through a net work of 4,362 Fair Price Shops for

distribution of the essential commodities. The total families have been divided in four categories viz.

- Above Poverty Line (APL)
- Below Poverty Line (BPL)
- Antyodaya (Poorest)
- Annapurna (Indigent)

4.4 Under the TDPS the entire ration card population of 71,72,845 comprising 15,50,529 ration cards being covered through a net work of 4,362 fair price shops in the state. The sector-wise break up fair price shops are as under:-

Table No. 4.3

Sector-wise break up of Fair Price Shops as on December, 2008.

Co-operative Societies	Panchayat	HPSCSC	Individual	Mahila Mandal	Total
2,899	40	133	1,285	5	4,362

4.5 In addition, the levy sugar was made available to the consumers at the scale of 700 gms. per head per month @ Rs. 13.50 per Kg. in addition the Govt. of H.P. has launched a specially subsidized state scheme to all ration card holders. In this scheme Black Gram being provided @ Rs. 20.00, Dal Channa and Urd @ Rs. 25.00, Iodised Salt @ Rs. 4.00, Mustard Oil @ Rs. 45.00 per Kg and Refined Oil @ Rs. 40.00 per ltr. per family

per month. At present 120 gas agencies are distributing cooking gas to the public in the State. There are 286 petrol pumps functioning in the State and 36 whole sale dealers of Kerosene Oil are also working in the State.

In addition to the above, following items were stocked in the tribal areas for distribution during the year 2008-09:-

Table No. 4.4

Items Stocked in the Tribal Areas for Distribution

Sr. No.	Name of Commodities	Unit	Despatches
1.	Wheat/Atta APL	MT	6,704
2.	Rice APL	MT	3,491
3.	Wheat BPL	MT	1,998
4.	Rice BPL	MT	2,507
5.	Wheat AAY	MT	1,696
6.	Rice AAY	MT	1,541
7.	Rice Annapurna	MT	18
8.	Levy Sugar	MT	1,687
9.	Kerosene Oil	KL	2,012
10.	LPG	NO	1,53,298
11.	Steam Coal	MT	4,215
12.	Salt	MT	366
13.	Dal Channa	MT	408
14.	Dal Urd	MT	398
15.	Black Gram	MT	428
16.	Mustard Oil	K.L.	471
17.	Refind Oil	K.L.	414

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE

5.1 Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh. It has an important place in the economy of the State. It provides direct employment to 69% of the total workers of the State.

5.2 Agriculture happens to be the premier source of State Income (GSDP). About 18.15 percent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectare the area of operational holdings is about 9.79 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.14 lakh farmers. The average holding size comes to 1.1 hectare. Distribution of land holdings according to 2000-01 Agricultural Census shows that 86.4% of the total holdings are of small and marginal farmers. 13.2% of holdings are owned by semi medium/ medium farmers and only 0.4% by large farmers.

Table-5.1

Distribution of Land Holdings

Size of Holdings (hect.)	Category (Farmers)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area (lakh hect.)	Av. Size of Holding (hect.)
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.15 (67.3%)	2.52 (25.8%)	0.4
1.0-2.0	Small	1.74 (19.1%)	2.45 (25.0%)	1.4
2.0-4.0	Semi medium	0.90 (9.8%)	2.43 (24.8%)	2.7
4.0-10.0	Medium	0.31 (3.4%)	1.76 (18.0%)	5.7
10.0-Above	Large	0.04 (0.4%)	0.63 (6.4%)	15.7
Total		9.14	9.79	1.1

5.3 About 81.5% of the total cultivated area in the State is rainfed. Rice, Wheat and Maize are important cereal crops of the State. Groundnut, Soyabean and Sunflower in Kharif and Rapeseed/Mustard and Toria are important oilseed crops in the Rabi season. Urd, Bean, Moong, Rajmash in Kharif season and Gram Lentil in Rabi are the important pulse crops of the State. Agro-climatically the state can be divided into four zones viz.:-

- Sub Tropical, sub-mountain and low hills.
- Sub Temperate, Sub Humid mid hills.
- Wet Temperate high hills.
- Dry Temperate high hills and cold deserts.

The agro-climatic conditions in the state are congenial for the production of cash crops like off-season vegetables, potato and ginger.

5.4 The State Government is laying emphasis on production of off-season vegetables, potato, ginger, pulses and oilseeds besides increasing production of cereal crops, through timely and adequate supply of inputs, demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology, replacement of old variety seed, promoting integrated pest management, bringing more area under efficient use of water resources and

implementation of waste land development projects. There are four distinct seasons with respect to rainfall. Almost half of the rainfall is received during the Monsoon season and remaining. Percipitation is distributed among other seasons. The State receives an average rainfall of 1435 mm out of which Kangra district gets the highest rainfall followed by Sirmour, Mandi and Chamba.

Monsoon 2008

5.5 The performance of

agriculture is closely related to the performance of monsoon. During the monsoon season of 2008 (June-September) in Himachal Pradesh, the rainfall was excess in Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Shimla, Solan and Una districts, normal in Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi and Sirmour districts, deficient in Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti districts. For Himachal as a whole, the total rainfall during entire monsoon season was -5 percent of the annual normal rainfall. The table 5.2 shows southwest monsoon performance in various districts.

Table 5.2
Monsoon Rainfall (June-Sept.-2008)

District	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Excess / Deficient	
			Total (mm)	%age
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	1126	899	238	26
Chamba	422	880	(-) 457	(-) 52
Hamirpur	1193	1093	99	9
Kangra	1521	1567	(-) 46	(-) 3
Kinnaur	308	184	125	68
Kullu	937	570	367	64
L/Spiti	215	456	(-) 241	(-) 53
Mandi	1042	1140	(-) 99	(-) 9
Shimla	909	719	190	26
Sirmaur	1237	1403	(-) 166	(-) 12
Solan	1282	1038	244	24
Una	1374	834	539	65

Note:

Normal = -19% to +19%
Excess = 20% and above
Deficient = -20% to -59%
Scanty = -60% to -99%

Crop Performance 2007-08

5.6 The economy of Himachal Pradesh is largely dependent on

agriculture which still occupies a significant place in the state economy as 18.15 percent of total State Domestic Product in 2007-08 was generated by agriculture and allied sectors and any fluctuations in the production of foodgrains affect the economy significantly. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 emphasis has been laid on production of off-season vegetables, potato, pulses and oilseeds besides cereal crops through timely and adequate supply of inputs, bringing more area under irrigation, approach of watershed development, demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology etc. The year 2007-08 agriculturally remained a normal year. During the year 2007-08, the foodgrains production is likely to be 14.41 lakh M.Ts against 14.76 lakh M.Ts. during 2006-07. The production of Potato was 1.55 lakh M.Ts in 2007-08, as against 1.63 lakh M.Ts in 2006-07. The production of vegetables during the year 2007-08 is likely to be 10.60 lakh tones as against 9.91 lakh M.Ts in 2006-07.

Prospects 2008-09

5.7 The foodgrains production for 2008-09 is anticipated to be around 16.38 lakh MTs. The Kharif production mainly depends upon the behaviour of south west monsoon, as about 81.5% of the total cultivated area is rainfed. During kharif, 2008 season due to heavy and continuous rains in the 2nd week of August, the crops were damaged in some parts of the State. In some area, the crop was also damage due to water stagnation rot disease. As such against a target of 9.16 lakh MTs it is expected that about 7.44 lakh MTs of Kharif foodgrains production will be achieved. Due to scanty rainfall during October to December, 2008 it is expected that the production target of rabi foodgrains and for the year 2008-09 is likely to fall short. The production of foodgrains and commercials crops in the State during 2005-06 to 2007-08, anticipated achievement for 2008-09 and target for 2009-10 is as under:-

Table-5.3
Foodgrains Production (In '000 tonnes)

Crop	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Anti.Ach.)	2009-10 (Target)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Rice	112.14	123.49	121.45	107.17	120.20
Maize	543.06	695.38	682.61	619.24	779.46
Ragi	3.41	3.16	2.49	3.57	4.50
Millets	5.67	5.08	5.46	5.24	6.60
Wheat	365.89	596.49	562.01	679.78	684.74
Barley	29.36	33.87	30.68	34.74	35.00
Gram	0.72	1.02	1.37	3.47	3.50
Other Pulses	8.44	17.98	34.59	13.59	16.00
Foodgrains	1,068.69	1,476.47	1,440.66	1,466.80	1,650.00

Growth in Foodgrains Production

5.8 There is limited scope of increasing production through expansion of cultivable land. Like whole country, Himachal too has almost reached a plateau in so far as cultivable land is concerned. Hence, the emphasis has to be on increasing productivity levels besides diversification towards high value crops. Due to an increasing shift towards commercial crops, the area under foodgrains is gradually declining as the area which in 1997-98 was 853.88 thousand hectares is likely to be declined to 792.02 thousand hectares in 2008-09. Increase in production thus reflects gain in productivity as is evident from the table 5.4.

Table 5.4
Foodgrains Area and Production

Year	Area ('000 hect)	Production ('000 M.T.)	Production per hectare (M.T.)
1.	2.	3.	4.
2002-03	806.3	1,110.9	1.38
2003-04	812.4	1,398.0	1.72
2004-05	811.0	1,487.7	1.83
2005-06	792.7	1,068.7	1.35
2006-07	806.1	1,476.7	1.83
2007-08	812.0	1,440.7	1.77
2008-09	792.0	1,466.8	1.85
(Anti.Ach.)			
2009-10 (Target)	798.0	1,650.0	2.06

High Yielding Varieties Programme (H.Y.V.P.)

5.9 In order to increase the production of foodgrains, emphasis has been laid on distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers. Area brought under high yielding varieties of principal crops viz. Maize, Paddy and Wheat during the last five years, anticipated achievement for 2008-09 and targeted for 2009-10 is given in table 5.5.

Table-5.5
Area Brought Under High Yielding Varieties ('000 hect.)

Year	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
1.	2.	3.	4.
2003-04	222.19	78.90	364.07
2004-05	242.76	75.21	353.29
2005-06	273.14	70.94	346.15
2006-07	280.61	72.65	349.60
2007-08	280.31	73.51	332.09
2008-09	280.00	71.74	327.00
(Anti. Ach.)			
2009-10	280.00	76.00	328.00
(Target)			

There are 25 seed multiplication farms where foundation seed is produced for further multiplication. In addition, there are 4 vegetable development stations, 14 potato development stations and 2 ginger development stations in the Pradesh.

Plant Protection Programme

5.10 In order to increase the production of crops, adoption of plant protection measures is of paramount importance. During each season, campaigns are organised to fight the menace of crop disease, insects and pest etc. The Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, IRDP families, farmers of Backward Areas and small and marginal farmers are provided plant protection chemicals and equipments at 50% cost. From October, 1998 the Govt. has allowed 30% subsidy on such material to big farmers also.

Table-5.6

Achievement and targets proposed are as under:-

Year	Coverage of Area under plant protection measures ('000 Hect.)	Distribution of chemicals (M.T.)
1.	2	3.
2002-03	440.00	146
2003-04	380.00	163
2004-05	368.00	161
2005-06	400.00	134
2006-07	450.00	134
2007-08	440.00	135
2008-09	435.00	145
(Anti. Ach.)		
2009-10	432.00	144
(Target)		

Soil Testing Programme

5.11 In order to maintain the fertility of the soil during each season, soil samples are collected from the farmers field and analysed in the soil testing laboratories. Soil testing laboratories have

been established in all the districts, where as two mobile soil testing vans out of which one exclusively for the tribal areas has been purchased for testing the soil samples at site. About 80 to 90 thousand numbers of soil samples are collected for soil analysis in the year.

Bio-Gas Development Programme

5.12 Keeping in view depleting sources of conventional fuel i.e. firewood, biogas plants have assumed great importance in the low and mid hills in the State. Till March,2008 since inception 42,732 biogas plants have been installed in the State. Out of the total biogas produced in the Himalayas, about 90.86 % is being produced in Himachal Pradesh alone. During 2007-08, 150 biogas plants were installed in the State against the target of 150 and it was proposed to install 150 biogas plants during 2008-09, against which 65 plants have been installed upto December, 2008.

Fertilizer Consumption and Subsidy

5.13 Fertilizer is a single input, which helps in increasing the production to a great extent. Starting from demonstration level in late fifties and early sixties when fertilizer was introduced in Himachal, the level of fertilizer consumption is constantly increasing. The level of fertilizer consumption in 1985-86 was 23,664 tonnes. Now it has increased to 49,954

tonnes in 2007-08. The State Govt. is providing 100 % subsidy on transport of all kind of fertilizers to retail sale points thereby bringing the uniform sale rates of fertilizer in the State. The State Govt. has allowed subsidy on cost of CAN, UREA and AMONIUM SULPHATE @ Rs. 200 per M.T., and on complex fertilizers N.P.K. 12:32:16, and N.P.K. 15:15:15 @ Rs. 500 per M.T. The consumption of fertilizers is shown in table 5.7.

Table-5.7
Consumption of Fertilizer
(M.T.)

Year	Nitro- genous (N)	Phos- phatic (P)	Pota- ssic (K)	Total (NPK)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2003-04	30,909	8,706	7,193	46,808
2004-05	30,694	8,528	7,031	46,253
2005-06	30,375	9,736	7,862	47,973
2006-07	30,794	10,225	7,962	48,981
2007-08	32,338	8,908	8,708	49,954
2008-09 (Ant.Ach.)	34,100	8,800	8,500	51,400
2009-10 (Target)	34,397	8,527	6,076	49,000

Agriculture Credit

5.14 Traditionally, non-institutional sources of finance have been the major source of finance for the rural households due to various socio-economic conditions. Some of them have been lending at exorbitant rates of interest and since the poor own few assets, it is unviable for the financial institutions to secure their lending with collateral. However, the Govt. has taken measures to ensure timely and adequate supply of institutional credit to the

rural households at reasonable rate of interest. In view of the propensity of the farmers to borrow money, most of whom are marginal and small farmers, credit flow for purchase of inputs is being made available by the banks. Institutional credit is being extensively disbursed but there is scope to increase the same particularly in respect of the crops for which insurance cover is available. Providing better access to institutional credit for small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to enable them to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices has been one of the major objectives of the Government.

Kisan Credit Card (K.C.C)

5.15 The scheme is under successful operation for the last ten years in the state. More than 1,169 bank branches are implementing the scheme. As on March,2008, 3,58,992 Kisan Credit Cards were issued by the banks. The bank have disbursed a total credit of Rs. 1030.81 crore since the inception of KCC Scheme.

Crop Insurance Scheme

5.16 In order to provide insurance to all crops and all farmers, the Government has introduced "Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna" in the State from Rabi 1999-2000 seasons. Maize, Paddy, Wheat, Barley and Potato crops have been brought under this scheme. Subsidy on premium in respect of small and marginal farmers is provided on sum set basis. This scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-

loanee farmers. The Agriculture Insurance Co. of India is implementing the scheme. The claims on account of losses to crops and the subsidy on the premium are shared equally by the state and central Govt. During Kharif season- 2008, Ginger crop of District Sirmour has also been included on the pilot basis. The scheme under Rabi for the year 2008-09 is in progress.

Seed Certification Programme

5.17 Agro-climatic conditions in the State are quite conducive for seed production. In order to maintain the quality of the seeds and also ensure higher prices of seeds to growers, seed certification programme has been given due emphasis. Himachal Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency registered growers in different parts of the State for seed production and certification of their produce.

Agriculture Marketing

5.18 For the regulation of agricultural produce in the State, Himachal Pradesh Agricultural/ Horticulture Produce Marketing Act, 2005 has been enforced (implemented). Under the Act, Himachal Pradesh Marketing Board has been established at the State level. The whole of H.P. has been divided into ten notified market areas. Its main objective is to safeguard the interest of the farming community. The regulated markets established in different parts of the state are providing useful services to the farmers. A modernised market complex at Solan is functional for marketing of

agricultural produce. The market fee has been reduced from 2% to 1% for the benefit of the farmers. The revenue generated under this Act, is utilized for raising infrastructure needs for ensuring remunerative marketing of the agriculture produce. The HP Agriculture Produce Market Act has also been amended on the lines of Model Act circulated by Govt. of India. With this, a provision has been made to set up private markets direct marketing and contract farming with a single point levy of with the entry fee. All the activities have been taken up by the Marketing Board through their own funds and no plan assistance is being provided.

Tea Development

5.19 Total area under tea is 2,300 hectares with a production level of 15 lakh Kgs. Small and marginal tea planters are provided agriculture inputs on 50% subsidy. In the last few years, there is slump in the market and tea industry has been affected badly. It is envisaged to give impetus for effective and remunerative returns of this commodity to the producers.

Agriculture Mechanisation

5.20 Under this scheme, new farm implements/ machines are popularized among the farmers. Testing of new machines is also done under this programme. The department proposes to popularize small power tillers and implements suited to hilly conditions.

Macro Management Approach for Agriculture Development

5.21 The centrally sponsored scheme introduced from the year 2000-01. The State Govt. had taken up this constraint with the Govt. of India for providing greater flexibility in the implementation of the centrally sponsored programme and also projection of new innovations for accelerated Agriculture development in the state. Under this approach the work plans submitted by the state get 90% central support (80% Grant and 20% loan) and 10% share from the state plan. Under the scheme major emphasis is being laid on improvement of cereal crops, transfer of technology, and construction of water storage tanks, development of off-season vegetables, spices, promotion of quality seed production and integrated nutrient management balance use of fertilizers besides active involvement of women in agriculture.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

5.22 During 2008-09, 575 tank irrigation schemes, 60 water harvesting schemes and 600 sprinkler irrigation schemes shall be executed where 25% subsidy shall be provided to individual farmers. Besides this, 40 watershed development projects have been sanctioned covering an area of 4,500 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crore. In these projects, major thrust would be on soil & water conservation and creation of employment opportunities at farm level.

5.23 During the year, 75 minor irrigation schemes under RIDF will be completed with a budget provision of Rs.12.00 crore. Additional irrigation potential of 1,500 hectares shall be created during this year. The schemes are being executed through Krishak Vikas Sangh and the operation and maintenance is being entrusted to them.

Poly House Cultivation Project:

5.24 The objectives of the project are higher productivity and income per unit area, judicious use of natural resources like land and water, year round availability of vegetables, assured production of quality produce and increased efficiency of monetary inputs. The NABARD has sanctioned this project under RIDF XIV amounting to Rs. 154.92 crores which shall be implemented in 4 years starting from this financial year 2008-09.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)

5.25 The Government of India has launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The RKVY aims at achieving 4 percent annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sector. Government of India has allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 1,519.69 lakh during 2008-09 for Agriculture growth which includes Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Rural Development.

HORTICULTURE

5.26 The rich diversity of agro-climatic conditions, topographical variations and altitudinal differences coupled with fertile, deep and well drained soils favour the cultivation of temperate to sub-tropical fruits in Himachal. The region is also suitable for cultivation of ancillary horticultural produce like flowers, mushroom, honey and hops.

5.27 This particular suitability of Himachal has resulted in shifting of land use pattern from agriculture to fruit crops in the past few decades. The area under fruits, which was 792 hectares in 1950-51 with total production of 1200 tonnes increased to 2,00,502 hectares during 2007-08. The total fruit production in 2007-08 was 7.13 lakh tonnes, which during 2008-09 (upto December,2008) has been reported as 5.89 lakh tones. During 2008-09, it was envisaged to bring 4,000 hectares of additional area under fruit plants against which 2,327 hectares of area was brought under plantations and 6.98 lakh fruit plants of different species were distributed upto 31.12.2008.

5.28 Apple is so far the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, which constitutes about 47% of the total area under fruit crops and about 83% of the total fruit production. Area under apple has increased from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3,025 hectares in 1960-61 and 94,726 hectares in 2007-08.

5.29 The area under temperate fruits other than apple has increased from

900 hectares in 1960-61 to 26341 hectares in 2007-08. Nuts and dry fruits exhibit area increase from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to 11,181 hectares in 2007-08, Citrus and other sub tropical fruits have increased from 1,225 hectares and 623 hectares in 1960-61 to 21373 hectares and 46,881 hectares in 2007-08, respectively. Unfortunately the production of other fruits has not steadily increased over the years.

5.30 This pace of development is further jeopardized due to the dwindling apple production, owing to weather vagaries and market fluctuations. The advent of WTO, GATT and liberalisation of economy is further imposing many challenges on the dominance of apple in fruit industry of Himachal Pradesh. The fluctuations in the production of apple during last few years have attracted the attention of the Government. It is necessary to explore and harness the vast horticulture potential of the hill State through diversified horticulture production in varied agro-ecological zones.

5.31 Horticulture Development scheme is the major programme aiming at the creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops. Under this scheme, the programmes like development of fruit production, area expansion programme, demonstration of

new technologies and improved package of practices on the orchards of fruit growers, development of **Walnut/ Hazelnut / Pistachio nut**, development of **olive**, development of **mango / litchi** in lower hill areas, development of **strawberry** and other **small fruits**, development of **medicinal and aromatic plants**, Horticulture information services, development of **hops** schemes, short term research projects for solving the field problems of emergent nature, other schemes and externally added projects will be carried out.

5.32 In recent years mango has also emerged as an important fruit crop. Litchi is also gaining importance in certain regions. Mango and litchi are fetching better market prices. In the midhill zone, the agro-climatic conditions are highly suitable for the successful cultivation of new fruits like **kiwi, olive, pecan** and **strawberry**. The production of fruits for the last three years and current year upto December, 2008 is given in table 5.8.

Table 5.8
Fruit Production
('000 tonnes)

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 upto 31-12-08
1	2	3	4	5
Apple	540.35	268.40	592.58	510.07
Other temperate fruits	48.69	35.65	53.91	35.11
Nuts & dry fruits	3.27	2.91	2.92	4.12
Citrus fruits	29.16	12.67	24.67	9.81
Other tropical fruits	74.03	49.47	38.76	34.95
Total	695.50	369.10	712.84	594.06

5.33 Elaborate arrangements were made for making available the packing material to the fruit growers for packing their fruit produce. The State Government has taken a decision to lease out the carton manufacturing factory situated at Pragtinagar District Shimla and it was also decided that HPMC, AIC, HIMFED and KINFED (for Kinnaur District only) will supply cartons to the growers on consignment basis without any subsidy. About 1.70 lakh eucalyptus/ poplar wooden boxes were also brought by the growers from outside the state.

5.34 To bring diversification in horticulture industry a total area of 435 hectares has been brought under **flower cultivation** upto 31-12-2008 and 48 flower grower cooperative societies are functioning in the state. Ancillary horticultural activities like mushroom and bee keeping are also being promoted. During 2008-09 upto December, 2008, 271.00 MT of pasteurized compost for mushroom was prepared in two development projects located at Chambaghat/ Palampur and distributed to mushroom growers and 3,431.70 MT of mushroom was produced during the year. Under the bee keeping programme, 331.56 MT of honey has been produced upto 31.12.08 against the target of 1,700 M.T. for the year 2008-09.

5.35 For the improvement of quality and production of various fruit crops in the state, State Department of Horticulture has imported 14,000 Apple

virus free “**clonel root stock**” for the distribution to the growers. During the year 2008-09 about 25,100 various improved varieties of Apple plants have been imported and will be distributed amongst the orchardists in the state.

5.36 Horticulture Technology

Mission for the development of horticulture in the state with the financial assistance of Rs. 80.00 crore was launched in the state to establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing government programmes in the field of horticulture development to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes to ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post harvest management and consumption chain, maximize economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investments infrastructure created for horticulture development, promote ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment to generate value addition, promote tree development and dissemination of ecotechnologies based on the blending of the traditional wisdom and technology with frontier knowledge such as bio-technology, information technology and space technology and to provide the missing links in ongoing horticulture development projects. During the year 2008-09, Govt. of India has approved an action plan of Rs. 30.00 crore under this project. During the year 2008-09 Govt. of India has released Rs. 16.00 crore in three installments and Rs. 14.00 crore is still awaited.

5.37 H.P.M.C., a State public undertaking was established in the Pradesh with the objective of marketing fresh fruits and vegetables, processing the unmarketable surplus and marketing the processed products. Since its inception, H.P.M.C. has been playing pivotal role in the life of fruit growers of the state by providing them remunerative returns of their produce.

5.38 During the year 2008-09 upto 30 November,2008 HPMC has sold about Rs. 797.70 lakh processed products in the domestic market. Under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) HPMC has procured about 21,338 MT of apple out of which 10,104 MT were sold in the market and 8,214 MT was processed in the HPMC plants out of which 721.40 MT of apple juice concentrate have been produced. The Corporation also procured 425 Kg. of Mango which has been processed in the processing plant of HPMC and procured 53.84 MT of citrus fruits from the growers till date under this scheme. HPMC is supplying its products to Indian Airlines, Railways, Northern Command, H.Q, Udhampur, M/s Parley. Upto 30.11.2008 HPMC has supplied products worth Rs. 194.82 lakh to these institutions. HPMC also continued supplying fruits and vegetables to ITDC Hotels and institutions in Metro cities Delhi and Mumbai and Chandigarh. As on 30.11.2008 HPMC has supplied fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 143.99 lakh to these institutions. Similarly as on 30.11.2008 HPMC has sold material

worth Rs. 256.37 lakh to the growers in the state.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

5.39 Rearing of livestock is an integral component of rural economy. In Himachal there is a dynamic relationship between common property resources (CPRs) such as forests, water and grazing land, livestock and crops. Livestock depend to a certain extent on fodder and grass grown on CPRs as well as on crops and residues. At the same time the animals return fodder, grass and crop residues to the CPRs and fields in the form of manure and provide much needed draught power.

5.40 Livestock thus is an important integral to the sustainability of economy of Himachal Pradesh. The contribution of major livestock products during the year 2007-08 was 8.73 lakh tonnes of milk, 1,607 tonnes of wool, 84.00 million eggs and 3,216 tonnes of meat which will likely to be of the order of 8.75 lakh tonnes of milk, 1,660 tonnes of wool, 95.00 million eggs and 3,250 tonnes of meat during 2008-09.

Table 5.9
Milk Production and Per Capita Availability

Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)	Per Capita Availability (gm./Day)
1	2	3
2007-08	8.73	394
2008-09	8.75	398

5.41 Animal Husbandry plays an important role to boost the rural economy and as such for livestock development programme attention is paid in the state by way of :

- (i) Animal Health & Disease control.
- (ii) Cattle Development.
- (iii) Sheep Breeding & Development of Wool.
- (iv) Poultry Development.
- (v) Feed & Fodder Development.
- (vi) Veterinary Education.
- (vii) Livestock Census.

5.42 Under Animal Health and Disease Control, 7 Polyclinics, 317 Veterinary Hospitals, 28 Central Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,765 Veterinary Dispensaries/ Centres were in the state as on 31-12-2008. Besides this 14 mobile veterinary dispensaries and 6 Veterinary Checkpost are also operating to provide immediate veterinary aid.

5.43 For improving the quality of sheep and wool, Govt. Sheep Breeding Farms at Jeori (Shimla), Sarol (Chamba), Nagwain (Mandi), Tal (Hamirpur), Karchham (Kinnaur) are supplying improved sheep to the breeders of the state. The flock strength of these farms was 1,457 during the year 2008-09. During the year 2008-09 the wool production is likely to be of the order of 16.60 lakh kg. Angora rabbit farms for distribution of rabbits to the breeders are functioning at Kandwari (Kangra) and Nagwain (Mandi).

5.44 Dairy production is an integral part of the Animal Husbandry and forms a part of the earning of small farm holder in Himachal Pradesh. The recent trend towards the development of a market-oriented economy emphasized the importance of milk production, especially in areas falling in the vicinity of urban consumption centres. This has motivated farmers to replace local non-descript breeds of cows with crossbred cows. Upgradation of indigenous cattle is being carried out by cross breeding with Jersey and Holsten. In buffalo cross breeding with improved milch breeds is being popularized. Artificial insemination with the latest technology of Deep Frozen Semen is being practised. During 2007-08, 6.67 lakh Semen straws for cows and 1.64 lakh Semen straws for Buffaloes were produced in the sperm station of the state and 2.35 lakh ltrs of liquid Nitrogen Gas is likely to be produced. In the year 2008-09. Artificial insemination facilities were made available through 1,932 institutions and 5.50 lakh cows and 0.80 lakh Buffalos are likely to be inseminated and 2.50 lakh ltrs. liquid Nitrogen Gas is likely to be produced. Cross breed cows are preferred because of factors such as longer lactation period, shorter gestation period and higher lactation and yields.

5.45 During 2008-09 under the Backyard Poultry Scheme 3.03 lakh chicks are likely to be distributed and 2.90 lakh broiler chicks will be hatched and 500 persons are targeted to impart training in poultry farming. Backyard Poultry Scheme for S.C. and S.T. families is

known as 200-chicks Backyard Poultry Scheme for S.C. and S.T., is a 100 percent subsidy scheme for the benefit of S.C. and S.T. families. One horse breeding farm at Lari in Lahaul and Spiti district has been established with the objective to preserve spiti breed of horses. During the year 2008-09, 35 horses are kept in this farm. One Yak breeding farm has been also established in the premises of horse breeding Lari. During the year 2008-09 the strength of yaks is 42 in this farm. Under feed and fodder development scheme 12 lakh foders root, 0.45 lakh foders plant and 1,00,000 kg fodder seed are likely to be distributed during 2008-09.

Milk Based Industries

5.46 H.P. MILKFED is implementing dairy development activities in the State. The H.P. Milkfed has organized 628 Societies. The total membership of these societies is 34,587 out of this 120 woman Dairy Co-operatives are also functioning. The surplus milk from the milk producers is collected by village dairy Co-operative societies, processed and marketed by H.P. Milkfed. At present the milkfed is running 22 milk chilling centres having a total capacity of 60,000 litres milk per day and five milk processing plants having a total capacity of 75,000 litres milk per day. The Milkfed is marketing approximately 20,000 litres of milk per day which includes milk supply to army units in Dagshai, Shimla, Palampur and Yol area. On average Milk Fed is procuring 58,000 Ltrs of milk

per day. In 2008-09. Growth is 12% compare to last year.

5.47 H.P. Milkfed during 2008-09 (upto 31.12.2008) procured 129.39 lakh litres of milk. Thus the H.P. Milkfed not only provides living in remote and far flung areas but also makes available milk and milk products to the consumers in urban areas at a competitive price. The milk producers supplied the milk to the Milkfed directly without involving any middleman and majority of milk producers are small and marginal farmers. Training to rural youth in Dairy Development Activities in collaboration with Indira Gandhi Open University in order to increase the milk procurement and to provide self employment. H.P.Milkfed has signed an MOU with Indira Gandhi Open University and dairy courses are being started for the benefit of the employees and rural youths.

5.48 The H.P. Milkfed has set up milk processing plants of 5,000 litres capacity per day each at Chamba and Rohru. New dairy plants of 5,000 litres per day capacity has been set up at Kafota district Sirmaur during 2008-09. While a milk processing plant of 20,000 litres capacity is being set up at Rampur and a milk chilling centre would be set up at Karsog during 2008-09. A new Milk Processing Plant is also being set up at Nahan during 2008-09. About 1,000 people have been provided direct employment opportunities through village Dairy Co-operatives.

5.49 The Milkfed estimated production of various milk products in the organized sector is shown in table 5.10 as under:-

Table 5.10
Production of Milk Based Industry

Product	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 upto 31.12.08
1	2	3	4	5	6
Milk sold	Lakh lts.	49.72	58.15	60.52	50.89
Paneer	M.T.	49.79	59.25	66.40	41.69
Butter	M.T.	8.41	8.14	11.45	9.23
Ghee	M.T.	37.90	43.74	70.55	74.92
SFM	Lakh bottles	0.19	0.11	0.01	0.01
Dahi	M.T.	103.18	179.14	216.33	149.93

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

5.50 Himachal Pradesh is one of the States amongst a few in the union of India which has been gifted by mother nature with rivers emanating from glaciers which traverse through hilly terrains and finally enrich the semi-plan area of the state with their oxygen rich water. It linearly flowing rivers Beas, Satluj and Ravi receive many streams during their downward journey and harbor the precious cold water fish fauna such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer and exotic Trouts. Cold water reservoirs of the the state have shown their potential with the successful completion of ambitious Indo-Norwegian Trout farming Project and tremendous interest shown by the hill populace for the

adoption of evolved technology. The commercially important fish species in Gobind Sagar and Pong Dam reservoirs have become a tool for the upliftment of local population. About 5,652 fishermen in the Pradesh depend directly on reservoir fisheries for their livelihood. During 2008-09 (upto December, 2008), cumulative fish production was of the level of 5,151.33 MT valued at Rs. 2,429.43 lakh. The reservoir of Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of highest per hectare fish production in Govind Sagar and highest sale price value of fish catch in Pong Dam in the country. The production of two major reservoirs was 963.85 M.T. valued at Rs. 454.09 lakh upto December, 2008. During current year upto December, 2008, 9.00 tonnes table size trout earning revenue to the tune of Rs. 49.23 lakh has been produced at State farms as shown in table 5.11.

Table-5.11
Table Size Trout Production

Year	Production (in tonnes)	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
2004-05	18.57	29.04
2005-06	13.96	35.67
2006-07	16.57	52.21
2007-08	14.98	67.96
2008-09(upto Dec.08)	9.00	49.23

5.51 The Department of Fisheries has constructed carp as well as trout seed production farms in the state to cater the requirement of reservoirs rural Ponds and commercial farms in public as well as private sector. Carp Farm seed production

in lakhs is 199.85 in 2007-08 and 157.02 in 2008-09 (up to December, 2008). Despite hilly terrain of the State aquaculture is being given due importance. On the proposal of the state Government a new scheme "Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure" with an outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakh has been approved by Govt. of India on 100 percent basis and fund to the tune of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been released to the State Govt. for its implementation. The scheme envisages setting up of 3 mini ice plants and purchase of 200 insulated boxes. Under "Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY) an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been approved by Government of India and funds to the tune of Rs. 32.50 lakhs have been approved by Government for its implementation. The scheme envisages construction of 100 numbers of trout Farming units with 1st year inputs and construction of 10 Numbers of community Ponds in the state.

5.52 The Department of Fisheries has initiated many welfare schemes for the upliftment of fishermen. Fishermen now are covered under insurance scheme where Rs. 50,000 is given in case of death and Rs. 25,000 on disability and even losses to their gear and crafts are being born by the State Govt. to some extent (33%). A contributory saving scheme has been initiated by the State Govt. and matching state's share of deposited saving is provided to them during this season. Department of Fisheries is earnestly

contributing in the strengthening of rural economy and generation of employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and various schemes in this direction have been initiated by it. A total number of 309 self employment opportunities were generated by the department under various schemes. State of Himachal Pradesh is perhaps the only one in the union which has given full attention to the amelioration of Economic Status of its dam oustees organised them in co-operatives and has placed reservoir exploitation before them.

IRRIGATION

5.53 To increase the crop production the importance of irrigation is well established. Adequate and timely supply of irrigation water to crops is the pre-requisite in the agriculture production process, particularly in areas where the rainfall is scanty and irregular. The supply of land is fixed, i.e. inelastic, therefore, the accelerated growth in production is possible through multiple cropping and realization of higher crop yields per unit area, which in turn depends upon irrigation. Creation of irrigation potential and its optimum utilization continues to receive a high priority in Government Planning.

5.54 Out of the total geographical area of Himachal, only 5.83 lakh hectares

is the net area sown. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the state is approximately 3.35 lakh hectares. Out of this, 0.50 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects and balance 2.85 lakh hectares of area can be provided irrigation through minor irrigation schemes of different agencies.

5.55 The only major irrigation project in the state is Shahnehar Project in Kangra District. On completion of this project an irrigation potential of 15,287 hectares shall be created.

5.56 The work on the medium irrigation projects was taken in hand in the state during fifth plan. Since then four medium projects creating a CCA of 11,236 hectares in the state have been completed. The completed projects are Giri Irrigation Project (CCA 5,263 hectares), Balh Valley Project (CCA 2,410 hectares), Bhabour Sahib Phase-I (CCA 923 hectares) and the Bhabour Sahib phase-II (CCA 2,640 hectares).

5.57 The assessed irrigation potential and CCA created is shown in the table 5.12 below:-

Table-5.12
Assessed Irrigation Potential
and CCA Created
(lakh hectare)

Item	Area
1	2
Total Geographical Area	55.67
Net area sown	5.83
Ultimate Irrigation Potential available.	
a) Major and medium Irrigation	0.50
b) Minor irrigation	2.85
CCA created upto	
31.3.2001	1.95
31.3.2002	1.97
31.3.2003	1.99
31.3.2004	2.02
31.3.2005	2.04
31.3.2006	2.07
31.3.2007	2.12
31.3.2008	2.17
31.12.2008	2.19

Note:- Irrigation projects with a culturable command area(CCA) of more than 10,000 hectares are classified as major projects and projects with CCA of more than 2,000 hectares and upto 10,000 hectares as medium projects. Minor projects have CCA less than 2,000 hectares.

The scheme-wise achievements during the year 2008-09 are as below:-

Major and Medium Irrigation

5.58 During 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 13,000.00 lakh has been provided to bring an area of 2,000 hectares under irrigation. Upto November, 2008, an expenditure of Rs. 1,986.51 lakh has been incurred covering an area of 268 hectares upto December, 2008.

Minor Irrigation

5.59 During the year 2008-09, there was a provision of Rs. 14,040.32 lakh in the state sector to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 2,500 hectares. Upto December, 2008, an area of 2,127 hectares have been covered with an expenditure of Rs. 3,781.75 lakh upto November, 2008.

Command Area Development

5.60 During the year 2008-09, a provision of Rs. 700.00 lakh including central assistance was kept to construct field channel in 1,500 hectares of area and warabandi in 1,500 hectares of area against which 65 hectares of area under field channel were covered upto December, 2008. An expenditure of Rs.28.44 lakh was incurred upto November, 2008.

Flood Control Works

5.61 During the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 2,202.45 lakh was provided to protect 800 hectares of land. Upto November 2008, Rs. 1,210.63 lakh have been spent and an area of 539 hectares have been covered upto December, 2008.

FOREST

5.62 Forests in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 37,033 square kilometers and form about 66.5 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The strategy of Himachal Pradesh Government in forestry management is conservation along with rational

utilization and side by side expanding its base. The plan programmes taken up by the Forest Department aim at fulfilling these policy measures. Some of the important plan programmes are as under:-

Forest Plantation

5.63 Forest plantation is being carried out under Productive Forestry Scheme and Soil Conservation Schemes. These Schemes include improvement of tree cover, raising nurseries for departmental plantation and public distribution, pasture improvement, fuel & fodder, minor forest produce Sanjhi Van Yojna, backward area sub plan and soil & moisture conservation. An area of 7,495 hectare was covered with a cost of Rs. 844.31 lakh upto September, 2008.

Wild Life and Nature Conservation

5.64 Himachal Pradesh is known for its diversity of animal and bird habitat and population. The scheme aims at improving the habitat and facilitating provision of areas (sanctuaries & national parks) so as to afford protection to the various species of birds and animals facing extinction. An amount of Rs. 236.66 lakh (including central share) has been utilised for this purpose upto September, 2008.

Forest Protection

5.65 Forests are exposed to dangers of fire, illicit felling and encroachments. It is, therefore, necessary that check posts at suitable places are established to curb illicit timber trade, fire fighting equipments and techniques are

introduced and made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element and communication network is also required for good management and protection. An amount of Rs 20.34 lakh were spent upto September, 2008 under this scheme.

Integrated Watershed Development Project for Swan River (UNA)

5.66 Integrated watershed development project for Swan river has been launched in Himachal Pradesh with a total cost of Rs. 160.00 crore from the period June,2006 to March 2014 with the help of Japanese Govt. in district of Una of Himachal Pradesh. Aims of this project are regeneration of forest, protection of agriculture lands and increase in agricultural and forestry production in the watershed area of Swan river. For this purpose in the catchment area of Swan river Integrated Watershed Management activities viz. forestry, soil and water conservation works/ activities are being carried out. Works are also been undertaken under this project to develop agriculture and improve livelihood of the local people. For the year 2008-09, there is a provision of an amount of Rs. 1300.00 lakh under this project out of which an amount of Rs. 169.87 lakh has been spent upto September,2008.

World Bank Aided Mid Himalaya Development Project:

5.67 Mid Himalaya Watershed Development Project has been

launched in the State w.e.f. 1.10.2005 for a period of 6 years with a total cost of Rs.365 crore. Project cost is to be borne by the World Bank and the State Government at 80:20 ratio and 10 percent of the Project cost is to be contributed by the beneficiaries. This project is a repeater of the 2nd phase of the Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills) known as Kandi Project, term of which has concluded on 30.9.2005. This project will cover the area of 602 Panchayats falling between the altitudes 600 to 1,800 meters in 42 Development Blocks of 10

Districts. Main objectives of this Project are:-

- i) The change the process of depletion of natural resources.
- ii) To enhance the productive potential of the natural resources.
- iii) To enhance the income of village people.

During the year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 5,358.00 lakh was provided for this work, out of which an amount of Rs. 947.98 lakh has been spent upto September, 2008.

6. INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES

6.1 Himachal Pradesh has made significant achievements in the field of industrialisation in the past few years. With the ushering in the liberalised economy and consequent delicensing and notification of special package of incentives for the State, the flow of investment in the Pradesh has increased manifold resulting in very good response for setting up new industrial ventures in the state.

6.2 As on 31.12.08 there are 401 medium and large scale industries and about 35,427 small scale industries with a total investment of about Rs. 7737.73 crore working in the State. These industries provide employment to about 2.24 lakh persons. With a view to provide umbrella support to existing and new ventures, the state Govt. has notified a **State Level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister** to discuss and solve all contentious and inter-departmental issues, monitor and review the progress of units already approved and being set-up and expedite approval of each concerned department necessary for the establishment of the unit in the State. After the notification of Special Incentives Package by Government of India in January, 2003, 4,325 small scale industrial units and 199 medium and large scale units having a total investment of Rs.4,904.27 crore

were registered upto December, 2008 and employment opportunities were provided to 65,227 persons.

6.3 In order to provide infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs the state Govt. has already developed 38 industrial areas and 15 industrial estates with all basic amenities. An amount of Rs. 965.10 lakh is being spent on development of industrial infrastructure in the State. To facilitate the availability of land to prospective entrepreneur of the Pradesh the Government has constituted a land Bank comprising nearly 6000 Bigas of Government and Private land which available for setting up of industry in the state –efforts are being made to identify more land for industrialization.

6.4 The Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment-Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging two schemes namely PMRY and REGP that were in operation till 31.3.2008. These employment opportunities establishment of Macro enterprises in rural as well s urban areas. PMEGP will be central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME). At the state level, the Scheme will be implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards

(KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks with the following Objectives and eligibility criteria:-

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/ projects/micro enterprises.
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional prospective artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help control migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- (iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Eligibility Conditions of beneficiaries:

- (i) Any individual, above 18 years of age
- (ii) There will be no income ceiling for assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP.
- (iii) For setting up of project costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business/ service

sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.

- (iv) Assistance under the Scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
- (v) Self Help Groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefits under any other Scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP.
- (vi) Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860;
- (vii) Production Co-operative Societies, and Charitable Trusts.
- (viii) Existing Units (under PMRY,REGP or any other scheme of Government of India or State Govt. and the units that have already availed Government Subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible. Target of 151 cases given to the department against which 198 cases have been sponsored to various banks for giving financial assistance so far.

Sericulture Industry

6.5 Sericulture is one of the important agro-based industries of the Pradesh that provides gainful employment to about 8,700 rural families for supplementing their income by rearing silk-worms and selling cocoons produced by them. During 2008-09, 1.42 lakh Kgs green cocoons were produced providing an income of about

Rs. 165 lakh to the sericulture rearers upto December, 2008.

Arts and Exhibitions

6.6 With a view to promote the products being manufactured by various industrial units in the state, the Pradesh has been participating in various fairs, festivals and exhibitions organized at State, National and International level. During the current year the state displayed its produce in 28th India International Trade Fair, 2008 in New Delhi, Dussehra Fair at Kullu, Lavi Fair at Rampur and in various State Level Fairs.

Handloom and Handicrafts

6.7 Under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, the Government of India has sanctioned two clusters (one at Gohar in Mandi District and another Kangra) at a project cost of Rs. 100.90 lakhs for the benefit of about 3100 handloom weavers and released an amount of Rs. 23,92,500/- as 1st Instalment of Central Share. A proposal for development of two more clusters (ReckongPeo, District Kinnaur and Rampur, Anni, Nirmand cluster) to benefit 600 weavers has been sent to Government of India for sanction. In addition to it, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30.79 lakh for development of Small Groups of Weavers of Shimla, Kangra and Mandi Districts. About 110 weavers will be benefited.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- (i) **Under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** During the current financial year (Upto December, 2008) 10,940 weavers of 11 districts the State have been enrolled under Health Insurance Scheme. Under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, during the current financial year (up to December, 2008) 6543 weavers of 10 districts of the State have been covered.

- (ii) **Under Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:** During this year, 10 District Level Events to exhibit and sale of handloom products have been sanctioned by Government of India in favour of H.P. State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Cooperative Federation (HIMBUNKAR) Kullu. Under 10% Rebate Scheme, the State has received a central assistance of Rs. 82.32 lakh for further disbursement to 35 handloom weavers cooperative societies of the State. Another proposal of Rs. 1.37 crore for the benefit of 31 handloom weavers cooperative societies has been sent to Government of India. Under Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, financial assistance of

Rs. 81.45 lakh has been released to 15 primary weavers cooperative societies of the State for the benefit of 675 weavers.

State Schemes:

6.8 Under State Awards to Artisans and Weavers Scheme, each year, State Awards are given to artisans and weavers of the State for their entries selected by the State Level Selection Committee. This year, 8 State Awards to artisans and weavers of the State have been given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh on eve of State Level Himachal Day function at Bhoranj (Hamirpur) on 15th April, 2008. For undertaking the developmental activities by the H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation, each year, the State Government provides grant-in-aid to them. During this year (upto December, 2008), an amount of Rs. 71.79 lakh has been provided as GIA to the corporation. During the year an amount of Rs. 180.79 lakh has been Provided as GIA to the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and village Industries Board.

Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure for Export and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme

6.9 In order to assist states in developing export infrastructure, Govt. of India has introduced ASIDE scheme, which is being implemented in the Pradesh. Under the scheme a State Level Export Promotion Committee has

been notified in the state and HPSIDC has been designated as Nodal Agency. The Committee has approved 3 works with a cost of Rs. 602.23 lakh and an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been received as first installment. from the Govt. of India for this purpose.

Industrial Growth Centre Project

6.10 An Industrial Growth Centre is being developed with an investment of Rs. 22.17 crore at Sansarpur Terrace (Phase-I), Bain Attarian (Phase-II), Raja-Ka-Bag (Phase-III), Gwalthai (Phase-IV) and Banalgi (Phase-V). The Govt. of India has provided Rs.1,200.00 lakh for this project as against Rs.1,624.09 lakh to be provided under this scheme. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2008 was Rs.1,599.57 lakh.

Mining

6.11 Minerals constitute a fundamental component of State's economic base. Good quality limestone, which is one of the ingredients in the manufacture of cement, is available in plenty in the state. Three Cements plant at Barmana District Bilaspur, Kashlog District Solan and Rajban District Sirmour are already in operation. Four establishments of major cement plants at Sundernagar District Mandi and Bega-Balag Distrcet Solan Mining leases have been granted in favour of M/s Harish Cement (Grasim Cement) and M/s J P Industries respectively . The M.O.U's have been signed by India Cement Ltd. Lafarg India Ltd. and J P Industries with

the state government to establish three major Cement plants Gumma Ruhana District Shimla, Alsindi in Mandi District and Baroh Shind District Chamba. Anticipated revenue upto December, 2008 would be Rs.46.85 crore. Other Commercially exploitable minerals found in the State are Shale, Barytes, Silca, sand, rock-salt, Quartzite and building material's like Sandstone, sand & Bajri and Building stones. Apart from carrying out development and regulation of minerals, the Geological Wing is also carrying out Geo-technical investigations/inspections of various road alignments, bridge site investigation, buildings and geo-environmental studies etc.

(i) New Leases Wage granted

New leases wage granted from April, 2008 to November, 2008, 7 Major Mineral and 69 Minor Mineral leases, were granted.

(ii) Geo-Technical investigation

During the year upto November 2008, 20 number of geotechnical reports were sent to user agency through Geo Technical Investigation.

EMPLOYMENT

6.12 As per 2001 Census, 32.31 percent of the total population of the Pradesh is classified as main workers, 16.92 percent marginal workers and the rest 50.77 percent as non-workers. Of the total workers

(main + marginal) 65.33 percent are cultivators and 3.15 percent agricultural labourers, 1.75 per cent are engaged in household industry and 29.77 per cent in other activities. The employment assistance/ information service to job seekers in the Pradesh is rendered through the 3 regional employment exchanges, 9 district employment exchanges, 2 university employment information and guidance bureau, 55 sub-employment exchanges, one special cell for physically handicapped, one central employment cell in the Directorate and Vocational Guidance Centres at Mandi, Shimla and Dharamshala. Besides this, the State Govt. has also set up a Foreign Employment and Manpower Bureau at Shimla for desired workmen seeking jobs abroad.

Employment Exchange Information

6.13 During the period 1.4.2008 to 30.11.2008, in all 1,13,645 applicants were registered and 2698 placements were done in government sector. The number of vacancies notified during this period by various employers was 4,712. The consolidated number on live register of all employment exchanges stood at 8.22 lakh on 30.11. 2008.

The District-wise work done by the employment exchange with effect from 1.04.2008 to 30.11.2008 is given in table No. 6.1 below:-

Table No. - 6.1**(01.04.2008 to 30.11.2008)**

Sr. No.	District	Registration	Vacancies Notified	Submission Made	Placement		Live Register
					Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bilaspur	8078	17	4327	162	58	52064
2.	Chamba	5896	33	6064	139	353	50857
3.	Hamirpur	10769	-	4345	273	263	66285
4.	Kangra	25923	458	15888	786	431	177168
5.	Kullu	5192	50	2455	109	37	39991
6.	Kinnaur	1662	41	1114	57	23	8732
7.	L & Spiti	884	7	281	25	-	5470
8.	Mandi	20616	82	12035	310	306	139010
9.	Shimla	11241	1915	6136	289	251	117051
10.	Sirmour	7508	617	9672	185	241	50949
11.	Solan	6884	660	13168	141	365	52394
12.	Una	8992	832	11327	222	754	62481
Total		113645	4712	86812	2698	3082	822452

Note :- i) Placement figure do not include the figures of placement given by departments and HP Public Service Commission and HPSSSB. through direct and open competition.

Employment Market Information Programme

6.14 At the district level, the employment data is being collected under the Employment Market Information Programme since 1960. The total employment in the state as on 31.12.2007 in Public Sector was 2,62,676 and in private sector was 1,03,464 and establishments in Public sector are 3,918 and in Private sector the number of establishments is 1,149. There are total four vocational and Guidance centre under eaban employment,] one vocational guidance centre at the Directorate and other three are located at Regional Employment Office Mandi, Shimla Dharmshala. These vocational guidance centre's impart vocational guidance to needy applicants. During the period 1.4.2008

to 31.12.2008, 99 camps were organized by Regional/District Employment Offices.

Central Employment Cell

6.15 With a view to provide technical and highly skilled manpower to all the industrial units, institutions and establishments, the central employment cell which has been set up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment of the state remained engaged in rendering its services during the year 2008. The main objective of setting up of this cell is to make available the technical and highly skilled and unskilled manpower to the industrial units in the private sector as per their requirements. Thus under this scheme, assistance is provided to the employment seekers on the one hand in finding suitable jobs in private sector

according to their qualifications and experience and to employers on the other hand to recruit suitable workers without wastage of money, material and time. During the year 2008-09, upto 30.11.2008 total 638 vacancies of various nature were notified by the Employees of Private Sector establishments, total 6,899 candidates of various trades of skilled nature were sponsored in the various Industrial Units in the Private Sector in the Pradesh upto 30.11.08 total 164 job seekers were placed in various private sector Industrial Units in the Pradesh. Job fair at District Kangra has been organized in which total 2,439 vacancies have been notified, 2,046 submission and 242 placement in Private Sector has been made.

Special Cell for the Placement of Physically Handicapped Persons.

6.16 A special employment cell for physically handicapped is functioning at Dharamshala since 1983. This cell renders assistance to the physically disabled candidates in the field of vocational guidance and also provides employment assistance to the job seekers. During the year 2008 w.e.f. 1.4.2008 to 30.11.2008, 1182 physically handicapped persons were brought on the live register of this special cell bringing the total number to 14,926. During the period 221 physically disabled persons were placed in employment and 706 Physically disabled were sponsored against the 234 vacancies notified to this Special Employment Exchange.

Minimum Wages

6.17 Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the purpose of advising the State Govt. generally in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages for the workers. The State Govt. has revised the minimum rates of wages from Rs.75.00 to Rs.100.00 per day or say Rs. 2,250 per month to Rs.3,000/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.2008.

Labour Welfare Measures

6.18 Under the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 the State Government has constituted vigilance committees at the district and sub-divisional levels under the Chairmanship of Deputy commissioner/ Sub- Divisional magistrate of the concerned district/sub division in addition to this one screening committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary at state level. The Pradesh Govt. has established two Labour Courts-cum-Industrial Tribunals one with headquarter at Shimla with its jurisdiction of District Shimla, Kinnaur, Solan and Sirmaur and the other at Dharamshala with its jurisdiction of District Kangra, Chamba, Una, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti for adjudication of industrial disputes. An independent presiding officer of Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal of the rank of District and Session Judge have been appointed in these two labour courts.

Employees Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme

6.19 The Employees State Insurance Scheme is applicable in the areas of Solan, Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Baddi, Mehatpur, Nalagarh, Paonta Sahib, Kala Amb and Shimla. Upto 31.12.2008 about 2,500 establishments with an estimated employment of 1,34,000 workers were covered. Under this scheme an 6,059 establishments with an estimated employment of 2,29,136 workers were covered under the Employees Provident Fund scheme. There were 1,114 trade

unions registered under the Trade Union Act 1926. There were 1,413 cases pending upto 31.3.2007 and 681 cases were received and 646 cases were decided during 2007-08. The work carried out by the Hon'ble Labour Courts w.e.f. 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2008 are as under:

1. Pending case utp 31.3.2007 -1413.
2. Cases received from 1.4.07 to 31.3.08 - 681
3. Cases decided during 1.4.07 to 31.3.08 - 646

7. POWER

7.1 Power is one of the most important input for economic development. In addition to its widely recognised role as a catalyst to economic activity in different sectors of economy, the power sector makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life.

7.2 Himachal Pradesh has been blessed with vast hydroelectric potential in its five river basins, namely Yamuna, Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab.

Through preliminary hydrological, topographical and geological investigations, it has been estimated that about 20,416 MW of hydel potential can be exploited in the state by constructing various major, medium, small and mini/micro hydel Projects on these five river basins. Out of this hydel potential only 6419 MW has been harnessed by various agencies which also includes 467 MW by H.P.S.E.B.

The Basin-wise details of the assessed potential and the potential actualized are as under:-

Assessed Potential and Potential Installed

Sr. No	Basin	Total Assessed Potential (MW)	Potential Installed (MW)				
			State Sector (HPSEB)	Pvt. Sector	Central/ Joint Sector	Himurja	Total (4 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Satluj	9,867	150	300	2,825	1	3,276
2.	Beas	4,627	227	102	1,496	42	1,867
3.	Ravi	2,345	10	-	1,038	12	1,060
4.	Chenab	2,251	-	-	-	-	0
5.	Yammuna	603	80	-	132	4	216
6.	Himurja	723	-	-	-	-	-
Total		20,416	467	402	5,491	59	6,419

7.3 The State Govt. has adopted multi pronged strategy for power development through State Sector, Central Sector, Joint Venture

and Independent Power Producers. The detailed break up of the potential of 20416 M.W. identified so far is given as under:-

Assessed Potential

Sr. No.	Item	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
I.	Potential harnessed so far:	
	1. State Sector	467
	2. Central Sector	3,991
	3. Joint Sector	1,500
	4. Private Sector	402
	5. Under HIMURJA	59
	Sub- Total	6,419
II.	Projects under execution/ stand allotted (11 th Plan)	
	1. State Sector	1124
	2. Central Sector	2,803
	3. Private Sector	1,738
	4. HIMURJA	304
	Sub-Total	5,969
III.	Projects allotted under MoU/PIA stage	2,605
IV.	Projects stand identified by (IPPS)	4,950
V.	Projects stand allotted in State sector	473
	Total	20,416

Hydro Power Policy - 2006

7.4 In order to give a boost to Hydro Power Generation, Himachal Pradesh has formulated Hydro Power Policy, 2006. The main features of this policy are:-

- Projects upto 2 MW capacity have been earmarked for the investors of H.P. and first preference shall be given to Himachalis for allotment of projects of capacity between 2 MW and 5 MW.
- Projects above 5 MW shall be allotted to IPPs (Independent Power Producers) through International Competitive Bidding.
- The Bidders would be required to quote a fixed upfront charges of Rs.20,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty lacs) per Mega Watt capacity of the Project and 'Additional Free Power' at a uniform rate in all three time-

bands of Royalty charges during the operation period of the Project to the Government of Himachal Pradesh over and above the royalty charges of 12%, 18% & 30% of the deliverable energy upto 12 years, next 18 years and balance agreement period beyond 30 years from Scheduled Commercial Operation Date.

- The Govt. of H.P./HPSEB shall have right of first refusal on sale of such power as remains after meeting commitments of royalty in the shape of Free Power, Additional Free Power and Merchant Sale of Power (as may be determined under the National Hydro Power Policy), on tariff to be determined by the H.P. State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh reserves the right of equity participation upto 49% on selective basis, in the above Projects.
- The operation period of the Projects shall be forty (40) years from the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the Projects, whereafter, the Project shall revert to the State Government free of cost.
- The Company shall have to provide employment to Bonafide Himachalis, in respect of all the unskilled/skilled staff and other non-executives as may be required for execution, operation and maintenance of the Project. If it is not possible to recruit 100% staff from Himachalis for justifiable reasons, only then the

Company shall maintain not less than 70% of the total employees/officers/ executives from Bonafide Himachali persons.

- The Developer shall make a provision of 1.5% of final cost of the Project towards Local Area Development Committee (LADC), the activities of which shall be financed by the Project itself.
- In order to protect the aquatic life and the water rights of local inhabitants as well as environment, in general, the policy requires release of a minimum flow of 15% immediately downstream of the diversion structure of the Project.
- The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh shall absorb the generated power from small Hydro-electric Projects locally to the maximum possible extent. The Govt. shall also prepare a Transmission Plan for evacuation of power generated by the small Hydro-electric Projects and other Projects upto 25 MW capacity.

Development of Transmission System:

7.5 Government of Himachal Pradesh has prepared a draft Transmission Master Plan for the State in co-ordination with State Transmission Utility (STU), Central Transmission Utility (CTU) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for each river basin to ensure evacuation of power through interstate and intrastate transmission system. Similarly power transmission master plan

has been formulated for evacuation of power from Small Hydro Power Projects (SHPs).

7.6 Efforts are afoot to match the increasing activities on construction of hydel projects, strengthening on adequate transmission and distribution network facilitating transmit of power from these projects and its distribution for utilisation within the state.

Rural Electrification:

7.7 According to 1991 census, the number of census villages were 19,388. Of these, 2,391 villages were uninhabited and the rest 16,997 villages were inhabited. Out of inhabited villages 16,915 have been electrified up to March, 2006. It is also relevant to mention here that the State had achieved 100% electrification target during 1988-89, of the then 16,807 inhabited census villages. As per census 2001, number of census villages is 17,495. Of these, 17,183 have been electrified by the end of December, 2008. In addition, 4,036 hamlets (out of total 4,182 as per 1988 survey) also stand electrified up to December, 2008. Besides, 555 un-identified hamlets have also been electrified. For making access

to electricity to 100% households in the State, schemes for all the district have been formulated under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna 205.25 crore has been sanctioned. The RGGVY Scheme of Chamba Distt. has been sanctioned and amount of Rs. 7.33 crore has been released and work is under execution.

Potential harnessed so far under State Sector/Central Sector/ Joint Sector/Private Sector and HIMURJA, are as under:-

(i) HPSEB

Sr. No.	Projects	Capacity MW
1.	Giri	60.00
2.	Bassi (Uhl-II)	60.00
3.	SVP Bhava	120.00
4.	Andhra	17.00
5.	Thirot	5.00
6.	Binwa	6.00
7.	Baner	12.00
8.	Gaj	11.00
9.	Ghanvi	22.00
10.	Gumma	3.00
11.	Holi	3.00
12.	Larji	126.00
13.	Mini Micros	22.00
Total		467.00

(ii) Private Sector

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ District/ Basin	Executive Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Baspa-II / Kinnaur/ Satluj	M/S Jai Prakash Hydro Power Limited	300.00
2.	Malana- I / Kullu/Beas	M/S Malana power Company Limited	86.00
3	Patkari Mandi/ Beas	M/s Patkari Pvt. Ltd.	16.00
Total			402.00

(iii) Central Sector/ Inter- State/ Shared Generation/ Joint Sector

Sr. No.	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Executing Agency	Remarks
1.	Yammuna Projects (H.P. share)	132.00	Utranchal	Shared Generation
2.	Baira Suil	198.00	NHPC	Central Sector
3.	Chamera-I	540.00	NHPC	Central Sector
4.	Chamera-II	300.00	NHPC	Central Sector
5.	Shanan Project	110.00	PSEB	Shared Generation
6.	Pong Dam	396.00	BBMB	Inter State
7.	Dehar	990.00	BBMB	Inter State
8.	Bhakra	1325.00	BBMB	Inter State
9.	Nathpa Jhakri	1500.00	SJVNL	Joint Sector
10.	Total:-	5491.00		

(iv) Mini/Micro Projects (being run by HIMURJA)

Sr. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Micro hydel project upto 5MW through Himurja	59.00
Total		59.00

II. Projects under Execution by HPSEB

(i) HPSEB:

Sr.	Projects	Capacity (MW)
1.	Bhaba Augmentation P/H	5.00
2.	Uhl Stage-III	100.00
3.	Kashang I,II, III & IV	243.00
4.	Ganvi Stage-II	10.00
5.	Sawra Kuddu (PVPC)	111.00
6.	Shongtong – Karcham	402.00
7.	Sainj	100.00
8.	Renuka	40.00
9.	Chirgaon Majhgaon	46.00
10	Khauli-II	7.00
11.	Titong-II	60.00
Total:		1124.00

1. Uhl Stage-III Hydro Electric Project (100 MW)

The project when completed will generate 391.19 MU in 90% dependable year. The Central electricity Authority (CEA) has accorded the techno economic clearance(TEC) to the project for Rs. 431.56 crore based on Sept. 2002 price level. However the cost of the project is expected to increase and the revised estimate is under preparation. The 1st unit is programmed to be commissioned by Dec.

2010 and 2nd and 3rd unit by March 2011.

2. Ghanvi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II (10 MW)

Ghanvi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II is a run of the river scheme on Ghanvi rivulet a tributary of Satluj river at an estimated cost of Rs, 49.49 crore. The project is located near Jeori . The annual energy generation in a 75% dependable year is expected to be 41.63 MU.

The project is being executed by the HPSEB. The funds have been arranged from M/s Rural Electrification Corporation which has sanctioned a loan amounting to Rs. 3415.32 Lakh on 1.1.04.

3. Bhaba Augmentation Power House (5 MW)

The scheme with enhanced capacity from 3 MW to 5 MW is located in District Kinnaur. This project on completion is expected to generate 26.63 MW in 75% dependable year. The funds required for completing the balance works have been arranged from the Power finance Corporation (PFC). A loan of Rs. 11.00 crore has been sanctioned by M/s PFC. The project is scheduled to be completed during 2010-11.

4. Khauli Hydro Electric Project (HEP) Stage-II(7 MW)

Khauli Hydro Electric Project (HEP) Stage-II (7 MW) has been contemplated as a power generation development on Khauli Khad a tributary of Gaj Khad in Kangra district. It is an immediate downstream development of Khauli-I Hydro Electric Project(HEP) (12 MW) which has already been commissioned.

This project is a very attractive scheme from all aspects and merits. The Detailed Project Report(DPR) of this scheme has been prepared by the HPSEB for a total cost of 42.74 crore

(Price level December, 2005) the techno economic clearance of this project is under process. However decision for its execution is to be taken by the Govt.

5. Renuka Dam Project (40 MW)

Renuka dam project, conceived as the drinking water supply scheme for the National Capital Territory of Delhi, envisages construction of 148m high rock fill dam on river Giri at Dadahu in Sirmour district and a powerhouse at toe of dam. The Project will ensure water supply to the tune of 23 cumecs to Delhi besides generating 40 MW power exclusively for use of Himachal Pradesh. Total cost of the project at Sep.2008 price level is Rs. 2676.04 crore which shall be borne by Govt. of India/ Govt of Delhi and other beneficiary states. The project is scheduled for completion by Nov. 2015.

6. Shongtong Karcham HEP (402 MW)

Shongtong Karcham Hydroelectric Project a run-of-river scheme on the river Satluj in Distt. Kinnaur near village Ralli, to generate 402 MW of power.

7. Sainj HEP (100 MW)

Sainj HEP has been contemplated as a run of the river development on river Sainj, a tributary of River Beas in Kullu Distt. in an underground power house on right bank

of river Sainj near village Suind to generate 100 MW of power.

8. Integrated Kashang (195 MW)

Integrated Kashang Hydro Electric Project will be constructed in four stages. In the first stage, 65 M.W. which is situated near Powari village on the bank of Satluj river, stage-II & III, 130 MW which is situated near Kashag stage-I power house and stage-IV, 48 MW which is situated near Kasang stream will be constructed.

9. Sawara Kuddu HEP (111 MW)

Sawra Kuddu HEP has been contemplated as a power generation development on the Pabbar River in Shimla District. Power House cavity located on the left bank of the Pabbar river near Snail village.

ii) Central / Joint Sector:

Detail of HEP	Installed Capacity (MW)
a) NHPC	
i) Parbati HEP-II	800.00
ii) Parbati HEP-III	520.00
iii) Chamera –III	231.00
Total (a)	1551.00
b) NTPC	800.00
Total (a+b)	2351.00

iii) Project Allotted Under Central / Joint Sector:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Nallah/ River Basin	Capacity (MW)
1.	Khab-I & II	Satluj	636.00
2.	Luhri	Satluj	775.00
3.	Parvati-I	Beas	750.00
	Total		2161.00

III. Private Sector:

A. Projects Under Operation

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/District/Basin	Executing Agency	Installed Capacity(MW)
1	Baspa/ Satluj, Kinnaur	M/s Jai Prakash Industrial Ltd., New Delhi.	300.00
2	Malana/Beas, Kullu	M/s Rajstan Spinning and Weaving Mill, New Delhi	86.00
3	Patikari- Beas, Mandi	M/s Patkari Power Pvt. Ltd.	16.00
	Total		402.00

B. Projects under Execution

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/District/Basin	Executing Agency	Installed Capacity(MW)
1.	Karcham Wangtoo/ Kinnaur/Satluj	M/s Jaippee Karcham Hydro Corp. Ltd.	1000.00
2.	Allain – Duhangan/ Kullu/ Beas	M/s AD H2ydro Power Ltd.	192.00
3.	Malana-II / Kullu/Beas	M/s Everest Power Private Ltd.	100.00
4.	Neogal/Kangra/Beas	M/s Om Power Corp. Ltd.	15.00
5.	Budhil/Chamba/Ravi	M/s Lanco Green Power	70.00
6.	Sorang/Kinnaur/Satluj	M/s Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
7.	Lambadug/Mandi/Beas	M/s Himachal Consortium Power Project Pvt. Ltd.	25.00
8.	Fozal/Kullu/Beas	M/s Cosmos Consulting Ltd.	9.00
9.	Tanguu-Romai/Shimla/Pabbar	M/s PCP International Ltd.	50.00
10.	Tidong-I/Kinnaur/Satluj	M/s Nuziveedu Seeds Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
11.	Raura/Satluj	M/s DLI Power (India) Ltd.	8 .00
12.	Paudital Lassa/Shimla/Pabbar	M/s Jailakshmi Power Corp. Ltd.	24.00
13.	Baner-II/Kangra/Beas	M/s Prodigy Hydro Power (P) Ltd.	6.00
14.	Baragaon/Kullu/Beas	M/s Kanchanjunga Hydro Power Ltd.	24 .00
15.	Sai-Kothi/Ravi	M/s Venture Energy Technology.	15 .00
Total:-			1738.00

PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS

A). Projects under Operation

1. Baspa Hydro-electric Project-II (300 MW):

The MOU and Implementation Agreement for execution of the Baspa-II HEP were signed by the H.P. Govt. with M/s. Jai Parkash Industries Ltd., New Delhi on 23.11.91 & 1.10.92 respectively. The Unit-I-II and III of the project have been generating power w.e.f. 24.5.03, 29.5.03 and 8.6.2003, respectively.

2. Malana Hydro-electric Project (86 MW):

The MOU for execution of the project was signed between the HP Govt.

and M/s Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills (RSWM), New Delhi on 28.8.93. The Implementation Agreement was signed on 13.3.97 between Govt. of HP & RSWM followed by a Tripartite Agreement signed on 3.3.99 between GoHP, M/s RSWM and M/s Malana Power Company Ltd. (MPCL). Company started the project works on 27.9.98. The financial package had been approved by the CEA for a total amount of Rs. 332.711 crores. The project started generating electricity w.e.f. 5.7.2001.

3. Patikari Hydro-electric Project (16 MW):

The Implementation Agreement for the Project has been signed with M/s. East India Petroleum Ltd. on 9.11.2001 which has further incorporated Patikari power Pvt. Ltd. for the implementation of

the project. The Techno-economic clearance has been issued by the Board on 27.9.2001. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 126 crore. The PPA was signed with HPSEB on 14.1.2003. The Project has been commissioned in Jan.2008.

B. Projects Under Execution

Neogal Hydel Project (15 MW):

Neogal Hydro Electric Project (HEP) has been contemplated as a power generation development on Neogal a tributary of Beas in District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh . The project has been allotted to M/s Om Power Corporation Ltd. New Delhi. The estimate and cost of this project is Rs. 61.74 crore. The annual generation of this project will be 82 MU. The MOU for execution of the project was signed between the HP Govt. and M/s. Om Power Corporation, New Delhi on 28.8.93. The Implementation Agreement signed with the company on 4.7.98 stands terminated on 27.11.04 due to failure of the company to achieve the financial closure and start construction work on the project within the time limit extended by the Govt. in its cabinet meeting held on 31.5.04. The Company has signed Power Purchase Agreement on 27.10.2006 with HPSEB on the lines of PPA signed with M/s Patikari Power Pvt Ltd. in respect of Patikari HEP (16MW). Now the construction work of Project is

under progress. The project is slated for commissioning in 2010-11.

2. Allain Duhangan Hydel Project (192 MW):

The estimate cost of this project is Rs. 922.36 crore. The MOU for execution of the project was signed between the HP Govt. and M/s. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., New Delhi on 28.8.93 & Implementation Agreement signed on 22.2.2001. The Company was required to start the construction work of the project within 36 months of the I.A. i.e. 22.2.2004 after achieving the financial closure. The Company failed to achieve financial closure and start the construction work by the due date. The Govt. vide letter dated 4.8.04 have asked the company to start the construction work on the project within 6 months i.e. by 5.2.2005 after getting the tripartite agreement signed. The GoHP signed Quadripartite Agreement on 5.11.05 between the Govt. of H.P., M/s Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., M/s MPCL and the Generating Company M/s AD Hydro Power Ltd. The project is scheduled for commissioning during 2009-10.

3. Karcham-Wangtoo Hydel Project (1000 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Karcham Hydro Corporation Ltd. New Delhi .The estimated cost of project is Rs. 5910 Crore. Annual generation of this project is 4560 MU. The MOU for execution of the Project has been signed

between the HP Govt. and M/s. Jai Parkash Industries Ltd., New Delhi on 28.8.93. The Implementation Agreement was signed between Govt. of HP and M/s. Jai Parkash Industries Ltd on 18.11.99 followed by a Tripartite Agreement between the Govt. of HP, M/s. Jai Parkash Industries Ltd and M/S Jaypee Karchham Hydro Corporation Ltd., on 30-12-2002. As per the Progress Report ending September,2008 the company has completed river diversion. The project is scheduled for commissioning in 2011-12.

4. Malana-II (100 MW):

Malana-II Hydro Electric Project (HEP) has been contemplated a a Power generation development on Malana a tributary of Beas in Kullu District. of Himachal Pradesh. The Project has been allotted to M/s Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 633.47 Crore. The annual generation of this project will be 428 MU. The MOU & IA signed with the company on 27.5.2002 & 14.1.2003 respectively. The Project is slated for commissioning in 2009-10.

5. Tangnu Romai Stage-I & II (44MW + 6 MW):

Tangnu Romai Hydro Electric Project (HEP) has been contemplated a Power generation development on Tangnu Romai a tributary of Yamuna river in District. Shimla of Himachal Pradesh. The Project has been allotted to M/s P.C. P International Ltd.. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs.

239.73. Crore. The annual generation of this project will be 211.05 MU. The MOU was signed with the company on 5.7.2002. An Implementation Agreement for the Project has been signed with M/s Tangnu Romai Power Generation Ltd, on 28.7.2006 as per the provision of Power Policy. Later on the Company submitted two separate DPRs the revised two separate proposals for Stage-I & II having installed capacities of 44MW & 6 MW, respectively. The Govt. on considering the request of the Company, signed two separate I.As with the Company. The Project is slated for commissioning for 44MW in 2012-13 and for 6 MW in 2011-12.

6. Lambadug(25 MW) HEP:

The Project has been allotted to M/s Himachal Consortium Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 149.81. Crore. The MOU was signed with M/s Himachal Consortium on 14.6.2002. The Project is slated for commissioning in Jan 2013.

7. Budhil Hydro Electric project (70MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Lanco Green power Pvt. Ltd. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 418.80 crore. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 23.9.04. The H.P.Govt. signed the Implementation Agreement(I.A) with the company on 22.11.2005. The project is slated for commissioning in 2011-12

8. Sorang Hydro Electric Project (100MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 586 crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Implementation Agreement (I.A) have been signed on 23.9.2004 and 28.1.2006 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning 2011-12.

9. Tidong-I Hydro Electric project (100 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/S Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd, Secunderabad. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 500.11 crores. The Memorandum of understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (I.A.) have been signed on 23.9.2004 and 28.7.2006 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning in 2011-12.

10. Fozal Hydro Electric Project (9MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Fozal Power Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 49.17 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on 21.6.2000 and 13.4.2006 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning 2010-11.

11. Paudital Lassa Hydro Electric Project (24 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Shree Lay Lakshmi Power Co. Ltd., The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 107.40 crore. The annual generation of this project will be 137 MU. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on 6.6.2002 and 26.10.2006 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning 2011-12.

12. Baragaon Hydro Electric Project (24 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Kanchanjunga Power Pvt. Ltd., F-34, Sector, Noida (UP). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 168.09 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on 6.6.2002 and 25.11.2006 respectively. The Supplementary Implementation Agreement (SIA) has been signed on 12.1.2009. The project is slated for commissioning 2011-12.

13. Baner-II Hydro Electric Project (6 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Prodigy Hydro Power (P) Ltd.,. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 30.36 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on 29.5.2000 and 1.10.2001 respectively. The Supplementary Implementation Agreement (SIA) has been signed on 9.8.2007. The project is slated for commissioning 2010-11.

14. Raura Hydro Electric Project (8 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s. DLI Power (India) Pvt. Ltd., Pune. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 42.03 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on 4.2.1996 and 24.3.2008 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning 2011-12.

15. Sai Kothi Hydro Electric Project (15 MW):

The project has been allotted to M/s Venture Energy & Technologies Ltd., New Delhi. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 83.17 Crores. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Implementation Agreement (IA) have been signed on June, 2002 and 16.7.2007 respectively. The project is slated for commissioning 2011-12.

IV. PROJECTS ALLOTTED AND UNDER MOU/ PIA STAGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Capacity	Basin
1	Kutehar	260 MW	Ravi
2	Ropa	60 MW	Satluj
3	Kut	24 MW	Satluj
4	Sal-I	6.5 MW	Ravi
5	Bara Bhangal	200 MW	Ravi
6	Bajoli Holi	180 MW	Ravi
7	Chango	140 MW	Satluj
8	Youngthang Chhatru	108 MW	Chenab
9	Harsar	60 MW	Ravi
10	Bharmour	45 MW	Ravi
11	Bharari	5.5 MW	Satluj
12	Chanju-I	25 MW	Ravi
13	Chanju-II	17 MW	Ravi
14	Rupin	39 MW	Yamuna
15	Jangi Thopan	480 MW	Satluj
16	Thopan Powari	480 MW	Satluj
17	Dhamwari Sunda	70 MW	Yamuna
18	Youngthang Khab	261 MW	Satluj
19	Gondhala	144 MW	Chenab
Total:		2605 MW	

V. PROJECTS UNDER ALLOTMENT /TO BE ALLOTTED IN STATE SECTOR/CENTRAL/ JOINT SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR

A STATE SECTOR:

Sr.No.	Name of Projects	Name of Basin	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Gyspa	Bhaga/Chenab	170.00
Total			170.00

B CENTRAL/JOINT SECTOR:

Sr.No.	Name of Projects	Name of Basin	Installed Capacity(MW)
1.	Khab-1	Satluj	450.00
2.	Khab-II	Satluj	186.00
3.	Luri	Satluj	775.00
4.	Parbati-I	Beas	750.00
Total			2161.00

C PRIVATE SECTOR:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	District	Nallah/River Basin	Tentative Installed Capacity
1.	Khoksar	Lahaul & Spiti	Chandra/Chenab	90.00MW
2.	Suil	Chamba	Suil/Ravi	13.00 MW
3.	Shalvi	Shimla	Shalvi/Yamuna	7.00 MW
4.	Kilhi Bahl	Kangra	Binwa/Beas	7.50 MW
5.	Mane Nadang	Lahaul & Spiti	Spiti/Satluj	70.00 MW
6.	Lara	Lahaul & Spiti	Spiti/Satluj	60.00 MW
7.	Miyar	Lahaul & Spiti	Miyar/Chenab	90.00 MW
8.	Tinget	Lahaul & Spiti	Miyar/Chenab	81.00 MW
9.	Teling	Lahaul & Spiti	Chandra/Chenab	69.00 MW
10.	Kuling Lara	Lahaul & Spiti	Spiti/Satluj	40.00 MW
11.	Patam	Lahaul & Spiti	Miyar/Chenab	60.00 MW
12.	Lara Sumta	Kinnaur	Spiti/Satluj	104.00 MW
13.	Reoli/Dugli	Lahaul & Spiti	Chenab	420.00 MW
14.	Dugar	Chamba	Chenab	236.00 MW
15.	Bardang		Chenab	126.00 MW
16.	Sach-Khas	Lahaul & Spiti	Chenab	149.00 MW
17.	Seli	Lahaul & Spiti	Chenab	320.00 MW
18.	Tandi	Lahaul & Spiti	Chenab	104.00MW
19.	Rashil	Lahaul & Spiti	Chenab	102.00MW
20.	Sumta Kathang		Satluj	130.00MW
Total				2278.50 MW

D. HIMURJA = 340 MW

Total (A) + (B)+(C)+(D) = 4950.00 MW

HIMURJA Development of Non-conventional and New & Renewable Sources of Energy

7.8 With the growth in the economy, the demand for energy increases tremendously due to rapid industrialization, better standard of living and increased infrastructural network. As the conventional sources of energy are limited, there is an immediate need to explore new and alternative sources of energy, encourage the use of proven technologies such as solar water heating system and other efficient energy devices.

7.9 HIMURJA has made concerted efforts to popularize renewable energy through the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP), which has been taken up as full-fledged Programme in the Pradesh with the financial support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. Efforts are also being made to propagate fuel efficient devices and non-conventional energy devices like solar cookers, solar water heating systems, improved water mills, Hydrams and photovoltaic lights etc. The achievements made during the year 2008-09 upto December, 2008 and anticipated upto March, 2009 are as under:-

Solar Thermal

7.10 20 solar cookers have been provided to potential beneficiaries upto December 2008. 69 solar water heating system of different capacities have been installed/booked in different parts of the State upto December 08, anticipated upto March, 2009 will be 120.

Solar Photovoltaic Programme

7.11 HIMURJA is also making efforts to provide solar Photovoltaic systems, which are most suited for decentralized application in remote/tribal areas. During the current financial year 500 solar PV Domestic lights have been provided upto December, 2008 at subsidized rates in the state. 1105 Solar Photovoltaic Street Lighting Systems have also been installed for community use upto December, 2008 in the state, anticipated upto March, 2009 will be 1500.

Energy Conservation Programme

7.12 Under energy conservation Programme, 3,985 Pressure Cookers and 3633 CFL systems have been provided on subsidized rates upto December, 2008, anticipated for physical progress upto March, 2009 will be 4,600 Pressure Cooker and 3700 CFL system.

Micro Hydel Projects Upto 5 MW Capacity being executed through Private Sector Participation

7.13 Out of total 340 MoUs signed with private investors, 260 MoUs with an aggregate capacity of 831.75 MW are in existence. Implementation agreements for 135 projects with a total capacity of 467.75 MW have been signed. 18 projects with an aggregated capacity of 63.55 MW have been commissioned. Out of 135 projects, construction work on 55 projects with an aggregate capacity of 207.75 MW has been started.

7.14 HIMURJA is executing 6 projects at Lingti in Kaza (400 KW), Kothi in Manali (200 KW), Juthed in Tissa (100 KW), Purthi (100 KW) and Sural in Pangti (100 KW) and Gharola(100 KW) have been commissioned and are under generation and grid connected. These Projects are located in remote and tribal areas of the State. During current year 1584 KW electricity have been generated from these projects upto December, 2008. The project namely Bara Bhangal

(40 KW) in District Kangra and Sarahan (30 KW) have been executed and are under generation. The project Sach(900KW) in Pangti valley Billing(400KW) are under construction and civil and E&M works on these projects are in QQ progress. Some new MH projects like Kothi Stage-II (1000KW) etc are also proposed to be undertaken by the Govt. through HIMURJA..

Portable Micro Hydel Generator Sets

7.15 HIMURJA has commissioned Portable Micro Hydel Generator sets, in Pangti sub division of Chamba district and in Dodra Kwarof Shimla district. In Pangti valley, electricity is being provided to Saichu, Sahali and Hillaur and there is no metering. The energy is being provided to general public on very low fixed rate. The O&M charges being paid are very high as compared to revenue earned from these projects.

7.16 The expenditure during 2008-09 under Plan will be Rs.494.00 lakh

8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads and Bridges (State Sector)

8.1 Roads are an essential ingredient of infrastructure of economy. In the absence of any other suitable and viable modes of transportation like railways and waterways, roads play a vital role in boosting the economy of the hilly state like Himachal Pradesh. Starting almost from a scratch the state Government has constructed 32,158 Kms. of motorable roads inclusive of jeepable track till December, 2008. Government has been assigning a very high priority to road sector. For the year 2008-09, there was an outlay of Rs.30,355.72 lakh. The target fixed for 2008-09 and achievements made upto December, 2008 are given as under:-

Table-8.1

Item	Unit	Target for 2008-09	Achievement upto Dec., 2008	2008-09 Anticipated
1.Motorable	Kms	1510	614	1510
2.Cross-drainage	"	2723	859	2723
3.Metalling & tarring	"	1097	756	1097
4.Jeepable	"	28	31	28
5.Bridges	No.	102	29	102
6.Villages connectivity	"	517	97	517

8.2 The total motorable road length was 31,778 Km. in the State as on 30.09.2008 and 8,936 villages as

detailed below in table 8.2 were connected with roads:-

Table-8.2

Villages connected with road	As on 31 st March				As on Dec., 2008
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Villages with population more than 1500					
	195	198	199	200	200
1000-1500	229	235	239	248	248
500-1000	898	931	977	1050	1074
200-500	2668	2726	2848	2970	3001
Below 200	4166	4254	4268	4371	4413
Total	8156	8344	8531	8839	8936

National Highways (Central Sector)

8.3 The process of improvement of National Highways in the state having total length of 1,260 Km, which include urban links and by-passes, continued during the year also. Upto the end of December, 2008, 67.51 Km. long portion had been provided with metalling and tarring.

Railways

8.4 There are only two narrow gauge railway lines connecting Shimla with Kalka (96 Km.) and Jogindernagar with Pathankot (113 Km.) and one 33 Km. broad gauge railway line from Nangal Dam to Charuru (Distt. Una).

Road Transport

8.5 Road Transport is the main stay of economic activity in the Pradesh as other means of transport namely Railways, Airways, Taxies, Auto Rickshaw etc. are negligible. As such, road transport corporation assumes paramount importance. The passenger transport services to the people of Himachal Pradesh within and outside the State are being provided by Himachal Road Transport Corporation, with a fleet strength of 1,920 buses (as on October, 2008).

8.6 For the benefit of people the following schemes remained in operation during the year:-

- (i) **Smart Card Scheme:** - Smart card is obtainable on payment of Rs.50. till date, 15,122 Cards has been issued.
- (ii) **Yellow Card Scheme:** - With a view to give stiff competition on local routes, Corporation has introduced Yellow Card Scheme, cost of yellow card has also been reduced from Rs.120 to Rs. 50. Card holders are allowed 20% discount in fare with in the radius of 40 K.M. from the place of issuance of cards. Till date Corporation has sold 33,544 cards.

(iii) **Volvo Luxury A.C. Buses:-** The Corporation has introduce Volvo Buses on the following routes:-

1. Shimla-Delhi-Four buses
2. Dharmshala-Delhi-Two buses
3. Manali-Delhi-Two buses

(iv) **A.C.Buses:** The Corporation has introduced 21 A.C. Buses (Tata/Leyland)on prestigious routes for Delhi, Chandigarh, Haridwar and Dharamshala-Delhi.

(v) **Semi-Deluxe Buses:** For providing comfortable journey to the people of the Pradesh the corporation has introduced semi deluxe buses with 2x2 seating arrangement on long routes on fare just Rs. 20% higher then the ordinary buses.

(vi) Free traveling to women has been allowed on the eve of Raksha Bandan and Bhaya Dooj.

(vii) **Bus Stands:** - H.P. Bus Stands Management Development Authority was created on 1st April, 2000 to construct & maintain, Bus Stands, provide good amenities to the public and constructing shopping complexes in the state. It has constructed the bus stands at

Reckong-Peo, Solan, Nagrota Bagwan, Chintpurni, Jogindernagar, Palampur, Banjar, Rajgarh and Shopping Complex Kangra under (B.O.T.), with a total outlay of Rs. 1015.98 lakh. The bus stands at Jawali, Santoshgarh, ISBT Tuti-Kandi, Jubbal, Macleodganj, Arki, Rohru, Rampur, Anni and Sundernagar with the total outlay of Rs. 3147.10 (excluding Rampur for which funds are being provided by NJPC) lakh are under construction. Besides these, new bus stands at Swarghat, Manali, Baddi, Dalhousie, Theog, Parwanoo, Chamba, Nalagarh, Chamunda, Jaisingpur, Baijnath Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Nadaun, Karsog, Mandi, Chirgaon and Una are proposed to be constructed. Apart from this HP BSM & DA has also got constructed Bus Stop/ Rain Shelter at the following sites in Shimla city under

BOT namely Taradevi, 103 Tunnel, Main Bus stand, Sanjauli, Bharari, Talland, Lift, BCS, Sankat Mochan, Medical College, Chotta Shimla, MLA Crossing and Khalini Chowk.

(viii) Awards:- HRTC has been awarded with the following trophies/awards amongst the hill STU's of the country.

- a) Best performance in vehicle productivity.
- b) Lowest operational cost.
- c) Transport Minister Trophy for the year 2004-05 for providing efficient and safe transport service alongwith cash prize of Rs. 1.25 lakh.
- d) Transport Minister trophy for the year 2005-06 for providing efficient and safe transport service along with cash prize of Rs. 1.50 lakh.

9. TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

9.1 Tourism in Himachal Pradesh has been recognized as one of the most important sectors of the economy as it is being realized as a major engine of growth for future. State is endowed with all the basic resources necessary for thriving tourism activity like geographical and cultural diversity, clean, peaceful and beautiful streams, sacred shrines, historic monuments and the friendly and hospitable people.

9.2 Tourism Industry in Himachal Pradesh has been given very high priority and the Government has developed

appropriate infrastructure for its development which includes provision of public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, water supply and civic amenities etc. For the year 2008-09, there is an allotment of Rs. 947.26 lacs for development of Tourism and Rs. 97.28 lacs for Civil Aviation. At present 1889 hotels having bed capacity of 45345 are registered with the department upto December 2008

9.3 During the year 2008-09, the Government of India has sanctioned the following schemes:

Rs. In lakh			
Sr. No.	Name of Tourist circuit/destination	Amount Sanctioned by GOI	Amount released by GOI
1.	Integrated Development of Jogindernagar-Bir-Billing as a tourist Destination in H.P.	427.90	342.32
2.	Integrated Dev. of Una-Hamirpur-Bilaspur as a Tourist Destination	760.00	608.00
3.	Integrated Dev. of Chail as a Tourist Destination	480.00	384.00
4.	Integrated Dev. of Solan Circuit in H.P.	420.00	336.00
5.	Integrated Dev. of Naldehra as a Tourist Destination in H.P.	269.76	215.00
6.	Food Craft Institute, Dharamshala	475.00	200.00

9.4 The State Government is constructing 26 parking in the different part of the State under various circuits/destinations to the cost of about 12 crores. Besides, above proposal of Integrated Development of Adventure-cum-Water Sport Circuit of

Rs. 8 crores, Rural Tourism Village, Kalpa & Sarahan of Rs. 0.50 crore each, Kullu-Manali Mega Circuit of Rs. 50 crore have been sent to Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism for Central Financial assistance. Proposal for development of Sundernagar-Mandi-

Rewalsar of Rs. 5.00 crore and Off-Beat Circuit of Rs. 8 crore are also being prepared and will be sent to Govt. of India very shortly.

9.5 The Government keen to develop projects through Public Partnership in order to bring technical management expertise. The matter of concern for the implementation of public private partnership model is that a private investor would always look for assured and quick returns on his investments, whereas the primary concern of the Government is development and welfare of the citizens. Public private investment is welcome, but this investment should come in the lesser developed and lesser known areas of the State.

9.6 The following projects/ropeways have been initiated by the Department of Tourism, H.P. on Public Private Partnership:

1. Solang Nallah Ropeway: The work of this ropeway is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

2. Jakhoo Ropeway: The Jakhoo Ropeway project has been assigned to M/s Jagson International Ltd. New Delhi. The work of this ropeway is in progress.

In addition, as per the budget speech (2008-09), the Department has already completed preliminary surveys and prepared Bid documents for

setting up of following Ropeways. Preliminaries have been done by M/s RITES Ltd. of these ropeways. 1) Anandpur Sahib to Shri Naina Devi Ji, 2) Dharmkot to Triund, 3) Bhunter to Bijli Mahadev, 4) Palchan to Rohtang, 5) Palampur to Neugal and 6) Shahtalai to Deotsidh. The Department of Tourism has invited Expression of Interest (EOI) through Public Private Partnership in five sites which are under process:-

- Baddi in Solan Distt.
- Jhatingri in Mandi Distt.
- Shoja in Kullu Distt.
- Baragaon in Kullu Distt.
- Bilaspur

9.7 In order to promote tourism, dissemination of tourist information plays significant role. Department of Tourism prepares brochures for tourist information and participation in fairs and festivals within and outside the state. The Department participated in Tourist Spot Travel & Tourism Fair, India International Travel Mart Bangalore, Mumbai & Hyderabad, TTF Hyderabad, Kolkatta, Ahemdabad, Chennai and Mumbai, ITM Goa, New Delhi and Ahmedabad, Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), India International Travel Exhibition Pune and Nagpur, World Travel Market London, Lavi fair, Rampur and Renuka Fair Sirmour. A publicity campaign was carried out by way of releasing advertisements in the leading newspapers, magazines and to

advertisement in the TV channels as Aajtak, Zee News, 9X and Zee, CNBE, CNN, IBN and ZEE-Himachal to popularize the facilities and services available for the tourists.

9.8 The Department had budget provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs in General Training Head in the year-2008-09. The Department has organized various adventure and general training courses for the unemployed youths of the State like Trekking Guide, Water Sports, Skiing, EDP, and Bird Watching, river rafting etc. training in the State. The Department has also organizes and support tourism related events for the attractions of the tourists as well as showcase the potential of the State for hosting such events. The events organized during the current financial year are following:

1. Apple Festival (26th-28th August, 2008)
2. Shimla Motor Cycle Challenge (13th – 14th September, 2008)
3. Celebration of World Tourism Day (27th September, 2008)
4. Angling Meet at Larji in Kullu (27th-28th September 2008)
5. Mountain Biking Event –MB Himachal-2008 from Shimla to Manali (27th Sept. to 6th October 2008)
6. 10th Raid de Himalayan Car Rally (30th Sept. to 9th Oct. 2008)

7. Himalayan Paragliding Pre World Cup-2008 at Bir-Billing (14th – 20 October, 2008).
8. Historic event on Shimla-Kalka Rail Line (8th-9th November, 2008)
9. Shimla Motor Cycle Challenge(Final round) (22nd-23rd November 2008)
10. Craft Mela at Andretta, Kangra (17th- 30th November 2008)

9.9 The Government has introduced Home Stay Scheme-2008 under which accommodation for visiting tourists will be made available in Rural Areas with the active participation of local residents. To encourage the rural villages the Govt. has exempted luxury tax and vat. Moreover, the electricity and water bills will be charged at domestic rates.

Civil Aviation

9.10 At present there are only three Airports namely Shimla, Kangra and Kullu-Manali. The status of these airports is as under:

a) Shimla Airport:

The original length of the runway for this airport was 4100 ft. However, the effective length of this airport is only 3800 ft. The State Govt. has received a feasibility study report prepared by the department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee according to which a sum of Rs. 142.70 crore is required to take up the works relating

to restoration of basic strip and arresting of soil erosion at Shimla airport.

b) Kullu-Manali Airport:

The existing runway of Kullu-Manali Airport is 3800 x 100 ft. Extension of runway by 550m to make a total length of 1678m and strengthening of runway for operation of ATR-72 type of aircraft is planned as intimated by the Member (Planning), AAI, New Delhi. Further progress in the matter is awaited.

c) Kangra Airport:

The runway length of this airport has been expended from 3900 x 100 ft. to 4500 feet. On the request of the State Govt., AAI has undertaken the site visit at this airport so that ATR 72 type of aircraft can be operated from here without load penalty. It has been observed that additional land required for runway extension is 418 x 250m (approx. 26 acres).

d) Proposed Airport at Sundernagar:

None of the existing three airports in the State is large enough to accommodate landing of AB-320/Boeing-747 type of aircraft. Therefore, the Government is keen to locate atleast one airport of an

International standard in Himachal Pradesh. For this, land has been identified near Sundernagar and the same has been found suitable as intimated by the AAI. The data and information asked for by the AAI have also been supplied to them. The AAI had to prepare Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for this project for which the AAI team has made ground survey of the site on 6-1-2009 and the an aerial survey of the site is yet to be conducted.

e) Night Landing Facilities at the Airports:

Shimla, Kangra and Kullu – Manali Airports do not have night landing facility. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Civil Aviation, GOI had announced that night landing facility would be provided to all the three airport in H.P.

9.11 Helipads:

There are 57 operational helipads and 12 new helipads are also in offing.

9.12. Introduction of Heli-taxi Services:

The State government has decided to introduce heli-taxi services in the State to improve connectivity and open up remote and tribal areas to the tourists.

10. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES

EDUCATION

10.1 Education is the key instrument for developing human capability. The State is committed to provide education to all. The concerted efforts of the Govt. have put Pradesh as one of the leading State in educational literacy. According to 2001 census Himachal Pradesh has a literacy rate of 76.5 per cent. Male/female literacy rate differs considerably in the state as against 85.3 per cent literacy rate for males it is 67.4 per cent for females. All out efforts are afoot to bridge this gap.

Elementary Education

10.2 In consonance with the national policy it has been the endeavour of the Govt. to make educational facilities available within the reach of student. In order to ensure universalisation of primary education, the Directorate of Primary Education was set up in 1984 further renamed as 'Directorate of Elementary Education' w.e.f. 01.11.2005 with aims:-

- To achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education.
- To provide Quality Elementary Education.
- To increase access to Elementary Education.

At present there are 10,738 notified Primary Schools in the state out of which 10,723 are functional and efforts are afoot to make the remaining

15 Primary schools functional. During the year 2008-09 (upto 31.12.2008), 2,293 Middle Schools were functioning in the State. To overcome the shortage of trained teachers, Govt. has approved the recruitment of 4,568 Primary Assistant Teacher against the vacant posts of J.B.Ts. An attempt has also been made to cater the educational needs of disabled children. National Programme for Education of girls is being implemented in 8 Educational Backwards Blocks. 10 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have been sanctioned for girls at elementary level. 8 KGBV are functioning in Chamba, 1 in Shimla, 1 school in Shillai Block of Sirmaur.

10.3 To encourage enrolment, reduce the drop out rate and enhance the retention rate of the children in these schools, various scholarships and other incentives namely Poverty Stipend Scholarship, Girls Attendance Scholarship, Scholarship for Children of Army Personnel, Scholarship for the students belonging to IRDP families, Pre-metric scholarship for Scheduled Castes students, Lahaul & Spiti Pattern Scholarship and Scholarship for the Children of Army Personnel who are serving at the border areas are being provided to the students of Primary Schools in the State. In addition to above Free Text Books are being provided for OBC/IRDP students in non Tribal areas. Free Text Books and Uniforms to SCs students under SCP are being provided.

Free Text Books and Uniforms are also given under TASP. Free Text Books are also being provided to all girls' students of primary schools belonging to even general category under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to enhance female literacy in the State. The revised text books including English for class I to V have been developed and introduced in all Govt. Primary Schools. Mid-day meal scheme is being implemented in all the Govt. and Govt. aided Primary Schools in the state to compliance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India . Under this scheme each student is being provided with hot cooked meal on each day of the school w.e.f. 1st September, 2004. Computer Education Programme has been started in 282 upper primary schools in remotest part of the state. Govt. has decided to introduce Punjabi and Urdu languages in 100 selected High/ Senior Secondary Schools in the state from class 6th onwards w.e.f. academic year 2008-09.

Upper Primary Level of Education

10.4 The following incentives are being provided during the year 2008-09:-

- Middle Merit Scholarship @ Rs.400/- and Rs. 800/- per annum per boy and girl respectively.
- Scholarship for IRDP families children @ Rs. 250/- and Rs. 500/- per annum per boy and girl respectively.

- Pre-Metric Scholarship for the children of ST/SC/OBC families @ Rs. 150/- per annum.
- Scholarship for the children of military personnel @ Rs.150/- per annum per student.

10.5 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Government of India for achieving the goal of Universal Elementary Education in the country has also been adopted by the State Government. Its objective is to provide elementary education to all children upto the age of 6-14 years by 2010 and simultaneously to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

10.6 The funding pattern of SSA in the 10th Plan period is 75% Central share and 25% State share. But for current year 2008-09, it will be 65:35 percent in place of 75: 25 percent. Central Govt. has approved an amount of Rs. 14,391 lakh for the current year 2008-09. Special focus areas under SSA are the education of girls, children belonging to SC/ST categories, severe, mild and moderate disabled children.

10.7 The main efforts to improve quality in education under SSA are:-

- Kshamta:- Under this programme the State Mission Authority is setting up Resource Groups at State, District, Block, Cluster and School level .

- Shakti:- This is a special initiative with a focus on mother and girl child.
- Shiksha Vimarsh:- is the open discussion forum on education for teachers and other stakeholders held once in every two months.
- Read and Reflect:- To make teachers read and discuss on issues related to education.
- Akkar Bakkar:- is the monthly magazine for children.
- Bala:- Building as Learning Aids to design the school buildings.
- Kittab:- To set up libraries in the schools so that children get supplementary reading material.
- Aadhaar-2007:- To improve the basic learning skills at primary level.
- The other schemes being implemented by the SSA society in the state of Himachal Pradesh along with the various SSA activities are NPEGEL and KGBV schemes. The main interventions under SSA are as under:-
 1. Opening of new Upper Primary Schools.
 2. Opening of Alternate Schools
 3. Free Text Books to general Girls.
 4. Provision for Education of disabled children.
 5. School grant for teaching learning material.
 6. Teachers grant for teaching learning material.
 7. Maintenance grant.
 8. Construction of BRC, CRC, Classrooms, Toilets, Boundary walls, Drinking water etc.

9. Provision for 20 days training per teacher per annum.
10. Providing Teaching Learning Equipment.
11. Provision for Research & Evaluation, development of EMIS etc.
12. Provision for innovative projects etc.

Sports Activities

10.8 A budgetary provision of Rs. 93.00 lakh was made for the year 2008-09 for carrying out the sports activities of children of Primary Schools at Centre, Block, District and State levels.

10.9 “Yog Shiksha” has been introduced w.e.f. 25.11.2008 in the selected 376 school spreading in all the state under innovative component of “Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan” in convergence with two renowned organizations i.e. With “Patanjali Yogpith” and “Art of Living”.

10.10 Construction of Elementary Education Buildings

The Government has made a budget provision of Rs, 54.00 Crore under head Major Works to provide adequate infrastructure facilities viz construction of Elementary School Buildings/Rooms and district/Block offices during the current financial year 2008-09.

High/ Senior Secondary Education

10.11 Highest Priority is being given towards education in the State owing to with the share of education of the total Plan Outlay of the state is increasing every year along with the educational institutions. At present there are 835 High school, 1223 Sr. Sec. School and 67+5 Skt. Colleges including SCERT Solan are running in the state.

Scholarship Schemes

10.12 To improve the educational status of the deprived sections of the society, various types of scholarships/stipends are being provided by the state/central Govts. at various stages. The scholarship schemes are:-

(i) Swami Vivekanand Utkrith Chhatarvritry Yojna : Under this scheme 4,000 meritorious students of general categories who got 77% marks or more in 10th and +1 class are being given scholarship @ Rs. 10,000/- per student per annum. The year 2007-08 1146 students have been benefited under this scheme.

(ii) Thakur Sen Negi Utkrith Chhatarvritry Yojna: Under this scheme, 200, boys & 200 girls students of ST category who got 72% marks or more in 10th and +1 class annual examination are provided scholarship @ Rs. 11,000/- per student per annum. 100 students were benefited under this scheme in 2007-08

(iii) Maharishi Balmiki Chhatarvritry Yojna : The girl students belonging to Balmiki families whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation are being given scholarship under this scheme @ Rs. 9,000/- per student per annum beyond matric level upto college level and for professional courses at the level of colleges situated in H.P. Total 95 students have been benefited under this scheme during the year 2007-08.

(iv) Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatarvritry Yojna: Under this scheme 1000 students of SC and 1000 students of OBC categories, who got 72% marks or more in 10th and +1 class are being provided a scholarship of Rs.10,000/- per student per annum. During the year 2007-08, 738 students have been benefited.

(v) Middle School Merit Scholarship Scheme: Under this scheme top four students from each education Block from 6th to 8th class on the basis of merit list of 5th class examination are being provided Rs. 400 per annum for boys and Rs. 800 per annum for girls.

(vi) High School Merit Scholarship Scheme: A sum of Rs. 1000/- per annum for Day Scholar and Rs. 1500/- per annum for Hosteler of the 9th and 10th classes is being given for first 300 students on the basis of merit of the 8th class examination. 346 students have been benefited in the year 2007-08.

(vii) Sanskrit Scholarship Scheme: A sum of Rs. 250 per month for 9th and 10th classes and Rs. 300 per month for +1

and +2 classes are being given to those students who secure first position in the subject of Sanskrit with 50% and above marks.

(viii) Indira Gandhi Utkrishtha Chhatervriti Yojana: Under this scheme, 150 meritorious students for post plus two courses shall be awarded @ Rs.10,000 per year per student purely on basis of merit and without any income ceiling. 53 students are benefited under this scheme during the year 2007-08.

In addition to above the following Scholarship schemes are also running in the state:

1. IRDP Scholarship Scheme

A sum of Rs. 300/- per month for 9th & 10th class, Rs. 800/- per month for +1 & +2 Class, Rs. 1200/- Per month for College/Day scholar students and 2400/- Per Month for Hostelier is being given to those students who belongs to IRDP families and studying in Govt./Govt. Aided Institutions. In the year 2007-08, 71,540 students have been benefited under this scheme.

2. Scholarship to the children to Armed Forces Personnel/ Killed/ disabled During different wars.

A sum of Rs. 300/- per month for 9th & 10th class, Rs. 800/- per month for +1 & +2 Class, Rs. 1200/- Per month for College/ University Day scholar students and 2400/- Per Month for Hostelier is being given to Children of Armed Forces Personnel Killed/disabled in different Operations/war are eligible.

In case disability is below 50% the children will get half scholarship. In the year in the 2007-08 total 3 students have been benefited under this scheme.

3. Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST/OBC students (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The students (SC) whose parents annual income is up to Rs. 1,00,000/- and the students(ST) whose parents annual income is up to Rs. 1,08,000/-are eligible for full scholarship(i.e. Maintenance allowance + full fee) for all courses all OBC students whose parents annual income is up to Rs. 44,500/- are eligible for full Scholarship provided they are studying in Govt./Govt. Aided Institutions. During the year 2007-08, total beneficiaries are SC-7499, ST-1866, OBC-694.

4. Sainik School scholarship Scheme.

The scheme is applicable to the students in the Sanik School Sujampur Tihra and Domicile of Himachal Pradesh. The Scholarship is tenable from 6th to +2 class. In the year in the 2007-08 total 538 students have been benefited under this scheme.

5. Pre Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in unclean occupation (CSS)

Under this scheme the scholarship will be eligible to the children of Indian Nationals who irrespective of their religion are actively engaged in scavenging of dry latrines and other unclean occupation i.e. lanning and

flying only which are traditionally considered unclean. The scholarship will be tenable only to such Institution and for such courses up to Matric stage which have been duly recognized by the concerned State. There will be no income ceiling for award of scholarship under this scheme.

6. Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC student(CSS)

This scholarship will be awarded to those students whose parents Guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 44,500/- per Annum. The scholarship will be tenable only in such institution and for such Pre-Matriculation courses which have been duly recognized by the Government.

7. National Merit Scholarship to the students 9th & 10th class and Post Plus Two Students (CSS)

Under this scheme scholar for 9th & 10th classes will be provided to the students studying in Government School in rural area. However the scholarship from Post-Matric to Post graduate level will be awarded on the base of merit of +2 to PG level. Annual income of parents from all sources should not exceed Rs. one lakh.

Expansion of Sanskrit Education

10.13 All out efforts are made to promote Sanskrit Education by the State Govt. and Centre Govt. The details are as under:-

- Financial assistance to eminent Pandits in indigent circumstances.

- Award of scholarships to students of High/ Sr. Sec. Schools studying Sanskrit.
- Providing grant for the salary of Sanskrit Lecturers for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.
- Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas.
- Grant to State Govt. for various schemes for promotion of Sanskrit and for research/ research projects.

Teachers Training

10.14 To acquaint the in-service teachers with the latest techniques/ teaching methods, seminar/ re-orientation courses are organized in S.C.E.R.T., Solan and HIPA Fairlawn, Shimla/NIEPA New Delhi/CCRT/ NCERT/RIE, Ajmer. In addition to this training is being organised for Principals/ Teachers under SAEP by the State AIDS Control Society. Computer Education is being imparted by Intel Technology Ltd Bangalore in H.P.

Yashwant Gurukul Awas Yojana

10.15 In order to provide suitable residential accommodation to the teachers posted in High/Sr. Sec. Schools of Tribal and hard areas, this scheme is being implemented in 61 identified schools of the state. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh is being spent on each school for this purpose.

Free Text Books

10.16 The State Government is providing free text books to the students

belonging to SC, ST, OBC & IRDP families. An expenditure of Rs. 872.39 lakh was incurred on 1,26,745 students during the academic session 2008-09 studying in 9th and 10th classes.

Vocational Education

10.17 Vocational Education Programme is presently going on in 25 Sr. Secondary Schools of the state in which 6 subjects are being taught.

- (i). Electronics Technology.
- (ii). Computer Technique.
- (iii). Audit & Accountancy.
- (iv). Electrical.
- (v). Horticulture.
- (vi). Food Preservation.

Free Education to Handicapped Children

10.18 Free education to the children having more than 40% disability is being provided in the State upto University level since 2001-02.

Free Education to Girls

10.19 Free education is being provided to girl students in the State upto University level including vocational and professional courses i.e. Only tuition fee is exempted.

Information Technology Education

10.20 Information Technology education is being imparted in all the Senior Secondary Schools in the State where enrolment is 50 or above. At present 805 Senior Secondary Schools IT subject is being taught as an additionl

optional subject and NCERT Syllabus is being followed and about 926 I.T. Teachers have been appointed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

10.21 One National Institute of Technology (NIT), Hamirpur, 1 Jawaharlal Nehru, Govt. Engineering College Sundernagar, 5 Privately managed engineering colleges, 9 Govt. Polytechnics and 4 Polytechnic in Private Sector, 59 Co-education Industrial Training Institutes including one Institute for physically handicapped and 16 Industrial Training Institutes for women and one Motor Driving Training School, 51 ITCs (Pvt.) and 257 Vocational Training Centres in Private Sector, 1 Govt. B-Pharmacy college Rohroo, 9 B-Pharmacy college in private sector and 2 D-Pharmacy college in private sector are functioning in the Pradesh. The ITIs/ITCs are providing 1-2 years certificate courses in 20 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades. Four I.T.Is. have been upgraded as Centre of Excellence during the year 2007-08. The vocational Training under the aegis of SCVT is also being imparted, enabling the trainees to earn their livelihood through self employment and on wages in industrial units. The department is aware that not quantity but also the quality is the need of the present day world. The department has taken some steps in the direction of improving the quality of education in three polytechnics namely Sundernagar, Hamirpur and Kandaghat have been brought under Technical education quality improvement Programme and

Rs. 7.24 Crore have been spent on the project in which emphasis is on modern machinery and equipment and latest books. An additional grant of Rs. 75.33 lakh has been received recently. 11, IT's i.e Solan, Una, Rampur, Shamshi, Mandi and Chamba, Shahpur, Nadun, Nahan Shimla & Rekong Peo have been upgraded as centres of excellence and Rs. 1515.48 lakh have been received as Central Assistance for Modern Machinery & equipments etc. 20, I.T.I.s have been upgraded under Public Partnership mode.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

10.22 The State Govt. has ensured that health services for effective prevention and treatment intervention are accessible to people and are applied efficiently. In Himachal Pradesh, Health and Family Welfare department is providing services which include curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services through a network of 52 civil hospitals, 73 community health centres, 452 primary health centres, 23 civil/ESI dispensaries and 2069 sub-centres. To provide better health services to the people, the government is strengthening the existing infrastructure by providing modern equipments, specialized services, increasing the strength of the medical and paramedical staff in the medical institutions.

10.23 A brief description of various health and family welfare

activities carried out in the state during 2008-09 is given below:-

(i) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme: Under this programme, 80 fever treatment depots, 1,511 drug distribution centres and 204 malaria clinics are functioning in the State. During the year 2008, (upto November, 2008), 3,30,269 blood slides were collected and 3,24,106 examined out of which 134 slides were found positive and no death due to malaria was reported.

(ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme: Under National Leprosy Control Programme the prevalence rate, which was 26 per thousand in 1955, has been reduced to 0.31 per ten thousand as on 30.11.2008. The National Leprosy Control Programme was converted into Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1994-95 by the Govt. of India and with the assistance of World Bank, Leprosy Societies were formulated in the districts. During 2008-09, upto November, 2008, 138 new cases were detected, 148 cases were deleted and 208 cases of leprosy are under treatment. They are getting MDT from different health institutions free of cost.

(iii) National T.B. Control Programme: Under this programme, 1 T.B. sanatorium, 12 district T.B. centres/clinics, 41 T.B. units and 168 microscopic centres having a provision of 408 beds were functioning in the state. During the year 2008-09, upto third quarter 10,773 cases were detected having positive symptoms of this disease

and sputum tests of 49,129 persons were carried out. Himachal Pradesh is one of the states where all the districts have been covered under this project.

(iv) National Programme for Control of Blindness: Under this programme during the year 2008-09 (upto November,2008) 12,906 cataract operations were performed against the target of 30,000 cataract operations out of which 12,141 bilateral cataract operations were performed with I.O. lenses. 59,581 students were examined under this programme against a target of 95,237.

(v) National Family Welfare Programme: The family welfare programme is being carried out in the state as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme, on the basis of community needs assessment approach. Under this approach, grassroots level workers like multipurpose health workers give an estimate of the various family welfare activities required in the area/ population covered by them. Under this programme, 5,546 sterilisations, 16,135 I.U.D. insertions, 28,492 OP Users and 95,756 CC Users were done during 2008-09 upto November , 2008.

(vi) Universal Immunization Programme: This programme is being implemented in the state as a part of RCH programme. The programme aims at reducing the morbidity and mortality among mothers, children and infants. The preventable vaccine for diseases viz. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertusis, Neo-natal Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and

Measles has shown remarkable reduction over the last years. The targets for the year 2008-09 and achievements are given in table 10.1.

Table- 10.1

Sr. No.	Item	2008-09	
		Targets	Achievement upto Nov.,08
1	2	3	4
1	D.P.T.	126255	86638
2	Polio	126255	86637
3	B.C.G.	126255	86816
4	Measles	126255	78615
5	Vit. A 1 st dose	126255	78735
6	Polio Booster	139398	74908
7	D.P.T. Booster	139398	74954
8	Vit. A 2 nd dose	139398	74712
9	T.T. (5-6 years)	132760	97277
10	T.T. (10 years)	132760	106293
11	T.T. (16 years)	112646	85381
12	T.T.(PW)	146036	86646
13	I.F.A. (Mothers)	146036	78510

Like previous years, the Pulse Polio Immunization campaign is being again launched in the state. First round was completed on 21.12.2008 and second round was completed on 1.2.2009. During the 1st and 2nd rounds children in the age group of 0-5 years were to be covered. In the 1st round 7,09,922 children had been given additional doses of polio drops. Hepatitis-B vaccinations have been introduced in the two districts Solan and Hamirpur as a pilot project scheme and later will be implemented in all the districts.

(vii) National AIDS Control Programme: This programme is being implemented in the state since 1992 as a

centrally sponsored scheme. During 2008, out of 32,234 persons screened 507 HIV positive and 61 AIDS cases were detected. Under blood safety 19 banks are functioning in the state.

(viii) National Rural Health Mission: Under this scheme 95 Primary Health Centres have been identified to provide 24 hours emergency services. Apart from this 443 Rogi Kalyan Samities are also functioning at district and Tehsil level. A sum of Rs. 10.20 crore has been distributed to the all districts for the development of FRUs till 30.11.2008.

Medical Education & Research

10.24 The Directorate of Medical Education Training & Research was established during the year 1996-97 with the objective of providing better medical education system and training to Medical and Para Medical & Nursing personnel to monitor and coordinate the activities of Medical & dental services of State.

10.25 At present the state has two Medical Colleges i.e. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College Tanda and one Govt. Dental College, Shimla are functioning. Besides this, four Dental colleges in private sector at Sundernagar, Solan, Nalagarh and Paonta Sahib and three HP councils (i) Medical (ii) Nursing (iii) Para Medical are functioning. The Government of Himachal Pradesh is also going to open 15 new GNM School and 12 B.Sc Nursing college in various places in

Himachal Pradesh. The main achievements of the Department (institution-wise) are as under:

(a) IGMC, Shimla: - This College is the premier institute of the State, during 2008-09 upto 31.12.2008, IGMC, Shimla had an intake of 65 MBBS students, and progress to increase capacity to 100 is underway. 39 students of Post-graduate courses in 18 specialties and 15 students for diploma courses in 7 specialties. Now the IGMC is providing the treatment facilities to the patients like open heart surgery, closed heart surgery, Fiber optical endoscope and CT scan & MRI facilities. In addition, Cath Lab and Angiography services to the heart patients and Radiotherapy to Cancer patients are being provided and 6 bedded I.C.U has started functioning w.e.f. 22.04.2007. All types of basic as well as specilized services are being provided by the institute round the clock. I.G. Hospital is providing the ambulances services to the critically sick patients with two fully equipped trauma ambulances, diagnostic facilities are being provided by the institute round the clock. The CTVS department of the institute has successfully reached the point of 300 patients in terms of Open Heart Surgery. The facility of Gamma Camera, Cobalt Unit and Nuclear Medicine is being provided by the Regional Cancer of IGMC to the patients. The cases are also discussed with PGI as well as support to District Centers is being provided by IGMC via tele conferencing and successful implementation of telemedicine unit.

10.26 Indira Gandhi Medical College college is also actively participating in implementation of Centrally Sponsored schemes like control of AIDS and family planning programme.

Teaching and Facilities: Institution has been equipped with modern equipment like white interactive Boards, LCD Projectors and Laptop's. These have been provided for better advanced teaching aid facilities to faculty members as well as students.

On line Library: A Modular computer room with the internet facility have been made functional to provide the on line library to faculty as well as students.

Machinery & Equipment:1000 MA X-Ray Machine has been made functional w.e.f. August,2008 and the facility of fundus Cameera and Yag Laser has also been provided to the patients w.e.f. August,2008. Besides this the supply order for various equipments has been made.

Financial Achievements:During the financial year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 4,736.56 lakh under Non-Plan and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for Capital Works, Rs. 110.00 lakhs for maintenance of official/residential buildings has been earmarked.

(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Kangra at Tanda:- Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Kangra at Tanda is the 2nd Medical College of the state with an intake capacity of 50 students per year was started in 1996-97. At present 10th batch of 50 MBBS students are running in this

college. The construction work of 500 bedded hospital has been completed and start functioning from 3rd December, 2007. During the year 2007-08 to equip this college with latest Machinery and equipment for which Rs. 11.00 crore have been spent. Provision for purchase of Machinery and equipments during the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 10.00 crore has been kept. In addition to MBBS course, the college has started DNB courses in the department of Radiology and Anesthesia and Surgery. The process for starting the MD courses in five different specialities having 11 seats at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Kangra, Tanda are under active consideration of the department. The 3rd batch of B.Sc. Para Medical Courses in three department with intake capacity of 26 students is going on. During the financial year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 3,500.00 lakh under Revenue (Non-Plan) and Rs. 1200.00 lakhs for Capital Works, Rs.20.00 lakhs for maintenance of official buildings has been earmarked. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Kangra at Tanda achieved the following land mark:-

- a) Lokarpan of Medical College, Kangra at Tanda, MRI, CT Scan, Echo Cardiology Machine, Nicu and Picu were made.
- b) Inauguration of Auditorium hostel.
- c) Foundation stone of RDH hostel.

(c) Dental College and Hospital Shimla: (i) H.P. Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Shimla Hospital is the only dental College in the state which was

established in the year 1994-95 with intake capacity of 20 admissions. The College was recognised by the Govt. of India on 16.3.2001 and also approved for 60 admissions from the year 2003-04. This Institution is equipped with all modern facilities for clinical laboratories and library etc.

(ii) The object of the opening of the Dental College and Hospital was to meet the ever increasing demand of Dental Surgeons and Dental Para Medical staff with the view to provide better dental health care to the people of the State.

(iii) This Institution has started MDS Courses in Community Dentistry, Oral Surgery, and Orthodontics Periodontics (2 each) from this session 2006-07 This Institution has also started training to Dental Mechanic and Dental Hygienist and at present 20 candidates in Dental Mechanic and 20 candidates in Dental Hygienist are undertaking training. These course have duly been recognized by the Dental Council of India and a batch of 10 students each shall be admitted this year after examination are over. During the financial year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 346.65 lakh under revenue (Non-Plan) Rs. 10 lakh for capital works and Rs. 15 lakh for the maintainence of office building has been earmarked.

AYURVEDA

10.27 Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy plays a very vital role in the Health Care System of the state of H.P. The state Govt. has given great importance to system and a separate Department of Ayurveda was

established in 1985. The Health Care are being provided to the general public through 2 regional Ayurvedic hospitals, 2 circle Ayurvedic hospitals, 3 tribal hospitals, 9 district Ayurvedic hospitals, 1 nature care hospital, 1,109 Ayurvedic health centers, 9 ten/twenty bedded hospitals, 3 Unani health centers, 14 homoeopathic health centers and 4 Amchi clinics (out of which 1 is functional). There are 3 Ayurvedic Pharmacies at Jogindernagar (District Mandi), Majra (District Sirmaur) and Paprola (District Kangra). These pharmacies are manufacturing medicines, which are supplied to the Ayurvedic health institutions of the department. Rajeev Gandhi Government P.G. Ayurvedic College, with an annual intake capacity of 50 students for B.A.M.S. degree, is functioning at Paprola in Kangra district for providing Ayurvedic education in the Pradesh. Besides this, the Post Graduate Classes in Kayachikitsa, Shalaky Tantra, Prasuti Tantra, Basic Principals and Ras Shastra and Shalya Tantra are also there in the college. The number of students of P.G. has been reached to 24. The department of Indian System of Medicine remained associated with National Health Programmes like malaria eradication, family welfare, AIDS, immunisation and pulse polio etc. During the year 2008-09, there is a budget provision of Rs. 8,778.00 lakh. The department has launched Anamenia free programme in H.P. w.e.f. 2nd October,2008 in Hamirpur and Kangra district.

Development of Herbal Resources

10.28 In order to cultivate, propagate & conserve the herbal wealth, three herbal gardens have been established at Jogindernagar (Mandi), Neri (Hamirpur) and Dumreda (Shimla). The fourth herbal garden in Jungle Jhalera in district Bilaspur has been started recently with the financial assistance received from the National Medicinal Plants Board Govt. of India and the developmental works have been initiated. The state Medicinal Plants Board, H.P. Functioning under the aegis of department of Ayurveda H.P. is the process of developing an action plan / road map for the development of Medicinal Plants sector in the state which is going to be a policy document.

10.29 To modernize three departmental pharmacies Govt., of India has sanctioned Rs. 3.00 crore (1.00 crore for each Pharmacy) in different years. The strengthening of these Departmental Pharmacies is underway. Additional grant of Rs. 78.04 lakhs has been released by the Government of India for Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Paprola in 2007-08. The pharmacy Rajiv Gandhi Paprola is meant for teaching purpose for under graduate and post graduate students.

Drug Testing Laboratory

10.30 To strengthen this unit financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 crore has been procured from Government of India in different years upto 2007-08. The process is underway to strengthen

existing infrastructure of Drug Testing Laboratory, Joginder Nagar. During the year, DTL Joginder Nagar has analyzed 351 samples from Government and Private Pharmacies and generated a revenue of Rs. 1,06,500/-.

Other Developmental Activities

10.31 Department took part in Arogya 2008 organised at New Delhi w.e.f. 14-27 November, 2008. Beside this the department organised 57 awareness and 2 farmer training camps in different parts of the State in which information regarding cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants was provided. 2369 farmers were benefited in these camps. 6 exhibitions were also organised.

SOCIAL WELFARE & WELFARE OF BACK-WARD CLASSES

10.32 The Social Justice and Empowerment Department of the state is engaged in socio-economic and educational uplift of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, infirms, handicapped, orphans, children, widows, destitutes, poor children and women etc.. The following schemes are being implemented under social welfare programme:-

Social Security Pension Scheme

10.33 Under this scheme old age pension @ Rs. 300 per month is provided to those persons who are 60 years old or above and having annual income below Rs. 6,000. This pension has further been enhanced to Rs. 330

w.e.f. 1.1.09. Similarly the disability relief allowance @ Rs. 300 per month is being provided to those persons having at least 40% of disability and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000. Widow pension @ Rs. 300 per month to those widows/ deserted women irrespective of their age whose annual income also does not exceed Rs. 6,000. The annual income of earning sons in respect of old age and disabled persons and widow/ deserted women should also not exceed Rs. 11,000. This pension has also further been enhanced to Rs. 330 P.M. w.e.f. 1.1.2009. During 2008-09, there was a budget provision of Rs. 8,502.79 lakh for old age, national old age pension and disabled persons out of which 6,130.43 lakh were spent upto 31.12.2008. Under Deserted/ Widow Pension Scheme there was a budget provision of Rs. 2,498.95 lakh for the year 2008-09 against which Rs. 2,456.28 lakh were spent upto December, 2008.

Child Welfare

10.34 With a view to look after the orphans, semi-orphans and destitute children, the department is providing grant-in-aid for running and maintenance of Bal /Balika Ashrams at Sarahan, Suni, Rockwood (Shimla), Durgapur (Shimla), Kullu, Tissa, Bharmaur, Dhalli, Kalpa, Shilli (Solan) Bharnal, Dehar (Mandi) and Chamba being run by the voluntary organizations. The department is running Balika Ashrams at Pragpur (Kangra) and Mashobra (Shimla) and Bal Ashrams at Sujampur (Hamirpur), and Tutikandi (Shimla). In addition, Bal/Balika Ashrams have also been started at Masli (Rohru,

Distt. Shimla) and Killar (Chamba). In these ashrams the inmates are provided free boarding and lodging facilities and education upto 10+2 standard. After leaving the Ashram they are being given financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 for self employment and rehabilitation. Assistance is also provided to them for higher education after 10+2. In children sector three schemes i.e. running of Bal/Balika Ashrams, rehabilitation grant to the inmates of Bal/Balika Ashrams, after care services have now been restructured as “**Mukhya Mantri Bal Uddhar Yojna**”. Under this scheme the Ashrams have been restructured according to the age group of children and restricted the admission of the children from BPL families only. Establishment of specially designated institutions for providing senior education. Provision for higher education, professional education, career guidance and job orientated vocational training and rehabilitation by way of placement and self employment have been included in the scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.35 Under “Integrated Child Development Services” (ICDS) programme, which is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme/ Programme, for the overall development of children between the age of 0-6 years, pregnant/ nursing mothers and adolescent girls, the department is providing supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, health check-ups and referred services through

18,248 Anganwari centres in 76 projects in the State. During the financial year 2008-09, about 4,33,000 children, 99,000 pregnant and nursing mother and 91,700 adolescent girls are being benefited under this scheme. There is a budget provision of Rs. 6,465.91 lakh for the year 2008-09, out of which an amount of Rs. 4,304.39 lakh has been spent upto December, 2008.

Balika Samridhi Yojna

10.36 Main objective of the scheme is to change the negative attitude towards the girl child and mother at the time of birth in case of the girl child. Under this scheme, there is a provision to give post birth grant of Rs. 500 in favour of first two girl children taking birth in the BPL family. Besides, scholarship ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 per girl student per annum upto 10th standard is also given to these girls who took/are taking birth on or after 15.08.1997. During the current year upto September, 2008, post birth grant of Rs. 9.07 lakh was given in favour of 1,814 girl children and a scholarship of Rs. 12.79 lakh has been provided to 3,124 girls. During the year 2008-09, there is a provision of Rs.75.00 lakh.

Kishore Shakti Yojna

10.37 This is 100% Centrally Sponsered Scheme and is being implemented through out the state through ICDS network. Under this scheme about 3,98,659 adolescent girls between the age group of 11-18 years have been identified and every year, Rs.

83.10 lakh @ Rs. 1.10 lakh per block are kept under this scheme . Besides this, Nutrition and Health Education has been provided to 53,975 Adolescent Girls. During current financial year upto December 2008 Rs. 26.25 lakh have been spent under this scheme.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

10.38 Malnutrition, especially under nutrition among children below 6 years of age, pregnant/lactating mothers and adolescent girls is the “root cause” of all health related problems. Adverse impact of malnutrition is visible in the form of high IMR, CMR and MMR. In order to address this problem, the Government has started Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP). Under this programme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to above mentioned target group(s) in Anganwari centres for 300 days in a year. During current financial year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 2260.00 lakh and upto December 2008, Rs. 1835.00 lakh have been utilized. Government of India also provides funds under SNP @ Rupees one per child, per pregnant/lactating mother per day. Up to December, 2008 an amount Rs. 1373.08 lakh has been received from Governemnt of India which is fully utilized.

Women Welfare

10.39 Various schemes are being implemented for the welfare of women in the Pradesh. The major schemes are as under:-

(a) State Homes: The main purpose of the scheme is to provide shelter, food, clothing, education and vocational training to the young girls, widows, deserted, destitute and women who are in moral danger. For the rehabilitation of such women after leaving State Homes financial assistance upto Rs.10,000 per woman is also provided. A budget provision of Rs.46.70 lakh was kept under this scheme during 2008-09.

(b) Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojna: Under this programme marriage grant Rs. 11,001 is being given to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages provided their annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,500. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs.137.48 lakh was kept for this purpose out of which an amount of Rs. 63.58 lakh was spent and 578 beneficiaries were covered upto December, 2008.

(c) Self Employment Scheme for Women: Under this scheme Rs. 2500 are provided to the women having annual income less than Rs. 7500 for carrying income generating activities. During the year 2008-09 a budget provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh was made.

(d) Widow Re-marriage Scheme: From the year 2004-05, the State Govt. has started widow re-marriage scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to help in rehabilitation of widow after re-marriage. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 25,000, as grant, is provided to the couple. During the year 2008-09 a budget provision of Rs. 30.75 lakh was

kept under this scheme against which Rs. 13.00 lakh was given to 52 such couples upto December, 2008.

(e) Swayamsidh Scheme: For the economic and social empowerment of women a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Swayamsidha' is being implemented in eight blocks viz. Rohru, Baijnath, Chamba, Solan, Pachhad, Jhanduta, Lambagaon and Karsog by the Department. Under this scheme so far 800 woman self help groups have been formed in these blocks. The members of SHGs formed under this scheme have saved an amount of Rs. 180.09 lakh so far Rs. 142.14 has been spent upto December, 2008

(f) Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna: The aim of this scheme is to provide assistance of Rs. 1,000 per child to the destitute women belonging to the BPL families or having income less than Rs. 11,000 for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of fourteen years. The assistance will be provided only for two children. Budgetary Provision for this scheme for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 117.98 lakh. Out of which Rs. 92.81 lakh has been utilized upto December, 2008.

Welfare of Disabled

10.40 For the welfare of handicapped the following schemes are run by the department:-

(i) Disabled Scholarship : The main purpose of this scheme is to encourage handicapped children for education. Scholarships are given to these children

under this scheme. During 2008-09, Rs.50.34 lakh were kept for this scheme and Rs. 24.88 lakh were spent upto December, 2008.

(ii) Marriage Grant for Disabled: To encourage able bodied young men or girls to marry the disabled boy or girl having not less than 40% disability and who have attained the Marriageable age, marriage grant @ Rs. 8,000 to 15,000 is provided by the State Government. Against the budget provision of Rs. 26.06 Lakh an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakh has been spent upto December, 2008.

(iii) Self Employment Scheme for Disabled: Under this scheme, Rs. 2500 are provided to the disabled persons whose disability is 40% or more and annual income is less than Rs.7500. There was a budget provision of Rs. 22.00 lakh for the year 2008-09 under this scheme and Rs. 0.15 lakh were spent upto December, 2008.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

10.41 Under this programme, the important schemes implemented during 2008-09 are as under:-

(i) Award for Inter-caste Marriage: For elimination of the practice of untouchability between Scheduled Castes and non Scheduled Castes, the State Govt. encourages inter-caste marriages. Under this scheme, an

amount of Rs. 25,000/- per couple is given as incentive money. For inter-caste marriages during 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs. 66.75 Lakh was kept for the purpose and 160 couples were benefited with an amount of Rs. 39.81 lakh upto December, 2008.

(ii) Housing Subsidy: Under this scheme the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are given subsidy of Rs. 38,500 per family for house construction purposes and Rs. 15,000 per family for repair of houses for those having annual income does not exceed Rs. 17,000. For the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1334.16 lakh was kept and 3,559 persons were benefited with an amount of Rs. 788.47 lakh upto December, 2008.

(iii) Environmental Improvement of Harijan Basties: Under this programme, grant upto 1.00 lakh is sanctioned for the pavement/drainage/small drinking water supply schemes like wells / bowaries etc. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 799.00 lakh was provided and 891 harijan basties were benefited with an amount of Rs. 413.15 lakh upto December, 2008.

(iv) Training and Proficiency in Computer Applications and Allied Activities: This scheme has been extended to minorities communities also. The department proposes to provide training in the recognized computer courses. The department will bear the training cost not exceeding Rs. 1200/- per month per candidate and balance

cost if any will be born by the candidate. During the training a stipend of Rs. 1,000/- per month is being provided. After completion of the training the candidates will be placed for six month in the organization / offices so as to gain proficiency in computer applications. During the period of placement Rs. 1500/- per month per candidate will be provided. During the year 2008-09 a budget provision of Rs. 348.00 lakh was kept out of which an amount of Rs. 53.58 lakh has been spent upto 31.12.2008 and 946 trainees were benefited.

(v) Follow up Programme: Under this scheme, implements and tools costing Rs.1300 per beneficiary are given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 11,000 p.a. For the year 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs. 74.35 lakh was made under this scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 16.95 lakh was spent benefiting 1,495 persons upto December, 2008.

(vi) Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Families: Under this scheme monetary relief is granted to those scheduled castes, scheduled tribes families who become victims of atrocities committed by the member of other communities due to caste consideration. During the year 2008-09 against the budget provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 1.13 lakh was spent upto December, 2008 under this scheme thereby benefiting 12 families.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

10.42 For bringing economic improvement accelerating the pace of infrastructure development for the benefits of the scheduled Castes, the state Govt. has transferred all subjects relating to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and other socio-economic related schemes of the Scheduled Castes to the Social Justice & Empowerment department in the year 2002 and now made a Nodal department. Prior to (2002) this, work was being looked after by the Tribal Development department.

10.43 The Scheduled Castes in this Pradesh are not concentrated into specific regions but are widely dispersed and would be benefited equally as rest of the population. Accordingly approach to economic development in the case of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan is not area based as the case with the Tribal Sub-Plan. The district of Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmaur are the predominantly Scheduled Castes population districts where Scheduled Castes concentration is above the state average. These six districts taken together account for 61.31% of the Scheduled Castes population in the state.

10.44 For making Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan need based and effective the Single Line System for Plan formulation and monitoring has been introduced whereby funds are allocated to each district based on fixed parameters which are non-divertible from one district to another district and plans

are prepared at district level for each district under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner and in consultation with the Heads of the Districts/Regional Offices of the implementing department.

10.45 The various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are being implemented effectively. Although the Scheduled Castes communities are deriving benefits under the normal Plan as well as Tribal Sub-Plan yet, in order to provide special coverage under individual beneficiary programmes and Development of infrastructure in Scheduled Castes concentrated villages, 24.72% of the total State Plan allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan. The main emphasis of the state Govt. is to identify more and more realistic schemes, which may generate sizeable income and employment for the Scheduled Castes families.

10.46 A separate Sub Major Head "789" has been created for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and a separate Demand (Demand No. 32) has also been created. The entire budget of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan for 2008-09 would be budgeted in the newly created demand. Such an arrangement will be very helpful in diverting funds from one scheme to another in the same major Head and from one Major Head to another to ensure 100% expenditure under SCSP.

10.47 The District Level Review & Implementation Committee has been

constituted at district level under the Chairmanship of Minister of the district and Deputy Commissioner as its Vice-Chairman. The Chairman of the Zila Parishad and all the Chairmans of BDCs alongwith other prominent local persons have been nominated as non-official members and all district level officers concerned with SCSP as official members to review, formulation and implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan. The Secretary (SJ&E) holds quarterly review meeting with the departments at the state Level. Besides this a High Powered Coordination and Review Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, which also review the performance of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.

Point No. 11(a) of 20 Point Programme

10.48 There are 1,07,057 SC families in the state who has been found to be living below poverty line according to the survey conducted by the Rural Development department during the year 1997. During the year 2008-09, (upto November, 2008) the 33,393 SCs families have been benefited against the target of 58,000 SCs families.

Special Central Assistance

10.49 The Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India in order to enable the State Government to implement the development schemes for the scheduled castes population more effectively, is helping them financially by giving Special Central Assistance every year. The

main objective of providing S.C.A. is to attract more funds to have large allocation for taking up schemes, which the individual departments might find difficult to undertake solely from their own resources.

DRINKING WATER

10.50 Water management is important issue provision of safe drinking water has been the priority of the state Govt. All the villages in the state have been provided with drinking water facilities by March, 1994. As per the latest updated/ validated survey of drinking water supply schemes on 31.03.2008 in Himachal Pradesh, there are 45,367 habitations have been covered with safe drinking facility by March, 2008. During 2002-03, new survey was conducted by the Govt. of India and total 51,848 habitations including 45,367 habitations of old survey, have been identified in the state. Status as on 1.4.2008, 5,055 not covered, 16,527 partially covered and 30,266 fully covered with safe drinking water. During the year 2008-09, against the target of covering 2,000 habitations under state sector and 3,184 habitations under central sector with an outlay of Rs. 15,405.70 lakh and Rs.14,151.00 lakh respectively, 1,048 habitations up to December, 2008, with an expenditure of Rs. 3,874.99 lakh (upto Nov. 2008)

under State Sector and 2,370 habitations up to December, 2008, with an expenditure of Rs. 4,825.40 lakh (upto November, 2008) under Central Sector were covered.

10.51 During the year 2008-09, 779 handpumps were installed upto November, 2008. Water supply schemes in 40 towns have been augmented and 2 towns namely Solan and Bhota commissioned during the current financial year. 2 towns namely Chamba part work and Palampur part work targeted for the current financial year 2008-09. During the year 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh was kept for augmentation of water supply scheme, against which an expenditure of Rs. 447.36 lakh has been incurred upto November, 2008.

SEWERAGE

10.52 Work to provide sewerage facilities in 24 towns is in progress in the state against total outlay of Rs. 3,584.00 lakh during the year 2008-09 for sewerage schemes, an amount of Rs. 297.00 lakh has been spent upto November, 2008. There is a target to complete 2 sewerage schemes namely Narkanda and Bhunter during the current financial year 2008-09.

11. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Consequent upon the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the rights, powers and activities of the urban local bodies have increased manifold. There are 49 urban local bodies including Shimla Municipal Corporation. The Government is providing grant in-aid every year to these local bodies to enable them to provide civic amenities to the general public. Due to limited income sources of urban local bodies, a sum of Rs. 6,380.01 lakh has been proposed to be provided to these local bodies during 2008-09.

11.2 During the year 2008-09, out of the above funds, a sum of Rs. 4,176.00 lakh is proposed to be provided to urban local bodies as per the recommendations of 3rd State Finance Commission and Rs. 3,876.00 lakh has been released upto 31st December, 2008. This amount includes developmental grant and gap filling amount between income and expenditure. On the recommendations of 12th Finance Commission a provision of Rs. 160.00 lakh has also been made for constructing solid waste management plant.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

11.3 The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched JNNURM on 3rd December, 2005. The mission aims at

creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities in an

integrated frame work with economic and social infrastructure, basic services to urban poor and strengthening of various municipal organizations and their functioning. Under this mission only Shimla town being State capital has been covered by the Govt. of India.

11.4 H.P. Housing & Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA) has been nominated as Nodal Agency for the mission. Components like development of roads, sewerage, parking, tunnels and garbage management etc. will be taken in hand. There is a budgetary provision of Rs. 1,036.00 lakh under the scheme during the financial year 2008-09 as state share. The following projects have been approved by the Govt. of India.

- i) Setting up a solid waste management improvement of Shimla city.
- ii) Widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House School or motor round road Shimla.
- iii) Ashiana-I a housing scheme for the poor of Shimla town.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP):

11.5 In order to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure to the slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions in the identified urban areas there is a provision for construction of a dwelling unit on 25 Sq. metres area (two

room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet) under IHSDP. The ceiling cost is Rs. 90,000/- per dwelling unit. This scheme is a part of JNNURM. The funding pattern is 90:10 between centre and state. Three projects have been approved by Govt. of India with a total cost of Rs. 2,343.93 lakhs. (Hamirpur Rs. 443.32 lakh, Dharamshala Rs. 942.31 lakh and Solan Rs. 958.30 lakh). Under this scheme 328 dwelling units in Dharamshala town, 336 dwelling units in Solan town and 152 dwelling units in Hamirpur town will be constructed upto 2012 HIMUDA is the Executing Agency for these projects.

Maintenance of Roads in Municipal Areas:

11.6 About 1,000 Kms roads/ paths/ streets are being maintained by 49 urban local bodies and Rs. 600.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for the financial year 2008-09 for maintenance of roads which stands released to the urban local bodies in proportionate to length of roads/ paths/streets being maintained by the urban local bodies.

Environment Improvement of Urban Slum:

11.7 Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 244.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided to all the ULBs for benefiting 3,300 slum dwellers families. The funds under this scheme is meant for providing basic amenities such as community bath, latrines and night shelters to avoid further

environment degradation of the towns upto 31.12.2008. An amount of Rs. 183.00 lakh has been spent and 1199 beneficiaries have been benefited. The physical and financial target will be achieved by 31.3.2009.

Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar:

11.8 Under SJSRY, the main objective is to left the urban poor by providing employment to unemployed or under employed poor through encouraging setting up of self employment ventures or by providing wage employment. For the implementation of SJSRY, a sum of Rs. 13.99 lakh has been released as State share for benefiting the identified urban poor families.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns(UIDSSMT)

11.9 The Govt. of India has restructured IDSMT scheme and renamed as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSMT) with effect from the year 2006-07. The Govt. of H.P. Has declared HIMUDA as nodal agency for plan formulation and execution of the scheme. Three towns namely; Hamirpur, Dharamshala and Mandi are covered under the scheme. The proposal of MC Chamba is in pipeline during this year. For the implementation of this scheme, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as State Share has been provided in the budget for 2008-09. The amount will be utilized by 31.3.2009.

Rajiv Gandhi Urban Renewal Facility (RGURF):

11.10 The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech for the financial year 2006-07 has announced for setting up of Rajiv Gandhi Urban Renewal facility for infrastructure and sanitation improvement in all urban areas of the State other than Shimla. Car parking, solid waste management, Parks and community toilets will be constructed in the ULB's under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the implementation of the scheme out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been released to Nagar Prishad Jubbal for construction of parking. The balance amount will be utilized by 31.3.2009.

Sewerage Scheme:

11.11 Though the subject matter of sewerage projects pertains to I&PH Department but during the year 2008-09, the budget provision amounting to Rs.2,250.00 lakhs has been made in the name of Urban Development Department for the implementation of on going projects. Since there is no manpower and expertise available with the Urban Local Bodies for the implementation/ execution of sewerage projects. Therefore, the funds has been released to Irrigation & Public Health Department.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANING:

11.12 With a view to manage and regulate the increasing trend in urbanization in a planned and systematic manner and to check the unauthorized construction activities, the government of HP enacted the Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 and made it applicable almost to all the major towns of the State.

11.13 For ensuring planned development of various towns/growth centers, the department has extended Town and Planning Act, 1977 to 20 Planning areas and 34 special areas of the State. During the year 2008-09 the Achievements are as under:

Physical achievement upto 31.12.2008

11.14 In order to avoid the hardship being faced by the people in getting their building plans approved under the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 for village related rural activities on one hand and to bring the major activities under the ambit of the act, the new draft H.P. Town and Country Planning Bill, 2008 has been prepared and submitted to the Government for its approval. Proposal for constitution of Kol Dam Special Area prepared and submitted to the Government for necessary notification. The department has also prepared existing landuse of Baba Balak Nath Ji, Harat Special Area and notified for objections/suggestions. After hearing objections/ suggestions in

existing landuse of Theog and Additional Kasauli Planning Area as well as in Trilokpur, Naggur, Nerchowk and Chintpurni Special Areas, the same were adopted. The Development Plan for Kasauli planning Area prepared and published. The regulaisation for development of IT Parks submitted to the Government and draft regulations for Solar Passive Building designed published for objections/suggestions.

Anticipated achievement upto 31.3.2009

11.15 For preparation of plans, budget appropriation to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakh was made by the Government under Head 4217 in the current financial year and the same has been utilized. If

budget provisions has been demanded by the department will be provided by the Government during the current financial year, the Development Plan for Theog and Waknaghat Planning Areas and Ner Chowk and Chintpurni Special Areas shall be completed.

Target to be fixed for year 2009-10

11.16 In the financial year 2009-10, the proposed target Development Plan for Parwanoo and additional Dharamshala Planning Area and Manikaran, Nagar, Trilokpur, Sarahan and Bharmour Special Areas has been made. In addition, it is proposed to prepare the Heritage Reports for Kullu, Nahan, Una and Solan towns.

12. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

12.1 The main objectives of the rural development programmes are poverty alleviation, employment generation, area development and the implementation of other developmental programmes in the rural areas. The following state and centrally sponsored developmental schemes and programmes are being implemented in the state:-

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

12.2 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched from the year 1999-2000. This Yojana is a holistic package covering all aspects of self employment such as organization of poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The beneficiaries under this scheme are called as "Swarozgaries". This scheme is a credit-cum-subsidy programme. Subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30 percent of the project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 7,500. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons, however, these will be 50 per cent and Rs.10,000 respectively. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy is 50 per cent of the project cost, subject to per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000 or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less. SGSY will particularly focus on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SCs/STs will account for the 50 per cent of swarozgaris, women for 40 per cent and the disabled for 3 percent.

This scheme is being implemented by Central and State Governments on 75:25 cost sharing basis.

12.3 Since inception of this scheme 8,418 Self Help Groups have been formed. During the year 2008-09, upto December, 2008, 609 Self-Help Groups have been formed and 456 groups consisting of 4,959 BPL families have taken up economic activities. These groups were given Rs.387.44 lakh as subsidy and Rs.1308.56 lakh as credit. Besides, 1075 individual swarozgaris were assisted under SGSY and Rs.87.90 lakh were given as subsidy and Rs.454.48 lakh as credit. Against credit mobilisation target of Rs. 1,924.02 lakh for the year 2008-09 credit to the tune of Rs.1,763.04 lakh has been disbursed to 456 SHGs and 1075 swarozgaries.

SGSY Special Projects

Installation of Hydrants

12.4 A project for installation of 400 hydrants under SGSY Special Project Component has been approved by Government of India with a total project cost of Rs.1,047.20 lakh, which includes subsidy of Rs.770.48 lakh, Rs.161.40 lakh as loan and Rs.115.32 lakh as beneficiaries share. The subsidy component will be shared by Centre and State Governments on 75:25 sharing basis. Upto Sept., 2008, 333 sites have been selected and 268 hydrants have

been procured out of which 208 hydrams have been installed. An amount of Rs. 414.33 lakh has been spent on the installation of hydrams.

Gold Mines Project

12.5 The Government of India has approved a project titled 'Gold Mines' in Bilaspur district under SGSY Special Project Component with a total project cost of Rs.840.35 lakh, which includes subsidy of Rs.327.76 lakh and Rs.512.59 lakh as loan component. The subsidy component will be shared by Centre and State Govts. on 75:25 sharing basis. The activities covered under the project are Floriculture, Sericulture and Mushroom cultivation. Upto Sept., 2008, Rs.366.08 lakh have been spent in the development of these activities. 474 beneficiaries have been benefited under this project for Floriculture, Sericulture and Mushroom cultivation.

Marketing of Rural Goods

12.6 The project approved by Govt. of India with a total cost of Rs.914.52 lakh includes subsidy of Rs.769.52 lakh and Rs.145.00 lakh as loan component. Centre and State Governments will share subsidy component on 75:25 sharing basis. Under this project, 50 Himachal Gramin Bhandars and 1 Central Gramin Bhandar will be constructed in the state. Upto Sept., 2008, construction work of 24 Gramin Bhandars have been completed and construction work at 8 sites is in progress. So far expenditure to the tune of Rs. 350.46 lakh has been incurred.

Milch Live-stock Improvement

12.7 The project duly approved by the Government of India for Solan district with a total project cost of Rs.886.95 lakh includes subsidy of Rs.715.15 lakh and Rs.171.80 lakh as loan component. The subsidy component will be shared by the Centre and State Governments on 75:25 sharing basis. The development of dairy farming will be undertaken under this project. DRDA Solan has so far been provided Rs.572.61 lakh for the implementation of this project and Rs. 334.44 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008.

Rural Development Through Diversification in Agriculture

12.8 The Govt. of India has approved this project under SGSY Special Project Component with a total project cost of Rs. 1,385.32 lakh, which includes 1204.00 lakh as subsidy and 181.32 lakh as loan components. Centre and State Governments will share the subsidy component on 75:25 sharing basis. Under this project the activities like (i) Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, Aromatic Plants, Flowers and Orchids, (ii) Sericulture and (iii) Innovative Practices in Animal Husbandry have been taken. So far Rs. 963.20 lakh have been provided to DRDA Mandi for the implementation of this project out of which Rs. 734.19 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008.

Self Reliance through Sericulture and Dairy Development

12.9 This project with a total cost of Rs. 1,499.98 lakh which includes

Rs.981.00 lakh as subsidy and Rs. 519.00 lakh as loan component have been approved by Govt. of India for Hamirpur district for the development of Sericulture and Dairy Development. The subsidy component will be shared by the Centre and State Governments on 75:25 sharing basis. So far Rs. 784.88 lakh have been provided to DRDA Hamirpur for this project out of which subsidy amounting to Rs. 396.29 lakh & loan to the tune of Rs. 745.42 lakh has been disbursed upto Sept.,2008.

Green Gold

12.10 For the cultivation of Medicinal plants, Aromatic plants, Flowers and Orchids, Off-season Vegetables, Mushroom and improved Dairy Management, this project with a cost of Rs. 1,488.73 lakh which includes Rs.1,361.23 lakh as subsidy and Rs.127.50 lakh as loan component and beneficiaries share has been approved by Govt. of India for district Chamba. Centre and State Governments will share the subsidy component on 75:25 sharing basis. So far Rs. 1,088.90 lakh have been provided to DRDA Chamba for this purpose out of which Rs. 834.50 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008.

Intensive Dairy Development Project

12.11 Govt. of India has approved this project for Kangra district with a cost of Rs. 1,301.25 lakh which includes Rs. 1,151.40 lakh as subsidy and Rs. 149.85

lakh as loan component and beneficiaries share. The subsidy component will be shared by the Centre and State Governments on 75:25 sharing basis. Rs. 921.12 lakh have so far been provided to DRDA Kangra for the intensive development under this project, out of which Rs. 577.48 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008.

Cultivation, Value addition, processing, marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants(State Specific)

12.12 Govt. of India has approved this project for 9 development Blocks viz Mashobra, Rampur, Chirgaon, Pachhad, Banjaar, Kullu, Tissa, Bamsan and Amb with a cost of Rs. 1,448.35 lakh This Project is being implemented through Biotech department Rs. 300.61 lakh have so far been released under this project, out of which Rs. 24.71 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008.

Skill Development for Rural Youth- Grameen Labs(State Specific)

12.13 Govt. of India has approved this project with a cost of Rs. 250.00 lakh (this project is 100% funded by central Govt.) against which Rs. 100.00 lacs has been received. This Project is being implemented through Dr. Reddy's Foundation, Hyderabad., out of which Rs. 86.00 lakh have been spent upto Sept., 2008 and total 1856 BPL youths have been trained out of which 896 youths have got job placement.

Watershed

12.14 The three schemes viz. Integrated Watersheds Development Programmes (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) are under execution. The Government of India, (RDDLRL) has sanctioned 67 projects (868-Micro-watersheds) to the tune of Rs.254.12 crore for the treatment of 4,52,311 Hectare of land under IWDP, 412 micro-watershed with a total cost of Rs. 116.50 crore for the treatment of 2,05,833 Hectare of land under DPAP and 552 micro-hectare with a cost of Rs. 159.20 crore for the treatment of approved locally 1,96,242 hectare of land under DDP since inception of the programme upto December,2008 against which the expenditure under I.W.D.P is Rs. 153.14 crore, under D.P.A.P. Rs. 53.90 crore and under D.D.P. Rs. 74.85 crore were incurred upto December,2008.

Indira Awas Yojana

12.15 Indira Awas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 38,500 per beneficiary is being given to BPL families for the construction of new houses. The selection of beneficiaries is being done by Gram Sabha. The Central and State Governments are financing this scheme on 75:25 sharing basis. During the year 2008-09, upto December, 2008, against a target of construction of 4,542 new houses, also including 300 spillover houses, 1,746 houses have been constructed and rest of the houses under

progress. So far an amount of Rs. 964.84 lakh have been spent under this scheme, upto December,2008.

National Family Benefit Scheme

12.16 In case of death of a bread earner of a family living below the poverty line, financial assistance of Rs.10,000 per family is provided to bereaved family.

Atal Awaas Yojana

12.17 The scheme is being implemented on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana. With a view to provide housing facility to Rural BPL houseless families the State Government has launched a Rural Housing scheme named "Atal Awas Yojana" w.e.f. 01.04.08. Under this scheme, assistance per beneficiary per unit has been increased to Rs.38,500/- which was earlier Rs. 27,500/- in the earlier State Housing scheme. Upto December, 2008, against the target of construction of 3,708 new houses, all have been sanctioned to the beneficiaries and 101 houses have been constructed and the construction of rest of the houses is in progress. An amount of Rs.108.97 lakh has been spent under this scheme.

Total Sanitation Campaign Project

12.18 With a view to ensure total sanitation in the rural areas the department is implementing this scheme in all the districts of the State. For the implementation of this project through out the State, the Central Government has released Rs. 18.75 crore since inception

out of which an amount of Rs. 12.10 crore has been spent upto December, 2008 under this scheme.

National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme:

12.19 The Parliament has enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in September, 2005. Under the Act, the livelihood security of the household in rural area has been ensured by guaranteeing one hundred days of guaranteed employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act came into force w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006, in the districts notified by the Government of India. In Himachal Pradesh, Chamba, Sirmour districts, were covered initially in Phase -I. Another two districts namely Kangra and Mandi were covered from 1st April, 2007, in Phase-II. In Phase-III, remaining eight Districts have been covered w.e.f. 1-4-2008. During 2008-09, upto December, 2008 the Government of India has released Rs. 21725.52 lakh to all the district of the State. Besides this the state Government has also released Rs. 2864.49 lakh as State matching share and Rs. 4513.29 lakh was opening balance as on 1.4.2008. Besides Rs. 232.56 lakh is miscellaneous receipt. Thus, total funds available upto December, 2008 under the scheme is Rs. 29335.86 lakh, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 19310.28 lakh has been incurred. Total 120.55 lakh mandays have been generated and employment has been provided to 3,63,150 households .

PANCHAYATI RAJ

12.20 At present there are 12 Zila Parishads, 75 Panchayat Samities and 3,243 Gram Panchayats constituted/ established in the state. Due to 73rd amendment in the Constitution of India the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been assigned certain powers, functions and responsibilities from time to time either by making provision under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act or rules made there under through executive instructions. Gram Sabhas have been vested with powers to select beneficiaries under various programmes. Gram Sabhas have been empowered to approve plans, programmes and budget prepared by Gram Panchayat and also to authorise issuance of utilization certificate of funds spent on the implementation of plans, projects, and programmes of Gram Panchayat. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to appoint Panchayat Sahayaks, Tailoring Mistress, Panchayat Chowkidar and Part-time Water Carriers. Panchayat Samities have been empowered to appoint Junior Engineers and Accountants Clerks and Steno on contract basis against vacant posts and Zila Parishads have been empowered to appoint Assistant Engineers on contract basis.

12.21 The ownership of all primary schools has been transferred to Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats have been authorized to collect land revenue from land owners/ right holders and are also empowered to use this land revenue at their own level. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to impose various taxes,

fees and fines and also to borrow money / raise loans for creation of income generation assets. Before, grant of any lease for mining of minerals, a resolution from the concerned Panchayat has been made compulsory. Gram Panchayats have been authorized to grant permission for erection of mobile communication tower and to levy fee. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to hear and decide the application for maintenance under section 125 of the Cr.P.C. and can grant a maintenance allowance not exceeding to Rs. 500 per month. Cess of Re. 1/- per bottle of liquor sold in the rural area will be collected and transferred to the Gram Panchayat for utilization in the development activities.

12.22 It has been mandatory that village level functionaries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Primary Education, Forest, Health and Family Welfare, Horticulture, Irrigation and Public Health, Revenue and Welfare Departments shall attend the meetings of the Gram Sabha in whose jurisdiction they are posted and if such village level functionaries fail to attend the meetings Gram Sabha shall report the Matter to their controlling officer through the Gram Panchayat who shall take disciplinary action against such functionaries within one month from the date of receipt of the report and shall intimate the action taken on such report to the Gram Sabha through the Gram Panchayat.

12.23 The important functions developed are as under:-

(i) Pradhans of Gram Panchayats have been appointed as Forest Officers to carry out the purposes of rule 11 of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce Transit(Land Routs) Rules, 1978 for the issuance of pass for transport of Minor Forest Produce collected from the Forest in respect of 37 items.

(ii) 50% reservation has been provided to women in PRIs to empower women. In addition Mahila Shakti Abhiyans have been started for their capacity building.

(iii) The provision has been made for the direct election of the Up-Pradhan of Gram Panchayat.

(iv) The government has started scheme for providing incentive against the Net Fresh Additional Resource mobilization by the Panchayats. Under the scheme it has been provided that for every additional rupee of Net Additional Resource mobilization, the Panchayat would be entitled for equal the amount out of this incentive fund. In addition to this incentive would be provided in lieu of resource raised for sanitation, Liquid/solid waste management and street lighting. Double the amount realized by the gram Panchayat for this purpose would be provided as incentive. Budget provision 10.00 crores has been kept for this purpose in this year.

(v) The State government has also increased the rates of honorarium of the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions w.e.f. 1 April, 2008. As per the revised rates, the Chairman &

Vice- Chairman of the Zila Parishad would be provided Rs.3500/- per month and 2500/- per month, Chairman & vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti Rs.1800/- and Rs.1500/- per month and Pradhan & Up-Pradhan of Gram Panchayat Rs.1200/- & Rs.1000/- respectively. In addition, to this member, Zila Parishad Rs.1500/- Member, Panchayat Samiti Rs.1200/- and Members of Gram Panchayat Rs.150/- as sitting fee subject to the maximum for two sittings in a month.

(vi) The Government has decided to provide grant-in-aid to PRIs for meeting the expenditure on Traveling and Daily Allowances of the elected representative of PRIs while they are on official tour.

(vii) It has been decided that an amount of Rs.840 per year as grant in aid will be sanctioned to the Gram Panchayats for providing livery to Panchayat Chowkidars. An amount of Rs.27.24 lakhs has been released to the Gram Panchayats for this purpose during this financial year.

(viii) Norms for cost of construction of Panchayat Ghar has been enhanced from Rs.2.00 lakh to Rs.3.40 lakh. From the current financial year funds for the construction of Panchayat Ghar are being provided on the basis on revised norms. During this year an amount of Rs.4.42 Crores have been released to 130 such Gram Panchayats which were not having Panchayat Ghars. Besides this, an amount of Rs.1.40 crores was also provided to 100 such Gram

Panchayats which were constituted during the year 2005, for completion of Panchayat Ghars because earlier grant for construction of Panchayat Ghars to the said Gram Panchayats were provided @ Rs.2.00 lakh as per the old norms. In addition to this, funds are also being made available to the Gram Panchayats for construction of additional accommodation in the Panchayat Ghar in a phased manner. During this year an amount of Rs.6.30 Crore have been released to 630 Gram Panchayats for this purpose.

(ix) A provision of Rs.1.50 Crore has been made for refurnishing of Panchayat Samiti Bhawans @Rs.2.00 lakh per Panchayat Samiti and an amount of Rs.98.00 lakh has already been released to 49 Panchayat Samitis for this purpose.

(x) The rates of monthly remuneration of Panchayat Sahayaks have been increased from Rs.2340/- to Rs.3120/-. The Panchayat Sahayaks have been authorized to perform the functions of Secretary of Gram Panchayat and they have also been given financial powers for operating the fund of the Gram Panchayat. With a view to ensure that there should either be posted a Panchayat Sahayak or a Panchayat Secretary in each Gram Panchayat, for providing day to day service to the residents of the Panchayat area, 225 new posts of Panchayat Sahayaks have been created.

(xi) With a view to provide promotional avenues to Panchayat Sahayaks, it has been decided to promote

senior Panchayat Sahayaks as contractual Panchayat Secretary and during this year 260 Panchayat Sahayaks will be made contractual Panchayat Secretaries at a monthly remuneration of Rs.4680/-.

(xii) Government has decided to upgrade the building of Panchayati Raj Training Institute Baijnath which caters the training needs of elected representatives and officials of the PRIs of Kangra Division and some part of Mandi Division. For upgradation of the Training Institute Baijnath total amount of Rs.2.30 Crores will be provided in two years and for the current financial year Rs.1.15 Crores has been earmarked for this purpose.

(xiii) New 40 posts of Junior Engineer on the Contract Basis have been sanctioned in the Panchayat Samiti for

effective execution and supervision of development works.

(xiv) The services of 21 contractual Junior Engineers appointed by the Panchayat Samiti who have completed 8 years of service as on 31.3.2008 have been regularized under Zila Parishad Cadre.

(xv) 847 Takniki Sahayak have been appointed in the Gram Panchayats for providing technical guidance. These Takniki Sahayaks have been given power for the evaluation of the works amounting to Rs. 50000/- to 1.50 Lakh.

(xvi) It has been decided to construct a 5 storey building of Panchayati Bhawan in Model town Manali costing to Rs 69.85 lakh.

13. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology, Environment and Science Technology

Information Technology HIMSWAN

13.1 The State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) Scheme is one of three Core Infrastructure Components. It has an estimated outlay of Rs. 79.23 Crores for Himachal Pradesh, and was approved by the Govt. of India in March 2005. For this project, an amount of Rs. 77.23 crore will be provided by the Central Government and the remaining amount of funds Rs. 2.00 crore have been received from the State Government. Out of funds provided above an amount of Rs. 24.86 Crore will be received as A.C.A. and an amount of Rs. 55.37 crore will be received as special assistance. The funds received till date are: Rs. 42.73 Crores from Department of IT, Govt. of India. The expenditure till date in HIMSWAN is Rs. 18.42 Crores. The objective of the Scheme is to create a secure close user group (CUG) Government network for the purpose of delivering Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Citizen (G2C) services. The scope of project is to provide connectivity to Government

Offices upto Block headquarters in Himachal Pradesh. HIMSWAN has been designed in such a way that it is expandable in future vertically (i.e. down to the Panchayat/ Village level) to cover Common Service Centres (CSCs) and horizontally (i.e. all offices/ locations within the same location). The Department of IT, Himachal Pradesh has designated Society for Promotion of IT and e-Governance (SITEG) as the implementing agency. The State Government through its agency will act as facilitator for implementing the project and subsequently provide horizontal connectivity to various Government Departments. Himachal has the distinction of 1st state in the country to commission HIMSWAN project on 5th February, 2008. Further it is only state which has provided horizontal connectivity to maximum govt. offices (CSC) in the country. Recently, Himachal Pradesh has been awarded on National level for good work carried out under HIMSWAN Project.

Setting up of 3366 Common Services Centres

13.2 The Government has approved a Common Service Centres (CSCs) scheme for providing support for establishing 100,000+ Common Service Centres across 600,000+ villages in India. The scheme as approved by the

government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to citizens of India, in an integrated manner. In Himachal Pradesh, 3366 centres are to be established under CSC scheme in 3,243 Panchayats. The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals, especially for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. This scheme will be extended through two private companies i.e. Zoom Developers in Kangra & Terasoft & GNG in Mandi/ Shimla division. The agreement have been signed recently with these companies . Himachal has the distinction of one of few states in the country where this scheme has started. It is expected that by the end of Oct, 2009, maximum CSC will be set up in the state. Around 90% of citizens of the State live in rural areas. The rural areas are generally remote and difficult to reach. The CSC will create IT infrastructure up-to the village level and therefore help bridge the digital divide. There will be a bouquet of Government, private and social sector services under one roof in rural areas. A citizen will benefit by saving time and money in availing government services. In the first phase, Government services to be provided through CSC will be: Voter registration, Voter ID Card, Bus booking, Electricity bill payment, Telephone & mobile bills, Police complaint registration, Vacancy listings, Passport enquiry status, School Board results, REFNIC, High court

cause list, Government information & Forms through websites. Additional services will be added in consultation with the departments.

Telemedicine

13.3 To improve the health services of the State by providing access of Medical Specialists/ experts from PGI/ IGMC to common man even at PHC/CHC level. 19 remote locations connected to IGMC Shimla which is further connected to PGI Chandigarh. The project has been implemented in IGMC and 19 remote locations: CH Karsog, RH Chamba, RH Kullu, RH Hamirpur, ZH Mandi, ZH Rekong Peo, RH Rampur, CH Rohroo, RH Nahan, CH Banjar, ZH Dharamshala, CHC, Bharmaur, CHC Kyelong, CHC Nerwa, CHC Tissa, CHC Pooh, CHC Janjehli, CHC Shialai, CHC Sangrah

SUGAM

13.4 Community Service Centres has been setup at all Tehsils/ Sub-Tehsils, Sub-Divisions and District Headquarter Shimla District. Now being rolled out in other districts. UNDP sanctioned Rs. 1.50 crore for this project. Sugam Setup at Shimla D.C. Office and about 35 services being provided in this centre. Sugam can play an important role in providing services at the doorstep of rural community by bringing all citizen related services and information under a single roof cutting across different tiers of administration. The unique feature of this

project is that the submission of documents and collection of required certificates/ licences etc. can be done even at a place other than the one where sanction is to be done

State Data Centre (SDC) Himachal Pradesh

13.5 Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), State Data Center (SDC) has been identified as one of the core supporting components to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Govt. to Govt. (G2G), Govt. to Citizen (G2C) and Govt. to Business (G2B) services. These services can be rendered by the states through common delivery platform seamlessly supported by core connectivity infrastructure such as State Wide Area network (SWAN) and Common Services Centre (CSC) connectivity extended up to village level. Under this project an amount of Rs. 43.64 crore will be spent. Central Govt. will provide this amount of money. Out of this amount Rs. 27.32 crore will be received from Govt. of India as A.C.A The remaining amount of money Rs. 16.32 crore will be received form Govt. of India as Grant-in-Aids. For this project, till date Rs. 3.72 crore have been received and remaining amount of money will be received from Govt.of India in coming five years. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh have been spent from this project till date.

Status of the Project

- Work for RFP preparation is undergoing
- Land identified near Mehli, Shimla and transferred in the name of IT Department
- Site layout being prepared by HIMUDA .

AGRISNET

13.6 AGRISNET proposes to create an interactive interface for Government to Citizen (G2C) i.e for Farmers and Government to Government (G2G) services i.e. services for the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The proposed system would maintain a database of information about various activities of the respective Departments. This database would be used to provide information and services to the users. For this project Govt. of India released an amount of Rs. 1.32 crore out of this amount an amount of Rs. 1.03 crore have been spent and remaining amount of money is meant for software. Hardware and system software has been supplied and installed in all 4 departments. For covering block level offices in the second phase, GOI, Ministry of Agriculture has approved additional funds of Rs. 5.70 Crores recently. M/s Samtech has been selected as Service Provider for AGRISNET project. Agreement has been signed on 31.10.08 and the Software development work has been started

already. HIMSWAN connectivity will be given to all the offices under the Project.

Hospital Management Information System (HMIS)

13.7 HMIS project is a state initiative to provide better health services to the Citizens of Himachal Pradesh. The scope of the project includes computerisation of the routine activities of the hospital. To keep track of patient record/ Medical history right from his registration to his discharge/ leaving the Hospital. The data base is also useful for doctors from the research point of view. IGMC is among the few health institution in the country where such system has been implemented. Department of IT has provided 11 Data Entry operators on contract basis for training of employees in IGMC which will be withdrawn later.

Computer Labs for Colleges

13.8 The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is providing Computer labs to all Govt. colleges of the State in three Phases. In the first phase labs in 24 colleges have been set up and in second phase Computer labs in 14 colleges being set up. Site preparation done in 24 colleges. Hardware and software provided in 24 colleges .Internet connectivity being provided through HIMSWAN. Site preparation for other colleges being taken up, purchase order

placed on HPSEDC. Internet connectivity in libraries being provided. In second phase, Labs were to be established in 14 Colleges. In third phase computer labs will be established in remaining colleges. The Purpose of the Project is to impart requisite IT skills to the students of various Government Degree /Post Graduate Colleges in the State. These computer labs are meant for Basic awareness of Computers to the students and for computer based assignments in scientific courses as well. These computers shall also be used for imparting BPO/ITES training. However, such specialized training can be imparted only after college hours. In the 1st and 2nd phases, under this project the state Government has a budget provision of Rs. 7.74 crore for computer labs out of which an amount of Rs. 4.50 crore has already been released.

Content Service Provider (CSP)

13.9 Government of India has launched a National Portal with an objective to provide a single window access to variety of citizen services being provided by the Indian Government across sectors and States/UTs. M/s Samtech has been selected as Content Service Provider (CSP) and Agreement has been signed on November 6, 2008. Contract period is 2 years from the date of signing of Agreement. CSP will identify the State specific contents to be contributed to the National Portal of India

(NPI), compile the same and publish it on the National Portal and also maintain the content contributed to the NPI during the period of contract in liaison with the concerned Government Departments. An amount of Rs. 17.95 lakh have been kept for this project out of this an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh have been received.

Electronic Government Procurement (e-Procurement)

13.10 E-Government procurement (e-GP) has been identified as one of the Mission Mode Projects as a part of NeGP. This MMP is being implemented to ensure that government procurement becomes simplified, transparent and result-oriented. Ministry of Commerce, Government of India has selected HP as a Pilot State under Mission Mode Project in a National Level.

IT Park (Information Technology Park)

13.11 To develop an integrated IT Park over the land measuring about 64.73 acres near Wahnaghat. Government will provide core infrastructure (Road, Water and Electricity) by incurring Rs. 51.94 crores. For this project an amount of Rs. 2.23 crore has been received by the department from the State Government budget funds. Himachal Pradesh Government, will earn Rs. 325.71 crore from this project in 16 years. Private party will develop the ready to occupy IT facility by incurring expenditure for the line of Rs. 460 crore approximately. Companies will setup their IT related business in this

ready to occupy facility. IT will generate revenues for State Government to be paid by Private partner. IT Park will provide employment to about 25,000 people.

State Portal and State Service Delivery Gateway

13.12 The Project is about e-submission of applications/ forms and status enquiry for application through the gateway. Various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) are under different phases of project conceptualization, design and implementation. The idea is to develop a framework for speedy realization of benefits under NeGP, and in a way so that various other MMPs can utilize this framework as and when they are in operational phase.

Design and implementation of e-Governance Roadmap and Capacity Building Roadmaps

13.13 The wide scope and objectives of the NeGP program highlights the enormity of the tasks ahead. Considering the nature and scale of e-Governance initiatives planned under NeGP, the role of the State Government in managing these initiatives is envisaged to be very critical. It is also well recognized that for States to play their role effectively, significant capacities need to be built and resources need to be augmented with additional skills. The detailed project report has been prepared and sent to GOI for approval. Further, funding to the line of

Rs. 361 lakhs have been received till date Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 7.36 crore (3.71 crore as direct assistance and Rs. 3.61 crore as A.C.A.) an amount of Rs. 3.61 crore have been received out of which Rs. 3.00 lakh has been spent.

Environment and Science Technology

13.14 The Government efforts for providing leadership in the areas of environment protection and sustainable development are laudable for which Himachal Pradesh has been awarded with Diamond State Award on Environment. Himachal Pradesh has taken a lead in the area of climate change mitigation and have initiated concrete steps for reducing Green House Gas emissions. Himachal Pradesh would emerge as a model state of India for the initiatives it has taken for environment protection, conservation and climate change mitigation.

13.15 Department of Environment, Science and Technology has undertaken the task of preparing the Environment Master Plan for the State of Himachal Pradesh and it is also in the process of preparing a Policy and Strategy for

Climate Change through the expert consultants. These documents would again serve as a reference books for strategic planning in the area of environment protection and conservation. The State Government has also established Himachal Pradesh Environment Fund which is voluntary in spirit and has a laudable objective of environment protection.

13.16 Since our traditional handloom and handicrafts are not only being protected and conserved but also being positioned for national and international recognition. The patenting of Chamba Rumal under Geographical Indication Act,1999 would serve as a catalyst in promoting this traditional art of Himachal Pradesh.

13.17 Biotechnology sector has been declared an industry in the State. This would give an impetus not only to investments in State but also would create further employment opportunities, promote Research Development and create pool of skilled manpower in the State.

Chapter-14

Economic Census

14.1 With a view to fill up the data gaps especially in the unorganised segment of the economy, Economic Census was carried out by the Economics & Statistics Department in the state. Economic Census is the official count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the state, involved in any economic activity either agriculture or non agriculture sector engaged in the production and distribution of goods and services not for the sole purpose of own consumption.

14.2 Department of Economics and Statistics has conducted this Census through household approach by visiting every household of Pradesh and information thus so collected, compiled, analyzed, interpreted and presented in the shape of publication. Publication was released on 17 December, 2008 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for the use of general public. The main highlights of the publication are stated below:

(i) Economic Census is an exercise which is conducted once in five years. It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. In past due to cost and time constraints it was attached with population

census. Fifth Economic census was conducted in the year 2005 independently and earlier four censuses were conducted in the year 1977, 1980, 1990 and 1998. In these census economic activities of state or nation is evaluated and main focus remains on the official count of entrepreneur units located within the geographical boundaries of a Nation/State involved in any economic activities of either in Agricultural (excluding Crop Production and Plantation) or Non Agricultural sectors.

(ii) Economic Census was conducted in the year 2005 by engaging 6418 Enumerators, 1576 Supervisors, 129 Charge Officers and three Regional Officers by covering 13, 36,817 households in the State.

(iii) Total number of establishments are 267773 out of which 215248 (80.38%) are situated in the Rural areas and 52525 (19.62%) in Urban areas.

(v) Out of the total 267773 establishments, 12014 (4.49%) are engaged in the Agricultural activities and 255759 (95.51%) are in the Non-Agricultural activities.

- (v) 659479 persons are employed in 267773 establishments. Out of these total persons, 19116 (2.90%) are employed in Agricultural activities and remaining 640363 (97.10%) are engaged in the Non Agricultural activities.
- (vi) In Agricultural activities total persons engaged in the establishments with at least one hired worker are 4022. In respect of Non Agricultural activities total persons engaged in the establishments with at least one hired worker are 452298.
- (vii) Establishments include Own Account Establishments and Establishments with at least one hired worker. In Agricultural activities 10939(91.05%) are Own Account Establishments and 1075 (8.95%) are establishments with at least one hired worker.
- (viii) In Non-Agricultural activities 170030 (66.48%) are Own Account Establishments and 85729 (33.52%) are establishments with at least one hired worker.
- (ix) In Agricultural activities Farming of Animals is the main activity under which 8933 (74.36%) establishments are engaged and under Non Agricultural activities, the major activities are Retail trade 96427(37.70%), Manufacturing 49751 (19.45%), Education 19675 (7.69%) and Hotels & Restaurant 18079 (7.07%).
- (x) Highest number of establishments are concentrated in the District Kangra 60250 (22.5%) and lowest in District Lahaul & Spiti 1963(0.73%).
- (xi) Highest numbers of persons are employed in District Kangra 124235 (18.84%) and lowest in District Lahaul & Spiti 5888 (0.89%).
- (xii) Hired workers are highest in District Shimla 75767 (17.90%) and lowest in District Lahaul & Spiti 4324 (1.02%).
- (xiii) In Agricultural activities under Farming of Animals District Kangra is having highest number i.e. 1982 (22.19%) and lowest in District Lahaul & Spiti i.e. 1 establishment. In Forestry & Hunting etc. District Mandi is having highest 1100 (40.73%) and in Districts Una, Lahul & Spiti and Kinnaur reported zero establishments. Under fishing District Bilaspur is at the top with 188 (49.47%), whereas Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Hamirpur districts recorded zero establishments.

(xiv) In Non- Agricultural activities Kangra district tops in retail trade 25134 (26.07%), Education 3339 (16.97%), Hotels & Restaurant 4380 (24.23%), whereas in manufacturing activity Mandi district is at top 9764 (19.63%), Lahaul & Spiti is at the lowest in all the above described activities.

(xv) Under Agricultural activities, 14408(75.7%) Males, 4558(23.81%) Females and 150(0.78%) Children are working.

(xvi) In Non-Agricultural activities, 541028 (84.49%) Males, 99189(15.49%) Females and remaining 146 (0.02%) Children are working. Highest Males are employed in Retail Trade activity, whereas highest Females are employed in Education activity. Children mostly are engaged in Retail Trade.

(xvii) In Agricultural activities, 10907(90.79%) establishments are not registered with any

agency, whereas under Non-Agricultural activities, 97725 (38.21%) establishments are not registered with any agency and 74850 (29.27%) are registered with Shop Establishment Act.

(xviii) Source of Finance is also an important indicator to be noticed. In Agricultural activities, 11230 (93.47%) are not Financed from any institutions and 3.25% are Financed by Govt. Sources. Under Non- Agricultural activities, 184265 (72.05%) establishments are not financed by any institutions whereas 43135 (16.87%) establishments are financed by Govt. institutions.

(xix) The trend is negative in Child employment as it was 745 in fourth Economic Census whereas in Fifth Economic Census it has reduced to 296.

