

UTTARAKHAND AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

(A Comparative Study of Development)

2012-13



उत्तराखण्ड शासन

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CONTENTS

S.No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Population and area	1
3	Agriculture and allied activities	1-3
4	Infrastructure	3-5
5	Social Sector	5-6
6	Other Sector	6-8
7	Gross State Domestic Product	8-9
8	Graph & Charts	10-13
9	Pictorial Presentation	14-19

डॉ० इन्दिरा हृदयेश

मंत्री

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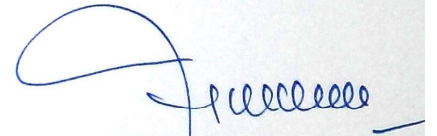
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Message

I am pleased to note that Directorate of Economics and Statistics has brought out Fourth Edition of "Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (A Comparative Study of Development) 2012-13". It is a comparative study of both the States. Uttarakhand takes a better position in some economic and social sectors than Himachal Pradesh. Uttarakhand is leading in agriculture, infrastructure, education, health and other sectors like revenue receipts, gross state domestic products and per capita income etc, it indicates that Uttarakhand is developing fastly.

I appreciate the efforts of officers and staff of Planning Department and Directorate of Economics and Statistics Government of Uttarakhand who are associated with this publication.


(Indira Hridayesh)
Minister

FOREWORD

I am pleased to note that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) has come out with 4th edition of **Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh a Comparative Study of Development 2012-13**. It contains a comparison of various economic and social indicators between two States.

I hope that this publication would be useful for researchers, policy makers and development administrators to consider suitable policy changes.

I am happy to record my appreciation of sincere efforts of the officers and staff member of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics involved with this publication.

Sd.

(S.Ramaswamy)

Principal Secretary (Planning)
Govt. Of Uttarakhand, Dehradun.

Acknowledgement

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttarakhand has brought out fourth issue of "**Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, a comparative study of Development**". It contains a comparison of various economic and social indicators between two states. Latest data available on different sectors of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have been incorporated in this publication which show actual picture of both states. Efforts made by the Officers and the staff preparing this issue, are praise worthy.

I hope this publication would be helpful for researchers, administrators, policy makers and other users to understand the current economic and social status of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Sd.
(Y.S.Pangtey)
Director,
Economics & Statistics
Uttarakhand, Dehradun

Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh: A Comparative Study of Development

1- Introduction

1.1- Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are two neighboring Himalayan states. These are alike with respect to various characteristics, such as topography, demography, socio-economic development pattern and are very much similar in respect of geographical area, forest cover, and climate. Before analyzing the socio-economic development, it is necessary to go through the historical background of two states. Himachal Pradesh came into existence in 1948 as a centrally administered territory. The most important fact is that it has participated in all five year plans. Though it became full state in the year 1971. On the contrary, Uttarakhand came into existence as a separate state on November 9, 2000. From the Sixth five-year plan onwards, a separate hill sub plan was formulated for the hill regions but the utilization of plan funds was relatively lower for the hilly regions. It created a massive gap between two states in the development growth. For the publication it is an attempt to analyze the socio economic pattern and the development scenario of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. For analytical studies, indicator wise analysis have been opted within different sectors. For this a perfect time point has not been taken because data of all the selected indicators for a specific time-point are not available. Except other data sources, data from statistical Diary Uttarakhand and statistical outline of Himachal Pradesh of different years have been taken for the comparison of two states.

This publication mostly concentrates on sector wise comparative study of two states by which we can analyse each and every socio-economic indicator. The details are as under:-

2- Population and area

As per Census 2011 total population of Uttarakhand is 100.87 Lakh and 68.65 Lakh of Himachal Pradesh. Density of population in Uttarakhand is 189 per sq km and 123 per sq. km. in Himachal Pradesh. Both states are much similar by geographical area. Total geographical area of Uttarakhand is 53483 sq. km whereas 55673 sq. km. of Himachal Pradesh.

3- Agriculture and allied activities

3.1 Agriculture: First and foremost, the land use pattern between two states should be analyzed. For the year 2009-10, Percentage of net area sown to total reported area of Uttarakhand is 13.07 compared to 9.67 of Himachal Pradesh and the difference is only

marginal but the percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown of Uttarakhand is higher as (45.67) compared to Himachal Pradesh (19.61). There is much difference which has been found as far as productivity of different crops is concerned. Productivity of pulses for 2009-10 in Uttarakhand is relatively lower as compared to Himachal Pradesh but much higher in respect of sugarcane and oilseeds. Food sufficiency indicator, per capita production of cereals in Himachal Pradesh for the year 2009-10 is 164.15 kg, is relatively lower than Uttarakhand (173.10 kg).

3.2 Horticulture: Uttarakhand leads in the production of fruit. In the year 2011-12 production of fruit in Uttarakhand was 802124 Mt while it was 372820 Mt in Himachal Pradesh. and area under fruit cultivation in Himachal Pradesh was 214574 Hects, which is higher than the area 200727 Hects of Uttarakhand but productivity of fruit in Uttarakhand is much higher than Himachal Pradesh.

3.3 Live Stock: As per livestock census 2007, number of cattle and Buffaloes in Uttarakhand is 51.41 lakhs while it is 52.16 lakhs in Himachal Pradesh, which is similar to each other.

3.4 Forestry: Total area under forest in Uttarakhand is 3484803 Hects. (61.43%) while it is 3703297 Hects in Himachal Pradesh (66.52%).

Table-1

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Sector	Indicators	Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh
1. Agriculture	<u>(a) Land use pattern</u>		
	1- Percentage of net area sown to reported area (2009-10)	13.07	9.67
	2- Percentage of area under misc tree crops etc to total reported area (2009-10)	6.76	1.23
	3- Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown (2009-10)	45.67	19.61
	4- Cropping intensity (2009-10)	157.39	174.70
	<u>(b) Productivity (2009-10) qt/Hect</u>		
	1- Cereals	19.00	14.46
	2-Pulses	7.21	9.73
	3-Oilseeds	10.89	2.37
	4-Others crops- Sugarcane	608.92	211.89
	<u>(c) Per Capita production</u>		
	1- Per capita production of cereals (kg) (2009-10)	173.54	164.15
	2- Per capita production of pulses (kg) (2009-10)	3.79	3.11

2. Horticulture	1- Area of fruit cultivation (hect) (2011-12)	200727	214574
	2- Production of fruits (Mt) (2011-12)	802124	372820
3. Live Stock	Total live stock (lakh) 2007	51.41	52.16
	(1) Cattle and Buffaloes	34.55	30.30
	(2) Sheep	2.90	9.01
	(3) Goats	13.35	12.41
	(4) Horses, Ponies, Mules, etc.	0.61	0.44
4. Forestry	(1) Total Forest area (Hect.) (2009-10)	3484803	3703297
	(2) Percentage of area under forest to total reported area	61.43	66.52

4- Infrastructure

- 4.1 Road:** The Tenth plan document of Himachal Pradesh reflects that in Himachal Pradesh the road length per lakh population was 307 km in 1971. In the year 2012-13, road length per lakh population for Himachal Pradesh was 446.83 km. In case of Uttarakhand, the road length per lakh population in 1999 was only 239 Km. It was very low as compared with 1971 figure of Himachal Pradesh. The main reason for this grim situation can be attributed to the higher rate of growth of population. In the year 2012-13 the length of roads per lakh population of Uttarakhand is 381.02 km.
- 4.2 Drinking Water:** On the basis of Tenth plan document of Himachal Pradesh. The State achieved the status of supplying safe drinking water to each and every inhabited villages in 1995. Uttarakhand is considered lacking even after a period of ten year Till the year 2012-13 Uttarakhand could cover 99.98 percent inhabited villages. Out of inhabited revenue villages (15546), 15544 inhabited revenue villages achieved the status of supplying safe drinking water.
- 4.3 Communication:** In communication sector Total No. of Post offices in Himachal Pradesh was 2778 while it was 2719 in Uttarakhand.in year 2012-13. Thus there is not much different between Uttarakhand and Himachal.
- 4.4 Tourism:** Figure for the year 2011-12 depicts that better infrastructural facilities are available in Himachal Pradesh to attract Tourists. Though the absolute number of tourist reaching Uttarakhand is much more than to that of Himachal Pradesh. Whereas there is a very high flow of foreign and high spending tourist in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand dominates in pilgrimage tourism.

4.5 Electricity: Uttarakhand leads in power sector. In Uttarakhand the installed capacity of power is (1310.25 MW) which is 2.78 times to Himachal Pradesh (471.58 MW) in the year 2012-13. The percentage of electrified village of Uttarakhand for the year 2010-11 is 98.93 which is marginal difference to the Himachal Pradesh (99.53).

4.6 Irrigation: On the basis of consolidated figures of Uttarakhand for the year 2009-10 it appears that Uttarakhand outperforms Himachal Pradesh with respect to the irrigational facility. As far as net irrigated area by source is concerned, Uttarakhand leads in irrigation by canal. For Uttarakhand irrigated area by canal is 83927 hectare whereas for Himachal Pradesh it is 4104 hectares only. It shows that command area of irrigation through canal of Uttarakhand is higher than Himachal Pradesh. Main source of irrigation in Himachal Pradesh are other sources.

4.7 Banking: During the year 2012-13 Credit Deposit ratio of commercial banks for Uttarakhand (52.00%) is much higher to Himachal Pradesh (34.64%). However figures of both the states, Uttarakhand 52.00% and Himachal Pradesh 34.64% are much lower than the national average of 78.09% for the same period. It is therefore; clear that both the states need to make more efforts for investments in various economic sectors.

Table-2
INFRASTRUCTURE

	Sector	Indicators	Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh
1	Roads length	(i) Road length Km. (2012-13)	38738	34647
		(ii) Length of Road per thousand Sq Km. (2012-13)	724.30	622.33
		(iii) Length of roads per lakh population (Km.) (2012-13)	381.02	446.83
2	Drinking Water	No. of Villages having safe drinking water to per thousand inhabited villages (2012-13)	999	1000
3	Communication	(i) No. of Post Offices (2012-13)	2719	2778
		(ii) No. of Post Offices per lakh population (2012-13)	26.74	35.83
4	Tourism	No. of Tourist (lakh) (2011-12)	284.34	161.46
		(i) Percentage of Indian tourist to total tourist (2011-12)	99.50	96.90
		Percentage of foreign tourist to total tourist (2011-12)	0.50	3.10
5	Electricity	(i) Installed capacity MW (2012-13)	1310.25	471.58
		(ii) Energy generated (MU) (2012-13)	4812.11	1800.82
		(iii) Energy consumed (MU) (2012-13)	8576.22	7357.80

		(iv) Percentage of electrified villages (2010-11)	98.93	99.53
6	Irrigation	Net irrigated area by source(hect)(2009-10)		
		(i) Canals	83927	4104
		(ii) Wells and tube Wells	228214	19357
		(iii) Other Sources	26352	82115
7	Banking	(i) Credit deposit (CD) ratio of scheduled commercial bank (2012-13)	52.00	34.64
		(ii) Population per commercial bank Branch (2012-13)	9000	4917

5-Social Sector

5.1 Education and Literacy:

Literacy rate (78.8) of Uttarakhand as per census 2011 is slightly below the corresponding figure (82.8) of Himachal Pradesh. The number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh population (157) in Uttarakhand is higher as compared with the figure of 138 in case of Himachal Pradesh for the year 2012-13. In the same year senior basic school per lakh population of Uttarakhand is 45 is much higher to the correspondence figure of Himachal Pradesh (30). The number of higher secondary school per lakh population (28) in Himachal Pradesh is slightly lower as compared with the figure of (32) in case of Uttarakhand for the year 2012-13.

5.2 Health: In the year 2012-13, Number of beds in Govt. hospitals per lakh population for Uttarakhand is 104 while the corresponding figure for the Himachal Pradesh is 125. There is a large difference between the No. of Primary Health Center and Community Health Center. No of PHC in Uttarakhand for the year 2012-13 was 254 while it was 474 in Himachal Pradesh. No. of CHC for Uttarakhand is 59 while that of Himachal Pradesh is 78. But in case of Allopathic dispensary/Hospitals, Uttarakhand outperforms Himachal Pradesh. In 2012-13, No. of Allopathic dispensary/Hospital for Uttarakhand is 392 while the corresponding figure for Himachal Pradesh is that of much lower as 64. In case of Himachal Pradesh, regarding the No. of Allopathic dispensary, a decreasing trend has been found. Birth rate and Death rate are the two most important indicators to judge the better facility of health between two states. But it does not show the clear picture, because other indicators are also play the vital role. Birth rate per thousand of Population for the year 2012 in Himachal Pradesh is 16.2 whereas the corresponding figure for Uttarakhand is that of 18.5 Death rate per thousand of population of Himachal Pradesh (6.7) is slightly greater than Uttarakhand (6.1).

Table-3
Social Sector

Sl. No.	Sector	Indicators	Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh
1	Education	(i)Literacy rate (2011)	78.8	82.8
		<i><u>(ii) Student Teacher ratio-(2012-13)</u></i>		
		(a) Primary	21	15
		(b) Senior basic	37	29
		(c) Higher secondary	37	14
		(d) Degree /Post Graduate	108	38
		(iv) No of schools per lakh population (2012-13):-		
		(a)Junior basic school	157	138
		(b)Senior basic school	45	30
		(c)Higher secondary school	32	28
		(d)Degree colleges/ Post Graduate colleges	1	1
2	Health	(i) No. of Primary health centers (PHC) (2012-13)	254	474
		(ii) No. of community health centers (CHC) (2012-13)	59	78
		(iii) No. of Allopathic dispensary/ hospitals (2012-13)	392	64
		(iv) No. of beds per lakh population in Govt. hospitals(2012-13)	104	125
		(v) Crude birth rate per thousand population 2012	18.5	16.2
		(vi) Crude death rate 2012	6.1	6.7
		(vii) Infant Mortality Rate 2012	34	36

6-Other sectors

6.1 Revenue Receipts:- While analyzing the economic activities, it is important to compare the revenue receipts between two states. Percentage of tax revenue to total revenue for Uttarakhand for the period 2011-12 is 61.95 while the corresponding figure of Himachal

Pradesh is that of 42.87 Percentage of non-tax revenue to total revenue for Uttarakhand (8.3) is much less than the Himachal Pradesh (12.97) for the period 2011-12. Per capita revenue receipts of Uttarakhand for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 13574, whereas in case of Himachal Pradesh the corresponding figure is ₹ 20946. In case of per capita revenue expenditure for the same period, Himachal Pradesh (₹ 20017) is higher than Uttarakhand (₹ 17314).

6.2 Plan investment in public sector:- Total outlay for 11th five year plan for Uttarakhand is ₹2563970 Lakhs whereas the corresponding figure for Himachal Pradesh is ₹1400000. Lakhs. Plan outlay for Uttarakhand is more than that of Himachal Pradesh. For annual plan 2012-13, Uttarakhand outlay is ₹ 780953 Lakhs while the corresponding figure for the Himachal Pradesh is ₹ 370000 Lakhs. It is important that Uttarakhand has to invest more for infrastructure and different social sector and other socio and economic sector. Hence proposed outlay of uttarakhand is much larger than Himachal Pradesh.

6.3 Per capita outlay: Per capita outlay for the year 2012-13 for Uttarakhand ₹ 7681 while the corresponding figure for the Himachal Pradesh is ₹ 4772. It clearly shows that Govt. of Uttarakhand has allocated comprehensive amount of money for the development of Uttarakhand people in comparison to Himachal Pradesh.

Table-4
Other Sector

Sl. No	Sector	Indicators	Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh
1	Other sectors	<u>(A) Revenue Receipts-2011-12</u>		
		(i) Tax revenue (lakhs)	848166	633051
		(ii) Non Tax revenue (lakhs)	113607	191520
		(iii) Grants . in-aid (lakhs)	407369	652137
		<i>Total revenue receipts</i>	1369142	1476708
		(iv) Percentage of tax revenue receipts to total revenue receipts	61.95	42.87
		(v) Percentage of non tax revenue receipts to total revenue receipts	8.30	12.97
		(vi) Percentage of grants-in-aid to total revenue receipts	29.75	44.16
		(vii) Per capita revenue receipts (₹)	13574	20946
		<u>(B) Revenue expenditure-2011-12</u>		
		(i) Revenue expenditure (lakh)	1746352	1389797
(ii) Per capita revenue expenditure (₹)	17314	20017		
2	Plan investment in public sector	(i) Total outlay for 11 th five year plan (₹ Lakhs) (2007-12)	2563970	1400000
		(ii) Proposed outlay for annual plan 2012-13 (₹ Lakhs)	780953	370000
3	Per capita outlay	Per capita outlay for the year 2012-13 in (₹)	7681	4772

7-Gross State Domestic product

GSDP is one of the most well accepted indicator to judge the economic performance of a state. The GSDP of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh can be summarized in the following table:-

Table-5
Gross State Domestic Product

(Base year 2004-05)

Sl.No	Estimates	Uttarakhand		Himachal Pradesh	
		At Current Prices	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices
1.	GSDP (₹ in Crores)				
	(i) GSDP of year 2008-09	56025	42832	41483	33210
	(ii) GSDP of year 2009-10	70730	50598	48189	35897
	(iii) GSDP of year 2010-11	83969	55667	57452	39054
	(iv) GSDP of year 2011-12	97858	60880	64957	41908
	(v) GSDP of year 2012-13	107868	64293	73710	44480
	(vi) GSDP of year 2013-14	122433	67927	85585	47255
	(vii) Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2008-09	22.18	12.65	22.14	7.42
	(viii) Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2009-10	26.25	18.13	16.17	8.09
	(ix)Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2010-11	18.72	10.02	19.22	8.79
(x)Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2011-12	16.54	9.36	13.06	7.31	
(ix)Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2012-13	10.23	5.61	13.48	6.14	
(x)Growth Rate of GSDP (Percent) 2013-14	13.50	5.65	12.04	6.24	
2.	(i) State per capita income (₹)2008-09	50657	-	49903	-
	(ii)State per capita income (₹) 2009-10	62757	-	58402	-
	(iii)State per capita income (₹) 2010-11	73819	-	68297	-
	(iv)State per capita income (₹) 2011-12	85372	-	75185	-
	(iv)State per capita income (₹) 2012-13	92191	-	83899	-
	(iv)State per capita income (₹) 2013-14	103349	-	92300	-

From the above table it is very clear that growth rate of GSDP of Uttarakhand increased from year 2008-09 to 2009-10 and after that growth rate is downwards up to the year 2012-13 in the year 2013-14 growth rate is slightly upward whereas of Himachal Pradesh at constant price the growth rate has increased constantly from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 after that the growth is slightly downwards in the year 2011-12 further for the year 2013-14 the growth is slightly up. In the reference period (2008-09 to 2013-14) in Himachal growth at current prices is down almost half.

GSDP of Uttarakhand for the year (2008-09) is ₹ 42832.45 crores GSDP (constant price) of Uttarakhand for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 67927 crores. The percentage increase in GSDP in 6 years is 59. In case of Himachal Pradesh GSDP of base year (2008-09) is ₹ 33210 crores GSDP (constant price) of Himachal Pradesh in 2013-14 is ₹ 47255 crores the percentage increase in GSDP in 6 years is 42 percent. Hence in the reference of 6 years period 59 percent increase in GSDP of Uttarakhand with respect to Himachal Pradesh (42%). It is a good significance for investment in Uttarakhand economy development.

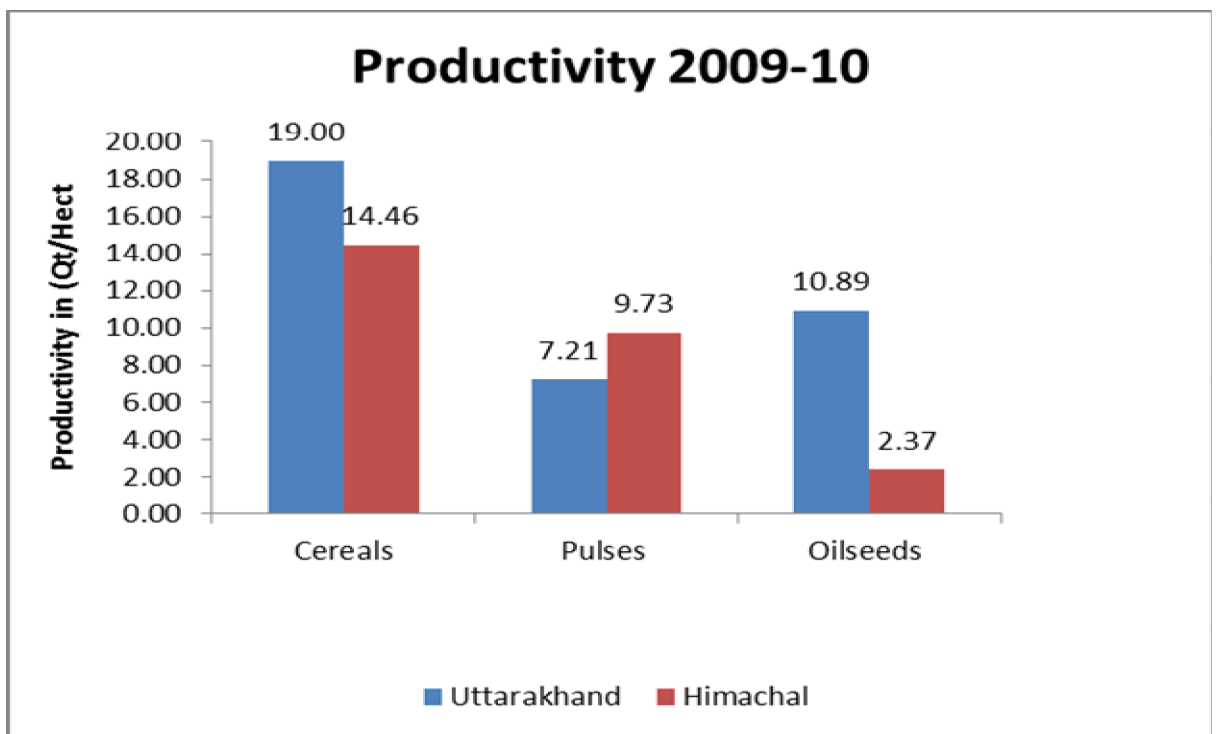
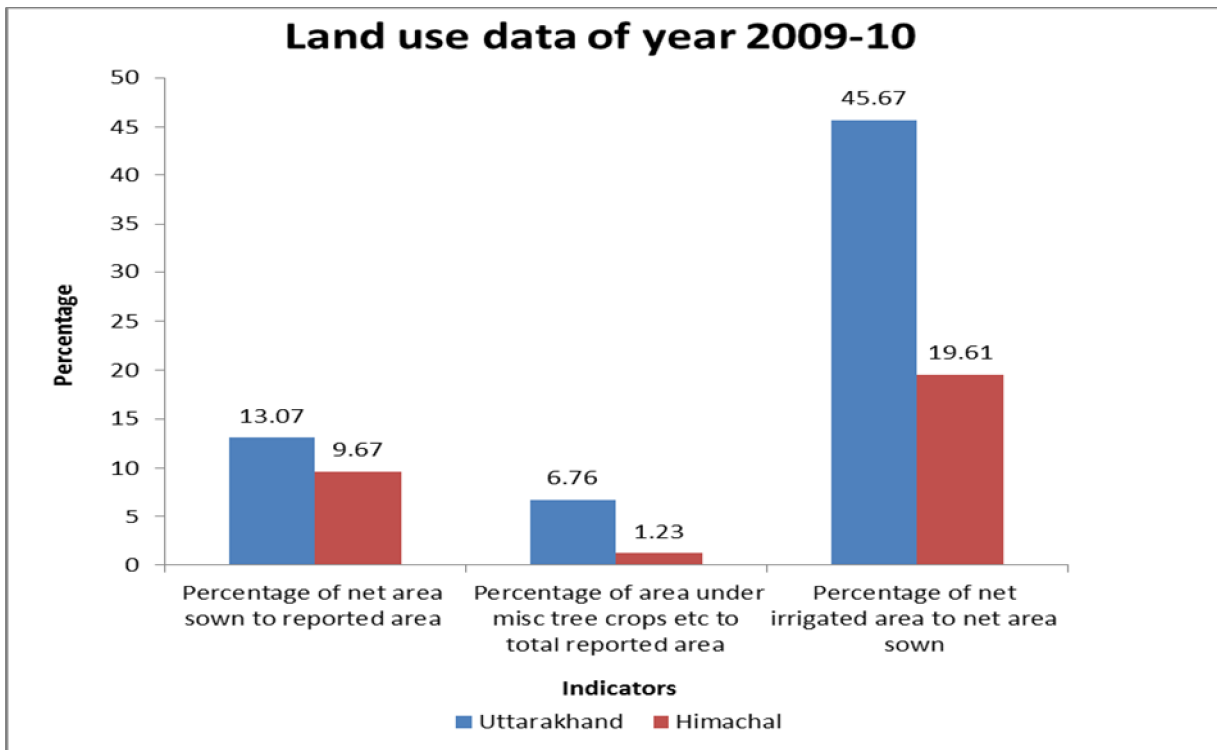
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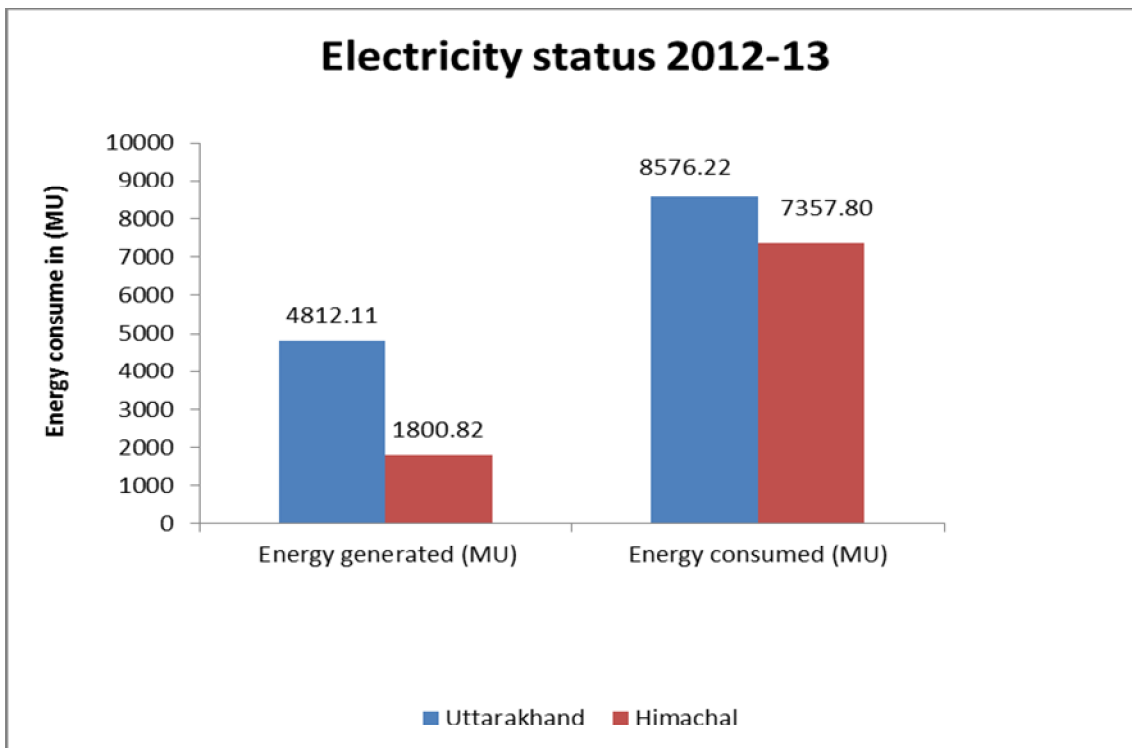
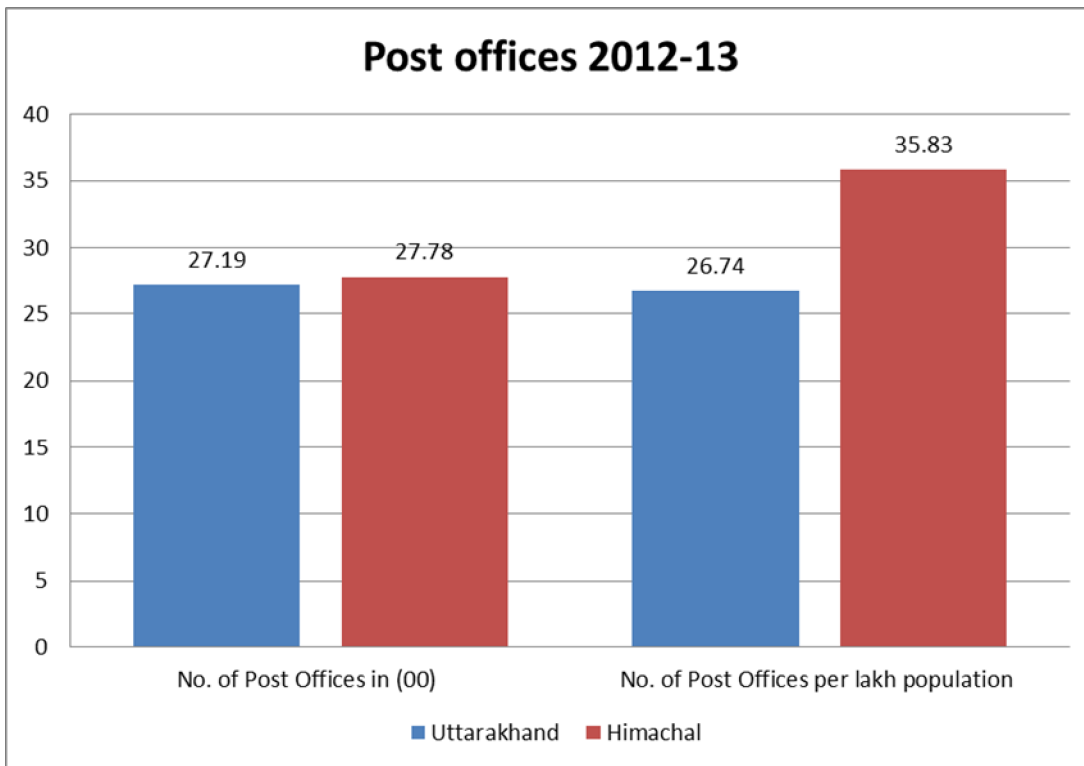
UTTARAKHAND

V/S

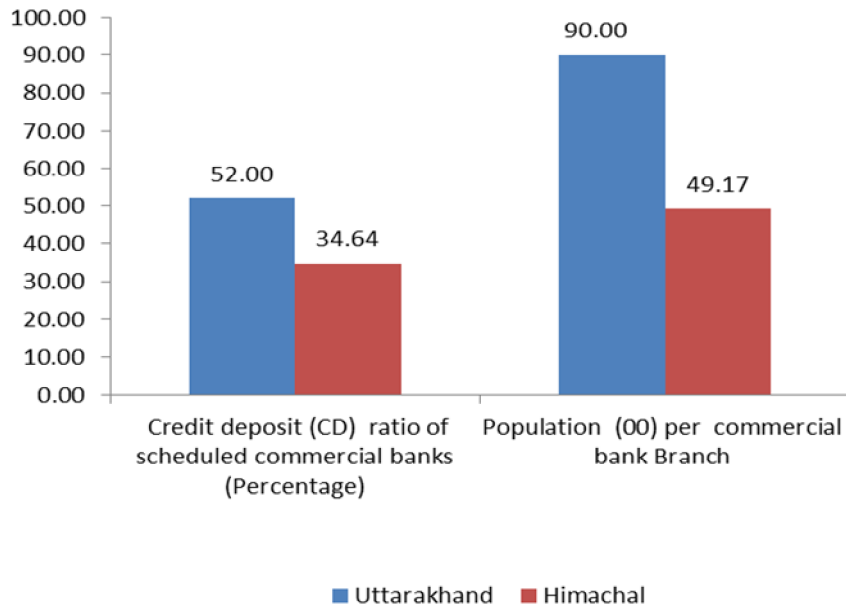
HIMACHAL PRADESH

COMPARISION OF SELECTED
INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT YEARS

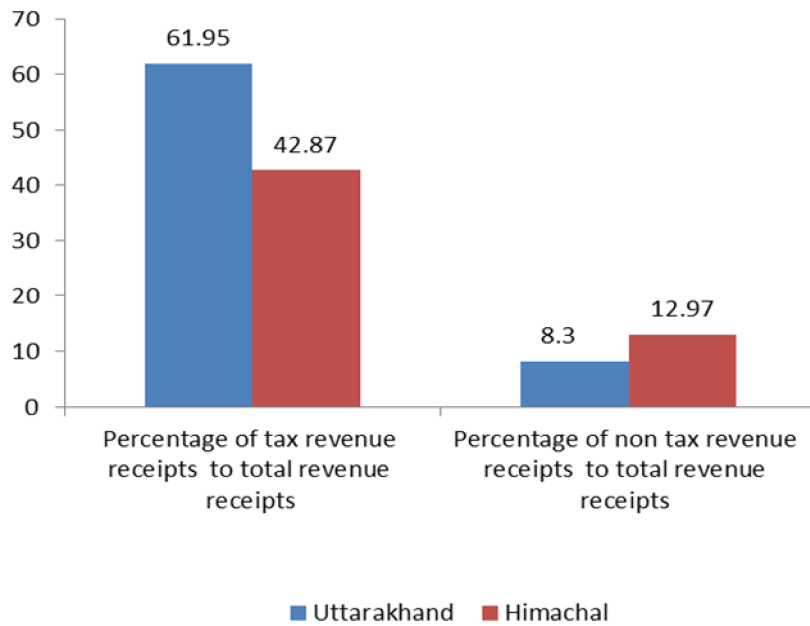




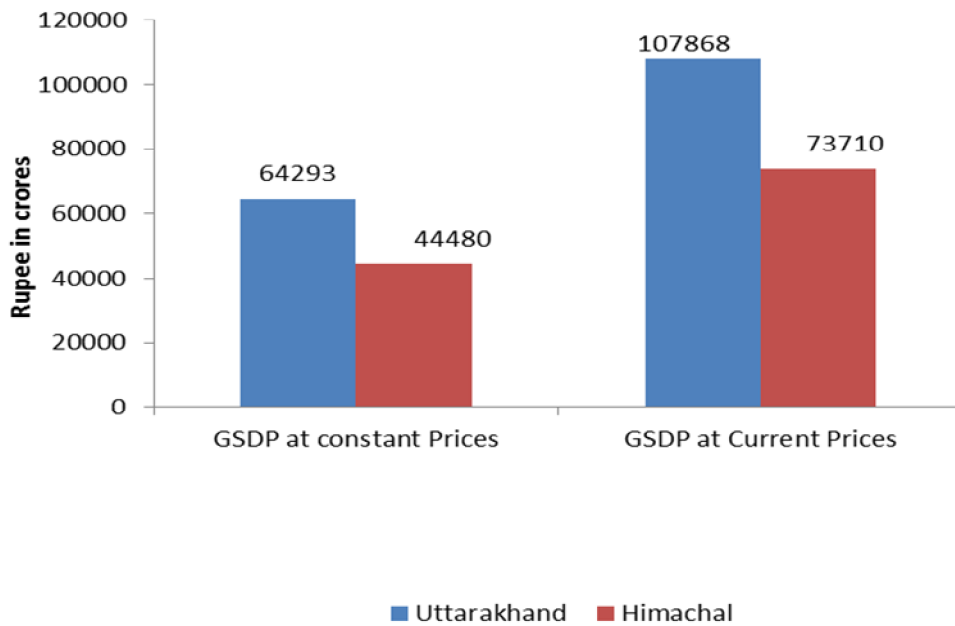
Banking position 2012-13



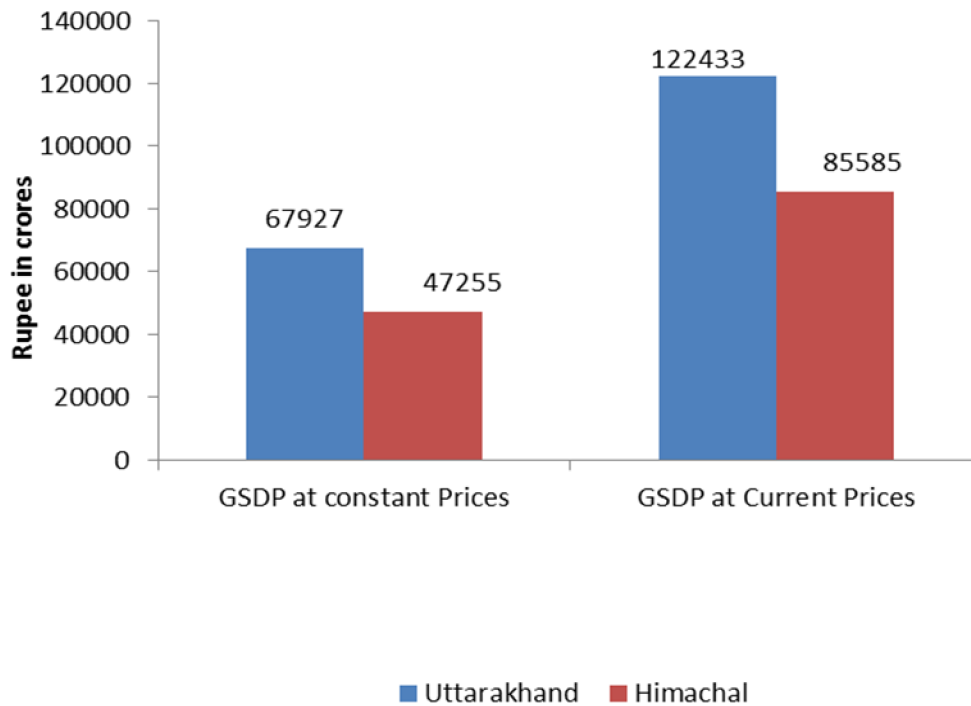
Revenue Receipts 2011-12



GSDP of the year 2012-13



GSDP of the year 2013-14

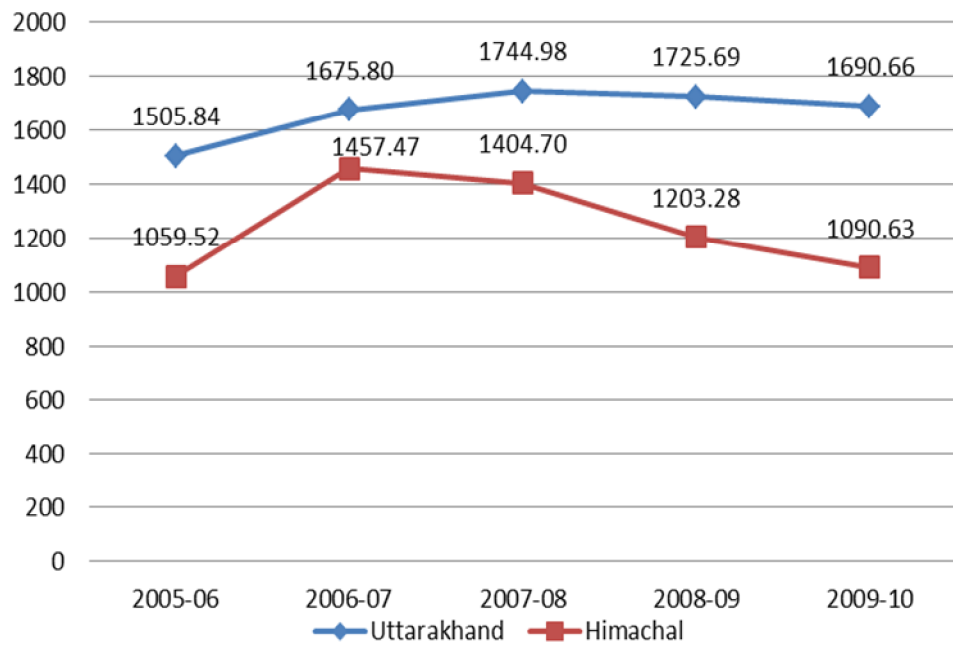


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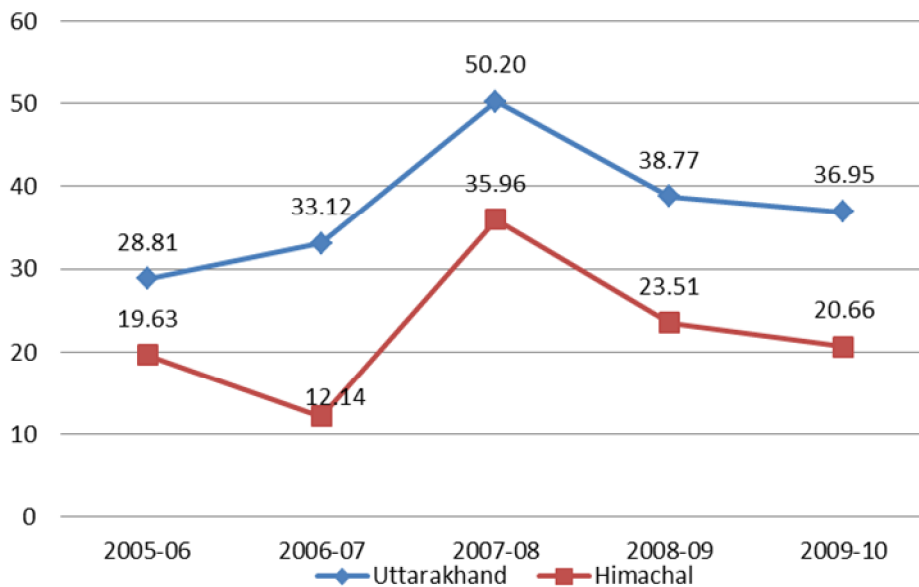
UTTARAKHAND V/S HIMACHAL

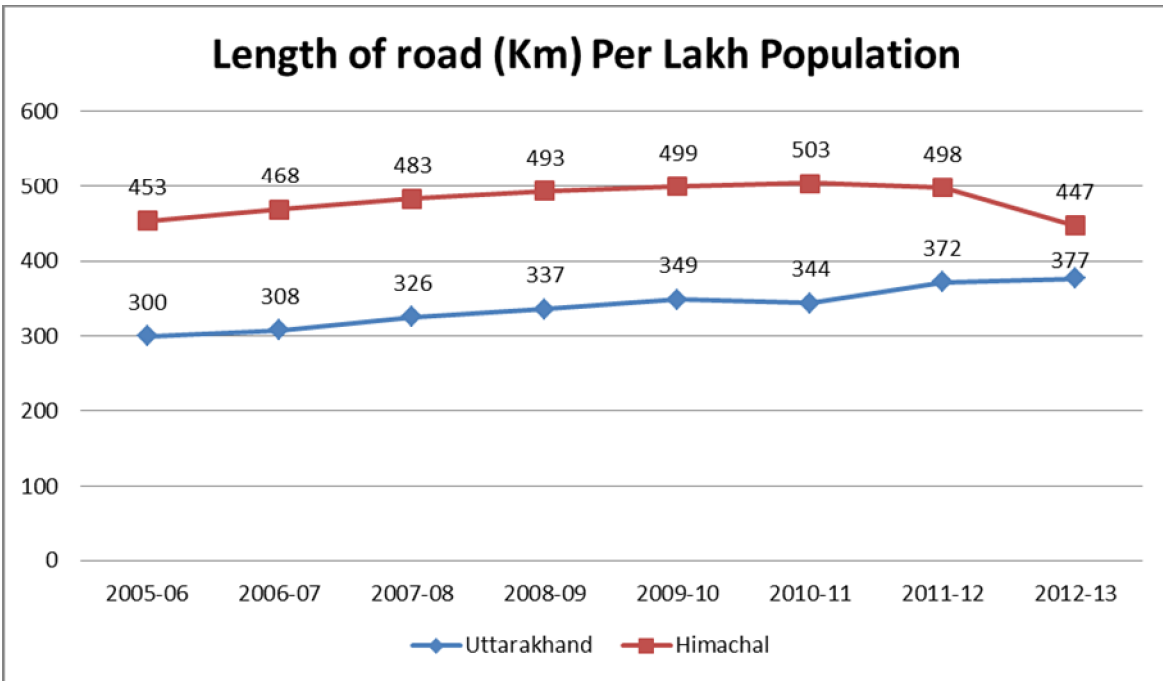
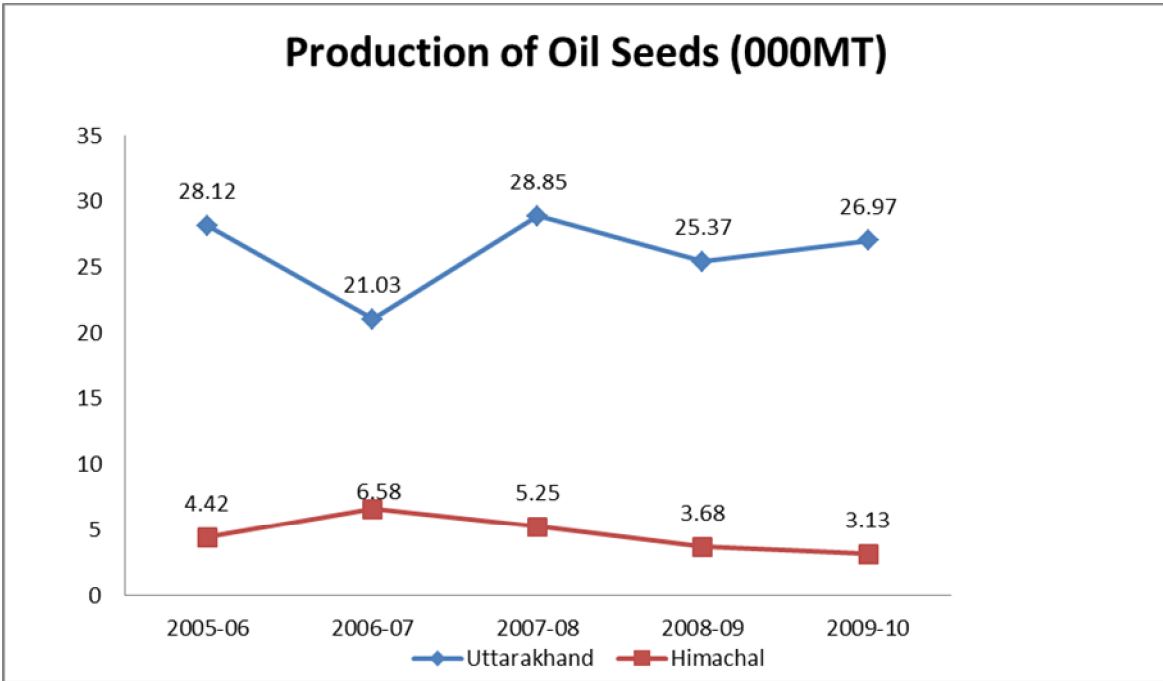
**Comaparison of Selected Indicator
for
Different Years**

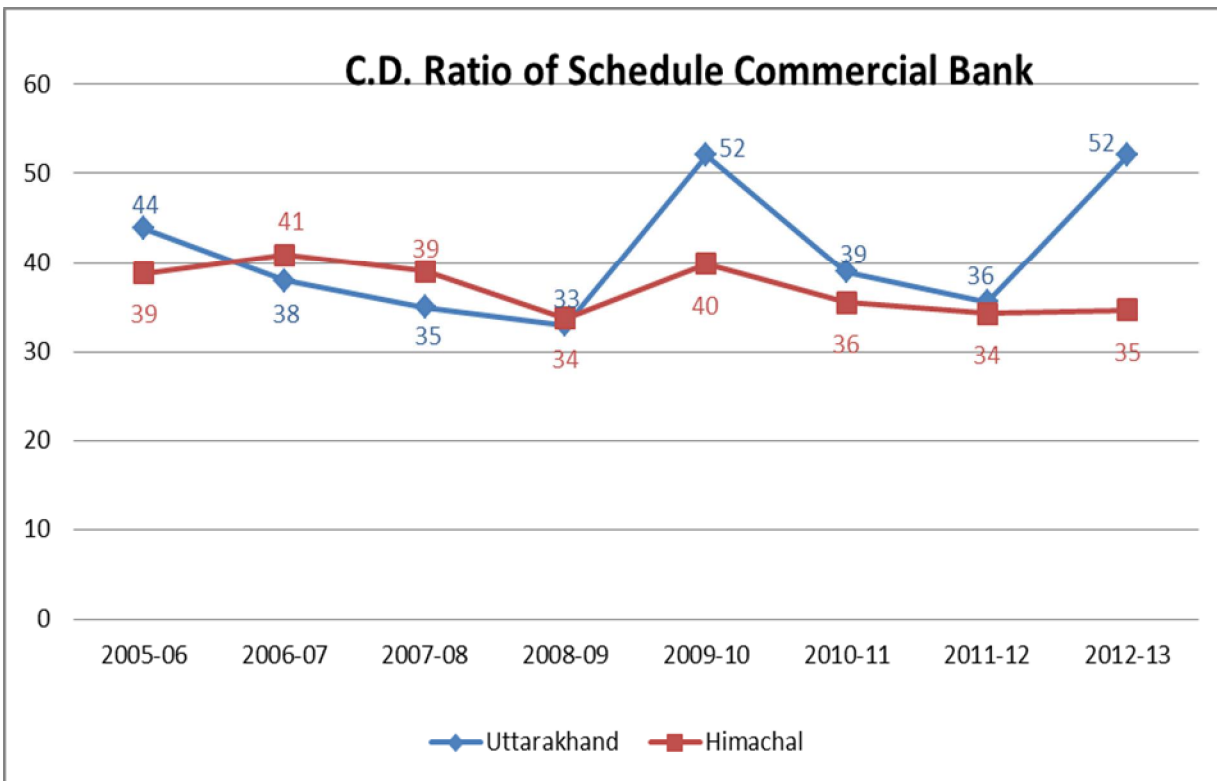
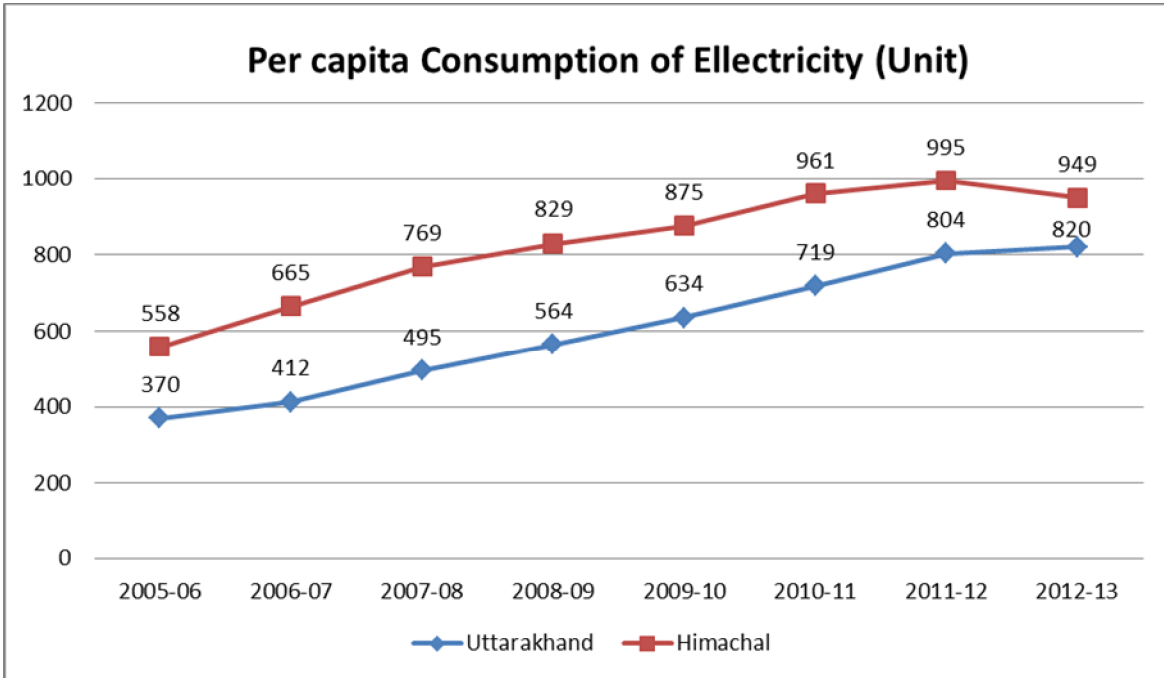
Production of Cereals (000MT)

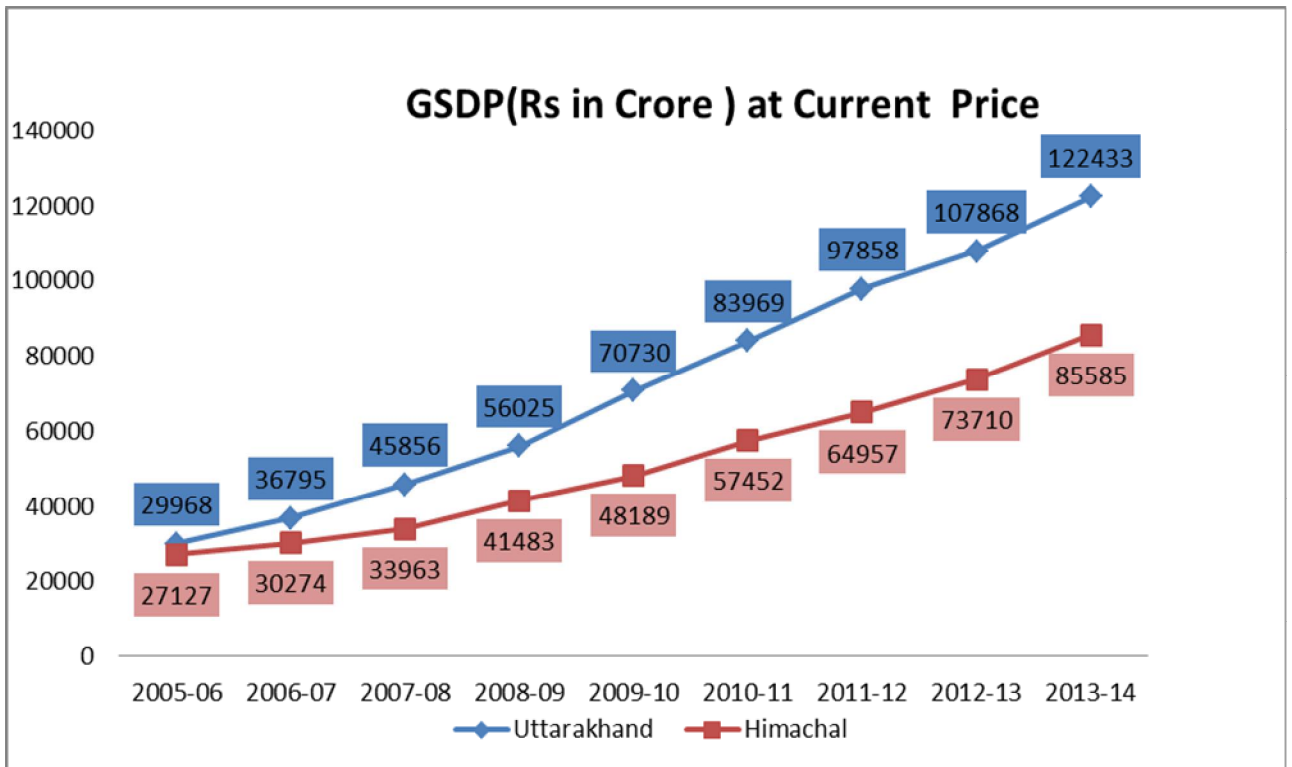
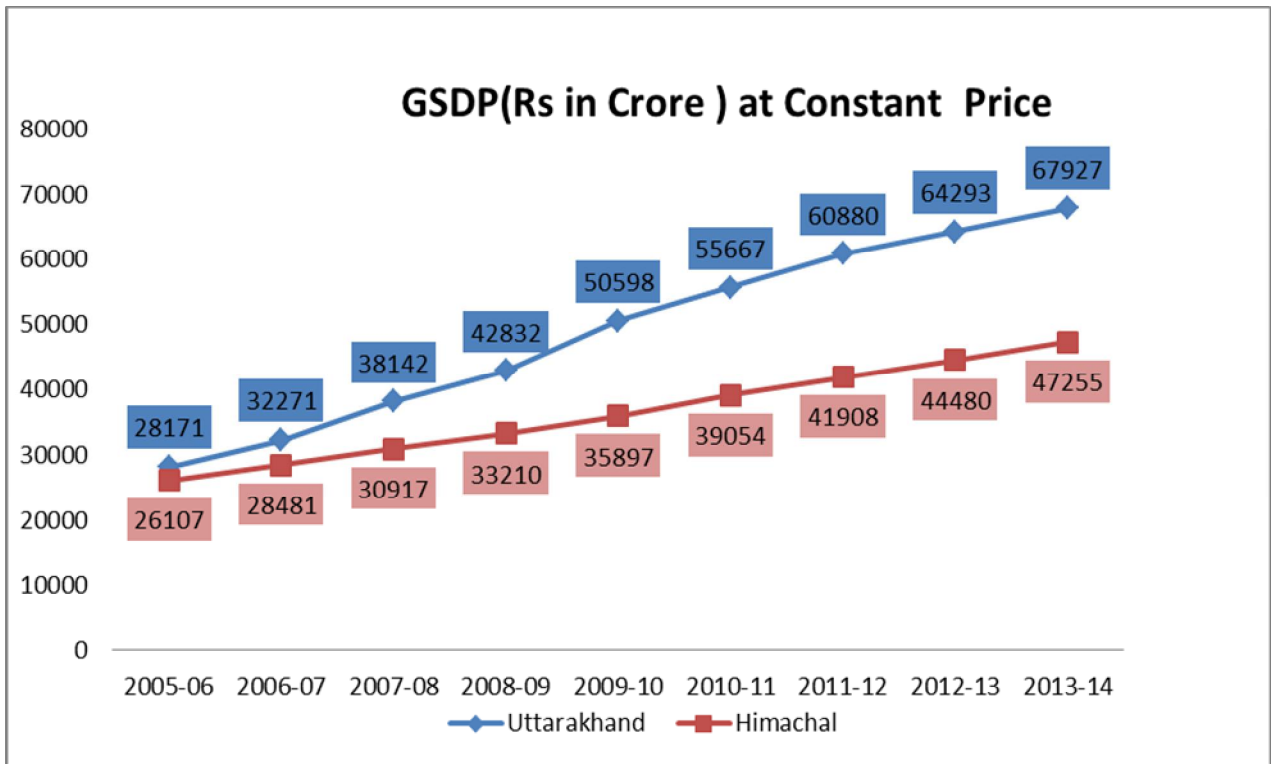


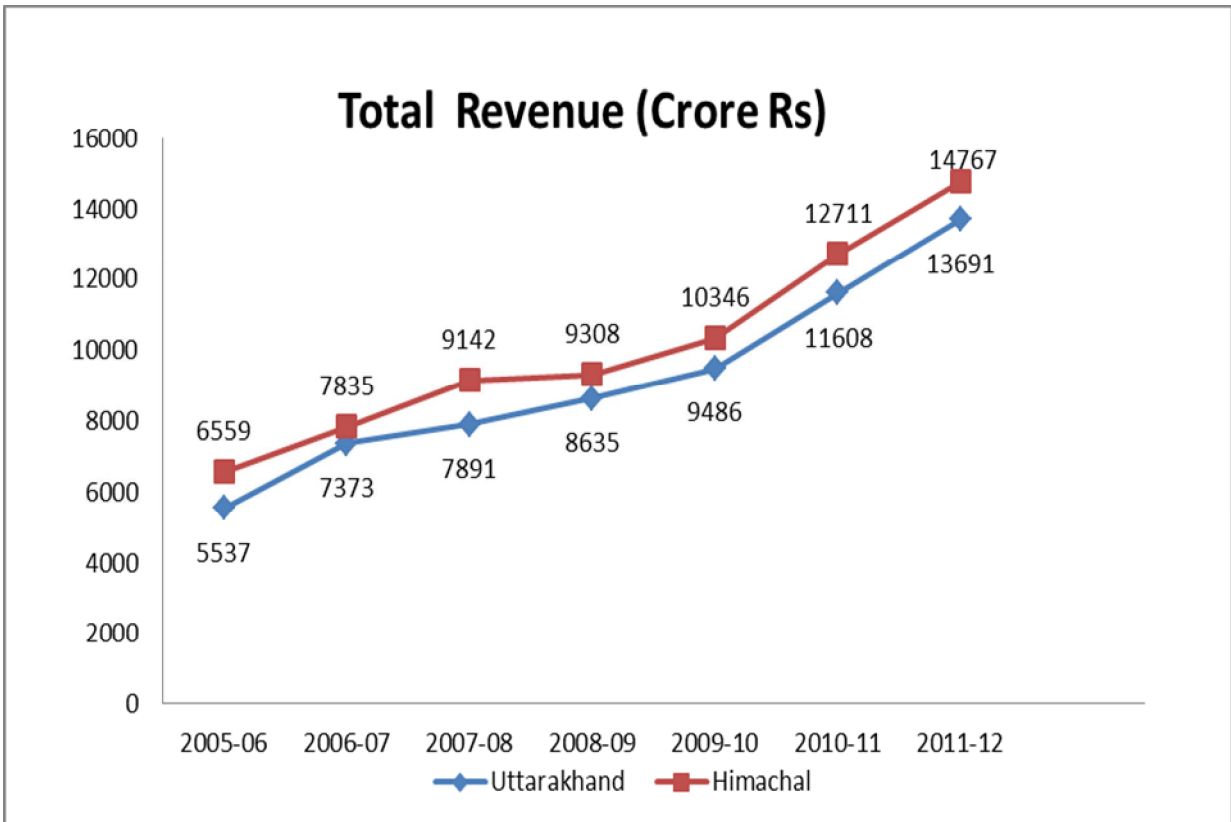
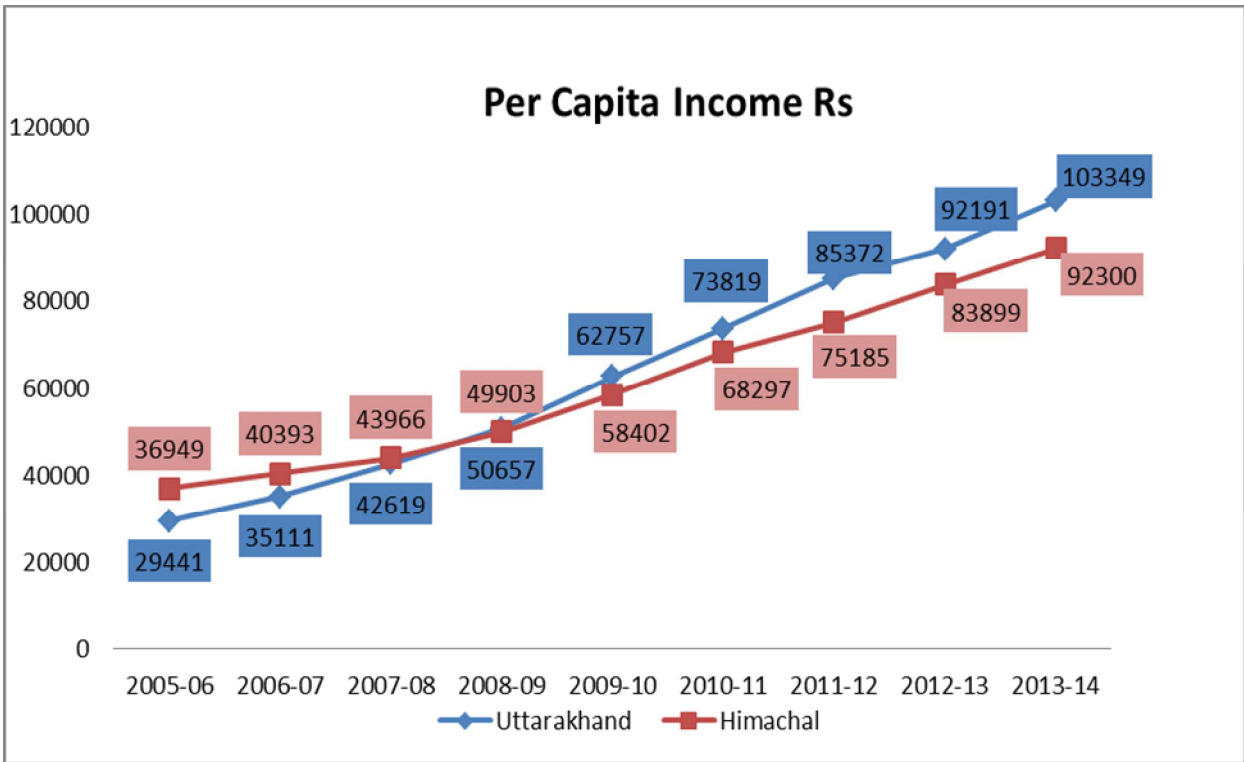
Production of Pulses (000MT)

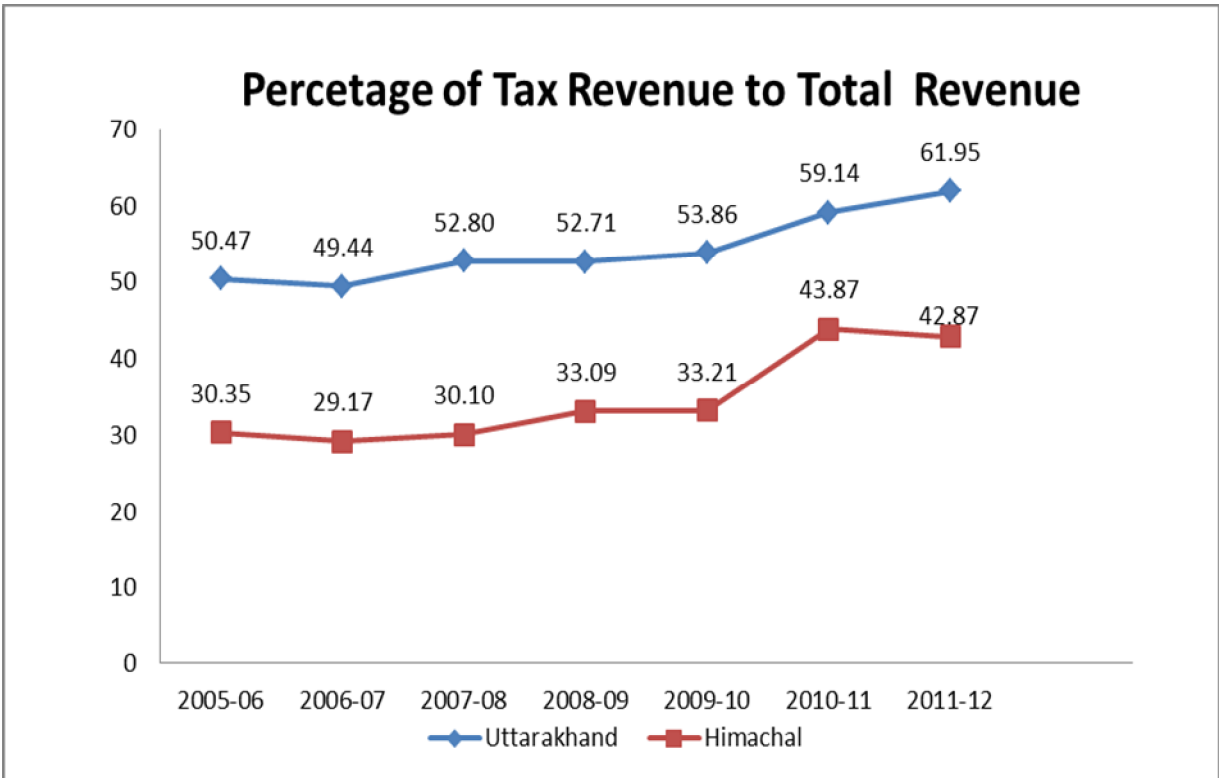
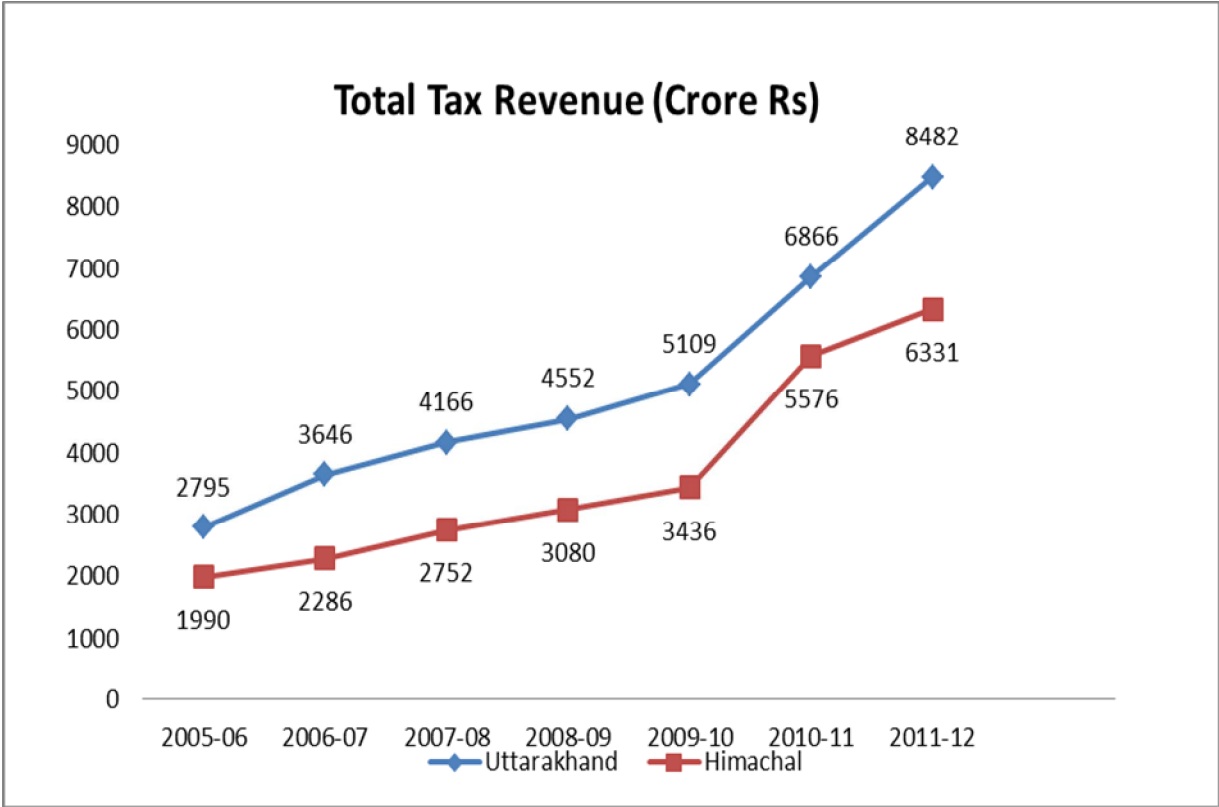












References:- All Data

1. Statistical Outline Himachal Pradesh
2. Statistical Diary Uttarakhand