



Government of Himachal Pradesh
ECONOMIC SURVEY
2022-23



ECONOMIC & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH



Government of Himachal Pradesh

Economic Survey 2022-23

Economic and Statistics Department

PREFACE

The Government of Himachal Pradesh publishes the Economic Survey annually and tables it in the State Legislature during the budget session. It presents the growth performance of the state under key economic indicators and socio-economic performance through physical outcomes resulting from implementation of various Government policies and flagship programmes during the year and also recognizes the specific gaps and challenges to initiate appropriate action.

Economic Survey, 2022-23 comprise of twenty analytical chapters and for the first time each chapter contains highlights. In a departure from the past, we introduced the chapters on Scientific Research and Innovation which highlights how the State's government institutions contributing significantly towards Research and Development and chapter on Progressive Himachal assess incremental/overall performance of State in various indices such as India Innovation Index, Social Progress Index, Export Preparedness Index etc.

Economic Survey, 2022-23 presents a comprehensive picture of the State's economy, sectoral development scenario, challenges and opportunities ahead for the State. It epitomizes the health of various sectors of the economy and their growth potential. The Economic Survey provides an overview of the State's Economy, sectoral contribution to GSDVA, current development interventions in fulfilling the basic necessities of citizens like, access to housing, drinking water, education and quality health care, governance reforms undertaken by the State Government to improve public service delivery and future strategies. This year's Economic Survey has seen many changes in its contents; I hope it will be received well by the policy makers, readers and general public..

It has been possible through the collective efforts of all the Administrative Secretaries, Head of Departments, Managing Directors of various corporations and Chief Executive Officers of Public Undertakings of the Government in providing the necessary information on time. Their efforts and support is deeply appreciated.

I compliment Economic Adviser, officers and the staff of the Department of Economics and Statistics who have put in their best efforts in preparing and bringing out Economic Survey 2022-23 and wish the publication all success.

I express my sincere thanks to Dr. (Smt) K. K. Kaushik, for her valuable suggestions and guidance to make the document much more enriched and valuable.

It is hoped that the Economic Survey 2022-23 will be more useful to various stakeholders including legislators, policy makers, academics, researchers and others.


(Prabodh Saxena), IAS
Chief Secretary

to the Government of Himachal Pradesh

Acknowledgements

Economic Survey 2022-23 of Himachal Pradesh presents a comprehensive view of the State's economy, development scenario and the possibilities ahead for the State. This task has been accomplished with the collective effort of all Departments of State Government, intellectual contributions of various resource persons and stakeholders.

I express my sincere gratitude to Shri Prabodh Saxena, I.A.S, Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for sharing his vision, insights and inputs at every step of the preparatory work for the report and continuously guiding us to enhance its quality without which it would not have been possible to prepare the Document in its present form.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Akshay Sood, I.A.S., Secretary (Finance, Planning, Economics & Statistics, Labour & Employment) for sparing his time to go through the Draft Report and his kind words of encouragement and valuable guidance. This helped us in quickly finalizing the draft and bring out the publication in time.

I sincerely express my gratitude to the Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries and Secretaries, Head of departments, MDs and CEOs of different Departments/corporations/PSUs for their personal involvement in providing up to date inputs and continuous feedback in preparing an analytical and useful document like the present Survey.


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I am grateful to Himachal Pradesh Government Printing Press which undertook the printing of the English and Hindi version of the survey in stipulated time frame.

I am also gratefully acknowledge the contribution of all those persons who are directly and indirectly associated with this publication. Though every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the contents to the Economic Survey, 2022-23, yet, in case the readers come across any errors or omissions, they may kindly bring the same to the notice of the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh by email to ecostat-hp@nic.in. Any comments or suggestions for the improvement of Economic Survey will be gratefully appreciated.

As this document is relied upon by various stakeholders including legislators, policy makers, academics, researchers and others, a digital version will be uploaded both in Hindi and English in public domain at www.https://himachalservices.nic.in/economics/in.


(Dr Vinod Kumar Rana)
Economic Adviser
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Part-I
Economic Survey
2022-23

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CHAPTER

1



GENERAL REVIEW

Key Highlights

- Economic survey is a key document of economic affairs of any State.
- Economy witnessed a “V” shape recovery after COVID-19.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India at constant (2011-12) prices or real GDP for the Financial year (FY)2022-23 is estimated at ₹157.60 lakh crore as against ₹147.35 lakh crore in FY2021-22 with a growth rate of 7.0 per cent.
- There was a contraction of 6.6 per cent in the GDP at national level, whereas State had a contraction of 3.0 per cent in the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in the FY2020-21.
- The Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant basic prices witnessed a highest contraction of 20.2 per cent in trade, hotels and transport sector during the FY2020-21, followed by mining and quarrying and construction sector.
- Agriculture and allied sectors were the least impacted by the pandemic and have registered growth rate of 3.3 per cent in FY2020-21, 3.0 per cent in FY2021-22 and is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent in 2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE).
- Wholesale inflation, based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for food articles, remained as low as 1.7 per cent, for minerals it was 17.6 per cent, for all commodities it was 12.5 per cent during FY2021-22, whereas it is estimated for food articles to be 9.6 per cent, for minerals 6.7 and for all commodities it is estimated to be 12.3 per cent for FY2022-23 (data available up to December, 2022).

1.1 A Macro View

The Economic Survey of the State brings out the economic trends and facilitates a better appreciation of the mobilization of resources and their allocation in the Budget. The Survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, infrastructure, employment, money supply, prices and other relevant economic factors that have a bearing on the economy. It is presented in State Legislative Assembly ahead of the Budget for the ensuing year.

The Economic Survey reviews the developments in the economy over the previous 12 months. It highlights the policy initiatives of the government, summarizes the performance on major development programs, and shows the growth prospects of the economy.

The Economic Survey is a vital source of the information for various stake holders' viz. policy planners, officers at the various departments, researchers and students especially for the state economy as well as, government schemes.

- Economic survey is the sole document of any state which gives first hand information on the state of affairs of the economy concerned.
- The Economic Survey discusses all the major government initiatives with explanations.
- The Survey analyses and gives reasons for many issues related to development in the State economy. Deep knowledge of the current policies and programs of the government also helps various stakeholders in many ways.
- Furthermore, the issues appraised in the Economic Survey and reforms suggested are often implemented by the government in future initiatives.

Optimism about the potential for India's economic growth has grown steadily in recent years. The growth in the Indian economy with reforms spreading and being based on a national consensus has produced significant advantages that India can offer on top of the geographical and political advantages. Indian has continued to focus on economic revival as its priority. Key initiatives taken, inter-alia, include 'Make in India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms. Digital Technology has been the 'sprint runner' of this year that enabled us to tide over the disruptive effects of the pandemic. The Union Government launched a support and outreach program for helping growth, expansion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. In addition, efficient financial intermediation, and macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and

monetary policies are other efforts initiated by the Government to increase growth in the country.

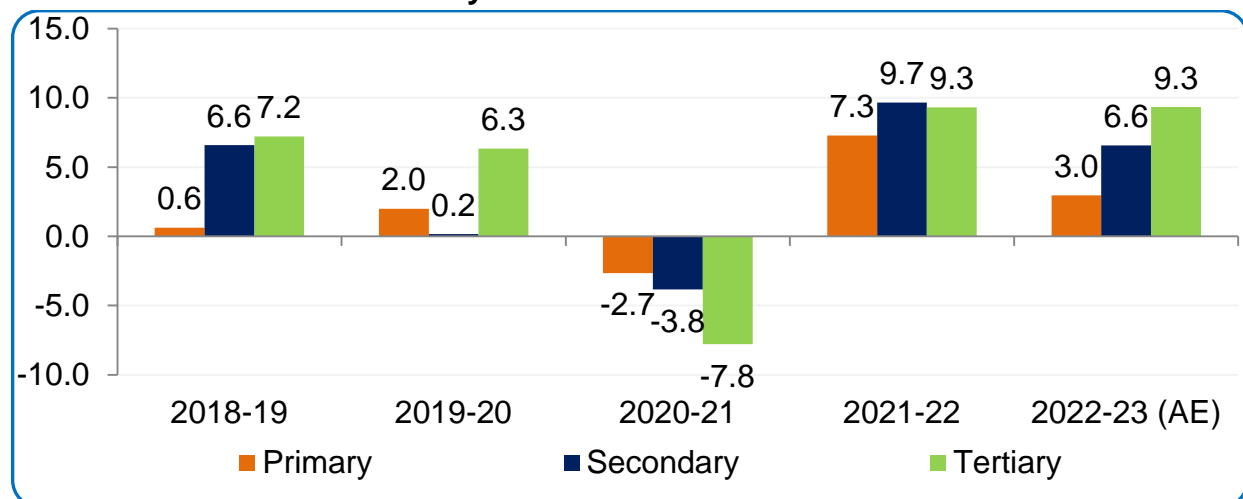
1.2 Overview: Indian Economy

For India, 2022 was special. It marked the 75th year of India’s Independence. India became the world’s fifth largest economy, measured in current dollars. By March 2023, the nominal GDP of India will be around US\$ 3.5 trillion. In real terms, the economy is expected to grow at 7.0 per cent for the year ending March, 2023. This follows an 8.7 per cent growth in the previous financial year. The rise in consumer prices has slowed considerably. The annual rate of inflation is below 6.0 per cent. Wholesale prices are rising at a rate below 5 per cent. The export of goods and services in the first nine months of the financial year (April–December) is up 16.0 per cent compared to the same period in FY2021-22. Although high oil prices inflated India’s import bill and caused merchandise trade deficit to balloon, concerns over the current account deficit and its financing have ebbed as the year rolled on. Foreign exchange reserve levels are comfortable and external debt is low.

The Indian economy, has witnessed a “V” shape recovery after the economic slowdown. This recovery was inevitable as various restrictions were lifted on the movement of people and goods. Lifting of restrictions combined with governance through major domestic initiating as well as foreign policies helped to boost the economy. Initiation of various reforms has stimulated Indian economy that registered a fast recovery.

Figure 1.1

Growth Rate of Indian Economy: Sector Wise



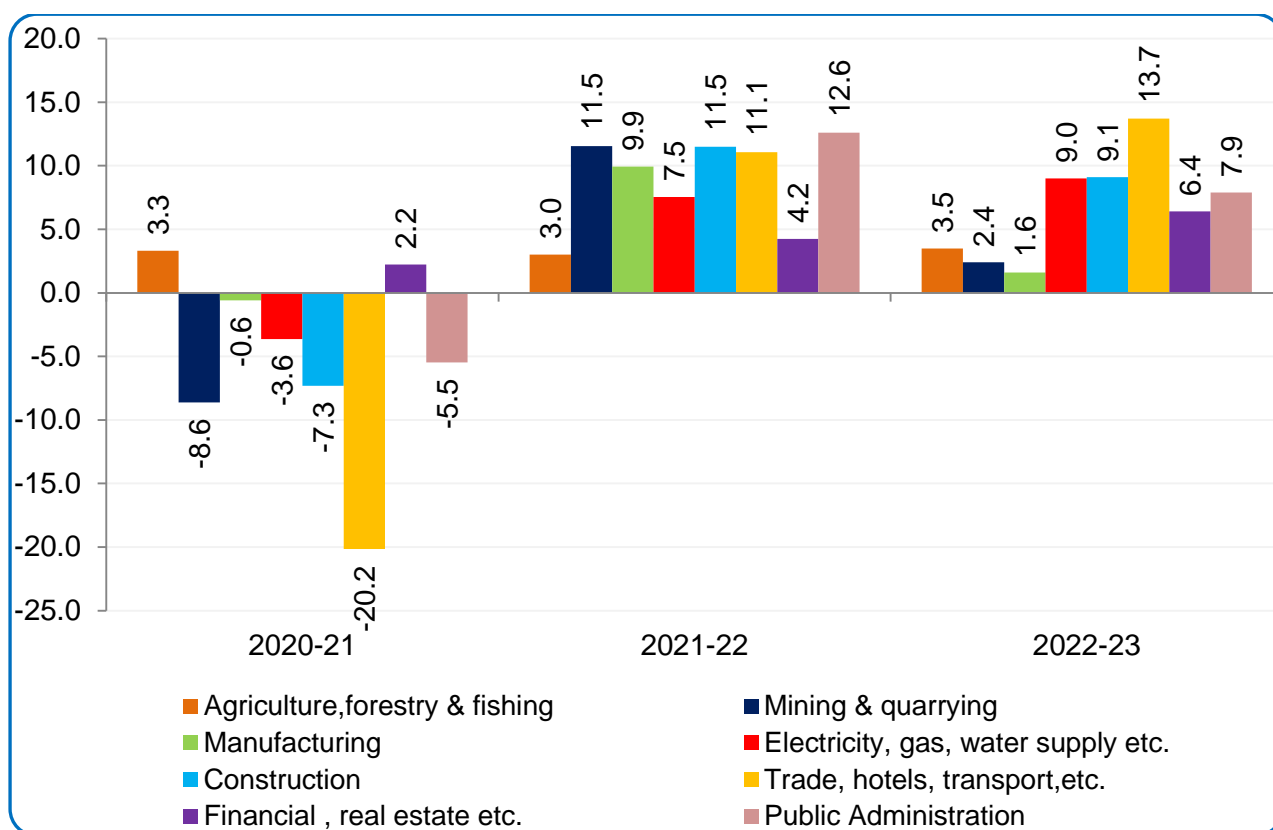
Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India (GoI).

Sector wise, the Indian economy showed a contraction of 2.7, 3.8 and 7.8 per cent in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors for FY2020-21 due to COVID-19 pandemic, experienced negative growth in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services, construction, trade, hotels, and restaurants, transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting and other services when compared to the previous year FY2019-20.

GDP of India at constant (2011-12) prices or real GDP for the year FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹157.60 lakh crore as against ₹147.35 lakh crore in FY2021-22 with a growth rate of 7.0 per cent

Figure 1 .2

GVA Growth at Basic Prices (2011-12 Prices)



Source: NSO, MOSPI, GoI.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant basic prices witnessed highest contraction of 20.2 per cent in trade, hotels and transport sector during the FY2020-21, followed by mining and quarrying and construction sector. This was due to restrictions on movement of people. Tourism industry was the worst hit by COVID-19 as lockdown resulting in restrictions on the movement of people. The same case is for mining and

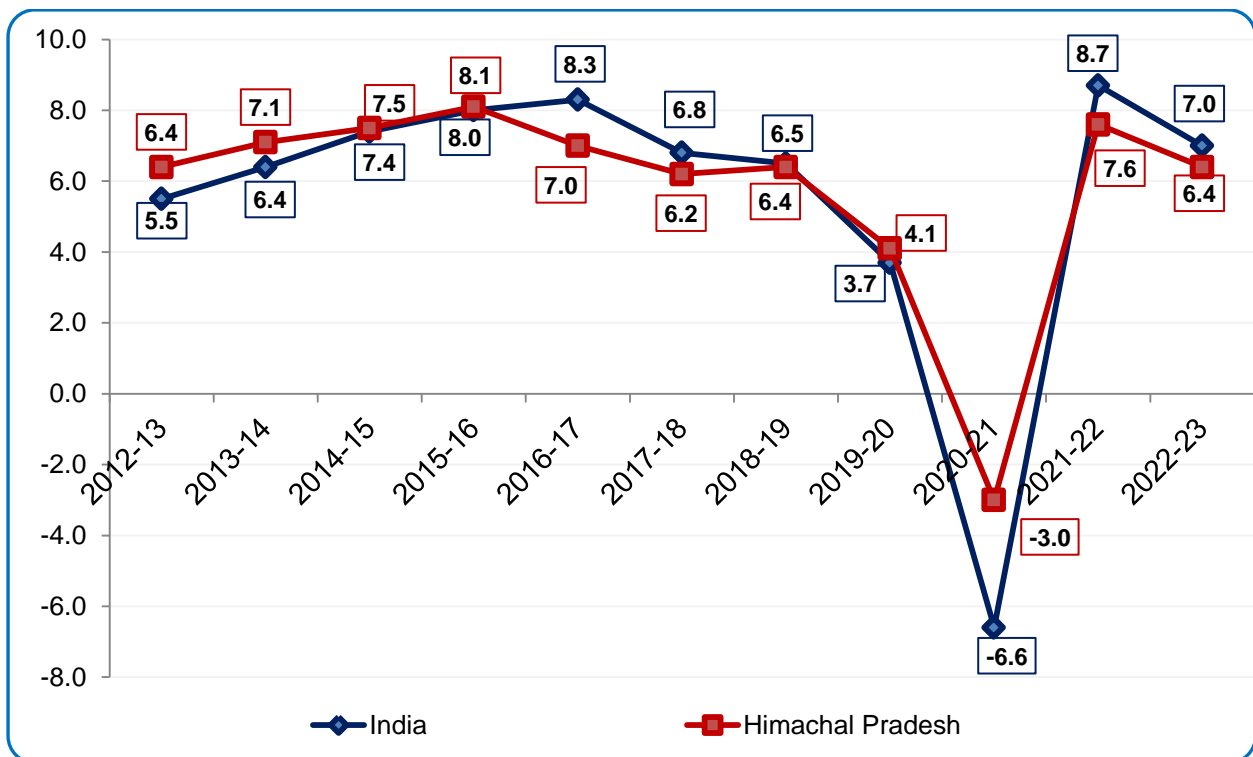
quarrying and construction sector as these sectors heavily relied on the availability of human resources for better performance. After lifting of the restrictions, these sectors witnessed high growth rate compared to other sectors of the economy. In fact highest growth rate is expected in trade, hotels and transport sector for the year FY2022-23 (AE).

Agriculture and allied sectors were the least impacted by the pandemic and have registered growth rate of 3.3 per cent in FY2020-21, 3.0 per cent in FY2021-22 and is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent in FY2022-23 (AE).

A comparative position of National as well as State economic performance in terms of growth rate of GDP and GSDP is presented in figure 1.3.

Figure 1.3

Comparative Growth Rate of GDP and GSDP at Basic Prices (2011-12 Prices)

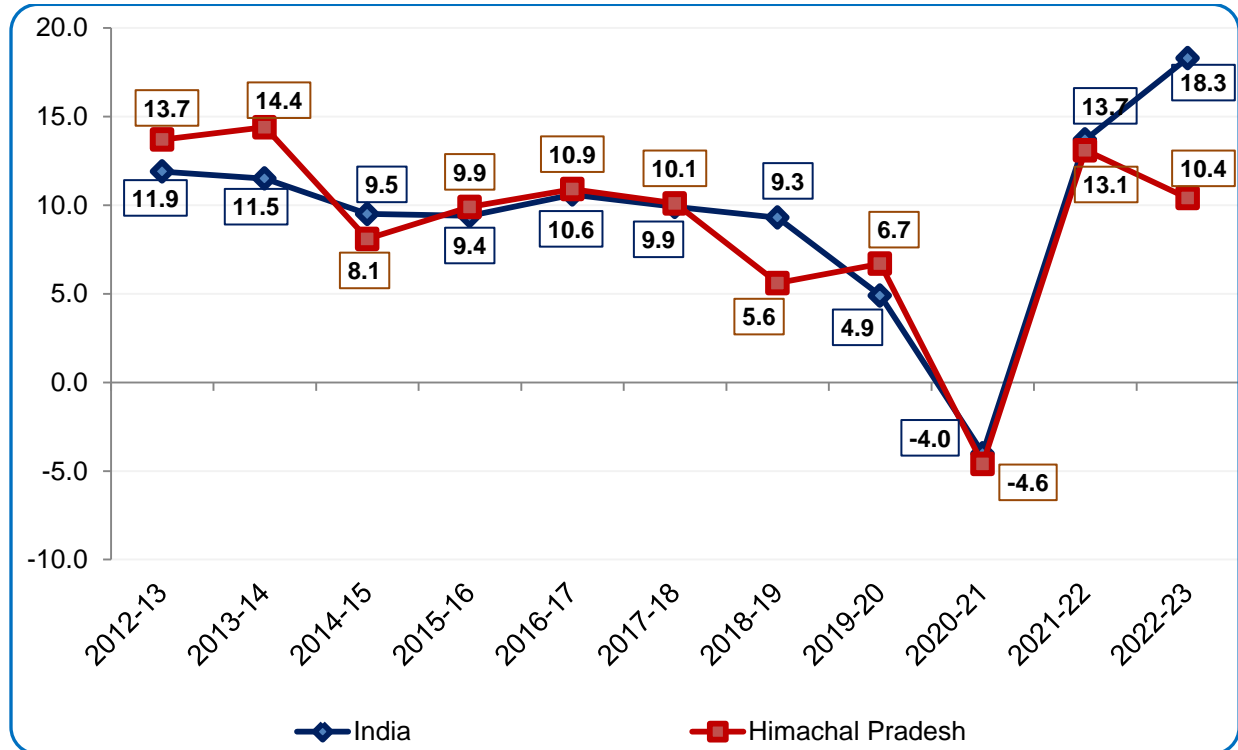


Source: NSO, MOSPI, Gol and Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP)

“V” Shape recovery is seen in the growth rate at both national as well as State level GSDP. There was a sharp dip in the growth rates in FY2020-21, whereas a sharp recovery in the growth rate can be seen in the year FY2021-22. This is due to the fact that upliftment of restrictions on the movement of people and goods had a positive impact on the growth of the economy.

Figure 1.4

Comparative Growth Rate of Per Capita Income at National and State Level at Current Prices



Source: NSO, MOSPI, Gol and DES, GoHP.

There is similar dip in the per capita income at both national as well as at the State level. The dip was more at national level than at the State level. The growth rate in per capita income after recovery was more at the national level than the State figure 1.4 above. Per Capita Net National Income at current prices was ₹1,26,855 in FY2020-21 against ₹1,32,115 for the previous FY2019-20 recording a decrease of 4.0 per cent. Per Capita Net National Income at current prices is estimated at ₹1,50,007 for the FY2021-22 (Provisional Estimates) at national level. In absolute terms Himachal Pradesh had an estimated Per Capita Income (PCI) of ₹2,01,271 for the FY2021-22 First Revised (FR) compared to ₹1,50,007 at the national level for the same year which resulted in income gap of ₹51,264.

Inflation management is the key priority of the Government. The inflation rate, as measured to the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) on year-on-year (YoY) basis has reappeared as a global issue in both advanced and emerging economies. The surge in energy prices, non-food commodities, input prices, disruption of global supply chains and rising freight costs stoked global inflation. Wholesale inflation, based on WPI for food articles, remained at 1.7 per cent, for minerals it was 17.6 per cent, for all

commodities it was 12.5 per cent during 2021-22, whereas it is estimated for food articles to be 9.6 per cent, for minerals 6.7 per cent and for all commodities it is estimated to be 12.3 per cent for FY2022-23 (data available up to November).

1.3 Overview: Himachal Pradesh Economy

Himachal has progressive due to steady efforts of the hardworking people of the State and by the implementation of progressive policies. Himachal Pradesh has become a fast growing economy. During FY2021-22 the state economy grew by 7.6 per cent and is expected to grow by 6.4 per cent during FY2022-23 (Figure 1.3).

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹1,76,269 crore in FY2021-22 (FR) as against ₹1,55,251 crore in Second Revised (SR) estimate in FY2020-21, showing an increase of 13.5 per cent during the year.

GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in FY2021-22 (FR) is estimated at ₹1,26,433 crore against ₹1,17,555 crore in FY2020-21 (SR) registering a growth of 7.6 per cent during the year as against the negative growth rate of 3.0 per cent for the previous year.

The growth of 7.6 per cent is mainly attributed due to 4.6 per cent increase in primary sector, 7.8 per cent increase in secondary sector, 15.6 per cent increase in transport, communication, trade hotel and restaurants sector and 7.9 per cent increase in Community and personal services sector of the economy. Finance and real estate sector saw a marginal growth of 1.0 per cent only. Food grain production, which was 15.21 lakh metric tonnes (MT) during FY2020-21 increased to 16.92 lakh MT in FY2021-22 and is anticipated to be 15.94 lakh MT in FY2022-23. Fruit production increased to 7.54 lakh MT in FY2021-22 as against 6.24 lakh MT in FY2020-21, showing an increase of 20.83 per cent in FY2021-22 table 1.2. Fruit production during FY2022-23 (up to December, 2022) is expected to be 7.93 lakh MT.

The PCI at current prices as per first revised estimates for the year FY2021-22 is ₹2,01,271 as compared to ₹1,77,924 in the FY2020-21 which is a increase of 13.1 per cent.

As per current estimates on the basis of economic conditions up to December, 2022, the economy of the State for FY2022-23 is expected to grow by **6.4 per cent**.

The economy of the State has shown a shift from agriculture sector to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture in total Gross State Domestic Product has declined from 57.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 55.5 per cent in 1967-68, 26.5 per cent in 1990-91 and 9.50 per cent in FY2021-22.

Table 1.2**Key Indicators**

Indicator(s)	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
	Absolute Value		Percentage change over previous year	
1. G.S.D.P. (₹in crore)				
• At current prices	1,55,251	1,76,269	-2.5	13.5
• At constant prices	1,17,555	1,26,433	-3.0	7.6
2. Food grains production (lakh MT)	15.21	16.92	(-)4.6	11.2
3. Fruit production (lakh MT)	6.24	7.54	(-)26.2	20.8
4. Electricity generated (Million Units)	1,961	2,203	(-)12.69	12.34

The shares of secondary and services sectors which were 1.1 and 5.9 per cent respectively in 1950-51 increased to 5.6 and 12.4 per cent in 1967-68, 9.4 and 19.8 per cent in 1990-91 and to 43.10 and 43.50 per cent in FY2021-22.

The declining share of agriculture sector does not affect the importance of this sector in the State economy as the growth in primary sector of the State economy is still determined by the trend in agriculture and horticulture production. It is one of the major contributors to the total domestic product and has overall impact on other sectors via input linkages, employment, trade and transportation etc. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, agricultural production to a large extent still depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions.

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.

Growing of off-season vegetables has also picked up in the State. During FY2021-22, 18.04 lakh tonnes of vegetables were produced as against 18.67 lakh tonnes in 2020-21. The production of vegetables will be about 17.59 lakh tonnes in FY2022-23.

For climate change mitigation, Himachal Pradesh continued to take various steps to achieve its targets. The State action plans on climate change aim to create institutional capacities and implement sectoral activities to address climate change.

In over the years State Government has taken several steps to provide uninterrupted power supply in the State. Several steps have been taken for increasing power generation, transmission and distribution. As a source of energy, hydro power is economically viable since it is non-polluting and is environmentally sustainable. To restructure this sector, the Power Policy of the State attempts to address all aspects like capacity addition, energy security, access and availability of power, affordability, environment and assured employment to the people of Himachal. Private sector participation in terms of investments in this sector has been encouraging. Smaller projects (up to 2 MW) have been reserved for investors from Himachal Pradesh and preference is given to them for projects up to 5 MW.

Focused Welfare Initiatives in addition to facilitating the overall economic growth, the Government has consistently undertaken initiatives to improve socio-economic outcomes of the marginalized and vulnerable groups across caste, gender, occupational and other categories. The success of the welfare agenda rests on ensuring that the schemes are properly implemented, with their outcomes aligning with the vision of the Government decisions.

- Himachal Government has set up Sukh-Ashray Sahayata Kosh of ₹101 crore for the needy. The Government has taken this step not out of compassion, but to help the children and youth, who have little or no family support.
- Himachal Pradesh will bear the entire cost of education of needy children who get admission in institutes like IIT, AIIMS, IIM, IIIT, Polytechnic and ITI and they will also be given pocket money.
- Under Sukh-Ashray Yojana, the State Government will play the role of guardians for the children living in old age homes and shelter homes. The government will provide clothing subsidy to single women and special children.
- Himachal government has also provided a festival allowance of ₹500 per person to the residents of Child Care Institution, Old Age Homes, Nari Seva Sadan, Shakti Sadan and Special Homes for celebrating Lohri, Makar Sakranti, Holi and other festivals.

- To help poor children, steps will be taken to change education policy. They will be given equal opportunities to study and Rajiv Gandhi Model Day-Boarding Schools will be opened in the State.
- New technical courses such as robotics, block chain technology, cyber security, cloud computing, data science, artificial intelligence and machine learning courses will be started in polytechnics and engineering colleges to promote employment to the youth
- To Promote tourism up to the village level Himachal Pradesh Government will give special attention to natural, rural, horticulture, adventure and religious tourism. This will provide employment opportunities to the local people on a large scale. To increase participation of youth, tourism projects will be linked to the start-up scheme.
- For providing employment opportunities, State Government is making efforts to promote investment so that youth of Himachal Pradesh get employment in the private sector. Government will bring a new investment policy in which formalities will be reduced for the convenience of investors.

CHAPTER

2



STATE INCOME – MACROECONOMIC VIEW

Key Highlights

- The Primary sector comprises agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry and logging, fishing mining and quarrying sub-sectors.
- According to the Advance Estimates (AE), the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Himachal Pradesh at current prices or nominal GSDP for the Financial Year (FY)2022-23 is estimated to be ₹1,95,404 crore, as against ₹1,76,269 crore in the FY2021-22, exhibiting an impressive growth rate of 10.9 per cent.
- Agriculture with its allied sectors support about 57.03 per cent of the population as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) FY2021-22.
- As per First Revised (FR) estimates for FY2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices, the GVA of the secondary sector in the State is estimated at ₹56,408 crore against ₹52,328 crore, for FY2020-21 Second Revised (SR) estimates registering growth of 7.8 per cent over the previous year.
- As per the AE, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices or real GSDP for the FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹1,34,576 crore, as against ₹1,26,433 crore in FY2021-22, exhibiting a growth rate of 6.4 per cent.
- The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Primary sector for the FY2022-23 (AE) at Current prices is estimated at ₹25,284 crore contributing 13.70 per cent, of Secondary sector ₹78,848 crore contributing 42.73 per cent and Tertiary sector ₹80,379 crore, contributing 43.57 per cent.
- The GVA of Primary sector for the FY2022-23(AE) at Constant prices is estimated at ₹16,717 crore registering a growth of 2.0 per cent and of Secondary sector ₹60,444 crore registering a growth of 7.2 per cent and Tertiary sector was ₹49,527 crore registering a growth of 6.9 per cent.
- According to AE, the Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices for FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹2,22,227 against ₹2,01,271 in FY2021-22, showing a growth of 10.4 per cent. The PCI of the country in FY2022-23 is ₹1,70,620.

2.1 Introduction-State Economy

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is an estimate representing the value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year. These estimates of economy, over a period of time, reveal the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development and also the performance exhibited by various sectors towards the overall economy. In a nutshell, these State Domestic Product estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes achieved because of various interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the state towards economic development. The growth rate of State Domestic Product is said to be the performance level and magnitude of the state economy, over a period of time. GSDP commonly known as State Income is one of the important indicators to measure the economic development of the state. In the context of planned economic development of the state, State income and Per Capita Income (PCI) play a vital role in formulation of policies by administrators, policy makers and planners

2.2 Gross State Domestic Product – An outlook for FY2022-23

2.2.1 GSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

According to the Advance Estimates (AE), the Gross State Domestic Product at current prices or nominal GSDP for the Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 is estimated to be ₹1,95,404 crore, as against ₹1,76,269 crore in the FY2021-22, exhibiting an impressive growth rate of 10.9 per cent as against 13.5 per cent. As per the AE, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices or real GSDP for the FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹1,34,576 crore, as against ₹1,26,433 crore in FY2021-22, exhibiting a growth rate of 6.4 per cent for the FY2022-23 as against 7.6 per cent of FY2021-22(FR). The year wise details are shown in figure 2.1 and 2.2.

Box 2.1

The GSDP estimates at current prices are arrived by evaluating the value of all final goods and services produced in a particular year within the state with the current year prices. These current price estimates do not reveal the factual economic growth, due to the combined impact of the changes in prices of goods and services and the changes in volume of goods produced. In order to overcome this limitation, GSDP at constant prices or real GSDP is calculated. The GSDP evaluated with the base year prices is termed as estimates at constant (base year) prices or real State Domestic Product. This is said to be the anticipated real growth arrived at by adjusting the price inflation and scale of production.

Figure 2.1

Growth Rate (per cent) of Gross Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices

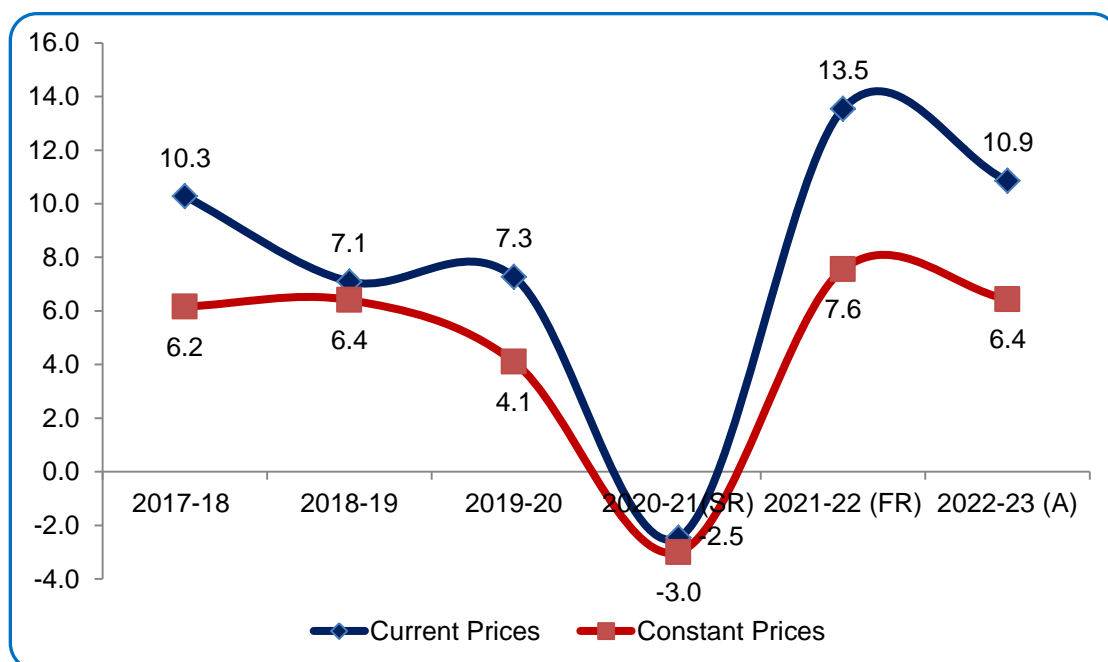
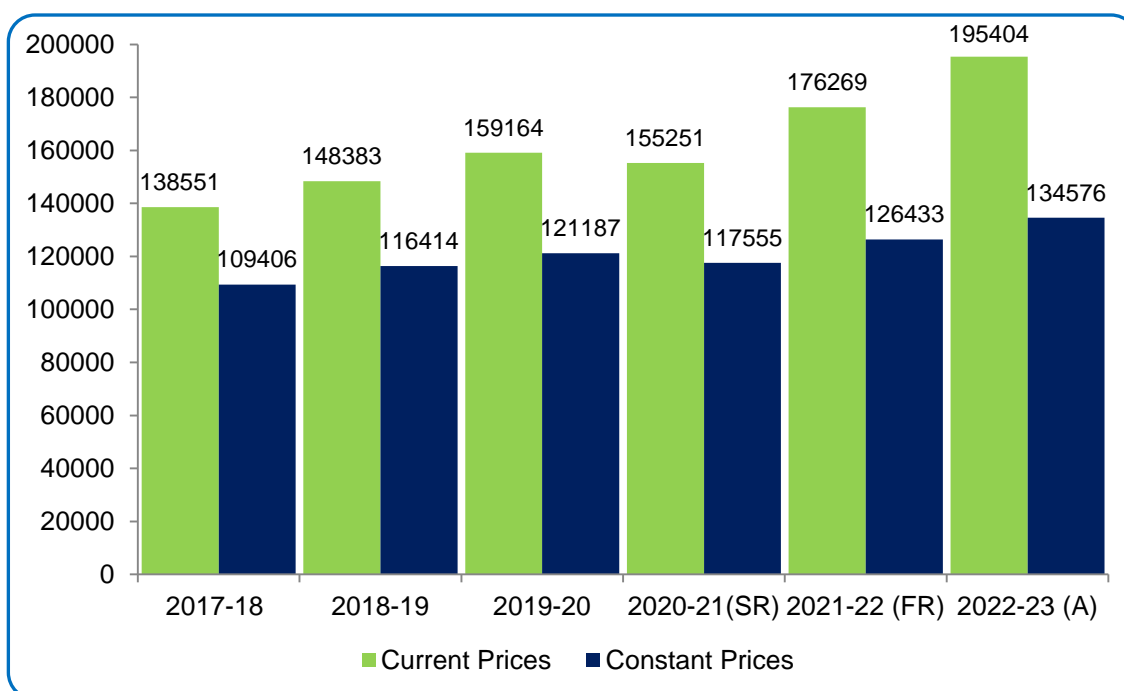


Figure 2.2

Gross Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices (₹ crore)



***SR=Second Revised Estimates
FR=First Revised Estimates
A=Advance Estimates**

2.2.2 Per Capita Income (PCI)

The State Domestic Product estimates, when studied in relation to the total population of the State, indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available. The PCI is obtained by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by midyear population of the State in the respective year. According to advance estimates, the PCI at current prices for FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹2,22,227 against ₹2,01,271 in FY2021-22 showing a growth of 10.4 per cent as against 13.1 per cent in FY2021-22(FR).

The PCI of State is higher than the All India figures over the years. There is a steep rise in the PCI of the State from ₹87,721 in the FY2011-12 to ₹2,22,227 in FY2022-23, registering a growth rate of 153 per cent over 2011-12. The PCI of All India was ₹63,462 in the FY2011-12, has increased to ₹1,70,620 in the FY2022-23, registering a growth of 169 per cent compared to 2011-12. This implies that the PCI of the State grew lesser than the All-India PCI. The PCI of Himachal Pradesh vis-à-vis All India and their growth trends at current prices, are illustrated in Figures 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Figure 2.3

Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹)

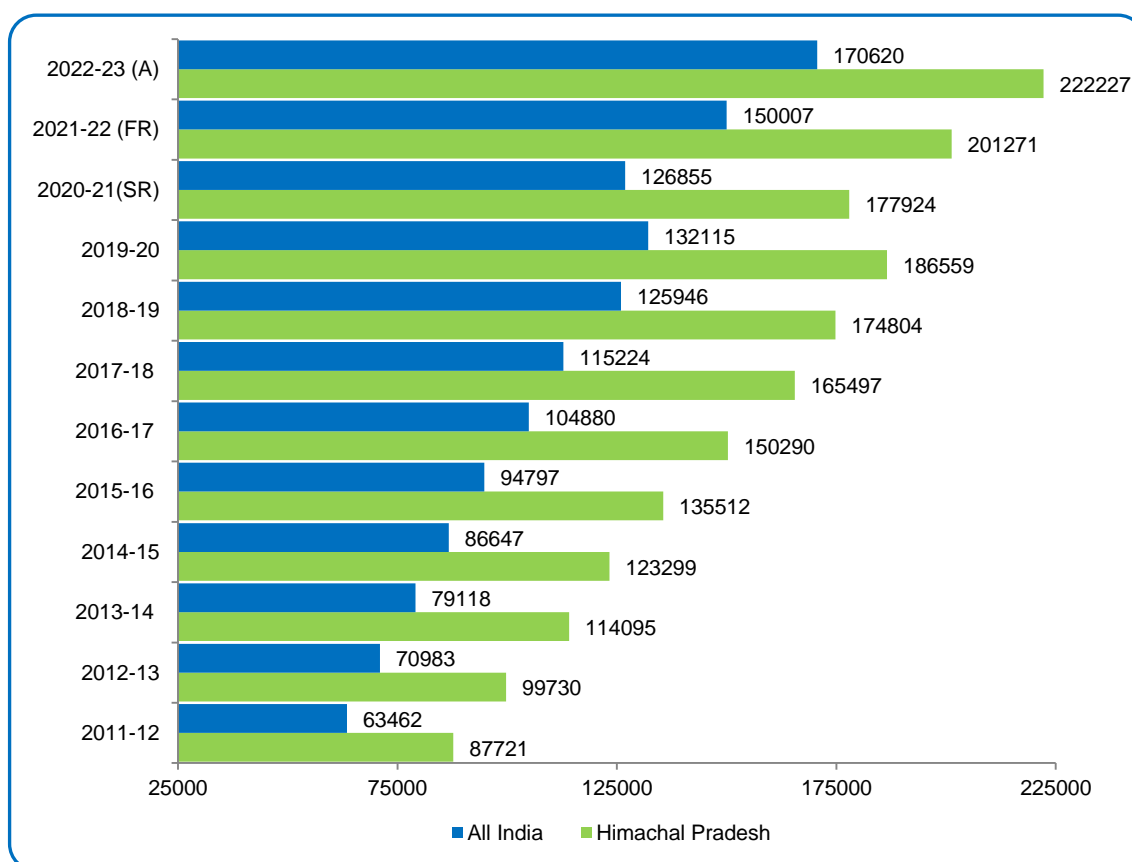
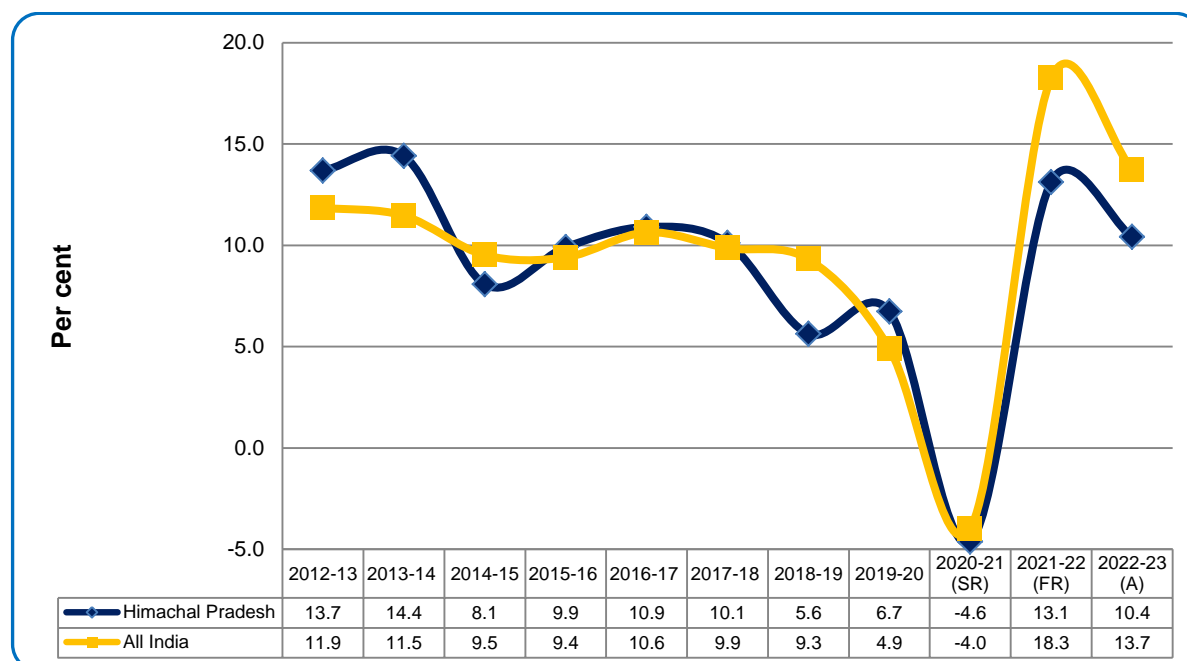


Figure 2.4

Growth Trends of Per Capita Income at Current Prices



2.2.3 Sectoral Growth Trajectory

The economy is classified into three broad sectors, viz., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The growth rates of each of these sectors is measured in terms of GVA at basic prices. The basic price can be understood as producer’s price. The constituent of these sectors are (i) The Primary Sector: This sector consists of sectors like Crops; Livestock; Forestry and Logging; Fisheries; and Mining and Quarrying. (ii) The Secondary Sector: This sector constitutes sectors such as Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services; and Construction. (iii) The Tertiary Sector: This sector include sectors, namely, Trade and Repair Services; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport, including Railways, Road, Water, Air and Services incidental to Transport; Storages; Communication and Services relating to Broadcasting; Financial services; Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services; Public Administration; and Other Services.

2.2.3.1 Primary Sector

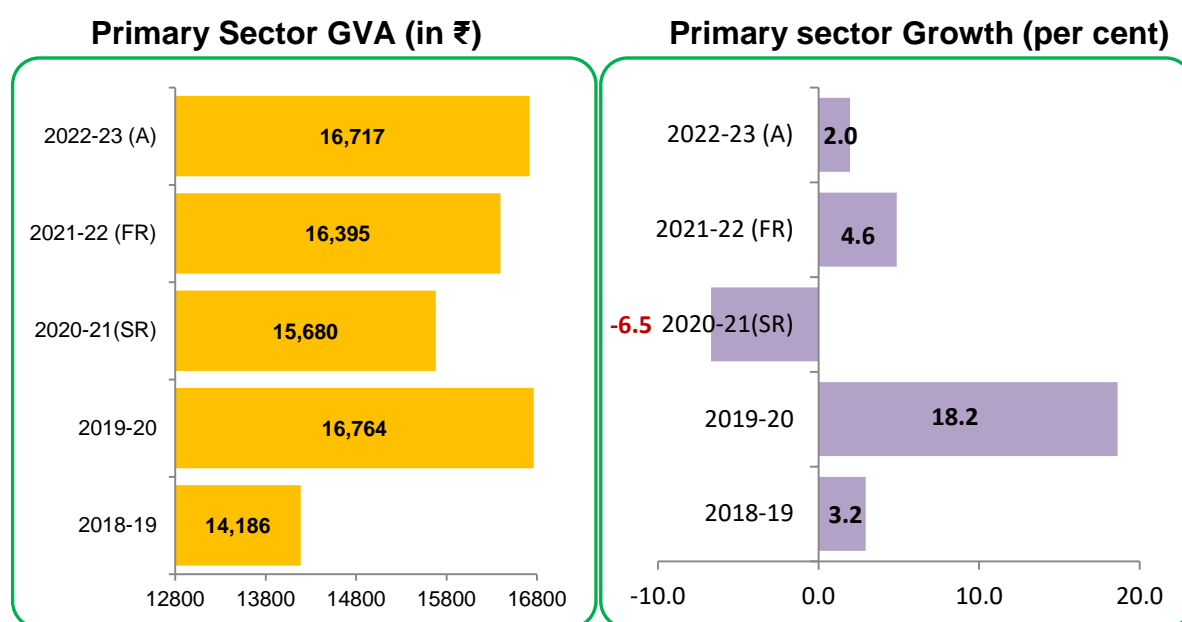
As per advance estimates for FY2022-23, the Gross Value Added (GVA) from primary sector is likely to grow at a pace of 2.0 per cent at constant prices. During FY2022-23(AE) the GVA of Primary sector moved up to ₹16,717 crore as against ₹16,395 crore in FY2021-22 (FR) at constant prices (see Figure 2.5).

Agriculture and allied sectors registered a growth in constant price GVA, of -6.7 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent in FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23, respectively. It is noteworthy that ‘Agriculture and Allied Sectors’, which

are the backbone of State economy, employ 57.03 per cent of the population of the State. Therefore, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Himachal Pradesh.

Crop sector GVA for FY2022-23(AE) in real terms is estimated at ₹8,598 crore as against ₹8,531 crore in FY2021-22(FR) with a growth rate of 0.8 per cent. Forestry and logging sector GVA for FY2022-23(AE) in real terms is estimated at ₹5,159 crore as against ₹5,023 crore in FY2021-22(FR) with a growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Livestock Sector grew by 4.3 per cent, Fishing Sector grew at 7.0 per cent and mining and quarrying sector grew by 2.2 per cent.

Figure 2.5



The primary sector and its sub-sector's growth trends and GVA at constant prices are depicted below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Sub sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Years	Crops		Live stock		Forestry and Logging		Fishing		Mining and Quarrying	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
2018-19	7052	-1.2	2045	16.3	4719	4.3	93	6.6	277	17.4
2019-20	8777	24.5	2248	9.9	5377	13.9	98	4.7	264	-4.5
2020-21(SR)	7818	-10.9	2375	5.6	5096	-5.2	107	9.6	284	7.5
2021-22 (FR)	8531	9.1	2477	4.3	5023	-1.4	116	7.8	248	-12.8
2022-23 (A)	8598	0.8	2584	4.3	5159	2.7	124	7.0	253	2.2

2.2.3.2 Secondary Sector

The Secondary sector broadly comprises manufacturing (organised and un-organised), electricity, gas and water supply and construction. As per advance estimates for FY2022-23 the GVA of the secondary sector is estimated at ₹60,444 crore against ₹56,408 crore for FY2021-22(FR) at constant (2011-12) prices, expected to register a growth rate of 7.2 per cent over the previous year (Figure 2.6).

Industry Sector (manufacturing) at Constant (2011-12) prices as per the advance estimates for the FY2022-23 is expected to register a growth rate of 6.7 per cent and is estimated at ₹43,625 crore as against ₹40,898 crore in FY2021-22(FR). Electricity, Gas, Water and water supply Sector, have registered impressive growth rates of 7.2 per cent. Construction sector is expected to register a growth rate of 9.5 per cent and is estimated at ₹9,124 crore as against ₹8,335 crore in FY2021-22 (FR) Table 2.2.

Figure 2.6

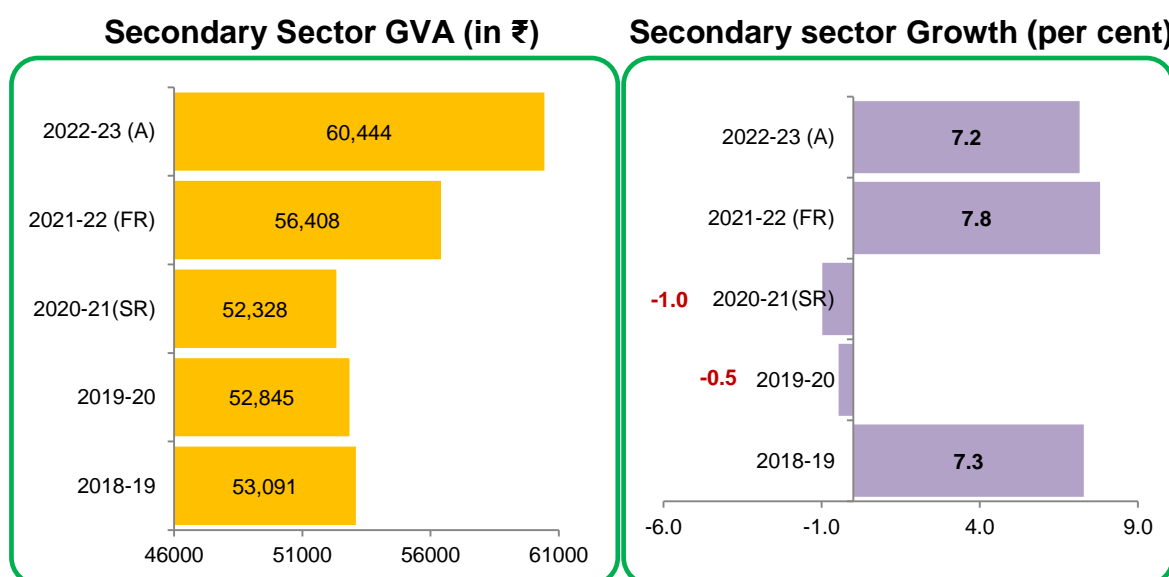


Table 2.2

Sub sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Years	Manufacturing (Organised and un - Organised)		Electricity, Gas, Water Industry		Construction	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
2018-19	37053	10.1	7196	-0.8	8843	3.1
2019-20	37094	0.1	6916	-3.9	8835	-0.1
2020-21(SR)	37143	0.1	6819	-1.4	8366	-5.3
2021-22 (FR)	40898	10.1	7175	5.2	8335	-0.4
2022-23 (A)	43625	6.7	7694	7.2	9124	9.5

2.2.3.3 Tertiary or Services Sector

The Services sector has a significant and fast growing share in the State GVA. Service sector comprises of Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport by Other Means and Storage, Supra Regional sectors (Railways, Communications and Banking and Insurance), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services sectors. The advance estimates for the FY2022-23 at Constant (2011-12) prices for Services Sector is estimated at ₹49,527 crore as against ₹46,350 crore in FY2021-22(FR) with a growth rate of 6.9 per cent over last year (Figure 2.7).

Trade and Repair services (2.3 per cent), Hotels and Restaurants (26.8 per cent) jointly registered a growth rate of 6.7 per cent, Transport, Storage, and Communications registered a growth rate of 10.3 per cent, Banking, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings and Public Administration registered a growth rate of 4.5 per cent, 3.4 per cent respectively.

Figure 2.7

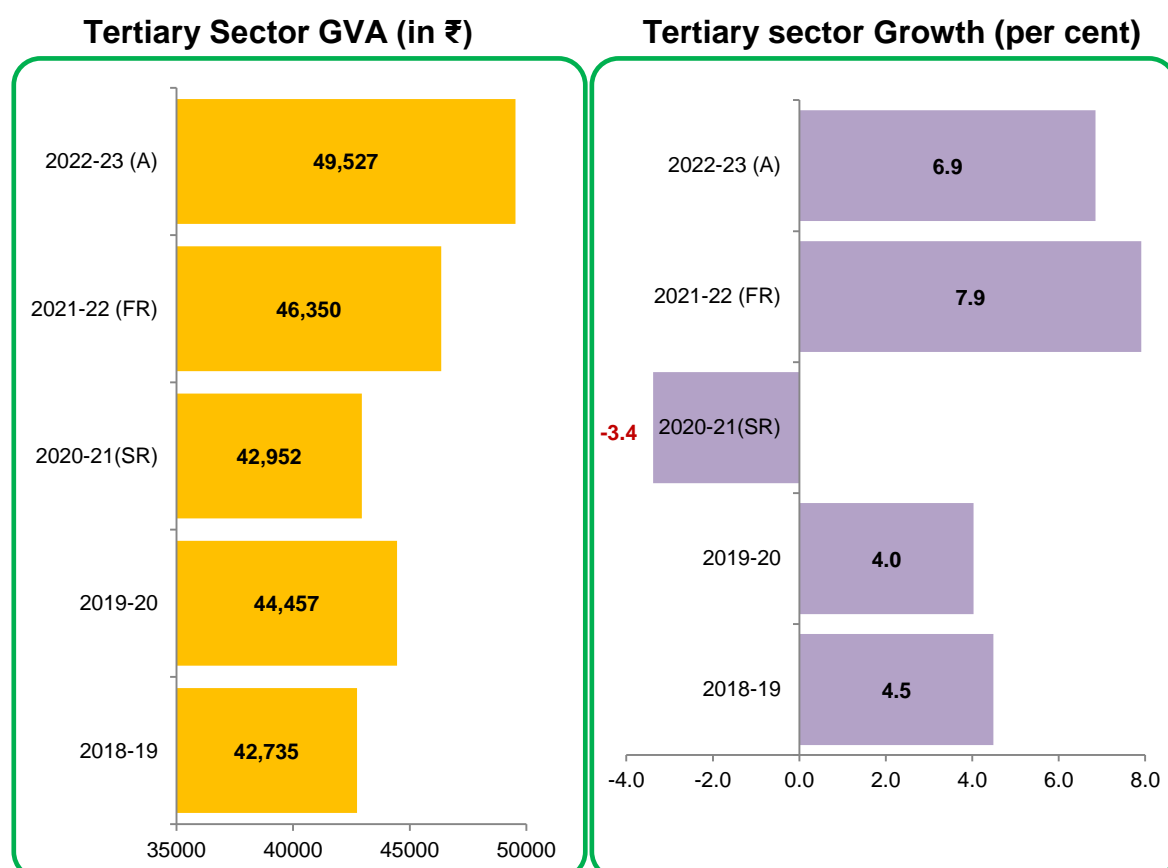


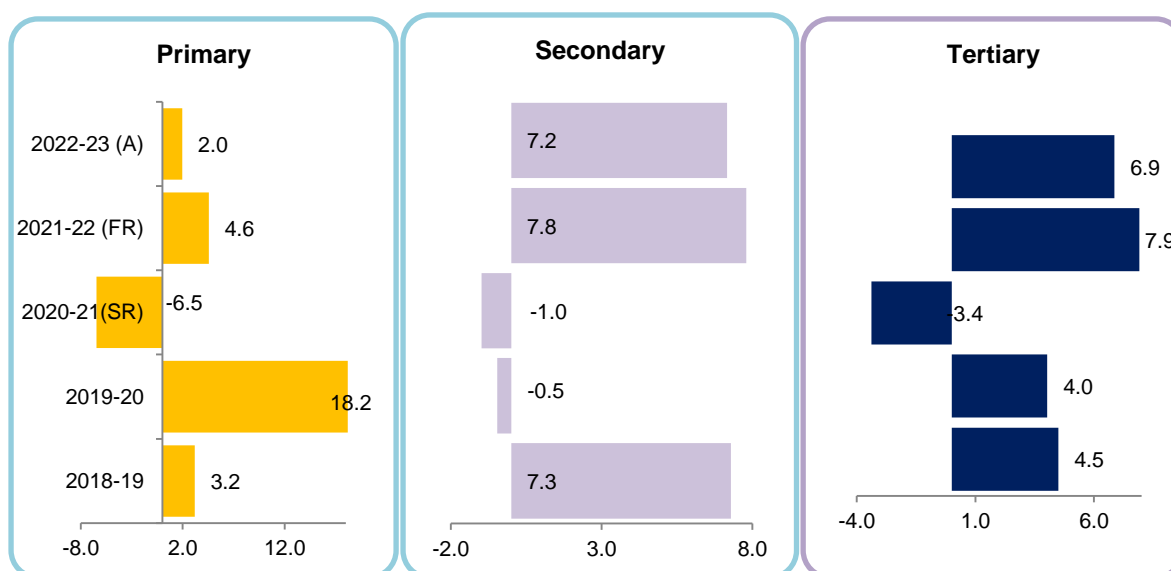
Table 2.3

Sub sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Years	Transport Storage and Communication		Trade, Hotel and Restaurant		Financial Services		Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services		Public Administration		Other Services	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
2018-19	5146	-2.5	7908	6.8	3259	0.4	11373	8.9	5351	3.5	9699	3.7
2019-20	5265	2.3	8637	9.2	3397	4.2	11238	-1.2	5633	5.3	10287	6.1
2020-21(SR)	4531	-13.9	8514	-1.4	3346	-1.5	11244	0.1	5621	-0.2	9697	-5.7
2021-22 (FR)	5444	20.1	9640	13.2	3486	4.2	11255	0.1	5822	3.6	10704	10.4
2022-23 (A)	6003	10.3	10283	6.7	3780	8.4	11631	3.3	6019	3.4	11810	10.3

Figure 2.8

Sector-wise Growth Rate of GVA at Constant Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)



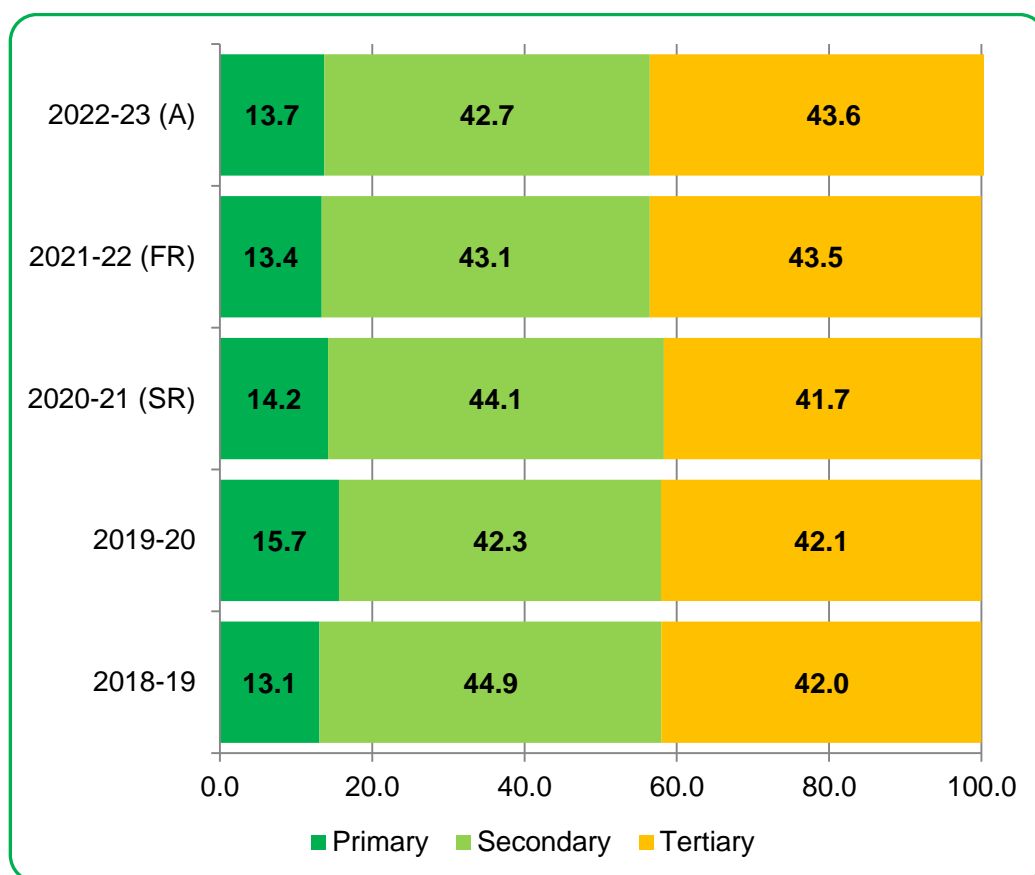
2.2.4 Sectoral Contribution

The GSDP of any State is measured in terms of the economic contributions made by three key sectors-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The tertiary sector has been the highest contributor to State's GVA, followed by the Secondary and Primary sectors. Based on the advance estimates of GVA for FY2022-23, the tertiary sector

accounted for 43.6 per cent of State's GVA at current prices, followed by the secondary sector 42.7 per cent and the Primary sector 13.7 per cent. The trend in the share of each sector towards the State's GVA is shown in Figure 2.9. The share of the Primary sector in the total GVA of the State remained largely constant from 2018-19 to 2022-23. As reflected in Figures 2.9, the Secondary sector in the State is very vibrant. The Government of Himachal Pradesh recognizes that industrial development is crucial to job creation and increasing productivity in other sectors. It has taken up several measures to ensure sustained growth of the Industry sector. The positive impact of the investments being made by the Government towards strengthening the Industrial sector will start manifesting in the coming few years, and the benefits will continue to accrue for many years to come. The tertiary sector share of State's value added is continuously increasing and is therefore, one of the most important sectors in State's economy. Its share in the State's nominal GVA increased from 42.0 per cent in 2018-19 to 43.6 per cent in the FY2022-23 (Figure 2.9)

Figure 2.9

Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)



As per advance estimates for FY2022-23, the GVA from the primary sector in absolute terms is estimated at ₹25,284 crore at current prices, secondary sector

stood at ₹78,848 crore, while service sector is estimated at ₹80,379 crore (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4

Sector wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices (value in ₹ crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21 (SR)	2021-22 (FR)	2022-23 (A)
1. Agriculture and allied activities (Primary Sector)	23,340	20,714	22,272	25,284
2. Manufacturing and allied services (Secondary Sector)	63,013	64,212	71,686	78,848
3. Services (Tertiary Sector)	62,689	60,793	72,484	80,379
4. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current Basic Prices	1,49,042	1,45,719	1,66,442	1,84,511
5. Net of Taxes (Add Product Taxes and Less Subsidies)	10,122	9,532	9,827	10893
6. GSDP at Market Prices	1,59,164	1,55,251	1,76,269	1,95,404

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

2.2.4.1 Sector-wise Distribution of Value Added and Employment

The structure of the economy and workforce in Himachal Pradesh are perceptibly different from the structure of the economy and workforce in the rest of India. Agriculture and allied activities employed 57.03 per cent of total workforce of Himachal Pradesh as compared to 45.46 per cent for India. The share in GVA is 13.14 per cent as compared to 18.64 per cent in India.

The sector- wise comparison of distribution of value added and employment is given below in the Table 2.5.

Table 2.5**Share of different sectors in Gross Value Added and Employment Himachal vis-a-vis India 2021-22**

Sectors	Shares in GVA		Shares in Employment	
	H.P.	India	H.P.	India
Agriculture and allied activities	13.14	18.64	57.03	45.46
Mining and Quarrying	0.24	2.40	0.20	0.33
Primary	13.38	21.05	57.23	45.79
Manufacturing	31.23	15.49	7.61	11.57
Elect, Gas Water supply and other utility services	5.64	2.75	0.78	0.55
Construction	6.20	8.05	11.53	12.43
Secondary	43.07	26.29	19.92	24.55
Trade, hotels Transport , Communication and service relating to broadcasting	13.93	16.53	11.60	17.73
Financial ,Real estate and professional services	13.67	21.28	1.13	1.90
Public Administration and other services	15.95	14.85	10.12	10.33
Tertiary	43.55	52.66	22.85	29.66
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: GSVA, Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, GVA, National Accounts Statistics, and Share in Employment, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22.

The estimates of GDP of Himachal Pradesh and India from 2011-12 to 2022-23 at current and constant (2011-12) prices are given below in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6**Gross Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh and India 2011-12 to 2022-23(A) at Current and Constant Prices (value in ₹ crore and growth rate in per cent)**

Years	Himachal Pradesh				India			
	GSDP at Current prices	Growth	GSDP at Constant prices (2011-12)	Growth	GSDP at Current prices	Growth	GSDP at Constant prices (2011-12)	Growth
2011-12	72,720		72,720		87,36,329		87,36,329	
2012-13	82,820	13.9	77,384	6.4	99,44,013	13.8	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	94,764	14.4	82,847	7.1	1,12,33,522	13.0	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	1,03,772	9.5	89,060	7.5	1,24,67,959	11.0	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	1,14,239	10.1	96,274	8.1	1,37,71,874	10.5	1,13,69,493	8.0
2016-17	1,25,634	10.0	1,03,055	7.0	1,53,91,669	11.8	1,23,08,193	8.3
2017-18	1,38,551	10.3	1,09,407	6.2	1,70,90,042	11.0	1,31,44,582	6.8
2018-19	1,48,383	7.1	1,16,414	6.4	1,88,99,668	10.6	1,39,92,914	6.5
2019-20	1,59,164	7.3	1,21,187	4.1	2,00,74,856	6.2	1,45,15,958	3.7
2020-21 (SR)	1,55,251	(-) 2.5	1,17,555	(-)3.0	1,98,00,914	(-)1.4	1,35,58,473	(-) 6.6
2021-22 (FR)	1,76,269	13.5	1,26,433	7.6	2,36,64,637	19.5	1,47,35,515	8.7
2022-23 (A)	1,95,404	10.9	1,34,576	6.4	2,73,07,751	15.4	1,57,60,363	7.0

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

A brief analysis of the economic growth in Himachal Pradesh reveals that the State has kept pace with the India growth rate as shown in Table-2.7 below:

Table 2.7

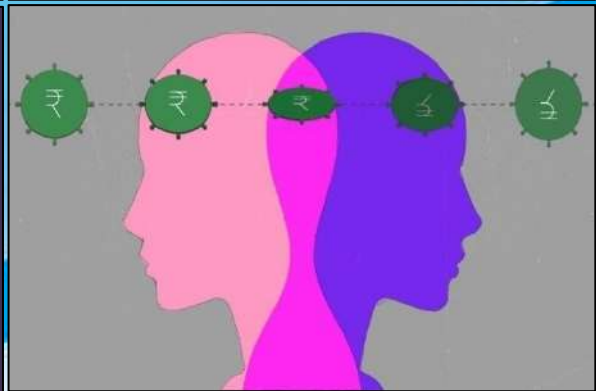
Comparative Growth Rate of Himachal Pradesh and National Economy

Period		Average Annual Growth Rate (percentage)	
Plan	Years/Year	Himachal Pradesh	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
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	(+) 8.0	(+) 8.0
Twelfth Plan	2012-17	(+) 7.2	(+) 7.1
Annual Plan (i)	2017-18	(+) 6.2	(+) 6.8
(ii)	2018-19	(+) 6.4	(+) 6.5
(iii)	2019-20	(+) 4.1	(+) 3.7
(iv)	2020-21	(-) 3.0	(-) 6.6
(v)	2021-22	(+) 7.6	(+) 8.7
(v)	2022-23	(+) 6.4	(+) 7.0

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

CHAPTER

3



PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Key Highlights

- Grant from the Centre is the highest percentage of revenue receipts, followed by State-owned tax revenue. According to the financial projections, the grant from the centre will be around 4 percentage points lower in Financial Year FY2022-23 (BE) compared to FY2020–21(A).
- State revenue receipts are 18.62 per cent of GSDP for FY2022-23 (BE).
- Economic services which include electricity, gas and water supply have consistently highest percentage 59.9 of non-tax revenue of the State.
- Total expenditure of the State Government was estimated to be ₹51,365 crore out of which ₹40,279 crore (78.42 per cent) was earmarked for revenue expenditure followed by capital expenditure as 10.99 per cent and debt as 10.59 per cent for the FY 2022-23 (BE).
- The total committed expenditure is ₹28,059 crore which is 54.63 per cent of total expenditure and 14.36 per cent of the GSDP for the FY 2022-23 (BE).
- The debt as percentage to GSDP was 39.29 per cent in FY2020-21 as against 35.25 per cent in FY2019-20.

3.1 Introduction

Public finance relates to the collection of taxes by the Government from taxable entities under the jurisdiction of the State and use of the tax receipts towards production and distribution of public goods and services. Resource generation, Resource allocation and expenditure management are essential components of public financial management system.

Developmental challenges like healthy housing conditions, safe water supply and waste management are best understood at the ground level. For this purpose, various developmental functions are devolved to local bodies to take care of region-specific developmental needs. However, with low revenue mobilization capacity, local bodies are heavily dependent on transfers from the State Government to fund their various needs.

State's funds play an important role in the growth of an economy. Expenditure on physical and human capital formation is a prerequisite for sustained development. Despite geographical disadvantages, the state has been orienting its limited fiscal resources on developmental needs of the economy.

3.2 Fiscal Profile of Himachal Pradesh

Fiscal profile broadly comprises receipts, expenditure and debt of the State. The State Government's receipts comprise revenue receipts and capital receipts from various sources, whereas public expenditure comprises revenue and capital outlays.

3.2.1 Fiscal Indicators of the State

The State Government mobilizes financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure for administrative and developmental activities. The major fiscal indicators for the State for the FY2021-22 (RE) and 2022-23 (BE) are given below:

Table 3.1

Major Fiscal Indicators (₹ in crore)

Item/ year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	30,950	30,742	33,438	37,313	36,375
1.1 Tax Revenue (including central share)	13,003	12,301	12,837	15,933	17,660
1.2 State Own (Non- Tax Revenue)	2,830	2,502	2,188	2,625	2,769

1.3	Grants in Aid	15,118	15,940	18,413	18,755	15,946
2.	Disinvestment Receipts (Non-debt Receipts)	9	2	3	0	0
3.	Recovery of Loans	22	21	23	44	45
4.	Total Expenditure	39,154	43,063	50,305	48,834	51,365
5.	Revenue Expenditure	29,429	30,730	33,535	37,034	40,279
6.	Capital Expenditure	4,584	5,174	5,309	7,099	5,647
7.	Loans Disbursed	468	458	320	314	97
8.	Interest Payments	4,022	4,234	4,472	4,805	5,105

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

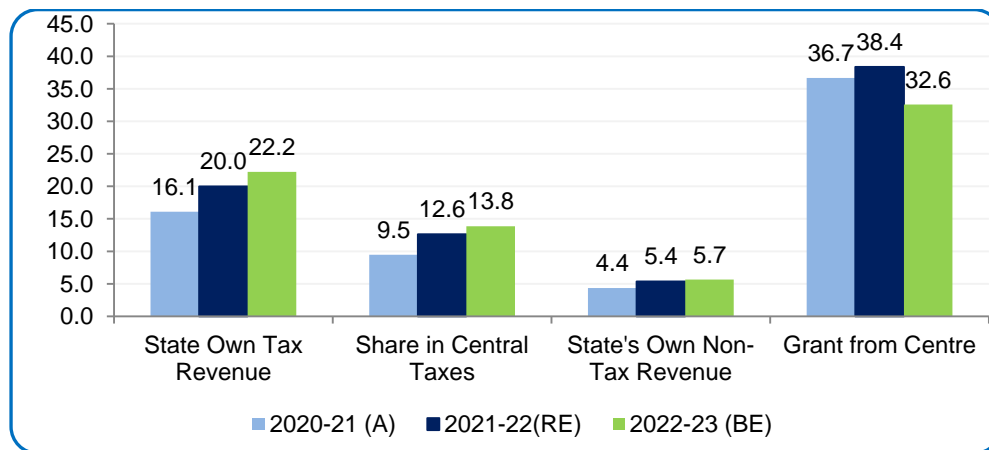
a) Tax Revenue

According to Budget Estimates (BE) of FY2022-23 shown in Table 3.1, the tax revenue (including central taxes) was estimated at ₹17,660 crore as against ₹15,933 crore in FY2021-22 Revised Estimates (RE).

Figure 3.1 shows the components of tax revenue as percentage of total receipts.

Figure: 3.1

Components of Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh budget document

Grant from the Centre is the highest percentage of revenue receipts, followed by State-owned tax revenue. According to financial projections, the grant from the centre will be around 4 percentage points lower in FY2022-23 (BE) compared to FY2020-21.

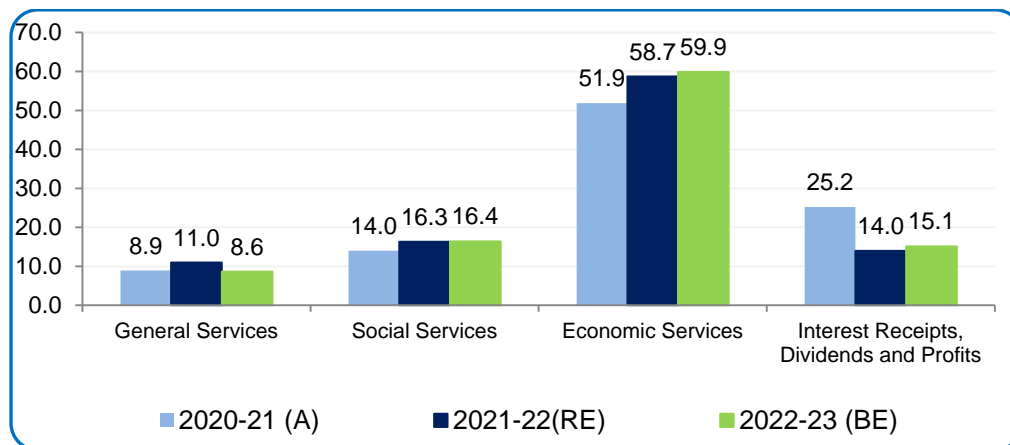
b) Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax Revenue consists, mainly interest receipts on loans, receipts from sale of power, dividends and profits from public sector undertakings and receipts from services provided by the Government including those provided by the Public Service Commission, social services as health and education and economic services. Non-tax revenue is likely to increase to ₹2,769 crore in FY2022-23 (BE) as against ₹2,625 crore in FY2021-22 (RE) which is increase of 5.49 per cent. This is estimated to be 1.42 per cent of State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

Figure 3.2 shows the components of non-tax revenue as percentage of total receipts.

Figure: 3.2

Components of Non-tax Revenue as percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Document

Economic services which include electricity, gas and water supply have consistently highest percentage 59.9 of non-tax revenue of the State.

c) Non-Debt Capital Receipts

Non-Debt capital receipts consist of recovery of loans and advances and disinvestment receipts. The budget estimate for FY2022-23 (BE) envisages ₹45.00 crore as recovery of loans and no income from disinvestment.

As per the budget estimates the revenue receipts of the Government for the FY2022-23 (BE) were estimated at 18.62 per cent of the GSDP as against 21.17 per cent in FY2021-22 (RE). Similarly, the tax revenue for FY2022-23 (BE) was

estimated at 9.04 per cent of GSDP which remained same as 9.04 per cent during FY2021-22 (RE). Non-tax revenue is 1.42 per cent of the GSDP in FY2022-23 (BE) as compared to 1.49 per cent during FY2021-22 (RE). In FY2022-23 (BE), the total expenditure of the State is estimated to be 26.29 per cent of GSDP. Revenue expenditure is 20.61 per cent while capital expenditure will be 2.89 per cent of the GSDP.

3.2.2 Fiscal Indicators of the State Government

Table 3.2 shows that in FY2022-23(BE), the tax revenue growth rate is estimated at 10.84 per cent, while growth of total expenditure, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure for the State is estimated to be 5.18, 8.76 and -20.45 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.2

State Government's Fiscal Indicators Growth (in per cent)

Item/ year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	13.09	-0.67	8.77	11.59	-2.51
2. Tax Revenue (including central share)	9.18	-5.39	4.36	24.12	10.84
3. Non- Tax Revenue	19.72	-11.61	-12.51	19.97	5.49
4. Grants in Aid	15.46	5.44	15.51	1.86	-14.98
5. Interest Payments	6.16	5.28	5.62	7.45	6.24
6. Total Expenditure	12.48	9.98	16.82	-2.92	5.18
7. Revenue Expenditure	8.78	4.42	9.13	10.43	8.76
8. Capital Expenditure	22.06	12.86	2.61	33.72	-20.45

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

Table 3.3

Major Fiscal Indicators as a percentage of GSDP

Item/ year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	20.86	19.31	21.54	21.17	18.62
1.1 Tax Revenue (including central share)	8.76	7.73	8.27	9.04	9.04
1.2 State Own (Non- Tax Revenue)	1.91	1.57	1.41	1.49	1.42
1.3 Grants in Aid	10.19	10.01	11.86	10.64	8.16
2. Disinvestment Receipts	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Recovery of Loans	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
4. Total Expenditure	26.39	27.06	32.40	27.70	26.29
5. Revenue Expenditure	19.83	19.31	21.60	21.01	20.61
6. Capital Expenditure	3.09	3.25	3.42	4.03	2.89

7. Loans Disbursed	0.32	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.05
8. Interest Payments	2.71	2.66	2.88	2.73	2.61

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

3.2.3 Government Expenditure

There are mainly revenue and capital expenditure of the Government which are given in detail in table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. As per budget estimates of FY2022-23 (BE), total expenditure of the State Government was estimated to be ₹51,365 crore out of which ₹40,279 crore (78.42 per cent) was earmarked for revenue expenditure.

a) Revenue Expenditure

Budget estimates revenue expenditure for FY2022-23 (BE) to be ₹ 40,279 compared to ₹ 37,034 for the FY2021-22 (RE) showing a growth rate of 8.76 per cent. Revenue expenditure is estimated to be 20.61 per cent of GSDP for FY2022-23(BE).

b) Capital Expenditure

Budget estimates capital expenditure to be ₹5,647 crore for FY2022-23 (BE) compared to ₹7,099 crore for FY2021-22 (RE) showing a negative growth of -20.45 per cent and it is 10.99 per cent of total expenditure during 2022-23 (BE). The other components i.e. debt expenditure is 10.59 per cent of total expenditure.

3.2.4 Composition of Revenue Expenditure

The Government spends major chunk of its expenditure on revenue expenditure. During FY2022-23 (BE) it is estimated that 78 per cent of the total budget spending will be on Revenue Expenditure.

The composition of revenue expenditure is given in Table 3.4 below which shows that 57 per cent of total expenditure is likely to be spent on salary, pension, interest payment and subsidies in FY2022-23 (BE). Expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments is committed expenditure in nature and that is limited headroom for creation of additional fiscal space. The total committed expenditure is ₹28,059 crore which is 54.63 per cent of total expenditure and 14.36 per cent of the GSDP for the FY 2022-23 (BE).

Table 3.4

Composition of Revenue Expenditure (₹ in crore)

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Salary and wages	11,016	11,669	12,151	13,273	15,164

• Salary and wages as % to total expenditure	28.13	27.10	24.15	27.18	29.52
2. Pension	4,975	5,490	6,088	6,500	7,790
• Pension as % to total expenditure	12.71	12.75	12.10	13.31	15.17
3. Interest	4,022	4,234	4,472	4,805	5,105
• Interest as % to total expenditure	10.27	9.83	8.89	9.84	9.94
4. Total committed expenditure	20,013	21,393	22,711	24,578	28,059
• Total committed expenditure as % to total expenditure	51.11	49.68	45.15	50.33	54.63
• Total committed expenditure as % to GSDP	13.49	13.44	14.63	13.94	14.36
5. Subsidy	1,283	1,068	1,240.63	1,226.96	1,256.84
• Subsidy Interest as % to total expenditure	3.28	2.48	2.47	2.51	2.45
Total Expenditure	39,154	43,063	50,306	48,835	51,365

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

Table 3.5 shows that salary increases significantly year on year. The growth in Salary expenditure over the previous year was 14.25 per cent in FY2022-23 (BE) compared to previous year's 9.23 per cent. Pension expenditure is expected to increase by 19.85 per cent in FY2022-23 (BE), compared to previous year's 6.77 per cent. Growth in interest payments was 7.45 per cent in FY2021-22 (RE) and budget estimates was 6.24 per cent in FY2022-23 (BE). Growth of subsidy expenditure is estimated to be 2.44 per cent in FY2022-23 (BE) compared to -1.10 per cent in the previous year.

Table 3.5

Growth of major items of Revenue Expenditure (in percentage)

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Salary and wages	3.23	5.93	4.13	9.23	14.25
2. Pension	5.65	10.35	10.89	6.77	19.85
3. Interest	6.16	5.28	5.62	7.45	6.24
4. Subsidy	41.46	-16.77	16.16	-1.10	2.44

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

3.3 Debt Position of the State

Debt of the State is an important indicator of its financial health. Financial prudence of the State depends on its debt and its repaying capacity. Table 3.6 shows that debt as percentage to GSDP was 39.29 per cent in FY2020-21 as against 35.25 per cent in FY2019-20.

Table 3.6**Debt Position of the State Government (₹ in crore)**

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	32,570	34,671	36,425	40,571	44,462.57
A1. Internal Debt	31,494	33,592	35,363	39,528	42,918.16
A2. Loans and Advances from Central Government	1,076	1,079	1,062	1,044	1,544.41
B. Public Account and Other Liabilities	11,852	13,235	14,348	15,535	16,530.3
C. Total Liabilities (A+B)	44,423	47,906	50,773	56,107	60,992.87
GSDP	1,25,634	1,38,551	1,48,383	1,59,164	1,55,251
Debt as % age to GSDP	35.36	34.58	34.22	35.25	39.29

Source: Finance Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

3.4 Gender Budget

It entails analysing budgets from a gender perspective, integrating a gender viewpoint at every stage of the budgeting process, and reorganising revenues and expenditures to advance gender equality. Gender budgeting, in essence, is a plan of action and a procedure with the long-term objective of attaining gender equality.



Women are the prime stakeholders of gender budget. The Nodal Department, which is in charge of advancing gender equality is the Women and Child Development Department. The issue relating to health, education, labour and employment and gender-sensitive programme are undertaken by department of Empowerment of SCs, OBCs, Minorities and Specially Aabled.

The gender budget expenditures are shown in Table 3.7 below, with category-I showing that 100 per cent of the budget was spent on women-specific programmes and category-II showing that less than 100 per cent was spent on women.

Table: 3.7

Category Wise Gender Budget for FY2022-23 (₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No	Department	Budget Estimate		Total
		Category – I 100per cent	Category – II < 100per cent	
1	SCs, OBCs, Minorities and Specially Abled	17960.89	90086.50	108047.39
2	Women and Child Development	8741.45	43024.00	51765.45
3	Rural Development	3110.00	12179.00	15289.00
4	Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	1000.00	15096.00	16096.00
5	Police	436.18	-	436.18
6	Higher Education	375.18	8417.50	8792.68
7	Health	187.00	-	187.00
8	Transport	92.00	2380.00	2472.00
9	Industries	1.00	198.00	199.00
10	Other Departments*	-	33363	33363
Total		31903.70	204744.68	236648.38

Source: Gender Budget Statement, Finance Department of Himachal Pradesh

Note: * Urban Development, Animal Husbandry, Art and Culture, Horticulture, Elementary Education and Fisheries.

CHAPTER

04



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Key Highlights

- India invests 0.7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Research and Development (R&D).
- The government of India invests more than 63 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of its GDP on research. In terms of absolute numbers, India has 3.42 lakh researchers, compared to 17.4 lakh in China and 13.7 lakh in the US.
- According to the Reserve Bank of India's study report on the R&D expenditure of States and UTs, Himachal spent significantly on scientific research in Financial Year (FY)2018-19, at 0.6 per cent of the GSDP.
- Head wise expenditure on R&D shows that Medical and Public Health (2210) and Agricultural Research and Education (2415) are most prioritized heads in which expenditure of ₹678 crore and ₹243 crore is purposed in FY2022-23.
- R&D on the revenue account is expected to be ₹943 crore in FY2022-23 and on capital account is ₹2.8 crore.
- “Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana”, was announced in FY2022-23 to promote research activities in State University which provides for monthly fellowship of ₹3 thousand to research scholars.

4.1 Introduction

The pandemic has highlighted the need of Research and Development (R&D) in resolving the problem of the threat posed by newly developing infectious pathogens. Indian vaccine companies were at the vanguard of this battle against the new corona virus, cooperating with publicly supported research institutes. Indian vaccines, produced and distributed under Covid-19 were made possible by decades of consistent expenditure in R&D, high-tech production, and supportive governmental policy. India's quick adoption of digital technology is the result of government expenditure in top-notch technical education, long-standing incentives for software and service providers and focus on promoting startups.

India's Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) landscape consists of national laboratories, research councils (agriculture, medical), public and private universities, higher education institutions engaged in research like Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), specialised agencies (space, atomic energy, defence R&D), public sector units engaged in high-tech production, private R&D-led companies and other non-governmental organisations. Investments made in the early decades after Independence and subsequent developments have helped in creating and nurturing this infrastructure.

Even after the liberalisation era began in 1991, the state's role in supporting R&D and providing incentives for technology-based enterprises remained crucial. Since then, has it changed? Are government investments in R&D declining? Government financing for research has decreased as a result of several recent policy changes permitting private actors in the space industry and allowing the use of corporate social responsibility (CSR) money for R&D. While actual R&D spending in India has increased over the past ten years, R&D spending as a proportion of GDP—the widely used criterion for assessing STI competitiveness—has long been stuck at or below 1 per cent. China spends 2.14 per cent of GDP on R&D compared to India's 0.7 per cent, Israel's 4.94 per cent and 2.83 per cent in the United States. Brazil and South Africa spend more than India, as shown in table 4.1. Over 63 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of GDP that India spends on research is funded by government. India has 3.42 lakh researchers, compared to 17.4 lakh in China and 13.7 lakh in the US, in terms of absolute numbers.

Table 4.1

Comparison of R&D Expenditure as per cent of GDP of various countries and Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) Per Capita

Countries	R&D Expenditure as per cent of GDP	GERD per capita	Researchers per million Population
Israel	4.94	\$2,108	8,342
Japan	3.28	\$1,700	5,304
United States of America	2.83	\$1,777	-
China	2.14	\$325	-
India	0.7	\$43	255

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics.

Successive governments have recognised the need for increased R&D funding, setting the goal of at least doubling it from 0.7 per cent of GDP. The draft of the new STI Policy reiterates this goal and sets the timeline for doing so in the next five years.

4.2 Investment in STI

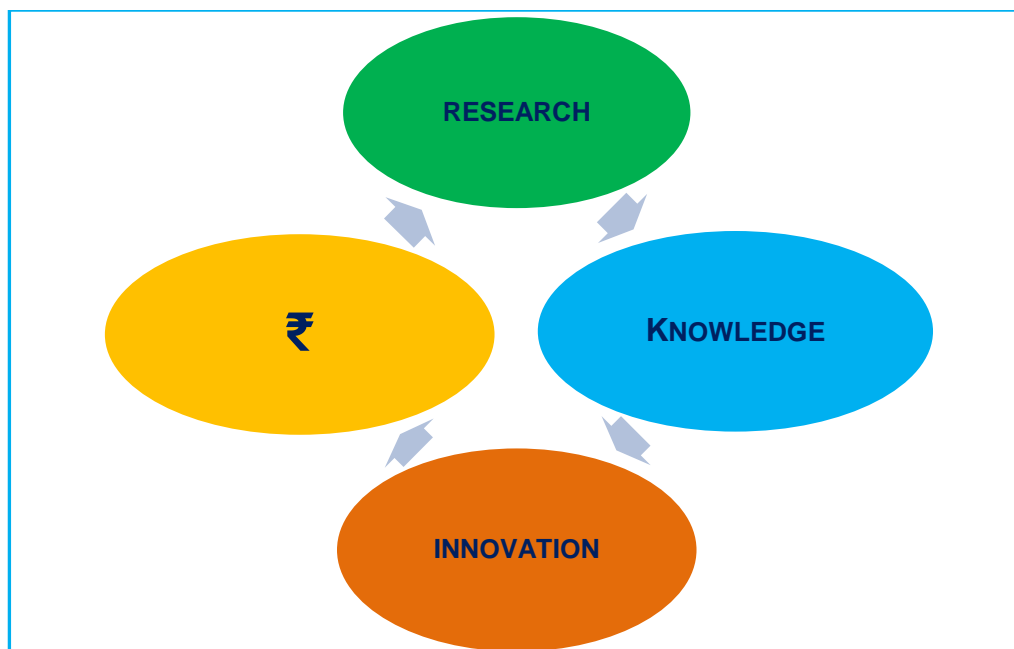
STI is crucial for the State's and the Nation's economic and social advancement. By constructing greener, more inclusive communities, R&D may promote sustainable development. However, for new technologies to be successful, public and private R&D, technology transfer, and infrastructure development need to be supported by efficient ecosystem.

4.3 Research

Research is a process of systematic inquiry that entails collection of data; documentation of critical information and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in accordance with suitable methodologies. It involves gathering new knowledge or data from primary or first-hand sources. It places emphasis upon discovery of general principles. It is an exact systematic and accurate investigation. It uses certain valid data gathering devices

4.4 Scientific Research and Innovation

R&D and Innovation is the process of developing and commercializing new ideas, implementing new processes or changing the way your business makes money. It helps keeping businesses competitive and sustainable for the long term.



In the State, state's government institutions namely Himachal Pradesh University (Shimla), Indira Gandhi Medical College (Shimla), Dental College (Shimla), Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (Palampur), Himalayan Forest Research Institute (Shimla), Govind Ballab Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (Kullu), National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resource (Shimla), Central Potato Research Institute (Shimla), Indian Institute of Himalayan Studies (Shimla), Institute of Biotechnology and Environmental Science (Hamirpur), Energy and Resources Institute (New Delhi), Centre Research Institute (Solan), Himachal Research Institute (Hamirpur), etc., and Central Government Institutions namely, Indian Institute of Technology(Mandi), National Institute of Technology (Hamirpur), Indian Institute of Management (Sirmour), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (New Delhi), Indian Council Medical Research(New Delhi), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (New Delhi), Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (Chennai), etc., are contributing significantly towards R&D and Innovation.

As per Reserve Bank of India's Study Report, regarding Research and R&D expenditure of States and UTs, in FY2018-19 the expenditure incurred towards Scientific Research of the Himachal as a percentage of GSDP is 0.6 per cent, one of the highest in the Country (shown in figure 4.1).

Table 4.2

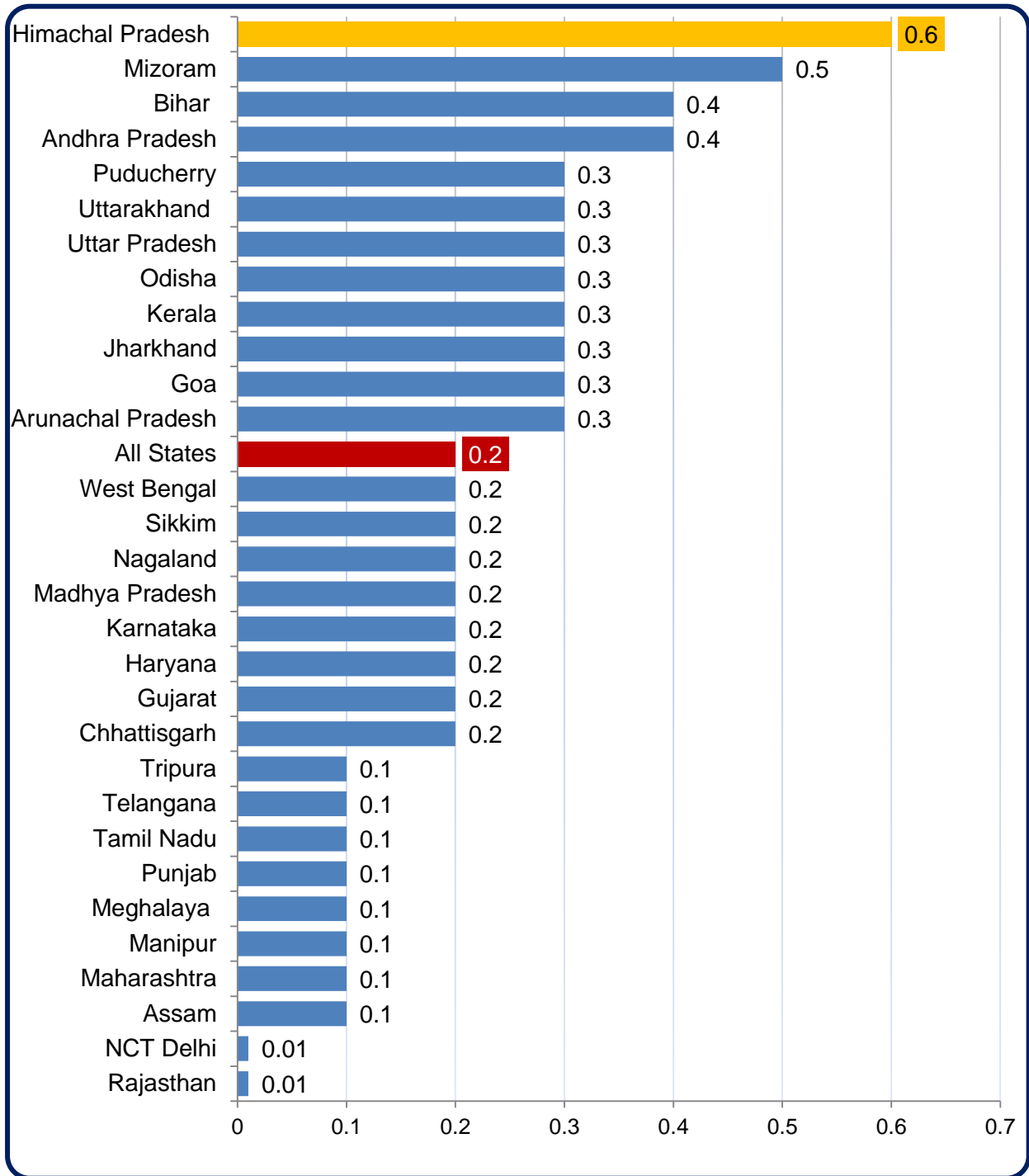
Comparative table of R&D Expenditure as percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for various states in 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21

States	(₹ in Crore)					
	2018-19	Percentage to GSDP	2019-20	Percentage to GSDP	2020-21	Percentage to GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	3,303.2	0.4	1,356.7	0.1	2,187	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	82.2	0.3	175.2	0.6	275.9	0.9
Assam	408.7	0.1	596.9	0.2	479.9	0.1
Bihar	2,094.6	0.4	3382	0.6	3,138.7	0.5
Chhattisgarh	517.9	0.2	1,169.1	0.4	1,087.3	0.3
Goa	244.6	0.3	374.9	0.5	580.3	0.7
Gujarat	2,560.6	0.2	3160	0.2	3706	0.2
Haryana	1,468.8	0.2	2,061.7	0.2	2,617.1	0.3
Himachal Pradesh	970.4	0.6	979.8	0.6	992.8	0.5
Jharkhand	860.9	0.3	622.7	0.2	802.2	0.2
Karnataka	3,652.5	0.2	3,504.8	0.2	3,824.7	0.2
Kerala	2,581.4	0.3	2,527.7	0.3	2,954.3	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	1,652.6	0.2	1,428.8	0.2	1,503.5	0.2
Maharashtra	3,368.3	0.1	4,333.7	0.2	4,476.9	0.1
Manipur	32.2	0.1	272.6	0.9	207.8	0.6
Meghalaya	44.4	0.1	59.6	0.2	84.9	0.2
Mizoram	91.7	0.5	144	0.7	71.7	0.3
Nagaland	47.8	0.2	104.9	0.3	163.7	0.5
Odisha	1,261.6	0.3	1,361.7	0.3	1,872.2	0.3
Punjab	709.1	0.1	772.9	0.1	1,160.2	0.2
Rajasthan	293.3	0.01	310.6	0.01	342.7	0.01
Sikkim	66.8	0.2	44.5	0.1	54.8	0.1
Tamil Nadu	2,314.7	0.1	2,968.5	0.2	4,504.7	0.2
Telangana	911.6	0.1	801.3	0.1	938.3	0.1
Tripura	45.7	0.1	51.6	0.1	57.2	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	5,087.7	0.3	7,129.9	0.4	8,028.3	0.4
Uttarakhand	639.8	0.3	713.9	0.3	876.4	0.3
West Bengal	2,265.8	0.2	2,146.7	0.2	2,342.4	0.2
NCT Delhi	259.8	0.01	309.8	0.01	391.5	0.01
Puducherry	125	0.3	138	0.3	144.8	0.3
All States	37,963.7	0.2	43,004.5	0.2	49,868.2	0.2

Source: Reserve Bank of India's Study Report-2021

Figure 4.1

Comparative picture of R&D Expenditure as percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for various states in 2018-19



Source: Reserve Bank of India's Study Report-2021

4.5 Department-wise R&D Expenditure

The department wise R&D expenditure in Himachal for the FY2020-21(A), 2021-22 (RE) and 2022-23 (BE) is presented in Table 4.3. It is evident from the chart that R&D is greatly influenced by investment in the sectors of education, health, and agriculture.

Table 4.3

Department wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23

		(₹ in Lakh)		
Sr.No	Department	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	General Administration Department	731	1,359	1,160
2	Education (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	286	337	370
3	Health and Family Welfare (Medical Education Training and Research)	55,553	62,654	68,180
4	Public Road Bridge and Building	0	0	55
5	Agriculture (Establishment of Research-Cum-Demonstration Centre of Soil Conservation)	47	59	62
6	Agriculture (Research and Education)	8,239	7,962	8,361
7	Horticulture (Research and Education)	7,619	8,407	7,601
8	Forest and Wildlife (R&D)	8	17	7
9	Labour Employment and Training (Research Survey and Statistics)	47	45	62
10	Miscellaneous and General Services (Training and Research in Rural Department)	86	81	128
11	Tribal Area Development Programme (Agriculture Research and Education)	2,012	2,209	2,262
12	Scheduled Caste Development Programme (Agriculture Research and Education)	5,290	5,819	6,110
13	Scheduled Caste Development Programme (Other Scientific Research, Strengthening of Human Resource)	53	100	257
Total		79,971	89,049	94,615

Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents.

4.6 Head-wise R&D Expenditure

Head wise expenditure on R&D is presented in table 4.4 which shows that heads 2210 and 2415 are most prioritized heads in which expenditure of ₹67,896 lakh and ₹24,341 lakh is purposed in FY2022-23.

Table 4.4

Head-wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23

(₹ in Lakh)					
Sr. No.	Description	Head	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Other Administrative Services	2070	86	81	128
2	General Education	2202	286	337	370
3	Medical and Public Health	2210	54,586	62,073	67,896
4	Labor Employment and Skill Development	2230	47	45	62
5	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	47	59	62
6	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	23,168	24,414	24,341
7	Road and Bridge	3054	0	0	55
8	Other Scientific Research	3425	784	1,459	1,417
9	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	4210	967	581	284

Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

4.7 Purpose-wise R&D Expenditure

The Purpose wise R&D expenditure in Himachal is presented in table 4.5 which shows that R&D expenditure on higher education and university education is expected to be highest which is 77,647 lakh, 85,251 lakh and 88,944 lakh in FY2020-21(A), 2021-22(RE) and 2022-23(BE) respectively.

Table 4.5

Purpose-wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23

(₹ in Lakh)				
Sr. No	Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	General Administration, External Affairs, Public Order and Safety (none elsewhere classified)	86	81	128

2	General Research	53	100	257
3	Higher Education and University Education	77,647	85,251	88,944
4	Allopathic Administration, Regulation and Research	423	862	869
5	Homeopathic Health Services	0	342	2470
6	Ayurvedic Health Services	643	596	601
7	Recreational and Sporting Services	286	337	0
8	General Administration, Regulation and Research	47	45	62
9	Agricultural, Forestry Fishing and Hunting	55	76	69
10	Road Transport	0	0	55
11	Environment Research and Education	731	1359	1,160

Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

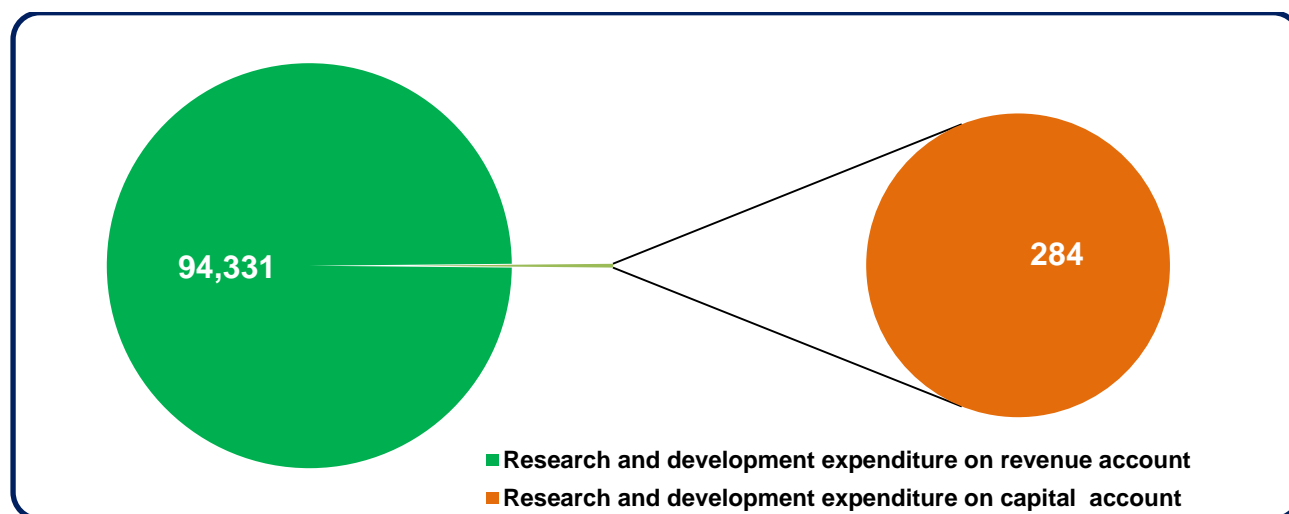
4.8 R&D Expenditure on Revenue Account and Capital Account

Expenditure is classified either as Revenue Expenditure or as Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is usually imminent and committed. Large part of the revenue expenditure is incurred on salaries, pensions, interest payments, maintenance and subsidies etc. Capital Expenditure is incurred for creation of capital assets. Expenditure is also incurred on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. R&D on revenue account is ₹94,331 lakh in FY2022-23 and on capital account is ₹284 lakh which is illustrated in figure 4.2.

Figure: 4.2

R&D Expenditure on Revenue Account and Capital Account (2022-23)

(₹ in lakh)



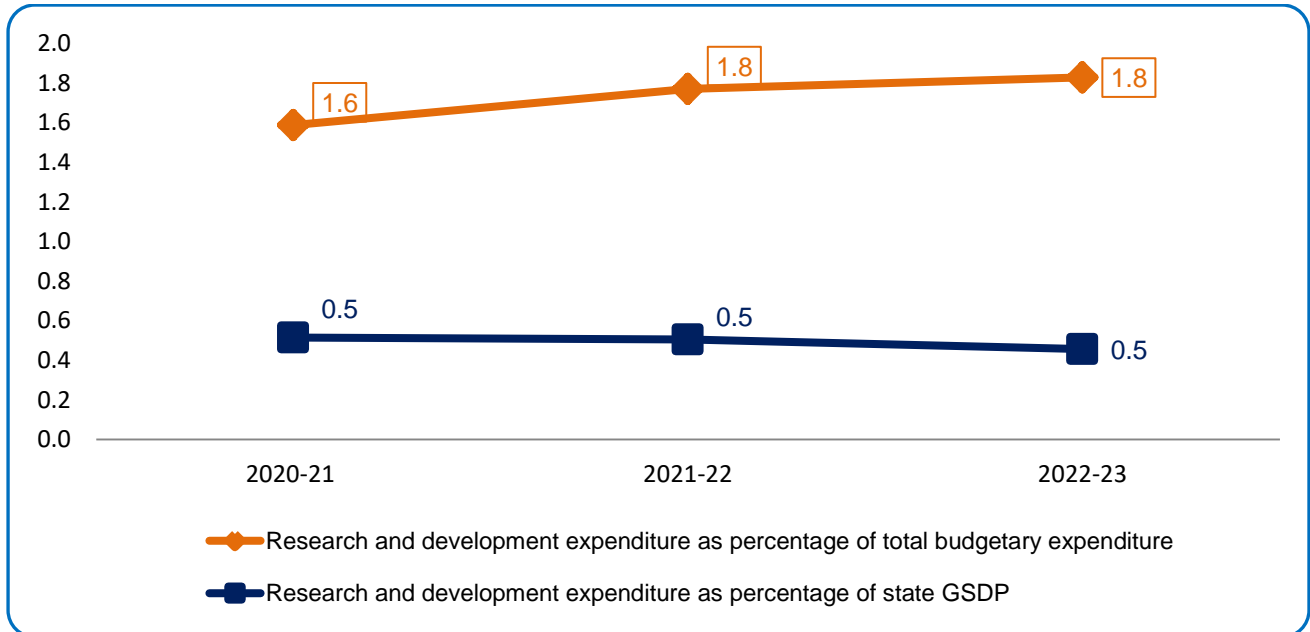
Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

4.9 R&D Expenditure as percentage to GSDP and Total Expenditure

R&D expenditure as per cent of GSDP and total expenditure is shown in figure 4.3 which shows that R&D as percentage of GSDP and total expenditure is 0.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively in FY2022-23.

Figure: 4.3

R&D Expenditure as percentage to GSDP and Total Expenditure



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

4.10 Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana

Some research scholars in the State Universities did not get any financial assistant. This issue was resolved by “Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana”, which provides monthly fellowship of ₹3 thousand to research scholars. This fellowship is available for 3 years from the date of registration.

4.11 Way Forward

- State should earmark a percentage of a state allocation for STI-related activities under separate budget head, and should work in tandem with Central agencies to boost resource mobilisation and budget sharing.
- Private companies should be encouraged to contribute and collaborate with knowledge institutions' to pursue market-relevant research.

- Industry clusters could engage in collaborative R&D with a special focus on certain high-priority areas.
- In addition, CSR funds and voluntary financing by big corporate will have to be sought.
- Steps should also be taken to enhance research output, quality of research and its relevance to society and industry, besides encouraging the private sector to increase its share in research and build partnerships with research labs as well as academia.
- The startup ecosystem in the private sector will also benefit from public investments in R&D.

CHAPTER

5



PROGRESSIVE HIMACHAL

Key Highlights

- Himachal Pradesh is the "Front Runner" in SDG Progress measurement as per NITI Aayog SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21.
- Himachal Pradesh ranked 2nd in India in terms of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), after Kerala for 2020-21.
- The localization of SDGs in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) will be led by NITI Aayog, with Ministry of Panchayati Raj serving as its affiliated ministry.
- More than 340 Gram Panchayat Level Indicators have been identified and allotted to respective line departments under Localization of SDGs by Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of H.P.
- With a score of 14.62 in the India Innovation Index 2021, Himachal Pradesh ranked 5th among the North Eastern and Hill States.
- As per Social Progress Index (SPI) 2022, Himachal Pradesh ranks 7th and has a score of 63.28, putting it in Tier 1 (Very High Social Progress).
- Additionally, in Himachal Pradesh, the link between SPI and GSDP is beneficial, as the state's high per capita GSDP is causing the state to make significant strides in the area of social advancement.
- Himachal Pradesh ranked 2nd under Himalayan States category of Export Preparedness Index 2021 with a score of 40.43. Its overall ranking was 18th out of 36 States/UTs/Cities.
- Kangra has topped in District Good Governance Index 2021 with a score of 0.674.

5.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the framework for development till 2030 for our prosperity and is a symbol of global ambitions for a brighter future. The SDG Report, 2022 examines global and regional SDG development. The SDGs cover Education, Health, Sanitation, Employment, Infrastructure, Energy, and Environment, with time-bound objectives.



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. At its heart are 17 SDGs with 169 targets and more than 300 indicators which are call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth, tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. SDGs have been developed upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The later were agreed to by the countries in 2001 for a period upto 2015. The SDGs framework was adopted on 01st January, 2016 and will end by 31st December, 2030.

The agenda for Sustainable Development-2030, aims at 'Leaving No One Behind' in sharing the benefit of development. The SDGs have been designed to integrate global ambitions on tackling poverty, reducing inequality, combating climate change and protecting ecosystem including forest and biodiversity.

State has shortlisted 138 key indicators and targets for monitoring progress on SDGs, of which 12 have been achieved, 39 were to be achieved by 2021 and 87 are planned to be achieved by 2030. The State is also considering development of a

dashboard for monitoring progress on the indicators. SDGs goals-wise Nodal departments in Himachal Pradesh are described at Table 5.1.

Table 5.1

SDGs and Nodal Department

Sustainable Development Goal	Goal	Nodal Department
Goal No. 1	No Poverty	Rural Development
Goal No. 2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture
Goal No. 3	Good Health and Well-being	Health
Goal No. 4	Quality Education	Education
Goal No. 5	Gender Equality	Social Justice and Empowerment
Goal No. 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Jal Shakti
Goal No. 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	MPP & Power
Goal No. 9	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Industries
Goal No. 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Urban Development
Goal No. 12 & 13	Sustainable Consumption & Production, Climate Change	Environment, Science & Technology
Goal No. 15	Save the Forests & Biodiversity	Forest
Goal No. 16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	Home
Goal No. 8 & 10	Decent Work and Economic Growth Reduced Inequality	Planning

Source: Drishti Himachal Pradesh -2030, (SDGs), Planning Department.

5.2 Localization of SDGs

Localization of SDGs in rural India is to take root with the Local Self-Governments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Localization of SDGs assumes even more important role to achieve the goals for the rural areas, to ensure No one is left behind and no village is left behind.

5.2.1 Background

India is a signatory of SDGs 2030. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India (GoI) is committed to the achievement of SDGs through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) Scheme. The RGSA scheme mandates to improve capacity of elected representatives for good governance through attainment of SDGs through participatory local planning at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

5.2.2 Lead Role of NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog has brought out the Document 'Localizing SDGs - Early lessons from India' - in year 2019. Annual Progress Reports on Localizing SDGs in PRIs in future will provide direction and value.

5.2.3 Whole of Government approach

Localizing SDGs in PRIs is recognized as the responsibility of all Central Ministries. Role of State Governments and Panchayats is very important. Flagship schemes of Ministries address various SDGs. Hence pro-active participation of Ministries/Departments along with PRIs is necessary to achieve SDG goals.

The following themes, targets, indicators and timeline are recommended:

Table 5.2

Themes, Targets, Indicators and Timeline under localizing SDGs

Themes	<p>Nine (9) themes have been identified for Panchayats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theme 1 Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods village• Theme 2 Healthy village• Theme 3 Child friendly village• Theme 4 Water sufficient village• Theme 5 Clean and Green village• Theme 6 Self-sufficient infrastructure in village• Theme 7 Socially secured village• Theme 8 Village with Good Governance• Theme 9 Engendered Development in village
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Vision Statement for each theme is broken down to local targets for the GPs to work on. Most targets link to the National Targets. They have been, and are to be presented for the GPs as per what they will be identifying with from GP perspective.• The total number of targets is over 150 and Panchayats need to be choosing their targets based on priorities.• In keeping with National, State and sub-state issues, certain Targets would also be prioritized for GPs to also work on. Mostly these would be already identified by GPs automatically.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Targets are measured by Indicators. These Indicators are to form the Local Indicator Framework (LIF). There are over 300 Indicators. The LIF is in line with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) as would apply at GP level and some LIF are unique to only GP level.

- While Metadata & Data source have been given, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI would need to work with MoPR-GoI and the Ministries closely to refine and bring out the LIF Meta Data Document using only latest annual data.
- Department of Statistics in States along with the Departments in States would require to take this ownership in States on a continuous basis.
- Targets and Indicators are to be reviewed annually. The numbers of Targets and Indicators taken up by GPs can be different, as it is as per their felt needs. This grouping is to be put together for assessing SDG achievement

Timeline

- There are some targets/indicators on which immediate action is called for, some which would be in the short term & some long term. It is necessary to work with GPs to take up all 3 timeline targets/indicators, to not only take required actions in early years for long term outcomes, as also to bring in the attention to matters immediate.

Choice of Indicators, targets, sub-goals, Themes

- A minimum number of indicators from the basket of indicators must be worked on by GPs, which is suggested at not less than 50 in year 1. Certain mandatory indicators within the 50, around 10, may be fixed by National & State Governments, which are of National and State priority in line with SDGs. The rest is as per choice of the GP for SDG achievements in GPs.
- An entire set of Indicators for inter-panchayat comparison is to form the Panchayat Development Index. This set is to be decided by MoPR-GoI in consultation with Ministries, States and NITI Aayog.
- Baseline data on all indicators needs to be collected in the year 2021- 22 or at the earliest.
- From this the data on chosen indicators is to be surely collected and updated annually based on data source for it to assess change/progress.
- Panchayats may choose to achieve specific targets, sub-goals i.e. Zero Hunger - no one should go hungry in the panchayat and move higher to choosing to achieve a Theme in totality in the panchayat. Achieving a theme is exceptional but necessary, and, in effect is achieving SDGs.
- Target values would need to be fixed for some Indicators in the LIF.
- In addition, there would be a Block Indicator Framework (BIF) at Block level and District Indicator Frame (DIF) work at district level, which are already being prepared by State and under guidance of NITI Aayog. The correlations between the DIF, BIF and LIF would be automatically there, while each has some that make meaning at that level only. These are to be seen as they evolve.

Source: Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayat Raj Institutions, MOPR, GoI.

More than 340 GP Level Indicators have been identified and allotted to respective line departments by Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Himachal Pradesh (DoPR, GoHP).

Table 5.3**Himachal Pradesh's GP level indicators and their Nodal Department**

Sr. No.	Themes	Gram Panchayat Level Indicator	Nodal Department and no. of indicators allotted to them
Theme 1	Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat (SDG 1,2 and 8)	39	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RD&PR) (19), Police (1), Labour and Employment (L&E) (1), Health (1), Women and Child Development (WCD) (11), Jal Shakti Vibhag (1), Agriculture (4), Horticulture (1), Revenue (2)
Theme 2	Healthy village (SDG 2,3)	26	Health (17), WCD (8), RD&PR (3), Police (2)
Theme 3	Child friendly village	20	WCD (12), Social Justice (1), Police (2), Education (6), RD&PR (1), Health (1)
Theme 4	Water sufficient village (SDG 6,15)	25	JJM (Department of Drinking Water Supply) (7), RD&PR (15), Jal Shakti Vibhag (2), Agriculture (3)
Theme 5	Clean and Green village	45	RD&PR (37), Agriculture (2), Forest (5), Revenue(1)
Theme 6	Self-sufficient infrastructure	21	Rural Development (17)
Theme 7	Socially secured village	80	RD&PR (35), Health (8), Social Welfare (9), WCD (7), Social Justice (1), Jal Shakti Vibhag (1), Lead Bank (1), Police (17), L&E (2)
Theme 8	Good Governance	78	RD&PR (78)
Theme 9	Women Friendly village	9	Police(4), Health (2), RD&PR (3)

Source: Local Indicator Framework, Localization of SDGs, Department of Panchayati Raj, GoHP

Table 5.4**Comparison of SDGs with Other Major States**

State	Haryana	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Himachal Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Punjab	Odisha	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
SDG 1: No Poverty	69	83	86	80	74	68	66	66	69	41	63	44
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	58	80	66	52	61	53	44	46	73	42	53	41
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	72	72	81	78	77	78	83	86	77	67	70	60
SDG 4: Quality Education	64	80	69	74	70	64	64	52	60	45	60	51
SDG 5: Gender Equality	43	63	59	62	46	57	51	49	45	46	39	50
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	80	89	87	85	85	85	90	93	66	86	54	83
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	80	100	100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	59	62	71	78	63	66	62	64	57	48	57	53
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	66	60	71	61	56	64	66	72	69	46	45	42
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	68	69	74	78	77	67	71	64	68	66	45	41
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	81	75	79	79	76	78	87	87	91	70	81	77
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	77	65	78	77	82	89	82	50	71	73	74	79
SDG 13: Climate Action	51	69	61	62	60	62	58	67	51	70	49	39
SDG 15: Life on Land	48	77	63	68	64	67	52	61	48	83	43	61
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	71	80	71	73	86	76	69	82	76	59	73	79
Composite Score	67	75	74	74	72	72	70	69	68	61	60	60

Different categories and score range

- Aspirant=0-49
- Performer=50-64
- Front Runner=65-99
- Achiever=100

5.3 India Innovation Index (III)

This is collaborative effort of Science and Technology (S&T) Vertical of NITI Aayog, relevant Ministries and Departments, and the knowledge partner — the Institute for Competitiveness. The index tries to understand the prospects and potential of innovation in each Indian state and union territory through its rankings.

5.3.1 Geographical Coverage

The India Innovation Index covers all the twenty-eight states and eight union territories. The states and union territories have been classified into three categories: Major States, North-Eastern and Hill States and UT and City States. Himachal Pradesh falls under North Eastern and Hill States category.

5.3.2 Conceptual Framework

The following criteria have been used to rank the States:

Enablers' Score: These input pillars measure the elements of the state that enable innovative activities with the support of the five pillars.

Performance Score: The performance pillar indicates the output of the innovation activities undertaken by the states. Even though this dimension only has two pillars, it has the same weightage in the calculation of the overall innovation scores as the Enablers' dimension.

The Overall Innovation Score: The overall innovation score is the simple average of the two dimensions.

Innovation Efficiency Ratio: This is the ratio of the two scores. It indicates the state's ability to efficiently leverage its investments and infrastructure to produce successful innovation outputs.



Table 5.5**Category Wise Ranking of States in India Innovation Index (2021)**

Major States				
States	Enablers	Performers	III 2021	Ranking
Karnataka	22.00	14.02	18.01	1
Telangana	20.08	15.24	17.66	2
Haryana	22.68	10.02	16.35	3
Maharashtra	19.97	12.16	16.06	4
Tamil Nadu	18.93	12.45	15.69	5
Punjab	20.41	10.30	15.35	6
Uttar Pradesh	16.54	11.90	14.22	7
Kerala	18.17	9.17	13.67	8
Andhra Pradesh	18.66	7.99	13.32	9
Jharkhand	16.38	9.81	13.10	10
West Bengal	15.37	10.60	12.98	11
Rajasthan	18.68	7.09	12.88	12
Madhya Pradesh	16.20	9.29	12.74	13
Gujarat	16.05	8.78	12.41	14
Bihar	14.21	8.95	11.58	15
Odisha	15.19	7.64	11.42	16
Chhatisgarh	17.72	4.22	10.97	17
North East and Hilly States				
Manipur	28.55	10.19	19.37	1
Uttarakhand	22.09	13.25	17.67	2
Meghalaya	22.95	9.05	16.00	3
Arunachal Pradesh	21.76	9.16	15.46	4
Himachal Pradesh	19.25	10.00	14.62	5
Sikkim	20.83	6.87	13.85	6
Mizoram	20.13	6.68	13.41	7
Tripura	19.58	3.27	11.43	8
Assam	15.59	7.00	11.29	9
Nagaland	19.69	2.31	11.00	10
UT and City States				
Chandigarh	28.10	27.65	27.88	1
Delhi	26.04	27.96	27.00	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.77	8.82	17.29	3
Puducherry	20.86	10.89	15.88	4
Goa	20.94	8.92	14.93	5
J&K	17.35	8.30	12.83	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	19.55	4.64	12.09	7
Lakshadweep	14.40	1.32	7.86	8
Ladakh	11.35	0.47	5.91	9

Source: India Innovation Index 2021

Figure 5.1

Scores of Himachal Pradesh (India Innovation Index 2021)

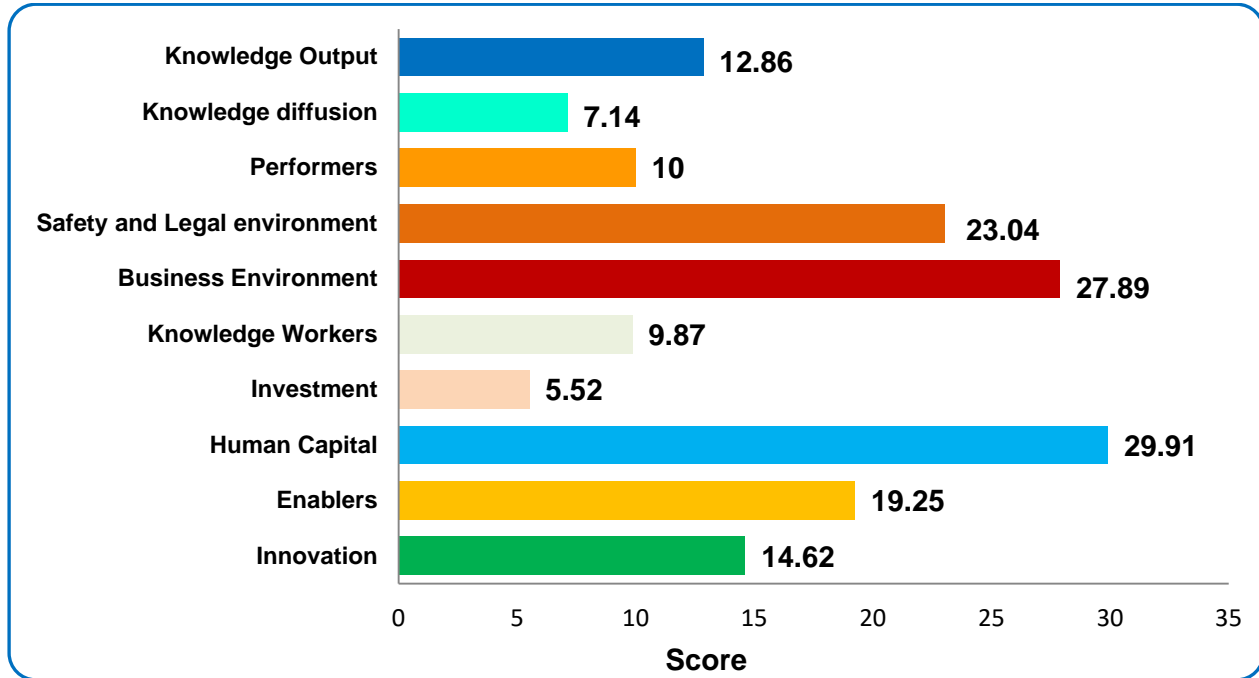


Table 5.6

Framework Composition of India Innovation Index in past 3 years

Year	Dimension	
	Enablers	Performers
III 2019	23 indicators	10 indicators
III 2020	25 indicators	11 indicators
III 2021	50 indicators	16 indicators

There are 2 dimensions, 7 pillars and 66 indicators in India Innovation Index 2021 and score of Himachal Pradesh in respective pillars is given below:

Table 5.7**Score of Himachal Pradesh and Dimension, Pillars and Indicators in India Innovation Index-2021**

Dimension	Pillars	Score	Indicators
Enablers	Human Capital	29.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools with functional computer facility • National Achievement Survey (NAS) scores • Expenditure on school education as a per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) • Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) in school education • Accolades in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Activities • Pupil-Teacher ratio: Primary and Secondary • Percentage of schools having Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) labs • Secondary school level completion rate • Enrolment in Ph.D • Enrolment in engineering and technology • Percentage of Colleges connected through National Mission on Education through Information and Communication (NMEICT) • Higher education institutions- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) grade A and above • Enrolment in vocational education • Pupil Teacher Ratio- Higher Education • Tertiary mobility
	Business Environment	27.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business score • Cluster strength • Common facility centre • Domestic credit to private sector (per cent of GSDP) • Bank accounts • Gross capital formation as a per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) • Incubators • Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) • Bank accounts with Aadhar seeding • Share of manufacturing and services as a (per cent of GSDP)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet subscribers • Online services transaction • Villages in state with internet connectivity • Services offered online by state government • Subsidies or benefits transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
	Investment	5.52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on higher and technical education • Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) • Expenditure on Science, Technology and Environment as a (per cent of GSDP) • National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking of top 5 universities • Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow as a percentage of GSDP • Venture capital deals
	Safety and Legal environment	23.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Technology/Internet Protocol (IT/IP) related Acts • Cyber cells • Social Media Monitoring Cells • Pendency rate • Charge sheeting Rate • Pendency Percentage- Corruption cases investigation • Rate of Cognizable Crime • Police personnel
	Knowledge Worker	9.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge intensive employment • Females employed with advanced degrees • Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) involved in knowledge intensive areas • No. of private R&D units • No. of R&D Institutions funded • Skill development training
Performers	Knowledge Diffusion	7.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citation Score • Circulation • GIs registered • Handlooms sales as a (per cent of GSDP) • High and medium high tech manufacturing entities • High-tech exports • Software exports
	Knowledge Output	12.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroot innovations • Publication • Environment clearance approved • GSDP per capita growth rate • New Businesses

- Startups
- Industrial design filed
- Patent filed (per unit of GSDP)
- Trade mark filed

Source: India Innovation Index 2021

5.4 Social Progress Index (SPI)

In collaboration with Social Progress Initiative, the Institute for Competitiveness has released the Social Progress Index: States and Districts in India report, mandated by the Economic Advisory Council, to the Prime Minister of India.

It is a tool focused on providing a robust and comprehensive measure of social progress based on social and environmental indicators that can complement Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of wellbeing. The index is the first holistic tool that is designed to measure social progress independent of GDP. A better understanding of this relationship can help policymakers make strategic choices that can lead to inclusive growth.

The SPI is composed of three dimensions: **Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity**. The index uses an extensive framework comprising 89 indicators at the state level and 49 at the district level.

- **Basic Human Needs** assess the performance of states and districts in terms of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety and Shelter.
- **Foundations of Wellbeing** evaluates the progress made by the country across the components of Access to Basic Knowledge, Access to Information and Communication, Health and Wellness, and Environmental Quality.
- **Opportunity** focuses on Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Access to Advanced Education.

Table 5.8**Social Progress Index Indicator-State Level Framework**

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	FOUNDATION OF WELLBEING	OPPORTUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and Basic Medical Care • Antenatal care • Anaemic women • Prevalence of anemia in children • Infant Mortality Rate • Child Mortality Rate • Health centres per lakh population • Underweight Children • Stunted Children • Maternal Mortality Rate • Deaths due to infectious diseases Tuberculosis (TB) • Deaths due to infectious diseases (malaria) • Deaths due to infectious diseases (acute diarrhoeal) • Children receiving an adequate diet • Water and Sanitation • Drinking source at premises • Functional household tap connection • Prevalence of diarrhoea • Access to Improved sanitation Facilities • Shelter • Power deficit • Households in good condition • Households with electricity • Usage of clean fuel • Percentage of households completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) Urban • Personal Safety • Murder crimes • Violent crimes • Crimes against women • Crimes against children • Cyber crimes • Road deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Basic Knowledge • Total schools per lakh population • Pupil teacher ratio • Learning outcomes (class 3) • Learning outcomes (class 5) • Learning outcomes (class 8) • Dropout rates in secondary school • Connectivity to schools • Net enrollment ratio • Access to Information & Communication • Households having landline • Access to online state government services per lakh population • Access to online services • Households having mobile phones • Households having internet • Households having computers • Households having television • Internet connectivity in rural areas • Health & Wellness • Women high blood sugar level • Men high blood sugar level • Men elevated blood pressure • Women elevated blood pressure • Child Vaccination • Prevalence of Acute Respiratory diseases • Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence • Men who are overweight or obese • Women who are overweight or obese • Leprosy prevalence • Life expectancy at 60 • Environmental Quality • Air quality Sulfur Oxide (So₂) • Air quality Nitrogen Oxide (No₂) • Air quality Particulate Matter (PM)₁₀ • Water quality chemical contaminants • Water quality bacteriological contaminants • Renewable energy • Forest cover • Water extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Rights • Births registered • Land ownership (offences against property) • Human trafficking • Access to judiciary • Personal Freedom & Choice • Child labour • Corruption • Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage • Early marriages • Family planning • Inclusiveness • Access to finance • Financial inclusion – women • Enrollment of Scheduled Caste (SC) & Scheduled Tribe (ST) • Women in Panchayati raj institutions • Violence against SC • Violence against ST • Child gender equality index • Insurance coverage • Access to advanced Education • Women completed secondary education • Men completed secondary education • Gender parity index in higher education • Gross enrollment ratio in higher education • Colleges per lakh population • Enrollment in Ph.D per lakh of population • Enrollment in engineering and technology per lakh of population • Pupil teacher ratio • Quality weighted universities

Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

Table 5.9**Social Progress Index Indicator-District Level Framework**

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS	FOUNDATION OF WELLBEING	OPPORTUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and Basic Medical Care • Antenatal care • Anaemic women • Prevalence of anemia in children • Total health centres per lakh population • Underweight Children • Stunted Children • Children receiving an adequate diet • Water and Sanitation • Drinking source at premises • Functional household tap connection • Access to Improved sanitation Facilities • Shelter • Households in good condition • Households with electricity • Usage of clean fuel • Personal Safety • Murder crimes • Violent crimes • Crimes against women • Crimes against children • Cyber crimes • Road deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Basic Knowledge • Learning outcomes (class 3) • Learning outcomes (class 5) • Learning outcomes (class 8) • Dropout rates in secondary school • Connectivity to schools • Access to Information & Communication • Households having landline • Households having mobile phones • Households having internet • Households having computers • Households having television • Health & Wellness • Women high blood sugar level • Men high blood sugar level • Men elevated blood pressure • Women elevated blood pressure • Environmental Quality • Water quality chemical contaminants • Water quality bacteriological contaminants • Forest cover • Water extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Rights • Births registered • Human trafficking • Access to judiciary • Personal Freedom & Choice • Kidnapping & abduction of women to compel her for marriage • Early marriages • Family planning • Inclusiveness • Enrollment of SC & ST • Violence against SC • Violence against ST • Access to advanced Education • Gender parity index in higher education • Gross enrollment ratio in higher education • Colleges per lakh population

Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

5.4.1 Tier-Wise Analysis

The States, Union Territories (UTs) and Districts have been categorized into six tiers with their respective score range:

Table 5.10

State and District Level Tiers with Score Range

Tiers	Score Range	
	State-level	District-level
Tier 1 (Very High social progress)	62.05-65.99	64.19-72.90
Tier 2 (High Social Progress)	58.76-60.76	60.18-64.10
Tier 3 (Upper Middle Social Progress)	56.27-58.26	56.40-60.02
Tier 4 (Lower Middle Social Progress)	50.69-54.15	52.23-56.36
Tier 5 (Low Social Progress)	48.11-49.16	47.44-52.16
Tier 6 (Very Low Social Progress)	43.95-44.92	38.77-47.40

Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

5.4.2 State-level tiers of Social Progress

Tier-I: Very High Social Progress- Himachal Pradesh has been ranked 7th with 8 other States/UTs and has achieved high SPI score due to remarkably well performance across components like Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Personal Safety, Personal Freedom and Choice, Personal Rights, Environment Quality, consequently scoring well across the dimension of Basic Human Needs.

Table 5.11

Ranking of States with their score under Tier 1 of SPI 2022

State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Himachal Pradesh	63.28	7	Tier 1 Very High Social Progress
Puducherry	65.99	1	
Lakshadweep	65.89	2	
Goa	65.53	3	
Sikkim	65.10	4	
Mizoram	64.19	5	
Tamil Nadu	63.33	6	
Chandigarh	62.37	8	
Kerala	62.05	9	

Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

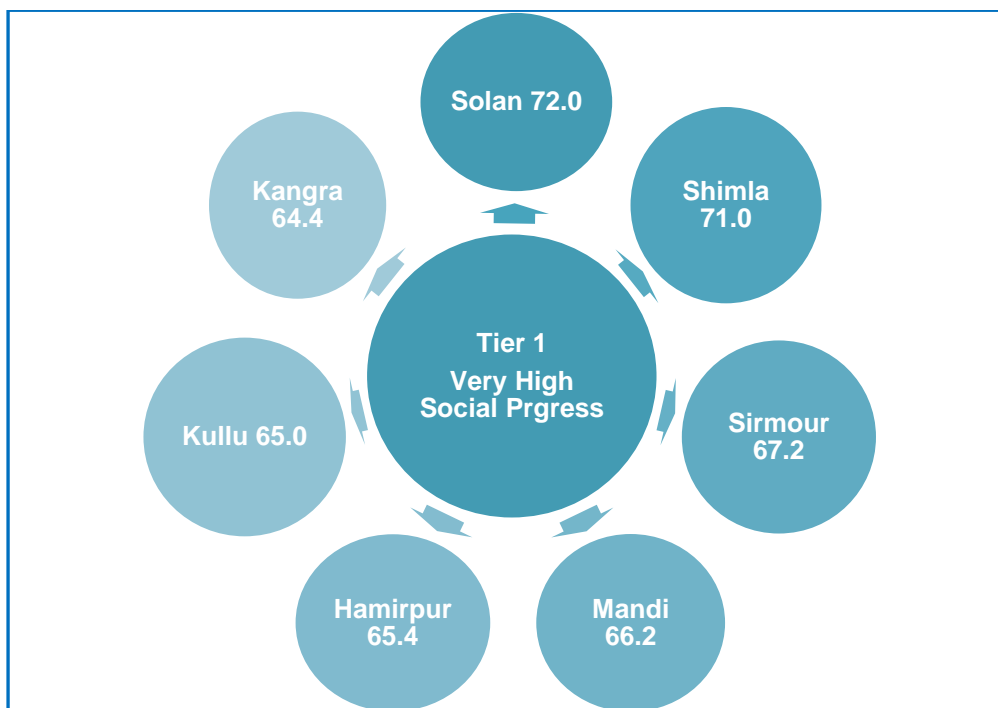
5.4.3 District-level tiers of Social Progress

Out of 707 districts in India, Aizawl (Mizoram), Solan and Shimla are the top 3 best-performing Districts.

Tier 1: Very High Social Progress- With a total of 7 districts out of 12 in Himachal Pradesh, Tier-1 comprises districts that have attained near-to-perfect scores in terms of social progress. The districts under this tier have performed exceptionally well regarding Shelter, Inclusiveness, Water and Sanitation, and Personal Safety. Solan has topped the list with a score of 72.0 in SPI followed by Shimla (71.0), Sirmour (67.2), Mandi (66.2), Hamirpur (65.4), Kullu (65.0) and Kangra (64.4).

Figure 5.2

District wise score in Himachal Pradesh under Tier 1 of SPI 2022

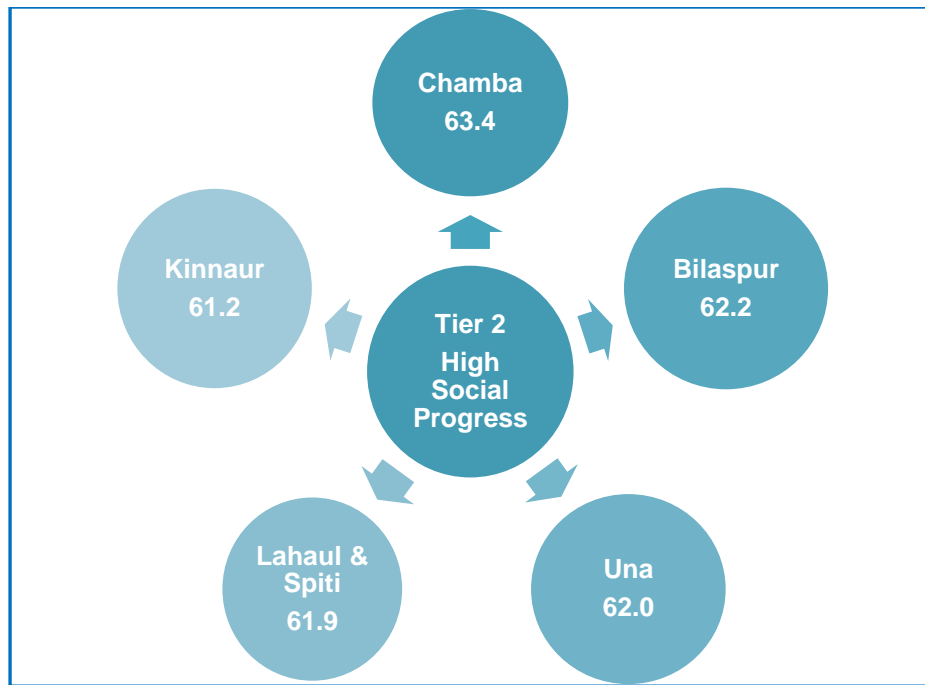


Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

Tier 2: High Social Progress- The High Social Progress tier comprises of remaining 5 districts that have witnessed a streak of high scores across various components namely; Shelter, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety, Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice and Inclusivity.

Figure 5.3

District wise score in Himachal Pradesh under Tier 2 of SPI 2022



Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

5.4.4 Aspirational District Programme (ADP) District Insights

In this section, we explore deep into the areas within SPI's three components: **Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity**. ADP districts need more focus in order to achieve higher levels of social progress. By analysing the performance of the aspirational districts in terms of social progress, it will become possible to highlight interventions that can uplift such districts to the level of mainstream development.

Only 27 out of 112 ADP districts have scored above national average on social progress index. Among these 27 districts, only 5 have ranked in top 100 districts. One of them is Chamba having a National Rank 77 with SPI of 63.38 lying in Tier 2.

Figure 5.4

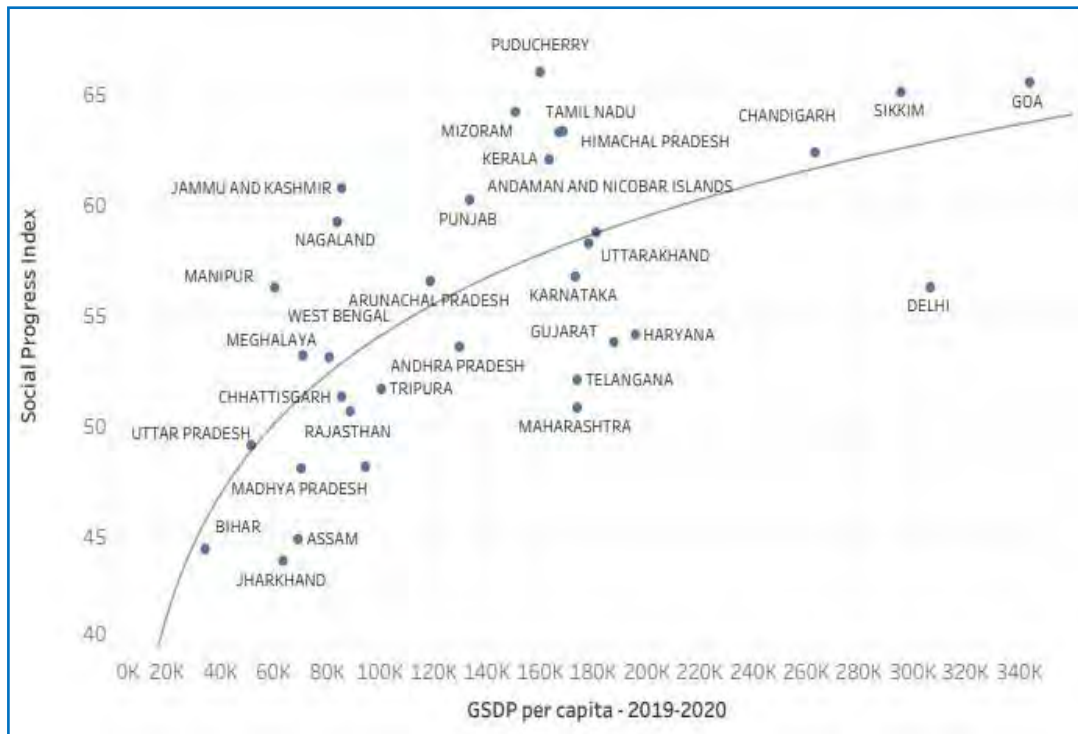
Scorecard of Himachal Pradesh in Social Progress Index



Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

Figure 5.5

Relationship between SPI and per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)



Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

5.4.5 Findings

There is a correlation that may be described as both positive and strong between the per capita Gross Domestic Product and the Social Progress Index. In general, states with greater incomes tend to have more social progress. For instance, Goa and Sikkim rank high on social progress, but Bihar ranks the lowest of all states. In Himachal Pradesh, the relationship between SPI and GSDP is in some way beneficial, as the state's high per capita GSDP is causing the State to make significant strides in the area of social advancement. On the other hand, there are some states and UTs, like Delhi, that have a high per capita GSDP but relatively low social advancement, and vice versa.

5.5 Export Preparedness Index (EPI)

EPI examines state and union territory export performance and export readiness. The index's goal is to create a benchmark to rank these states and UTs in order to enable them individually foster a favourable export environment in the area.

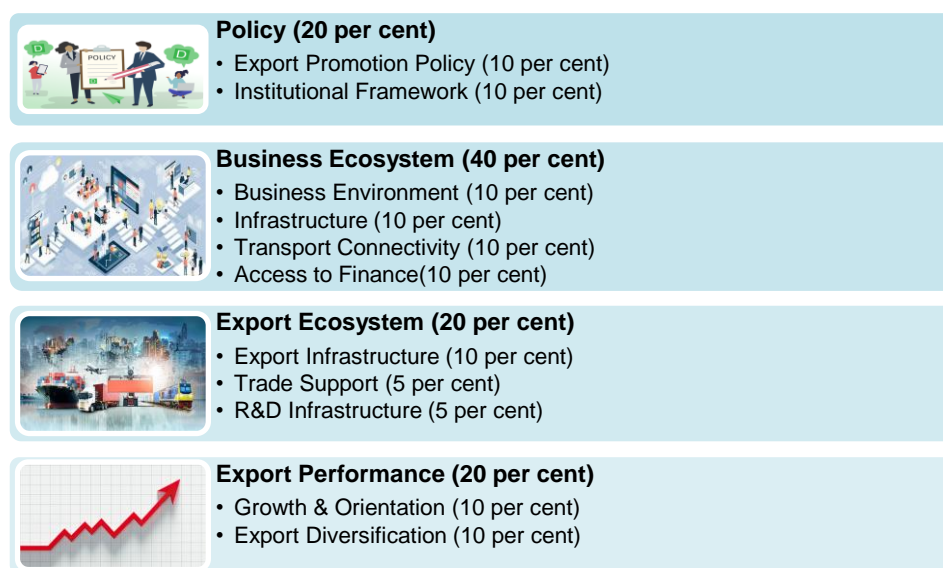
The country's think tank, NITI Aayog, took a significant stride forward by establishing the first-ever EPI 2020 for Indian states and UTs, followed by its second and most recent edition, EPI 2021. The report was developed in collaboration with the Institute of Competitiveness.

The Index ranks States and UT on critical parameters required for promoting the country's exports. The structure of the EPI includes four pillars – Policy, Business Ecosystem, Export Ecosystem, and Export performance and 11 sub-pillars – Export Promotion Policy, Institutional Framework, Business Environment, Infrastructure, Transport Connectivity, Access to finance, Export Infrastructure, Trade Support, R&D infrastructure, Export Diversification, and Growth Orientation.

Figure 5.6

Weightage Structure of pillars and Sub-pillars in EPI 2021

The structure of the EPI includes 4 pillars and 11 sub-pillars namely:



Source: EPI 2021

5.5.1 Indicators Selection

Given the rationale and conceptual relationship between the two, 60 indicators for the Index were carefully picked under their respective pillar and sub-pillar.

Table 5.12**Pillars, Sub-pillars and Indicators**

Policy	<p>Export Promotion Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a valid Export Promotion Policy • Existence of District Level Export Promotion Policy • Existence of valid sector specific policy for exports • Thrust sectors for exports • Policy emphasis on product quality and standards • Marketing Support • Performance Measurement System • Award for Excellence in exports 	<p>INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of full time Export Commissioner • Existence of a State-Centre coordination cell • International Access • Existence of Export Promotion Councils • Constitution of District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) • Establishment and functioning of an Empowered Committee • Newsletters • Grievance Redressal 		
	Business Ecosystem	<p>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of Doing Business Index • Investor summits: number of investor summits • Investor summits: Memorandum of Understanding/Letter of Intent (MOU's/ Lol's) signed per summit • Investor summits: Value of MOU's/ Lol's signed • Power Cost • Single-window Clearance • Labour Reforms • Innovative Capacity 	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power Availability • Internet Facilities • Number of Industrial Corridors • Industrial Land as per cent of Total Area • Number of Clusters • Number of IT Parks/ Software Technology Parks/ Food Parks 	<p>ACCESS TO FINANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking Facilities • Loan Schemes for exporters • Export Credit to exporters • Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow
Export Ecosystem		<p>TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Index • Multi-Model Logistic Hubs • Area covered by Air Cargo Facilities • Area covered by Inland Container Depots (ICDs) 	<p>Export Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area under Export promotion industrial parks, Export Processing Zone (EPZ) & Special Economic Zone (SEZ) • No. of Agri- Export Zones • Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters • Total area under trade exhibition centres • Trade guide 	<p>TRADE SUPPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects Approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) • Number of trade fairs conducted by government departments • Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops • Membership of exporters in Trade Promotion Council / Agencies	R&D INFRASTRUCTURE • Number of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs (per exporter) • Capacity and utilization of labs • Number of Inspection agencies - National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) certification (per exporter) • Research institutes dedicated to Industry/ Export Specific Products (per exporter) • R&D spending by state as a per cent of state GDP • Number of professional colleges (per lakh of population)

Export Performance	GROWTH & ORIENTATION	EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Export Code (IEC) (as a percentage of total businesses) • Export as a per cent of State GDP • Manufacturing Exports to GDP Ratio • Service Exports to GDP Ratio • Increase in number of exporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Concentration • Market Penetration Index

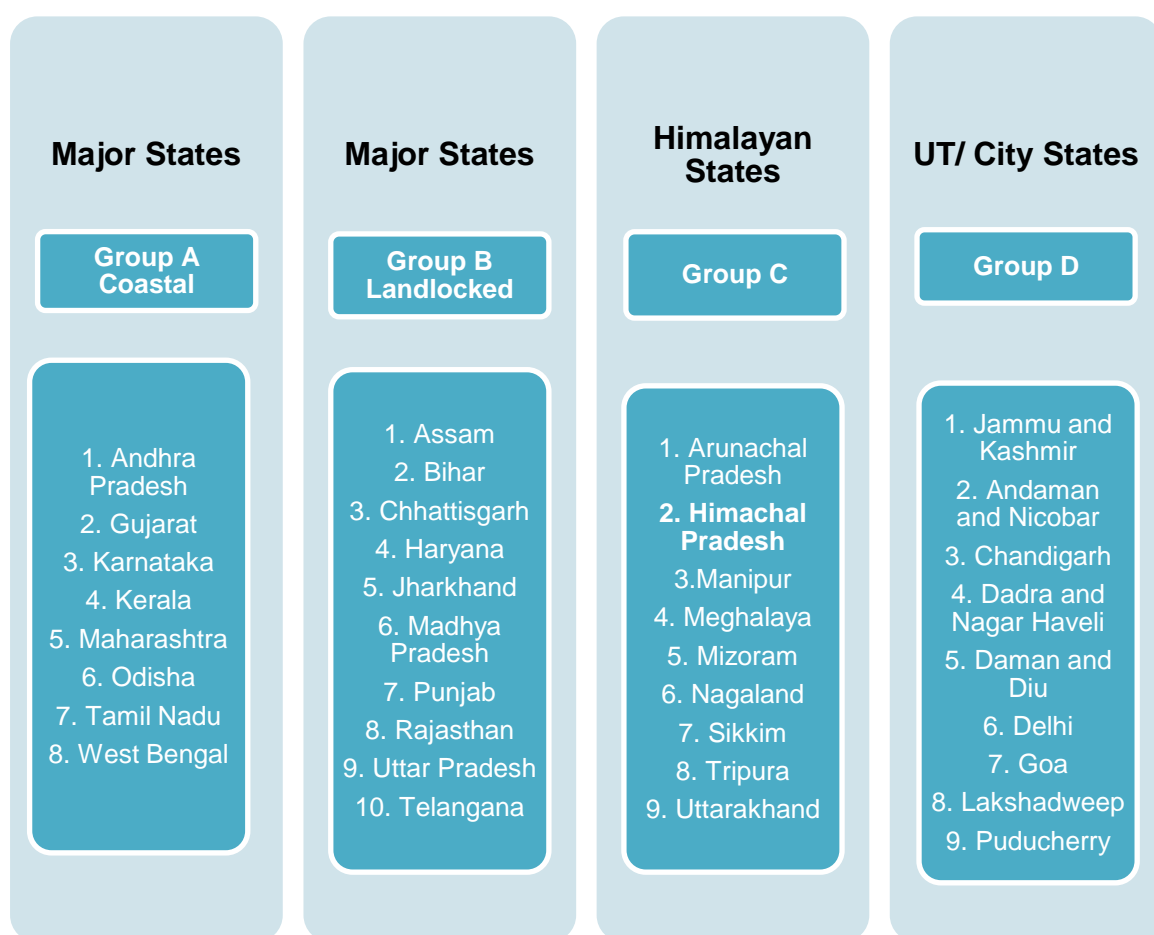
Source: EPI 2021

5.5.2 Categorization of States

The states have been classified into two stages and four groups:

Table 5.13

States Categorization



Source: EPI 2021

5.5.3 Ranking

Himachal Pradesh was ranked 18th out of 36 States/UTs/Cities in EPI 2021, with a composite score of 40.43. Himachal was ranked 19th in EPI 2020, with a composite score of 38.8. The comparison shows that Himachal has improved in Policy pillar of EPI. Its Export Promotion Policy has improved over a year, resulting in improvement in overall ranking of Himachal Pradesh.

Table 5.14

Category wise Ranking

Himalayan States		
State	Score	Rank
Uttarakhand	40.79	1
Himachal Pradesh	40.43	2
Tripura	27.46	3
Sikkim	27.41	4
Manipur	15.78	5
Nagaland	13.99	6
Meghalaya	13.39	7
Mizoram	12.58	8
Arunachal Pradesh	11.18	9

Source: EPI 2021

Himachal Pradesh was ranked 2nd under Himalayan States category in EPI 2021. In EPI 2020, Himachal Pradesh stood 3rd. Himachal Pradesh's score has improved in policy measures, access to finance and trade support to exporters and infrastructure which resulted in improvement in its ranking.

5.6 Districts Good Governance Index (DGGI)

Good governance may be described as the process of evaluating how public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and ensure the achievement of human rights in a way that is fundamentally free of abuse and corruption and respects the rule of law.

To promote good governance, the DGGI-2021 has been developed in the State with modified parameters to increase inclusion in policymaking. Ranking of districts is being done to foster healthy competition amongst districts. The DGGI-2020 had 7 themes, 19 focus topics, 75 governance indicators, and 21 sub-indicators, whereas the DGGI-2021 has been altered to include 8 themes, 19 focus subjects, 76 indicators and 13 sub-indicators. The comparative performance of various districts in DGGI is presented in table 5.15.

Table 5.15

Comparative performance of all districts on the basis of Good Governance Index

Districts	DGGI (2021)		DGGI (2020)	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Kangra	0.674	1	0.598	7
Bilaspur	0.664	2	0.634	2
Una	0.615	3	0.604	6
Hamirpur	0.613	4	0.674	1
Mandi	0.579	5	0.613	4
Chamba	0.542	6	0.529	11
Shimla	0.512	7	0.608	5
Kullu	0.497	8	0.617	3
Sirmaur	0.492	9	0.558	9
Kinnaur	0.491	10	0.543	10
Solan	0.472	11	0.561	8
L-Spiti	0.458	12	0.471	12

Source: DGGI-2020 and 2021, Economic and Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Table 5.16

Individual score of district for each of the theme as per DGGI-2021

District	Essential Infrastructure Index	Support to Human Development Index	Social Protection Index	Women and Children Index	Crime, Law and Order Index	Environment Index	Transparency and Accountability	Economic Performance	Composite Score	Rank
Kangra	0.751 (2)	0.643 (5)	0.749 (3)	0.578 (9)	0.850 (1)	0.734 (3)	0.733 (1)	0.356 (7)	0.674	1
Bilaspur	0.699 (4)	0.851 (1)	0.650 (8)	0.614 (4)	0.609 (6)	0.839 (1)	0.584 (4)	0.468 (3)	0.664	2
Una	0.875 (1)	0.693 (4)	0.671 (7)	0.489 (10)	0.700 (3)	0.577 (9)	0.494 (5)	0.422 (4)	0.615	3
Hamirpur	0.725 (3)	0.721 (2)	0.649 (9)	0.599 (5)	0.842 (2)	0.689 (6)	0.267 (11)	0.411 (5)	0.613	4
Mandi	0.545 (6)	0.702 (3)	0.618 (10)	0.474 (11)	0.601 (7)	0.699 (4)	0.707 (2)	0.287 (10)	0.579	5
Chamba	0.500 (8)	0.500 (8)	0.736 (4)	0.581 (8)	0.330 (10)	0.481 (10)	0.602 (3)	0.609 (1)	0.542	6
Shimla	0.418 (11)	0.529 (7)	0.591 (11)	0.589 (6)	0.547 (9)	0.662 (7)	0.431 (8)	0.329 (9)	0.512	7
Kullu	0.547 (5)	0.434 (10)	0.709 (5)	0.644 (1)	0.686 (4)	0.229 (12)	0.489 (6)	0.241 (11)	0.497	8
Sirmaur	0.242 (12)	0.492 (9)	0.751 (2)	0.587 (7)	0.558 (8)	0.695 (5)	0.233 (12)	0.375 (6)	0.492	9
Kinnaur	0.463 (10)	0.343 (12)	0.814 (1)	0.629 (3)	0.269 (12)	0.634 (8)	0.272 (10)	0.506 (2)	0.491	10
Solan	0.501 (7)	0.390 (11)	0.694 (6)	0.350 (12)	0.301 (11)	0.738 (2)	0.463 (7)	0.339 (8)	0.472	11
L-Spiti	0.485 (9)	0.636 (6)	0.394 (12)	0.638 (2)	0.617 (5)	0.357 (11)	0.315 (9)	0.222 (12)	0.458	12

Source: DGGI-2021, Economic and Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

5.6.1 Some interesting features of the scoring from Table 5.16

- Only a score of 0.216 separates the topper, Kangra from Lahaul-Spiti, the lowest rank holder.
- Kangra, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands first in two themes i.e. i) Crime, Law & Order and ii) Transparency & Accountability. It has ranked 2nd in Essential Infrastructure and 3rd in Social Protection and Environment and 5th in Support to Human Development Index.
- Bilaspur district ranked 2nd in overall DGGI ranking and has a difference of 0.010 from top ranked Kangra. Bilaspur stands first in two themes i.e. i) Support to Human Development Index and ii) Environment Index and has ranked 3rd in Economic Performance Index.
- District Chamba improved its position from 11th (2020) to 6th position in overall ranking. Only a difference of score of 0.132 separates Chamba from top rank holder Kangra.
- Lahaul-Spiti is at the bottom of the rankings in District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 2nd in Women & Children Index.
- The gap between State's average score and lowest performer district Lahul-Spiti in DGGI-2021 is 0.093 points only.

CHAPTER

6



BANKING AND INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Key Highlights

- Over 76 per cent of the 2,234 bank branches in the state are rural. 20 branches opened from October, 2021 to September 2022. 1,708 branches are in rural regions, 426 in semi-urban areas, and 100 in Shimla, the only Reserve Bank of India-classified urban centre in the state.
- As of September, 2022, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) had 1,157 branches, comprising over 51 per cent of the State's banking sector's branch network. The PNB has the most branches with 350, followed by SBI with 348 and UCO bank with 174. ICICI has 48 branches and HDFC 84 of the 210 private sector banks.
- In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, Kangra district has the highest number of 411 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti has least 25 branches. The outreach of bank services has further increased by installation of 2,127 ATMs by various banks.
- Agriculture loans constitute 18.69 per cent of total loans extended by Banks as on September, 2022 as against the National parameter of 18 per cent set by the RBI.
- As of September, 2022, banks had 17.33 lakh accounts. 15.40 lakh of these accounts are in rural regions, while 1.93 lakh are in urban areas.
- Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of banks in the State stood at 39.34 per cent upto September, 2022. Under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), banks have 19.35 lakh subscribers upto September, 2022.

6.1 Introduction

The Lead Bank responsibility for Himachal Pradesh has been divided between three banks: Punjab National Bank (PNB) in six districts (Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, and Una); United Commercial Bank (UCO) in four districts (Bilaspur, Shimla, Solan, and Sirmour); and State Bank of India (SBI) in two districts (Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti). UCO bank is the State Level Bankers Committee's convener bank (SLBC).

More than 76 per cent of the State's network of 2,234 bank branches are located in rural regions. From October, 2021 to September, 2022, the opening of 20 new branches occurred. Currently, 1,708 branches are located in rural regions, 426 in semi-urban areas, and 100 in Shimla, the sole urban centre designated by the Reserve Bank of India for the state. According to the 2011 census, the average population per branch in the state was 3,073, compared to national average of 11,000. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have 1,157 branches as of September, 2022, representing more than 51 per cent of the overall branch network of the banking sector in the State. The PNB has the most branches with 350, followed by SBI with 348 and UCO with 174. Private Sector Banks have 210 branches, with Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) having the most with 84, followed by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) with 48 branches. In the State, there are four small finance banks with a network of 21 branches. With a total of thirteen outlets, India Post Payments Bank, Financial Inclusion Network and Operations (Fino) Payments Bank, Airtel Payment Banks and Paytm Payment Banks are the four Payment Banks operating in the State.

As of September, 2022, Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB), a Regional Rural Bank (RRB) sponsored by PNB, has a branch network of 266 locations. There are 541 Cooperative Sector Banks branches.

Kangra Central Co-operative Bank (KCCB) has 217 branches. Five Urban Co-operative Banks with 26 branches are also operating in the State. In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, Kangra district has the highest number of 411 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest number of 25 branches. The outreach of bank services has further increased by installation of 2,127 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) by various banks.

Banks have deployed Business Correspondent Agents (known as "Bank Mitras") in sub service areas to provide Banking services to the far-flung areas, where Brick and Mortar Branches are not financially viable. At present 14,848 Bank Mitras are deployed in the State by various banks for providing basic Banking services in villages. The Public sector Banks in the State namely, PNB, SBI, UCO, Canara Bank, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda have full-fledged Regional Zonal and Circle Offices in the State. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has its Regional Office headed by a Regional Director and National Bank for

Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has its Regional Office headed by a Chief General Manager at Shimla.

The role and responsibility of banks is well recognized as a partner for accelerating the socio-economic growth of the State. The flow of credit in all priority areas has been enhanced. As of September, 2022 banks in the State have achieved 6 out of the 7 National Parameters by the RBI for Lending to Priority Sectors, which include Agriculture Sector, Small and Marginal Farmers, Micro Enterprises, Weaker Sections and Women. At present, banks have extended 57.68 per cent of their total loans to the Priority Sector Activities.

Agriculture loans account for 18.69 per cent of total loans given by banks as of September, 2022, compared to the RBI's national threshold of 18 per cent. Advances to Weaker Sections and Women account for 20.30 and 11.95 per cent of total lending, respectively, compared to national targets of 11 and 5 per cent. Banks in the state have a Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of 39.34 per cent till September, 2022. The National Parameters are given in Table-6.1 below:

Table 6.1

Position of Key Banking Business National Parameters in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2021	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2022	National Parameter in Percentage
1.	Priority sector advances	59.86	57.68	40
2.	Agriculture advances	19.47	18.69	18
3.	Advances to Small and Marginal Farmers	14.89	13.64	9
4.	Advances to Micro Enterprises	12.49	14.1	7.5
5.	Advances to weaker sections	17.75	20.30	11
6.	Advances to women	10.48	11.95	5
7.	C.D.Ratio (Thorat)	38.28	39.34	60
8.	DRI Advances	0.03	0.03	-
9.	MSME Advances(PSC)	45.80	47.14	-
10.	Advances to SC/ST (PSC)	5.98	6.62	-
11.	Advances to Minorities (PSC)	2.83	3.17	-

Source: SLBC Shimla HP

6.2 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Financial inclusion refers to the provision of financial services and goods at a cheap cost to excluded members of our society and low-income groups. The Government of India Financial Inclusion Campaign-"Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana" (PMJDY) has been running for more than seven years, and numerous

measures are being implemented to strengthen the society's weakest segments, including women, small and marginal farmers, and labourers in both rural and urban regions.

6.2.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Banks in the state have provided each family with at least one Basic Saving Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA). As of September, 2022, banks have 17.33 lakh accounts under the initiative, 15.40 lakh of these accounts are in rural regions, while 1.93 lakh are in urban areas. Banks supplied RuPay Debit Cards to 12.28 lakh PMJDY account holders, accounting for more than 70 per cent of these accounts. Banks have taken the initiative to link bank accounts with Aadhaar and mobile numbers, and 81 per cent of PMJDY accounts have been linked as on September, 2022.

6.2.2 Universal Social Security Initiatives under PMJDY Scheme

The Government of India has introduced three Social Security Schemes. The following describes the current Status of social security schemes:

i) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

This scheme offers a renewable one-year accidental death cum special ability cover of ₹2.00 lakh (₹1.00 lakh for partial and permanent special ability) to all saving bank account holders between the ages of 18 and 70 for a premium of ₹20.00 per annum per subscriber, renewable on 1st June of each year. Banks have 19.35 lakh PMSBY subscribers by September, 2022 and Upto 23rd November, 2022 the Insurance Companies had resolved 1215 insurance claims under this yojna.

ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

This policy offers a renewable one-year life cover of ₹2.00 lakh to all saving bank account holders aged 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any cause at a premium of ₹436.00 per annum per subscriber, renewable on 1st June of each year. As of September, 2022 banks have 6.25 lakh customers through this plan. Since its establishment, the insurance companies have settled 2,953 insurance claims as of 30th November, 2022.

iii) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

Atal Pension Yojana focuses on the unorganized sector and provides subscribers with a minimum fixed pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000, or ₹5,000 per month starting at the age of 60 years, depending contribution exercised on entering the age between 18 and 40 years. The

government guarantees the minimum fixed pension provided 20 years of consistent contributions are paid. The State Government is emphasizing the adoption of the APY among MGNREGA employees, Mid Day Meal workers, Agriculture and Horticulture labourers, and Anganwari workers. Banks have prioritized an active awareness effort for the programme via camps, press, and other media. Upto September, 2022 banks have registered 3,44,815 subscribers in the APY. Additionally, the Department of Posts and Telegraph participates in the APY Scheme.

6.3 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) was implemented across the country, including in Himachal Pradesh. Smaller micro firms are non-farm enterprises in Manufacturing, Trading and Services with credit demands of less than ₹10.00 lakh; all loans made to these sectors for income creation are known as MUDRA loans. Under this scheme, any advances given on or after 8th April, 2015 that fall into this category are classified as MUDRA loans.

Banks in Himachal Pradesh have sanctioned new loans totaling ₹929.04 crore to 37,837 new micro entrepreneurs under the Scheme, during this FY2022-23 upto September 2022. Including this time period, the total amount of disbursed loans is ₹2,842.37 crore, covering 1,71,110 entrepreneurs.

6.4 Stand-Up India Scheme (SUIS)

Stand up India scheme has been formally launched throughout the Country that aims to encourage entrepreneurial culture among unserved and underserved segments of the society represented by SC, ST and Women.

The Scheme facilitates loans of ₹10.00 lakh to ₹1.00 crore from Banks to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up of a new enterprise in the field of construction, business or service sector (also termed as green field enterprise). Banks have sanctioned ₹43.46 crore to 276 new enterprises set up by SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs under the scheme during this financial year upto September, 2022.

6.5 Financial Awareness and Literacy Campaigns

The Financial Literacy and Awareness campaign is very important in reaching to the target populations. Banks in Himachal Pradesh are implementing financial literacy campaigns through Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs) and bank branches.

6.6 Business Volume of Banks

The total deposits of all banks in the state surged from ₹1,50,088 crore in September, 2021 to ₹1,61,995 crore in September, 2022. Bank deposits increased

by 7.93 per cent year on year. Aggregate advances increased from ₹54,423 crore in September, 2021 to ₹60,601 crore in September, 2022 indicating an 11.35 per cent year-on-year growth. The overall banking business has increased by 8.84 per cent to ₹2,22,595 crore as of September, 2022 from ₹2,04,511 crore in September, 2021.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have the biggest market share of 63 per cent, followed by RRBs at 5 per cent, Private Banks at 12 per cent, and Co-operative Sector Banks at 20 per cent. Table-6.2 contains the comparative statistics.

Table 6.2

Comparative Data of Banks in Himachal Pradesh

(₹in crore)

Sl.No.	Item	30.09.2021	30.09.2022	Variation in Sept., 2022. over Sept., 2021	
				Absolute	per cent
1.	Deposit PPD				
	Rural	90,648.39	98,115.41	7,467.02	8.24
	Urban/SU	59,439.96	63,879.08	4,439.12	7.47
	Total	1,50,088.35	1,61,994.49	11,906.14	7.93
2.	Advances (O/S)				
	Rural	28,196.62	32,299.68	4,103.06	14.55
	Urban/SU	26,226.32	25,060.88	-1,165.44	-4.44
	Outside Credit	-	3,240.07	3,240.07	-
	Total	54,422.94	60,600.63	6,177.69	11.35
3.	Total Banking Business (Dep+Adv)	2,04,511.29	2,22,595.12	18,083.83	8.84
4.	RIDF	3033	3,137.91	104.91	3.46
5.	CD RATIO as per Thorat Committee	38.28	39.34	1.06	2.77
6.	Priority Sector Advances (O/S) is as under:	29,749.13	32,790.90	3,041.77	10.22
	i. Agriculture	9,627.44	10,624.94	997.50	10.36
	ii. MSME	13,656.09	15,457.81	1,801.72	13.19
	iii. OPS	6,465.60	6,708.13	242.53	3.75
7.	Weaker Section Adv.	8,840.66	11,647.32	2,806.66	31.75
8.	Non Priority Sec. Adv.	19,996.25	24,569.66	4,573.41	22.87
9.	No. of Branches	2,244	2,234	-10	-0.45
10.	Advances to Women	5,221.49	6,856.81	1,635.32	31.32
11.	Credit to Minorities	842.42	1,038.98	196.56	23.33
12.	Advances to SCs/STs	1,782.40	3,339.25	1,556.85	87.35

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Shimla Himachal Pradesh

6.7 Performance under Annual Credit Plan

Banks have prepared Annual Credit Plan for 2022-23 for disbursement of fresh loan on the basis of potentials worked out for various priority sector activities by NABARD. The financial targets under Annual Credit Plan 2022-23 have been increased by 9.72 per cent over the last plan outlay and fixed at ₹33,507 crore. Banks have disbursed fresh loans to the tune of ₹17,218 crore upto September, 2022 and achieved 51.39 per cent of the annual commitment. The Sector-wise target viz-a-viz achievement upto 30th September, 2022 is given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Position as on September, 2022 at a glance

(₹ in crore)

S.N.	Sector	Annual Targets 2022-23	Achievement September, 2022	Percentage Achievement September, 2022
1.	Agriculture Direct	13,879.21	4,214.18	30.36
2.	MSME	9,887.09	5,172.18	52.31
3.	Education	486.02	45.55	9.37
4.	Housing	2,033.53	618.30	30.41
5.	Others-Priority Sector	2,020.21	109.73	5.43
6.	Total Priority Sector Loans (1 to 5)	28,306.06	10,159.94	35.89
7.	Total Non Priority Sector loans	5,201.15	7,058.91	135.72
	Total Loans(6+7)	33,507.21	17,218.42	51.39

Source: SLBC Shimla Himachal Pradesh

6.8 Implementation of Government Sponsored Schemes

i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

The Ministry of Rural Development, launched flagship programme of Government of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services. This scheme is implemented in the State through HP State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HPSRLM), Rural Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh. Banks in the Himachal have been allocated the annual target of ₹110.00 crore covering 8,000 beneficiaries

under this Scheme. Banks have sanctioned 1,980 loan to the tune of ₹44.18 crore upto September, 2022 under NRLM scheme.

ii) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) of the Government of India reformed the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and created the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The Self Employment Programme (SEP) is one of the NULM components (Component 4) that focuses on providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidies on loans to encourage the formation of Individual and Group Enterprises (IGEs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of the urban poor. Himachal Pradesh's Urban Development Department and several banks have disbursed ₹6.10 crore in NULM loans to September, 2022.

iii) Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

PMEGP is a credit-linked subsidy programme run by the Government of India's Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the national nodal agency for scheme implementation of the scheme. The scheme is implemented at the state level by KVIC, Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), and District Industries Centre. Banks were given a target of funding 1,359 additional units under the plan in 2022-23. Under the scheme, the implementing agencies are expected to offer margin money disbursements totaling ₹42.85 crore. Banks have approved ₹26.49 crore as margin money for 819 units till September, 2022.

6.9 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

Banks are implementing the KCC programme through their rural branches to offer appropriate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers through a single window to address short-term credit requirements for agricultural production and other needs. Banks have issued new KCCs to 1,26,079 farmers totaling ₹1,624.17 crore till September, 2022. Banks have funded 4,43,988 farmers through KCC for a total of ₹7,835.57 crore till September, 2022.

6.10 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to build dedicated infrastructure at the district level to provide training and skill development to rural youth interested in entrepreneurship. The State's lead banks i.e. UCO Bank, PNB, and SBI, have established RSETIs in ten districts (except Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti). These RSETIs are carrying out

Electronic Data Processing (EDPs) under different government-sponsored programmes for poverty reduction and enterprise development under the PMEGP. RSETIs have set a target of arranging 226 training programmes during 2022-23, and trained 6,022 youths.

6.11 Special drive for Aadhaar linkages with Bank account and verification of Aadhaar in all existing Bank Accounts

Various banks in Himachal Pradesh have selected 65 Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation Centers to provide Aadhaar enrollment and updation services.

6.12 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

In recent years, NABARD has significantly strengthened its association with the developmental process for Integrated Rural Development through initiatives encompassing a wide range of activities such as Rural Infrastructure Development, Micro Credit, Farmer Producer Organizations, Rural Farm and Non-Farm Sector, Skill Development, Refinance, and strengthening the rural credit delivery system in the State. Furthermore, NABARD is also implementing or is associated with certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India.

6.12.1 Rural Infrastructure

Since its inception in 1995-96, the development of infrastructure in rural areas through Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), has emerged as NABARD's major intervention in partnership with the State Governments. Under this scheme, concessional loans are given to State Government and State owned Corporations for completion of ongoing projects and also to start new projects in certain selected sectors. Financing over the years has become broad based covering 39 eligible activities classified into agriculture and related sectors, social sector and rural connectivity.

From an initial allocation of ₹15.00 crore under RIDF-I in 1995-96, the State has recently received an allocation of ₹800.00 crore under RIDF-XXVIII (2022-23). RIDF has contributed significantly to the development of several sectors such as irrigation, roads and bridges, flood protection, drinking water supply, primary education, veterinary services, watershed development, IT infrastructure etc. In recent years, innovative projects for the development of Poly-Houses, Micro Irrigation Systems, and Solar Irrigation have been supported, which would aid in the commercialization of agri-business and sustainable farming.

A ₹10,026.09 crore has been sanctioned to the state under the RIDF as on 31st March, 2022, for projects of rural roads/bridges, irrigation, rural drinking water, education, animal husbandry etc. ₹809 crore has been sanctioned under RIDF-

XXVIII, and ₹429.35 crore has been disbursed to the state govt. upto 31st December, 2022.

Following the implementation/completion of the sanctioned projects, 13,535 kilometer of roads will be made motorable, 26,547 metre of bridges will be constructed, and irrigation projects will benefit 1,75,344 hectares of land(both new and improvement of existing projects). Furthermore, 2,921 primary school rooms, 64 Secondary School Science Laboratories, 25 Information Technology Centres, and 397 Veterinary Hospitals /Artificial Insemination Centres have already been constructed.

6.12.2 Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

As on 31st December, 2022, NABARD has sanctioned a total assistance of ₹12.73 crore to the State. Under WIF, the Government of Himachal Pradesh would get ₹855.00 lakh for the modernization and upgradation of three cold stores into CA stores at Rohru, Oddi, and Patlikuhai, with a total capacity of 3,480 MT.

6.12.3 Food Processing Fund (FPF)

NABARD has established a Food Processing Fund (FPF) with a corpus of ₹2,000 crore in 2014-15 for providing financial assistance for establishing the designated food parks and also for setting up of individual food/agro processing units. M/s Cremica Mega Food Park has been extended financial assistance of ₹37.94 crore out of total project cost of ₹103.85 crore in the State. NABARD has also sanctioned a loan of ₹11.70 crore under FPF to M/s Agriva Naturals for establishment of “Ready to cook frozen snacks” processing plant in Cremica Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una. The farmers of the state are expected to benefit from the hub and spoke model of this project and it is expected to create employment opportunities in the State.

6.12.4 Re-finance Support

NABARD extends Long Term Refinance for diverse activities viz. rural housing, small road transport operators, land development, minor irrigation, dairy development, self-help group, farm mechanization, poultry, plantation and horticulture, sheep/ goat/ piggery rearing, packing and grading house activity and other sectors. Out of the long term refinance of ₹890.00 crore available for disbursement during 2022-23 to Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank and Cooperative Banks including Land Development Banks (LDB), ₹318.88 crore has been released as on 30th December,2022. Out of this ₹84.88 crore has been provided to Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (HPSCARDB). Further, in addition to above, out of ₹212.00 crore available for Commercial Banks/ SFBs (Small Finance Banks) in the state for long term refinancing, ₹13.62 crore has been released as on 30th December,2022.

During 2021-22, banks (including commercial banks) received ₹628.92 crore in long-term refinancing, including a special liquidity facility of ₹20.00 crore provided by HPSCARDB to ameliorate the impact of Covid-19.

NABARD has supplemented the efforts of Cooperative Banks and RRBs for crop loan disbursement in the State by providing a Short Term (ST) credit limit of ₹2,250 crore for the FY2022-23, against which the banks have drawn refinancing assistance of ₹1,091.33 crore as on 30th December, 2022.

During 2021-22, Cooperative Banks and RRBs in the state availed ₹1,889.00 crore in short-term refinancing. This includes a Special Liquidity Facility of ₹660.00 crore granted by NABARD to Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks in Himachal Pradesh for 2021-22 to offset the impact of Covid-19.

6.12.5 Special Refinance Schemes

To give boost to the agriculture and rural sector in the post Covid era, NABARD launched 4 new schemes:

a) Transformation of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) as Multi Service Centres (MSCs):

This scheme seeks to convert around 35,000 PACS to MSCs across the country in a structure manner over the next two years. ₹14.00 crore has been sanctioned under this scheme to 52 PACS for conversion to MSCs in the State as on 30th December, 2022.

b) Special Refinance Scheme in NABARD watershed and WADI Project areas:

The scheme aims to promote sustainable economic activities, livelihood and employment opportunities in watershed and WADI areas by providing concessional refinance facility @ 3 per cent to the banks for extending cheaper credit to the ultimate beneficiaries.

c) Special Refinance Scheme for Promoting Micro Food Processing Enterprises:

The scheme aims to provide a fillip to the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise Scheme. NABARD will extend concessional long term refinance to all eligible banks/ Financial Institutions (FIs) at 4.0 per cent to accelerate capital formation in Micro Food processing enterprises.

d) Schematic Refinance for Water Sanitation and Hygiene Activities:

The Scheme aims to meet credit requirement of banks/FIs to enable them to provide timely and hassle free credit to eligible beneficiaries /entrepreneurs to facilitate Water Sanitation and Hygiene activities.

6.12.6 Government Sponsored Schemes

a) New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, is implementing the new Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). The scheme has been extended for term loans sanctioned upto 31st March, 2023.

b) Special Refinance Scheme for financing under Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

The scheme has been developed by the Government of India to mobilize a medium-long term debt financing facility for investment in feasible projects linked to post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial assistance.

The scheme envisages to boost lending by rural financial institutions for funding projects under AIF by providing concessional refinance by NABARD. The interest rate as on 30th December, 2022 is 6 per cent which is subject to change from time to time. However, the interest rate to be charged from ultimate borrowers should not be more than 9 per cent. All loans under this financing facility will have Government of India interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum up to a limit of ₹2.00 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. The Scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2032-33.

6.12.7 NABARD-Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) Grand Hackathon

NABARD, in collaboration with ONDC, conducted a large hackathon to develop ideas for offering e-commerce for Producer Organizations' products via the ONDC platform. Over 700 Startups registered, with over 300 Startups participating. The hackathon was held for three days, from 1st July to 3rd July, 2022, and due to the active participation of the Startups in delivering the best of the best solutions, it was later extended by one day. The startups competed to solve nine significant issue statements in the FPO industry in order to get access to the ONDC platform. Six problem statements were from the innovation challenge, and three scenarios were to be carried out as part of the integration challenge.

6.12.8 New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Sub-Scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)

The Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of ISAM is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. The AMI sub-scheme of ISAM is applicable for new credit linked projects, where term loan has been sanctioned by eligible financial institutions from 22.10.2018 onwards. NABARD is the channelizing agency for release of subsidy @ 25 per cent to 33.33 per cent of the capital cost for institutions eligible for refinance by NABARD or any other FI such as State Financial Corporations (SFCs) approved by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC and FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, have approved the continuation of AMI sub-scheme of ISAM up to 31st March, 2023.

6.12.9 Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres Schemes (ACABC Scheme)

The ACABC scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, with NABARD acting as subsidy channelizing agency.

The objectives of the scheme are:

- To supplement efforts of public extension by providing extension and other services to farmers either on payment basis or free of cost as per business model of agri-preneur, local needs and affordability of target group of farmers.
- To support agricultural development.
- To create gainful self-employment opportunities to unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, intermediate in agriculture and biological science graduates with PG in agri-related courses.

6.12.10 Agri-Clinics

Agri-Clinics are envisaged to provide expert advice and services to farmers on various aspects to enhance productivity of crops/animals and increase the incomes of farmers. Agri-Clinics provide support in the following areas:

- Soil health
- Cropping practices
- Plant protection
- Crop insurance, Clinical services for animals, feed and fodder management
- Post-harvest technology
- Clinical services for animals, feed and fodder management
- Prices of various crops in the market, etc.

6.12.11 Agri-Business Centres

Agri-Business Centres are commercial agri-venture units founded by qualified agricultural specialists. These businesses might include farm equipment repair and custom hiring, the selling of supplies and other services in agricultural and related fields, such as post-harvest management, and market connections for revenue creation and entrepreneurial growth. The plan includes complete financial assistance for training and mentoring, as well as the granting of a loan and a credit-linked back-end composite subsidy.

6.12.12 Micro Credit

The Self Help Group (SHG) movement has grown throughout Himachal Pradesh and is now firmly established. The movement has provided additional assistance in human resources and financial items. As on 31st March, 2022, the total number of credit-linked SHGs were 49,636 and 11,990 credit-linked SHGs with loans outstanding of ₹14,092 lakh.

The announcement in the Union Budget 2014-15 of finance for Joint Farming Groups "Bhoomi Heen Kissan" (landless farmers) lends validity to NABARD's efforts to innovate and reach out to landless farmers through Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) form of financing. Upto 31st March, 2022, 13,682 Joint Liability Groups have received loan disbursements totaling ₹16,586.70 lakh.

NABARD is collaborating with more than 60 Self Help Promoting Institutions/Joint Liability Promoting Institutions in the state to spread the "Self Help Groups Bank Linkage Programme" and "Joint Liability Group" scheme. NABARD sanctioned ₹40.00 lakh each to Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB), State Bank of India, and UCO Bank during 2020-21 for the promotion and credit linkage of 1,000 JLGs over a period of three-years.

6.12.13 Promotion of Farmers' Producer Organization

NABARD has sanctioned a grant of ₹11.42 crore in Himachal Pradesh for the formation/promotion of 113 FPOs across all 12 districts. On an aggregate basis, these FPOs will produce process and market vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants, milk and flowers. As of 31st December, 2022, ₹8.23 crore have been made available for these FPOs. These FPOs cover about 21,994 farmers across the State with an annual turnover of ₹36.00 crore. In another Central Sector Scheme, NABARD will be the implementing agency for the establishment and promotion of 10,000 FPOs under the "One District, One Product" idea. FPOs would be fostered and supported in the state through Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs). Under the initiative, NABARD has established 26 FPOs with a total grant of ₹4.68 crore.

6.12.14 Watershed Development

NABARD has approved 50 Watershed Development Projects (Watershed and Spring Shed Projects) across the state's 10 districts. As of 31st December, 2022, a total of 26.69 crore had been given under these projects, which covered 38,732 hectares and benefited 300 villages in ten districts. These initiatives will improve water availability, safeguard the environment, raise farmer production and income, conserve decreasing grasslands, and promote animal husbandry. The remaining two districts, Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti, will be covered in the next financial year.

6.12.15 Tribal Development through the Tribal Development Fund (TDF)

NABARD has approved 13 tribal development projects with a total grant of ₹19.76 crore benefiting 3,555 families upto 31st December, 2022. These initiatives intend to establish WADIs (small orchards) and dairy units in selective villages covering around 2,506 acres of land for Mango, Kinnow, Lemon, Apple, Walnut, Pear, and Wild Apricot planting.

6.12.16 Support through the Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF)

NABARD has sanctioned 39 projects totalling ₹33.02 crore under the FSPF, benefiting about 26,087 farmers. During the FY2022-23, 9 projects in Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur, Solan, Sirmaur, and Mandi have been sanctioned with a grant assistance of ₹89.12 crore.

6.13 Financial Inclusion

NABARD has sanctioned a support of ₹3.41 crore in FY2022-23 upto 31st December, 2022 to various banks throughout the State for spreading Financial Literacy through Financial and Digital Literacy Camps. NABARD has sanctioned ₹1.95 crore to UCO Bank and ₹ 2.34 crore to Punjab National Bank for establishing 5 and 6 Centres for Financial Literacy (CFL), respectively. Besides this, NABARD has also initiated to spread Financial Awareness through Media.

6.14 NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS)

NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) is a completely owned subsidiary of NABARD that provides consulting services in various areas of agriculture, rural development and allied areas. During the current fiscal year, NABCONS is participating in the following main assignments:

- Project Management Consultancy for Integrated Cold Chain Project at Parala and Kharapathar to Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board.
- Setting up PMU (Project Management Unit) under Agri-Infrastructure Fund

(AIF) at State Level in Himachal Pradesh.

- Third party Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana.
- Impact Evaluation Study of Micro Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh.
- Comprehensive Study of Handloom Sector in Himachal Pradesh.
- NABCONS is Central Technical Support Agency for DDU-GKY in Himachal Pradesh.
- Third Party Inspection of Border Area Development Programme.
- Study to assess the effectiveness of NFSM scheme in Himachal Pradesh.
- Impact Evaluation study of FPOs in Himachal Pradesh.

6.15 NABARD's Initiatives for Climate Change in H.P.

NABARD has been approved as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set up by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). To meet the future challenges of climate change, NABARD facilitated the preparation, development, and sanction of a project titled 'Sustained Livelihoods of Agriculture Dependent Communities in Drought-Prone Districts of Himachal Pradesh through Climate Smart Solutions' in Sirmour district from the executing entity, namely the Department of Environment, Science, and Technology of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The project has been allocated a budget of ₹ 20.00 crore by the MoEF and CC. NABARD has since released ₹19.12 crore upto 31st December, 2022. In addition department has also submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for another NAFCC project titled "Reducing Glacial Lake Outburst Flood and Flood Risk in Parvati Valley in Kullu District" to MoEF & CC.

CHAPTER

7



PRICE MOVEMENT AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

Key Highlights

- COVID-19 had unprecedentedly hit Himachal Pradesh's population badly like most part of India. Following the end of the epidemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine erupted, sparking price increases around the globe due in large part to the rising cost of crude oil and other commodities.
- Supply-side interruptions drove inflation over the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maximum tolerance range of 6 per cent in Financial Year (FY) 2021-22. Himachal Pradesh's inflation rate has been somewhat subdued as of late, falling below the RBI's target rate of 4 per cent in 2018-19. From April through December of the current FY2022-23, the Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) at the State level fell from 15.4 per cent to 5 per cent. The consumer price index fluctuated between 3.2 and 7.2 per cent.
- In the month of December, 2022, the consumer price index industrial worker (CPI-IW) for Himachal Pradesh was 130.2, compared to 132.3 for all of India. Therefore, Himachal Pradesh's consumer inflation rate of 3.58 per cent is lower than the All-India rate of 5.50 per cent. The repo rate and inflation in Himachal Pradesh are negatively correlated. The clothing and footwear industry is a major contributor to inflation in the State.
- Frequently, the Government checks in on the State of production and supply when it comes to critical commodities. A buffer supply of pulses has been stored to provide price stability in FY2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23. By slowly releasing pulses from the buffer stock, market prices were maintained.
- The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) distributes wheat, wheat atta, rice, sugar, and other essentials via 5,163 fair pricing stores as part of the government's poverty alleviation policy. The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation acquired and distributed TPDS goods worth ₹1,574.63 crore from January to December 2022, up from ₹1,442.12 crore previous year. Up to December, 2022, the Corporation bought and distributed 38,88,780 bags of cement worth ₹117.09 crore to panchayats.
- As part of the Government's Tribal Action Plan, supplies of essential goods and petroleum products were sent to tribal and snow-bound areas during the current financial year, 2022-23. The State Government is giving money to the Civil Supplies Corporation to build godowns so that they can store more food grains under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) Scheme.

7.1 Introduction

COVID-19 had unprecedentedly hit Himachal Pradesh's population badly. Following the end of the epidemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine erupted, sparking price increases around the globe due in large part to the rising cost of crude oil and other commodities. As a result, central banks were pressured to tighten monetary policy as prices hit a decade high and hit home budgets hard. Stagflation was a very real possibility that needed to be addressed. Since there was no other choice, industrialised economies increased their interest rates.

As the US Federal Reserve raised rates, the United States (US) dollar appreciated, making dollar-denominated fuel imports even dearer. Rising prices are always a cause of concern for policymakers as they hurt the common man the most. The perils of inflation are felt more in developing economies, where necessities have a higher share in the consumption basket than in developed countries. Himachal Pradesh's inflation rate has been somewhat subdued as of late, falling below the RBI's target rate of 4 per cent from 2017 to 2019.

Supply-side interruptions drove inflation over the RBI's maximum tolerance range of 6 per cent in 2020. The pandemic had a greater impact on supply than demand, causing supply-chain disruptions in the case of vital items such as food, medicine, and industrial goods. As a result, cost-push inflation in the state was exacerbated.

Table 7.1

General inflation in Himachal Pradesh based on different price indices (in per cent)

Indices	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 [^]	2022-23 ^{*(P)}
Wholesale Price Index (WPI) All India	3.0	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0	12.7	11.5
Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R)	4.5	-0.4	3.1	4.7	6.1	6.1	4.7
Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U)	5.4	4.9	5.4	7.1	5.4	5.2	5.4
Consumer Price Index- Combined (CPI-C)	4.6	0.5	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.0	4.8
Consumer Price Index- Industrial worker (CPI-IW) [#]	4.1	3.1	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.3
Consumer Price Index - Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL)	2.7	1.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.6
Consumer Price Index-Rural Labour (CPI-RL)	2.6	1.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	6.0

Source: O/O Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, (DPIIT) for WPI, National Statistical Office (NSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (MoSPI, GoI) for CPI (Combined, Rural, Urban) and Labour Bureau for CPI Industrial Workers (IW), Agricultural Labourers (AL), Rural Labourers (RL), #CPI-IW inflation for 2020-21 onwards is based on new series 2016=100

[^]April to December, 2021-22

^{*}April to December, 2022-23

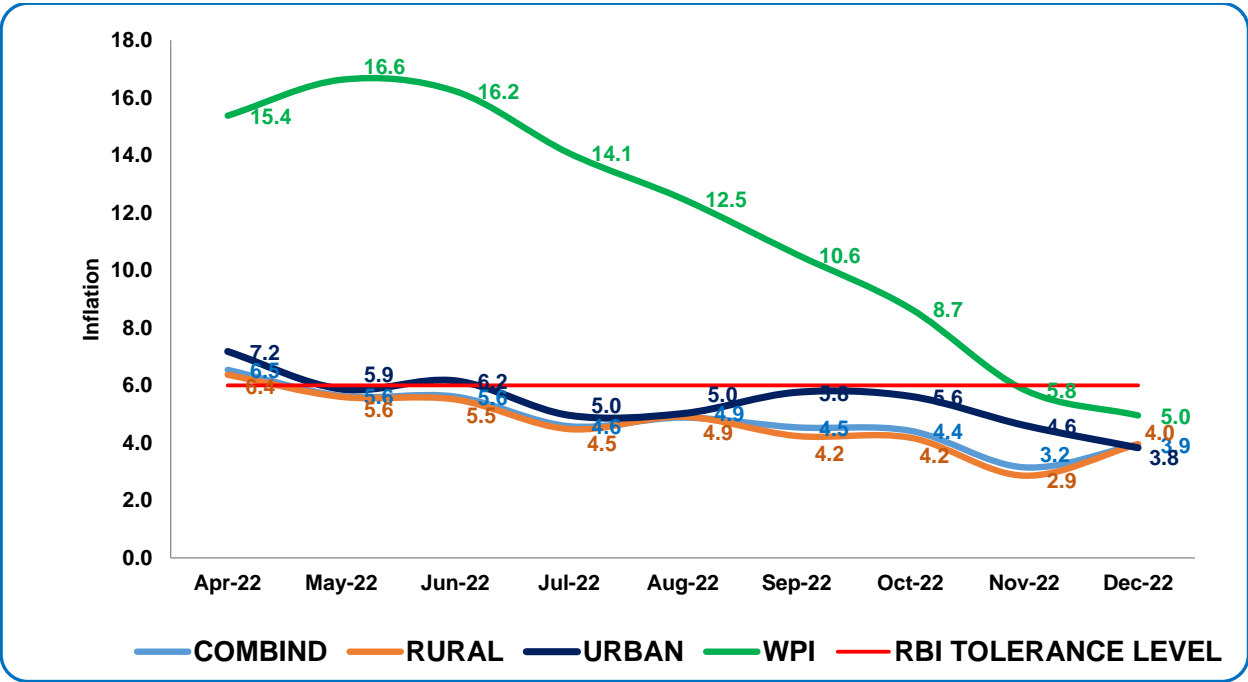
P= Provisional

7.1.1 Current Status of Inflation

From April through December of the current Financial Year (FY) 2022-23, the Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) at the State level fell from 15.4 per cent to 5 per cent. However, retail price follow the pattern established by wholesale price. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) fluctuated between 3.2 and 7.2 per cent. There were two primary forces at work during the convergence of the WPI and CPI indexes. First, the WPI fell because of a slowdown in the inflation of key commodities such as crude oil, iron, aluminium, and cotton. When compared to the CPI, these goods have a far bigger share of the WPI's weight. Furthermore, these commodities are utilised extensively by enterprises manufacturing wholesale products, making them very sensitive to swings in worldwide pricing. As commodity prices levelled down, the two indicators of inflation started to converge. The second reason for the higher CPI is that service costs have been rising. Services form a part of the core component of the CPI-C but are not included in the WPI basket

Figure 7.1

Monthly Comparison of Inflation among WPI, CPI (C), CPI (R) and CPI (U)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementations (MOSPI), Government of India, National Statistical Office (NSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (MoSPI, Gol)

The divergence between a relatively high WPI inflation and lower CPI inflation widened in May, 2022 (Figure:7.1) As a result of the different weights assigned to the two indexes and the lag time inherent in the impact of rising import costs on consumer prices, the former has been more volatile. Since then, however, there has been a narrowing of the gap between the two inflation gauges, suggesting a trend towards convergence. Core inflation, an indicator of demand-pull inflation, has seen

little movement recently. As such, the Government places a high premium on controlling inflation.

Since personal income is not tied to prices, ordinary people suffer disproportionately when inflation occurs. The ups and downs of inflation are measured by various indices, including the Wholesale Price Index, the Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R), the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U), the Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C), the Consumer Price Index-Industrial Worker (CPI-IW), the Consumer Price Index-Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL), and the Consumer Price Index-Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), are used to track inflationary trends.

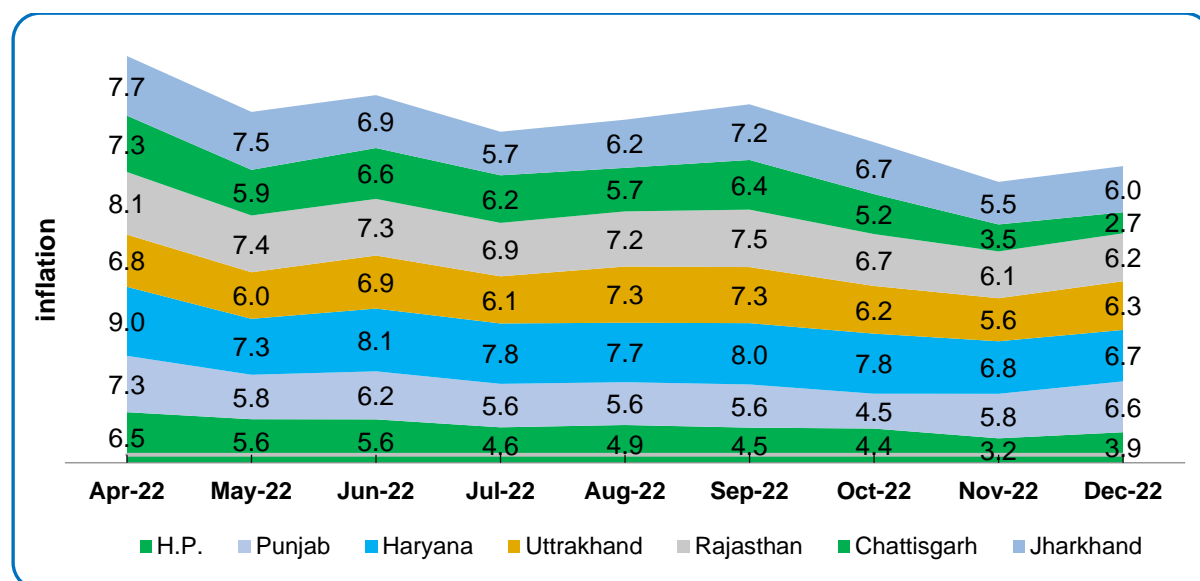
7.1.2 Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation among Neighbouring, Other State

Himachal Pradesh has moderate inflation in the current financial year, with the CPI-C at 6.5 per cent in April-2022, compared to 3.9 per cent in December-2022 (P). This inflation was mostly caused by a spike in food inflation, which persisted throughout the economy's interest rate hike, but there has been some decrease since November.

The comparative analysis of inflation among different States is shown below (Figure-7.2). The lowest CPI-C inflation rate after Chattisgarh in December, 2022 is 3.9 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, where as Chattisgarh it was 2.7 per cent in December, 2022. In the remaining States, inflation in December, 2022 varied from 6.0 per cent to 6.7 per cent. In comparison to Himachal Pradesh, this is substantially higher.

Figure 7.2

Comparative position of CPI-C Inflation Himachal vis-à-vis other States



Source: National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

7.1.3 Drivers and contributors to Consumer Price Index inflation (Combined) 2022 vs 2017 Figure 7.3.

7.1.3.1 Retail Inflation Driven by Food Commodities

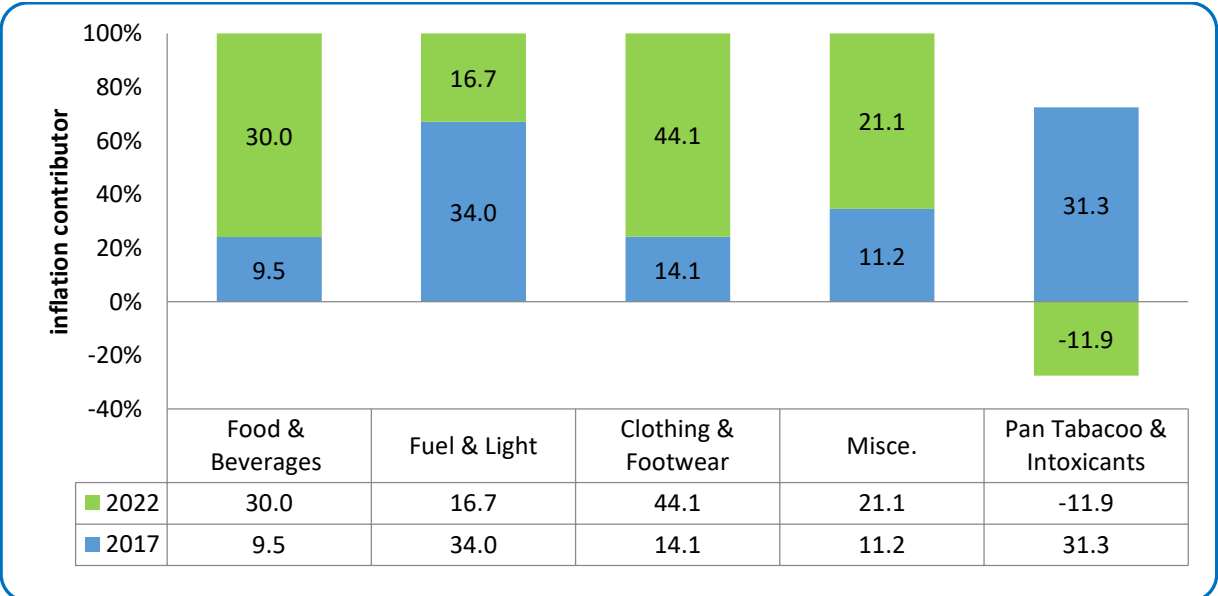
The three categories that made up the bulk of the CPI-C inflation in the year 2022 were "food and beverages," "clothing and footwear," and "other." Clothing and footwear accounted for 44.1 per cent of the overall inflation in the year 2022, making it the main driver of CPI-C inflation. With a 30 per cent contribution, food and drinks are the second-largest contributor to overall inflation, pan, cigarettes, and other intoxicants make up (-) 11.9 per cent of the total negative contribution (Figure 7.3)

7.1.3.2 Food Inflation Caused by Vegetables and Cereals in 2022

Food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) climbed to 6.0 per cent in FY2022 from 5.2 per cent in FY2021. CPI-R inflation climbed to 6.1 per cent in FY2022 from 4.7 per cent in FY2021. CPI-AL inflation climbed to 5.2 per cent in FY2022 from 4.2 per cent in FY2021. CPI-RL inflation climbed to 5.3 per cent in FY22 from 4.2 per cent in FY2021 (Table 7.1). Though the increase in food inflation is broad-based, the major contributors are vegetables, cereals, milk and spices. The RBI forecasts elevated domestic prices for cereals and spices in the near term, owing to supply shortages. Milk prices are also expected to spike reflecting high feed costs. Since September 2022, double-digit inflation was observed in WPI and cereals. To check the soaring prices of wheat and rice, the government has prohibited the export of wheat products. High inflation in vegetables was mainly due to a spike in prices of tomatoes owing to crop damage and supply disruption due to the unseasonal heavy rains in the major producing Districts.

Figure 7.3

Contribution of groups to CPI(C) inflation 2022 vs 2017



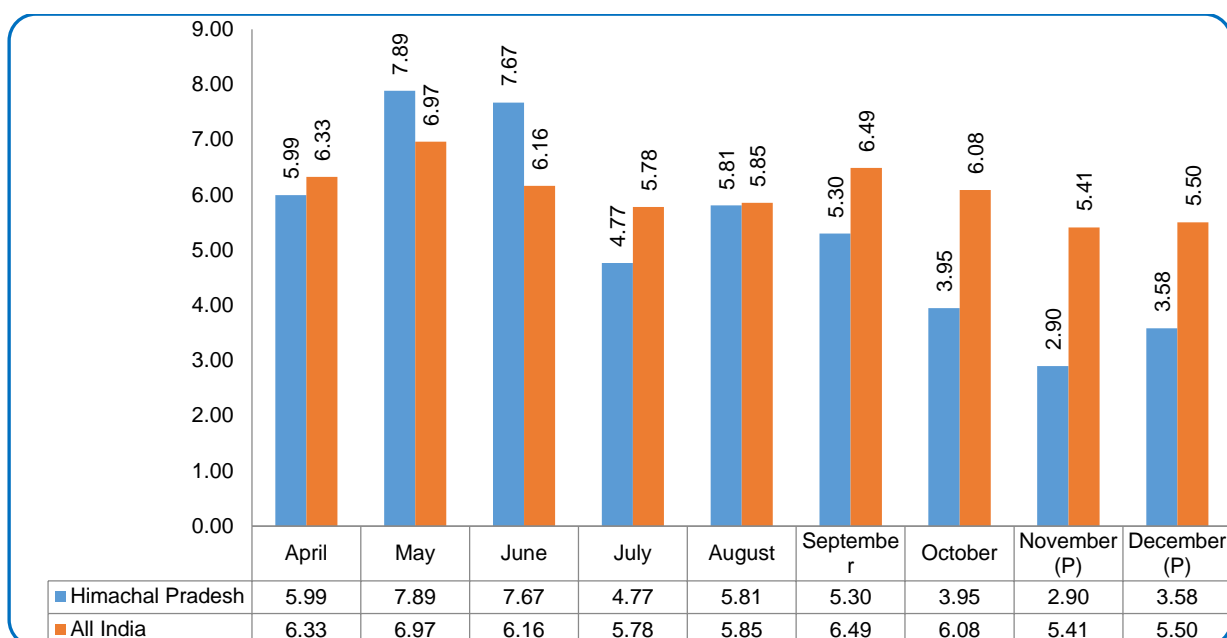
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

7.1.4 Consumer Price Index Industrial Worker (CPI-IW)

CPI-IW is a price index released by the Labour Bureau to assess the effect of price increases on the cost of living for working-class families in certain sectors. In September 2020, the base year has been changed from 2001 to 2016. The new CPI-IW series includes industrial employees from the traditional seven industries: factories, mines, plantations, railroads, public motor transport undertakings, energy generating and distributing enterprises, and ports and docks. As demonstrated in Tables 7.2, 7.3, and Figure 7.4, CPI-IW inflation in Himachal Pradesh was lower than the national average in December, 2022.

Figure 7.4

Variability in Himachal Pradesh and All India inflation of Industrial worker 2022-23(April-December) Base Year 2016=100



Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Table 7.2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Himachal Pradesh

(Base 2001 and 2016*)

Month	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Percentage change over previous year
April	248	257	270	282	121.8	129.1	5.99
May	247	256	271	280	121.7	131.3	7.89
June	250	258	272	282	122.5	131.9	7.67
July	257	265	274	288	123.8	129.7	4.77
August	259	267	275	291	124.0	131.2	5.81
September	258	266	277	120.8*	124.6	131.2	5.30
October	258	267	280	122.1*	126.7	131.7	3.95

November	260	266	281	122.5*	127.6	131.3	2.90(\$)
December	259	265	283	120.6*	125.7	130.2	3.58(\$)
January	258	266	282	120.0*	126.0		..
February	256	266	280	120.5*	126.4		..
March	256	267	281	121.4*	126.9		
Average	256	264	277	118.9\$	124.8	130.9(\$)	

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

* Base Year =2016,

\$ Provisional

Table 7.3

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers of All India

(Base 2001 and 2016*)

Month	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Percentage change over previous year
April	277	288	312	329	120.1	127.7	6.33
May	278	289	314	330	120.6	129.0	6.97
June	280	291	316	332	121.7	129.2	6.16
July	285	301	319	336	122.8	129.9	5.78
August	285	301	320	338	123.0	130.2	5.85
September	285	301	322	118.1*	123.3	131.3	6.49
October	287	302	325	119.5*	124.9	132.5	6.08
November	288	302	328	119.9*	125.7	132.5	5.41(\$)
December	286	301	330	118.8*	125.4	132.3	5.50(\$)
January	288	307	330	118.2*	125.1	..	..
February	287	307	328	119.0*	125.0	..	..
March	287	309	326	119.6*	126.0	..	..
Average	284	300	323	117.6\$	123.6	130.3(\$)	..

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

* Base Year =2016,

\$ Provisional

7.1.5 Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

WPI-based inflation remained low throughout the Covid-19 era, but it began to gain momentum after the epidemic as economic activity restarted. The Russia-Ukraine war added to the burden by disrupting global supply networks and the free flow of key goods. As a consequence, the wholesale inflation rate rose to almost 13.0 per cent in FY 2022.

Food inflation, which remained at 7.5 per cent in FY2023 vs 6.8 per cent in FY2022, might account for some of the double-digit WPI inflation in the first half of FY2023. Due to variable meteorological circumstances, cereals and vegetables were the biggest drivers to food inflation. Inflation in the 'manufactured goods' subgroup fell significantly in FY2023 compared to the previous year, owing to the rationalisation of

tariffs on important inputs and the stabilisation of global commodity prices. Core inflation in FY2023 remained lower than in FY2022 (Table 7.4)

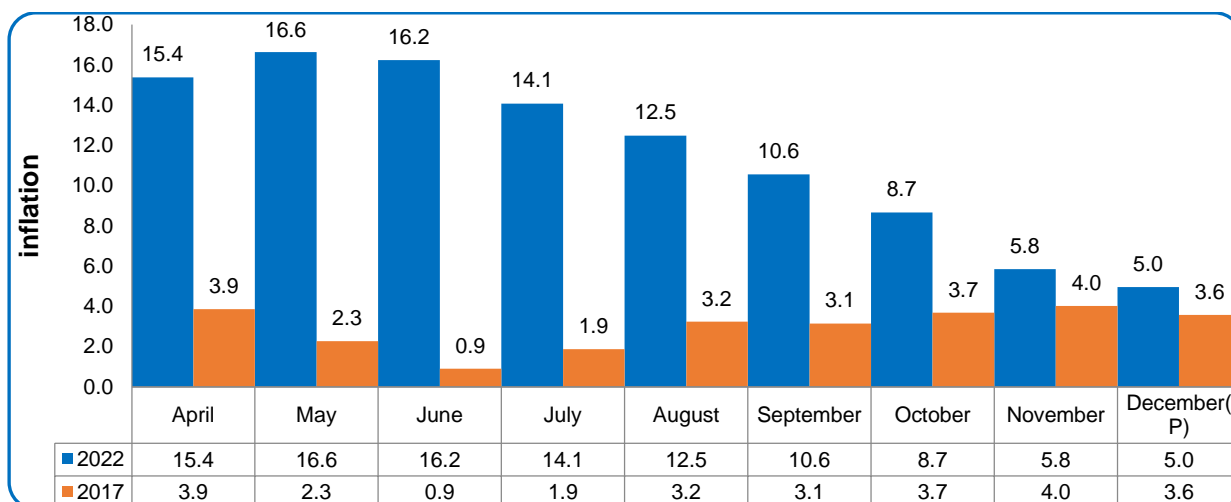
Overall, the monthly trend of inflation rates based on wholesale prices has been sliding downwards from its peak of 16.6 per cent in May, 2022 to 10.6 per cent in September, 2022 and further to 5.0 per cent in December, 2022. (Figure: 7.1).

As previously stated, imported inflation contributes to WPI inflation. Because edible oils are heavily imported, the temporary impacts of higher worldwide costs for these items are also reflected in local pricing. According to an RBI study, one per cent increase in prices across all countries and sectors due to global inflation shock could raise inflation in India by around 63 basis points via second-round effects that include domestic indirect effects (46 basis points) and global spillovers (17 basis points), in addition to the direct impact of 100 basis points. The influence of global market prices on WPI (manufactured goods component) was clearly noticeable, particularly in the prices of oil and basic metals. Global prices for edible oils, rubber, cotton, crude oil, and metals have fallen in the current fiscal year. Capital outflows had a negative influence on India's currency rate in the first half of FY2023, contributing to the high costs of imported inputs, which are largely denominated in dollars.

7.1.6 Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Through a network of District Statistical Offices, the Department of Economic and Statistics gathers, compiles, and analyses data on 104 commodities. Every first Friday of the month, the prices are gathered from the district's designated stores. These rates are made accessible to stakeholders after being scrutinised at headquarters. Figures 7.6 and 7.7 depict the volatility in various commodities from April to December 2017 and April to December, 2022.

The Wholesale Price Index, at National level during December, 2021 was 143.3 which increased to 150.4 (P) in December, 2022 showing an inflation rate of 5.0 per cent. The month-wise average WPI for the year 2022-23 is given in Figure: 7.1 and 7.5.

Figure 7.5**Monthly WPI inflation 2022 (April-December) vs 2017(April-December)**

Source: O/O Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India (DPIIT)

Table 7.4**Inflation in selected group of WPI Base 2011-12 (in per cent)**

	Weight	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23#
Primary Articles	22.6	6.8	1.7	10.3	12.3
Food Articles	15.3	8.4	3.1	4.1	8.3
Cereals	2.8	7.5	-2.6	1.6	10.7
Pulses	0.6	15.9	11.6	6.9	0.0
Vegetables	1.9	31.2	3.4	0.4	13.2
Fruits	1.6	3.2	1.4	11.3	10.4
Non-Food Articles	4.1	4.5	1.4	21.1	12.0
Minerals	0.8	13.2	6.7	19.6	6.2
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	2.4	-7.7	-17.5	56.7	57.7
Fuel and Power	13.2	-1.8	-8.0	32.6	33.8
LPG	0.6	-8.3	-2.7	43.3	16.9
Petrol	1.6	-3.2	-11.8	62.9	41.9
High Speed Diesel	3.1	-3.5	-14.4	59.9	60.8
Manufactured Products	64.2	0.3	2.7	11.1	7.1
Food Products	9.1	4.1	5.6	11.7	6.0
Edible oils	2.6	1.4	20.3	30.5	1.4
Food Inflation (Food articles + Food Products)	24.4	6.9	3.9	6.8	7.5
Core Inflation (Manufactured Products-Food Products)	55.1	-0.4	2.2	11.0	9.2
Headline Inflation	100	1.7	1.3	13.0	11.5

Source: O/O Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Government of India (DPIIT), WPI data for November and December 2022 are provisional.
April to December, 2022

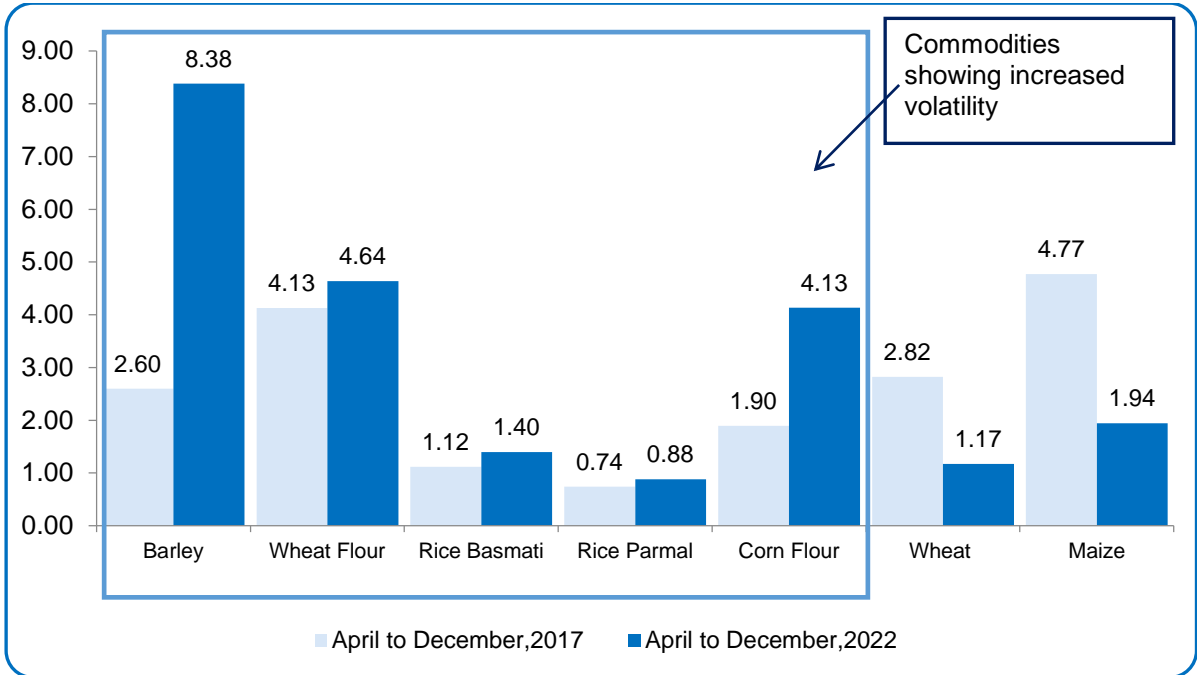
Figure 7.5 compares monthly WPI inflation from April to December 2022 vs April to December 2017. From April to December 2017, WPI inflation ranged between 0.9 and 4.0 per cent. WPI inflation fell from 16.6 to 5.0 per cent from April to December 2022. This is a significant decline in WPI inflation and suggests that retail prices in India will stay steady or fall in the next months.

The statistical tools of co-efficient of variation are used to analyse the fat grain wholesale prices co-efficient of variation in 2017 (April to December) and 2022 (April to December), and it is revealed that commodities barley, wheat flour, rice parmal, rice basmati, and corn flour are highly volatile during 2022-23 (Figure 7.6).

Due to increased production, government initiatives to maintain a buffer stock and lower import taxes and cess on pulses, and greater production levels, the coefficient of variation in pulses remained subdued. The commodities soyabean and kabuli channa are highly volatile, as is evident from the pulses wholesale prices co-efficient of variation calculations for 2017 (April to December) and 2022 (April to December), which also revealed the commodities malka, masur dal, rajmah, moong, and kulth to be less volatile. Because Chane dal, Arhar dal, and Urd prices are less unpredictable, they stay stable throughout the year (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.6

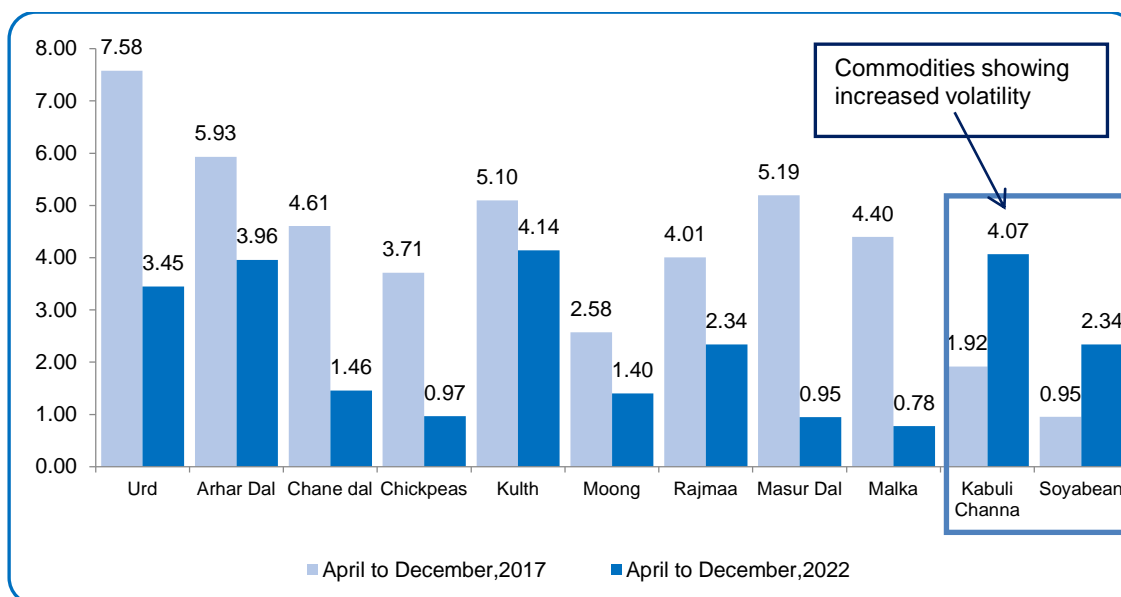
Coefficient of variation of Fat Grain Wholesale Price



Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Figure 7.7

Coefficient of variation of Pulses Wholesale Price



Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

7.1.7 Drivers of WPI Inflation

7.1.7.1 Wholesale Price Inflation Caused by Global Supply Chain Disruption

Prices of items like petroleum products, basic metals, chemicals and chemical products, and edible oils, with maximum exposure to international pricing translated into a rise in the domestic WPI inflation.

7.1.7.2 Fuel Price Inflation: Declining Global Crude Oil Prices

In FY2021-22 and FY2022-23, inflation in WPI 'fuel and power' was mostly driven by high international crude oil prices. In response to subdued global demand because of Covid-19 induced restrictions, the price of the Indian basket of crude oil during FY2020-21 stayed in the range of 20-65 United State's dollar/ billion barrels liquids (US\$20-65/bbl) Thereafter, prices started surging on account of unprecedented cuts in crude oil supply by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other oil producing countries. The upward trend continued in FY2021-22 and FY2022-23, as demand picked up with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in most regions of the world. Also, owing to supply disruption amid rising tensions in Eastern Europe and the Middle East in June 2022, the Indian basket of crude oil peaked at US\$116/bbl. Subsequently, the price declined to US\$ 78/bbl in December 2022. Further, a cut in central excise duty on petrol and diesel in November 2021 and May 2022, followed by a reduction in Value Added Tax (VAT) by the State Governments helped moderate petroleum prices for consumers.

7.1.7.3 Wholesale Price Inflation of Primary Articles

Inflation in primary articles climbed to 10.3 per cent in FY2021-22 from 1.7 per cent in FY2020-21. It further increased to 12.3 per cent in FY2022-23 from 10.3 per cent in FY2021-22. There can be many reasons that could have contributed to the volatility in inflation in the emerging market economies such as the adoption of more resilient Monetary and Fiscal Policy framework, structural reforms of labour and product markets that strengthen competition, and adoption of Monetary Policy framework for targeting inflation. Twenty-four emerging markets and developing economies have been witnessing moderation in inflation since 2014 backed by low food inflation. But this time food article inflation almost doubled climbed to 8.3 per cent in FY2022-23 from 4.1 per cent in FY2021-22.

7.1.8 Inflation CPI (IW) vs repurchasing option rate (Repo Rate)

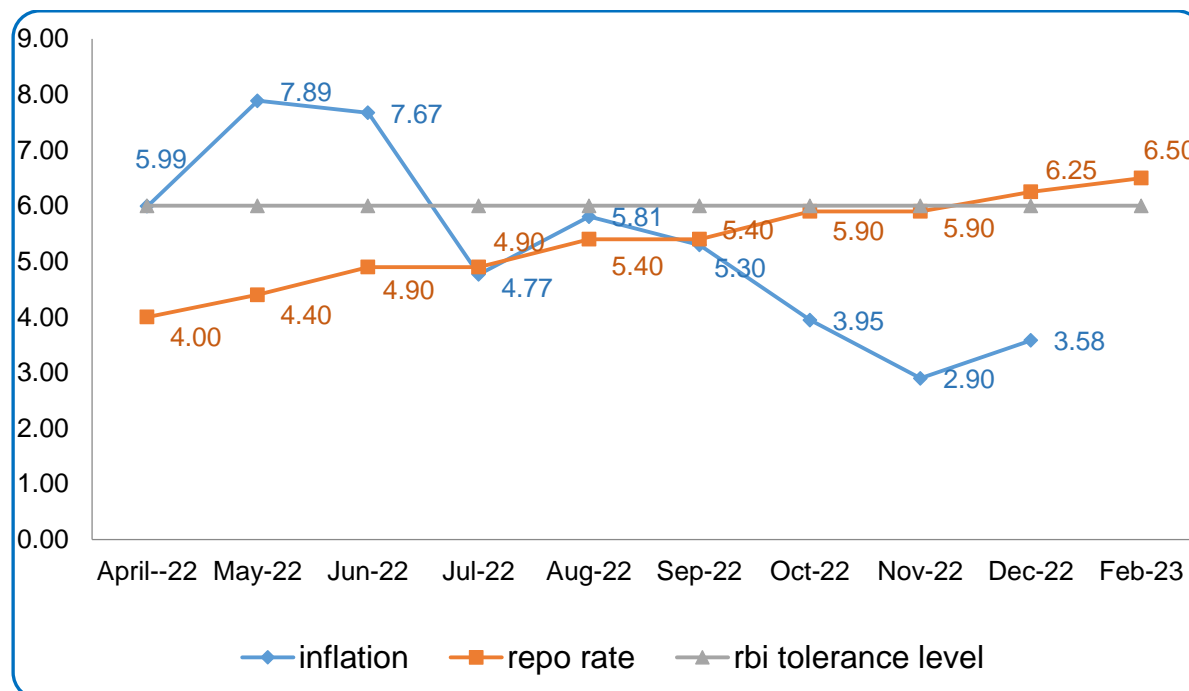
Most economies had difficulties in 2022. Many nations were able to put Covid-19 behind them. The majority of nations have entered another problematic zone, marked by unmanageably high rates of inflation; the repo rate is an effective method for mitigating inflation. When we encounter a financial crisis, we all turn to banks for help. Similarly, banks in our nation contact the central bank, which is known as the Reserve Bank of India. The repo rate, also known as the repurchase rate, is the interest rate at which the RBI loans cash to commercial banks and other financial institutions in the nation.

Figure 7.8 depicts how retail inflation has exceeded the RBI's tolerance limit. The MPC calls for a rise in the repo rate as soon as feasible, so that inflation rate falls. CPI (IW) inflation reached a high of 7.89 per cent in May, above the RBI's tolerance rate of 6 per cent. From May to December 2022, the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee raised the policy repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) by 225 basis points, from 4.0 per cent to 6.25 per cent. The inflation rate is now decreasing.

The Central Government has implemented fiscal measures such as lowering the excise duty on gasoline and diesel, prohibiting the export of wheat products, imposing export duty on rice, lowering import duties and cess on pulses, rationalising tariffs and imposing stock limits on edible oils and oil seeds, maintaining buffer stock for onions and pulses, and rationalising import duties on raw materials used in manufactured products.

Figure 7.8

Comparison of CPI (IW) Inflation vs Repo Rate



Source: Labour Bureau for CPI Industrial Workers (IW) REPO rate RBI Bulletin

7.1.9 Falling Inflationary Expectations

Inflationary expectations are decisive in charting the course of inflation. The RBI's anchoring of inflationary expectations through forward guidance and responsive monetary policy has helped guide the trajectory of inflation in the country. The one-year-ahead inflationary expectations by businesses have shown a decreasing trend in the current fiscal. As businesses are price-setters, their perceptions on inflation are significant in making sense of whether costs would be passed on, resulting in higher prices in the near future. Similarly, inflationary expectations by households, the economy's price takers, influence their spending decisions in the near future. Household inflation expectations, like those of corporations, have eased.

7.1.10 Monetary Policy Measures for Price Stability

Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) by 2.25 per cent (225 basis points) from 4.0 per cent to 6.25 per cent between May and December 2022. The RBI increased the REPO rate 25 basis points from 8th February, 2023.

Table 7.5**The Repo Rate of Reserve Bank of India's**

Date of MPC	Statements Changes in the Policy Repo Rate under the LAF
8 April, 2022	Unchanged at 4 per cent
4 May, 2022	Increased from 4.0 per cent to 4.4 per cent (40 basis points)
8 June, 2022	Increased from 4.4 per cent to 4.9 per cent (50 basis points)
5 August, 2022	Increased from 4.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent (50 basis points)
30 September, 2022	Increased from 5.4 per cent to 5.9 per cent (50 basis points)
7 December, 2022	Increased from 5.9 per cent to 6.25 per cent (35 basis points)
8 February, 2023	Increased from 6.25 per cent to 6.50 per cent (25 basis points)

Source: Reserve Bank of India

7.1.11 Weekly Retail Price

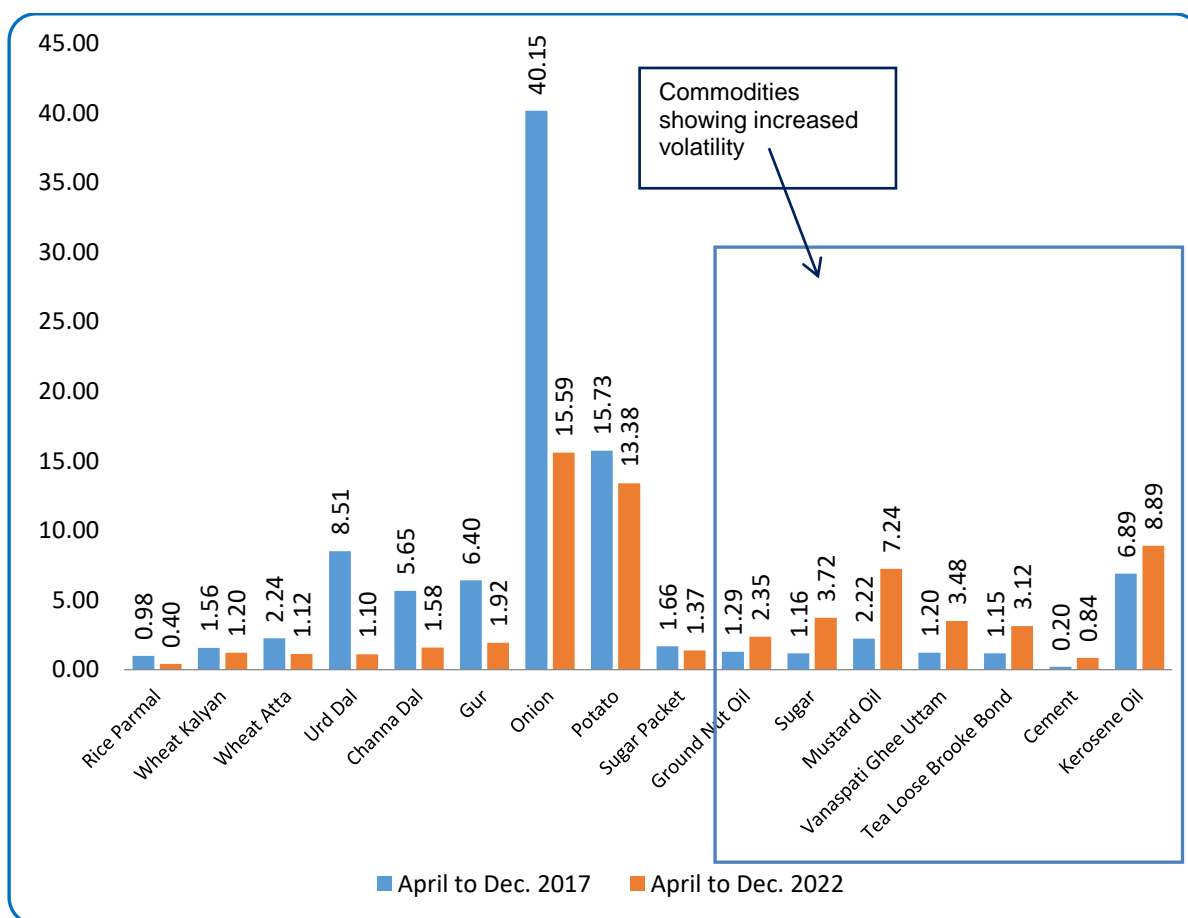
The District Statistical Offices in Himachal Pradesh are a component of the Department of Economic and Statistics system for gathering and analysing data on basic goods. Every Friday, prices are gathered from participating stores in the district and, after being verified, posted at www.weeklyprices.hp.gov.in. The Director of the Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, as well as the Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh receives report every week detailing the previous week's pricing changes. (Volatility in essential commodities Figure 7.9)

7.1.12 Volatility in Essential Commodity Prices

It is possible that a scarcity of available workers contributed to the subsequent increase in retail prices after the implementation of COVID-19 regulations. Different important commodities' price fluctuations between April to December, 2017 and April to December, 2022 were analysed. Due to adequate supply resulting from adequate domestic production and also due to maintaining adequate buffer stock of rice and wheat for meeting the food security requirements (the prices of rice parmal, wheat kalyan, wheat atta, urd, Channa dal, gur, onion, potato, and sugar packets) have remained stable since April, 2022. Kerosene oil, cement, tea brooke bond, vanspati ghee, mustard oil, sugar, and ground nut oil all saw volatility between April to December of 2022.

Figure 7.9

Coefficient of variation of 16 essential commodities



7.2 Food Security and Civil Supplies

One of the main constituents of the Government strategy for poverty alleviation is Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which ensures availability of essential commodities like Wheat, Wheat Atta, Rice, Sugar etc. through a network of 5,163 Fair Price Shops. The total families for distribution of essential items have been divided in two categories viz.

1. National Food Security Act (NFSA)

- i) Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
- ii) Priority Households

2. Other than National Food Security Act (OTNFSA) (Above Poverty Line (APL))

According to available data, the Targeted Public Distribution System in the state has issued 19,64,944 ration cards covering 74,52,484 card holders.

These cardholders have access to necessary goods through 5,163 Fair Price Shops, which include 3,324 Cooperative Societies, 20 Panchayats, 53 Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC), 1,732 Individuals, 10 Self-Help Groups, and 24 Mahila Mandals. Table 7.6 displays the distribution of necessary goods throughout the FY2022-23 (as of December, 2022).

Table 7.6

Distribution of necessary goods

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Distribution of items upto December, 2022 (Including Backlogs)
1.	Wheat/Atta APL	M.T.	1,21,328
2.	Rice APL	M.T.	53,851
3.	Wheat/Atta BPL/PHH/AAY/NFSA	M.T.	1,06,171
4.	Rice BPL/PHH/AAY/NFSA	M.T.	82,386
5.	Sugar	M.T.	31,232
6.	Pulses	M.T.	36,415
7.	Iodized Salt	M.T.	8,013
8.	Mustard Oil	K.L.	22,013
9.	Refined Oil	K.L.	3,846

Source: Department of Food and Civil Supply and Consumer affair, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Presently, following food items are being distributed through TPDS and Himachal Pradesh State Specially Subsidized Scheme which is as per Table 7.7:

Table 7.7

Distribution of Food Grains under State: Specially Subsidized Scheme and TPDS

Scale and Rates of Distribution of commodity Per ration card/Per family/Per person/Per month					
The Government of Himachal Pradesh has launched a Specially Subsidized State scheme to all ration card holders w.e.f. 1 st April, 2007, which has been modified from time to time. The consumers have been given choice to opt for three pulses out of four pulses.					
Sr. No.	Commodity	NFSA Rate	Other then NFSA (APL) Rate	APLTax Payer Rate	Scale
1	Dal Channa	₹25.00 per Kg.	₹ 35.00 per Kg.	₹ 58.00 per Kg.	3 Kg. per family per month for all ration card holders.
2	Dal Urd	₹64.00 per	₹ 74.00 per	₹99.00 per Kg.	

	Sabut	Kg.	Kg.					
3	Moong Sabut	₹65.00 per Kg.	₹ 75.00 per Kg.	₹99.00 per Kg.				
4	Dal Masoor	₹53.00 per Kg.	₹ 63.00 per Kg.	₹ 87.00 per Kg.				
5	Edible Oil (F.M. Oil)	₹132.00 per litres .	₹ 142.00 per litres	₹ 160.00 per litres .	1 litres. per ration card having 1 and 2 members and 2 litres .			
6	Edible Oil (F.R.Oil)	₹109.00 per litres	₹ 119.00 per litres .	₹ 136.00 per litres .	having 3 and above family members per month.			
7	Double Fortified Salt	₹8.00 per Kg.	₹ 8.00 per Kg.	₹ 17.00 per Kg.	1kg. per family per month for all ration card holders.			
8	Sugar	₹ 13.00 per Kg.	₹ 30.00 per Kg.	₹ 41.00 per Kg.	500 gram per member per month Note: In case of AAY families having 1 member and 2 members, 1 Kg. Sugar will be provided per month and for more than 2 members, 500 gram additional sugar will be provided to each AAY family member @ ₹13/- per Kg.			
9	Other Than NFSA							
APL and APL Taxpayers		11-13 Kg. Fortified Wheat/Atta @ ₹ 9.30 per Kg., 3 Kg. Wheat @ ₹ 7.60 per Kg. and 5-6 Kg. Rice @ ₹ 10 per Kg. per family per month.						
Note: The APL consumers of the Tribal Areas of the State are being provided 20 Kg. Wheat/Fortified Wheat Atta and 15 Kg. Rice per family per month w.e.f. September, 2014.								
10	NFSA							
(i)	For AAY ration card holder	18.800 Kg. Fortified Wheat Atta @ ₹ 3.20 per Kg/ 20 Kg. Wheat @ ₹ 2.00 per Kg. and 15 kg. Rice @ ₹ 3.00 per Kg. per family per month.						
(ii)	For Priority Households	2.800 Kg. Fortified Wheat Atta @ ₹ 3.20 per Kg. 3 Kg. Wheat @ ₹ 2.00 per Kg. and 2 Kg. Rice @ ₹ 3 per Kg. per member per month. The PHH families having 1, 2, 3 member are also provided additional foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) from OTNFSA allocation of the State at OTNFSA (APL) rates to make their entitlement 10,15, 20 Kg. per card respectively.						
	BPL (In addition to NFSA entitlement at BPL rates)	Wheat/ Fortified Wheat Atta		₹ 5.25 / ₹ 7.00 per Kg.		As mentioned below:		
		Rice		₹ 6.85 per Kg.				
		Scheme	1 BPL FM	2 BPL FM	3 BPL FM	4 BPL FM	5 BPL FM	6 BPL FM
		Wheat/ Wheat Atta	17 Kg.	14 Kg.	11 Kg.	8 Kg.	5 Kg.	2 Kg.
		Rice	13 Kg.	11 Kg.	9 Kg.	7 Kg.	5 Kg.	3 Kg.
	For Annapurna card holder	10 Kg. Rice free of cost.						

7.3 Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC)

The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is the “Central Procurement Agency” for all controlled and non- controlled essential commodities in the state and also the agency for procuring and distributing food grains and other essential commodities under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and NFSA. During the current financial year, upto December, 2022 the Corporation procured and distributed various commodities under TPDS to the tune of ₹1,574.63 crore as compared to ₹1,442.12 crore during the corresponding period of last year.

Presently, the Corporation is also providing other essential items like Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Diesel/ Petrol/ Kerosene Oil and lifesaving drugs/ medicines at reasonable rates to the consumers of the State through its 121 wholesale godowns, 50 retail shops, 54 LPG agencies, 4 petrol pumps and 40 medicine shops. In addition to this, the procurement and distribution of non- controlled commodities like sugar, pulses, rice, atta, detergents, tea leaves, exercise note books, cement, CGI sheets, medicines, furniture. Items under supplementary nutritional programme, MGNREGA cement and petroleum products etc. through wholesale godowns and retail shops of the Corporation which played an important role in stabilising prices of these commodities prevailing in the open market. During the current financial year, upto December, 2022, the Corporation purchased and distributed different goods under the subsidised plan to the tune of ₹792.05 crore, compared to ₹746.00 crore during the equivalent time of the previous Financial Year.

According to the allocation made by the respective Deputy Commissioners, the Corporation is coordinating the distribution of rice and other additional commodities to primary and upper primary schools under the midday meal programme. During FY2022-23 (until December 2022), the Corporation coordinated the distribution of 11,765.31 metric tonnes (MT) of rice under this programme, compared to 10,724.42 MT during the same time previous year.

The Corporation also arranges the supplies of specially subsidized items (pulses of various kinds, fortified mustard and refined oil and iodised salt) under the State Sponsored Scheme as per the decisions of the purchase committee constituted by the Government. During FY2022-23, (up to December, 2022) the Corporation has distributed these commodities under the said scheme to the tune of ₹604.92 crore as compared to ₹655.80 crore during corresponding period of last year to the ration card holders as per the scale fixed by the State Government. During the FY2022-23 for the implementation of this scheme, a budget provision of ₹215 crore has been made as State subsidy. During the FY2022-23 the corporation is likely to achieve a total turnover of about ₹2100 crore as compared to ₹1,550 crore during the FY2020-21.

7.3.1 Government Supplies

The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC) manages the procurement and supply of ayurvedic medicines to government hospitals, cement to government departments/boards/corporations and other government institutions, and galvanised iron (GI)/ductile iron (DI)/cast iron (CI) pipes to the Jal Shakti Department, as well as school uniforms to the Education Department of the Himachal Pradesh government. During FY2022-23, the following is the anticipated status of government supply:

Table 7.8

Government Supply

Items	₹ in crore
1. Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines to Government hospitals	6.67
2. Supply of Cement to Government Departments/Boards/Corporations	62.99
3. Supply of School Uniform	67.69
4. GI/DI/CI pipes to Jal Shakti Department	334.16
Total	471.51

7.3.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA) Cement Supplies

During FY2022-23, (upto December, 2022), the Corporation managed the procurement and distribution of 38,88,780 bags cement amounting to ₹117.09 crore to various panchayats for developmental work in the State.

7.3.3 Food Security in Tribal and inaccessible Areas of the State

The Corporation provides all essential commodities, petroleum products including kerosene oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in tribal and inaccessible areas. During FY2022-23 the supplies of essential items and Petroleum products to tribal and snow bound area were arranged as per the tribal Action Plan of the Government.

7.3.4 Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA-2013)

Under the NFSA plan, the State Government is allocating funding to build godowns for the Civil Supplies Corporation in order to increase food grain storage capacity. Under this scheme the food storage godown having capacity of 550 metric tonne (MT) at Nerwa, District Shimla, 1000 MT at Siddhpur Sarkari, District Kangra and 300 MT at Rajgarh, District Sirmaur, 550 MT Block A at Bilaspur, District Kangra, 500 MT at Sandhole, District Mandi, 907.47 MT at Chamba, District Chamba, 500 MT

at Chetru, District Kangra and 500 MT at Thunag, District Mandi has been completed and possession taken over from the executing agency. Further, In order to enhance the storage capacity for Public Distribution System, a budget proposal of ₹17 crore to construct new godowns (about 8500 MT Net capacity) at various places in the state and ₹ 7 crore to repair and maintain the existing godowns has been submitted under Government of India's (GOI's) Prime Minister (PM) Gati Shakti Scheme.

7.3.5 Medicines Shops

Four New medicine shops at Bhoranj, Tauni Devi, Sujanpur and Sunni have been opened during this year and some more medicine shops are proposed to be opened in near future.

7.3.6 Mukhyamantri Grihani Suvidha Yojna:

The Himachal Pradesh Government has implemented the Himachal Mukhya mantra Grihani Suvidha Yojana to reduce household smoke and conserve important forests. Permanent residents of Himachal Pradesh would get free LPG connections under this plan (those who do not have gas connection under the scheme of Himachal Pradesh Government and Central Government). Under the Himachal Mukhya mantri Grihani Suvidha Yojana initiative, the Corporation has supplied 1,18,700 LPG connections to beneficiaries via its 54 gas agencies to far flung areas.

CHAPTER

08



AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Key Highlights

- Agriculture is a major driver of Himachal Pradesh's economy. About 57.03 per cent of the State's entire workforce has direct employment via it. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.47 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
- Out of the 55,673 square kilometers of total geographic area, there are 9.44 lakh hectares of operational holdings, which are operated by 9.97 lakh farmers. The average holding size is 0.95 hectares. As per 2015-16 Agriculture Census small and marginal farmers own 88.85 per cent of the total holdings, semi-medium and medium farmers own approximately 10.85 per cent of the total holdings, and large farmers own about 0.30 per cent.
- For FY2022-23, the goal for foodgrains production is 1593.92 thousand metric tonnes (MT). The crop conditions may return to normal if sufficient rain is obtained in January and February of 2023. The potential for expanding output through area expansion is relatively limited. The area used for foodgrain production is gradually shrinking due to a shift toward commercial crops.
- The Department of Agriculture has developed twenty Seed Multiplication Farms (SMF), three Vegetable Development Stations (VDS), twelve Potato Development Stations (PDS), and one Ginger Development Stations (GDS). These Government farms are used to multiply Breeder Seed acquired from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) or State Agriculture Universities into Foundation Seed.
- The State Government has chosen not to promote chemical-based insecticides/fungicides, etc. via state sector initiatives, but is encouraging non-chemical techniques to safeguard crops. As a result, it has been agreed to give a 50 per cent incentive to all categories of farmers for insect traps and lures (Pheromone traps, light traps, sticky traps), bio-pesticides, bio agents, botanicals. and so on.

- For the Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojana (MMKSY), a budget allocation of ₹11.23 crore has been set. Under the Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojana, the government will cover all costs associated with implementing a neighbourhood-based water-saving programme. A budget provision of ₹25.00 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.
- The most significant fruit crop in Himachal Pradesh is apple, which accounts for around 85 per cent of the state's total fruit production and over 48.8 per cent of the state's total land under fruit crops.
- The total fruit production during FY2021-22 was 753.96 thousand metric tonnes, and during FY2022-23 (through to December 2022) is estimated around 793.40 thousand metric tonnes. It was planned to plant 1,556 hectares of new fruit plants in 2022-23, but only 1,549.27 hectares were planted and 4.40 lakh fruit plants of various kinds were dispersed by 31st December, 2022.
- Subsidies for 4,676 power Sprayers, 1,706 power Tillers (<8 BHP), and 238 power Tillers (>8 BHP) are being distributed to orchardists as part of the Horticulture Development Scheme for FY2022–2023.
- During the FY2021-22, 437.15 MT of pasteurised mushroom compost was created and distributed by department units in Solan, Rampur, Bajoura, and Palampur. In 2021-22, the state produced a total of 17,687 MT of mushroom. The Bee Keeping Programme has generated 2,102 MT of honey during 2021-22.
- For promoting commercial floriculture farming in the state and provide employment to skilled and unskilled unemployed youth, funds to the tune of ₹ 10.99 crore have been allocated under the "Himacahl Pushp Kranti Yojana (HPKY)". Up to 31st December, 2022 an amount of ₹3.55 crore have been utilized and 266 farmers are benefited through this scheme.

8.1 Introduction-Agriculture Sector

Agriculture and its allied activities are integral to the lives and livelihoods of most of the people in the State. Besides the fact that the sector helps in ensuring food security, it also provides livelihoods to more than half of the state's workforce i.e. 57.03 per cent. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.47 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

To achieve food and income security, the State Government has given priority to the agriculture sector and has implemented several farmer welfare oriented schemes. Budget allocation for agriculture also improved markedly from ₹1,294.96 crore in 2017-18 to ₹1,872.33 crore in FY2021-22. In FY2022-23 budget, the state has allocated 4.31 per cent of its net revenue expenditure towards agriculture.

8.1.1 Contribution of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

There has been a sustained growth of primary sector contribution to the State economy over the years. The contribution of the agriculture sector to GSVA at Current Prices has increased 40 per cent from ₹17,767 crore in 2018-19 to ₹24,847 crore in 2022-23 (Advance Estimates (AE)). There is a marked improvement in GSVA of crops at current prices between 2018-19 to 2022-23 (from ₹10,286 crore in 2018-19 to ₹15,561 crore in 2022-23).

Between 2018-19 to 2022-23 (AE), GSVA (at current prices) of Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries has seen a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.9 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. Crop sector was a major driver of this growth with a CAGR of 8.6 per cent, the sector's contribution to the GSVA of Agriculture and Allied activities has improved from 12.78 per cent in 2018-19 to 13.47 per cent in 2022-23. The share of agriculture and allied sector in total GSVA in the State has remained between 12-15 per cent in the last five years.

8.1.2 Growth of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

As per the advance estimate, agriculture and allied sector GSVA is estimated to decrease by 2.9 per cent at constant prices in FY2022-23 against a growth rate of 4.9 per cent realised in FY2021-22. The contraction in agriculture sector was mainly due to sharp contraction in the crop sub-sector (Figure 8.2). The agriculture and allied sectors growth rate in Himachal Pradesh have been more volatile as compared to national level agriculture and allied sectors growth rate.

8.1.2.1 Crop-sub-sector

Crop sub-sector constitutes major sub-sector within agriculture in Himachal Pradesh accounting for 62.6 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA and 8.43 per cent of total GSVA in FY2022-23. During FY2022-23, the contribution of livestock, fishery, and forestry in agriculture and allied sector GSVA stood at 1.61 per cent, 3.28 per cent and 0.14 per cent respectively.

Figure 8.1

Contribution Agriculture and Allied Activities to GSDVA between 2018-19 and 2022-23 (AE) at Current Prices

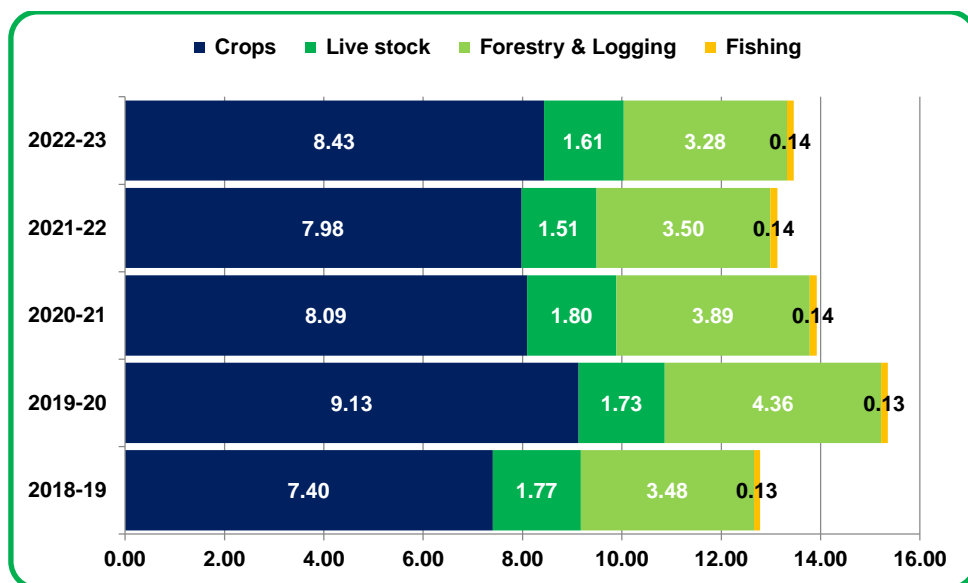
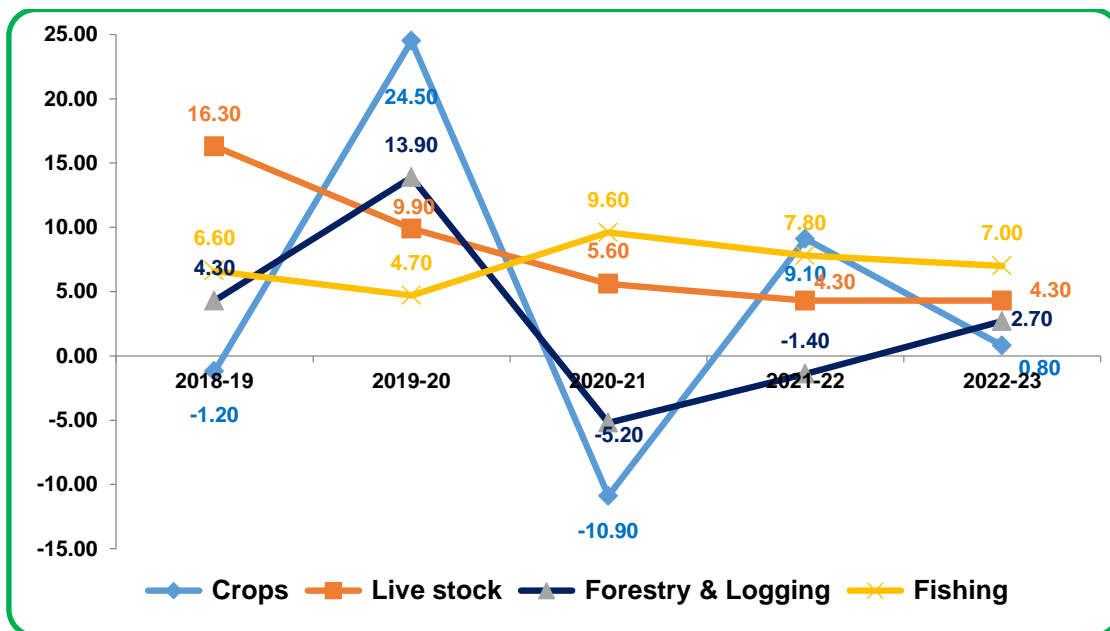


Figure 8.2

Growth Rate of Agriculture to State Economy at Current Prices between 2018-19 and 2022-23 (AE) at Current Prices



8.1.2.2 Livestock

Growth of livestock sub-sector is critical for increasing income of farmers especially small and marginal farmers and for reduction of poverty. Research indicates growth of livestock sector especially dairy has huge potential for reducing

poverty. Livestock subsector accounts for 1.61 per cent of total GSVA and 12 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY2022-23. The livestock sub-sector growth plummeted to 4.3 per cent in 2022-23 against 16.3 per cent growth rate in 2018-19 and 9.9 per cent in FY2019-20.

8.1.2.3 Forestry

Forestry accounted for 3.28 per cent of total GSVA and 24.4 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in 2022-23. Forestry sub-sector is estimated to grow at 2.7 per cent in FY2022-23 against contraction of -1.4 per cent in FY2021-22.

8.1.2.4 Fishery

Fishery subsector constitutes only 0.14 per cent of total GSVA and 1.0 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in FY2022-23. The growth of fishery sector has been encouraging over the last five years. The Fishery sub-sector is estimated to grow at 7 per cent in FY2022-23 against 7.8 per cent in FY2021-22.

8.2. Land Use Pattern

Himachal Pradesh ranked 17th State in India and 126th in world with a geographical area of 55,673 square kilometers (Sq Km). Out of the total geographical area, 9.75 per cent of area comes under Net Sown Area and around 20.19 per cent is under forest coverage. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 20.41 per cent, fallow lands (1.53 per cent), Barren and uncultivable land (13.96 per cent) and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands

8.2.1 Land holding pattern

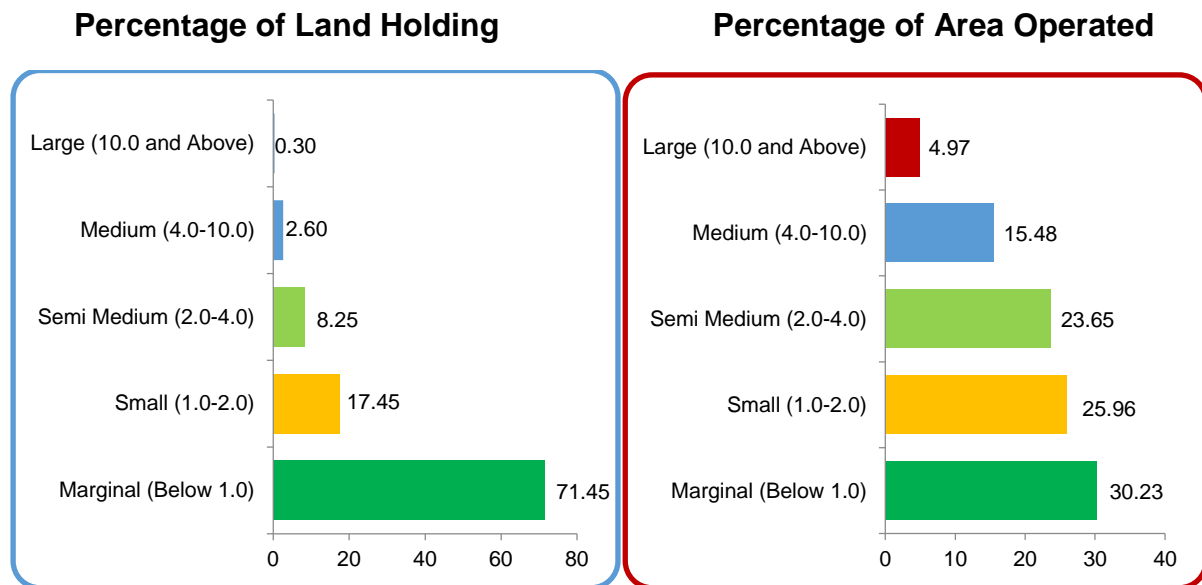
The total number of operational holdings in the State is 9.97 lakh covering an area of 9.44 lakh hectares and average size of land holding is 0.95 hectares. Size of holdings, area operated and percentage of each category of land holding pattern and area operated is indicated in Table 8.1 and Fig 8.3.

Table 8.1

Land Holding Pattern in Himachal Pradesh

Size Class (Hectare)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area Operated (lakh hectares)	Average Size of Holdings (hectares)
Marginal (Below 1.0)	7.12	2.85	0.40
Small (1.0-2.0)	1.73	2.42	1.39
Semi Medium (2.0-4.0)	0.82	2.23	2.72
Medium (4.0-10.0)	0.26	1.46	5.62
Large (10.0 and Above)	0.03	0.47	15.67
Total	9.97	9.44	0.95

Figure 8.3

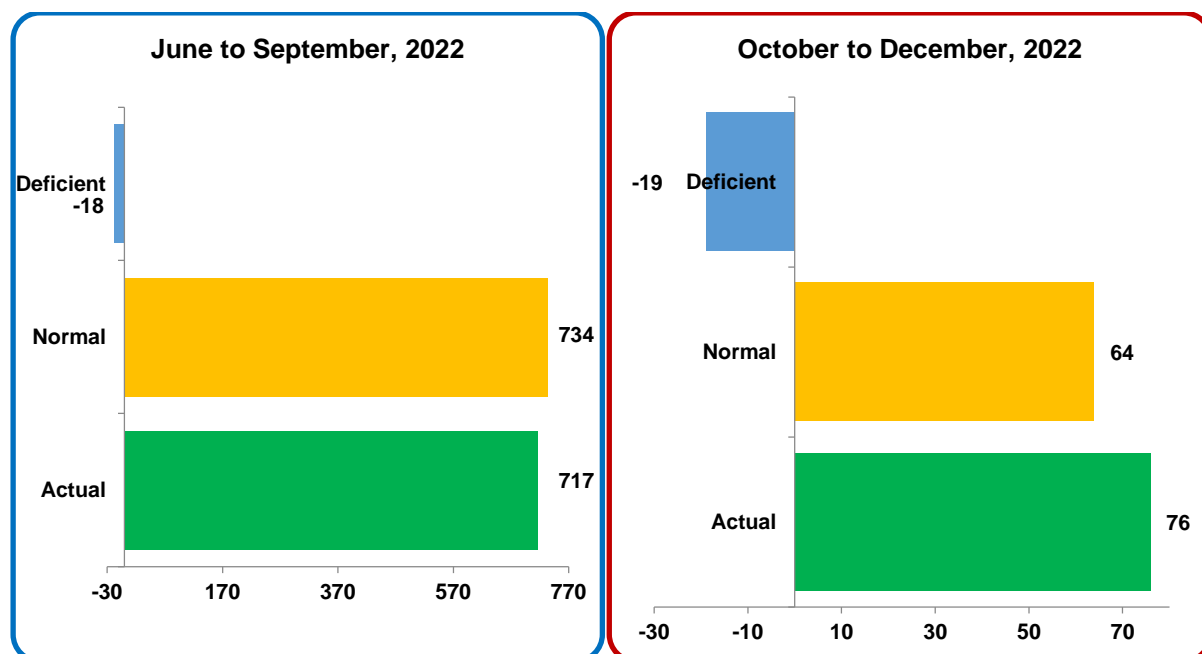


8.2.2 Rainfall

Himachal Pradesh received 734 millimeters (mm) of rainfall from June to September, 2022, which is 18 per cent in deficient of normal rainfall of 717 mm. Similarly from October to December, 2022 state received 64 mm of rainfall which is 19 per cent less than normal rainfall of 76 mm (Fig 8.4). Himachal Pradesh received normal rains in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Figure 8.4

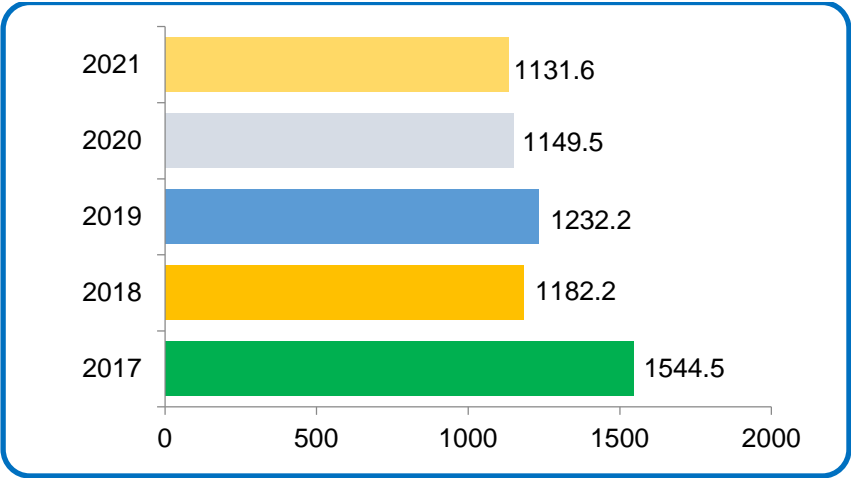
Normal, Actual Rainfall (in mm)



Rainfed agriculture accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the farmed land in the state. Rice, maize, and wheat are the state's main cereal crops. Soyabean and Sunflower are major oilseed crops in Kharif, and Rapeseed/Mustard and Toria are key oilseed crops in Rabi. The state's key pulse crops include mash, moong, and rajmash in the Kharif season and gram and lentil in the Rabi season. Agro-climatically, the state is divided into four zones: (i) Sub Tropical, Sub Mountain and low hills, (ii) Sub Temperate, sub humid mid hills, (iii) Wet temperate high hills, and (iv) cold deserts. The state's agro-climatic characteristics are favourable for the development of cash crops such as seed potatoes, off-season vegetables, and ginger. The State Government is focusing on off-season vegetable production, potato, ginger, pulses, and oilseeds, as well as increasing cereal crop productivity, through timely and adequate input supply, demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology, seed replacement, promoting integrated pest management, bringing more area under efficient use of water resources, and implementation of Wasteland Development Projects. In terms of rainfall, there are four different seasons. Almost half of the rainfall falls during the monsoon season, with the remainder falling during other seasons. The average rainfall in the State is 1,251 mm. Kangra has the highest rainfall, followed by Chamba, Sirmour, and Mandi.

Figure 8.5

Average Annual Rainfall (Actual in mm) Between 2019 to 2021



8.3. Agriculture and Allied Activities: Trends in Output

8.3.1 Sown Area

The Net Sown Area (NSA) has marginally increased from 539 thousand hectares in 2008-09 to 543 thousand hectares in 2017-18. During this period, thousand hectares were brought under cultivation. Wheat, Maize, Rice, Barley, and Pulses are the major crops grown in State. Cumulatively, the area under these crops constitutes nearly 82 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Currently, cultivated

area under Wheat (35.78 per cent) and Maize (32.23 per cent) constitutes 68 per cent of the total.

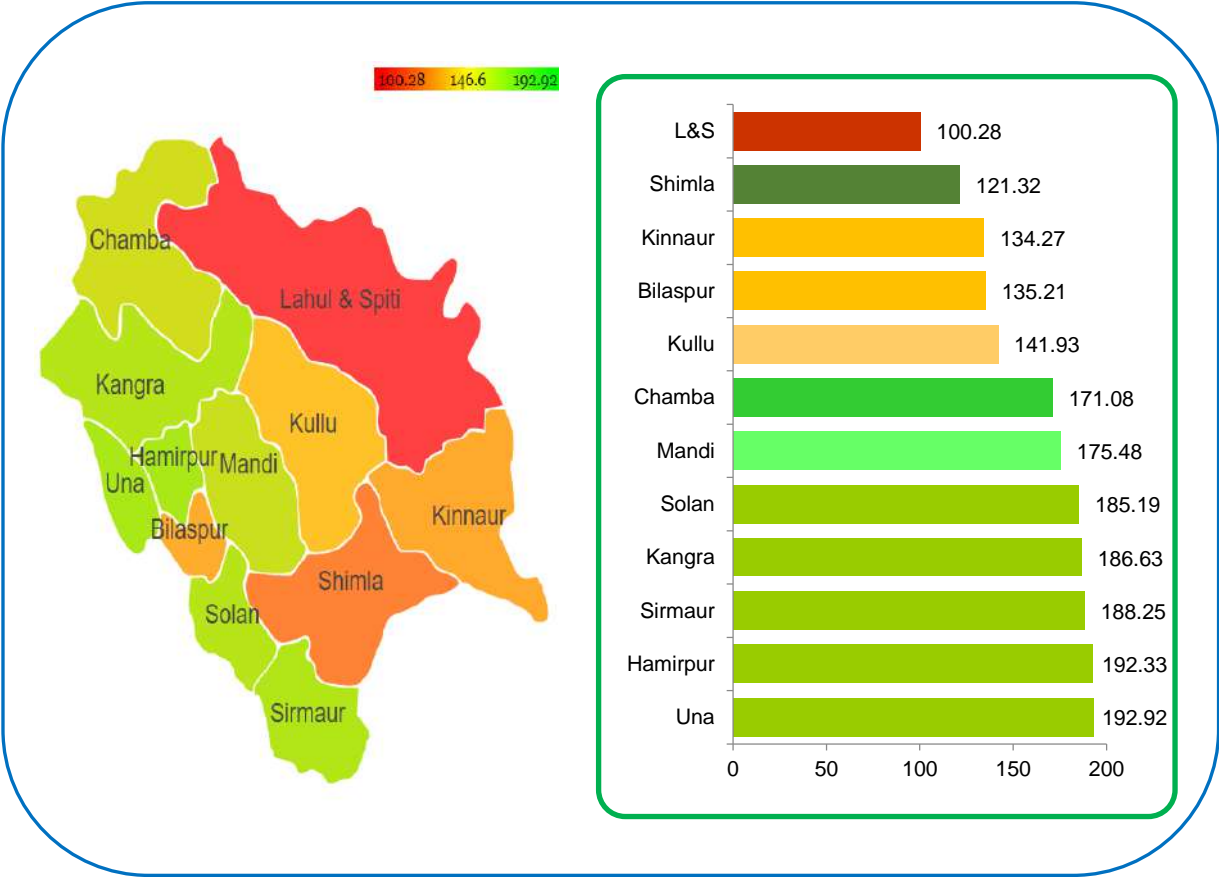
8.3.2 Cropping Intensity

The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, is an indicator useful for assessing efficiency of the agriculture sector. Cropping intensity refers to the raising of a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. Thus, higher cropping intensity means that a higher proportion of the net sown area is being cropped more than once during one agricultural year. Figure 8.6 indicates the cropping intensity index across the districts. With an overall index of 168, the State has an opportunity in improving cropping intensity by utilising technology and improved agricultural practices. The cropping intensity in Himachal Pradesh is higher than that of national average.

Variability in cropping intensity has been noticed among districts. Figure 8.6 provides cropping intensity map by districts in FY2020-21. Districts like Una, Hamirpur, Sirmour, Kangra, Solan, Mandi and Chamba have higher cropping intensity and above state average which could be linked to better infrastructure.

Figure-8.6

District Level Cropping Intensity Index for 2020-21



8.3.3 Production of Major Crops

Production of major crops in Himachal Pradesh from 2019-20 to 2022-23 is presented in Table 8.2. During FY2020-21, food grains contributed around 43.0 per cent and commercial contributed 57.0 per cent of the total crop production of the state. As shown in Table 8.2 rice production is estimated to decrease by about 28.2 per cent in 2022-23 over previous year whereas the same was 5.8 per cent for food grains, 4.2 per cent for wheat and 2.4 per cent for maize. There is a marginal increase in vegetable production. As per targeted production the production of Ragi will increase significantly by about 310 per cent in FY2022-23 over the previous year.

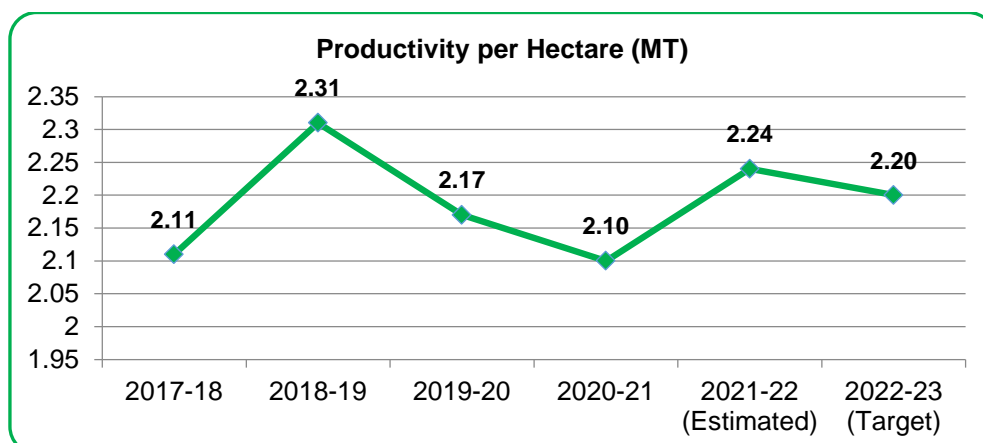
Table 8.2

Production of Major Crops (in 000 Metric Tonnes (MT))

Crops	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Estimated)	2022-23 (Target)	Growth percentage in 2022-23 over 2021-22	Percentage contribution to total 2022-23
1. Maize	729.73	725.01	759.61	741.00	-2.4	20.17
2. Wheat	627.96	575.57	643.93	617.00	-4.2	16.80
3. Paddy (Rice)	143.66	138.46	199.05	143.00	-28.2	3.89
4. Pulses	54.81	50.23	60.09	57.00	-5.1	1.55
5. Barley	30.83	29.01	25.89	29.00	12.0	0.79
6. Millets & Bajra	4.77	2.15	2.63	4.50	71.1	0.12
7. Ragi	2.06	0.49	0.49	2.01	310.2	0.05
8. Gram	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.41	20.6	0.01
A. Foodgrains (1-8)	1594.23	1521.26	1692.02	1593.92	-5.8	43.40
9. Potato	186.80	196.30	195.15	195.00	-0.1	5.31
10. Vegetables	1722.14	1867.41	1803.89	1850.00	2.6	50.37
11. Ginger (Green)	33.99	33.89	33.94	34.00	0.2	0.93
B. Commercial Crops	1942.93	2097.60	2032.98	2079.00	2.3	56.60
Grand Total (A+B)	3537.16	3618.86	3725.00	3672.92	-1.4	

8.3.4 Trends in Productivity

Agricultural productivity is driven by a host of factors such as irrigation, use of quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, extension services, rural infrastructure etc. The potential for expanding output through area expansion is relatively limited. In terms of cultivable land, Himachal has already reached a plateau similar to the rest of the nation. As a result, increasing productivity levels and diversifying into high-value crops are both priorities. The area used for food grain production is gradually shrinking due to a shift toward commercial crops; it was 853.88 thousand hectares in 1997–98 but will only be 755.93 thousand hectares in FY2021–22.

Figure-8.7**Productivity per Hectare****8.3.5 High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP)**

The use of quality seeds plays a very important role in raising the production and productivity of Agriculture and Horticulture crops. Emphasis has been placed on the distribution of high yielding varieties seeds (HYVS) to farmers in an effort to enhance foodgrain output. Area under high yielding varieties of principal crops, namely Maize, Paddy, and Wheat is shown in Table 8.3 below.

Table 8.3**Area to be brought under High Yielding Varieties (HYV)**

Year	('000 Hectare)		
	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
2019-20	205.00	62.00	330.00
2020-21	207.00	62.00	330.00
2021-22	207.00	62.00	330.00
2022-23	102.00	52.00	210.00

8.3.6 Farms / Development Stations of Agriculture Department

In the State, the Department of Agriculture has developed twenty Seed Multiplication Farms (SMF), three Vegetable Development Stations (VDS), twelve Potato Development Stations (PDS), and one Ginger Development Stations (GDS). These Government farms are used to multiply breeder seed acquired from the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) or State Agriculture Universities into foundation seed. Breeder Seed must be propagated at government farms under the close supervision of agriculture experts, per policy. The foundation seed generated on the Farms is sent to registered seed growers for multiplication, which is then acquired by the Department to satisfy the State's seed requirements.

8.3.7 Consumption of Fertilizers and Subsidy

Consumption of fertilizers and pesticides is determined by multiple factors such as area of land under cultivation, the type of crop, cropping pattern and cropping intensity, soil type and its condition, agro-climatic conditions, the ability of farmers to purchase, irrigation, and others. The consumption of major fertilizers in the state increased from 23,664 MT in 1985-86 to 57,894 MT in FY2021–22.

Table 8.4

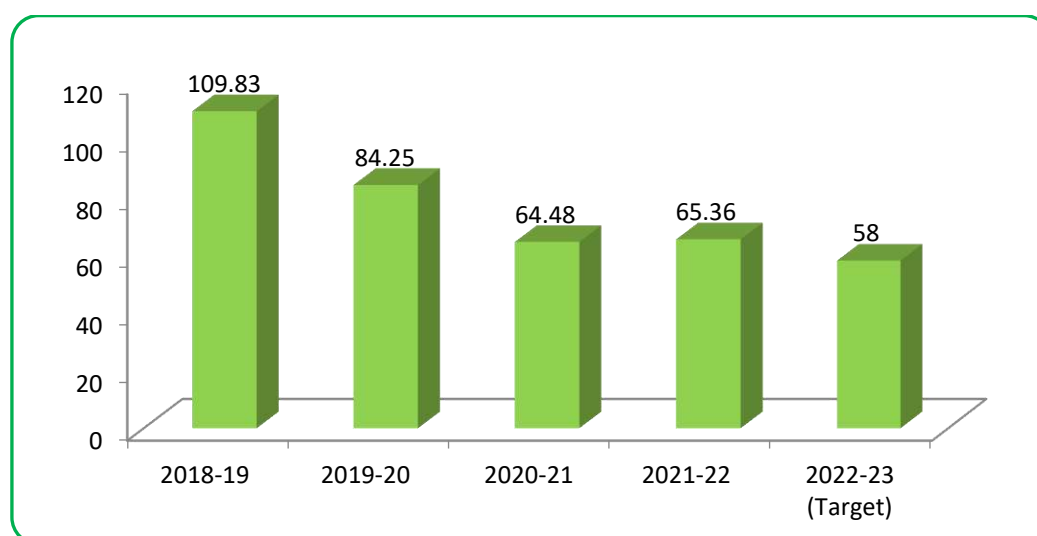
Consumption of Fertilizers (in MT)

Year	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphetic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (NPK)
2017-18	36600	9771	11189	57560
2018-19	36152	11224	10177	57555
2019-20	38146	12263	11369	61778
2020-21	43388	11681	10172	65241
2021-22	40086	9527	8282	57894
2022-23 (Target)	39000	10000	9000	58000

As the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides is gradually discouraged, a decline in consumption was seen throughout the year 2021–22, as shown in the table 8.4. A subsidy of ₹1000 per MT for complex fertilisers has been allowed in order to encourage the balanced use of chemical fertilisers. The following is a breakdown of fertiliser use by year:

Figure 8.8

Distribution of Chemicals (in MT)



8.3.8 Plant Protection Programme

Insect-Pest and disease outbreaks are a hindrance to reaching targeted output. To reduce losses, appropriate measures must be implemented to maintain insect-pest and disease concentrations below economic thresholds. The State Government has chosen not to promote chemical-based insecticides/fungicides, etc. via state sector initiatives, but would instead encourage non-chemical techniques to safeguard crops. As a result, it has been agreed to give a 50 per cent incentive to all categories of farmers for insect traps and lures (Pheromone traps, light traps, sticky traps), bio-pesticides, bio agents, botanicals, and so on.

8.3.9 Soil Testing Programme

In the state, the Department of Agriculture has 11 soil testing laboratories, three fertilizer and seed testing laboratories, two bio-control laboratories, one state pesticide testing laboratory, and one bio-fertilizer production and quality control laboratory. The Department of Agriculture offers free soil testing to farmers for the purpose of assessing soil health. In addition, two bio-control labs are operating in Kangra and Mandi districts to promote non-chemical techniques of insect pest management. These labs are showing the use of bio-agents, bio pesticides, traps and lures, and other similar products on farmer fields for free. Soil testing service has also been added in the Himachal Pradesh Government Public Service Act, 2011, in which soil health cards are made available to farmers via internet service within the time limit specified.

8.4. Government Initiatives

State Sponsored Schemes

8.4.1 Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojna (MMKSY)

- According to the Expert Group's recommendation, eight ongoing programmes with similar goals have been consolidated in FY2022–23 to prevent activity duplication. The following are the scheme's components:
 1. Cluster based vegetable production scheme.
 2. Input based umbrella scheme (Seed, Parts Per Million (PPM) & Fertilizers).
 3. Strengthening of Seed Multiplication Chain.
 4. Strengthening of laboratories.

Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹11.23 crore has been made for FY2022-23.

i) Cluster Based Vegetable Production Scheme

Vegetables in general and green leafy vegetables in particular provide essential minerals, vitamins, and thus are a vital part of the human diet and nutritional security, thereby contributing to the achievement of SDG 2: End hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Recent technical advancements in agriculture have highlighted the need for diversification, indicating that vegetables are expected to provide farmers and the state with great potential for quick economic growth. The Department has planned to gradually use the "Cluster Approach" for vegetable growing over the whole state. This strategy aims to boost the development of economically competitive vegetable crops and increase the income of farmers.

ii) Input Based Umbrella Scheme (Seed, Plant Protection Material & Fertilizer)

Under eight State sector programmes, the Department of Agriculture provided subsidies for various agricultural inputs. The unified scheme, known as the "Mukhya Mantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojna," would cover all agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilisers, plant protection material, assistance for high-yielding varieties of high-value crops, and incentives for value addition and branding of indigenous maize varieties.

iii) Strengthening of Seed Multiplication Chain

Seed multiplication is an essential agricultural activity and a crucial element of the seed chain for achieving self-sufficiency in seed, a resource for which we are mostly dependent on neighbouring states. Since seed multiplication is a continual scientific process including the generation of Nucleus Seed, Breeder Seed, Foundation Seed, and Certified Seed, these four types of seeds must be produced. Government farms play a crucial role in the multiplication of quality seed in the state and in reducing reliance on adjacent state agencies. Currently, 36 Departmental Farms cultivate various crops, including Paddy, Mash, Soybean, Wheat, Seed Potato, Rajmash, etc. On these farms, around 17,000 quintals of Foundation Seed of various crops are generated annually, which is then replicated as certified seed by the progressive farmers of the state.

iv) Strengthening of Laboratories (Fertiliser Testing, Soil Testing, Bio-control, Seed Testing, Bio-fertiliser and State Pesticide Testing Laboratory).

There are 11 Soil Testing Laboratories, 3 Fertilizer Testing Laboratories, 2 Bio-Control Laboratories and 1 each State Pesticide Testing Laboratory

and Bio-Fertilizer Production and Quality Control Laboratory in the State. All of these are run by the Department of Agriculture. Farmers can get free soil tests from the Department of Agriculture to find out how healthy their soil is. Besides this, the state has quality control labs for seed, fertiliser, and pesticide so that farmers can get high-quality inputs. Two bio control labs are also working in the districts of Kangra and Mandi to promote non-chemical ways to get rid of insect pests. These labs show farmers how to use bio agents, bio-pesticides, traps, lures, etc. for free on their fields.

8.4.2 Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana (MMKUSY)

The three protection-based Departmental schemes that were already in place and had the same goal were combined into a single scheme called "Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana," which has three parts.

- Sour Badhbandi (Solar Fencing)
- Anti Hail-Net Structure
- Green House Renovation Scheme

Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹51.00 crore has been made for FY2022-23

i) Solar Fencing

- Every year in the State, crops lose a lot of money because of monkeys and other wild animals. The current practice of manually guarding crops does not guarantee that all of the crops will be safe. So, in 2016-17, the Government of Himachal Pradesh started a programme called "MMKUSY."
- Under this plan, a subsidy of 85 per cent is granted if three or more farmers want to build solar fence, and an 80 per cent subsidy is provided if a farmer chooses to install solar fencing on individual property. The electric fence is powered by solar panels. The current in the fence encircling the farms will be enough to keep stray animals, wild animals, and monkeys away from the crops. The Himachal Pradesh Government has also authorised the erection of barbed and chain link fence, as well as composite fencing, for 2019-20.

ii) Anti Hail-Nets

The State Government is implementing the "Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana (Anti Hail Net Structure) Scheme" to protect crops from hailstorms. The plan is known as "MMKUSY" and is known as Anti Hail Nets. The plan will benefit farmers by assisting them in significantly reducing quantitative

and qualitative losses. Eligible farmers can get up to 80 per cent financial help for the procurement of anti-hail nets.

iii) Green House Renovation Scheme

Farmers in the State had urged that a plan be developed to replace the Poly sheets. As a result, the Himachal Pradesh government launched the "Mukhya Mantri Green House Renovation Scheme" in 2017-18. The project has now been combined as a component of the Scheme "Mukhyamantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana," meaning Green House Renovation. This component provides farmers with 70 per cent support for the replacement of poly sheet after 5 years of setting up the polyhouse or damage due to natural catastrophes.

8.4.3 Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project (HPCDP) (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) –External Aided Project (EAP)

Phase –I

- To promote sustainable agricultural diversification in prospective locations, the crop promotion diversification project of ₹321.00 crore assistance from JICA was sanctioned and implemented in the State till 2020. The project's objectives were to increase the area and production of vegetables through crop diversification, to increase the income of small and marginal farmers, to build infrastructure for irrigation, farm access roads, marketing, and post-harvest, to organise farmers into groups to take over irrigation system operation and maintenance, and to train and capacitate Department of Agriculture field extension staff. Himachal Pradesh Agriculture Development Society carried out the project. This project included the construction of 210 small irrigation schemes, 29.40 KM connection road, and 23 collecting centres. Kangra, Mandi, Una, Bilaspur and Hamirpur were selected as project locations.

Phase II

- The Phase-II JICA-Official Development Assistance (ODA) project, with an outlay of ₹1010.13 crore, is being implemented in all districts of the state during the following nine years. On 26th March, 2021, the Government of India and JICA signed a MoU for the implementation of the second phase. During the FY2021-22, a total of ₹20.00 crore was spent. HPCDP has been allotted ₹20.00 crore for FY2022-23.

8.4.4 Mukhya Mantri Nutan Polyhouse Pariyojana

Protected cultivation is critical for enhancing the yield / productivity of various cash / high value crops such as vegetables. With the necessity of protected cultivation in mind, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed a new plan, Mukhyamantri Nutan Polyhouse Pariyojana, totaling ₹150.00 crore and spanning around 100 hectares in the state. This programme will result in the construction of 5000 polyhouses. This plan will be implemented in two stages.

The first phase, which will cost ₹78.57 crore, will run from FYs 2020–21 to 2022–23, and 2,522 polyhouses will be built. For the construction of polyhouses for approved models, this initiative provides for 85 per cent subsidy support. Amount of ₹22.00 crore has been allocated for this project for FY2022–2023.

8.4.5 Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha Yojana

The State Government has introduced a Program named "Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Surakhsha" in 2015–16 with the goal of providing insurance coverage to Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in the event of suffering injury or death due to operation of farm machinery. The affected farmers are given compensation in the event of a partial amputation, permanent handicap, or death in the amount of ₹10,000 to ₹40,000, ₹1.00 lakh, and ₹3.00 lakh, respectively.

8.4.6 Agriculture Marketing

"Himachal Pradesh Agricultural and Horticultural Produce Marketing Development and Regulation Act, 2005" governs agricultural marketing. Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (HPSAMB) and 10 District Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) are formed to market agricultural products in the state. Growers are served by 71 market yards (10 APMC and 61 sub Market Yards). These markets sell fresh produce and grains. www.agmarknet.gov.in periodically posts marketing data, including commodity prices, for stakeholders. All India Radio, Doordarshan and Newspapers report prices. In expanding areas, farmer's awareness camps teach marketing's latest techniques. Government grants are used for many tasks, including market yard building. Electronic-National Agriculture Market connects 26 state wholesale marketplaces (e-NAM).

8.4.7 Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana under Zero Budget Natural Farming (PKKKY-ZBNF)

The State Government has introduced the "PKKKY" initiative to promote "ZBNF" in order to reduce cultivation costs. The use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides is discouraged. The funds allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture for pesticides/insecticides are utilised to deliver bio-pesticides and bio-

insecticides. Till date 1,71,063 farmers in the state have opted natural farming, spanning an area of 9464 hectares. Natural farming covered 54,237 farmers in the FY2021-22. An extra 20,000 hectares will be covered in FY2022-23. For FY2022-23, a budget provision of ₹17.00 crore has been made.

8.4.8 Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojana

The project "Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal" has been started to provide water for irrigation. Check dams and ponds are built as part of this programme. Farmers can utilise this water for irrigation after building separate small lifting schemes or flow irrigation schemes. The Government bears the whole cost of implementing a community-based modest water-saving system under this scheme. For FY2022-23, a budget provision of ₹25.00 crore has been made.

8.4.9 Flow Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, besides renovating the source location of Kuhl, strengthening of kuhl in common area is undertaken. Under this scheme, 100 per cent expenditure is borne by the Government on community based work. Government has decided to grant 50 per cent subsidy for construction of bore-wells and shallow wells by individual for irrigation purposes under this scheme. A budget provision of ₹15.00 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.

8.4.10 Rajya Krishi Yantrikaran Karykram

Farm mechanisation involves the introduction of newly designed equipment and advanced technology to the state's farmers. The Department ensures that farmers have access to subsidised tools and machinery. This year, the state government is offering a 40 per cent to 50 per cent subsidy on additional equipment such as chaff cutters, maize shellers, wheat thrashers, sprayers, brush cutters, toolkits, stainless steel ploughs, mould board ploughs, seed bins, water tubs, and so on. The State Government has set aside ₹17.50 crore for FY2022-23.

8.4.11 Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana (MMKKY)

Farmers Producer Organizations with little resources and difficulty constructing infrastructural facilities on their own. They represent farmers, horticulturists, dairy farmers, and fishers. They require fundamental inputs during planting, harvesting, and post-harvest infrastructure such as grading and packing machinery, transport vehicles, storage godowns, and pack houses, among other things, which demand long-term investments. The State Government has started Krishi Kosh, to assist farmers with seed money, interest subsidies, and credit guarantee coverage. For FY2022-23, a budget provision of ₹5.00 crore has been kept.

8.4.12 Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana (KSY)

The Institute of Himalayan Bio Technology (IHBT) Palampur has found a novel type of Heeng (Asafoetida) that can be cultivated in high altitude areas like as Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, and Chamba, among others. Similarly, climate conditions for saffron growth are particularly good in various sections of the state. With the importance and ideal growing circumstances of both crops in mind, the Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana is being implemented in the state. For FY2022-23, a budget provision of ₹3.00 crore has been established.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

8.4.13 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY RAFTAAR)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is helping the state expand agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme's main goals are to incentivize states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors; provide flexibility and autonomy to states in planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes; ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for districts and states based on agro-climatic conditions, technology, and natural resources; and ensure that local needs/crops/priorities are met.

Along with universities, the Department of Agriculture, HPSAMB, and the Department of Industries and Horticulture are also involved in the implementation of this scheme. Under this scheme, a budget allocation of ₹27.70 crore has been approved for FY2022-23.

8.4.14 National Bamboo Mission

The Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs gave its approval to the reorganised National Bamboo Mission on 25th April, 2018. The main goal of this mission is to increase the area under bamboo plantation on non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income, contribute to climate change resilience, and make quality raw materials available for industries. It also aims to improve post-harvest management through the establishment of innovative primary processing units close to the source of production, promote skill development, capacity building, and awareness generation for farmers. The Director of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, has been designated as the State Mission Director, and the Department of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, as the Anchoring Department. Departments of Forestry, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Industries, and State Agricultural Universities are among the stakeholders.

8.4.15 Crop Insurance Scheme

From the Kharif 2016 growing season onward, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and "Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS)" are in effect in Himachal Pradesh. Wheat and barley crops are covered during the Rabi season under PMFBY, while maize and paddy crops are covered during the Kharif season. This new programme covers the many phases of agricultural loss risks caused by preventive planting, post-harvest losses, localised catastrophes, and losses to standing crops (from sowing to harvest). The scheme is voluntary for both loaned and unloaned farmers as of Kharif 2020. In accordance with PMFBY, Center and State will split payments equally for claims that total more than 350 per cent of the premiums collected or more than 35 per cent of the total amount insured at the national level, whichever is larger. Six crops, including potatoes, ginger, tomatoes, peas, cabbage, and cauliflower, are covered under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS) during the Kharif season and potatoes, tomatoes, garlic, and capsicum during the Rabi season. The program's goal is to give producers insurance protection against meteorological events including rain, heat, relative humidity, hail storms, dry spells, etc. that are thought to harm crops.

Total 1,78,214 farmers have been insured for the Kharif 2021 and Rabi 2021-22 seasons under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and R-WBCIS. For FY2022–23, a budget allocation of ₹10.00 crore has been established, which is used to cover the State's portion of the premium subsidy.

8.4.16 Support to State Extension programmes for Extension Reforms/ Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) programme under National Mission on. Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)/ Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME)

Modified Extension Reforms Scheme was introduced with the objective of strengthening the extension machinery and utilizing it for synergizing the interventions in different schemes under the umbrella of ATMA. Besides Agriculture, like other Departments as Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries etc. are also stakeholders in this programme. To create competition amongst the farmers for achieving the best in agriculture sector, Krishak Puraskar Yojana has also been launched in the State under this scheme. A budget provision of ₹24.61 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.

8.4.17 Sub Mission of Seed & Planting Material (SMSP)

Quality seed is the most cost effective means for increasing agricultural production and productivity. Sub mission will cover the entire gamut of seed chain from nucleus seed to supply to farmers for sowing, Support for infrastructure,

Strengthening of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) and to encourage development of new varieties of plants. A budget provision of ₹5.11 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.

8.4.18 Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

The farmers of the State are given access to freshly developed equipment, contemporary machinery, and gender-sensitive equipment under this programme. According to the Government of India's authorised rules, farmers in the SC, ST Small & Marginal and women farmer groups receive a 50 per cent subsidy on agricultural equipment such tractors, power tillers, power weeders, crop reapers, and rotavators, while other farmers receive a 40 per cent subsidy. Additionally, under this plan, Custom Hiring Centers are also being built. Custom hiring centres provide services to farms in the surrounding region for those state farmers who cannot afford to buy heavy equipment. For FY2022-23, a budget allocation of ₹20.43 crore has been allocated.

8.4.19 National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Productivity in sustainable agriculture is reliant on the quality and accessibility of natural resources like water and soil. By encouraging conservation and sustainable use of these limited natural resources through suitable site-specific methods, agricultural expansion may be maintained. Therefore, developing rain fed agriculture and conserving natural resources together hold the key to meeting the state's rising food grain need. In order to achieve this, the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed to increase agricultural output, particularly in regions that get rainwater. The program's various elements include monitoring, modelling, and networking for climate change and sustainable agriculture, as well as Rainfed Area Development (RAD), agricultural development initiatives, and Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN).

8.4.20 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Our State's abundant natural resources, biodiversity, and rain-fed agroclimatic conditions make organic farming possible. PKVY under NMSA mobilises farmers in clusters to certify their own organic goods and promote organic farming. Participatory guarantee certification will replace expensive third-party certification under the plan. Farmers are learning organic farming and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification in 100 clusters having area of 50-acre (20 hectares) in each clusters. Since our state is using Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF), greater emphasis is being placed on PKVY as an analogy. Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹10.43 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.

8.4.21 National Project on Soil Health and Fertility

Soil Health Management (SHM) will promote location and crop-specific sustainable soil health management, including residue management, organic farming practices by creating and linking soil fertility maps with macro-micro nutrient management, appropriate land use based on land capability, judicious fertiliser application, and minimising soil erosion/degradation. Geographic Information System (GIS)-based thematic maps and databases on land and soil characteristics from large field-level scientific surveys will be used to help develop improved land use and soil practices. This component also aids acid/alkaline/saline soil reclamation. State Govt., National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCOF), Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI) and Soil and Land Use Survey of India will execute this component (SLUSI). States may use a Public Commercial Partnership Model based on the private partner's field strength to guarantee that soil testing is done on time and in sufficient numbers given the department of agriculture's field-level staff and infrastructure constraints. The private parties are encouraged to set up soil testing labs in selected areas in the district. Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹2.47 crore has been kept for FY2022-23.

8.4.22 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

The NFSM is a centrally funded programme that began in 2007. During 2022-23, a provision of ₹698.80 lakh has been made for the cultivation of Rice, Maize, Pulses, Wheat, and Nutri-Cereals. For FY2022-23, a total of ₹29.10 lakh has been granted for NFSM Rice, ₹228.30 lakh for NFSM Wheat, ₹155.30 lakh for NFSM Maize, ₹191.10 lakh for NFSM Pulses and ₹95.00 lakh for Nutri-Cereals. Himachal Pradesh has been included in this Mission to boost wheat, maize, pulses, rice, and nutri-cereal output and productivity. Under this Mission, nine districts in the state have been selected for wheat (excluding Shimla, Kinnour, and L&S), two districts for rice (Kangra and Mandi), nine districts for maize (except Shimla, Kinnour, and Lahaul & Spiti) and all districts for pulses and nutri cereals. The Mission assists with cluster demonstrations, the distribution of Certified Seed, Micro-Nutrients, Plant and soil protection material, better implements and machinery, and the development of improved implements and machinery. A budget provision of ₹9.00 crore has been made for FY2022-23.

8.4.23 Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Government of India has launched a new plan known as the PMKSY. This scheme's main focus is on micro-irrigation projects ("Har Khet Ko Pani") and end-to-end irrigation solutions. "The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other water-saving technologies".

Water conservation and waste reduction are critical to providing irrigation to every farm in the country. This makes introduction of sustainable water preservation practices and optimization of water resources (More Crop Per Drop) as important as introduction of new irrigation facilities. Under this scheme a budget provision of ₹10.00 crore has been made for FY2022-23.

8.4.24 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM)

Solar energy is sustainable, alternative, and has a large potential to meet most agricultural operations' vital demands. Solar energy is a continuous source and equals the energy in 20 days of sunshine. PM-KUSUM aims to give secure irrigation to crops, increase output, and productivity in distant locations where energy is expensive compared to Solar Photovoltaic pumps. This initiative would give 85 per cent support to small and marginal farmers and 80 per cent to medium and large farms on an individual and communal basis to install solar pumping technology. A budget provision to the tune of ₹7.51 crore has been kept with the target of installation of 1,000 solar pumps for FY2022-23.

8.4.25 National e-Governance Plan on Agriculture (NeGP-A)

The Government of India has launched new scheme for the implementation of NeGP-A in the state from FY2022-23. The fund to the tune of ₹3.30 crore has been released under the scheme. The scheme shall be implemented throughout the state with the technical support of the Department of Information & Technology and Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HPSEDC) as per revised NeGP-A / Digital Agriculture Guidelines.

8.5 Horticulture

Over the years, there has been a structural shift in the cropping pattern in the State and horticulture sector is growing at a faster pace than agriculture towards making Himachal Pradesh a major horticulture hub. The returns from Horticulture per unit of land are higher as compared to Agriculture. Horticulture, as a climate resilient alternative involving less risk, assures higher income to farmers. Horticulture sector turned out to be an essential component for food and nutritional security in the state and is integral for food and nutritional security in the State. Horticulture comprises of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops.

Himachal is ideally suited for the growth of temperate to subtropical fruits due to its diverse range of agro-climatic conditions, topographical changes, and altitudinal differences. Additional horticultural products including flowers, mushrooms, honey, and hops can also be grown in the area.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh is committed to farmer-centric programmes and identified Horticulture sector as one of the growth engines in economic development of the State. In Himachal Pradesh, the area under Horticulture crops increased from 792 Hectares in 1950-51 to 2,35,785 hectares in 2021-22. The area under Horticulture in state is contributing 26 per cent of the total Agriculture area (8, 91,926 hectares), whereas the sector contributes 22 per cent in terms of value of the produce (Agriculture crops value ₹16,076 crore including vegetables, Horticulture crops value ₹3,583 crore). Between 2007-08 and 2021-22, area under horticulture crops has seen a growth of 17.60 per cent. Apple, Mango, Orange, Pear, Plum, Peach, Galgal and Apricot are the major horticulture crops in the state.

Apple is the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, which constitutes about 48.8 per cent of the total area under fruit crops and about 81 per cent of the total fruit production during FY2021-22. Area under apple has increased from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3,025 hectares in 1960-61 and 1,15,016 hectares in FY2021-22. Between 2007-08 and 2021-22, area under apple has seen a growth of 21.4 per cent.

The fluctuations in the production of apple during last few years have attracted the attention of the Government. The State is trying to explore and harness the vast horticulture potential of the hill State through diversified horticulture production in varied agro-ecological zones.

The area under temperate fruits other than apple has increased from 900 hectares in 1960-61 to 27,911 hectares in FY2021-22. Nuts and dry fruits have seen an increase in area from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to 9,786 hectares in 2021-22, while citrus and other sub-tropical fruits have seen increase from 1,225 hectares and 623 hectares in 1960-61 to 26,096 hectares and 56,976 hectares in 2021-22 respectively.

The overall fruit output in FY2021-22 was 7.54 lakh tones, while the total fruit production in FY2022-23 (up to December 20, 2022) was 7.93 lakh tones. It was planned to put 1,556 hectares of new space under fruit plants during FY2022-23, but only 1549.27 hectares of area was brought under plantations, and 4.40 lakh fruit plants of various kinds were distributed up to 31st December, 2022. The crop wise growth in area and fruit wise contribution of Horticulture crops are given in Figure 8.9 and 8.10 respectively.

Figure 8.9

Growth Rate in Area (2007-08 to 2021-22)

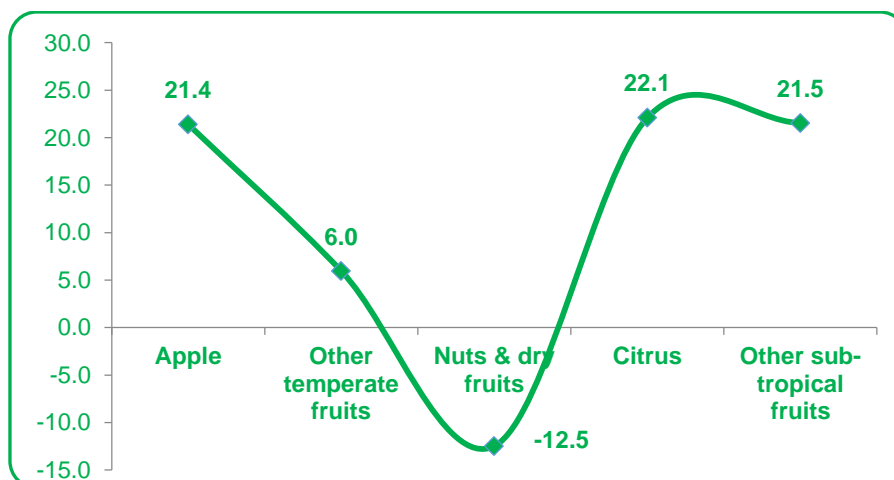
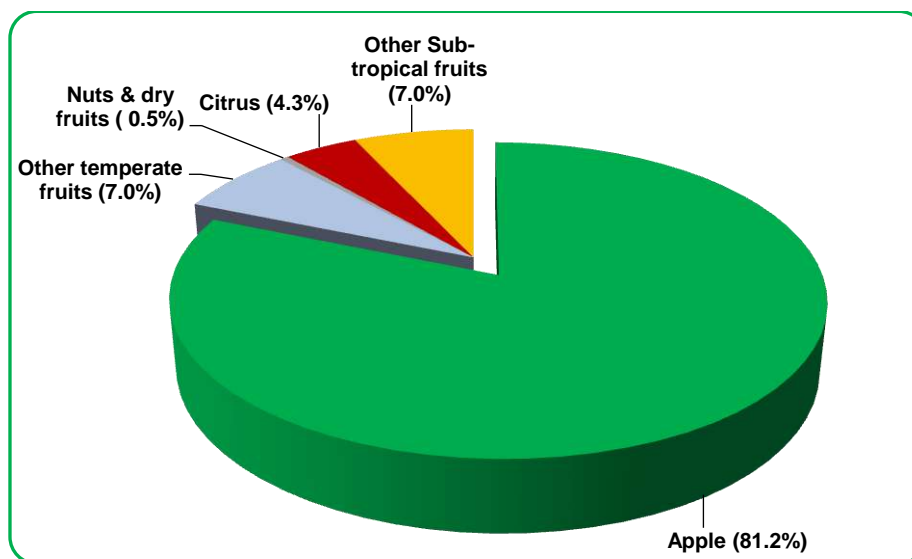


Figure 8.10

Fruit Wise Contribution to Horticulture crops (2021-22)



8.5.1. Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM)

- Under SMAM, farmers are given support in the form of back-ended subsidies to help them acquire a variety of modern farm equipment and tools. Himachal Pradesh's State Agriculture Department is a nodal department for the Scheme. Funds of ₹21.50 crore were allotted to the department of horticulture for FY2019–20 of which ₹14.17 crore were spent under this scheme, benefited 4,272 farmers till 31st December, 2022.

- 86,186 MT of C-grade apple fruit worth ₹90.49 crore were procured during FY2022-23.
- A total of 381 Hectare was put under commercial flower production during FY2021-22, in an effort to diversify horticulture, while 138 hectare is under protected flower production till 31st December, 2022.
- In order to produce and market flowers in the State, there are nine different farmer cooperative societies operating in the Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Solan and Hamirpur Districts.
- Beekeeping and other ancillary horticulture activities are also encouraged. 2,102 MT of honey have been produced under the Bee Keeping Program for FY2021-22.
- During the FY2021-22, 437.15 MT of pasteurized compost for mushrooms was produced and distributed through departmental offices in Solan, Rampur, Bajoura, and Palampur and 17,687 MT of mushrooms were produced in FY2021-22.

8.5.2 Programmes/Schemes implemented for holistic development of Horticulture

State Schemes

8.5.2.1 Horticulture Development Scheme (HDS)

As part of the HDS, 4,676 Power Sprayers, 1,706 Power Tillers (8 Brake Horse Power), and 238 Power Tillers (>8 Brake Horse Power) were distributed as subsidies to orchardists during the FY2022-23 to promote mechanised farming.

8.5.2.2 Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana (HKVY)

HKVY was introduced in FY2019–20 to encourage the growth of the mushroom industry in the State. Fund to the tune of ₹3.00 crore was received and allocated to the field offices for FY2022-23, out of which ₹0.17 crore had been used as of 31st December, 2022. In accordance with the Yojana, 4 units have been created, providing benefits to 104 farmers thus far, and development is still ongoing.

8.5.2.3 Anti Hail Nets Scheme

To safeguard fruit crops against hail storms, ₹18.56 crore of funds have been given to field functionaries under the installation of Anti Hail Nets Scheme. Up till 31st

December, 2022 ₹9.40 crore of those funds have been spent, and 1,404 farmers in the state have profited from this programme.

8.5.2.4 Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojana (HPKY)

Funds have been allocated under the "HPKY" amounting to ₹10.99 crore to the field functionaries, out of which ₹3.55 crore have been utilised and 266 number of farmers benefited up to 31st December, 2022 to promote commercial floriculture farming in the state and provide employment to skilled and unskilled unemployed youth.

8.5.2.5 Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojana (MMMVY)

Similarly, to produce quality fruit crops and increasing production to increase the honey production and other bee product, "MMMVY" has been started and funds of ₹4.50 crore during the year 2022-23 have been allocated and ₹4.02 lakh has been utilized and 30 number of farmers have been benefitted up to 31st December, 2022.

8.5.2.6 Krishi Utpaad Sarankshan

Under Krishi Utpaad Sarankshan an amount of ₹4.50 crore have been utilized and 79 farmers were benefitted up to 31st December, 2022.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

8.5.2.7 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

The Mission was launched to promote holistic growth of Horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme-the MIDH is being implemented in the State by the State Horticulture Department. The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive development of all the sub-sectors of Horticulture so as to provide additional income to Horticulture growers. The mission provides subsidies ranging from 40-85 per cent to farmers for horticultural activities like growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, species, new gardens, mushroom production, green house cultivation of high-value flowers and vegetables, Antihail Nets, Horticulture Mechanization, Post-Harvest Management and more. During the FY2022-23 funds amounting to ₹38.90 crore have been approved, out of which ₹9.72 crore have been received from Government of India as first installment and a total number of 2,67,497, farmers have benefitted from the year 2003-04 to December, 2022 under this mission.

8.5.2.8 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY- PDMC)

PMKSY-PDMC is the unique and first comprehensive project being implemented in a big way in Himachal Pradesh since 2015–16. Yojana was launched with an objective of enhancing the crop productivity by improving the water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation systems for the benefit of the farmers. To encourage farmers for adopting Micro Irrigation the State Government is giving top up subsidy. The PMKSY-PDMC guidelines were modified in FY2017-18 to include a provision for a subsidy of 55 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 45 per cent for large farmers. The State is providing 25 per cent additional State share to give 80 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers. The Government of India has approved ₹12.00 crore for PMKSY-PDMC for FY 2020–21. As of now (from 2015-16 to 2020-21) an area of 5,813.71 hectare has been covered under micro-irrigation and benefited 24,306 farmers upto 31st December, 2022.

8.5.2.9 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

The aim of RKVY is to increase public investment in infrastructure facilities and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the Horticulture sector. To execute the Government supported RKVY-RAFTAAR programme all of the field functionaries have been allocated ₹166.66 lakhs for FY2021-22.

8.5.2.10 Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS)

In Himachal Pradesh, the weather-based crop insurance was first made available in six blocks for apple and four blocks for mango crops during Rabi 2009-10. The coverage under this plan has been extended to successive years due to the popularity of the programme. The technique is now being used in 42 blocks for apples, 39 blocks for mangoes, 14 blocks for plums, 5 blocks for peaches and 18 blocks for citrus fruits. In addition 19 blocks have been covered under the Add-on Cover Scheme to protect the apple fruit crop against hailstorms. R-WBCIS is the new name of the programme as of 2016–17. The sum insured has been revised and a bidding system has been implemented. A total of 61,625 farmers have been given coverage under R-WBCIS for their apple, peach, mango, and citrus fruit crops for the Rabi Season 2020-21. These farmers have insured their 46,18,112 plants, for which the State Government has paid a premium subsidy of ₹34.06 crore.

8.6 Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation (HPMC)

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

During the FY2021-22 HPMC has registered overall turnover of ₹113.49 crore which is the highest ever in the history of HPMC since its inception. During FY2021-22 HPMC achieved a net profit of ₹2.88 crore. The state Government continued the policy of Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for Mango, Apple and Citrus fruit crops in the state with the support price as under:

Table 8.5

Mango, Apple and Citrus fruit crops in the state with the support price

Sr. No.	Name of fruit	Procurement Price (₹ Per Kg.)
1	Mango (Grafted varieties)	10.50
2	Mango (Seeding varieties)	10.50
3	Mango Achari (unripe)	10.50
4	Apple	10.50
5	Kinnow, Malta and Orange (B Grade)	9.50
6	Kinnow, Malta and Orange (C grade)	9.00
7	Galgal (All grade)	8.00

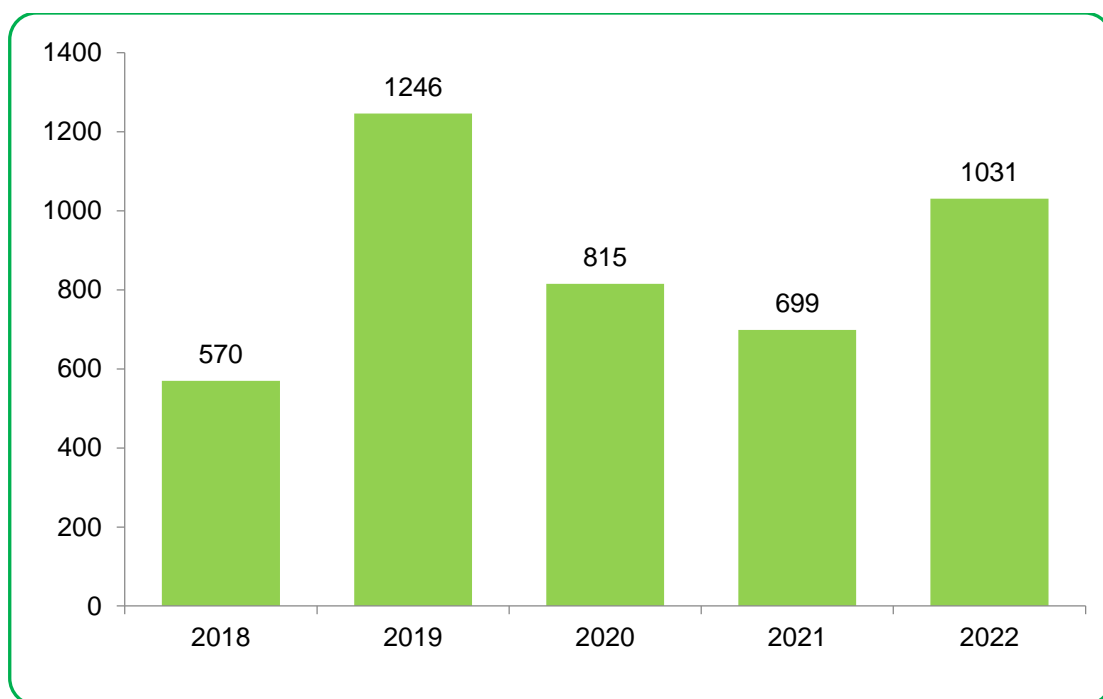
- HPMC is successfully operating 4 Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Stores in the apple growing areas of District Shimla namely Jarol Tikker (Kotgarh) 640 MT, Gumma (Kotkhai) 640 MT, Oddi (Kumarsain) 700 MT and Rohru 700 MT which in sum total are capable of storing total 2680 MT apple produce.
- Setting up of one modern vegetable pack house and cold store at Nadaun, District Hamirpur and another Pack house alongwith cold room for packing & grading of fruits, vegetables, flowers and culinary herb at Ghumarwin in District Bilaspur with financial assistance i.e. grant-in-aid of ₹7.89 crore from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for both the facilities. Vegetable pack house Nadaun will be made operational very soon and Ghumarwin

facility is likely to be completed by February, 2023 for Grading and Storing of Vegetables.

- Grant-in-aid to the tune of ₹8.00 crore for the upgradation of Apple Juice Concentrate (AJC) Plant at Parwanoo has been received from APEDA and work of upgradation has been successfully completed in year 2018 by undertaking trial production in the same year. The upgraded plant has started commercial production in 2018. HPMC is also carrying out the production of AJC at Fruit Processing Plant (FPP) Jarol (Sundernagar) as well the total AJC production at both the plants during last 05 years is as below:

Figure 8.11

Production of Apple Juice (in MT)



- At FPP Parwanoo, District Solan three types of processed products are manufactured viz. AJC, Apple Aroma, Tetrapak-200 milliliters) and Apple Cider Vinegar (1000 millimeters & 600 millimeters). Further, at FPP Jarol (Sundarnagar), District Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) the various types of processed food products such as: Concentrates, Jams, Squashes, Pickles and Wines are manufactured. During, the FY2021-22 at FPP Jarol about 365 MT of processed food products were manufactured.
- HPMC has entered into an MoU with the party M/s PH₄ for manufacturing of Apple Cider at FPP Parwanoo and for manufacturing

of Red Wine and other Fruit Wines at FPP Jarol with M/s Mountain Barrel. This will help in boosting the sale as well as profit margin of the Corporation in the coming years.

- HPMC has planned to enhance its existing capacity of Grading, Storage and Processing of different fruits produced in the State through the World Bank funded Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project (HPHDP). Under the post harvest support infrastructure component of the said project, a financial assistance of ₹266.14 crore is being provided by World Bank to HPMC. The process of enhancing the overall storage capacity of CA Stores from existing 2680 MT to a total capacity of 7,328 MT is underway and is expected to be completed by the second quarter of FY2023-24.
- HPMC is setting up new CA Stores at Reckong-Peo, District Kinnaur and Chachyot, District Mandi under HPHDP having storage capacity respectively 250 MT and 500 MT.
- Additionally, new grading and packaging facilities are being built at Tatapani (Shimla), Rohru (Shimla), Giabong (Kinnaur), and Chachyot (Mandi). Each of these grading and packaging facilities has a capacity of 10,000 MT each season. Under HPHDP, a pomegranate grading and packaging facility has already been developed at Bhuntar (Kullu), and it will be used for this purpose in the 2023 growing season.
- Under the World Bank-funded Horticulture Development Project, a contemporary AJC processing facility in Parala that can crush 200 MT of apples per day is nearing completion and will be installed by April, 2022. This factory will assist the corporation to reduce AJC manufacturing costs, increase sales, and compete in the international market for AJC quality. The plant's winery will produce 1,00,000 liters per year. At the Parala factory, a 2,000-liters-per-hour packaged drinking water and mineral water unit is envisaged.
- The HPHDP also proposes to upgrade the current FPPs in Jarol, District Mandi, and Parwanoo, District Solan. Both facilities are now undergoing upgrades, which should be finished by the second quarter of the FY2023-24.
- In addition to the aforementioned, it is also proposed that the winery at HPMC, FPP Jarol (District Mandi) be upgraded from its current capacity of 30,000 liters to 70,000 liters per year under the World Bank-funded HPHDP.

- In order to better serve its customers, HPMC has recently opened two new retail locations at Jarol, Sundernagar, District Mandi on NH-21 (Chandigarh Manali Highway) close to the HPMC, FPP Jarol (Sundernagar), District Mandi and at Jabli, District Solan.
- A flagship store for HPMC goods is also planned to be built at Parwanoo with funding from the HPHDP a World Bank-funded project.

CHAPTER

9



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MILK PRODUCTION AND ALLIED

Key Highlights

- The livestock industry plays a significant role in meeting the rising need for fat and protein in a populace. The livestock industry is a major source of non-government employment in the country. Domestic animal husbandry is widespread in Himachal Pradesh. Nineteen out of twenty homes have some kinds of livestock, with cows and buffaloes being the most common.
- As per the Livestock Census 2019, State has 0.82 per cent share of India's total livestock and 0.16 per cent of the total poultry. The State ranks 20th in Cattle and 27th in Poultry population in the country.
- Crossbreed cattle population in the State rose by 8.64 per cent in 2019 Livestock Census compared to the 2012 Census. Share of crossbred cattle has reached 58.48 per cent of total cattle population.
- Milk production in State has grown from 11.39 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 to 16.54 lakh tonnes in FY2022-23 (estimated), at a CAGR of 3.8 per cent.
- In Himachal Pradesh Gross Value of Output (GVO) created by livestock has steadily increased over the years. It has seen a marked increase from ₹5,496 crore in 2018-19 to ₹6,793 crore during 2022-23 Advance Estimates.
- The Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has 1,097 milk producers Co-operative Societies. The total membership of these societies is 46,973 out of which 225 woman dairy co-operatives are also functioning.
- During FY2022-23, 62,092 sheep were sheared, and 56,991 kilogram (Kgs) of sheep wool was purchased for ₹34.97 lakh, benefiting 535 breeder's families.
- Fish production more than doubled between 2012-13 and 2021-22 and registered a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.2 per cent.

9.1 Introduction-Animal Husbandry

Livestock sector plays a key role in the economy where the poor contribute to growth directly. It also plays a significant role in improving livelihood, enhancing farmers' income and fostering rural development in the country. Livestock rearing is an integral part of farming communities as it supplements the income of agricultural households. This has huge potential for generating self-employment in rural areas at the lowest possible investment.

Through providing nutrient rich food products, dung as organic manure and domestic fuel, hides and skin, animals as a regular source of cash income are backbone for rural households. Livestock is a natural capital, which can be easily reproduced to act as a living bank with offspring as interest and the best insurance against the vagaries of nature.

Domestic animal husbandry is widespread in Himachal Pradesh. Nineteen out of twenty families in Himachal Pradesh are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood and livestock sector is emerging as one of the most potential and income generating sectors for rural and semi urban areas. Forests, water, grazing pasture, and agricultural land are all examples of Common Property Resources (CPRs) in Himachal Pradesh.

9.1.1 Inclusive Growth through Livestock

Most of the animal farming activities such as fodder collection, feeding, watering and healthcare, management, milking and household-level processing, value addition and marketing are performed by women. The growth in livestock sector is demand-driven, inclusive and pro-poor. The rate of return on investment from Livestock sector is comparatively very high. Livestock sector apart from contributing to the state economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular, also provides employment generation opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. Livestock is the main source of animal protein for the population. Demand for animal food products is responsive to income changes, and is expected to increase in future.

In Himachal Pradesh, the activities under animal husbandry have been oriented towards improving health of the livestock, increasing production of milk, meat and eggs, and provision of bullock power for agricultural operations. In this regard, several schemes have been formulated in the State in pursuance with the national policies to improve the livestock production, fight protein hunger, and improve nutritional standards of the population and also provide technical support for the maintenance and improvement of livestock breeds.

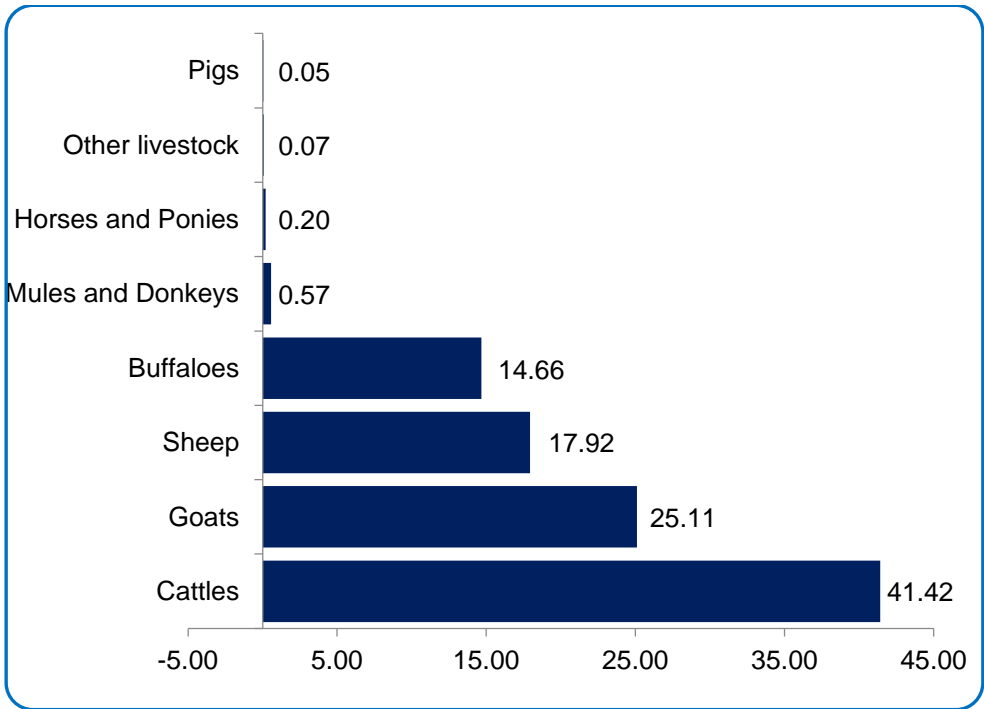
9.1.2 Milk, Meat and Egg – Key Growth drivers

Livestock Population

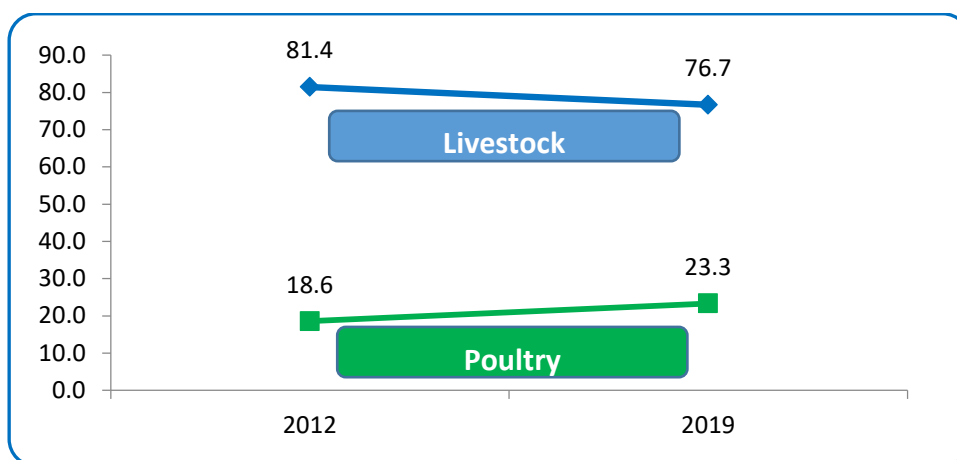
As per the Livestock Census 2019, State has 0.82 per cent share of India’s total livestock and 0.16 per cent of the total poultry. The State ranks 20th in Cattle and 27th in Poultry population in the country. The total livestock population in the State stood at 44.13 lakh, and that of poultry population was 13.42 lakh. In Himachal Pradesh, cattle form the largest share in the livestock population comprising 41.42 per cent of total population, followed by Goats, Sheep and Buffaloes (Figure-9.1). The percentage share of exotic/crossbred cattle in total cattle population has been on an increasing trend in the State. Crossbred cattle population in the State rose by 8.64 per cent in 2019 Livestock Census compared to the 2012 Census. Share of crossbred cattle has reached 58.48 per cent of total cattle population. This indicates the rising share of more productive animals and the same is reflected in the rising milk production in the State.

Figure 9.1

Percentage share of species in total livestock population



The percentage share of livestock population to total population has shown decreasing trend in the state. However, the percentage share of poultry has shown increasing trend (Figure-9.2)

Figure 9.2**Percentage share of Livestock and Poultry in total livestock population**

The total Livestock and poultry population as per Livestock Census 2019 in Himachal Pradesh was 57.55 lakh showed a decrease of 3.24 per cent over Livestock Census 2012 (Table-9.1). Total Poultry population was 13.42 lakh in 2019 which showed an increase of 21.56 per cent over the 2012 Census.

Between the two Census periods (2012-2019), there is reduction in the total Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Horses & Ponies and Mules & Donkeys Population; however there has been an increase (21.56 per cent) in the Poultry population as per the Livestock Census, 2019 (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1

Livestock population in Himachal Pradesh (No. in lakh)
(Percentage Change in Livestock Population between 2012 and 2019)

Species	As per 2003 census	As per 2007 census	As per 2012 census	As per 2019 census	% Change (2012 to 2019)
1. Cattle	21.96	22.69	21.49	18.28	-14.94
2. Buffaloes	7.73	7.62	7.16	6.47	-9.64
3. Sheep	9.06	9.01	8.05	7.91	-1.74
4. Goats	11.16	12.41	11.19	11.08	-0.98
5. Horses and ponies	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.09	-40.00
6. Mules and donkeys	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.25	-19.35
7. Pigs	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	-60.00
8. Other livestock	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	-25.00
A. Livestock (1-8)	50.46	52.16	48.44	44.13	-8.90
B. Poultry	7.64	8.09	11.04	13.42	21.56
Total Livestock Population (A+B)	58.10	60.25	59.48	57.55	-3.24

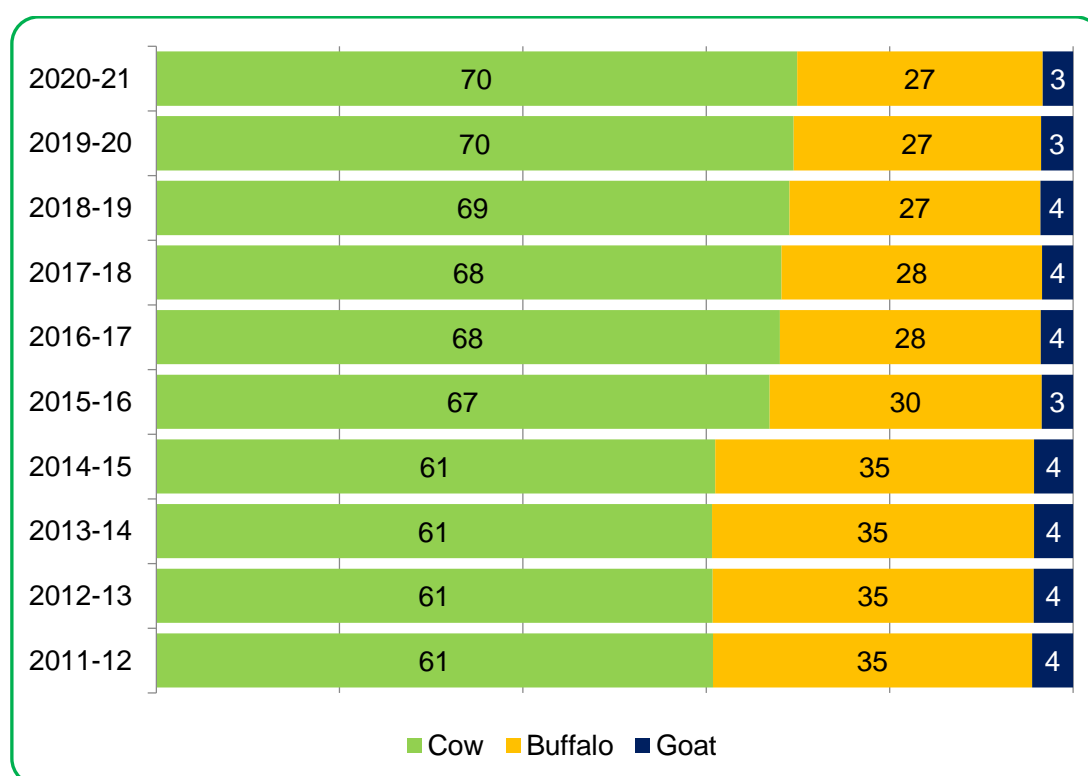
Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry

9.1.3 Milk Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk

The Animal Husbandry, from a humble beginning of backyard poultry, has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and Meat production have also made a quantum leap with the production increasing substantially. Milk is the single largest commodity contributing highest economy to the State. Effective Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services are critical in achieving the significant production levels. Welfare schemes implemented by the Government for dairy, sheep and poultry units in addition to providing forward and backward linkages and organized marketing channels helped the rural masses enormously in bridging income gaps. This, besides conserving domestic biodiversity has become a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with livestock insurance.

Figure 9.3

Species wise share of Milk Production to Total Milk Production (in per cent)



The increasing trend of milk production in Himachal Pradesh from 2012-13 to 2022-23 is depicted in Table 9.2. It shows that milk production in State has grown from 11.39 lakh tonnes in FY2012-13 to 16.54 lakh tonnes in FY2022-23 (estimated), at a CAGR of 3.8 per cent. Cow milk constitutes around 70.0 per cent of total milk production while the share of buffalo milk is around 27.0 per cent and share of goat

milk is 3.0 per cent. Species wise share of milk production to total milk production between 2011-12 to 2020-21 is shown below in Figure 9.3.

The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased from 455 gram per day in 2012-13 to 650 gram per day in FY2022-23. This is higher than the national average of 427 gram per day in FY2022-23. There is still a scope for increasing milk production and productivity through the adoption of good agricultural practices so as to increase farmer's income.

Table 9.2

Production of Milk in Himachal Pradesh (lakh tonnes) Per Capita Availability (Percentage Change in Milk Production from 2012-13 to 2022-23)

Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)	% Change over previous year	Per capita availability gm/day
2012-13	11.39	-	455
2013-14	11.51	1.1	460
2014-15	11.70	1.7	468
2015-16	12.83	9.7	511
2016-17	13.28	3.5	531
2017-18	13.92	4.8	556
2018-19	14.71	5.7	588
2019-20	15.31	4.1	612
2020-21	15.76	2.9	630
2021-22	16.15	2.5	645
2022-23 Estimated	16.54	2.4	650
Compound annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	3.8	-	3.6

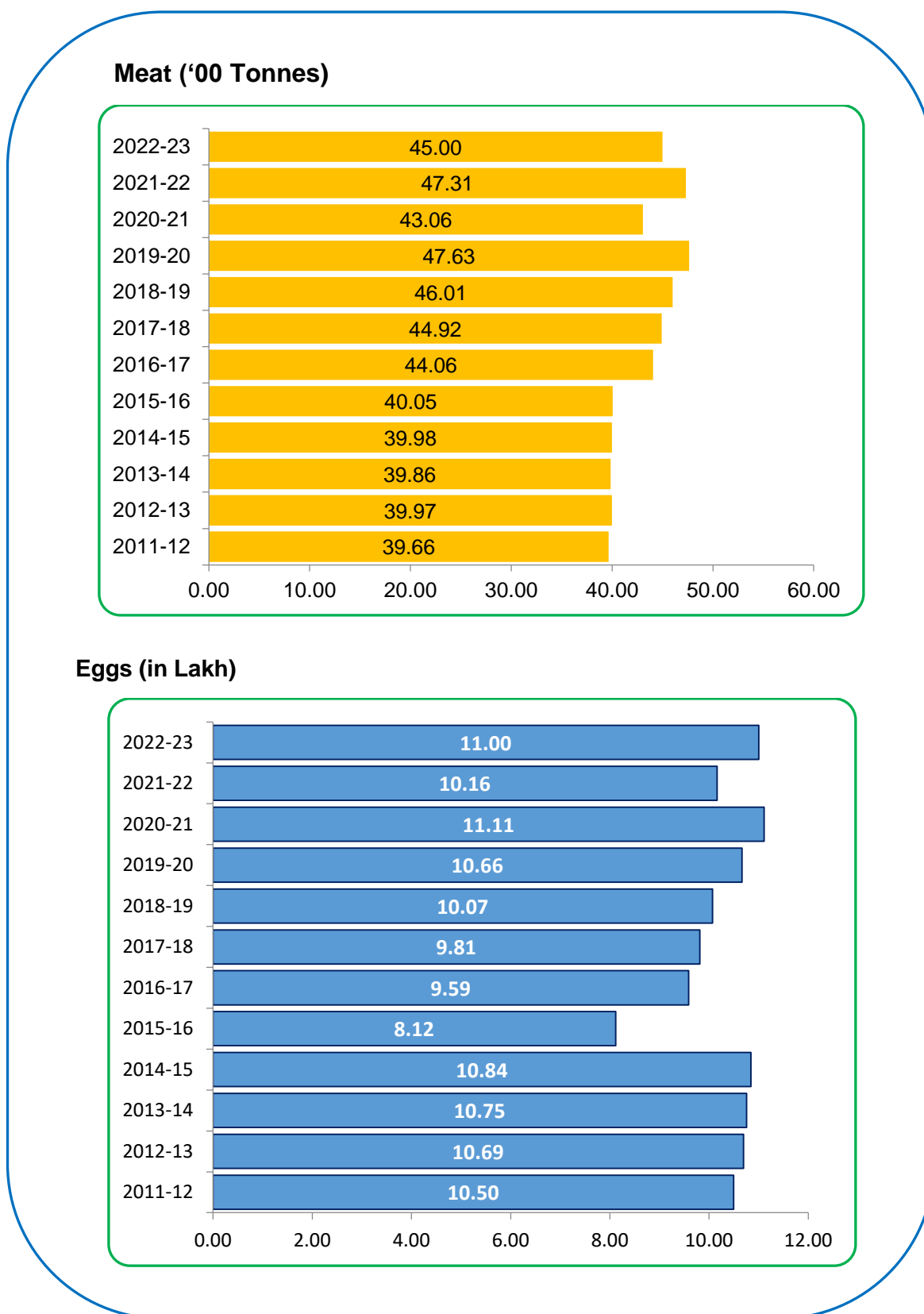
9.1.4 Meat and Poultry Production

There has been a decrease in meat production in the State from 2011-12 to 2022-23 as seen from Figure 9.4.

Egg production in Himachal Pradesh has increased marginally from 10.50 lakh in 2011-12 to 11.00 lakh in 2022-23.

Figure 9.4

Production of Meat and Eggs in Himachal Pradesh (from 2011-12 to 2022-23)

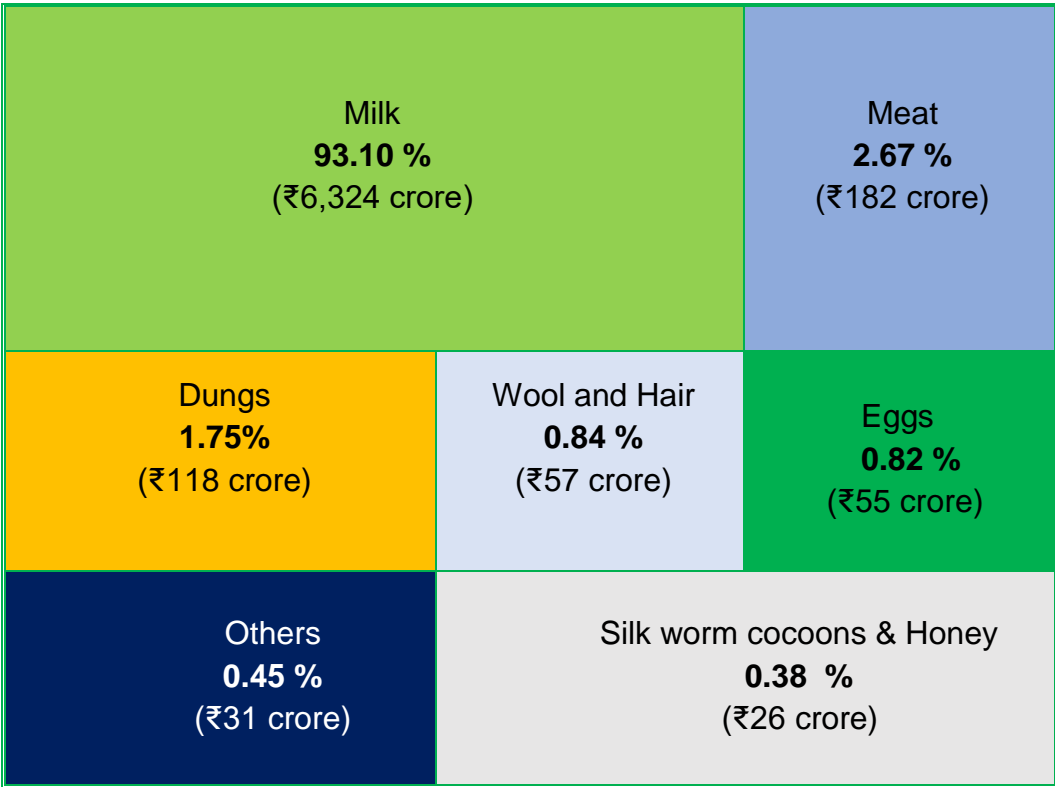


9.1.5 Growth of Livestock sector

Livestock rearing is an important sub-sector under agriculture and allied activities. It contributes 1.61 per cent of total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and 12 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY2022-23. In Himachal Pradesh Gross Value of Output (GVO) created by livestock has steadily increased over the years. It has seen a marked increase from ₹5,496 crore in FY2018-19 to ₹6,793 crore during FY2022-23 Advance Estimates (AE). Contribution of various components of Livestock sector is depicted in Figure 9.5

Figure 9.5

Breakup of Livestock GVO in Himachal Pradesh (2022-23)



Livestock sector witnessed a growth of 4.3 per cent in 2022-23 (AE). Over the period of 2017-18 to 2022-23, the livestock sector recorded an average growth of 8.2 per cent, as compared to 2.4 per cent in the crop sector.

9.2 Government initiatives for Livestock

The State recognises the potential economic benefits of animal husbandry and hence devotes resources to implementing a livestock development strategy by focusing on the following areas:

- Animal Health and Disease Control

- Cattle Development
- Sheep Breeding and Development of Wool
- Poultry Development
- Feed and Fodder Development
- Veterinary Education
- Livestock Census

Under Animal Health and Disease Control Programme, 1 State level Veterinary Hospital, 3 Zonal Hospitals, 10 Polyclinics, 60 Sub-Divisional Veterinary Hospitals, 362 Veterinary Hospitals, 30 Central Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Veterinary Check posts and 1,762 Veterinary Dispensaries are functioning in the State as on 31st December, 2022 to provide veterinary and animal husbandry services to the farmers for their livestock.

Breeders across the State have access to enhanced Sheep Breeding Farms for improving the quality of sheep and wool, Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur), and Karachham (Kinnaur) are supplying improved sheep to the breeders of the State. One Ram centre at Nagwain in district Mandi is also functioning where improved Rams are reared and supplied to breeders for cross breeding. The flock strength of these farms is 1,381 during the FY2022-23 up to December, 2022.

In view of the increasing demand for pure Hoggets and the established popularity of the Russian Marino and American Rambouillet in Himachal, the State has switched over to pure breeding at the existing Government farms and 9 Sheep and wool Extension Centres continue to function for the welfare of shepherds. During FY2022-23, the wool production is likely to be 1,500 tonnes. Angora rabbit farms are functioning at Kandwari (Kangra) and Nagwain (Mandi) for distribution of rabbits to the breeders.

Table 9.3

Status of Artificial Insemination

		(Figure in lakh)	
S.N.	Particular	2021-22	2022-23 (Target)
1	Semen straws produced for Cows	4.80	11.50
2	Semen straws produced for Buffaloes	2.46	3.50
3	Liquid Nitrogen (LN2) (lakh liters)	7.49	9.00
4	Artificial Insemination Cows	5.42	9.50
5	Artificial Insemination Buffaloes	1.49	3.40

With the intention of ensuring the continuation of the Spiti breed of horses, a horse breeding farm has been set up in Lari in neighborhood of the Lahaul and Spiti district. This farm has been home to 71 horses from the beginning of the FY2022-

2023 year to the end of the 2022 calendar year. In the same location as the horse breeding farm Lari, a Yak breeding farm has been established there. During the FY2022-2023, up to December, 2022 the total number of Yaks was 63. Under feed and fodder scheme, 13 lakh fodder roots, 2 lakh fodder plants have been distributed during FY2022-23 up to 31st December, 2022.

9.2.1 Welfare scheme for the Livestock Owners

- **Scheme for General BPL Farmers**

During the latter three months of pregnancy, indigenous and crossbred cows owned by BPL families in the general category are eligible for a 50 per cent subsidy on pregnancy ration at 3 kg per day. The scheme's primary purpose is to:

- Increase the milk production.
- To reduce inter calving period.
- To improve the health of pregnant cows.

- **“Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojana”**

The Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojana is being implemented in FY2022-23, with a provision of ₹100.00 lakh for farmers who have milch cattle/buffaloes with milk output of 15 liters or more per day. This plan provides a ₹1,000 reward per beneficiary per animal.

9.2.2 Poultry Development Scheme

To improve the poultry sector in Himachal Pradesh, the department has implemented the following poultry development projects, particularly in rural areas:

- **Backyard Poultry Project:** 50-100 numbers of chicks of 3 week old Low Input Technology (LIT) birds' are distributed among the poultry breeders on cost price. During FY2022-23 under this Scheme 4,28,012 lakh chicks were distributed among the 10,408 beneficiaries.
- **Him Kukkut Palan Yojana:** A budget of ₹ 475.20 lakh has been set up for the establishment of 120 poultry units in the State, for FY2022-23 the beneficiaries receive three thousand day-old broiler chicks, feed, feeders, and drinkers. Beneficiaries receive a 60 per cent subsidy on both capital investment (shed building, feeders and drinkers) and recurring costs (Cost of chicks, feed etc.)
- **Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP)-LIT Bird (Under National Livestock Mission):** In this project, 200 beneficiaries get 400 four-week-old LIT birds (in two batches of 200 LIT chicks each at 72-week intervals), as well as ₹15,000 in help for shelter, feed, and other incidental expenses.

- **Innovative Poultry productivity Project (IPPP)-Broilers (Under National Livestock Mission):** Under this initiative, 200 beneficiaries are provided with 600 four-week-old LIT birds (in four installments of 150 LIT birds each), as well as funding to help with shed building.

9.2.3 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

RGM is critical for increasing milk output and bovine productivity in order to fulfill rising milk demand and make dairying more profitable for the country's rural farmers. The following RGM activities are now being pursued and implemented in Himachal Pradesh:

- **Establishment of Murrah Breeding Farm under National Livestock Mission or promotion of Murrah in the State:** It was planned to establish a breeding farm of high pedigree Murrah Buffaloes in Himachal Pradesh with the goal of producing high genetic merit Murrah Buffalo bulls for use at Sperm Stations across the country and providing elite Murrah Buffalo Heifers/Adult Buffaloes for sale to farmers and commercial use within and outside the state. The Government of India has provided a grant of ₹ 506.45 lakh for the building of a Murrah buffalo breeding farm in District Una as part of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission.
- **Establishment of Gokul Gram:** the scheme objectives are to promote indigenous cattle rearing in the state, and with the goal of conservation, propagation, and development of indigenous breeds to increase productivity of local cattle and economic returns from animal products in a sustainable manner, to propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds and to optimize modern farm management practices, to promote Common Resource Management, and to use raw material from indigenous cattle as Natural Farming, Government of India sanctioned ₹995.10 lakh for the creation of Gokul Gram in district Una.
- **Nationwide Artificial Insemination Scheme (NAIP):** The goal of the scheme are delivering quality artificial insemination services at farmer's doorsteps, boosting milk output and bovine productivity, and to increase farmer's revenue, and increasing farmer approval of artificial insemination services. This goal is accomplished by the establishment of an organised farmer awareness programme. This component is being implemented in all districts of the state during a five-year period, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, and will include all breedable cattle and buffalo populations. The Government of India has provided ₹3058.36 lakh in the first, second, and third stages. In all three rounds of this plan, a 11,31,681 free artificial inseminations were performed in the state. Currently the fourth phase of the programme is being implemented since 1st August, 2022. Till 30th

November, 2022 a 2,46,284 free artificial inseminations have been performed in the State.

- **Progeny Testing (Jersey) Program in District Kangra:** The initiative is being executed in about 800 revenue villages in District Kangra through a network of 115 Department's veterinary institutions, with the following goals:
 - To achieve consistent genetic improvement in the Jersey cattle population in terms of milk, fat, solids not fat, and protein yields, reproductive qualities, and type characters.
 - To construct a genetic assessment and selection system for bull moms and bull sires for the production of future generations of bull calves.
 - To generate the requisite number of genetically assessed bull calves for semen stations through progeny testing.

A ₹228.55 lakh has been received from the Government of India (GOI) through the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for the initiative, with ₹148.67 lakh already spent on various components.

- **Introducing Embryo Transplantation Technique (ETT) under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for the conservation and propagation of Sahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds of cows:** The Government of India has released funds to the tune of ₹195.00 lakh for the establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratory at Palampur District Kangra for Conservation and Propagation of Sahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds through Embryo Transfer Technology.
- **Centre of excellence cum Training Centre:** To popularize Automation of dairy farm operations such as Milk collection and storage, feeding system, manure management and sanitation, health management, integrated herd management including that of young stock and adult stock management, and data storage for bringing the Indian Dairy industry to an international level, Himachal Pradesh Livestock Development Board has received ₹1292.21 lakh in this project from 1st July, 2021 to establish a Centre of Excellence.
- **Conservation and Propagation of Pahari Cows:** The Department of Animal Husbandry Himachal Pradesh, in collaboration with the Department of Animal Breeding at Dr. G.C. Negi College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Palampur, has compiled the characteristics of this breed and submitted them to the "National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources"

in order to include the unremarkable hilly cow of the state in the category of nationally recognised breeds. Therefore, the hilly cow of Himachal Pradesh has received national recognition, and the State's breed has been included to the Bureau's list of nationally recognised breeds. The aforementioned Bureau has registered Himachali Pahari Cow as an official breed under the name "Himachali Pahari," such that this breed is now categorised among other indigenous breeds of cows such as Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, and Gir. The government of India has allocated ₹464.00 lakh for "Conservation and Propagation of Himachali Pahari Cattle of Himachal Pradesh." The primary goals of this initiative are:

- Conservation and Propagation of Himachali Pahari Cattle of Himachal Pradesh.
 - To undertake breed improvement programme so as to upgrade the germplasm through selective grading and increase the herd stock.
 - Breeding, rearing and distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for semen station and natural service.
 - Capacity building programme for farmers and extension functionaries.
- **Establishment of Multi-Purpose AI technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs):**
The primary objective of the project is to improve the productivity of the existing bovine population by increasing Artificial Insemination coverage through the establishment of Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs) to deliver artificial insemination services at the doorstep of farmers on a self-sustaining basis by collecting the cost of goods and services. In Himachal Pradesh, 18 MAITRIS have been trained thus far via the programme. Under this programme, the government of India has released a total of ₹20.25 lakh, of which ₹7.51 lakh has thus far been used.
 - **Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using Sex Sorted Semen (ABIP-SS) for getting assured pregnancy under RGM Scheme of GOI:**
Under the Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) Scheme, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) of the Government of India has sanctioned a project on using sexed sperm to ensure pregnancy. This project will be carried out by various Implementing Agencies. The goals of the ABIP-SS Programme are:
 - To promote use of sexed semen for production of female calves with 90 per cent accuracy.
 - To enhance milk production and farmers income through production of female calves.

- Increased availability of female calves of high genetic makeup for entrepreneurs interested in taking up dairy farming.
 - To make sexed semen technology affordable to farmers thereby increasing acceptability of artificial insemination with use of sexed semen.
 - To create visible demand of sexed semen in the country thereby attracting private entrepreneurs in production of sexed semen.
- **Strengthening of existing Semen Stations (SS):** The GoI has granted ₹1,350.80 lakh for this project's Strengthening of SS Palampur and SS Aduwal under this component.

9.2.4 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- **Rural Backyard Goat Development Scheme:** This is a Government-funded initiative under the National Livestock Mission (90 per cent Central share, 5.0 per cent State share and 5.0 per cent Farmer share). During the FY2021-22, the Government of India has allocated ₹504.90 lakh for this programme. There have been no financial or physical accomplishments to date. This is a non-budgetary programme, hence it has been carried through into 2022-23
- **Rural Backyard Pig Development Scheme:** This is a government-sponsored programme under the National Livestock Mission (90 per cent Central Share 5.0 per cent State Share 5 per cent farmer share). Pig breeders belonging to landless and small/marginal farmers will get a 95 per cent subsidy for 3+1 pig units. Till date 156 pig units have been established.
- **Risk Management & Livestock Insurance Scheme:** Under this scheme 60 per cent discount is granted on the insurance premium of livestock and pack animals for Above Poverty Line farmers, while an 80 per cent subsidy is offered for Below Poverty Line/ Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe farmers. In the FY2021-22, ₹318.96 lakh was allocated for the insurance of 20,000 animals in eight districts of Himachal Pradesh: Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi, Solan, Sirmour, and Una. Upto December, 2022, 1,005 animals were insured of 817 beneficiaries. The scheme is continuing in FY2022-23.

9.2.5. Provision of Subsidized Rams to Sheep Breeders of all categories in Himachal Pradesh.

- Under this programme, 60 per cent of the cost of breeding rams is subsidised for all Himachal Pradesh sheep producers with at least 50 sheep (limit of 2 ram per recipient).

Objectives of the Scheme:

- Genetic improvement of indigenous sheep breeds and dissemination of superior Germplasm amongst the migratory flocks of sheep in Himachal Pradesh.
- To improve quality and quantity of meat and wool being produced in the state, ensuring better economic returns to sheep breeders.
- To resolve the problem of inbreeding amongst the migratory sheep flocks of sheep breeders of all categories.

9.2.6 Krishak Bakri PalanYojna

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute units of 11 goats (10 females+1 male), 5 goats (4 female+1 male), and 3 goats (2 female+1 male) of Beetal/Sirohi/Jamnapari and White Himalayan long-haired breeds at a subsidy of 60 per cent to goat farmers in order to improve the socio economic status of all categories of goat farmers. In addition to feed and fodder, there is a provision for insurance for goats throughout their last trimester of pregnancy. For the FY2021-22, a budget of ₹54.75 lakh has been allocated for the programme. 57 units have been distributed till date.

9.2.7 Rural Backyard Sheep Development Scheme

Under this programme, marginal/poor farmers in the state of Himachal Pradesh would receive a sheep unit of 10+1 at a 95 per cent subsidy. During the FY2021-22, the Gol had provided money totaling ₹1188.00 lakh under this initiative. This is a non-budgetary programme, hence scheme has been carried over to FY2022-23.

9.2.8 Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases

The Gol allocates cash on the basis of 90 per cent Central Share and 10 per cent State Share to give free immunization against infectious illnesses such as Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Black quarter (HSBQ), Enterotoxaemia, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Ranikhet, Marek's, and Rabies. With the scheme's execution, outbreaks of the above-mentioned illnesses are averted, protecting livestock owners from financial damage

9.2.9 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)

In FY2021-22, ₹3.00 crore was received under this scheme for undertaking various activities of Animal Husbandry Sector.

9.2.10 Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of Production of major livestock product

- Since 1977-78, the integrated Sample Survey has been conducted annually with the following objectives:

- To estimate season wise and annual milk, egg and wool Production.
 - To workout average population and yield estimates
 - To estimate dung production
 - To work out average feed and fodder consumption
 - To study trend of population, yield and production
- This survey work is carried out in the State as per the guidelines of Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (AHS Division) New Delhi. It provides a reliable database relating to livestock products and livestock population.

9.3 Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited (HPMilkfed)

HPMilkFed was registered in 1980. But it started its operation w.e.f. 2nd October, 1983 with the transfer of Dairy Development Activities to it by the Government in the district of Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Sirmour, Solan and part of Shimla Districts. Una district was subsequently transferred to the Federation w.e.f. 01st May, 1988. Functional activities of milk collection and sale of the remaining parts of State were also transferred to this Milk Federation were taken over w.e.f. 01.09.1988 to 01.07.1992.

The main objectives of the organization are to organise Milk Producers Cooperative Societies and to provide a remunerative market to the Milk Producers' for their surplus milk at their door steps and to ensure availability of milk and milk products in adequate quantity and reasonable prices to the Urban milk consumers.

Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has 1,097 milk producers Co-operative Societies. The total membership of these societies is 46,973 out of which 225 woman dairy co-operatives are also functioning. At present Milkfed is running 22 milk chilling centers having a total capacity of 91,500 liters milk per day and 11 milk processing plants having a total capacity of 1,30,000 liters milk per day. One milk powder plant of 5 MT per day at Duttanagar in Shimla district and one cattle feed plant of 16 MT per day capacity at Bhor in District Hamirpur is functioning. The average milk procurement is about 1,60,000 liters per day from the villages through village dairy co-operatives in FY2022-23.

Milkfed markets roughly 23,000 liters of milk every day, including bulk milk supplies to prominent dairies and supplies to army troops in the Dagshai, Shimla, Palampur, and Yol, Dharamshala regions. Under the brand name 'Him', Milkfed also produces Milk Powder, Ghee, Butter Dahi, Paneer, and Sweetened Flavoured Milk, Khoa.

During FY2022-23, Milkfed has manufactured around 500 quintal of sweets for Diwali festival. Milkfed has developed additional milk bars in convenient locations so that it is more accessible to consumers and can meet their demands. Milkfed has engaged a distributor in Solan and Kunihar and has begun supplying milk and milk products to new institutions, including Government Senior Secondary School-Portmore, Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam limited, Indo-Tibetan Border Police-Saharan, Central Power Research Institute, Bemloe, Dayanand Aglo Vedic New Shimla, Bal Ashram, Industrial Training Institute- Shimla, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya-Kunihar, and Saraswati Vidya Mandir-Vikasnagar. Milkfed has increased milk production rates by ₹2.0 per liter as of 01st April, 2022, from ₹29.80 per liter to ₹31.80 per liter, providing immediate financial assistance to 46,973 Milk federation-affiliated families.

9.3.1 New Innovations of Himachal Pradesh Milkfed

- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Project, produces Panjiri, Bakery Biscuit, Sevia and Pasta for the Welfare Department. During FY2022-23, Milkfed made and distributed 15,429.81 quintal of Fortified Panjiri, 3,608.58 quintals of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP), 22,749.87 quintals of Fortified Bakery Biscuit, and 8,320.71 quintals of Wheat Seviyan to the Anganwadis of the State.
- A training programme to around 500 milk producers and newly required 14 Technical Superintendent and 3 Marketing Assistant has been imparted to educate at village level for producing good quality of milk.
- During FY2022-23, a new factory with a capacity of 50,000 liters of milk per day to become operational at the Milk Processing Plant in Mandi, therefore benefiting the state's dairy cooperative.
- A new plant with a capacity of 50,000 liters per day is being constructed at Milk Processing Plant MPP Duttnagar which will help the state's dairy cooperative.
- Distributed incentive ₹2,000 in kind in the form of Milk cans and Stainless Steel Pails to 1875 milk producers for supplying good quality milk.
- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has installed bulk milk coolers at Karsog and Lambathach of 5000 liters capacity each.
- At present, Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has deployed 350 Automatic Milk Collection Units in various local dairy cooperative societies.

9.4 Wool Procurement and Marketing Federation (WPMF)

WPMF's primary purpose is to support the growth and development of the wool industry in Himachal Pradesh and to liberate wool producers from the exploitation of middlemen/traders. WPMF is actively engaged in the acquisition of sheep and angora wool, the shearing of sheep at pasture level using imported automatic machinery, and the selling of wool. During FY2022-23 up to November 2022, 62,092 sheep were sheared, and 56,991 kilogram (Kgs) of sheep wool was purchased for ₹34.97 lakh, benefiting 535 breeder families of the State.

With the assistance of the Animal Husbandry Department, the Federation is also implementing a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the benefit and upliftment of the sheep producers in the state. Under health care, particularly dipping and deworming, 6,00,000 sheep and goats will be covered in the districts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Kullu, Shimla, and Kinnaur with an outlay of ₹2.0 crore.

Table 9.4

Details of projected activities of Federation during 2023-24

Sr. No	Particular	Quantity	Anticipated expenditure in Lakh
1	Sheep wool	2,00,000 Kgs.	115.49
2	Sheep shearing	1,05,000 No's	-
3	Sheep wool scouring, carbonizing	20,000 Kgs.	-

9.5 Fisheries and Aqua Culture

Fishery is an important sub-sector of primary sector in the State. Promotion of pisciculture has been the priority of the Government and for that; the State has framed Himachal Pradesh Fisheries Rules 2020. State is endowed with rich potential of River water, trout waters and Reservoirs fishery resources. By judiciously harnessing these resources the fish production from capture, culture and culture based capture fisheries could be substantially augmented to cater to the domestic and export market. This would create employment and income-generating opportunities for the rural poor, women and youth, and contribute to achieve food and nutritional security in the State.

During their downstream journeys, the Beas, Satluj, and Ravi rivers acquire several streams containing valuable cold-water fish species such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer, and exotic Trouts. The cold water resources of the state have demonstrated its promise with the successful completion of an ambitious Indo-Norwegian trout farming project and the hill population's keen interest in adopting advanced technologies. The economically significant fish species in the reservoirs of

Gobind Sagar, Pong, Chamera, and Ranjeet Sagar Dams have become an asset for the local populace.

9.5.1 Fish production

About 6,175 fishermen in the State depend directly on reservoir fisheries for their livelihood. During FY2022-23, up to December, 2022, cumulative fish production was 17,136.91 MT valued at ₹24990.72 lakh. Around 6.33 tonne trout has been sold from the State farms and ₹89.74 lakh has been earned during current FY2022-23 (up to December, 2022). The production and sale of fish is shown in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5

Total Fish Production (MT Tonnes) and Value of Fish (₹ in lakh)

Year	Total Production	Growth Rate	Value of fish Produced	Growth Rate
2012-13	8560.89	-	5818.13	
2013-14	9834.14	14.9	8057.79	38.5
2014-15	10736.11	9.2	9737.31	20.8
2015-16	11798.72	9.9	10980.92	12.8
2016-17	12506.85	6.0	12121.19	10.4
2017-18	12765.36	2.1	15822.45	30.5
2018-19	13401.68	5.0	17157.31	8.4
2019-20	14020.14	4.6	18443.92	7.5
2020-21	15288.60	9.0	20161.09	9.3
2021-22	16015.81	4.8	23355.82	15.8
2022-23	17136.91	7.0	24990.72	7.0
CAGR	7.2		15.7	

There has been significant rise in total fish production in Himachal Pradesh in the last decade. Fish production more than doubled between 2012-13 and 2021-22 and registered a CAGR of 7.2 per cent between the same period. Table 9.5 shows the trend and growth of fish production in Himachal Pradesh. The overall fish production increased from 8,560.89 MT in 2012-13 to 16,015.81 MT in 2021-22 and expected to reach 17,136.91 MT during FY2022-23. The value of the production also increased from ₹5,818.13 lakh to ₹24,990.72 lakh in the same period.

The growth rate and production of trout in Himachal Pradesh has shown a varied trend in the last ten years, the overall trout production decreased from 19.18 tonnes in FY2012-13 to 6.73 tonnes in FY2020-21, further rose to 13.68 tonnes in 2021-22 and estimated 6.33 tonnes during FY2022-23 registering a CAGR of -10.49 per cent during this period. In FY2021-22 the overall trout production grew by 103.3 per cent. Revenue from trout fish decreased to ₹89.74 lakh in 2022-23 from ₹169.24

lakh in FY2021-22 Table 9.6 shows the trend and year wise growth rate of trout production in the State.

Table 9.6

Trout Fish Production (Tonnes) and value of trout Fish (₹ in Lakh)

Year	Total production	Growth	Value of fish produced	Growth
2012-13	19.18	-	98.48	-
2013-14	13.81	-28.0	114.41	16.2
2014-15	17.07	23.6	114.66	0.2
2015-16	17.63	3.3	120.93	5.5
2016-17	18.78	6.5	141.35	16.9
2017-18	10.32	-45.0	129.75	-8.2
2018-19	8.34	-19.2	118.22	-8.9
2019-20	7.71	-7.6	91.16	-22.9
2020-21	6.73	-12.7	101.72	11.6
2021-22	13.68	103.3	169.24	66.4
2022-23	6.33	-53.7	89.74	-47.0
CAGR	-10.49	-	-0.93	-

9.5.2 Export and Import of Fishery Products

The Fishery subsector shows mixed trends in exports and imports of fish as shown in Table 9.7. The total export of fish from all sources, decreased at CAGR of -1.18 per cent between 2012-13 and 2021-22. The total import of fish from all sources, increased at CAGR of 12.17 per cent between 2012-13 and 2021-22. Value of exports increased at CAGR of 15.73 per cent and value imports increased at CAGR of 26.03 per cent between 2012-13 and 2021-22.

Year on year growth rates of Export and import of Fish production depicted in Figure-9.6

Table 9.7

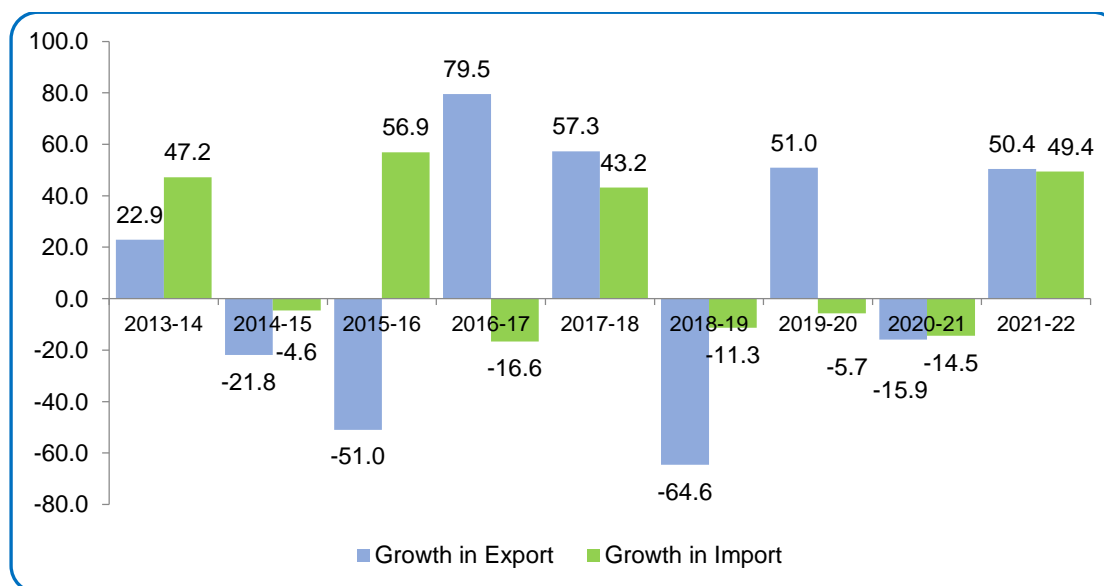
Export and Import of Fishery

Year	Export	Value	Import	Value
2012-13	1046.08	918.04	312.87	106.79
2013-14	1285.85	1283.56	460.60	342.67
2014-15	1004.99	1134.79	439.42	359.49
2015-16	492.80	514.04	689.48	539.98
2016-17	884.78	1095.70	574.72	476.01
2017-18	1391.90	1632.84	823.00	772.70

2018-19	492.33	693.17	729.81	796.82
2019-20	743.25	1857.73	688.13	773.33
2020-21	624.94	1874.71	588.66	673.51
2021-22	939.99	3417.90	879.66	856.61
CAGR	-1.18	15.73	12.17	26.03

Figure 9.6

Y-O-Y export-import growth rates of fish in percentage



9.5.3 Growth and contribution of Fishery sector

Fishery sub-sector constitutes 0.14 per cent of total GSVA and 1.0 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in 2022-23. The growth of fishery sector has been encouraging over the last five years. The Fishery sub-sector is estimated to grow at 7.0 per cent in 2022-23 against 7.8 per cent in 2021-22.

9.6 Government initiatives for Fishery

In order to meet the needs of reservoirs, rural ponds, and commercial farms across the public and private sectors, the Department of Fisheries has established carp and trout seed production facilities in the state. The State has produced a total of 23.14 lakh fingerlings of 70 mm and above of common carp, 4.19 lakh fingerlings of Indian Major Carp (IMC) and ₹3.57 lakh Rainbow Brown Trout by the end of 2022. Up until December, 2022 the total value of seeds generated during FY2022-23, is around ₹45.18 lakh.

9.6.1 Insurance and Welfare Schemes

The Department of Fisheries has initiated many welfare schemes for the upliftment of fishermen. Fishermen are covered under Insurance Scheme, where ₹5.00 lakh is given (in case of death/ permanent disability) and even losses to their

gear and crafts are also being borne by the State Government to the extent of 50 per cent under Risk Fund Scheme. A contributory saving scheme has been initiated by the State Government and matching state's shares of deposited saving is provided to them during the close season. The amount so generated is paid to fisherman in two equal installments. During the year 2022-23 ₹181.44 lakh, (₹60.48 lakh contributed by the fisherman plus ₹120.96 lakh as financial assistance from the State and Centre Government) will be provided to 4,032 fisherman under Saving-cum-Relief Fund Scheme now renamed as "Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period" under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

9.6.2 Trout Livestock Insurance Scheme

State Government implemented this programme for FY2022-23 in order to offer insurance coverage for the livestock of cold water fish producers in the state. 65 per cent of the premium is paid by the State Government and 35 per cent is paid by the recipient. United India Insurance Company Limited provides the comprehensive insurance coverage. During FY2021-22, the government has insured the construction of five trout units by five trout farmers. With a premium of ₹19,175 per year, each trout unit is insured at a maximum input cost of ₹2.50 lakh per annum. This project provides direct benefits to 666 trout farmers with 1,292 raceways/units.

9.6.3 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

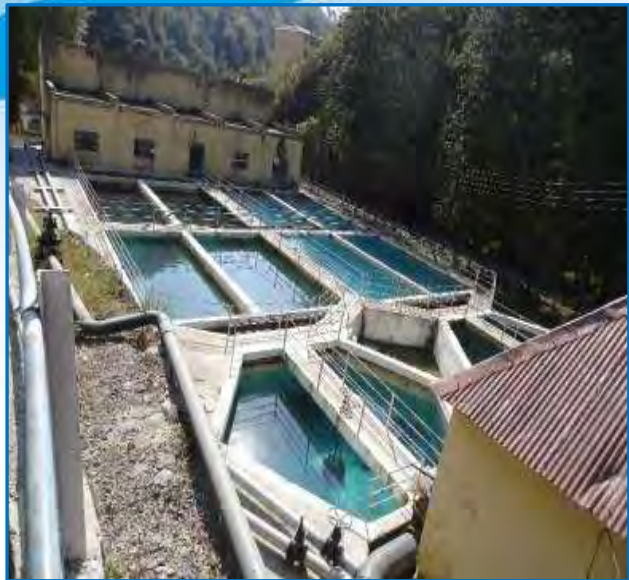
The union government has started this programme, and the State Government is executing it. Under this yojana, the State Government has submitted to the Government of India for financing a number of projects totaling ₹3,520.19 lakh. The approval for the various projects ₹2875.99 lakh has been received. Table 9.8 shows the achievements of the fisheries sector for FY2022-23 (December 2022), as well as the targets fixed for FY2022-23.

Table 9.8

Achievements and Targets

Sl. No.	Items	Achieved up to December, 2022	Targets fixed for the year 2022-23
1.	Fish Production from all sources (in tonnes)	10733.64	17150.60
2.	Fish Seed Production Carp farms (lakh)	180.69	758.00
3.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Government sector	6.33	16.00
4.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Private Sector	709.57	1065.75
5.	Employment generated (nos.)	482	500
6.	Total Revenue of the department (in lakh)	269.91	407.00

CHAPTER 10



FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Key Highlights

- A total of 15,443 sq. km-or 27.74 per cent of the State is forested. 37,948 square kilometres (or around 68.16 per cent) of the State's landmass is officially designated forest land.
- Out of actual forest area, Very Dense Forest is 3,163 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 7,100 Sq. Kms, and Open Forest is 5,180 Sq.Kms.
- In FY2022-23, the forestry and logging sub-sector contributed ₹6,053 crore that accounted for 24.36 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the Agriculture sector and 3.28 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the state.
- For the year 2022-23 plantation target of 15,000 hectares has been fixed of which 12,131 hectare target stands achieved.
- The State Government has banned use and littering of plastic items from time to time under Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995.
- 16.64 lakh homes out of 17.09 lakh received Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by December 2022. Compared to the national average of 56.50 per cent, 97.37 per cent of homes in Himachal Pradesh have domestic connections.
- There is a physical goal of 6500 hectare Culturable Command area (CCA) for delivering Command Area Development (CAD) operations, of which 2217.08 hectare has been reached by November 2022 at a cost of ₹20.80 crore.

10.1 Introduction-Forest in the State

Himachal Pradesh is located in both the Trans-Himalayan and Himalayan biogeographic regions. The State's abundance of flora and fauna is thanks in large part to the presence of the mountain ranges of the Shiwaliks, Western Himalayas, and Trans-Himalayan area. 15,443 square kilometers (Sq.Kms)-or 27.74 per cent of the State is forested. 37,948 sq.kms (or around 68.16 per cent) of the State's landmass is covered by officially designated forest land. According to Champion and Seth's taxonomy of forests (1968), there are eight main categories of forests and 37 minor types of forests. Most land is covered by the Himalayan Moist Temperate forest.

Himachal Pradesh is home to a very impressive, diverse and unique fauna—many of which are rare. The Constitution of India through Article 48A directs the governments at all levels to “Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”. Article 51A (g) of the Constitution imposes the duty on every citizen to “protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures”. Embracing the spirit of environment protection under the Constitutional framework, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has been taking several initiatives to protect its forests and biodiversity, and minimize the harms done to the environment. In this effort, the Government focuses on striking a balance between the conservation of ecosystems and safeguarding the livelihood of the people.

Himachal Pradesh Forest Policy aims to ensure proper utilization of forests, and their conservation and extension. The aim of the Forest Department is to enhance the forest cover in the State from present about 27.74 per cent (as per India State of Forest Report 2021) to 30 per cent of its geographical area by 2030 to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

10.1.1 Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh

Himachal has a total forest cover of 37,948 Sq.Kms that accounts for 68.16 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. The effective forest cover is much lower than this area primarily on account of the fact that a very large area is either alpine meadows or is above the tree line. An area of 15,443 Sq.Kms (27.74 per cent) is actual forest area with density ranging from 10 per cent to 70 per cent and above. This is constituted by 3,163 Sq.Kms of very dense forests, having a crown density of 70 per cent and above 7,100 Sq.Kms of moderate dense forest with crown density between 40 per cent to 70 per cent and 5,180 sq. km of open forest with crown density between 10 per cent to 40 per cent. In addition to this 322 Sq.Kms has been described as scrubs. The table-10.1 gives an overview of the forests as per the crown density.

Table 10.1

Forests as per crown density

(Area in Sq.Kms.)

Years	Very Dense forest above 70%	Mod. Dense Forest 40% to 70%	Open forest 10% to 40%	Total forest cover
2011	3224	6381	5074	14679
2013	3224	6381	5078	14683
2015	3225	6387	5095	14707
2017	3110	6705	5285	15100
2019	3113	7126	5195	15434
2021	3163	7100	5180	15443

Source: India State of Forest Report 2021

Figure 10.1

Category wise per cent share of Forests

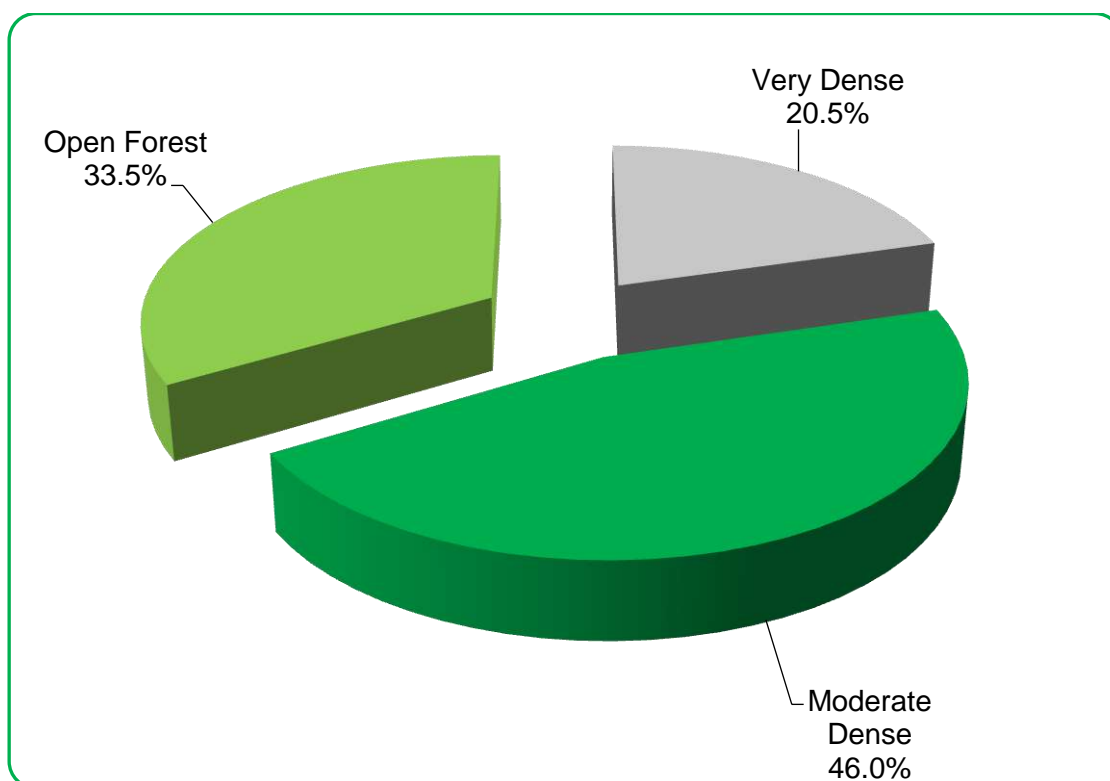


Figure 10.2

District-wise forests cover in total geographical area of State

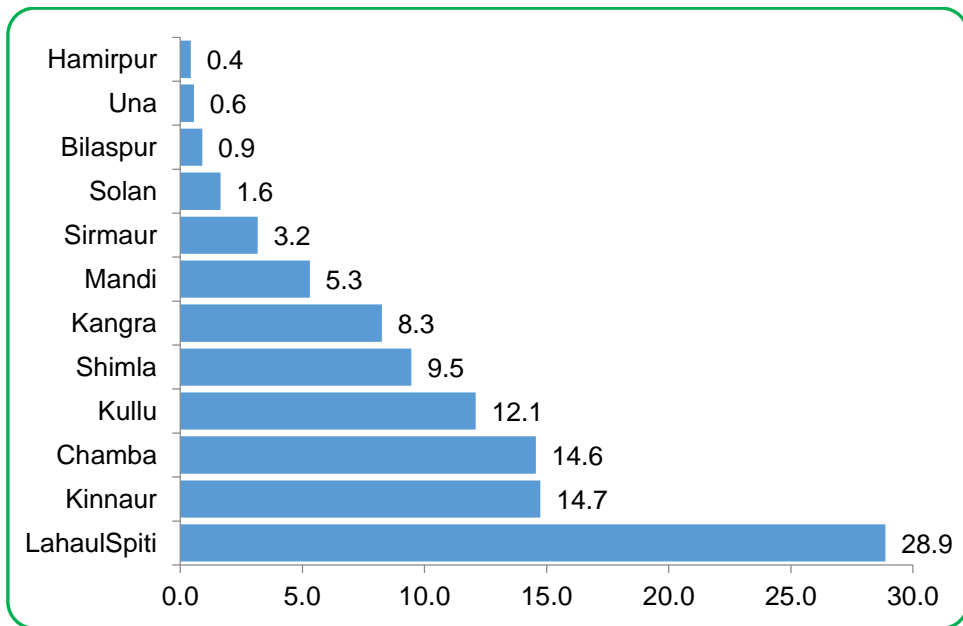


Figure 10.2.1

District-wise forests in total geographical area of District (per cent)

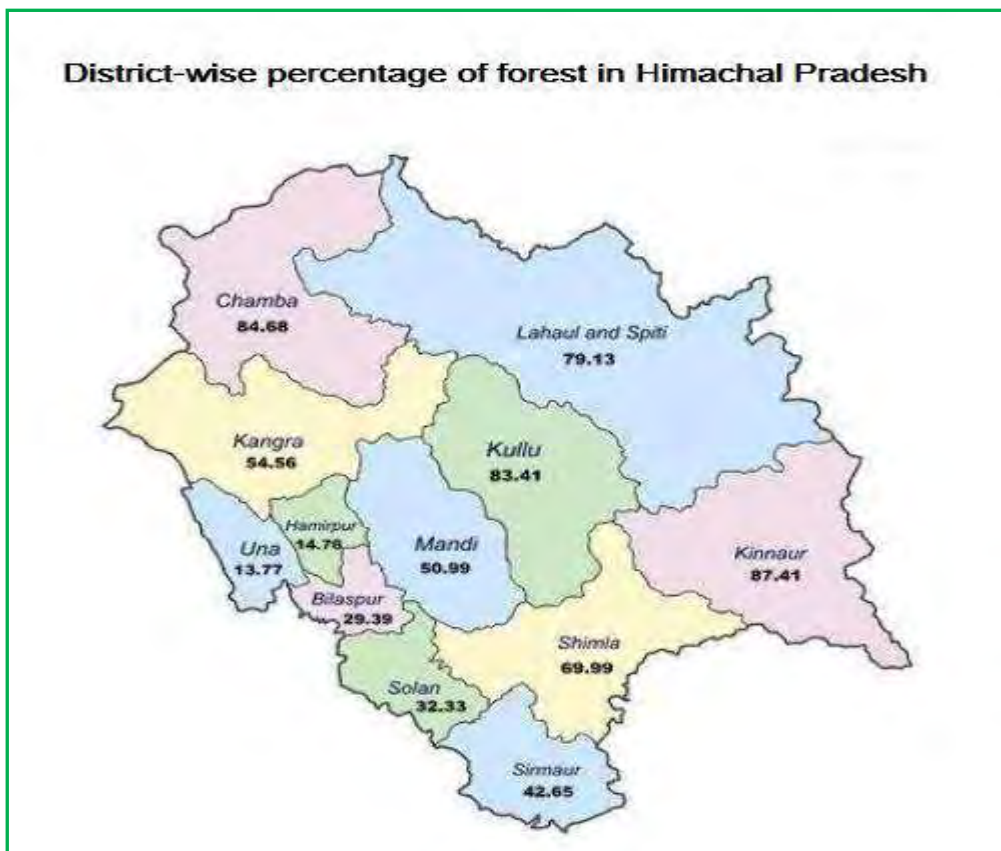


Table 10.2**Forest classification by legal status**

(Area in sq.kms.)

Year/District	Reserved Forest	Demarcated Protected Forests	Un-Demarcated Protected Forests	Other Forests	Total
2019-20	1,883	12,852	16,035	7,178	37,948
1.Bilaspur	1	156	186	0	343
2.Chamba	374	4,566	572	11	5,523
3.Hamirpur	0	99	66	0	165
4.Kangra	70	580	1,572	909	3,131
5.Kinnaur	0	270	523	4,802	5,595
6.Kullu	164	3,360	892	174	4,590
7.LahaulSpiti	70	397	10,486	0	10,953
8.Mandi	0	1,682	74	258	2,014
9.Shimla	56	1,348	1,378	809	3,591
10.Sirmaur	1,050	69	35	51	1,205
11.Solan	54	281	127	164	626
12.Una	44	44	124	0	212

10.2 Contribution and Growth of Forestry and Logging

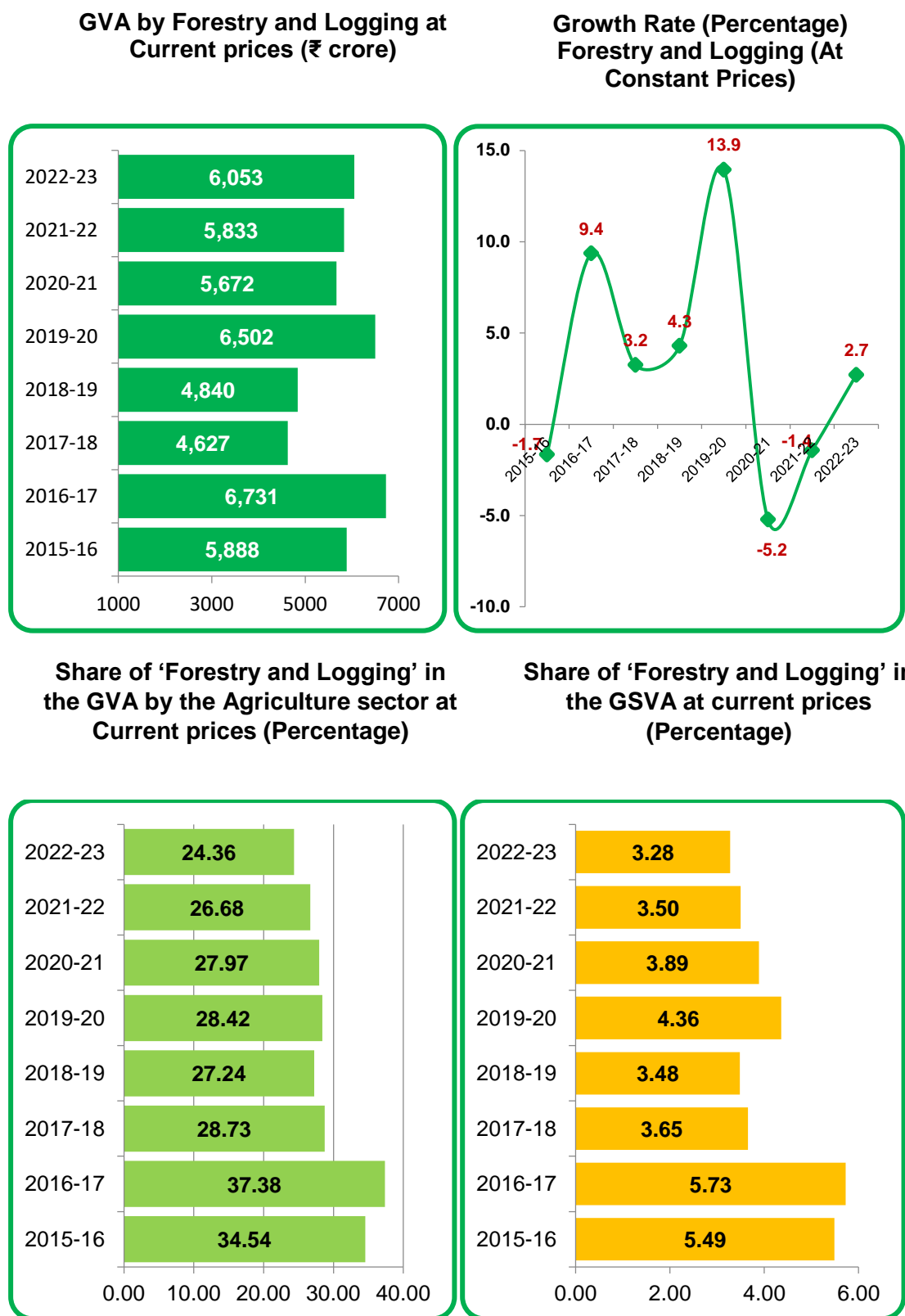
In FY2022-23, the forestry and logging sub-sector contributed ₹6,053 crore that accounted for 24.36 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the Agriculture sector and 3.28 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the State (Figure 10.4).

The GVA at constant (2011-12) prices by the forestry and logging grew from ₹4,008 crore in FY2015-16 to ₹5,023 crore in FY2021-22, an absolute increase of 25.32 per cent.

During FY2022-23 forestry and logging sector is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent.

Figure 10.4

Contribution and Growth of Forestry and Logging (2015-16 to 2022-23)



10.3 Government Initiatives for Forestry

The plan programme taken up by the Forest Department aims at fulfilling these policy commitments. Some of the important plan programme activities are as under:

10.3.1 Forest Plantation

Forest plantation is being carried out under various State plan schemes such as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes “National Afforestation Programme” and National Mission for Green India as well as under Externally Aided Projects. Pasture and grazing lands of the state are being managed under state scheme Development of Pasture and Grazing lands. Van Mahotsava at State, Circle and Division levels is also celebrated for educating the masses and creating awareness amongst all stakeholders regarding forestry and environmental concerns under New Forestry Scheme (Sanjhi Van Yojana).

For the FY2022-23 plantation target of 15,000 hectares including CAMPA and Centrally Sponsors has been fixed out of which 12,131 hectares targets stand achieved and remaining target would be achieved up to 31st March, 2023.

10.3.2 Forest Management

Forests in the State are subject to increasing biotic pressure due to increase in human populations, changing animal husbandry practices, and developmental activities. Forests are exposed to perils of fire, illicit felling, encroachments and other forest offences. Forest protection is being strengthened by equipping check posts at sensitive places with CCTVs to ensure electronic surveillance to curb forest offences. Firefighting equipment and improved techniques are also being introduced and made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element. Communication network for effective management and protection of forest wealth is very important. Keeping these factors in view, Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme and State scheme namely “Forest Fire Management scheme” is being implemented in the state.

10.3.3 Experimental Silvicultural Felling/Subsidiary Silviculture operations

The value of Himachal Pradesh's forests is estimated at around ₹1.50 lakh crore. Supreme Court of India has allowed the State for silviculture green felling of three species, Khair, Chil and Sal, on experimental basis in three ranges- Nurpur range of Nurpur Forest Division, Bharari range of Bilaspur Forest Division and Paonta range of Paonta Forest Division. The felling of trees was carried out during 2018-19 and during FY2022-23 maintenance of areas is being carried out as per recommendations of the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee.

10.3.4 New Schemes

To sensitize the local communities, students and general public about the importance of forests and their role in environmental conservation, for sustainable harvest handling and value addition, following new schemes have been launched:

- **Samudayik Van Samvardhan Yojana**

The main objective of this scheme is to ensure participation of local communities in conservation and development of Forests through plantation improving quality of forest and increasing the forest cover. The scheme is implemented through existing Joint Forest Management Committee/Village Forest Development Societies (JFMCs/VFDSs). During the year, plantation and soil conservation activities are being carried out in all selected sites (JFMCs/VFDSs) as per approved Micro Plan. An outlay of ₹301.77 lakh has been kept under this scheme during the FY2022-23.

- **Van Samridhi Jan Samridhi Yojana**

This scheme has been started to strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) resource base in the State through active community participation to, empower the local rural communities to collect, conserve and selling non-timber forest products to increase their income.

- **Ek Buta Beti ke Naam**

In 2019–20, a new programme "Ek Buta Beti Ke Naam" was started to raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests. Upon the birth of a girl-child anywhere in the State, the Forest Department would gift 5 saplings of identified species alongwith a planting 'kit' to grow robust and healthy tall plants. During FY2022-23 ₹409.32 lakh has been kept under this scheme.

- **Vidyarthi Van Mittar yojna**

The scheme is being implemented in association with Education Department and in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority. A budget provision of ₹38.15 lakh has been kept under this scheme during FY2022-23. 65 new schools have been selected for carrying out plantation by the students during the FY2022-23.

- **Amrit Sarovar**

In FY2022-23, under this scheme, 154 sites have been identified for the construction of Amrit Sarovars. Till date 147 Amrit Sarovar has been constructed.

- **Jal Bhandaran**

Under this scheme, 82 places have been identified for the construction of dams in FY2022-23. So that, the water conservation can be done. A budget provision of ₹2295.89 lakh has been kept for the scheme.

Externally Aided Projects

10.3.5 Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco-systems Climate Proofing Project (KfW assisted)

Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project with the assistance of KfW Bank (Credit Institute for Reconstruction), Germany is being implemented in Chamba and Kangra districts of the State for a period of 7 years w.e.f. 2015-16. The outlay of the project is ₹308.45 crore. The main objective of this project is the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of the selected forest ecosystems in Himachal Pradesh, to increase and secure the resilience of forest ecosystems against climate change. This will contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems to climate change, protection of biodiversity, stabilization of catchment areas, conservation of natural resource base and time result in better livelihoods. Provision of ₹55.00 crore has been kept for the current financial year out of which ₹ 25.85 crore have been spent.

10.3.6 Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco systems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project

The Japan International Cooperation Agency is funding a 10-year, ₹800-crore "Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project" (JICA). The project is being implemented in Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Kangra, and tribal areas of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti with Project headquarter at Shimla and Regional office at Kullu & Rampur Bushahar. The objectives of the project are to conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities by increasing forest cover, density and productive potential using scientific and modern forest management practices; enhancing biodiversity and forest ecosystem conservation. For FY2022-23, the Government has provided ₹70.00 crore under this project and entire budget will be utilized for project related activities till 31st March, 2023.

10.3.7 Wildlife-Human Interface

The state has always coexisted with its biodiversity. Over the years, people have used over 600 local plants for health care, food, fruit, fibre, fodder, fuel, gums, oil, resin, and more. These plants contribute substantially to the rural livelihoods. The State Government, in appreciation of these intimate rural livelihood linkages, has allowed the local communities the use of these usufructs from all forests except those that are reserved under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and those that are constituted as National Parks under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Since 1984, population of wild animals has increased due to imposition of total ban on hunting. The extensification of agriculture coupled with increased human interference in hitherto undisturbed areas has led to greater human-animal conflict. Whereas, Wild Boar, Black Bear and Monkeys are reported to sometimes cause damage to standing crops, instances of lifting of domestic animals by leopards are also reported. Stray cases of injuries to and loss of human life by leopard and black bear have been reported.

The wildlife managers are in the process of formulating a long-term policy to deal effectively with the increasing human-wild animal conflicts. The State Government, concerned about these conflicts, extends monetary compensation in cases of loss of domestic animals and injuries to or loss of human life due to wild animals. It's impossible to separate forests and animals, since both are essential components of the environment.

10.3.8 Environment Forestry and Wildlife

Protection, improvement of environment and wildlife, creation of wildlife sanctuaries/national parks, and enhancement of wildlife habitat are all part of the scheme with the ultimate goal of saving endangered birds and animal species.

10.4 Environment, Science and Technology

Department of Environment, Science and Technology was set up on 13th April, 2007 with a broad objective to improve the effectiveness of environmental management, protect vulnerable ecosystems and enhance sustainability of development.

Government Initiatives

The State today faces key environmental challenges, especially because of the nexus of environmental degradation and economic growth. These challenges pertain to the State of environmental resources, such as air, land, water, flora and fauna. Responding to these challenges the Government of Himachal Pradesh is devising suitable policies for its key sectors - hydropower, tourism, and industry- as well as for rural development for Environmental management.

10.4.1 Plastic Waste Management

The State Government has banned use and littering of plastic items from time to time under Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995. A fine of ₹13.50 lakh has been collected from 1,224 violators in FY2022-23. Under this Act, polythene bags, plastic and thermocol cutlery single use plastic spoons, bowls, katories, stirring sticks, forks, knives, straws have been completely banned in Himachal Pradesh. Under Buy-back Policy for non-recyclable plastic waste in FY2022-23, ₹42.17 lakh has been paid on purchase of 29,965 kg of specified plastic waste to the households and registered rag pickers at 75 per kg in the State.

State level Special Task Forces has been constituted under the Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh for taking measures to eliminate single use plastic in mission mode.

10.4.2 Creation of Model Eco Villages

The Department of Environment, Science & Technology is implementing Model Eco Villages scheme in the State. This scheme is focusing towards the perspective of developing low impact lifestyle as to reduce the “ecological footprint” by as much as 50 per cent of the base assessment from the launch of the scheme. 19 villages have been included under this scheme and total budget of ₹2.44 crore have been utilized upto 31st December, 2022 under this scheme.

10.4.3 Research and Development (R&D) Projects

To promote R&D, "Himachal Pradesh Specific Research and Development Projects 2022-23" are being funded to develop academic institutions, National laboratories and other recognized R&D Institutions in different fields of the State.

10.4.4 Schedule Caste (SC) Development Plan

This scheme is being implemented to strengthen capacity of marginal SC families/farmers for meeting energy requirement for irrigation, water lifting, heating and space lighting through demonstration of solar power plants, restoration and mechanization of traditional water mills (Gharats), revival of natural springs of marginal SC families/communities.

10.4.5 State Level Environment Leadership Awards

Himachal Pradesh Environment Leadership Awards scheme is one of regular scheme of the Department of Environment, Science & Technology. Under this scheme ₹25.00 lakh have been earmarked to be utilized during the FY2022-23 and 34 applications have been received for awards in different sectors.

10.4.6 State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change (KCCC)

Under the National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems (NMSHE), the Department of Environment, Science and Technology, Himachal Pradesh has established a State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change (KCCC). The Government of India provided ₹1.12 crore for State KCCC operations. The department is creating a cohesive database on geological, hydrological, ecological, social cultural and traditional ecosystem preservation and conservation information. Thus, monitoring and analysing data helps build a climate change policy knowledge base. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plans for Kinnaur & Lahaul-Spiti districts have been prepared and plans for Shimla, Kullu & Mandi are being prepared.

10.4.7 Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India (CAFRI) project

CAFRI project is implemented in the State under Indo-German Technical Co-operation between German Development Co-operation (GIZ) and Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Under this project Capacity Development Package has been prepared and launched for the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Mahila Mandals and various trainings and capacity building programme have been organized in the State during FY2022-23.

10.4.8 Knowledge Network on Climate Change and Disaster risk reduction (HPKNCC&DRR)

In order to implement SDG-13 Vision 2030 targets, HPKNCC&DRR has been setup in the State with the objectives to bring together policymakers, adaptation researchers, private and other non-governmental sectors at State and regional levels to support the objectives outlined in the State Mission for Climate Change Strategic Knowledge and Information.

10.4.9 National Adaption fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)

Implementation of NAFCC (National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change) project in drought prone areas of three developmental blocks of district Sirmaur with the financial outlay of ₹20.00 crore has been completed. The objectives of this programme was to reduce the climate related vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of rural small and marginal farmers including rural women by introducing a package of Climate Smart Farming Technologies along with required social engineering and capacity building processes leading to improved food security and enhanced livelihood options to enhance resilience.

Department has successfully completed the training programme under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change in drought prone areas of three developmental blocks of district Sirmaur and provided trainings to 30,880 farmers on climate change adaptation. The achievement of this project has also been showcased during 27th Conference of the Parties (COP-27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Egypt from 6th Nov, 2022 to 18th Nov, 2022.

10.4.10 Demonstration Micro Municipal Solid Waste Management Facilities

State Government has completed the process for setting up of 10 demonstration Municipal Solid Waste management facilities as pilot projects in the state with a budget of ₹4.48 crores sanctioned by MoEF&CC, Gol under National Mission on Himalayan Studies scheme.

10.4.11 State of Environment Report-2022

The Department of Environment, Science & Technology has revised and published State of Environment Report (SoER) 2022 covering various sectors viz Physiography, Agriculture, Horticulture, Bio-diversity, Energy, Land use, Forest, Health, Industry and Mining, Tourism and Culture, Transport, Water Resources, Environment Pollution and Management, Society and Environment & Natural Disaster. The SoER is brought under the scheme launched by MoEF&CC, Gol on the Pressure, State, Impact and Response Model (PSIR). This report has been released on the eve of the World Environment Day, 05th June, 2022.

10.5 Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology, and Environment (HIMCOSTE)

The Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology and Environment (HIMCOSTE), is the nodal agency for the promotion of Science and Technology and creation of Environment Awareness in the State.

Major achievements/policy initiatives

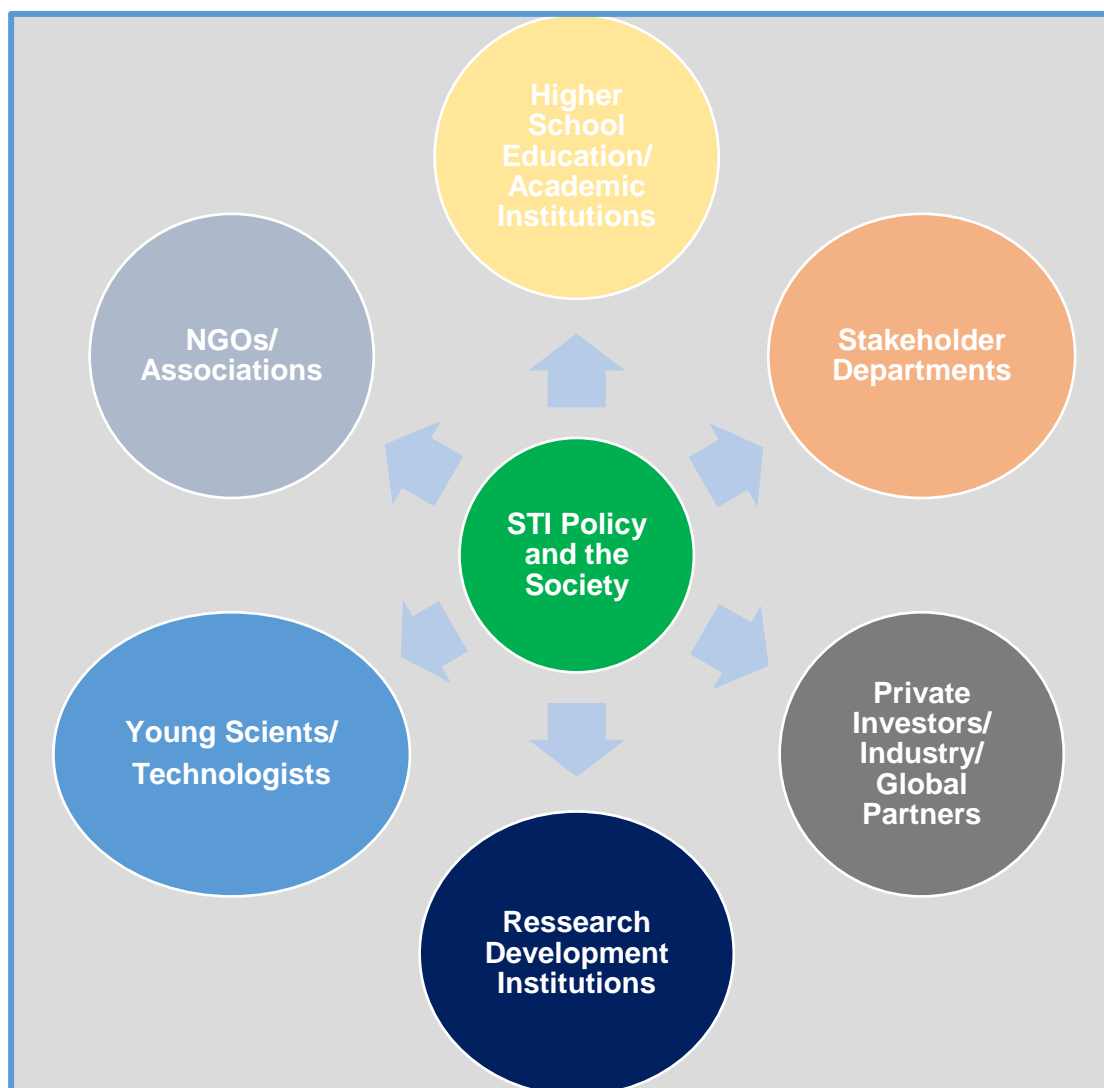
10.5.1 Technology and Innovation Policy 2022

HIMCOSTE has formulated the Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy for Himachal Pradesh and notified the policy with the vision to strengthen and promote Science, Technology and innovation in the State by providing the environment and opportunity to the innovators and stake holders for overall sustainable development of the mountain regions.

10.5.1.1 Objectives

- To strengthen R&D Institutions and Innovation centers.
- Identify priority R&D areas for fostering scientific research and innovations.
- Development of appropriate ecosystem for innovations.
- To promote use of STI in identified priority areas by harnessing natural indigenous resources for science led appropriate livelihood options.
- Supplementing the national objectives of self-reliance, technological competence for the socio-economic development.
- To leverage the Traditional Knowledge System (TKS) including 'Vocal for Local' philosophy.
- Promotion of enhanced public-private participation in the R&D activities.
- Popularizing Science and developing scientific temper amongst the different sections of the society.

10.5.1.2 Policy Stakeholders



10.5.2 Mapping of Science and Technology (S&T) Needs in the State in Consonance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

The Science and Technology inputs assume greater significance in the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, given the geographical constraints which act as challenge for its development. The basis of any planning for sustainable development has to be centred on human relationship with nature, sense of justice and equity within the permissibility of Himalayan specificities and response of the people. However, the need is to understand that the State is rich in the natural resources and it can render services as unpaid manager and custodian of natural wealth, compromising its own developmental requirements.

In Himachal Pradesh, HIMCOSTE has mapped the S&T Needs of the State. Mapping of Science and Technology needs in the State is being carried out by focusing on the following objectives:

- To identify the core problems, issues and possible solutions through secondary sources in the State.
- Inventorisation and mapping of identified issues in relevant sectoral areas of the State requiring S&T interventions based on secondary sources.
- Documentation of the findings.

10.5.3 Climate Change: Impact and Mitigation in Himachal Pradesh

Climate Change issues are of global concern. State Centre on Climate Change (SCCC) under the aegis of HIMCOSTE has been involved in carrying studies to assess the impact of climate change and its various facets on the Cryosphere (snow, glaciers permafrost and climate induced hazards), agriculture, horticulture & Forestry sectors in Himachal Pradesh Brief of the findings based on the work done is as under:

10.5.3.1 Cryospheric Studies (Snow, Glaciers and GLOFs):

- Mapping of seasonal snow cover in Himachal Pradesh on regular basis through satellite images.
- Mapping and Monitoring of Glacial Lakes (GLOFs) in Himachal Pradesh through satellite images.
- Mapping and Monitoring of Glaciers in all basins of Himachal Pradesh by using high resolution satellite data. The recent study reveals that the glaciers in Chenab basin shows a reduction in their area by 3.51 per cent during the period 2001-2018 in terms of the clean glaciers and 1.17 per cent in terms of the glaciers covered with debris cover Likewise in Beas basin, the reduction is of the order of 5.15 per cent in terms of clean glaciers and 1.88 per cent in terms of the debris covered glaciers during the period 2001-2018 respectively. In Ravi basin, the deglaciation is of the order of 3.21 per cent in terms of the clean glaciers and 1.46 per cent in terms of the debris covered glaciers has been observed during 2001-2018. In Baspa basin, the deglaciation is of the order of 4.18 per cent and 2.34 per cent in terms of clean and debris covered glaciers and in Spiti basin, it is of the order of 2.74 per cent and 1.88 per cent in terms of clean and debris covered glaciers.

10.5.3.2 Disaster Management:

- Regular toning of Parechhu Lake is being done which has been formed in the Tibetan Himalayan Regions since its inception in 2004. The monitoring is being done using satellite data from April to October every year during the ablation season.

- District wise multi-hazards maps are being generated using high resolution satellite data for all the district of Himachal Pradesh.

Other achievements/policy initiatives of HIMCOSTE

- The HIMCOSTE has constructed a Centre for Science Learning and Creativity at Village Bhog, Shoghi for awareness, popularization, research, development and dissemination relating to science & technology.
- A Planetarium is being established at Village Bhog, Shoghi, Shimla for which a Memorandum of Understanding between National Centre of Science Museum Kolkata and Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology and Environment has been signed.
- The HIMCOSTE is organizing Children's Science Congress for the students of 10-17 year of age group every year since 1993. This event is organized at Sub-Division Level, District level and State Level. This year 24,346 Students were registered for the event in which six activities like Science Quiz, Scientific Project Report, Mathematical Olympiad, Innovative Science Model, Science Activity Corner and Science Skit were organized.
- The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the aegis of HIMCOSTE for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources of the State as per the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Board has constituted Biodiversity Management Committees at all the local bodies of the State and draft Peoples Biodiversity Registers, containing the information on various components of biodiversity. Trainings to progressive farmers were organized on cultivation of important medicinal plants for providing alternate livelihood options to the farmers of the State. Three Biodiversity Heritage Sites namely, Sural Bhattori, Block Pangti, Distt. Chamba, Hudan Bhattori, Block Pangti, Distt. Chamba and Nain Gahar, Gram Panchayat Mooring, Sub. Tehsil Udaipur, District Lahaul-Spiti have been notified in the State for conservation and management of biodiversity of that area.
- During FY2022-23 the HIMCOSTE has filed applications for Geographical Indication (GI) registration of Sirmouri Loiya, Himachali Cap and Sepu Vadi with Registrar of GI at Chennai, Gol. Applications for Kinnauri Jewellery, Himachali Dham, Kinnauri Apple, Thachi Metal Craft, Chamba Chukh, Karsog Kulthi and Red Rice are under final stage of compilation.
- The HIMCOSTE provided funds to support "Himachal Pradesh Specific Research and Development Projects" for strengthening research and

development in various fields of Science & Technology in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

- HIMCOSTE has established 3100 Eco-clubs in the State to strengthen the Eco club activities in Schools and Colleges in Himachal Pradesh. The HIMCOSTE has supported 144 numbers of Eco clubs to establish rain water harvesting herbal garden/ Solid waste Management activities in Eco club schools. Total 26,106 plants were planted by the members of Eco-clubs.
- HIMCOSTE has identified 10 schools for establishment of Grid Connected Solar Power Plants to propagate the concept of energy conservation in schools.

10.6 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

The Jal Jeevan Mission established by the Union government on August 15, 2019, aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024. The estimated cost to accomplish this programme nationwide is ₹3.5 lakh crore. The programme focuses on the household's ability to get services in a suitable amount (55 litres per person per day) and with the required level of quality.

16.64 lakh homes out of 17.09 lakh received FHTC to December 2022. Compared to the national average of 56.50 per cent, 97.37 per cent of homes in Himachal Pradesh have domestic connections.

In the functionality assessment conducted by the Third Party Inspection Agency chosen by the Government of India during the year, the state received the first prize in the category of portability among the States and Union territories that provide more than sixty per cent of their households with tap water.

10.6.1 Urban Water Supply Schemes

Himachal Pradesh has 61 towns. Jal Shakti Vibhag maintains 59 Towns/urban local bodies (ULB) water supply systems. The Water Supply of Shimla Town is with Shimla Jal Prabhandan Nigam and Parwanoo Town is with HIMUDA. 45 of 59 schemes are complete. Six towns—Solan, Dehra, Jawalamukhi, Dalhousie, Daulatpur, and Sundernagar—are upgrading their water supply systems. New Water Supply Schemes @135 LPCD for Rewalsar, Jawali, Hamirpur, and Nerchowk are under construction. DPRs for improving water supply schemes in Baijnath-Paprola and Karsog have been approved, and construction will begin shortly. DPRs for improving water supply schemes at @135 LPCD for 7 towns—Shahpur, Anni, Nirmand, Chirgaon, Nerwa, Kandaghat, and Tahliwal—are being prepared.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation-2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) has approved Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) totaling to ₹154.07 crore for

upgrading/providing water supply to leftout areas in 13 towns (Mandi, Amb, Theog, Bhuntar, Rajgarh, Chamba, Hamirpur, Baijnath-Paprola, Sunni, Jawali, Rampur, Nahan, and Dalhousie).

10.6.2 Status of sewerage Schemes

Himachal Pradesh has 61 urban local bodies. Jal Shakti Vibhag is tasked with providing sewage systems for sixty municipalities/ULBs. Shimla Jal Prabhandhan Nigam (SJPNL) is in charge of the city's sewage system. Jal Shakti Vibhag has provided sewerage facilities in 35 towns, of which 14 have fully finished sewerage projects and 21 have partly completed sewerage schemes. Jal Shakti Vibhag has established 68 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) around the state with a total treatment capacity of 91.94 Minimal Liquid Discharge (MLD), of which 57.17 MLD (62.18 per cent) is now being treated. The work for building/up gradation of Sewerage Schemes for 14 towns is in process and plans of balance 18 towns are being produced and presented for finance under state head or Externally Aided Projects (EAP) AFD. Towns being covered under AFD include Nahan, Bilaspur, Karsog, Palampur and Manali (Rangri) Sewerage connectivity to left out and low laying area in MC Kullu and up gradation of STP at Badah at Kullu has been approved under **AMRUT 2.0** for ₹11.10 crore.

10.6.3. Command Area Development (CAD)

During FY2022-23, the Government of Himachal Pradesh allocated ₹75.06 crore, which included ₹ 75.03 crore for Himachal Pradesh Command Area Development (HIMCAD) activities in minor irrigation schemes to bridge the gap between potential created and utilised, and the remainder for major/medium irrigation and minor irrigation schemes in the state, including the central share. There is a physical goal of 6500 hectares Culturable Command area (CCA) for delivering CAD operations, of which 2217.08 hectares have been reached by November 2022 at a cost of ₹20.80 crore.

10.6.4. Hand Pump Programme

The Government has an active programme to provide hand pumps to regions facing scarcity of water during summer season. A total of 41,614 hand pumps have been installed as of December, 2022.

10.6.5 Irrigation

Himachal Pradesh has a total land area of 55.67 million hectares, however only 5.83 million hectares are farmed. It is estimated that the state's irrigation potential is around 3.35 million hectares. Through big and medium irrigation projects, 0.50 lakh hectares are irrigated, while the remaining 2.85 lakh hectares can be irrigated through small irrigation schemes. As of November 2022, a total of 2.97 million hectare is irrigated.

10.6.6 Major Irrigation

Shahnehar Project in Kangra District is the only significant irrigation project in the state. With the completion of the Project, irrigation infrastructure for 15,287 acres of land is now available. Until November 2022, the CAD team brought 9,998.50 hectares of land under CAD operations out of a total of 15,287 hectares.

10.6.7 Medium Irrigation

The Balh Valley Left Bank Irrigation Project covers 2,780 hectares of land, the Sidhatha Kangra Irrigation Project covers 3,150 hectares, and the Changer area Bilaspur Irrigation Project covers 2,350 hectares. As of November 2022, CAD efforts have been expanded to include 2,705 hectares of land in the Sidhatha area. The Phina Singh Cultivated Command Region is 4,025 hectares, while the Nadaun area in District Hamirpur is 2,980 hectares, both of which are undergoing development as part of a medium-scale irrigation project.

10.6.8 Minor Irrigation

₹218.03 crore has been allocated in FY2022–23 to provide irrigation infrastructure for an area of 9,000 hectares, and as of November 2022, ₹30.25 crore has been spent to cover 2270.08 hectare area.

Chapter

11



INDUSTRIES

Key Highlights

- Over the course of the last four years, the industry sector in Himachal Pradesh has contributed an average of 40.0 per cent to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The industry sector's Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in last 10 years has been 6.0 per cent.
- The industry sector (including Mining and Quarrying) total Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices is ₹79,284 crore in FY2022–23 (Advance Estimates). This represents 42.97 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for Himachal.
- The manufacturing sector's contribution to nominal GVA, accounts for 71.75 per cent of the industry sector's total value added, with the remaining 28.25 per cent coming from the construction, mining and quarrying and electricity and other utility industries.
- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, 19.32 per cent of the state's working adults were employed by the industry sector which is increased to 20.12 per cent in 2021-22 (PLFS 2021-22).
- Under Ease of Doing Business rating, State has found a commendable place in the category of “Achievers”. Himachal has emerged as one of the Fastest Moving States.
- Focus sectors for investment in Himachal are: Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology, Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals, Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation, AYUSH, Wellness and Healthcare, Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure, Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics Manufacturing, Education and Skill Development and Renewable Energy.
- Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry of work for Himachal Pradesh (out of total workforce) shows that 57.23 per cent, 19.92 per cent and 22.85 per cent persons are employed in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector respectively.

11.1 Introduction- Industry Sector

The Industry sector has been at the forefront of global economic growth and increased worker productivity ever since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the 16th century. South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan are just a few examples of newly industrialised nations that have relied on industrial policy and industry support to achieve rapid economic growth. Those nations are today among the world's wealthiest.

Himachal Pradesh has seen good industrialization in recent years. Over the previous four years, the industry sector of the state has contributed 40.0 per cent, on an average, to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The industry sector has seen a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.0 per cent during the last decade.

Manufacturing industries in the areas of medicine, electronics, energy, transportation, construction, textiles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals are flourishing in the state. The state has paid significant emphasis to public-private partnerships as a means of financing hydropower projects. The State Government has lately introduced a variety of programmes meant to promote industrial growth in the state. To improve its Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), the State Government now allows applications to be submitted and approved online, saving businesses time and money.

11.1.1 Contribution of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

The industry sector is crucial for boosting the state economy and generating a lot of job possibilities in Himachal as well. Industry Sector (including Mining and Quarrying) at current prices as per Advance Estimates (AE) for the FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹79,284 crore.

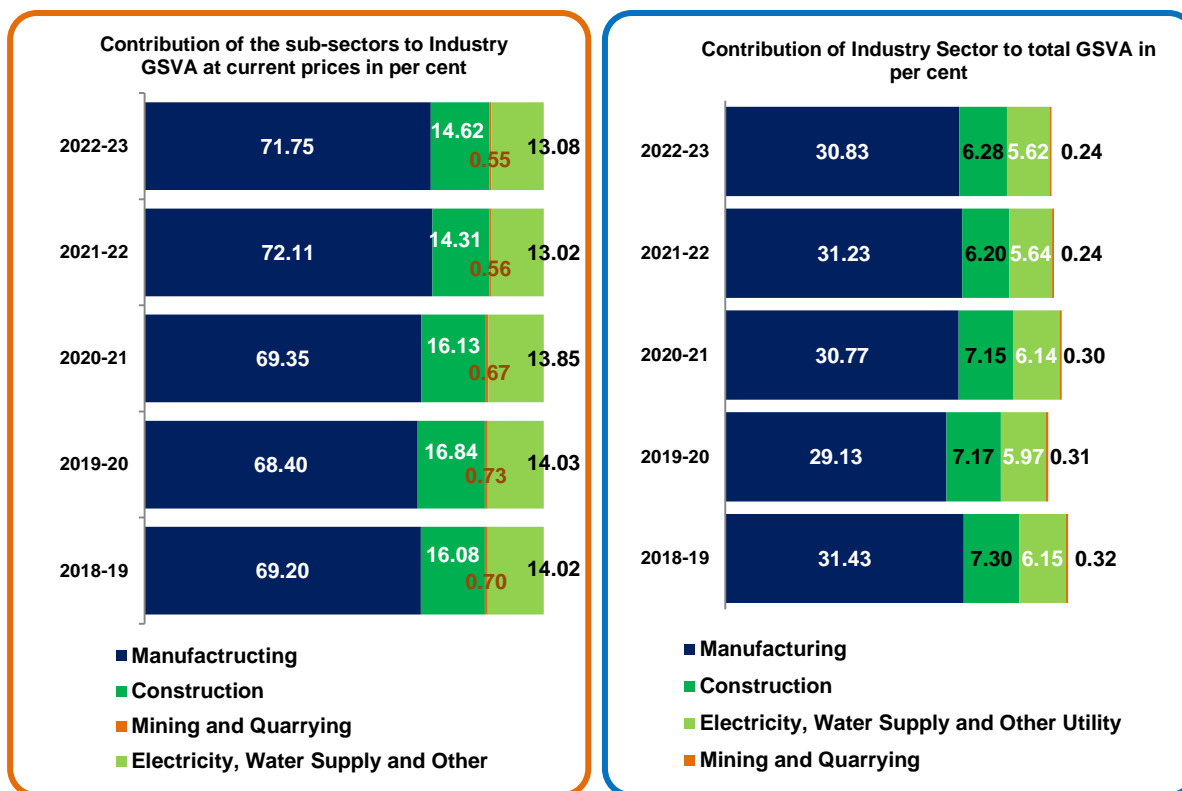
Manufacturing sector contributes 71.75 per cent of the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) to the overall value added by the industry sector, with the remaining contributions coming from the sub-sectors of construction, mining and quarrying, and electricity and other utilities.

The contribution of industry sector (including Mining and Quarrying) at current prices to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is 42.97 per cent in FY2022-23 in which 30.83 per cent comes from manufacturing sector, 6.28 per cent from construction and 5.62 per cent in electricity, water supply and other utilities services.

The contribution of mining and quarrying sector in GSVA at Current Prices has decreased from 0.31 per cent in the year 2019-20 to 0.24 per cent in FY2022-23, due to the result of stringent action taken to check illegal mining by the State Government (Figure11.1).

Figure 11.1

Sub-sector wise Contribution of Industry Sector and its Contribution to total GSVA (at current prices)



Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.1.2 Growth of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

As per the AE, the Industry sector's GSVA is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent during FY2022-23 and at the national level, the industry sector's GVA surged by 4.1 per cent in constant terms during the same time span. The rapid growth in GVA of State's industry sector implies that the effects of supply chain disruption were temporary and demonstrates the industry's resilience, which is bolstered by the government's growth-focused industrial policies.

11.1.2.1 Manufacturing sector

During FY2022-23, manufacturing sector is expected to grow at 6.7 per cent which is third highest growth rate in industry sector (Figure 11.2). Between 2011-12 to 2021-22, manufacturing sector experienced higher CAGR of sub-sectoral GSVA than their national counterparts (Figure 11.4), demonstrating Himachal Pradesh's rapid manufacturing development and its capacity to draw in investment through business reforms, the provision of better infrastructure and the offering of competitive financial concessions to prospective investors.

11.1.2.2 Construction sector

Growth of construction sub-sector is critical for increasing income of organised as well as unorganised sector and also necessary for infrastructure development of the State. Construction sector anticipated highest growth rate during FY2022-23 which is 9.5 per cent (Figure 11.2). Construction sector grew at a CAGR of 6.0 per cent which is 2.0 per cent point less than national average between 2011-12 to 2021-22 (Figure 11.4).

11.1.2.3 Electricity, Water Supply and Other Utility services sector

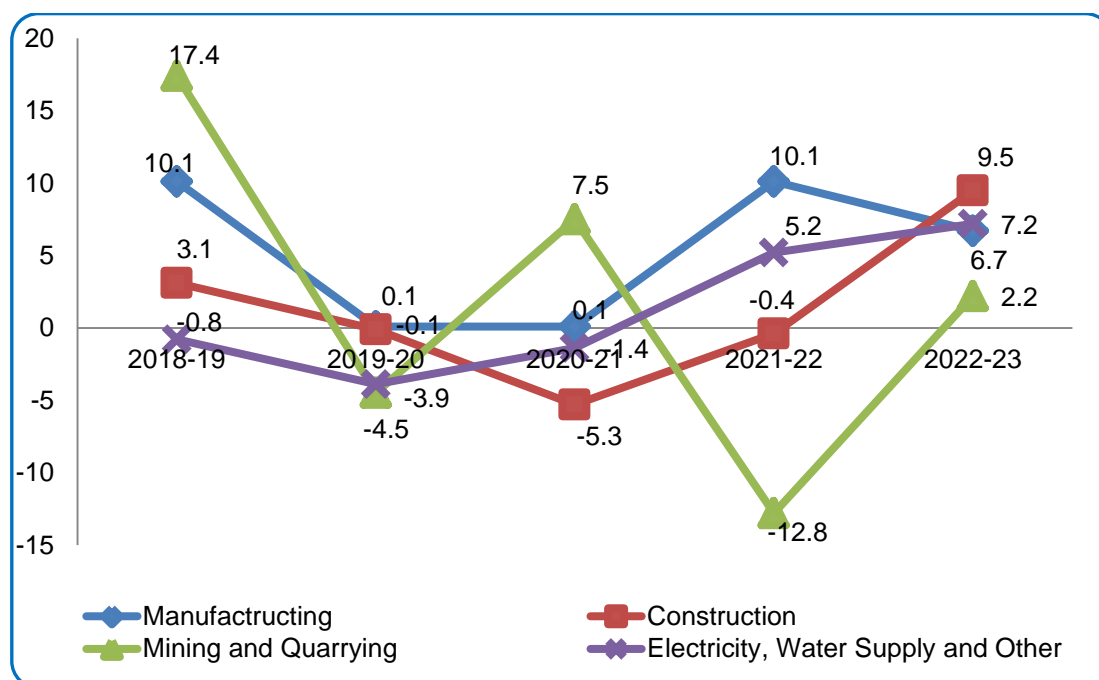
During FY2022-23, electricity, water supply and other utility services sector is expected to grow at 7.2 per cent which has second highest growth rate in industry sector (Figure 11.2). On the other hand, CAGR of electricity, gas and water supply between 2011-12 to 2021-22 was 5.0 per cent which is less than national average.

11.1.2.4 Mining and Quarrying sector

Mining and quarrying sector expected to grow at 2.2 per cent in FY2022-23. The CAGR for the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector over ten years was 4.0 per cent, which is result of curtailing mining activities in Himachal, to promote environmental sustainability.

Figure 11.2

Sub-Sectors wise Growth Rate of Industry sector at Constant Prices

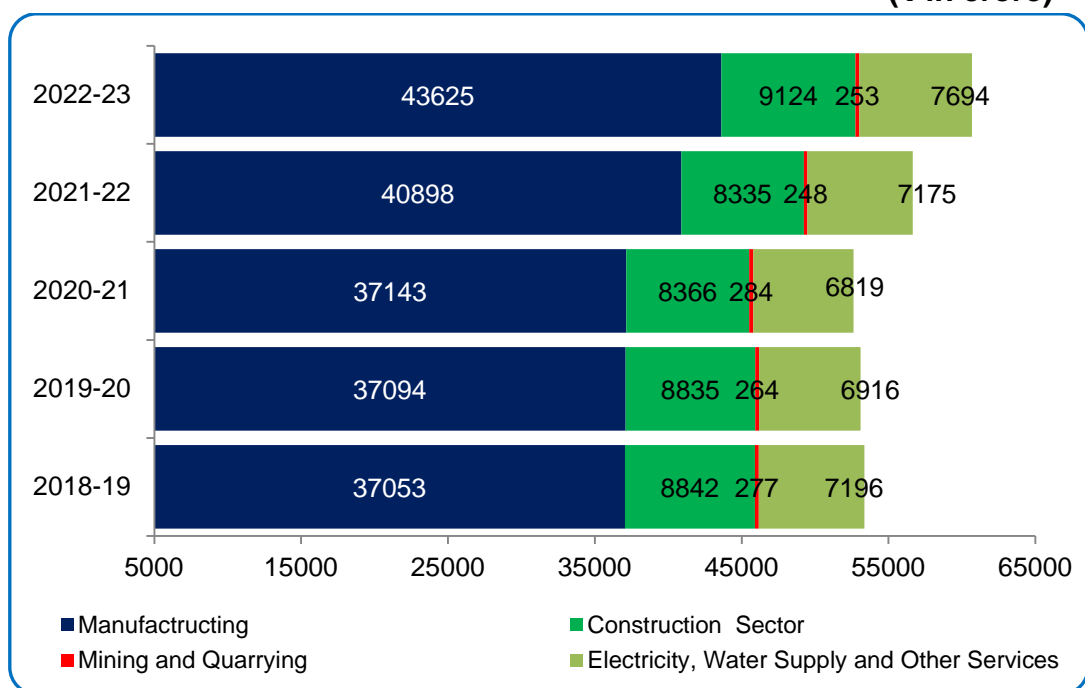


Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Figure 11.3

Sub-Sectors wise GSVA of Industry Sector at Constant Prices

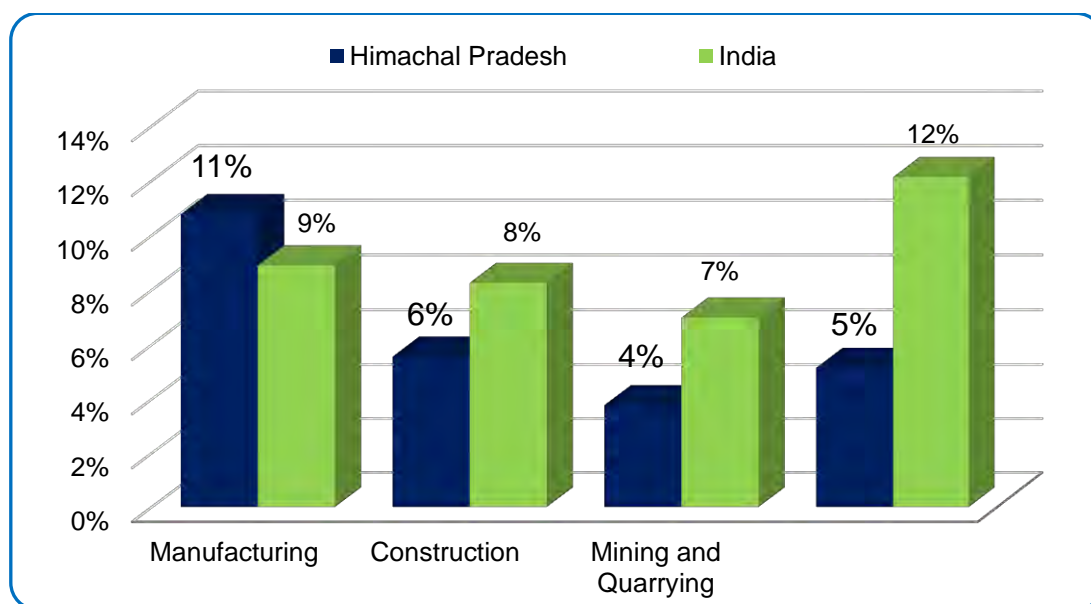
(₹ in crore)



Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Figure 11.4

Sub-Sector wise CAGR of Industry Sector (at current prices) for Himachal Pradesh and India (2011-12 to 2021-22)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

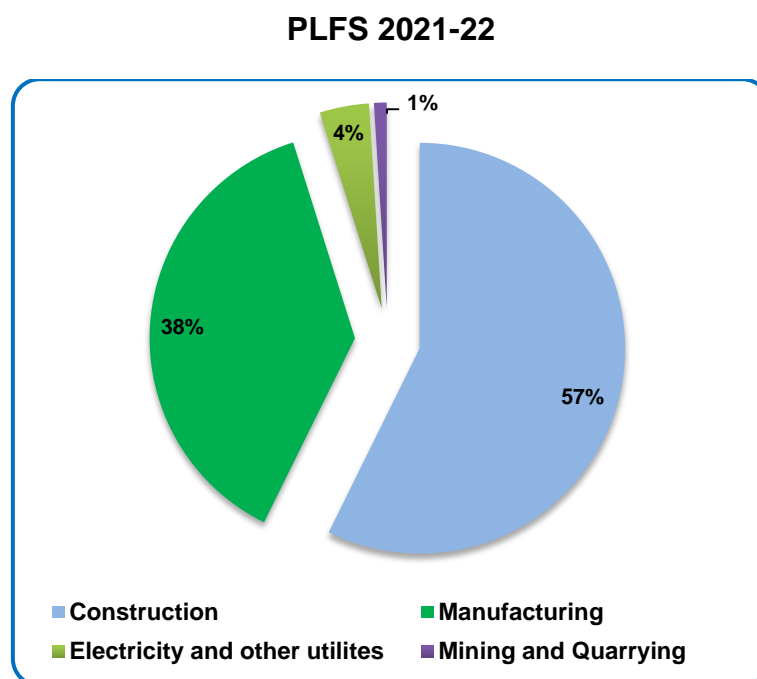
11.1.3 Employment Contribution

Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, 19.32 per cent of the state's working adults were employed by the industry sector which is increased to 20.12 per cent in 2021-22, PLFS. This is approximately 10,74,844 working adults in the State engaged in industry sector.

Construction and manufacturing are two sub-sectors within the industry sector that proved the largest share of employment to the workforce in the State employing 11.53 per cent and 7.61 per cent of the State's working adults respectively. The other two sub-sectors together employ 0.78 per cent of the state's workforce. From figure 11.5, it is visible that construction sector's share in employment improves to 38.0 per cent in 2021-22 from 34.0 per cent in 2020-21, while share of electricity and other utility decrease to 4.0 per cent in 2021-22 from 8.0 per cent in 2020-21.

Figure 11.5

Percentage of Workers (15-59 years) Employed in different Sub-sectors in the Industry Sector in Himachal Pradesh



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

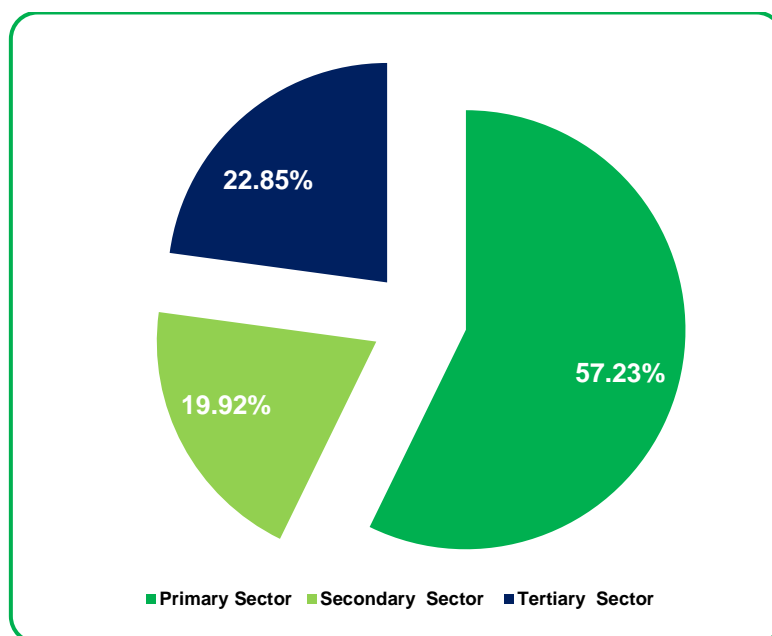
11.1.4 Distribution of Working Population in Secondary Sector

Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry of work for Himachal Pradesh (out of total workforce) has been presented in figure 11.6 which show that 57.23 per cent, 19.92 per cent and 22.85 per cent is employed in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector respectively (PLFS, 2021-22).

Figure: 11.6

Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry (industry sections of NIC-2008) of work for Himachal Pradesh (out of total workforce)

PLFS 2021-22



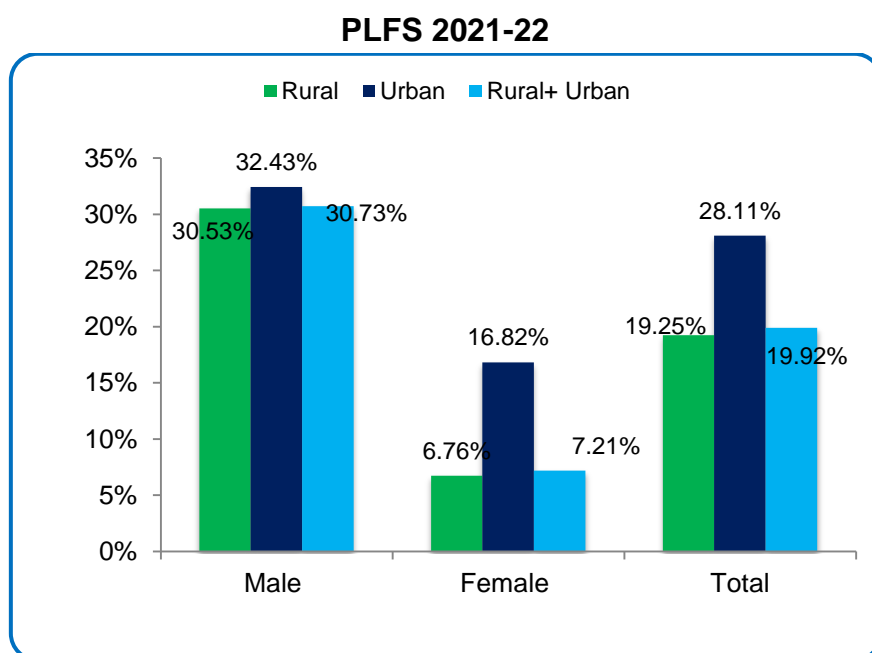
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

In Himachal Pradesh in urban area 28.11 per cent working population is employed in secondary sector and in rural area only 19.25 per cent working population is employed in secondary sector.

Figure 11.7 displays the gender-based differences in the labour force between rural and urban areas. While just 6.76 per cent of rural women are engaged in the secondary sector, 30.53 per cent of men in the labour force in rural areas are gainfully employed in this sector. Comparatively, only 16.82 per cent of women in urban areas are engaged in the secondary sector (10.06 per cent higher than in rural areas), whereas 32.43 per cent of men in urban areas are gainfully employed in the labour force.

Figure 11.7

Percentage distribution of usually working persons in secondary sector for Himachal Pradesh (Rural, Urban and Male and Female)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

11.2 Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Policy

The State's industrialization is a relatively new phenomenon. It only gained traction after gaining statehood. Prior to the attainment of Statehood in 1971, the primary industrial entities in the State were Nahan Foundry at Nahan (Sirmour), Mohan Meakins Breweries at Kasauli (Solan), Salt Mines at Drang (Mandi), Rosin and Turpentine Manufactures at Nahan and Bilsapur, and four minor gun factories at Mandi. The State Government recognised the significance of Industrial Policy as an important tool for increasing investor confidence and catalysing industrial growth. Incentives to Industries were first announced in 1971 and were changed in 1980, 1984, 1991, 1996, 1999, and 2004, before being modified in 2009, 2015, and 2017 in response to changing circumstances.

The vision statement in the industrial policy 2019 is, ***“To create an enabling ecosystem to enhance the scale of economic development and employment opportunities; ensure sustainable development and balanced growth of industrial and service sectors to make Himachal as one of the preferred destination for investment”***. In 2022-23, industrial policy 2019 extended from December, 2022 to December, 2025 for providing favourable industrial development environment, especially for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. If this strategy is implemented, it will help accomplish its goals by

- EoDB will be ensured by the simplification of laws and processes, the adoption of self-certification, and the rapid digitization of all approvals.
- Building a new industrial infrastructure, or improving upon an existing one, and establishing a private Land Bank.
- The provision of reliable, cost-effective electricity.
- As a result of streamlining the distribution of State-provided incentives, concessions, and facilities, investment in the State may be maintained and speed up.
- By providing incentives, facilities and concessions with condition of employment to 80 per cent Bonafide Himachlies at all level. Enterprises employing above 80 per cent Bonafide Himachlies on regular basis are being incentivized on additional employment generated over and above of 50 Bonafide Himachlies.

11.3 Focus Sectors for Investment in Himachal

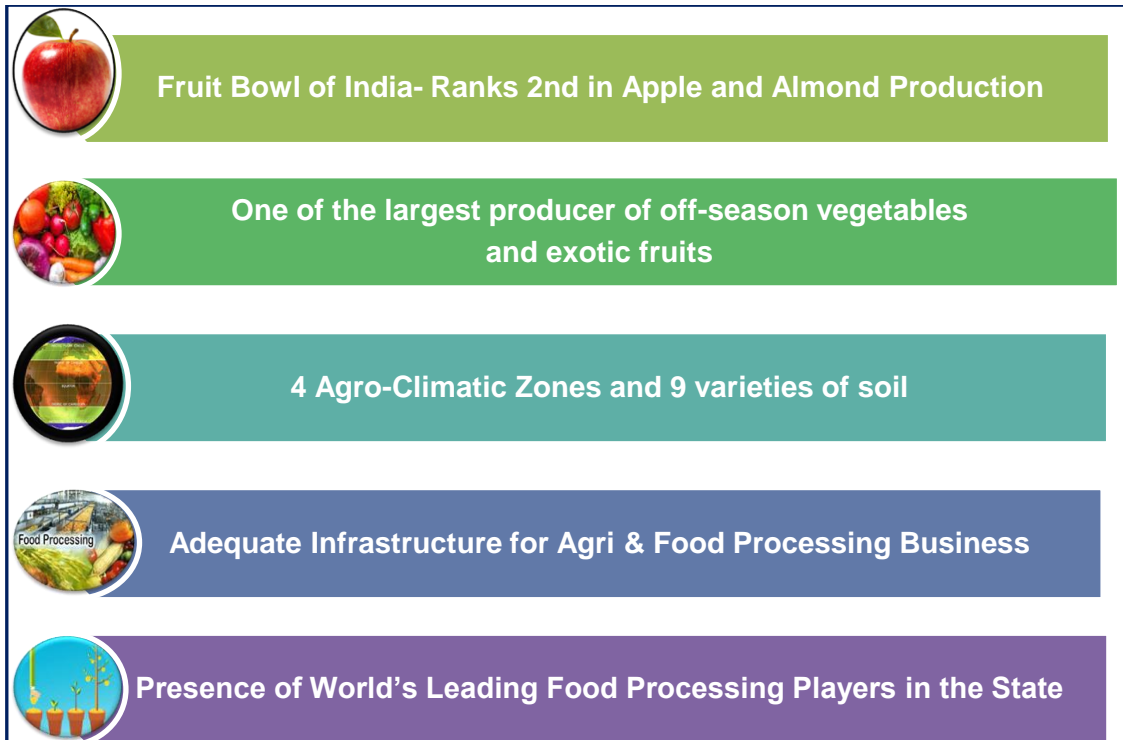
To encourage manufacturing and create more jobs in Himachal Pradesh, the state government has selected eight priority industries to concentrate on. The major goal of the sector designation is to establish an investor and entrepreneur friendly and transparent system, as well as to provide simpler processes, convenience of doing business, and attractive policies in different sectors.

11.3.1 Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology

The State has an abundance of raw material for the food processing industry. Himachal Pradesh has dedicated infrastructure in the form of industrial facilities such as designated food parks, Mega Food Park, Agri Export zone, Inland container depot and Effluent Treatment plant for the growth of the Agri-Business and Food Processing industry in the State.

Figure: 11.8

Feature of Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Figure: 11.9

Snapshot of Investment Opportunities in Food Processing Sector



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.3.2 Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals

The State has made a significant transition from agrarian to an industrial economy; with a quantum jump from a mere 7.0 per cent contribution of the industry sector to GSDP in 1950-51 to 42.97 per cent in 2022-23. In the Industrial Investment Policy 2019 for equitable and balance development of industrial development across the State higher incentives are being offered for the investors for setting up of “B” and “C” category of the State. Sector Highlights of Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals are stated under following point:

- The State has 47 Industrial Areas and 17 Industrial Estates and offers market access to over 300 million customers (25 per cent population of India). It supported the development of Cremica Food Park through private sector participation. With abundant raw material and better connectivity, the State Government envisages the development of more Food Parks.
- New Industrial parks have been proposed at various locations in the State such as: Integrated Industrial township and Software Technology Park at Kangra, Integrated Industrial Township under MIIUS, Mega Food Park under Mega Food Park Scheme, Mega Textile Park at Una, Proposed Biotechnology Park at Aduwal and Bulk Drug Park at Una, Medical Devices Park in Solan Software Technology Park at Mehli in Shimla Policy Support Industrial Investment Policy 2019.
- Largest pharma hub of Asia: Himachal Pradesh is the pharmaceutical manufacturing hub of the country. Almost all the leading pharma giants have set up their units here or are in the process of setting up units. An ultra-modern laboratory assisted by National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is also proposed to be set up at Baddi. Himachal Pradesh contributes 35.0 per cent of pharma demand in India.

Table 11.1

Details of investible project in Himachal

Investible Project	Bulk Drug Park	Medical Device Park	Industrial park
Location	Haroli, District Una	Nalagarh, District Solan	Site-I Chanaur, Tehsil Dadasiba, District Kangra Site-II Chawan Khani, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra
Total Area	1405 acre	265 acre	Site-I Chanaur -23 Hectare Site-II Chawan, Khani, 85 Hectare

Source: Department of Industries

The initial development work for the approach Road, Power etc. has been started for these 2 parks. For “Medical Device Park”, Centre Govt has given its initial

share of ₹30 crore and State Government has released ₹74.95 crore as State share. For “Bulk Drug Park”, State Government has released ₹35.54 crore as initial State share and ₹300 crore are expected soon as Central Share. With the commissioning of these 2 parks, State will get boost in investment and in employment opportunities.

11.3.3 Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation

Himachal Pradesh offers a wide variety of options to tourists having different interests and is popular for leisure, religious, adventure and cultural tourism. The tourism sector of Himachal Pradesh provides innumerable opportunities for private investors to be a part of the growth story.

Figure: 11.10

Investment projects in Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation



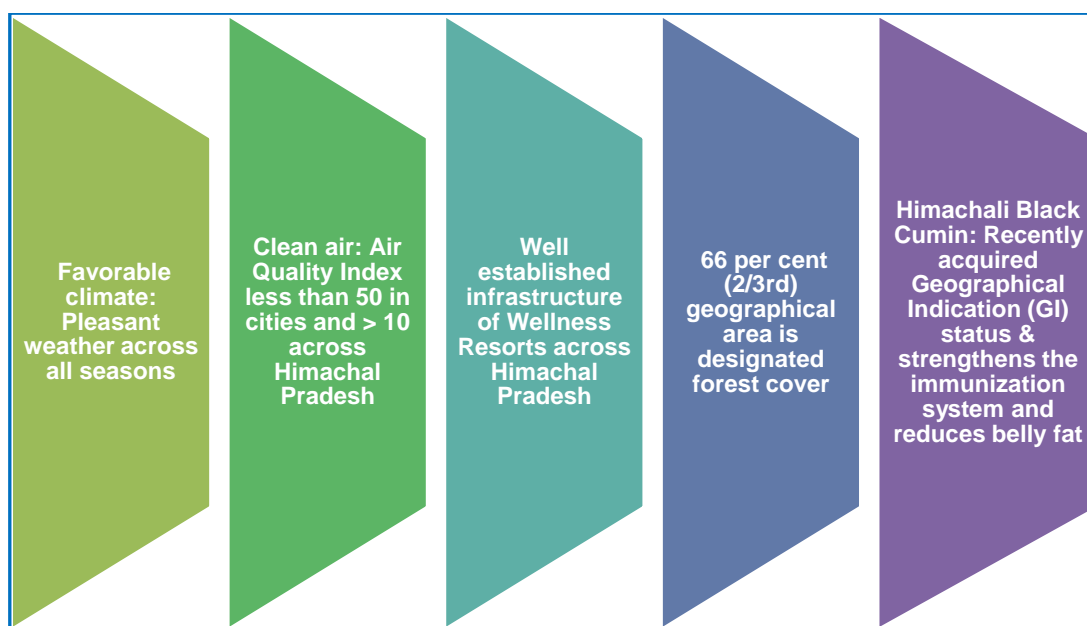
Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.3.4 Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), Wellness and Healthcare

AYUSH comprises practices of alternate medicine systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. The State is home to some of the rarest Herbs in the Himalayas used in Ayurveda. Himachal Pradesh has a rich history in providing ayurvedic treatments and is home to various luxury wellness resorts.

Figure 11.11

The Sector Highlights of AYUSH, Wellness and Healthcare sector



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

11.3.5 Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure

Shimla and Dharamshala both have been selected as two of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as Smart Cities under Smart Cities Mission. Significant investment will be made in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the area of infrastructure, Technology, Solid Waste Management, Housing and Community facilities.

Table 11.2

Investment project in Urban Development sector

Urban Infrastructure Projects		
Sr. No.	Projects	Components
1	Smart City, Dharamshala (Project worth ₹ 679.86 Crore)	McleodGanj re-development project, Theme Park-Mini, Himachal - Charan Khad, Funicular at Bhagsu, Convention centre – Mcleodganj, Smart Parking at

		22 locations (Including commercial at 10 locations), Waste to Biogas plant, Public e- toilet, Redevelopment of Kachahri Adda, Kotwali Bazar, Recreational Clubs, Indoor sports complex, Cultural centre, e-library.
2	Smart City, Shimla (Project worth ₹1274.63 Crore)	Construction of lifts/ escalators, Development of new parkings, Development of bus stand at Dhalli, bus parking at new ISBT, Ice skating ring, Service Apartments, Hotel and Commercial Space development, Installations of solar panels including net meteri.
3	Solid waste Management Project worth ₹15 Crore (5 crore each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cater the 10 – 20 per cent of left out waste, Department of Urban Development (DoUD) proposes to setup landfill in three areas i.e Bhariyal, Totu-Tara Devi bye-pass, Shimla (area of 9,923 Square Metres (Sq. Mtrs.)), Old Kangra to Brigeswari Temple road, Kangra (area of 3,53,633 Sq. Mtrs) and Badala village, Una (28,000 Sq. Mtrs). • The sanitary landfill can be developing on PPP mode and developer will provide tipping fee based on the quantum of waste received at site and disposed in the regional sanitary landfill.
4	Affordable housing project (Project worth ₹544.50 Crore)	Affordable housing in Shimla, Baddi, Nahan, Mandi, Dharamshala, Nurpur, Sundernagar, Nerchowk, Sarkaghat, Narkanda.

Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

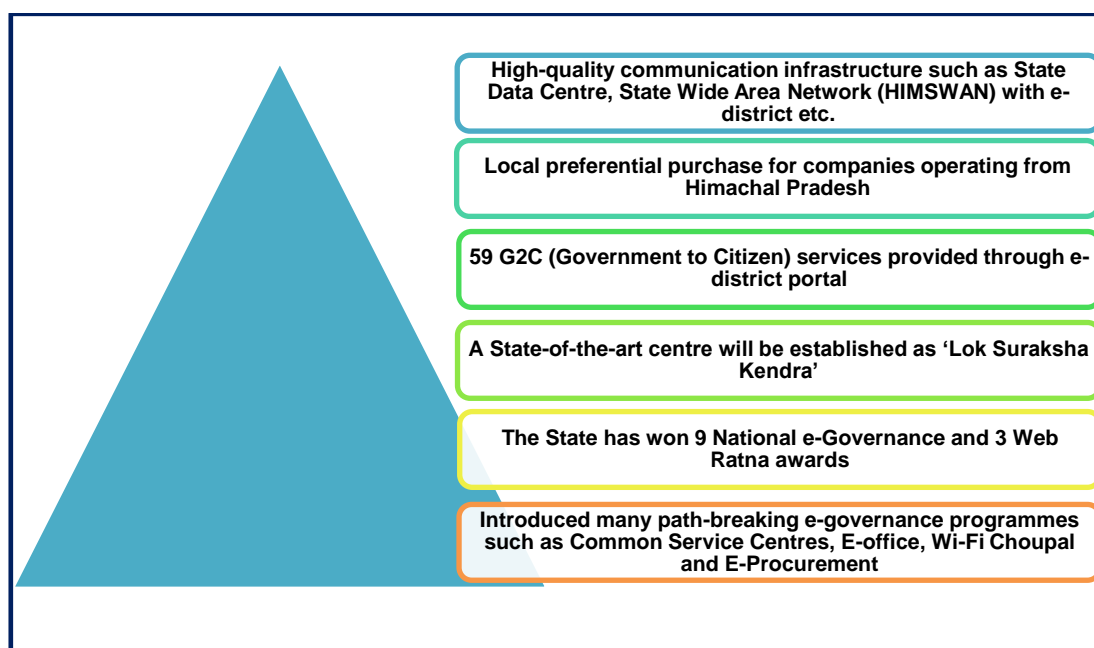
11.3.6 Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics Manufacturing

India is aspiring to become a 1 trillion-dollar digital economy in the next few years, riding on opportunities in areas such as IT, IT-enabled services, ecommerce, electronics manufacturing, digital payments and cyber security. Himachal Pradesh government has an aim to leverage this opportunity through investment in IT, ITeS and electronics manufacturing sectors and in governance to transform the State.

The State government of Himachal Pradesh has developed an e-governance road map to boost IT, ITeS and electronics ecosystem in the State. The initiatives under the e-governance road map include as integrated enterprise architecture, setting up of IT parks, cyber security measures, connectivity in tribal areas, data centre and command and control centre etc.

Figure 11.12

Sector Highlights of IT, ITeS and Electronics Manufacturing



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.3.7 Education and Skill Development

The State has performed remarkably well in the field of education not just in achieving good standards in educational indicators but also in new innovative initiatives like “Sameeksha Program: A Technology-based Integrated Review and Monitoring System” and “Continuous Learning Programme: Refresher Training for In-Service Teachers” for exemplary implementation of the programmes through Samagra Shiksha in the Department of Education.

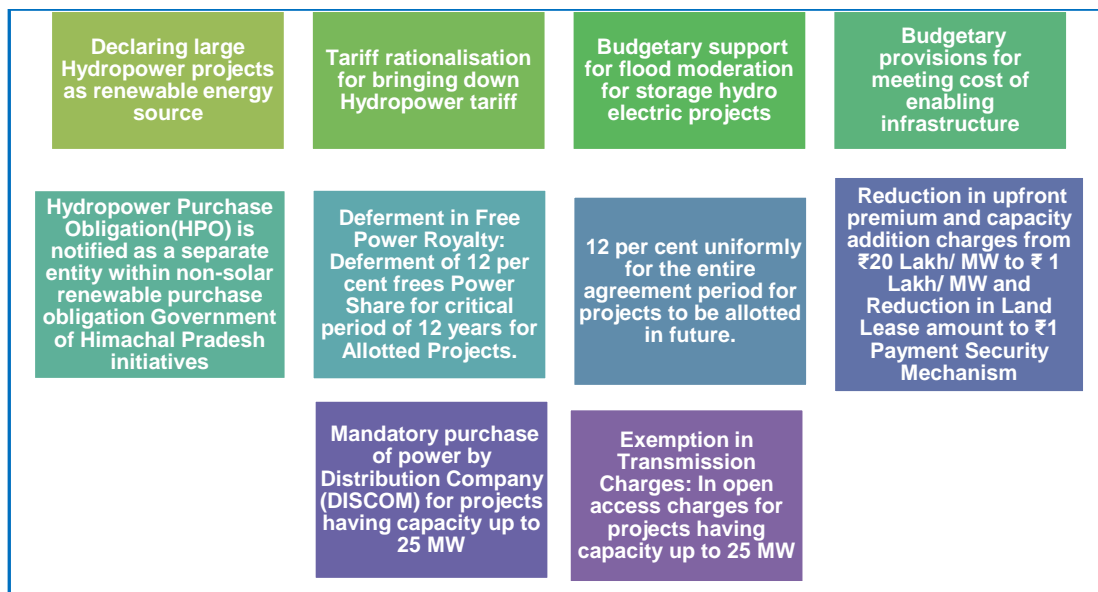
11.3.8 Renewable Energy

Hydro power development is the key engine to the economic growth of Himachal Pradesh, with a significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life.

Harness able hydropower potential is 23,500 Mega Watt (MW), of which 10,580 MW has already been harnessed. Himachal Pradesh has the unique distinction of being net exporter of power with 100 per cent renewable energy. Himachal Pradesh accounts for nearly a quarter of harness able hydropower potential of India and robust transmission and distribution network in place ensuring 100 per cent electrification in the State.

Figure 11.13

Government of India's initiatives for Renewable Energy



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.4 Government Initiatives

11.4.1 State Sponsored Schemes

11.4.1.1 Rationalization of Regulatory Compliances (RRC)

State has taken several initiatives for reducing the regulatory compliance burden to realize the State and Nation's goals of improving "Ease of Living" and "EoDB". A 'State Task Force' in this regard has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary with other Administrative Secretaries as members to minimize the various regulations in the State. Department of Industries is the Nodal Agency to implement and coordinate with all line departments.

Key objectives behind the RRC exercise are to identify/ reduce/ eliminate all the burdensome compliance, minimize physical touch points between Government to Business (G2B)/ Government to Citizen (G2C) and provide hassle-free delivery of services by Government. Himachal Pradesh has reduced a total of 2011 burdensome compliances in RCB Action Plan 2022-2023 (Reduced 961 compliances with Business Interface category and 1,050 with Citizens Interface category) as on 31st January 2023.

11.4.1.2 Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana (MMSY)

MMSY is one of the important flagship programmes of the State Government. It is an ambitious scheme of the State Government to provide self-employment

opportunities for youth of Himachal Pradesh. The scheme has been made available online with the provision of 60 per cent “Front Loading” of subsidy.

The scheme has been recently amended by adding activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry, sericulture and mining in order to provide benefits to rural youth. The age limits for women have been revised from 18-45 years to 18-50 years and so that more women could take the benefit of the scheme and become self-dependent. This scheme is being regularly monitored at higher level and is very popular amongst the youth.

Under MMSY, from 2018-19 till now, 8,559 projects have been sanctioned with an employment of 13,720 and subsidy released is ₹249.59 crore to assist these projects. Projects up to ₹1 crore investment are financed/ assisted under this scheme. A subsidy ranging from 25 per cent (to General Candidates), 30 per cent to scheduled caste (SC), 35 per cent (Women and Divynagjan led enterprises) is given up to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 60 lakh in Plant and Machinery. Investment subsidy of 5 per cent for 3 years on loan up to ₹ 60 Lakh is also given.

During the year 2022-23 till now, 2184 cases have been sanctioned by the Banks and a subsidy of ₹60 crore has been released. These enterprises will create 2,600 new job opportunities in self-employment sector.

Table 11.3

Achievement of MMSY

Year	Unit Setup	Actual Investment (₹ in Crore)	Employment Generated	Subsidy Released (₹ in Crore)
2018-19	212	43.87	668	8.50
2019-20	733	132.19	2471	31.80
2020-21	1330	229.13	3990	79.50
2021-22	1863	279.48	4045	70.72
2022-23	1209	201.63	2546	59.07
Total	5,347	886.32	13,720	249.59

Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.4.1.3 State Rural Engineering Based Training Programme (SREBTP)

In order to develop and upgrade skills of rural entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes categories in Rural Engineering /Economy based Industries, SREBTP is being implemented.

Under this training programme in rural engineering trades are being imparted in the industrial enterprises for a period of 9 months, under the supervision of

instructors of Training Centre/Industrial Enterprise. Candidates are being provided monthly stipend of ₹2400 and toolkit worth ₹7000 after completion of training.

11.4.1.4 Himachal State Food Mission (HPSFM)

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the 12th Plan (2012-13) for implementation through States/ UTs. Further, the Government of India has approved continuation of the Mission during the remainder of 12th Five Year Plan (2013-17). The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation of State governments / Union Territories (UTs).

This scheme has been delinked from central assistance and has been continued by the State Government from 2015-16 onwards. Under HPSFM, till now (from 2015 to January 2023) 215 food processing based enterprises have been sanctioned since inception till date and grant-in-aid amounting to ₹60.62 crore is involved in setting up of these projects.

11.4.1.5 Chief Minister's Startup/ Innovation Projects/ New Industries Scheme

The "Chief Minister's Startup/ Innovation Projects/ New Industries Scheme" was created to help educated young people transition from job seeker to job creator, to help the state's "Startup" and "innovation projects," and to train young people and prospective investors in business skills.

In accordance with the policy, the Department of Industries is constructing a robust ecosystem that is in compliance with the policy requirements. The initiative envisions numerous incentives for startups to help entrepreneurs' success in their enterprises, including a monthly subsistence stipend of ₹25,000 per month for one year and free incubation facilities with plug-and-play capabilities.

To further enable venture capital and seed investment in the state, the government has announced the HIMSUP (Himachal Startup) Yojna, under which a fund of 10 crore has been established for five years to support companies. The following are the highlights of the Chief Minister's Startup mission:

- To meet the demands of prospective start-up companies, the State Government has authorised a total of twelve business incubators to operate throughout the state.
- The numbers of startups have been selected for incubation is 329 in which 280 startups have completed their incubation period and 49 startups are under incubation. The funds of ₹6.54 crore have been disbursed to incubation centres for infrastructure development.
- HIMSUP Yojana has contributed around ₹1.5 crore to 10 different businesses as a form of capital assistance, and 78 different firms have

succeeded in bringing their ideas to market. Sustenance allowance of ₹4.97 crore has been disbursed to the selected start-ups.

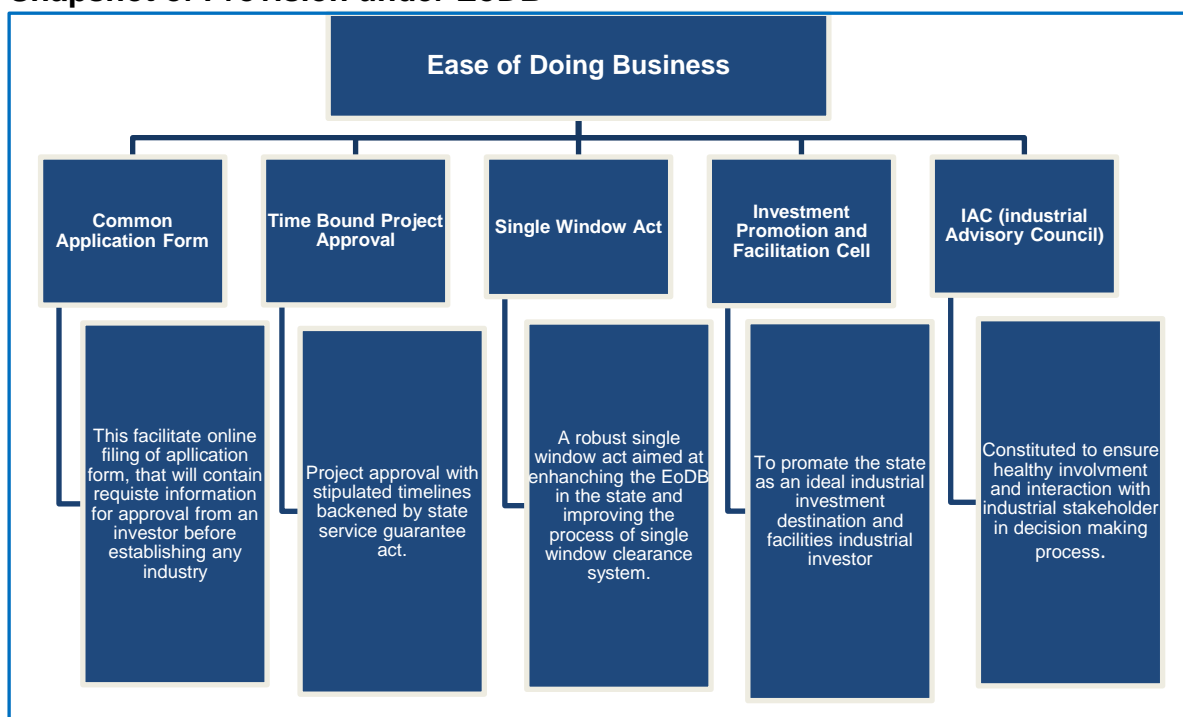
11.4.1.6 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

The State has achieved 94.13 per cent in the implementation of EoDB reforms. The enactment of the “State Single Window (Investment, Promotion and Facilitation) Act in 2018 backed by a strong Public Service Guarantee Act enacted in 2011, provides an enabling and investment-friendly environment to the investors.

Under EoDB rating, State has found a commendable place in the category of “Achievers”. Himachal has emerged as one of the Fastest Moving States. This ranking will create a feasible environment for Industrial Investment. The State has implemented 301 business reforms covering 15 business regulatory areas. “Single Window Portal- Emerging Himachal for Business services and Himachal Online Sewa Portal- E-District Himachal for Citizen related services” are fully functional to provide one stop solution to all Business/Industries and Citizens service.

Figure: 11.14

Snapshot of Provision under EoDB



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.4.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

11.4.2.1 Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFMFPE)

PMFMFPE is centrally Sponsored Scheme in which sharing pattern for Himachal Pradesh is 90:10 ratios (Government of India- 90.0 per cent, States- 10.0 per cent). Under Atama Nirbhar Bharat, PMFMFPE scheme has been launched, with an objective to assist Food Based Micro Enterprises of unorganized sector and bring them to organized sector.

Overall outlay for India is ₹10,000 crore for 5 years 2020-21 to 2024-25. For Shimla district under One District One Product (ODOP) approach Apple is selected as ODOP. Existing units of individual and groups to be supported even if not for ODOP product and new units would only be supported for ODOP product.

11.4.2.2 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme of Central Government. This scheme was launched on 15th August, 2008 by merging of two schemes, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna and Rural Employment Generation Programme.

Under the scheme the maximum cost of the project in manufacturing sector is ₹50 lakh and ₹20 lakh under Service Sector. If the total project cost exceeds ₹50 lakh or ₹20 lakh for Manufacturing and Service/Business sector respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy. General Category Candidate get 15-25 per cent subsidy depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and contribution towards project cost is 10 per cent. For other category candidates gets 25-35 per cent depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and their own contribution is only 5.0 per cent.

This scheme is being implemented by industries department, Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (HPKVIB) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) State Offices. During 2022-23, 410 projects/ persons have been assisted with a margin money assistance of ₹13.29 crore to set up their chosen ventures. Till now approximately 10,000 persons have setup their ventures since inception of PMEGP.

The objectives of PMEGP are:

- 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.

- 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.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

11.5 Sericulture Industry

Sericulture activities are providing part time employment to the weaker section of the State. In order to promote silk worm rearing in the State, 146 communities based organizations and “Resham Sathi” has been nominated under various projects.

11.6 Mining

To bring transparency and save time, the entire process of sanctioning the mining lease is now online. To generate more revenue for the State, the Government has enhanced the royalty rates for the extraction of minor minerals (Sand, Stone, Boulder and Bajri) from ₹60 per tonne to ₹80 per tonne. For the facilitation in the working of brick kiln Units, the removal of clay/soil upto a depth of 1.5 meter from the general ground level for the purpose of development of agricultural land and plot in private land shall not be treated as mining activity.

Strict provisions have been made to check illegal mining and the penalty for illegal mining has been raised from ₹25,000 to ₹5,00,000 and the provision for imprisonment has been enhanced for a term up to 2 years or both. On one hand, Government is committed to check illegal mining and punish the offenders with the strict provisions made in the rules, on the other hand, it is making all efforts to make mining material available for legal activities.

The border Districts of State viz: Kangra, Una, Solan and Sirmaur are prone to illegal mining. In order to curb illicit mining, a complete ban for grant of mining leases for open/free sale has been imposed in the border area of District Kangra, Una, Nalagarh sub division of District Solan and Paonta Sahib area of District Sirmaur. Further, 5 mining check posts in District Una and one in District Solan have been established to check illegal mining as well as overloading. During the last 05 years, the department has auctioned more than 220 mining sites through tender-cum-auction mode.

11.7 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Himachal Pradesh

MSMEs play a crucial role in the economic and social growth of their respective states by encouraging business innovation and creating new job possibilities. The government has made a number of moves to support and advance micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. As part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat package, a new composite-criterion of investment and annual turnover-and equal restrictions for manufacturing and services sector MSMEs was implemented as of 1st July, 2020 (Table 11.4).

Table 11.4

Revised definition of MSMEs

Composite criteria : Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment and Annual Turnover			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing enterprises and enterprises rendering Services	Investment < ₹ 1 crore	Investment < ₹ 10 crore	Investment < ₹ 50 crore
	Turnover < ₹ 5 crore	Turnover < ₹ 50 crore	Turnover < ₹ 250 crore

Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

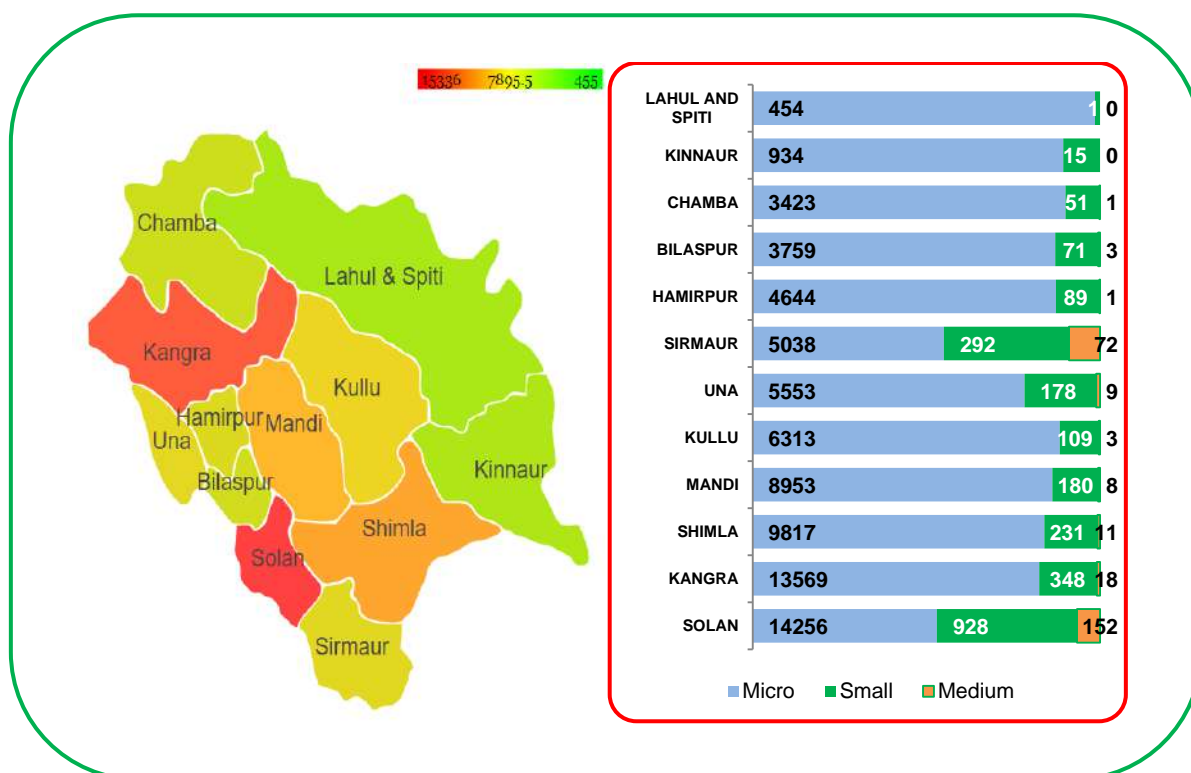
The modified definition of MSMEs will facilitate expansion and growth of these enterprises. The resulting economies of scale can enhance productivity without the MSMEs losing out on several government incentives including market support, export promotion, preferential procurement in the public sector and incentives through the Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), PMEGP and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and enabling of information technology ecosystems. This enabling environment will promote competition and avoid dwarfism among MSMEs.

The recent measures taken by the Government to improve the ease of doing business for the MSMEs include the launch of the new Udyam Registration Portal in July 2020. The registration process under this is fully online, digital, paperless and is based on self-declaration. New registration process has boosted the ease of doing business for MSMEs by reducing transaction time and costs.

As on 09th February, 2023, 79,484 enterprises have registered on the Udyam portal in the state, out of which 76,713 are Micro, 2,493 are Small and 278 are Medium enterprises. District wise data of registration on Udyam portal including manufacturing and services enterprises is listed in figure 11.15.

Figure 11.15

Udyam Registration-Manufacturing and Services Enterprises in MSME



Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

11.8 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

KVIC is a statutory organisation established by the Government of India in April 1957 (during the Second Five Year Plan) under the 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956. The KVIC has a state section in Shimla and 13 operational Khadi Institutions throughout the state. Table 11.5 shows the current state of production and sales via KVIC affiliated/registered Societies and Institutions.

Table 11.5

Status of production and sale through KVIC/KVIB affiliated/registered Societies and Institutions

Year	Production Value (₹ in lakh)	Sale Value	Employment (in No.)
2017-18	440.58	796.99	1,418
2018-19	370.10	828.55	1,615
2019-20	559.95	856.16	1,668
2020-21	234.61	568.73	1,804
2021-22	329.00	763.00	1,804
2022-23, Up to December	213.04	511.03	1,164

Source: Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Himachal Pradesh

In addition to Khadi Programme, KVIC is also implementing PMEGP. Under this programme Credit Linked Back ended subsidy scheme is under implementation all over India with the involvement of Khadi and Village Industrial Board (KVIB) and Directorate of Industries in the respective State. With the active support of local Government agencies and Banks, KVIC is implementing PMEGP scheme since 2009 and generating employment opportunities to educated and uneducated youth. The status of industrial units, utilization of subsidy and employment generation is depicted in table 11.6.

Table 11.6

Status of subsidy and Employment (under PMGEP)

Year	No. of Project	Subsidy Utilized (₹ in lakh)	Employment Generated
2017-18	886	2,042.50	7,088
2018-19	1,399	4,135.61	11,192
2019-20	1,216	3,213.86	9,728
2020-21	1,208	3,381.10	9,664
2021-22	796	2,312.49	6,368
2022-23	410	1,328.92	3,288
Up to December			

Source: Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Himachal Pradesh.

KVIC has also identified clusters for regeneration of traditional industries in the state. Under SFURTI Sirmour Beekeeping Cluster has been identified and Mahila Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Rajgarh, Sirmour will be the implementing Agency. With the technical support of Lee Bee International institute of Bee Keeping and Agro Enterprises, Ludhiana, 300 artisans will be covered involving project cost of ₹ 255.76 lakh.

11.9 Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (HPKVIB)

The HPKVIB is a statutory body created by an act of Legislative assembly (Number 8 of 1966). It came into existence on 8th January, 1968. The original Act of 1966 has been subsequently amended during the year 1981 and 1987. The objectives of the board are broadly given as under:

- The social objective of providing employment.
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles.
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

11.10 Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC)

HPSIDC has expertise in construction of roads, bridges, stadium, government colleges, govt. polytechnic, school building, water supply, street lighting, sewerage infrastructure in the state, common facility center at Bathu, skill development centre at Palkawah (Una) labour hostel Bathu and transit workers hostel Dulehar (Una) are some of the state of art projects developed by HPSIDC. The corporation has also developed many industrial Areas/Estates/Parks for the State Government. It owns 424 industrial Plots at Baddi and Davni and has built "State of Art" Industrial areas at Kandrori and Pondoga. It also owns Sheds at Paonta Sahib and Parwanoo. HPSIDC is authorised dealer of Indian Oil Corporation and SAIL for supply of Bitumen and steel products and Cold Mix products from Bitchem Asphalt (Govt. of India approved) catering to the need of different Govt. Dept. and private players.

11.11 Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board (HPIDB)

HPIDB has been established for furtherance the purpose of Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Act-2001 and to provide for framework for participation by persons other than the State Government and Government agencies in financing, construction, maintenance and operation of infrastructure projects and to raise resources on behalf of the State Government for infrastructure projects development. So far, various developmental works in the following sectors have been undertaken.

- State Roads and Bridges Projects.
- Irrigation and Public Health Projects.
- Health infrastructure.
- Power projects.
- Urban Local Bodies and other infrastructures.

HPIDB is also acting as Public Private Partnership (PPP) cell of the State Government in addition to its existing activities. The HPIDB has successfully awarded 20 projects on PPP mode and other projects which are in pipeline for different sectors as shown in table 11.7 and 11.8:

Table 11.7

Projects awarded on PPP model

Sectors	No of projects awarded
1. Urban	12
2. Tourism	7
3. Environment	1
Total	20

Source: Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board

Table 11.8**Projects in the pipeline to be developed under PPP mode**

Sectors	No of projects in the pipeline
1. Tourism	6
2. Urban	4
3. Horticulture	1
4. Transport	1
Total	12

Source: Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board

The bidding process for Operation and Maintenance of Shri Chintpurni Sadan, Block C, Chintpurani and Operation, Maintenance and Management of High End Cafe in ground floor of Town Hall, Shimla is complete and Concession Agreements are accordingly to be signed shortly. The bidding process for Operation and Management of Markandeya Temple Precinct at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh and Operation, Management and Maintenance of Book Cafe constructed/ under construction at Chotta Shimla, New Shimla and Chaura Maidan at Shimla of Municipal Corporation, Shimla is at final stage.

11.12 Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

IIP is a yardstick for measuring industrial growth; it includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The main objective of this index is to estimate the contribution of Industry sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State is being compiled on base year 2011-12. The IIP is estimated quarterly by collecting data from selected units of Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying and Electricity, on the basis of quarterly indices, annual indices have been worked out and are shown in table 11.9.

Table 11.9**Index of Industrial Production**

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
2020-21	102.0	153.9	482.7	221.9
2021-22	105.2	176.5	462.3	235.3
2022-23*	121.2	183.2	519.4	252.7

* Indices are of one quarter June, 2022.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The General Index has increased from 221.9 to 235.3 in the FY2021-22 showing an increase of 6.0 per cent mainly due to the increase in the production of mining and manufacturing industries. As regards the indices for FY2022-23, these have been worked out on the basis of one quarter i.e. June, 2022. As compared with the quarterly indices of June quarter of FY2021-22 with the same quarter of FY2022-23, an increase of 7.4 per cent has occurred. This is attributed to increase in Industrial production, which is a healthy sign for growth in manufacturing sector as well as in economy of the State.

CHAPTER

12



POWER

Key Highlights

- The state's five perennial river basins have the potential to produce about 27,436 megawatts (MW) of hydroelectric electricity.
- Out of total hydroelectric potential of the state, 10,519 MW is harnessed so far of which 7.6 per cent is under the control of Himachal Pradesh Government while the rest is exploited by the Central Government.
- According to the State Energy and Climate Index (SECI), Himachal Pradesh has the best environmental sustainability and innovative initiative scores.
- HPSEBL generated 2203.61 MU from its own power houses in the State.
- HPPTCL has awarded 11 transmission projects as part of GEC-I, of which 6 projects have been put into operation and other 5 projects are in the process of being executed in a variety of ways.
- HPPCL earned ₹1206.29 crore till December, 2022, of which ₹867.42 crore was generated until 31st March, 2022 and ₹338.87 crore was earned 01st April, 2022 to 31st December, 2022.
- Grid-connected Solar Roof Top Power Plants of 18.86 MW capacity has been installed by HIMURJA in the State since its inception. This will result in saving of ₹12.50 crore annually and will offset 13,140 tons of carbon footprint in the State.
- After 15 years, Himachal Pradesh has changed its hydro power policy to address fresh challenges in hydro, biomass and solar power development. The state has prepared a draft energy policy 2021 that aims to promote green, clean and sustainable generation of energy to enable quick harnessing of full potential of Himachal Pradesh.

12.1 Introduction

The potential for hydroelectric power generation in Himachal Pradesh is huge. About 25 per cent of national potential of hydroelectricity lies inside the borders of this State. The state has the potential to create around 27,436 MW of hydroelectric electricity via the development of different hydroelectric projects on the five perennial river basins. Out of total hydroelectric potential of the state, 10,519 MW is harnessed so far, out of which only 7.6 per cent is under the control of Himachal Pradesh Government while the rest is exploited by the Central Government.

Table 12.1 below summarizes the status of generation and consumption of Electric power in the state.

Table 12.1

Generation and Consumption of Electricity (Million Units (MU))

Sr . No.	Item	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto December, 2022)
1	Electricity Generated	2203.606	1938.38
2	Electricity purchased from BBMB and others	12413.665	10403.755
3	Energy Consumed: Within the State		
(a)	Domestic	2457.508	1926.340
(b)	Non-Domestic Non Commercial	149.103	117.091
(c)	Commercial	621.877	522.551
(d)	Industrial	5993.304	4866.440
(e)	Public Lighting	11.289	8.110
(f)	Agricultural	85.104	69.730
(g)	Bulk and Misc.	151.59	108.921
(h)	Government Irrigation and water supply scheme	665.511	541.901
(i)	Temporary Supply	62.800	42.163
	Total (3)	10198.086	8203.247
4	Energy Sold Outside the State	2819.410	543.830
	Total Consumed/Sold	13017.496	8747.077

Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board

Table 12.1 shows that industries consume the highest proportion of electricity in the State followed by the domestic consumers.

12.2 Directorate of Energy (DoE)

In 2009, an independent Directorate of Energy was established; before, it was part of the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. Directorate of Energy is nodal office of Department of Multi Purpose Project (MPP) and Power, Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP). It strives to provide efficient and timely coordination with all power utilities in the power sector of the State of Himachal Pradesh. It oversees the allocation of Hydroelectric Projects with a capacity greater than 5 MW, the granting of Techno Economic Clearance (TEC), issues related to Hydro Power Safety, environmental and social issues, management of Local Area Development Fund, quality control, management of power flow, sale of GoHP Power share received from various Central, State and private Hydro Electric Projects, implementation of Energy Conservation activities in the state and safety aspects for all large Dams in the capacity of DAM Safety Organisation for the State.

Box No. 1	
New and Renewable Energy Plants	
Plant Category	Installed Capacity
Wind Power Plants	0
Solar Power Plants	33
Biomass Power Plants	0
Waste to Energy Plants	1
Total	34

GoHP has earned ₹1302.00 crore as revenue from the sale of 3,105 MUS during the FY2022-23 (ending 31 December 2022). Anticipated revenue from January, 2023 to March, 2023 is ₹160.00 crore.

12.2.1 Capacity Addition

Two projects with aggregated capacity of 14.9 MW namely Rajpur HEP (9.9 MW) in district Shimla and Ani HEP (5 MW) in district Kullu were commissioned between 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 whereas two projects of 49.6 MW namely Lambadug HEP (25 MW) in district Kangra and Selti Masrang HEP (24.6MW) are likely to be commissioned during 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023. Beside this, DoE received ₹4164.00 lakh on account of upfront premium and capacity addition charges up to December, 2022.

12.2.2 Government's Power Entitlements

The detail of various projects in the state of Himachal Pradesh wherein GoHP has entitlement to power is as below:

Table 12.2**Government of Himachal Pradesh Entitlements in Projects**

Sr. No.	Power Station Category	Free and Equity Power Share (in MW)	No. of Projects
1	Central Sector Stations	558 MW	8 Projects
2	State Sector Projects	59 MW	10 Projects
3	Shared Generation Projects	28 MW	2 Projects
4	Private Sector Projects	270 MW	69 Projects
a) Total Royalty Power (1+2+3+4)		915 MW	89 Projects
b) Equity Power		438 MW	2 Project
Total Saleable Power (a+b)		1353 MW	91 Projects







Source: Directorate of Energy, GoHP

Table 12.2 shows that Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) has entitlement of free and equity power aggregating of 1352.55 MW in various Central Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector projects in the State. Out of 1352.55 MW, capacity aggregating to 155 MW is in respect of those Projects which are directly connected to Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) System and its power is being utilized by HPSEB Ltd. throughout the year. 438 MW on account of equity participation of GoHP in Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN) projects is being utilized by HPSEBL to provide 24X7 supply to its consumers.

12.3 State Energy and Climate Index

This index for 2022 was conceptualized by NITI Aayog and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). The composition of the Index has been developed considering energy consumption, energy-saving potential and states' influence in implementing energy efficiency in buildings, industry, municipalities, transport, agriculture and DISCOMs. It examines states' policies and regulations, financing mechanisms, institutional capacity, adoption of energy efficiency and energy savings.

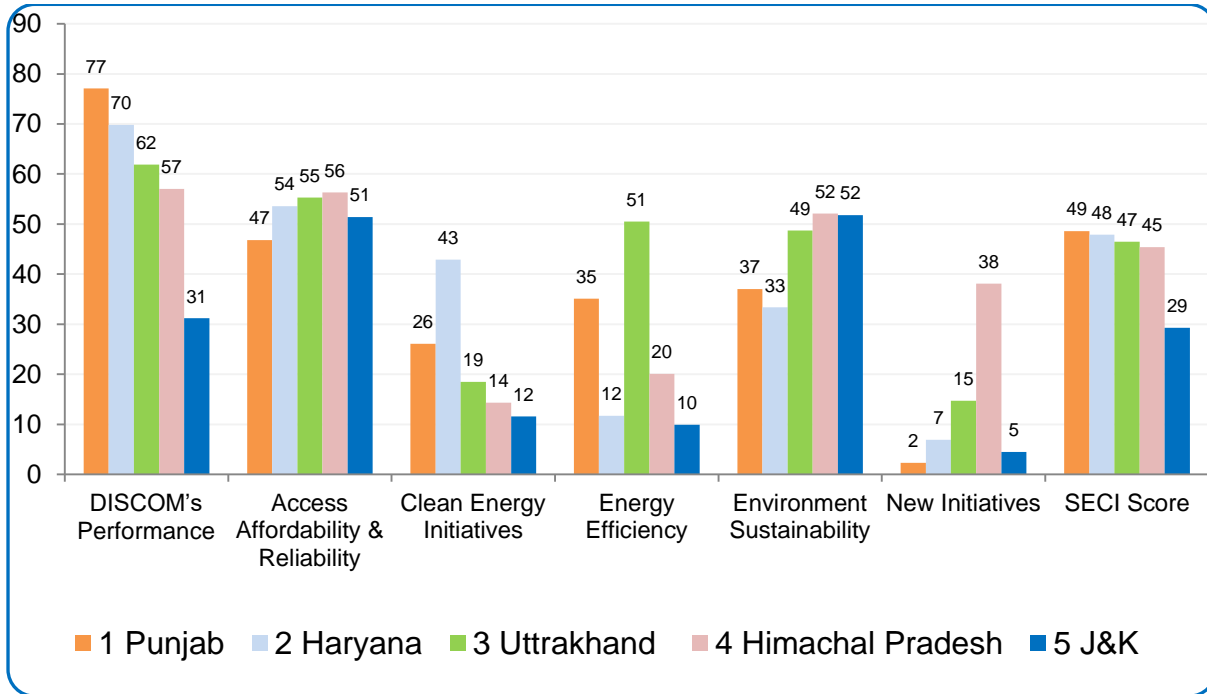
The State Energy and Climate Index consists of 6 Parameters and 27 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as follows:

	Parameters (6)	Weightage (100%)	Indicators (27)
	Discom Performance	40%	9
	Access, Affordability and Reliability of Energy	15%	5
	Clean Energy Initiatives	15%	3
	Energy Efficiency	6%	3
	Environmentality Sustainability	12%	4
	New Initiatives	12%	3

DISCOMS performance with eight indicators is the most important parameter because DISCOMS are the important link in the entire energy value chain and its performance has been assigned with higher weightage (40 per cent). The other parameters such as 'access, affordability & reliability of energy', 'clean energy initiatives', 'energy efficiency', 'environmental sustainability, and 'new initiatives' have been assigned 15, 15, 6, 12, and 12 per cent weightage respectively. The State Energy and Climate Index ranks the performance of the states in the energy and climate sector. The list of indicators under each parameter is given below.

Figure 12.1

Comparative Position of Himachal Pradesh among Neighbouring States in State Energy Efficiency Index



Note: DISCOM – Power Distribution Companies, SECI – State Energy and Climate Index

Source: State Energy and Climate Index Report, NITI Aayog, 2022.

Overall, among the neighbouring states of Himachal Pradesh, the top three performers in SECI are Punjab, Haryana, and Uttarakhand. Himachal Pradesh has been outstanding in Access, Affordability and Reliability, environment sustainability, and new initiative. The State has secured 7th rank among overall States and second place among special category States.

12.4 Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL)

The Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) is responsible for the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to all consumers in Himachal Pradesh. Transmission lines, sub transmission lines, and distribution lines are all part of the larger network that distributes the power. Since it was established, the Board has achieved significant progress in the execution of the goals that have been entrusted to it, as shown in table 12.3.

Table 12.3**District Wise Generation of Power from HPSEBL's Own Power Houses (in MU)**

Name of District	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto Dec., 2022)
1. Bilaspur	-	-
2. Chamba	11.78	8.53
3. Hamirpur	-	-
4. Kangra	166.16	122.42
5. Kinnaur	658.27	589.58
6. Kullu	-	-
7. Lahul and Spiti	9.04	7.31
8. Mandi	898.45	822.47
9. Shimla	232.32	186.20
10. Sirmaur	227.57	201.85
11. Solan	-	-
12. Una	-	-
Total	2203.59	1938.36

Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board

HPSEBL has generated highest number of units of electricity from the power houses of Mandi district, followed by Kinnaur. In five districts of the State there was no generation of power.

12.4.1 Hydro Electricity Generation

In HPSEBL, 27 hydroelectric plants with a total installed capacity of 489.35 MW are operational. One project, Uhl Stage-III (100 MW), is under construction by Beas Valley Power Corporation Limited (BVPCL), a subsidiary company of HPSEBL. During FY2021-22, HPSEBL's own power plants had produced 2,203.59 MU of energy. In 2022-23 (until December, 2022), 1,938.36 MU of energy have been produced, and a further 222.60 MU are anticipated through December, 2023.

12.4.2 Transmission

The transmission wing of HPSEBL has installed 56 Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-Stations with a transformation capacity of 5,164 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) and 3,633.22 Circuit Kilometres (CKM) EHV lines till FY2021-22. During FY2022-23 upto December, 2022, 1 EHV sub-station has been installed 26.475 Ckt. Km lines has been commissioned and 152 MVA capacity has been added through addition and augmentation of power transformers.

Table 12.4**New Hydro Electric Project under HPSEBL**

Sr. No	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Sai Kothi Stage-I,II and Devi Kothi and Hail	15,18,16,18	All the No Objection Certificates (NOC's) including FRA's (Forest Right Act) for these projects have been obtained. The FCA stage-I approval has been accorded for Saikothi-I FCA stage-II is underway.
2	Rasion and New Nogli Tikkar and Kuthar	18, 9, 5, 5	The DPR of the project has been submitted to GoHP for techno economic clearances. The process for obtaining NOCs from various departments, Gram Panchayats, FRA and FCA has been initiated.

Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd.

12.5 Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (HPPCL)

HPPCL was established in December, 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 to plan, promote, and coordinate all elements of hydroelectric power production. HPPCL has technical and organisational skills comparable to National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC).

12.5.1 Projects under Operation/ Execution Stage:

HPPCL has following projects of hydropower:

Table 12.5**Projects under Operation/Execution**

Sr. No	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Integrated Kashang	243	It envisages development of Kashang and Kerang streams of the Sutlej. From the date of commissioning, 938.93 MU has been generated from the Project upto 31.12.2022 and targets of generation up to 31-03-2023 are 950.93 MU. Project work for II and III stage is in progress.

2	Sawra Kuddu	111	In FY2022-23 Sawra Kuddu HEP has generated 295.30 MU against Generation target of 310 MU and ₹99.23 crore of revenue generated by the sale of electricity.
3	Sainj	100	From the date of commissioning, 2126.43 MU has been generated from the Project upto 31.12.2022 and targets of generation up to 31-03-2023 is 2152.72 MU. For FY2022-23 ₹188.50 crore of revenue generated by sale of electricity.
4	Shongtong Karcham	450	Work of the project is in progress and scheduled commissioning date of the project is March, 2026.
5	Renuka ji	40	Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has granted its approval for the funding of the Project under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchayi Yojana- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (PMKSY-AIBP) on 15-12-2021. The Prime Minister of India has laid the Foundation Stone of the Project on 27-12-2021.
6	Thana Plaun	191	It is projected on the Beas river in Mandi district and will generate 661 MUs electricity. Techno Economic Clearance has been accorded by Central Electricity Authority.
7	Nakthan	460	Forest right claims have been filed by both Nakthan and Tosh ward and matter regarding FRA certificates is under consideration.
8	Kishau Multipurpose Project	660	This is proposed across river Tons along the border of Utrakhnad and Himachal Pradesh. The Consultancy Services for Preparation of revised, Updated, Comprehensive and Bankable DPR of Kishau MPP has been awarded by M/s Kishan Corporation Ltd. on dated 07-01-2022 and DPR updation work will start.

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

12.5.2 Other areas of Power development

Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation plans to broaden its power development efforts beyond hydro power to include other renewable sources such as solar to fulfil the rising energy needs for the State and Nation's growth.

i. Berra- Dol Solar Power Project (5 MW)

HPPCL has built a 5 MW solar power facility near Shri Naina Devi Ji Shrine in the district of Bilaspur. This was the first solar power project established in the state

by the government. From the date (04th January, 2019) of operation of the project 32.66 MU has been generated from the project upto December, 2022.

ii. 150-200 MW Solar Power Projects

HPPCL is in the process of locating appropriate areas for the establishment of a 150-200 MW solar power capacity in the state which will be funded by the World Bank.

12.5.3 Financial Achievements in Respects of Projects under Construction/Implementation Stage

Following table presents achievements of the projects under construction/implementation stage of Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited are hereunder:

Table 12.6

Financial Achievements

(₹ in crore)				
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Budget 2022-23	Expenditure (April, 2022-Dec., 2022)	Percentage Utilization
1	Shongtong Karchham	283.75	103.01	36.30
2	Integrated Kashang HEP Stage 2 and 3	55.09	22.66	41.13
3	Renuka Ji Dam Project	1080.50	1073.43	99.34
4	Chanju -III	107.78	4.67	4.33
5	Deothal Chanju	43.13	3.38	7.84
Total		1570.25	1207.15	76.87

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

Table 12.7

Revenue Generation by Sale of Power

(₹ in crore)				
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power till 31.03.2022	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power w.e.f. 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	Grand Total
1	Integrated Kashang HEP Stage-1	199.24	48.47	247.71
2	Sainj HEP	517.95	188.51	706.46
3	Sawra Kuddu HEP	138.82	99.23	238.05

4	Berra Dol Solar Project	11.41	2.66	14.07
	Total	867.42	338.87	1206.29

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

HPPCL earned ₹1206.29 crore till December, 2022, of which ₹867.42 crore was generated until 31st March, 2022 and ₹338.87 crore was generated during April, 2022 to December, 2022.

12.6 Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (HPPTCL)

This corporation is an undertaking of Government of Himachal Pradesh established with an aim to strengthen the transmission network and to facilitate evacuation of power from upcoming generating plants. The tasks entrusted to Corporation by Government of Himachal Pradesh include execution of all new works; both Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations of voltage rating 66 kilovolt (KV) and above, formulation, up-gradation, and execution of Transmission Master Plan of Himachal Pradesh for strengthening of transmission network, and evacuation of power. HPPTCL is discharging the functions of a State Transmission Utility (STU) and coordinating the transmission related issues with Central Transmission Utility, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power (Government of India), Himachal Pradesh Government and HPSEB Ltd. Besides, Corporation is also responsible for planning and coordination of transmission related issues with Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), State Public Sector Undertakings (SPSUs), HPPCL and other State/Central Government Agencies. Government of India has approved (Asian Development Bank) ADB loan for implementation of transmission projects covered in Power System Master Plan (PSMP) of Himachal Pradesh. Table 12.8 presents the details of commissioned projects by HPPTCL.

Table 12.8

Commissioned Projects up to FY2022-2023 (up to 31st December, 2022)

Sr. No.	Work	MVA	Ckt Kms	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	220/66/22 KV, Sub-station at Bhoktoo	57	0	32
2	400/220/66 KV, Sub-station at Wangtoo	830	0	363
3	220/400 KV, 1x315 MVA sub Station at Pragtinagar	315	0	161
4	33/132 KV, Sub-station at Pandoh	32	0	36
5	33/132 KV, Sub-station at Chambi	63	0	45
6	LILO of both circuits of 400 KV Jhakhri-Abdullapur D/C Line at Gumma and 220 KV d/c tl FROM Hatkoti to Gumma	0	58	105

ADB Tranche-II				
7	66 KV Switching substation Urni	0	0	27
8	33/220/400 KV Lahal sub station	693	0	280
9	220 KV Cjaror-Banala TL	0	36	57
10	220 KV Lahal Budhil TL	0	2	6
11	132 KV LILO Kangra-Dehra TL at Chambi	0	30	21
ADB Tranche-III				
12	220 KV D/C line (Twin Moose) from Bajoli Holi HEP to 400/220 KV Lahal GIS	0	37	69
13	66 KV D/C Line from 66 KV Switching station at Urni to Wangtoo Sub Station (Kinnaur)	0	26	21
14	220 KV D/C TL from Sunda SS to Hatkoti (Shimla)	0	51	47
15	2 No. 220KV Bays at Baddi Sub-Station for LILO of 2nd Ckt. Of Kunihar-Pinjore Transmission Line	0	5	5
16	220 KV Switching Station at Hatkoti	0	0	40
17	66/22 KV, 2x10 MVA GIS Substation at Nirmand	20	0	38
18	220/132KV Substation at Sunda, Shimla	200	0	65
GEC – I				
19	132/33 KV additional Pandoh SS	32	0	16
20	400/220 KV additional Gumma SS	315	0	42
21	220 KV Snail-Hatkoti TL	0	27	26
22	220KV D/C TL from Dehan SS to Hamirpur SS (Hamirpur)	0	116	120
23	132/220 KV, 2x100 MVA Sub Station at Dehan (Kangra)	200	0	72
24	220/66 KV Additional Sunda Substation	100	0	39
Domestic Funding (REC)				
25	220/33 KV Karian sub Station	63	0	52
26	220/33 KV Phojal sub Station	100	0	72
27	220 KV Karian –Rajera TL	0	6	11
28	220 KV LILO Phojal – Patlikuhal TL	0	20	17
29	220 KV Kashang - Bhaba TL	0	76	87
	Total	3020	490	1972

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.

In addition to Green Energy Corridor-I (GEC-I) scheme has been initiated for developing economical transmission system in order to encourage green renewable energy generation. The scheme has been funded partly (40 per cent) as grant from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and partly (40 per cent) as low fixed interest rate loan from German Development Bank and rest from equity. With financial assistance from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, HPPTCL has commissioned 5 projects. Completion of these has resulted in the addition of 163 MVA transformation capacity and 102 CKM of transmission line in the existing State transmission network of districts of Chamba, Kullu and Kinnaur.

Under Green Energy Corridor (GEC) -1, HPPTCL has awarded 11 transmission projects of which 6 projects have been commissioned and remaining 5 projects are under various stages of execution. Completion of all these projects shall result in addition of 847 MVA transformation capacity and 184 CKM of transmission lines in various districts.

12.6.1 Major Achievements

In the FY2022-23 up to 31st December, 2022, HPPTCL had completed and commissioned four (4) Transmission Lines with an approximate cost of ₹191.68 crore and four (4) Sub-stations with an approximate cost of ₹214.58 crore resulting in the addition of 197.56 ckt. Km. and 520 MVA Transformation Capacity respectively to the existing transmission network during FY2022-23 (till 31st December, 2022). HPPTCL has incurred overall Capital Expenditure for various transmission projects (completed and ongoing) during FY2022-23 (till 31st December, 2022) is approximately ₹168.97 crore.

12.7 HIMURJA

HIMURJA has made efforts to popularize renewable energy programmes in the State with financial support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the State Government. The major programmes implemented/being implemented in the State are Solar Power Plants/Projects, Solar Photovoltaic Lights, Solar Thermal Systems and Small Hydro Electric Projects (upto 5.00 MW capacity).

Table 12.9

Programmes of HIMURJA

Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Programme		
Sr. No	Programme	Achievements/Prospects
1	Solar Cooker	37,934 No. Box type and 912 No. Dish type Solar Cookers have been provided to the potential beneficiaries.
2	Solar Water Heating System	Solar Water Heating Systems of 21,79,100 Ltr. per day capacity have been installed.
3	SPV Street Lighting System	2,30,871 No. SPV Street Lighting Systems have been installed.
4	SPV Domestic Light	35,636 No. Solar Home Lighting Systems have been provided.

5	SPV Solar Lantern/Lamps	76,935 No. Solar Home Lighting Systems have been provided.
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Source: HIMURJA

12.7.1 Solar Power Plants/Projects

Since its commencement, 18.86 MW of grid-connected solar roof top power plants have been erected. This will result in yearly savings of ₹12.50 crore and an offset of 13,140 tonnes of carbon impact in the state. In addition, 3.98 MW of off-grid solar power plants and 38.10 MW of ground-mounted solar power projects have been commissioned.

12.7.2 Small Hydro Electric Projects Upto 5 MW Capacity

HIMURJA is responsible for exploitation of Small Hydro Electric Projects (upto 5 MW) in the State. The allotted projects up to 5 MW capacity up to December, 2022, are mentioned in the Table 12.10. The private sector has been awarded 739 minor hydro projects, with 7 projects awarded on a Build, Operate, and Transfer (BOT) basis.

Table 12.10

Small Hydro Electric Projects (Private)

Project Stage	Number of Projects	Cumulative Capacity (MW)
(i) UNDER PRIVATE SECTOR		
No. of projects allotted	739 Nos.	1772.13
(A) IA STAGE	299 Nos.	878.50
✓ Projects commissioned	92 Nos	339.35
✓ Under construction	34 Nos	102.04
✓ IA signed work yet to be started	146 Nos	372.06
✓ Cancelled during 2022	27 Nos.	65.05
(B) PRE-IA STAGE	440 Nos	893.63
(ii) UNDER STATE SECTOR and BOT PROJECTS		
No. of Projects allotted	Number of Projects	Cumulative Capacity (MW)
	7 Nos.	12.24
(i) Commissioned	5 Nos.	5.24
(ii) Clearance stage	2 Nos.	7.00
(Being implemented on BOT basis)		
(iii) STATUS OF MICRO HYDEL PROJECTS UPTO 100 KW PROGRAMME		
No. of Projects allotted		55 Nos. (5.5 MW)

Source: HIMURJA

12.8 Important Policy Initiatives

The hydro power policy 2006 of the state has served its objectives well and over the last 15 years, there has been a paradigm shift in energy scenario of the country. The country is moving towards renewable energy that is total green energy as per the Paris Agreement signed in December, 2015. The solar and wind power share is increasing at a faster rate than the hydro. Hydro power along with hybrid, battery and pumped storages and hydrogen energy is going to be the focus areas in coming years. Hence, the need for a new energy policy 2021 of Himachal Pradesh was felt. Important policy initiatives are given as follows:

- After 15 years, Himachal Pradesh has modified its hydro power policy to address fresh challenges in hydro, biomass and solar power development.
- The state has prepared a draft energy policy 2021 that aims to promote green, clean and sustainable generation of energy to enable quick harnessing of full potential of Himachal Pradesh.
- It also aims to harness and commission 10,000 MW of hydro energy by 2030 to have an operational capacity of 20,948 MW, besides upgrading the existing run of river hydro plants for pumped storage plants/hybrid power plants.

CHAPTER

13



LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Key Highlights

- The employment assistance/ information service to job seekers is provided through 3 Regional Employment Exchanges, 9 District Employment Exchanges, 2 University Information and Guidance Bureaus, 65 Sub Office Employment Exchanges, one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped and Central Employment Cell.
- Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) is a State Government Corporation that was created on 14th September, 2015 as a State Skill Mission under the Companies Act, 2013. It is implementing two major projects for imparting training to the youth of Himachal Pradesh i.e. (i) Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) and (ii) State managed Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) 2.0 and 3.0.
- HPKVN intends to impart skill trainings in Drone Technology in collaboration with concerned Sector Skill Councils(SSCs). HPKVN plans to facilitate learning related skills in Electric Vehicles in collaboration with concerned SSCs.
- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of all all ages for Himachal Pradesh (58.1) is higher than Uttarakhand (40.8), Punjab (41.3), Haryana (35.4) and India (41.3). For females, the number is more than twice as high in all of these states and in India as a whole.
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for all ages for Himachal Pradesh in 2021-22 (55.8) is better than Uttarakhand (37.6), Punjab (38.6), Haryana (32.3) and all India (39.6). In Himachal Pradesh more women (50.5 per cent) are actively participating in the economic activities than their counterparts, at all India level and among neighboring states
- According to the PLFS 2021-22, unemployment under usual status (ps+ss) for persons of all ages in neighboring states and all of India shows that Himachal has the lowest unemployment rate of 4.0 per cent as against all India of 4.1 per cent, Uttarakhand 7.8 per cent, Punjab 6.4 per cent, Haryana 9.0 per cent.

13.1 Introduction

Economic growth, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment 2021–22, Government of India, entails not only the creation of employment but also the improvement of working conditions so that people may engage in their occupations with freedom, safety, and dignity. The State's planned interventions in the shape of policies and social security networks are responsible for the free and secure working conditions in the State. Compared to other parts of the country, reported wage rate of workers in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in Himachal Pradesh is higher (Periodic Labour Force Surveys). The higher wage rates in Himachal Pradesh attract in-migrants into the State, especially from States where wage rates are very low. The State now needs to create additional employment opportunities and employment-intensive growth for which the labour force has to move from low-value-added to high-value-added activities. In order to generate new employment in both urban and rural parts of the State, the State strives to promote job-induced inclusive growth in the economy.

Three Regional Employment Exchanges, nine District Employment Exchanges, two University Information and Guidance Bureaus, 65 Sub Office Employment Exchanges, one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, and Central Employment Cell all offer employment assistance and information services to job seekers. All 77 Employment Exchanges have been automated and made available online for the purpose of providing youth with vocational guidance and employment counseling as well as information about the employment market.

13.1.1 Minimum wages

Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act-1948 for the purpose of advising the State Government in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages for the workers. The State Government has enhanced the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers from ₹300 to ₹350 per day or ₹9,000 to ₹10,500 per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2022, working in all existing 19 scheduled employment under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

13.1.2 Employment Market Information Programme

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 31st March, 2021 in Public Sector was 2,79,365 and in private sector was 1,95,791. The number of establishments in Public Sector and Private Sector were 4,417 and 1,824 respectively.

13.1.3 Vocational Guidance

The Department of Labour and Employment provides Vocational/Career Guidance to the youth and organizes guidance camps at Schools, Colleges, ITIs and Polytechnics, among other places. Accordingly apart from providing information about Schemes/Welfare programmes being implemented for the youth, information about skill development, career options, employment/ self employment opportunities etc., is also provided by the officers/competent officials of the department and officers/representatives from different departments/organizations. During this Financial Year, (up to 31st December, 2022) 30,104 youth were provided vocational guidance and career counseling.

13.1.4 Central Employment Cell

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 2022-23. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the employment seekers, in finding suitable jobs in private sector according to their qualifications. The Central Employment Cell organizes Campus Interviews for Private Sector Employers for their requirement of unskilled labour. During this financial year, up to 31st December, 2022 Central Employment Cell has organized 4 job fairs and 242 Campus Interviews wherein 3,835 candidates have been selected.

13.1.5 Special Employment Exchange for Specially Abled

The special employment exchange for the placement of disabled persons (physically, visually, hearing and locomotor impaired) was set-up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment in 1976. This special employment exchange renders assistance to the specially abled candidates in the field of vocational guidance and also provides employment assistance in Public and Private Sector. The Physically disabled persons who are among the weaker sections of society have been provided a number of facilities or concessions including free medical examinations through the Medical Boards constituted at the State and District level, age relaxation by 5 years, exemption from qualifying type tests for those with upper limb disabilities and 5 per cent reservation for Class-III and Class-IV posts. During FY2022-23 (up to December, 2022) 1722 specially abled persons were brought on the Live Register of the Special Employment Exchange bringing the total number to 18,421 and 75 specially abled persons were provided employment.

13.1.6 Employees Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees State Insurance (ESI) is applicable in the areas of Solan, Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Nalagarh, Baddi in Solan District, Mehatpur, Bathri & Gagret in

Una District, Paonta Sahib & Kala Amb in Sirmour District, Golthai in Bilaspur District, Mandi, Ratti, Ner Chowk, Bhangrotu, Chakkar & Gutkar in Mandi District and Industrial Area Shoghi and Municipal area of Shimla in District Shimla. About 11,042 establishments with an estimated 3,46,160 insured persons are covered under ESI Scheme in Himachal Pradesh and under Employees Provident Fund (EPF) scheme about 20,08,516 workers have been brought under this scheme working in 30,214 establishments up to March, 2022.

13.1.7 Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) ACT-1996 and Cess Act- 1996

Under this Act, various provisions have been made to implement welfare schemes such as providing Maternity/Paternity Benefits, Disability Pension, Retirement Pension, Family Pension, Medical Assistance, Financial Assistance for marriage of self and up to two children, Skill Development Allowance, providing bicycles and washing machines to women workers, providing induction heaters or solar cookers and solar lamps to beneficiaries. About 2,270 establishments are registered with the Department of Labour and Employment and 4,42,834 beneficiaries are registered with the Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. Benefits amounting to ₹447.86 crore under various welfare schemes have been provided to the eligible beneficiaries and ₹870.20 crore has been deposited with Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Welfare Board, Shimla up to 31st December, 2022.

13.1.8 Skill Development Allowance Scheme

During this FY, the provision of ₹94.00 crore has been made under **Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2013**. This programme offers financial assistance to the State's qualified unemployed youths in order to help them improve their skills and increase their employability. For the length of skill development training, up to a maximum of two years, this allowance is granted at a rate of ₹1,000 per month and offered at a rate of ₹1,500 per month for those who are 50 per cent or more permanently physically handicapped. During current FY2022-23 (up to December, 2022) ₹29.96 crore Skill Development Allowance has been disbursed amongst the 60,751 beneficiaries. The department is also implementing **Industrial Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2018**. During current financial year, budget provision of ₹6.00 crore has been made under Industrial Skill Development Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme there is a provision allowance to the eligible employed youth engaged in private industrial establishment of the State for their on job skill up gradation and better employment opportunities. The disbursement criteria under this scheme is the same as for the Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2013 and under this head an amount of ₹1.00 crore was disbursed among 1,580 beneficiaries.

13.1.9 Unemployment Allowance Scheme

During this FY2022-23, budgetary provision of ₹24.00 crore has been made under Unemployment Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme, there is provision of allowance to the eligible unemployed youths of the state @ ₹1,000 per month and for 50 per cent or more permanent physically challenged @ ₹1,500 per month for a maximum period of 2 years to enable them to sustain themselves for a certain period. During the period up to December, 2022, a total of 35,541 people have benefitted under this scheme and ₹19.73 crore has been disbursed.

13.1.10 Employment Exchange Information

During current FY (up to December, 2022) 1,41,011 applicants were registered under Employment Exchange Scheme. Of these, 821 placements were made in Government sector against 1,339 notified vacancies and 7,047 placements in private sector against 13,600 notified vacancies. The consolidated number on live registers of all employment exchanges as on December, 2022 is 8,21,895. The district-wise registrations and placements done by the employment exchanges with effect from April to December, 2022 are given in Table 13.1 below:

Table 13.1

Employment Exchange Information

District	Registration	Vacancies notified		Placement		Live Registration
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	
Bilaspur	10,351	0	100	39	518	55,043
Chamba	8,501	202	3,657	26	691	62,436
Hamirpur	10,882	25	1,060	170	245	61,989
Kangra	31,985	10	333	77	1,892	1,66,325
Kinnaur	1,100	655	80	7	0	8,300
Kullu	8,415	0	149	29	1,097	53,826
Lahaul-Spiti	569	0	0	0	0	5,226
Mandi	32,132	0	0	249	223	1,61,085
Shimla	10,006	246	2,361	133	178	71,316
Sirmaur	8,018	0	3,198	0	614	60,475
Solan	10,280	201	2,441	34	493	51,490
Una	8,772	0	221	57	1,096	64,384
H.P	1,41,011	1,339	13,600	821	7,047	8,21,895

Note: Placement figures do not include the figures of placement given by Departments, Corporations, Boards and Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission and H.P State Staff Selection Board through direct and open competition.

13.2 Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN)

HPKVN is a State Government Corporation incorporated on 14th September, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 as the State Skill Mission. It is implementing two major projects for imparting training to the youths of Himachal Pradesh i.e (i) Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) and (ii) the state managed Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) 2.0 and 3.0.

13.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

HPSDP became operational in May, 2018 and will end in June, 2023. Total cost of the project is ₹827.00 crore with the following breakup:

- a) Asian Development Bank (ADB) Share : ₹661.00 crore and
- b) Himachal Pradesh State Government Share : ₹166.00 crore

Contracts amounting to ₹648.00 crore were awarded and an amount of ₹307.00 crore were claimed as disbursement against ADB Share and total ₹67.00 crore have been utilized against the state share. Currently the enrolments of candidates under various skill training programmes are 57,781 candidates, out of which total 31,770 candidates (i.e. 55 per cent achievement) have been certified.

i. Setting up of Center of Excellence (CoE)

In order to create institutional framework for long term skill development needs of the state, a CoE is being setup at Wagnaghat, in district Solan with an estimated cost of ₹68.00 crore on civil works which is expected to be completed by July, 2023 under ADB assisted HPSDP.

Training for the first batch of 66 applicants has begun, with a goal of training 750 candidates within 5 years in following domain with training cost of ₹64.00 crore:

1 Food Production 2 Food and Beverages Operations & Management, 3 Hotel Operations and Management, 4 Fitness and Wellness 5 Food Technology.

ii. Short Term Training Programmes through Government Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) of Himachal Pradesh

HPKVN under its HPSDP has started short term up skilling and multi skilling training in 67 ITI's and more than 16,000 students have been enrolled in

various sectors such as Automotive, Construction, Plumbing, IT-ITes, Capital Goods, Apparel & Made-ups, Electronics & Hardware, Beauty & Wellness, Iron & Steel, Media & Entertainment etc. against training targets of 39,391.

iii. Graduate Add On Training Programmes

To increase the employability of final year graduating students of 28 Government Degree Colleges, HPKVN has introduced a National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned graduate add on training programmes in sectors complementing their core studies. Against target of 7,500 students 7,974 have been enrolled and 5,291 have been certified.

iv. National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Training

RPL is a component of HPSDP under which 8,000 individuals with prior learning experience or skills are envisaged to be assessed and certified. At present, more than 7,500 enrolments have been made and 6,419 candidates have been certified.

v. Short-Term Training Programmes through Training Service Providers (TSPs)

HPKVN has on-boarded training service providers to impart skills training to youths of Himachal Pradesh in various sectors. Total 2,958 Against the target of 9,600, have been certified.

vi. Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc) Degree Programme

The B.Voc. Program is a joint effort of HPKVN and the Department of Higher Education (DoHE). This 3 Years full-time Degree Programme is running in 18 Government Degree Colleges of the State in 2 sectors (Retail Management and Tourism & Hospitality) from Academic Year 2017-18. Till date against target of 2,880 numbers, 5,521 candidates have been enrolled and 1,796 candidates have been certified.

vii. Skill training for Persons with Disability (PwD's)

In order to generate livelihood opportunities for PwD's, HPKVN has launched "NAVDHARNA" programme under which for imparting skill trainings to relevant stakeholders, training provider has been shortlisted/ selected for conduct of skill trainings for 600 candidates in Retail and Tourism and Hospitality Sectors. The training targets will be completed in FY2023-24 as a

part of mandatory outcome of Design, Monitoring, framework of Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project i.e. 1 per cent of the total certified/trained trainees should be specially abled.

viii. Up-gradation of Tools and Equipments in 50 ITIs, Women Polytechnic (Rehan, district Kangra) and Government Engineering Colleges

The HPSDP is also facilitating the up-gradation of 50 ITIs where 23 trades shall convert from State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) levels with funding provisions of ₹81.00 crore. This will include equipment's for Women Polytechnic Rehan and Government Engineering Colleges. The procurement for up gradation of all the above-mentioned technical training institutes is envisaged to be completed during the FY2023-24.

ix. City Livelihood Centers (CLCs), Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs), Model Career Centers (MCC) and other aligned infrastructure

In order to provide institutional support for skill development activities across the State the construction of 5 CLCs, 7 RLCs and 10 MCC are under progress with the budgetary provisions of ₹84.00 crore. Besides, Women Polytechnic at Rehan, Kangra with construction cost of ₹37.00 crore, has been completed and training in 3 trades with enrolment of 197 candidates commenced.

13.2.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

HPKVN is the implementing agency for the state component of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) and 3.0 (2020-21) wherein training in 371 job roles is mandated to increase the employability of the youth. The scheme was launched on 2nd October, 2016 and till date HPKVN has enrolled more than 16,584 youth in 22 sectors. Out of these training of more than 11,300 youth has been completed. PMKVY 3.0 was launched in December, 2020 wherein against the enrolment of 501 candidates, 394 were certified under short term training. PMKVY 3.0 also includes RPL, in which 1,664 candidates were enrolled and 1,235 of them were certified. Apart from this Customized Cash Course Programme was implemented wherein 80 candidates were enrolled and 68 of them were certified. PMKVY 3.0 is on its closure and PMKVY 4.0 is expected to be launched soon.

13.2.3 Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

HPKVN is implementing World Bank assisted SANKALP with sanctioned funds of ₹2.10 crore and aimed at strengthening institutional mechanism and skilling ecosystem across the state.

13.2.4 New Initiatives

i. MoU's with reputed Government Training Institutions

With a view to focus on high and aspirational skilling, HPKVN has signed MoU's with various Government Institutions and Public Universities like National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports (ABVIMAS), Click-Through Rate (CTR), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), University of Horticulture and Forestry (UHF) and National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) for imparting training to around 15,160 Himachali youth in higher aspiration industry driven job roles. At present More than 9,935 candidates have been enrolled and 4,755 got certified for the said training.

ii. English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Trainings

In order to bridge the gaps in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship, HPKVN has introduced English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Programme in total 56 Government Degree Colleges of Himachal Pradesh in academic session 2022-23 onward with an objective to facilitate development of English speaking, Employability and Entrepreneurial skills amongst the 5,000 final year graduating students of Government Degree Colleges.

iii. Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU)

In pilot phase with training target of total 1,000 numbers of candidates in 7 sectors, Flexi MoU Scheme has been introduced with minimum 70 per cent placement outcome and 70 per cent of payment milestone after successful placement of the certified candidates. In first phase, 02 industry/organizations

have been selected with 200 numbers and in the second phase, 03 industry/organizations have been shortlisted for award of total 300 targets.

iv. MoU's with Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for Drone Service Technician Training

To introduce industry 4.0 courses, NSQF aligned short term training of Drone Service Technician to total 360 candidates in 09 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the State has been introduced in the year 2022-23.

13.2.5 New Interventions / policies proposed to be undertaken by the department towards improvement of service delivery to the general public or to the benefit of poor and needy people

i. Skill Training for Person with Disabilities (PwDs)

HPKVN intends to skill 500 more candidates in collaboration with the Directorate of Empowerment of SC's, OBC's, Minorities Affairs and the Specially Abled, Himachal Pradesh, in order to generate livelihood opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) candidates in the state and keeping in mind the mandate of HPSDP to impart skills and related trainings to the Specially Abled candidates.

ii. MoU's with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) registered bodies of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for Drone Flying Training and Electric Vehicles Training

a) Drone technology is increasingly being used in a wide range of disciplines, including Agriculture (spray pesticides, insecticides, nutrition's, detect crop damage, crop survey and irrigation survey etc.), Healthcare (support in health emergencies in remote areas for delivery of medical supplies such as blood, vaccines, drugs and laboratory test samples, safe transport of disease test samples, transport of test kits in high-contagion areas, delivery of Personal Protective Equipments test kits etc.) and also for applications which includes power line inspections, wild life monitoring, land surveying etc. HPKVN intends to impart skill trainings in Drone Technology in collaboration with concerned SSCs in following job roles:

Table 13.2

S. No.	Sector Skill Council	Name of Job Role	Proposed Target
1	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India	Drone Service Technician	100
2	Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council	Drone Operator – Multi Rotor	100
3	Agriculture Skill Council of India	Kisan Drone Operator	100
4	Telecom Sector Skill Council	Drone Monitoring and Maintenance Associate	100
Total			400

- b) Due to fossil fuel depletion, electric vehicles are becoming more popular worldwide and the automotive industry is switching to eco-friendly technologies. Government of India has launched the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME Scheme) in 2015, under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) to promote eco-friendly vehicles and setting goal to move to 30 per cent electric cars by 2030. The Government of Himachal Pradesh's focus is to promote electric cars for public and private travel, which requires competent local workforce in charging station management and electric vehicle servicing and maintenance. Currently above requirement being met from human resource outside the state and no training is being imparted in state by any department. HPKVN intends to impart skill trainings in Electric Vehicles in collaboration with concerned SSC's in following job roles:

Table 13.3

S. No.	Sector Skill Council	Name of Job Role	Proposed Target
1	Power Sector Skill Council	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station- Technician (Operation and Maintenance)	100
2	Automotive Skills Development Council	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	100
3	Automotive Skills Development Council	Electric Vehicle Maintenance Technician	100
Total			300

iii. Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU)

The Scheme envisage Employer/Industry skills model where the prospective Industry/Organization imparts skilling to prospective employees/trainees/candidates in their premises or setup or allocate a dedicated training infrastructure in association/Tie up with Industry partner/s with minimum 70 per cent placement outcome and 70 per cent payment milestone after successful placement of certified candidates. Additionally, keeping in view the initial responses of training and placements of candidates, the request for addition of 500 training numbers for Flexi-MoU Scheme under State Budget is proposed.

iv. Organizing Job Fairs on monthly basis

HPKVN organizes the Job Fairs/Placement Drives on monthly basis for the candidates being trained/certified under various skills and related programmes across the state and as per the requirement of the industries/institutions in collaboration with the Department of Industries and Department of Labour and Employment, Himachal Pradesh.

v. Operationalization of Rural Livelihood Centres (RLCs) and City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) being developed under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

Under the HPSDP, which is funded in part by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), a number of cutting-edge infrastructures are being built for the line departments, including CLCs for the Department of Urban Development (DoUD) in Himachal Pradesh and RLCs for the Department of Rural Development in Himachal Pradesh, with the goal of operationalizing the training centers being constructed above for which HPKVN shall facilitate and support the parent departments for implementation of skills training and related activities.

vi. English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Training

The scheme is envisaged to improve and upgrade communication skills, increase employability skills/potential and to inculcate idea and spirit of entrepreneurship by covering the final year graduating students of Government Degree Colleges of Himachal Pradesh in Second phase. Keeping in view the initial response of the students in first phase, HPKVN

intends to impart EEE training to additional 5000 final year graduating students in academic year 2023-24 under state budget.

13.3 Employment Scenario: Himachal Pradesh, Neighboring States and India

The Government of India started the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017, replacing the quinquennial employment and unemployment surveys of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), now National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The PLFS data is now the primary source of data on employment and unemployment at national and State level. The Government of India issued the first Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 Report in May, 2019 based on NSO's July, 2017–June, 2018 survey and the second PLFS 2018-19 Report in June, 2020 based on NSO's July, 2018–June, 2019 survey. The Present report is the fifth annual report being brought out by NSO based on the survey conducted during July, 2021–June, 2022. Estimates of labour force indicators based on the usual status (principal status (ps) + subsidiary status (ss)) approach and Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach adopted in the survey for classification of the population by activity statuses. The reference period for usual status (ps+ss) approach is one year and for current weekly status, one week.

13.3.1 Labour Force in Himachal Pradesh

The situation of the labour force in Himachal Pradesh can be gauged from various indicators such as Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Rate (WPR), Daily Wage Rate and trends in industrial relations. According to PLFS-2021-22, “Persons who were either ‘working’ (or employed) or ‘seeking or available for work’ (or unemployed) constitute the labour force”. Labour force or in others words, the ‘economically active’ population, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both ‘employed’ and ‘unemployed’ persons. The LFPR is defined as “the percentage of persons in the labour force among the persons in the population”.

Table 13.4 presents the LFPR in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and India in 2020-21 and 2021-22 as per the PLFS. In 2021-22, LFPR (all ages) for Himachal Pradesh (58.1) is higher than Uttarakhand (40.8), Punjab (41.3), Haryana (35.4) and India (41.3). For females, it is more than double from all these states and all India (**Figure 13.1**). The reason that LFPR in Himachal Pradesh. is so much higher than in other adjoining states is that agriculture is still the mainstay of State’s largely rural economy, and predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labour force participation rates.

Figure 13.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) all ages in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh, neighboring states and all India (PLFS 2021-22)

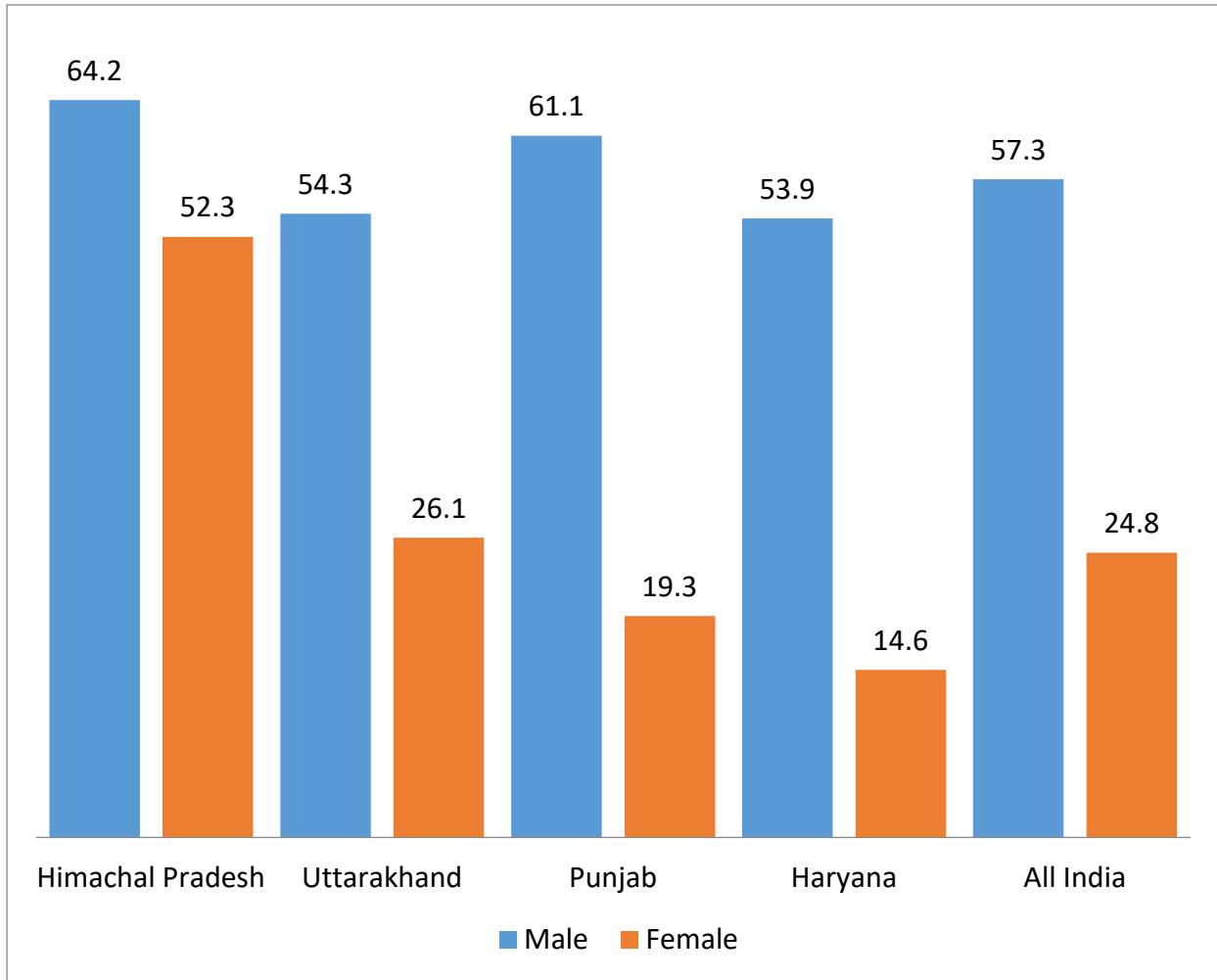


Table 13.4

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh, neighboring states and all India.

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2020-21)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	66.1	49.7	58.5	51.3	28.6	39.5	64.8	47.5	56.6
2	15-59 years	86.1	71.6	78.6	82.0	38.6	61.7	85.6	68.6	77.0
3	15 years and above	82.4	65.3	73.6	75.3	34.0	55.7	81.7	62.6	71.9
4	All ages	63.9	53.3	58.6	61.0	26.9	44.7	63.7	51.0	57.3
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	57.0	22.9	40.7	54.8	11.4	35.3	56.3	19.6	39.1
2	15-59 years	78.0	38.5	58.3	77.4	21.2	50.5	77.8	33.3	55.9
3	15 years and above	73.1	36.5	54.8	71.1	19.3	46.3	72.5	31.5	52.3
4	All ages	53.5	28.4	41.4	56.3	15.6	37.0	54.3	24.7	40.1
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	63.6	16.9	40.6	63.9	17.5	43.2	63.7	17.1	41.6
2	15-59 years	82.3	26.4	54.3	82.6	24.5	54.9	82.5	25.7	54.5
3	15 years and above	77.1	24.0	50.3	77.4	21.5	50.4	77.2	23.1	50.4
4	All ages	58.7	19.4	39.2	60.6	17.1	39.7	59.5	18.5	39.4
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	60.8	10.4	38.0	54.6	13.4	35.7	58.9	11.3	37.3
2	15-59 years	79.7	21.6	52.1	78.6	21.7	51.6	79.3	21.7	51.9
3	15 years and above	73.3	19.3	47.5	70.6	18.6	45.8	72.4	19.1	46.9
4	All ages	53.7	14.7	35.5	54.4	14.2	35.1	53.9	14.6	35.3
		All India								
1	15-29 years	60.6	22.0	42.0	59.0	19.0	39.9	60.1	21.1	41.4
2	15-59 years	81.4	39.2	60.4	80.9	25.8	53.7	81.2	35.2	58.4
3	15 years and above	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9
4	All ages	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6

		Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2021-22)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
	1	69.7	51.5	60.5	60.3	29.8	45.9	68.5	49.2	58.9
	2	86.8	74.2	80.3	83.1	42.6	64.2	86.4	71.2	78.6
	3	83.5	68.8	75.9	76.4	38.8	58.9	82.7	66.1	74.2
	4	64.6	54.3	59.3	61.0	31.5	47.4	64.2	52.3	58.1
		Uttarakhand								
	1	56.7	22.9	41.3	55.2	21.7	39.7	56.3	22.6	40.9
	2	75.8	39.0	57.8	76.9	21.3	50.3	76.1	34.6	55.9
	3	72.3	38.0	55.3	70.2	18.8	45.5	71.7	33.1	52.8
	4	54.0	29.7	42.3	55.0	15.1	36.1	54.3	26.1	40.8
		Punjab								
	1	67.2	19.8	46.0	63.1	21.4	45.6	65.9	20.3	45.8
	2	81.8	27.2	55.6	82.9	25.7	56.7	82.2	26.7	56.0
	3	77.2	24.7	51.8	77.4	22.4	51.8	77.2	24.0	51.8
	4	60.6	20.0	41.2	62.2	17.8	41.3	61.1	19.3	41.3
		Haryana								
	1	56.5	12.5	37.0	56.6	15.6	38.3	56.6	13.5	37.4
	2	76.6	21.0	50.8	77.5	21.9	51.3	76.9	21.4	51.0
	3	71.6	18.7	46.5	71.2	19.7	47.0	71.4	19.1	46.7
	4	53.5	14.3	35.0	54.7	15.3	36.2	53.9	14.6	35.4
		All India								
	1	62.1	22.3	42.6	58.9	20.2	40.6	61.2	21.7	42.0
	2	82.1	39.3	60.8	81.2	26.5	54.5	81.8	35.6	58.9
	3	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2
	4	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21 and 2021-22

13.3.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

WPR is an indicator used for analyzing the employment situation and knowing the proportion of the population actively contributing to production of goods and services in the economy. “WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population”. **Table 13.5** shows the worker population ratio in the Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and India. It is clear at all ages the WPR of Himachal Pradesh in 2021-22 (55.8) is better than Uttarakhand (37.6), Punjab (38.6), Haryana (32.3) and India (39.6). It is evident from the survey results that more women (50.5 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh are actively participating in the economic activities than their counterparts, at all India level and among neighboring states (**Figure 13.2**).

Figure 13.2

Female Worker Population Ratio (Rural+ Urban) all ages in 2021-22

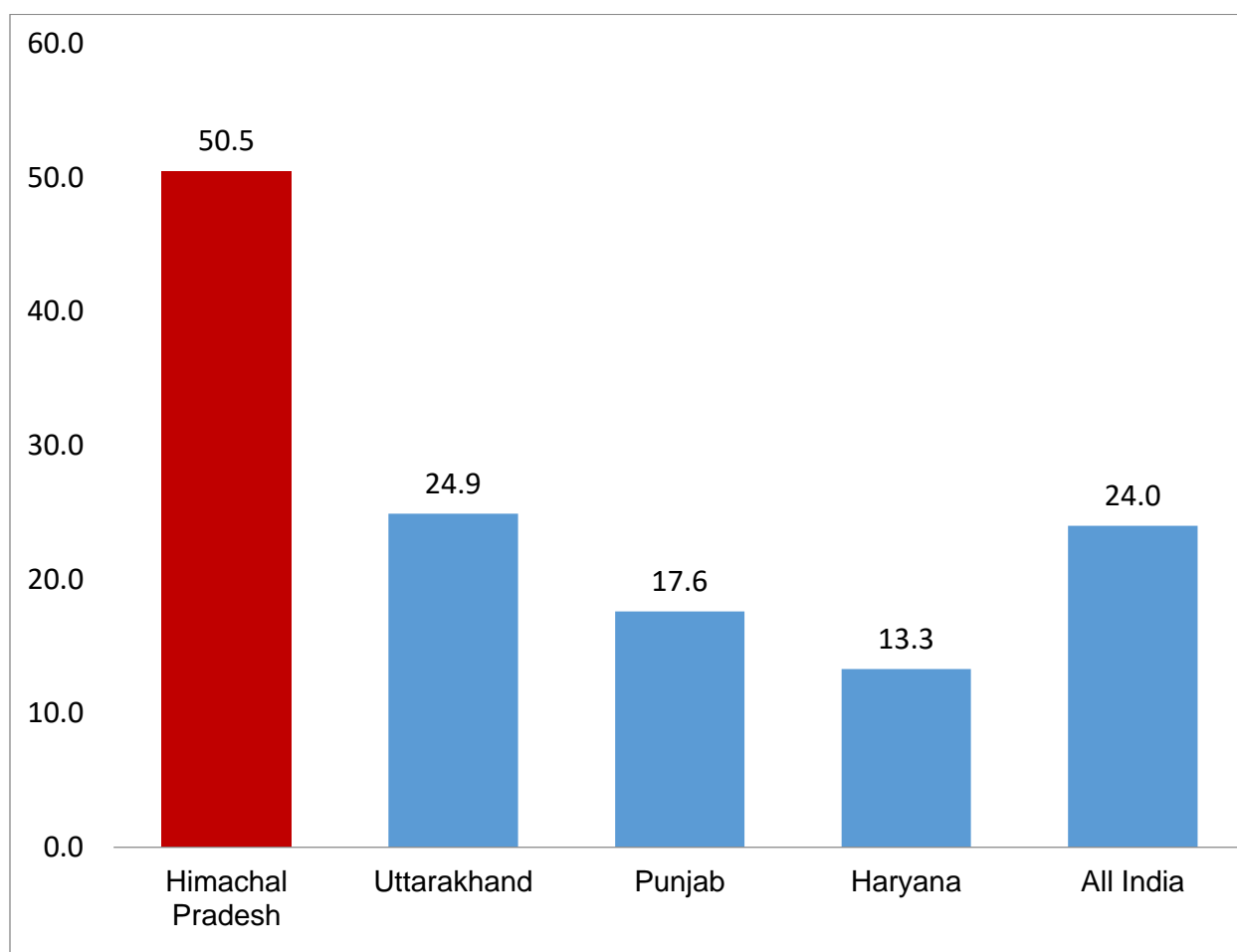


Table 13.5

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal, neighboring states and all India

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2020-21)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	56.6	45.5	51.4	39.2	22.4	30.5	55.1	43.0	49.4
2	15-59 years	82.2	70.0	75.9	76.6	35.2	57.2	81.6	66.8	74.1
3	15 years and above	79.2	64.0	71.4	70.6	31.1	51.8	78.4	61.1	69.5
4	All ages	61.5	52.2	56.8	57.2	24.6	41.6	61.1	49.8	55.4
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	45.6	19.8	33.3	40.4	6.6	25.2	44.0	16.0	30.9
2	15-59 years	72.1	37.1	54.7	69.6	18.4	45.1	71.3	31.4	51.7
3	15 years and above	68.3	35.3	51.8	64.0	16.9	41.4	66.9	29.9	48.7
4	All ages	50.0	27.5	39.1	50.7	13.6	33.1	50.2	23.5	37.4
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	52.5	12.8	32.9	54.5	11.2	35.2	53.3	12.2	33.8
2	15-59 years	77.2	24.2	50.7	78.2	21.8	51.3	77.6	23.3	50.9
3	15 years and above	72.6	22.2	47.2	73.5	19.3	47.3	73.0	21.1	47.2
4	All ages	55.3	17.9	36.8	57.6	15.4	37.3	56.2	17.0	37.0
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	53.0	9.2	33.2	44.2	8.8	28.0	50.3	9.0	31.6
2	15-59 years	74.6	20.9	49.1	72.3	19.7	47.2	73.8	20.5	48.5
3	15 years and above	68.9	18.7	44.9	65.2	16.9	42.1	67.7	18.1	44.0
4	All ages	50.5	14.3	33.6	50.1	12.8	32.2	50.4	13.8	33.1
		All India								
1	15-29 years	53.6	20.2	37.5	49.2	14.3	32.6	52.3	18.5	36.1
2	15-59 years	77.9	38.4	58.2	75.7	23.4	49.9	77.2	33.9	55.7
3	15 years and above	75.1	35.8	55.5	70.0	21.2	45.8	73.5	31.4	52.6
4	All ages	54.9	27.1	41.3	54.9	17.0	36.3	54.9	24.2	39.8

		Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2021-22)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
	15-29 years	59.2	47.7	53.4	50.8	17.9	35.3	58.2	44.5	51.3
	15-59 years	82.2	72.0	76.9	78.8	35.1	58.4	81.8	68.5	75.0
	15 years and above	79.7	67.0	73.1	72.7	32.1	53.8	78.9	63.8	71.2
	All ages	61.6	52.8	57.1	58.0	26.1	43.3	61.2	50.5	55.8
		Uttarakhand								
	15-29 years	44.4	20.3	33.4	41.0	14.3	28.7	43.6	18.8	32.3
	15-59 years	68.3	37.8	53.4	69.5	17.7	44.7	68.7	32.7	51.2
	15 years and above	65.6	36.9	51.4	63.7	15.8	40.7	65.1	31.6	48.7
	All ages	49.1	28.9	39.3	50.0	12.7	32.3	49.3	24.9	37.6
		Punjab								
	15-29 years	55.9	13.3	36.8	53.0	16.3	37.6	54.9	14.2	37.0
	15-59 years	76.5	24.6	51.5	77.9	23.5	53.0	77.0	24.2	52.0
	15 years and above	72.6	22.5	48.4	73.1	20.6	48.7	72.8	21.9	48.5
	All ages	57.0	18.2	38.5	58.8	16.3	38.8	57.6	17.6	38.6
		Haryana								
	15-29 years	43.8	8.3	28.1	45.3	11.0	30.0	44.3	9.2	28.7
	15-59 years	69.3	19.1	46.0	70.6	19.8	46.7	69.8	19.3	46.2
	15 years and above	65.1	17.1	42.3	65.0	17.9	42.8	65.0	17.4	42.5
	All ages	48.6	13.0	31.9	50.0	13.8	33.0	49.1	13.3	32.3
		All India								
	15-29 years	55.0	20.4	38.0	49.6	15.9	33.6	53.5	19.1	36.8
	15-59 years	78.7	38.4	58.6	76.2	24.3	50.9	77.9	34.3	56.3
	15 years and above	75.3	35.8	55.6	70.4	21.9	46.6	73.8	31.7	52.9
	All ages	54.7	26.6	40.8	55.0	17.3	36.6	54.8	24.0	39.6

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21 and 2021-22

13.3.3 Unemployment Rate

“Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force”. It is measured in terms of usual status (ps+ss) and weekly status in the PLFS surveys. This represents the proportion of the labour force actively seeking or available for work. According to the PLFS 2021-22 (**table 13.6**), unemployment under usual status (ps+ss) for persons of all ages among the neighboring states and India, shows that Himachal has an unemployment rate of 4.0 per cent compared to India’s rate of 4.1 per cent, Uttarakhand’s 7.8 per cent, Punjab’s 6.4 per cent, Haryana’s 9.0 per cent.

The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has risen from 3.3 per cent in 2020-21 to 4.0 per cent in 2021-22. The unemployment rate in the usual status (ps+ss), was 4.5 per cent for males and 2.6 per cent for females in rural areas, while the rates were 4.9 per cent for males and 17.3 per cent for females in urban areas.

Figure 13.3

Unemployment rates (per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) during PLFS (2020-21) and PLFS (2021-22)

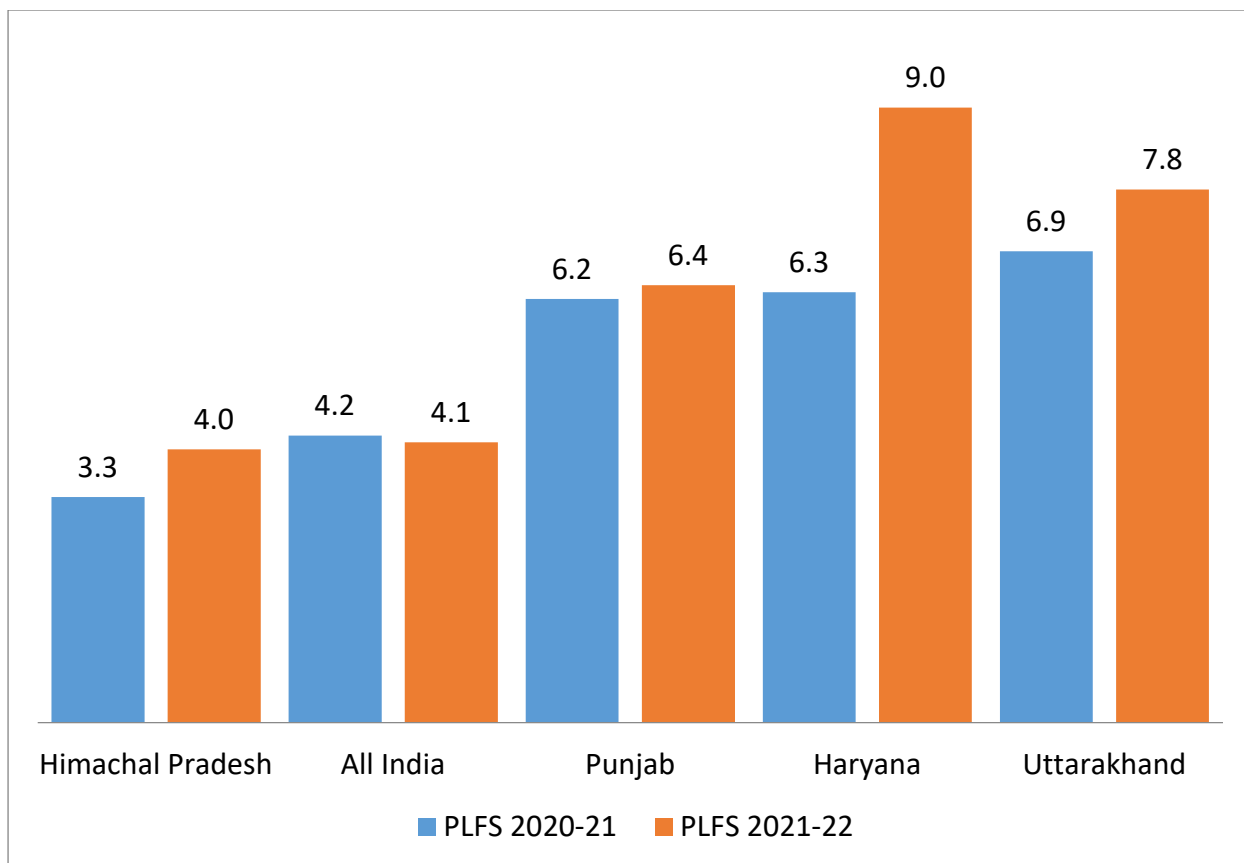


Table 13.6**Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal, neighboring states and all India**

Sl. No	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2020-21)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	14.4	8.6	12.6	19.0	34.6	21.7	14.5	20.1	15.3
2	15-59 years	4.5	2.3	3.5	6.6	8.8	7.2	4.7	2.7	3.8
3	15 years and above	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.3	8.5	6.9	4.1	2.4	3.3
4	All ages	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.3	8.5	6.9	4.0	2.4	3.3
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	19.9	13.5	18.2	26.3	42.2	28.6	21.8	18.3	21.0
2	15-59 years	7.5	3.8	6.3	10.1	13.1	10.7	8.3	5.6	7.5
3	15 years and above	6.6	3.3	5.5	10.0	12.5	10.5	7.7	5.0	6.9
4	All ages	6.6	3.3	5.5	10.0	12.5	10.5	7.7	5.0	6.9
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	17.5	24.6	19.0	14.7	36.0	18.5	16.4	28.8	18.8
2	15-59 years	6.2	8.3	6.7	5.4	10.8	6.5	5.9	9.2	6.7
3	15 years and above	5.8	7.6	6.3	5.0	10.3	6.1	5.5	8.6	6.2
4	All ages	5.8	7.4	6.2	5.0	10.3	6.1	5.5	8.4	6.2
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	12.7	11.5	12.6	19.0	34.6	21.7	14.5	20.1	15.3
2	15-59 years	6.3	3.4	5.8	8.1	9.6	8.4	6.9	5.5	6.6
3	15 years and above	5.9	3.2	5.4	7.7	9.5	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.3
4	All ages	5.9	3.2	5.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.3
		All India								
1	15-29 years	11.6	8.2	10.7	16.6	24.9	18.5	13.0	12.5	12.9
2	15-59 years	4.3	2.2	3.6	6.4	9.1	7.1	4.9	3.7	4.6
3	15 years and above	3.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
4	All ages	3.9	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2

		Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
PLFS (2021-22)										
Himachal Pradesh										
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
		15.0	7.4	11.8	15.7	40.0	23.1	15.1	9.5	12.8
		5.3	2.9	4.2	5.2	17.7	9.0	5.3	3.8	4.6
		4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
		4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
		Uttarakhand								
		21.7	11.2	19.0	25.6	33.9	27.7	22.6	16.7	21.1
		9.9	3.1	7.6	9.6	16.8	11.1	9.8	5.2	8.4
		9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
		9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
		Punjab								
		16.8	33.1	20.0	16.0	23.6	17.5	16.6	30.1	19.2
		6.6	9.7	7.3	6.0	8.7	6.5	6.4	9.4	7.0
		5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.4
		5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.2	6.1	5.8	8.7	6.4
		Haryana								
		22.5	33.5	24.1	19.9	29.7	21.7	21.6	32.0	23.3
		9.5	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3
		9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
		9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
		All India								
		11.4	8.5	10.6	15.8	21.6	17.2	12.6	11.8	12.4
		4.2	2.3	3.6	6.1	8.3	6.6	4.8	3.6	4.4
		3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
		3.8	2.1	3.3	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21 and 2021-22

Table 13.7

The architecture of key labour force indicators are given below

Activity profile	key labour force indicators
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour force participation rate (LFPR) = $\frac{\text{number of employed persons} + \text{number of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$ Worker Population Ratio (WPR) = $\frac{\text{number of employed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$
Unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion Unemployed (PU) = $\frac{\text{number of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$
Not in labour force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Rate (UR) = $\frac{\text{number of unemployed persons}}{(\text{number of employed persons} + \text{number of unemployed persons})} \times 100$

13.3.4 Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment

Employment status divides workers in usual status (ps+ss) into three basic groups. Workers might be self-employed, salaried, or casual. Two sub-categories of self-employed workers are own account workers and employers and unpaid home helpers. **Table 13.8** presents the percentage distribution of workers by status in employment for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and India in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22. According to the report for the year 2020-21, more females in Himachal Pradesh are self-employed as own account workers, employers (47.2 per cent), and unpaid helpers in home enterprises (38.9 per cent) than in neighboring states and all India level. This proportion of the same activities of the females in the state has decreased to 46.0 and 38.7 per cent respectively in the year 2021-22, which is again more than their counterparts. This is because most of the females in Himachal Pradesh are engaged in agriculture and allied sector. On the other hand for the year 2020-21 only 11.6 per cent of females in Himachal Pradesh have been found to be in status of regular wage /salary earner as compared to Uttarakhand (17.4), Punjab (32.1), Haryana (37.5) and all India (17.4). The proportion of the females has increased to 11.9 per cent for the year 2021-22. Government of Himachal Pradesh intends to increase the proportion of the females in this particular broad status to provide more jobs to them by way of women empowerment, gender budgeting and various other job oriented schemes. In the status of casual labour, proportion of the females in Himachal Pradesh is again very less (2.2 per cent) than its neighboring states and all India in the year 2020-21. Further, in the similar status the proportion of the females has increased to 3.4 per cent in the year 2021-22, which is less than its neighboring states and all India.

Figure 13.4

Broad status in employment for self employed females

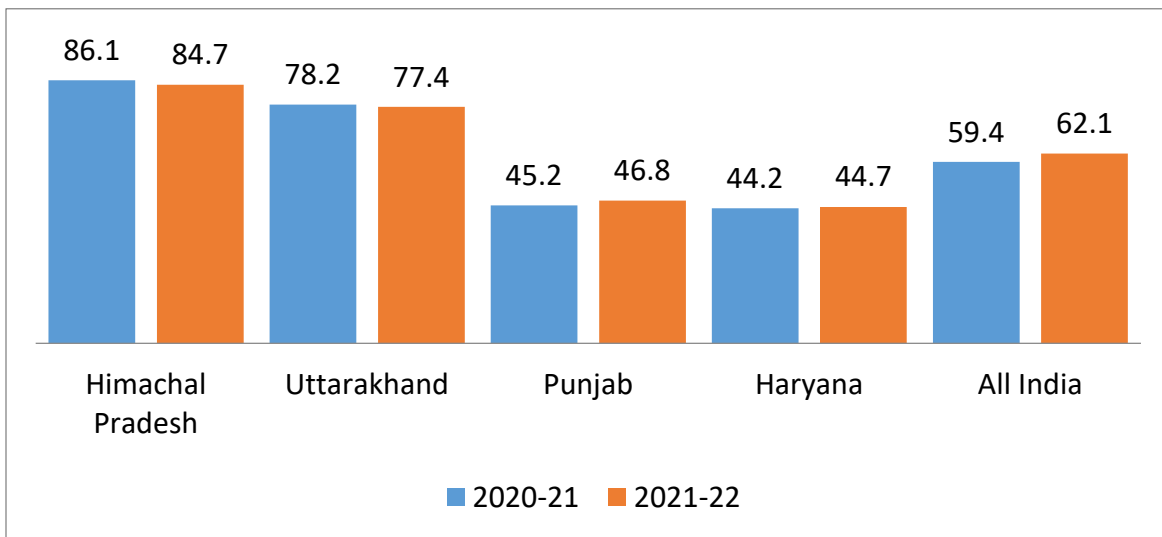


Figure 13.5

Distribution of female workers in usual status by broad status in employment for Himachal Pradesh (2021-22)

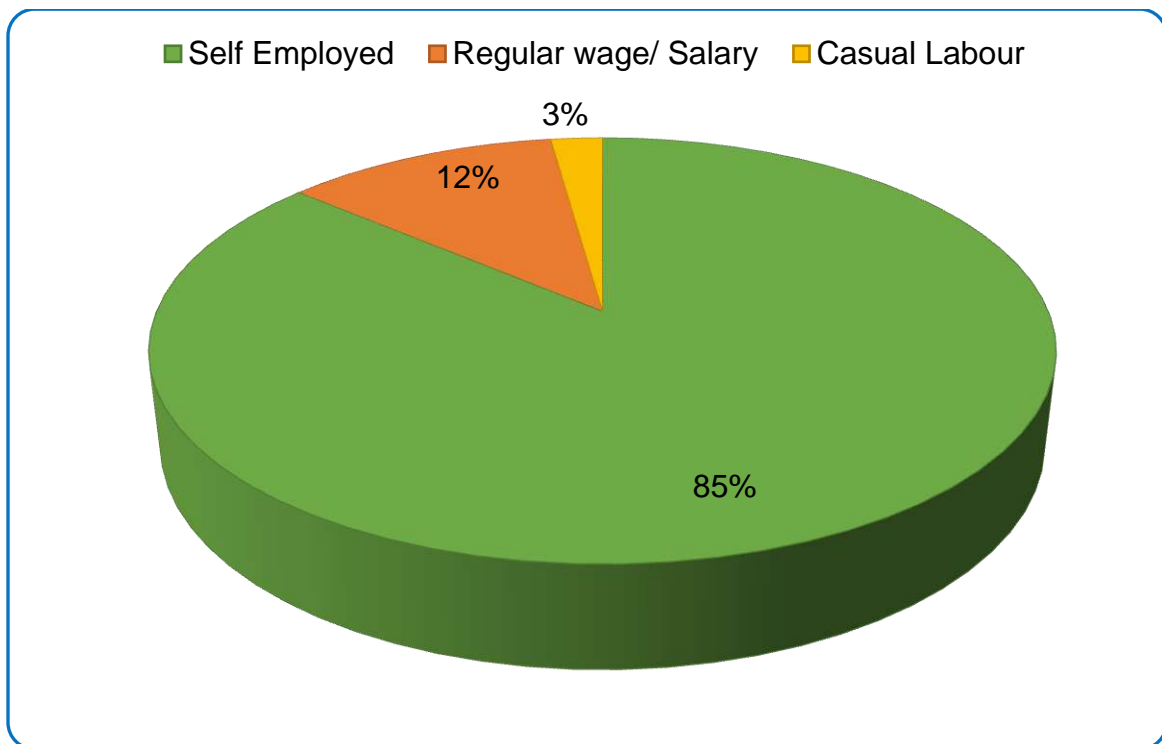


Table 13.8

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment for Himachal, neighboring states and all India

States	Self Employed						regular wage/ salary		casual labour	
	own account worker, employer		helper in household enterprise		all self employed		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
2020-21										
Himachal Pradesh	41.6	47.2	13.0	38.9	54.6	86.1	28.7	11.6	16.7	2.2
Uttarakhand	46.6	42.9	7.3	35.3	53.9	78.2	30.4	17.4	15.7	4.5
Punjab	36.3	32.1	7.2	13.1	43.6	45.2	29.9	32.1	26.5	22.7
Haryana	38.1	31.4	6.9	12.8	45.0	44.2	37.5	37.5	17.4	18.3
All India	44.8	22.8	9.2	36.6	53.9	59.4	22.7	17.4	23.3	23.2
2021-22										
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	46.0	15.3	38.7	55.8	84.7	27.4	11.9	16.8	3.4
Uttarakhand	44.5	42.6	7.1	34.8	51.6	77.4	34.1	18.0	14.3	4.6
Punjab	34.3	32.3	9.4	14.5	43.7	46.8	29.2	37.1	27.1	16.1
Haryana	38.9	27.3	5.7	17.3	44.6	44.7	36.0	30.8	19.4	24.6
All India	43.8	25.4	9.4	36.7	53.2	62.1	23.6	16.5	23.2	21.4

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21 and 2021-22

CHAPTER

14



TOURISM AND TRANSPORT

Key Highlights

- Himachal Pradesh is a tourist destination that draws visitors from across the globe. State attracted about 139.23 lakh Tourists, of which 138.97 lakh were Indian and 0.26 lakh foreigners visited the State till November, 2022.
- The Department has recommended 147 cases i.e. 125 cases of Financial Year (FY)2020-21 and 22 cases of FY2021-22 under Interest Subvention Scheme.
- At present, there are 03 airports in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Shimla Airport, Kullu Airport, Kangra Airport.
- 21,06,438 of vehicles (Transport and Non Transport) are registered in the State up to 31st December, 2022.
- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has sanctioned a project for setting up of Inspection & Certification Centre for vehicle fitness in Himachal Pradesh at Baddi, the cost of project is ₹16.35 crore.
- To impart training to aspirant candidates, department has given licenses to 381 driving training schools in the State which include 11 Driving Training Schools of Industrial Training Institute, 11 Himachal Road Transport Corporation and 359 Private Driving Training Schools.
- Transport Department has provided employment to 10,463 people up to 31st December, 2022, by granting various categories of permits to un-employed youth.

14.1 Introduction

Tourism **offers great opportunities for emerging economies and developing countries**. The Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 recognized its importance as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies, and on their international relations."

Tourism has emerged as an important sector globally, contributing to around 10 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 9.4 per cent of global employment, 7 per cent of global exports and 30 per cent of service exports in 2020. International tourism receipts earned by destinations worldwide surged from US \$ 2 billion in 1950 to US \$ 637 billion in 2021. The World Economic Forum's (WEF) ranked India 54th position (down from 46th in 2019) with a score of 4.1 in its Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021, but still, India remains the top performer in South Asia. Japan has topped (1) the global chart and the bottom position (117) is occupied by the country Chad. The tourism industry contributes to 7 per cent of GDP and accounts for 5 per cent of employment in India.

Himachal Pradesh is abundantly bestowed with natural beauty, ranging from vast tracts of high altitude Trans-Himalayas desert to dense green deodardar forest, from apple orchards to cultivated terraces, from snow-capped high Himalayan mountain ranges to snow fed lakes and gushing rivers. This makes the state a truly wonderful getaway.

Tourism constitutes 7.0 per cent of Himachal's GDP, and contributes around 14.42 per cent direct and indirect employment to the total employment in the State. Despite the huge potential of the sector for contributing to economic growth and employment, global tourism studies show that the benefits from tourism in many places are overestimated. The reason includes issues associated with the definition of tourists and the measurement of the economic impacts of tourism. The economic impact of the estimates for tourism rest heavily on fair estimates of the number and types of visitors, as mentioned in global studies on tourism. Thus, whether the contribution from tourism to the Himachal economy is commensurate with the large investment made by the State in tourism depends on the quality of the estimates of the number and type of tourists. The State does not figure among the top 10 tourist destination states for domestic as well as foreign tourist arrivals, as per the statistics released by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in 2022.

The outbreak of COVID-19 presented tourism sector in the State with a major and evolving challenge but now the industry has recovered almost completely.

14.2 Interest Subvention Scheme

Interest Subvention Scheme was started by the Government on 2nd July, 2020 to provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs associated with tourism to meet the needs of daily work as these people suffered a lot due to the COVID epidemic, it has been revised again on dated 17th June, 2021 and the scheme has been extended upto 30th September, 2022.

The Department has recommended 147 cases i.e. 125 cases of Financial Year (FY)2020-21 and 22 cases of FY2021-22 under Interest Subvention Scheme and is able to reimburse the interest amounting to ₹39,29,680 of 32 Tourism Units.

14.3 The New Asian Development Bank Project-2 (ADB)

A proposal of \$ 291.04 Million (ADB financing US \$ 233.00 Million) ₹2,095.70 crore with the financial assistance of ADB, was submitted to Government of India (GoI) and has been approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI.

Tranche- I & II: Total cost of Tranche-I is about ₹938.50 crore and Tranche II is about ₹1,157.20 crore. The Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation have hired two consultancy firms for preparing of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Sub projects, Tranche –I. DPRs of ₹451.90 crore have been prepared and further submitted to ADB.

14.4 Swadesh Darshan Scheme

The Government of India, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the “Swadesh Darshan Scheme” in the year 2017 for Himachal Pradesh. The following projects are being executed:

- Convention Centre at Kiarighat District Solan.
- Shimla Heliport.
- Village Haat at District Kangra.
- International Standard free standing artificial climbing wall at Manali District Kullu.
- Art and Craft Centre Bhalei Mata, District Chamba.
- Maa Hateshwari Temple, Hatkoti, District Shimla.
- Installation of Signages, Gantries, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) for the entire Circuit.
- Paragliding Centre at Bir Billing, District Kangra is in progress.

14.5 Marketing and Publicity

The Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Himachal Pradesh plays proactive role in promotion of tourism in the State. The Department is promoting the tourism through Print Media, Electronic Media, Outdoor Media, Digital Media, Social Media and through participation in various Tourism Travel Fairs/Marts/Exhibitions etc. at National and International level. The Department publicizes different Brochures, Folders, Pamphlets, Monal Magazines, Calendars, Guide Map and Coffee Table Book etc. for promotion of tourism. The information is also being disseminated through Departmental website and Social Media handles. In addition, the Department has established Tourist Information Centres in the State for facilitation of Tourists and information are being provided through these centre to the visiting tourists in the State.

14.6 Civil Aviation

At present, there are 03 existing airports in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Shimla Airport, Kullu Airport & Kangra Airport and 01 Greenfield Airport at Nagchala, Mandi is proposed for development /construction.

Present status of 03 Airports i.e. Jubberhatti (District Shimla), Bhunter (District Kullu) and Gaggal (District Kangra) is as under:

- i) **Shimla (Jubberhatti) Airport:** The Government has completed Runway End Safety Area (RESA) work upto 30 mtrs on both sides of Shimla Airport. Air services on Shimla-Delhi-Shimla route have been resumed by the State Government through M/s Alliance Air India Ltd. In addition, the Government of Himachal Pradesh had signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 12th October, 2022 with Alliance Air Aviation Ltd. to extend their services through Air Transportation Rack (ATR)-42-600 in two sectors i.e. Shimla-Kullu-Shimla (04 Days a week) and Shimla-Dharamshala-Shimla (03 Days a week). Flights have been started from 9th December, 2022 and 100 per cent Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is to be borne by the State Government on these routes.
- ii) **Kullu (Bhunter) Airport:** Kullu Airport has an existing runway of 1,128 meters with a width of 30.5 meters which is suitable for the landing of 72 seater aircraft with load penalty. Flight operation is being conducted by Air India through ATR-72. Proposal for fulfillment of minimum security/widening of Kullu Airport is under consideration, for which Forest Conservation Act (FCA) case has been processed.

- iii) Kangra (Gaggal) Airport:** The present, runway of Kangra Airport is 1372 mtrs X 30 mtrs, which is suitable for landing of 72 seater aircraft with load penalty. Flight operation is being conducted by Air India through ATR-72. Master Plan along with requirement has been received from Airport Authority of India (AAI) for the development of Kangra Airport for operation of ATR-72/Q-400 and A-320 type of aircraft. Kangra Airport can be developed in two phases i.e. Phase-I for operation of ATR/72/Q-400 type of Aircraft and Phase-II for operation of A-320 type of aircraft.
- iv) Proposed Greenfield Airport at Nagchala, Mandi:** Feasibility of runway with a length of 3,150 meters was explored in two phases (i.e. 1st phase 2,100 meters and 2nd phase 1,050 meters). Accordingly, 2,868 bighas land has been identified out of which 2,543 bighas is private land. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) notification has also been issued by the Government and is being carried out through SIA unit and Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration (HIPA).

The Joint Venture Agreement for information of Joint Venture Company (JVC) for developing of Mandi Airport has been signed between Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) and Airport Authority of India (AAI). Share of AAI will be 49 per cent and of state will be 51 per cent.

14.7 Heliports/Helipads in Himachal Pradesh

In order to provide the connectivity and to give boost to the Tourism Industry of the State 05 new Heliports i.e. one each in Kangnidhar (District Mandi), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) Manali (District Kullu), Baddi (District Solan) and 02 in Shimla and Rampur (District Shimla) are being developed under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik-2 (UDAN-2) Scheme of Government of India.

The work of Shimla, Baddi and Rampur Heliports is completed and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) inspection is awaited for final licensing to start the scheduled operations. Work of Kangnidhar (District Mandi) is in progress, whereas SASE Manali Heliport will be started soon, after obtaining no objection certificate (NOC) from Ministry of Defence.

At present there are 63 helipads in the State and 38 new helipads are being constructed by the State Government. In addition, a Heliport in District Headquarter is

proposed to be constructed for which land has been identified by the District Administration and same is being transferred in the name of Directorate of Tourism.

14.8 Nai Raahein Nai Manzilein

To develop new tourist destinations, the state Government has implemented a new scheme “Nai Rahein Nai Manzilein” in the year 2018-19, to develop the unexplored areas of the state from tourism point of view. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹50.00 crore each (total ₹250.00 crore) have been approved in the year 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23.

The following places are being developed from tourism point of view under this scheme:

- Paragliding Destination at Bir-Billing, District Kangra.
- Chanshal, District Shimla is being developed as a Ski Destination.
- Janjehli District Mandi is being developed from Eco-tourism point of view.
- Development of Infrastructure and Promotion of Water Sports activities at Larji, Tatapani and Pong Dam.
- Paragliding Destination is being developed at Ser Jagas, District Sirmaur and Eco-Tourism in Churdhar from Nohradhar
- Development of Tourism related public facilities at both the ends of Atal Rohtang Tunnel.
- Construction of Shiv Dham.
- Beautification of various religious places in the State.

14.9 Tourism and Hospitality Sector

Aviation and Tourism were the first industries that were hit significantly by the pandemic. The sector that has contributed to a large portion of India’s annual GDP has been hit hard by restrictions and curfews imposed by the states. The hospitality sector is linked to the tourism sector.

Tourism remains the main source of revenue generation and employment in the State. COVID-19 forced lockdown which caused the worst hit to the tourism sector in the State. Geographical advantages place the State at win-win situation for tourism sector, but there was a huge decrease in the tourist arrival, when restrictions on movements were imposed in view of COVID-19 pandemic.

Tourist arrival is one of the main indicators of the demand for tourism in a particular destination. Table 14.1 presents the data on the foreign and domestic tourist

arrivals in Himachal Pradesh from 2012 to 2022. After COVID-19 pandemic the domestic tourist arrivals have increased from 32.13 lakh in 2020 to 56.37 lakh in 2021 lakh and further to 150.99 lakh in 2022 in absolute terms. It shows that, the tourist arrivals are reaching to the pre-pandemic levels. The need of the hour, given our fragile ecosystem, is to ensure that this growth continues in a sustainable manner.

Table: 14.1

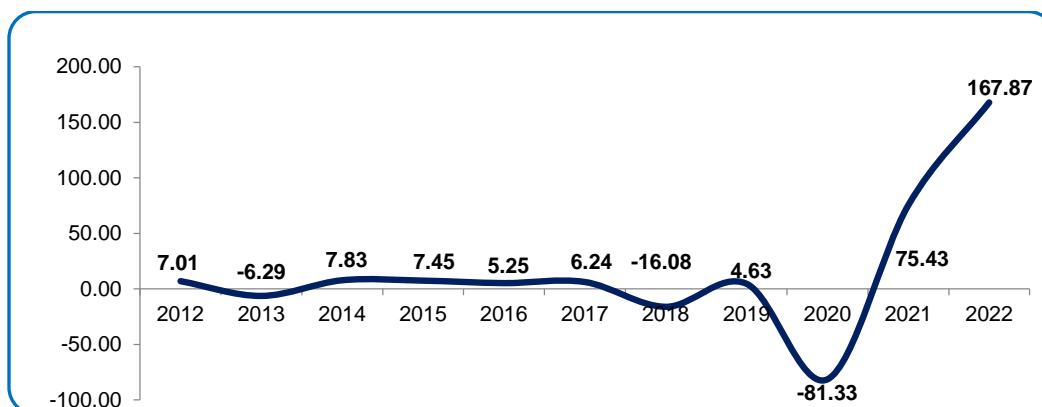
Tourist Arrivals in Lakh.

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2012	156.46	5.00	161.46
2013	147.16	4.14	151.30
2014	159.25	3.90	163.15
2015	171.25	4.06	175.31
2016	179.98	4.53	184.51
2017	191.31	4.71	196.09
2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12
2020	31.70	0.43	32.13
2021	56.32	0.05	56.37
2022 (Up to Dec 2022)	150.70	0.29	150.99

Arrival of tourists sees a variation in terms of year-on-year growth rate in the state. However, a large variation in the growth rate was seen at the time of countrywide lockdown which not only forced domestic tourists to stay locked in their homes, but led to foreign tourists staying back in their countries due to ban on international flights. The figure 14.1 shows the highest (-81.33 per cent) contraction in the arrival of tourists compared to the previous year. The tourist arrival hugely improved after the lockdown. Growth Rate reached to 75.43 per cent in 2021 and 167.87 per cent in 2022.

Figure 14.1

YoY Growth Rate of Tourist Inflow



Note: The data for these figures pertains to calendar year

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Box: 14.1

Index of Tourist Inflow in the State (Base year 2010=100)

Year	Domestic	Foreigner	Total
2011	113.99	106.81	113.75
2012	122.12	110.29	121.72
2013	114.86	91.32	114.05
2014	124.3	85.91	122.98
2015	133.66	89.53	132.15
2016	140.48	99.81	139.09
2017	149.32	103.83	147.76
2018	125.62	78.61	124.01
2019	131.36	84.41	129.75
2020	24.75	9.41	24.22
2021	43.96	1.06	42.49
2022	117.63	6.46	113.83

Note: The data for these figures pertains to calendar year

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh

14.10 Sustainable Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

UNESCO defines sustainable tourism as “tourism that respects both local people and the traveler, cultural heritage and the environment”. Sustainable tourism seeks to provide people with an exciting and educational holiday that is also beneficial to the

people of the host country. All tourism activities, of whatever motivation – holidays, business travel, conferences, adventure travel and ecotourism – need to be sustainable.

Himachal has various natural and man-made assets namely, the Himalayas, lakes, rivers, snow, rural landscape, pilgrimage spots like temples, gurudwaras and monasteries, heritage structures, traditional dance forms and attires, local handicrafts and cuisine and some well- established commercial destinations like Shimla, Manali and Dharamshala. These existing assets of Himachal Pradesh are being used to create tourism products which revolve around following ten themes for tourism development.

Figure 14.2

Promotional themes



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Table 14.2

Theme wise performance of districts and potential areas

S.N	Theme	Existing Well Performing Districts	Potential Districts
1	Eco Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba, Mandi (Janjehli, Barot Valley), Kullu, Shimla (Chansal)
2	Agro/Organic Tourism	Chamba, Shimla, Kinnaur	Sirmour (Rajgarh), Mandi (Karsog Valley), Bilaspur (Ghumarwin), Lahaul-Spiti (Spiti), Chamba and Kullu
3	Snow Tourism	Kullu	Shimla (Narkanda and Chanshal), Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Chamba
4	Lake Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra	Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Una
5	Adventure	Kullu, Chamba. Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur, Mandi, Sirmour, Kangra and Shimla
6	Pilgrimage	Promotion and Marketing through Religious Circuits in all districts of Himachal Pradesh	
7	Cultural & Heritage	Kullu, Shimla, Kangra, Lahaul Spiti	Chamba, Sirmour (Nahan), Kinnaur, Mandi and Hamirpur
8	Health & Wellness	Kangra	Solan (Chail), Kullu, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi
9	Film Tourism	Shimla, Kullu	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra (Palampur), Kullu (Manali), Chamba (Priungal), Shimla (Fagu)
10	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism	Shimla, Solan, Kangra	Solan, Kangra, Kullu and Sirmour

14.11 Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (HPTDC)

HPTDC is a pioneer in the development of tourism infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh formed in 1972. It provides complete package of tourism services, including accommodation catering, transport, conferencing and sports activities, having the largest chain of finest hotels and restaurants in the State with 55 hotels having 1,083 rooms with 2,442 beds.

As the tourism industry all over the globe is trying to recover after the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, HPTDC has also made all-out efforts to revive from the earlier

losses. Corporation has started the operation of a newly constructed Hotel Kiari Bungalow at Kiarighat, District Solan which consists of 34 rooms having a total capacity of 68 beds. 4 numbers of new tempo travellers were purchased to facilitate the group bookings and strengthen the Transport Wing of HPTDC. HPTDC has generated an income of ₹83.36 crore up to December, 2022.

Box: 14.2

Contribution of Tourism to the Economies of different States

States (with TSA Reference Year)	Share of TDGVA in GVA		Share of Tourism Employment to Total State Employment	
	Direct (%)	Direct and Indirect (%)	Direct (%)	Direct and Indirect (%)
Himachal Pradesh-2015-16	3.94	9.12	2.68	14.27
Uttarakhand -2015-16	4.07	9.68	3.42	17.10
Goa-2015-16	7.39	16.86	15.86	32.77
Kerala-2015-16	4.68	9.52	9.88	23.52
All India-2015-16	2.78	5.35	5.40	12.38
Himachal Pradesh-2018-19	3.46	7.53	3.89	14.42
Uttarakhand-2018-19	2.96	6.59	11.77	26.87
All India-2018-19	2.72	5.24	6.48	14.87

Source: India: Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts, 2015-16, NCAER; Tourism Satellite Account for Uttarakhand, 2018-19, NCAER; current study on Tourism Satellite Account for Himachal Pradesh, 2018-19, NCAER.

Table 14.3**Agencies, Guides, Photographers and Bed Capacity/No. of Rooms as on December, 2022**

SR. No.	District	No. of Hotel	No. of Restaurants	No of Rooms						Bed Capacity	Travel Agencies	Photo-Graphers	Tourist Guides
				SBR	DBR	DOR	FS	TBR	TOTAL				
1	Bilaspur	89	10	46	745	9	75	17	892	1842	50	1	32
2	Chamba	285	47	109	3166	10	98	28	3411	6978	68	128	196
3	Hamirpur	73	40	55	467	13	2	4	541	1070	14	0	2
4	Kangra	851	172	455	9319	59	445	94	10372	21389	742	3	206
5	Kinnaur	155	9	195	1595	99	50	35	1974	4703	36	0	23
6	Kullu	1219	84	485	15990	24	1190	0	17689	35518	1703	874	458
7	Lahaul & Spiti	136	0	218	1488	15	28	0	1749	3486	45	0	26
8	Mandi	251	39	145	2052	43	99	33	2372	4365	196	3	76
9	Shimla	584	144	166	9241	216	427	25	10075	20647	1661	127	349
10	Sirmaur	135	94	98	1286	43	30	34	1491	3224	18	0	56
11	Solan	391	242	148	5269	43	159	72	5691	11382	159	0	71
12	Una	128	26	79	1208	12	51	7	1357	2828	13	0	0
	Total	4297	907	2199	51826	586	2654	349	57614	117432	4705	1136	1495
	HOME STAY UNITS	3733	0	76	10105	1	211	4	10397	19919			
	GRAND TOTAL	8030	907	2275	61931	587	2865	353	68011	137351	4705	1136	1495

Source: Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, Government of Himachal Pradesh

SBR: Single bedroom

DBR: Double bedroom

DOR: Dormitory

FS: Family Suite

TBR: Three bedroom

14.12 Roads and Bridges (State Sector)

Roads are a very vital infrastructure for rapid economic growth of the State. The development of important sectors of economy such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry, Mining and Forestry depends upon efficient road network. 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 41,048 kms. of motorable roads (inclusive of jeepable and track) till December, 2022. The State Government has been assigning a very high priority to road sector.

Himachal Pradesh State has a good road network. There are 9 National Highways with total length of 1,208 kms. 19 State Highways with total length of 1,625 kms. and 45 Major District Roads with total length of 1,753.05 kms. For the State to have significant economic expansion, roads are a crucial piece of infrastructure. An effective road network is essential for the growth of key economic sectors like agriculture, horticulture, industry, mining and forestry. Roads play a crucial part in increasing the economy of the hilly State of Himachal Pradesh in the lack of any other adequate and practical routes of transportation, such as trains and waterways. The road sector has received top focus from the State Government.

The target fixed for FY2022-23 and achievements made up to December, 2022 are given as under in table 14.4.

Table 14.4

Roads and Bridges

Item	Unit	Target for 2022-23	Achievement upto December, 2022
Motorable road	Kms	1,060	650
Cross- drainage	"	990	792
Metalling and Tarring	"	2,065	1,523
Jeepable	"	50	68
Bridges	Nos	75	76
Villages connectivity	"	80	71

In the State 10,704 villages as shown in Table 14.5 are connected with roads as of December, 2022:

Table 14.5**Villages connected with road**

Villages connected with road	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 Up to December, 2022
Population more than 1500	219	219	219
1000-1499	296	296	296
500-999	1,318	1,333	1,337
250-499	3,644	3,667	3,696
Below 250	5,072	5,118	5,156
Total	10,549	10,633	10,704

14.13 National Highways (Central Sector)

At present, 2,609 kms., 19 National Highways are the main lifelines of the State Road network out of which 1,025 kms. are maintained/ developed by State Public Works Department, whereas 213 kms. of length of National Highway in state is being developed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. In addition, the National Highway Authority of India has been looking after development/ maintenance of 5 National Highways having length of 784 kms. and Border Road Organization has also developed/ maintained 3 National Highways covering of 587 kms.

14.14 Transport Development Introduction

The Transport department functions under the provisions of section 213 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The Transport department is primarily established for enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1972 and the rules framed there under. The Transport Department of Himachal Pradesh assists other organizations in the development of transport facilities and endeavors to provide an efficient, adequate and economic transport service for the movement of passengers and goods by road. In discharging statutory functions, the department has shaped up as one of the major revenue earning departments to the Government in the shape of taxes on motor vehicles.

14.15 Transport Department

- (i) **Revenue Generation:** The revenue collection of the department in as under:

Year	Collection	Year	Projected Collection	Collection up to 31-12-2022
2021-22	₹510.07 crore	2022-23	₹512.10 crore	₹500.44 crore

(ii) **Enforcement of Vehicles:** The officers of the Transport Department enforce the Motor Vehicle Act and the summary is as under:

Sr. No.	Particular	2022-23 (Up to 31 st December, 2022)
1	Number of vehicles challaned for various offences.	16,569
2	Amount realized on account of compounding fee.	₹487.86 Lakh

(iii) **Registration of Vehicles:** 21,06,438 numbers of vehicles (Transport and Non Transport) have been registered in the state up to 31st December, 2022. District wise detail up to 31st December, 2022 is as under:

Table 14.6

District wise Registered Vehicles

Sr. No.	District	Registered Vehicles
1	Bilaspur	1,06,501
2	Chamba	79,578
3	Hamirpur	1,47,659
4	Kangra	5,30,854
5	Kinnaur	16,844
6	Kullu	1,08,579
7	Lahaul-Spiti	8,066
8	Mandi	2,44,661
9	Shimla	2,20,419
10	Sirmaur	1,35,731
11	Solan	2,91,557
12	Una	2,18,989
	Total	21,06,438

14.16 Policies of the Department Transport

The Department of Transport Government of Himachal Pradesh has attained the following remarkable achievements of the Department during the year 2022-23:

- i. **Inspection and Certification Centre:** Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has sanctioned the project for setting up of Inspection and Certification Centre for vehicle fitness in favour of Himachal Pradesh at Baddi, District Solan. The cost of project was of ₹16.35 crore. The detailed estimate for Civil work was prepared by Architect of Civil Work (M/S Comprehensive Architectural Services, Noida) amounting to ₹11.57 crore which was submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India vide letter dated 14th November, 2018.

After completion of all codal formalities, the civil work was awarded through e-tender process in favour of M/S Combined Promoters and Infrastructure Pvt. Limited for ₹9.20 crore and the vendor/contractor has started the civil work in the month of March, 2020. Due to Change in structural design, necessitated by the presence of excess fly ash at the Site, the variation at work costing ₹132.81 lakh got added in the project and eventually, the project cost inclusive of GST arrived at ₹1219.60 lakh.

Till date Gross amount of ₹4.76 crore Stands paid/processed to the Contractor and work at Site is underway. Currently over 40 per cent of Civil work has been completed. MoRTH has released 3 instalments for the project amounting to ₹6.00 crore and till date, out of this, ₹4.75 crore has been paid to the Contractor and ₹14.71 lakh has been paid to the Architect.

- ii. **Creation of Transport Nagar:** As per the Transport Policy 2004, Department of Transport Himachal Pradesh in order to create/provide multiple facilities like parking lots, seating places, eating places, toilets, recreation centres and facilities at selected sites, has started the process for establishment of Transport Nagars in all district of the State. All Deputy Commissioners (DCs) in this state has been requested to identify the suitable land atleast 50 bighas for the establishment of each Transport Nagar in their respective District for construction of Transport Nagar. Suitable land has been identified in 6 districts of the state i.e Shimla, Kangra, Hamirpur, Sirmaur, Solan and Una. The process of further action is being started.
- iii. **Driving Training School (DTS) and Pollution Check Centre:** In order to impart training to aspirant candidates, department has given licenses to 381 driving training schools in the State which include 11 Driving Training Schools of Industrial Training Institute, 11 Himachal Road Transport

Corporation and 359 Private Driving Training Schools. Beside this 259 Pollution Check Centre has also been authorized in the state.

- iv. **Employment Generation:** Transport Department has provided employment to 10463 people up to 31st December, 2022 by granting various categories of permits to the un-employed youth. The detail is as under:

Table 14.7

Status of Employment Generation

Type of Permit	No.of Employment against each permit per person	Permit issued for the period April to December, 2022	Total Employment
Taxi/Maxi Cab	2	331	662
Bus Stage Carriage	3	11	33
Trucks(Goods Carriage)	3	2,992	8,976
Passenger Service Vehicle (PSV)	2	396	792
Total	2.8	3,730	10,463

v. **Electric Vehicle Policy**

To preserve the sensitive mountain ecosystem of Himachal Pradesh and to address global climate change, Himachal Pradesh has been an early adopter of clean energy technologies, including Electric Vehicle (EVs). Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) is among the first State Transport Undertakings (STU) in the country to introduce electric buses and is operating 75 Electric buses in Shimla and Manali as well as 50 Electric Taxies in different cities and town of the State.

The state has declared its Electric Vehicle policy in the year 2022 and has declared Shimla, Dharamshala, Mandi and Baddi as Model Towns for adoption of EVs. An inclusive survey for setting up of charging infrastructure has been carried out and 30 locations have been identified for fast charging infrastructure across these four model towns for faster adoption of Electric Vehicles in Private/public transport.

The Government has further identified 612 locations wherein charging infrastructure shall be installed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode as per the policy of Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

vi. Guidelines for safe Transportation of School Children

The State government is seriously concerned with the safety of School children. State Government has issued detailed guidelines for School buses vide notification dated 10th October, 2018. The direction contained in this notification has been circulated to all Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) and other concerned department for strict implementation with the directions for achievement of 100 per cent target for checking of vehicles ferrying School Childrens and the same has been monitoring in the Directorate level.

vii. Rent a Motor Cycle and Motor Cab Scheme

The rent a Motor Bike scheme is a notified Scheme under the provision of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The State of Himachal Pradesh vide notification no. Tpt-A(4)9/2015 dated 25th May, 2017 adopted the Rent-A Bike Scheme notified by Central Government in the year 1997. Thereafter State of Himachal Pradesh vide notification no.Tpt-A(4)9/2015 dated 6th March, 2019 notified this scheme in the State. The State Transport Authority granted 2,364 vehicle purchase permission to 143 applicants.

viii. Fleet Strength of Private buses and Taxies

In Himachal Pradesh total strength of Private Stage Carriage Buses is 3,309 and the Strength of Taxies (Seating Capacity 4+1) is 28,034, Maxi (6+1 and above) is 12,267 upto 31st December, 2021. The District wise and RTO Wise Detail is as under:

Table 14.8

Fleet Strength of Private buses and Taxies

RTO Wise detail of Pvt. Stage Carriage Busses in Himachal Pradesh up to 31 st December, 2022		
Sr. No.	Name of RTO	Total No. of Private Buses
1	RTO Shimla	252
2	RTO Kinnaur at Rampur	82
3	RTO Solan	220
4	RTO Baddi at Nalagarh	103
5	RTO Bilaspur	304
6	RTO Hamirpur	355
7	RTO Kullu	164
8	RTO Una	285
9	RTO Mandi	416

10	RTO Dharamshala	815
11	RTO Sirmour	169
12	RTO Chamba	144
Total		3,309

District wise detail of population of Taxi and Maxi in Himachal Pradesh up to 31st December, 2022

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total no. of Taxies (4+1)	Total no. of Maxi (6+1 and above)
1	Kullu	6,140	2,979
2	Shimla	11,679	4,170
3	Solan	1,430	606
4	Sirmour	224	146
5	Kangra	5,875	2,073
6	Hamirpur	2,160	656
7	Una	328	253
8	Mandi	3,100	2,741
9	Lahaul-Spiti	8	9
10	Kinnour	29	8
11	Bilaspur	1,053	669
12	Chamba	1,359	857
Total		33,385	15,167

14.17 Road Transport

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. Therefore, the Road Transport Corporation assumes paramount importance in the State. 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 3,142 buses, 75 Electric Buses, 38 Taxies, 50 Electric Taxies and 12 Tempo Travelers.

14.17.1 HRTC Schemes for the benefits of Passengers

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

- i) **Green Card Scheme:** Green cardholder is allowed 25 per cent discount in fare, if the journey undertaken by passenger is of 50 km. The cost of this card is ₹50 and having its validity for two years.
- ii) **Smart Card Scheme:** Corporation has introduced Smart Card Scheme. The cost of the card is ₹50 and having its validity for two years. This having 10 per cent discount in fare and also valid in HRTC Ordinary, Super Fast, Semi

Deluxe and Deluxe buses. In Volvo and AC Buses discount is to be allowed from 1st October to 31st March.

- III) **Samman Card Scheme for Senior Citizen:** Corporation has introduced Samman Card Scheme for the senior citizen of the age of the 60 years or more. Under this scheme, the discount of 30 per cent in fare is allowed.
- iv) **Free Facility to Women:** Women have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses on the occasion of “Raksha Bandhan” and “Bhaiya Dooj”. Muslim women have been allowed free travelling facility on occasion of “Id” and “Baker Id”.
- v) **Discount in fare to Women:** The Corporation has also allowed 50 per cent discount in fare in ordinary buses within the State to the women.
- vi) **Free Facility to Students of Government Schools:** The students of Government schools up to +2 classes have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses from their residence to School and School to residence.
- vii) **Free Facility to the person suffering from serious disease:** Free travelling facility is provided to cancer, spinal injury, kidney and dialysis patients along with one attendant in HRTC buses for the purpose of medical treatment on referral slip issued by the Doctor within and outside the State.
- viii) **Free Facility to the Special abled persons:** The Corporation is providing free travelling facility to special abled persons having disability of 70 per cent or more along with one attendant within State.
- ix) **Free Facility to the Gallantry Awardees:** The Gallantry Award winners have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC’s ordinary buses in addition to Delux Buses in the State.
- x) **Luxury Buses:** The Corporation is plying 65 owned and 23 buses super luxury (Volvo / Scania) and 08 luxury AC buses under bet-leasing scheme to Interstate routes to provide better transport facility to the public.
- xi) **24X7 Helpline:** 24x7 HRTC/ Private Bus Passenger’s helpline No.94180-00529 and 0177-2656326 have been introduced to lodge and address the complaints of passengers.
- xii) **Taxies on sealed roads:** Taxies Services have also been introduced by the Corporation in Shimla Town for public on sealed/ restricted roads.
- xiii) **Free travelling facility to the families of Martyrs:** HRTC extended the free travelling facility to the War Widows, Parents and Children up to the age of 18 years of Armed forces personnel martyred in War and Widows, Parents and Children up to the age of 18 years parents of Armed Force Personnel and Para Military Troops, who were martyred on duty.

- xiv) Facility of electric buses to tourist place:** The Corporation has introduced electric buses for the tourist and visitors to the famous tourist places.
- xv) Facility of sanitary pad vending machines for women:** For the benefit of women sanitary pad vending machines have been installed at 38 Bus Stands.
- xvi) Facility of wheelchair to special abled person at Bus Stands:** For the benefit of special abled person, wheel chair has been provided at 42 Bus Stands.
- xvii) Development of public information system at the bus stands of the corporation:** Development of public information system provided at Bus Stands, So that passengers can get information related to departure of buses and other.
- xviii)** The Corporation purchased 195 ordinary buses, 11 Super Luxury AC Volvo buses under smart city plan 12 Tempo Travelers and 18 Innova Crysta to provide better transport facility to the public and remote area.
- xix)** On public demand, Corporation started 11 Super Luxury AC Volvo buses from Chandigarh to Shimla, Shimla to Chandigarh International Airport, Shimla to Delhi, Manali to Delhi, Manali to Shimla, Jispa to Delhi, Manali to Haridwar and Dharmshala to Haridwar.

Table 14.9**Nationalized Road Transport**

Year	Buses	Attached Buses	Electric Buses	Taxies	Electric Taxies	Others	Total	No. of Route Under Operation	Distance Covered ('000 KM)
2009-10	2,005	21	-	-	-	82	2,108	2,004	1,62,855
2010-11	1,979	17	-	-	-	97	2,093	2,148	1,65,546
2011-12	2,024	0	-	-	-	93	2,117	2,048	1,65,417
2012-13	2,091	0	-	-	-	54	2,145	2,077	1,66,503
2013-14	2,054	33	-	-	-	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014-15	2,447	33	-	-	-	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015-16	2,645	34	-	-	-	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016-17	3,105	53	-	-	-	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017-18	3,110	62	-	-	-	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018-19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019-20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020-21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	77,767
2021-22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,43,717
2022-23	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,804	1,03,551

up to
Sept., 2022

Source: Himachal Road Transport Corporation, Government of Himachal Pradesh

CHAPTER

15



EDUCATION

Key Highlights

- Education remains the top focus of the state government, therefore 10,758 Primary, 1,965 Middle, 962 High and 1,999 Senior Secondary Schools in public sector serve students throughout the state. Government also runs 166 Degree Colleges.
- As per the ASER-2022 Himachal Pradesh Rural report the enrolment of children in Government, Private, and Other institutions of the State in all age categories, enrolment in public schools is significantly higher than in private schools. In government schools, enrolment is highest among 15-16 age group girls (82.4 per cent) and boys (77.6 per cent). In the same age range, 3.4 per cent children are not enrolled in school.
- Himachal Pradesh has an 82.80 per cent literacy rate in 2011, 8.8 per cent higher than the national average of 74.0 per cent. Statewide, males had 89.53 per cent and women 75.93 per cent. These percentages are far better than the Census 2001 averages of 85.35 for males, 67.42 for women, and 76.48 overall.
- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 75th round of survey on "Household Social Consumption: Education" in 2017–18 provides the latest figures. In 2017, the research predicts 86.6 per cent literacy for the state. Male literacy rose to 92.9 per cent and female to 80.5 per cent, with a 12.4 per cent gender disparity.
- All State schools Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs) were compared to those in Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, and the rest of India. When comparing 2020-21 and 2021-22, our state's secondary school PTR has improved from 7 to 6. When compared to its surrounding states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttarakhand, as well as the rest of India, Himachal Pradesh scores well on all measures of PTR.
- New India Literacy Programme (NILP) is a centrally sponsored scheme for Adult education, it has been started from 2022-23 and will last till 2026-27 with an objective to literate 89,000 adult illiterate of the State in all 12 districts.

- Under Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatravriti Yojana, top 1,250 students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 1000 meritorious student of Other Backward Classes (OBC) from Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE) are given ₹12,000 per year for SC students and ₹10,000 per year to OBC student. 1,577 SC students and 1,359 OBC students have been benefitted under this scheme.
- Under Kalpana Chawla Chhatravriti Yojana, top 2000 meritorious girl students of all streams i.e. Science, Arts and Commerce based on passing ratio in each group as per merit list supplied by the HPBoSE for post 10+2 courses are given ₹15,000 per annum. 1,836 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

15.1 Introduction

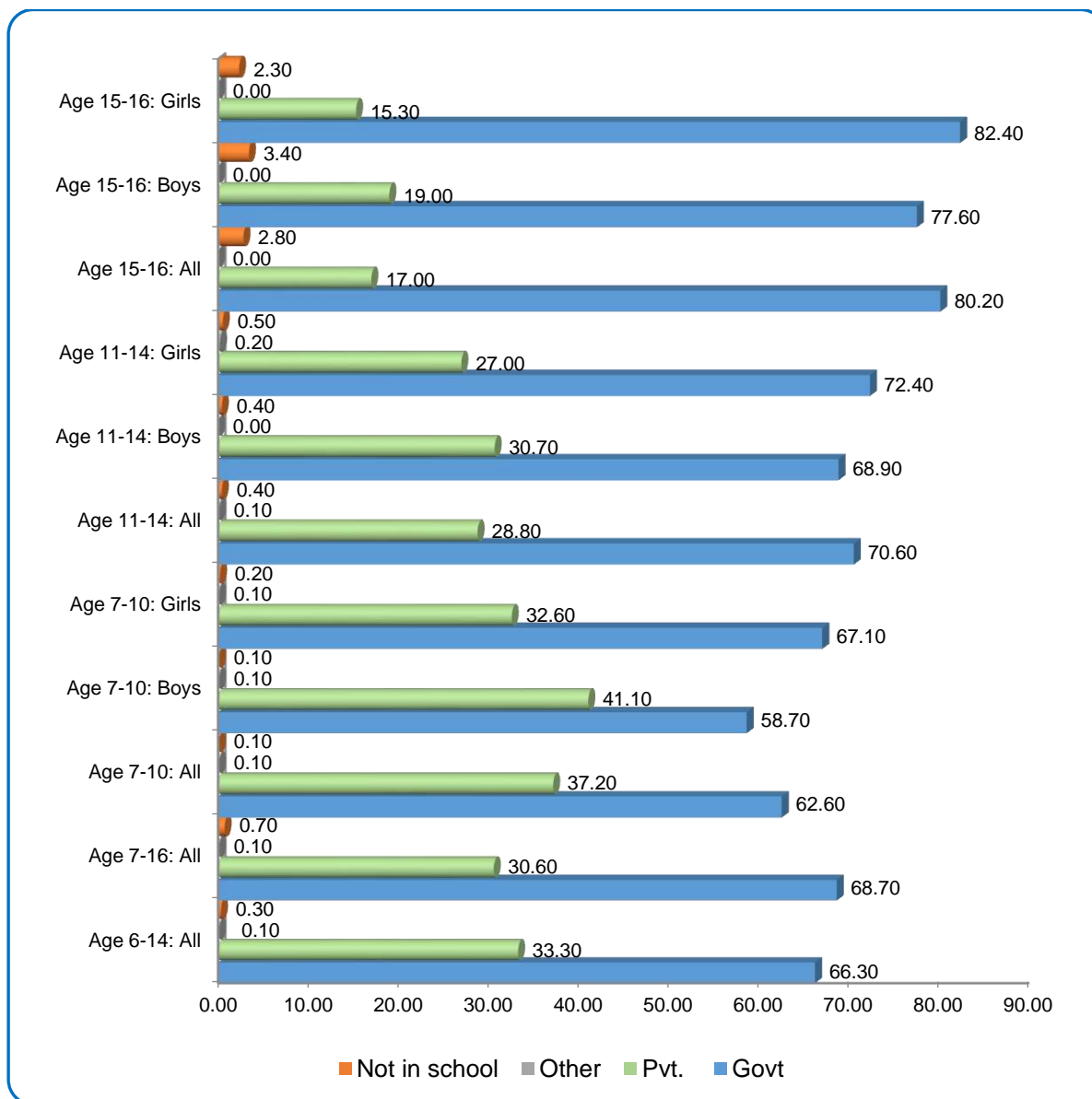
“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can choose to change the world”- By- **Nelson Mandela**

The State's literacy rate was 31.96 per cent at the time it became a full-fledged state. However, the State and the economy have made remarkable progress in terms of expanding the educational infrastructure, which has led to an increase in school enrollment and literacy. This is due to political will, administrative involvement, and the society at large making constant conscious efforts, Article 21A, stipulates that "The State must offer free and compulsory education to all children of 6 to 14 years in such a way as the State, may by law prescribe," was added to the Indian Constitution after the 86th amendment. Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act of 2009, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete elementary school is assured by the State.

Himachal Pradesh has an 82.80 per cent literacy rate in 2011, 8.8 per cent higher than the national average of 74.0 per cent. Statewide, males had 89.53 per cent and women 75.93 per cent. These percentages are far better than the Census 2001 averages of 85.35 for males, 67.42 for women, and 76.48 overall. The gender gap fell from 17.93 per cent in 2001 to 13.6 per cent in 2011. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 75th round of survey on "Household Social Consumption: Education" in 2017–18 provides latest figures. 2017, research predicts 86.6 per cent literacy for the State. Male literacy rose to 92.9 per cent and female to 80.5 per cent, with a 12.4 per cent gender disparity.

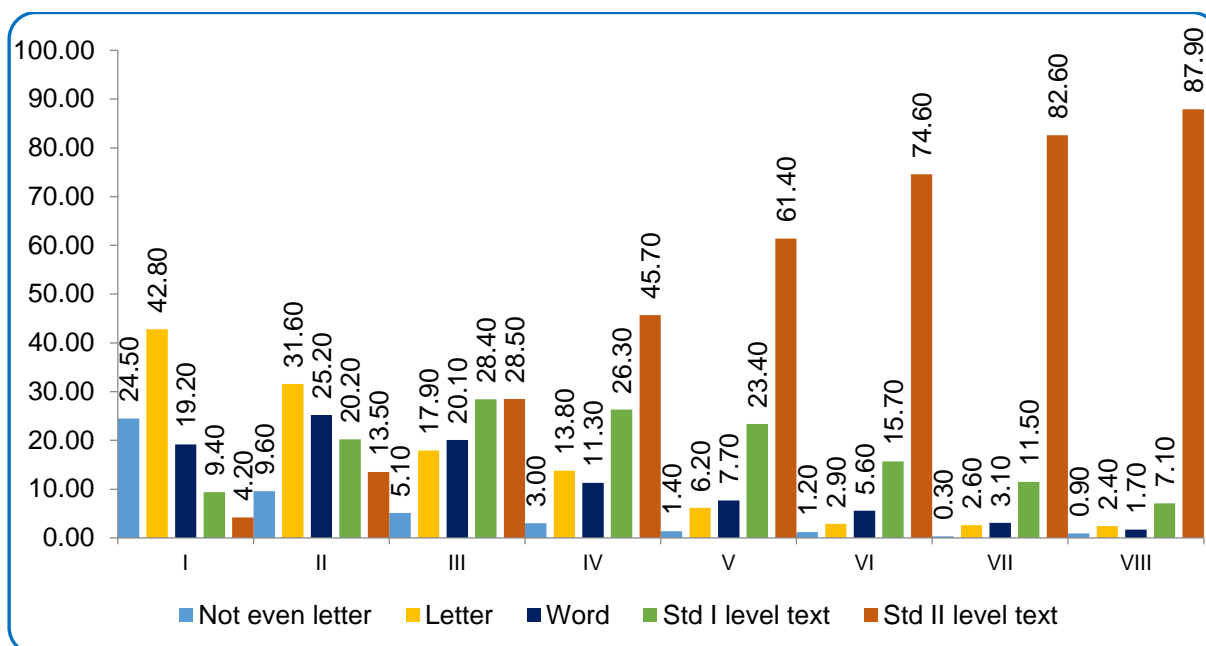
Figure 15.1

Percentage of children enrolled in different types of schools by age group



Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2022 (Rural)

The above figure illustrates the enrolment of children in Government, Private and Other institutions of the State. In all age categories, enrolment in public schools is significantly higher than in private schools. In government schools, enrolment is highest among 15 to 16 year old girls (82.4 per cent) and boys (77.6 per cent). In the same age range, 3.4 per cent children are not enrolled in school.

Figure 15.2**Percentage of children by grade and reading level**

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2022 (Rural)

The percentages in the above figure depict the reading ability of children by grade. Reading itself is a progressive tool. Each bar in the above figure shows the variation in children's reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in std. III, 5.10 per cent cannot even read letters, 17.90 per cent can read letters but not words or higher, 20.10 per cent can read words but not Std. I level text and 28.50 per cent can read std. II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100 per cent.

Table 15.1**Percentage of children by grade and arithmetic level (All children) 2022**

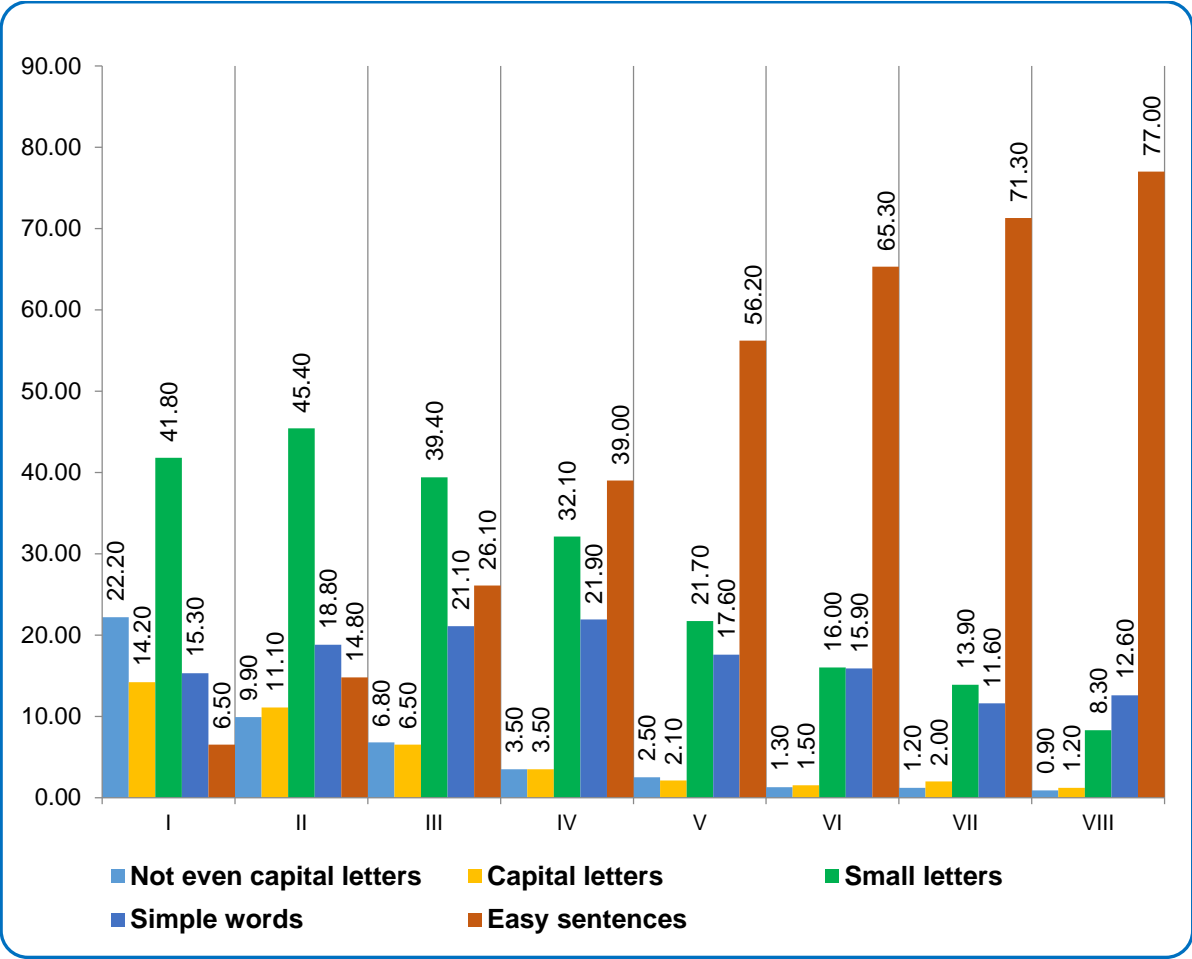
Std	Not even Recognize	Recognize number		Subtract	Divide	Total
	1-9	1-9	11-99			
I	15.70	37.00	41.80	3.80	1.80	100
II	3.60	24.50	48.30	22.00	1.60	100
III	2.20	16.80	39.50	32.30	9.20	100
IV	0.80	10.00	30.50	32.10	26.60	100
V	0.80	5.70	26.00	25.00	42.50	100
VI	0.20	3.40	26.20	29.50	40.70	100
VII	0.20	2.20	23.80	24.20	49.70	100
VIII	0.50	2.00	20.80	24.40	52.30	100

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2022 (Rural)

The percentages in the table above represent the mathematical ability of children in each grade. The evaluation of arithmetic level is also a progressive instrument, with each row representing the range of arithmetic levels within a specific grade. For example, among children in Std. III, 2.20 per cent cannot even recognise 1-9, 16.80 per cent can recognise numbers up to 9 but cannot recognise numbers up to 99 or higher, 39.50 per cent can recognise numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 32.30 per cent can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 9.20 per cent can do division. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100 per cent.

Figure 15.3

Percentage of children by grade and reading level in English, 2022



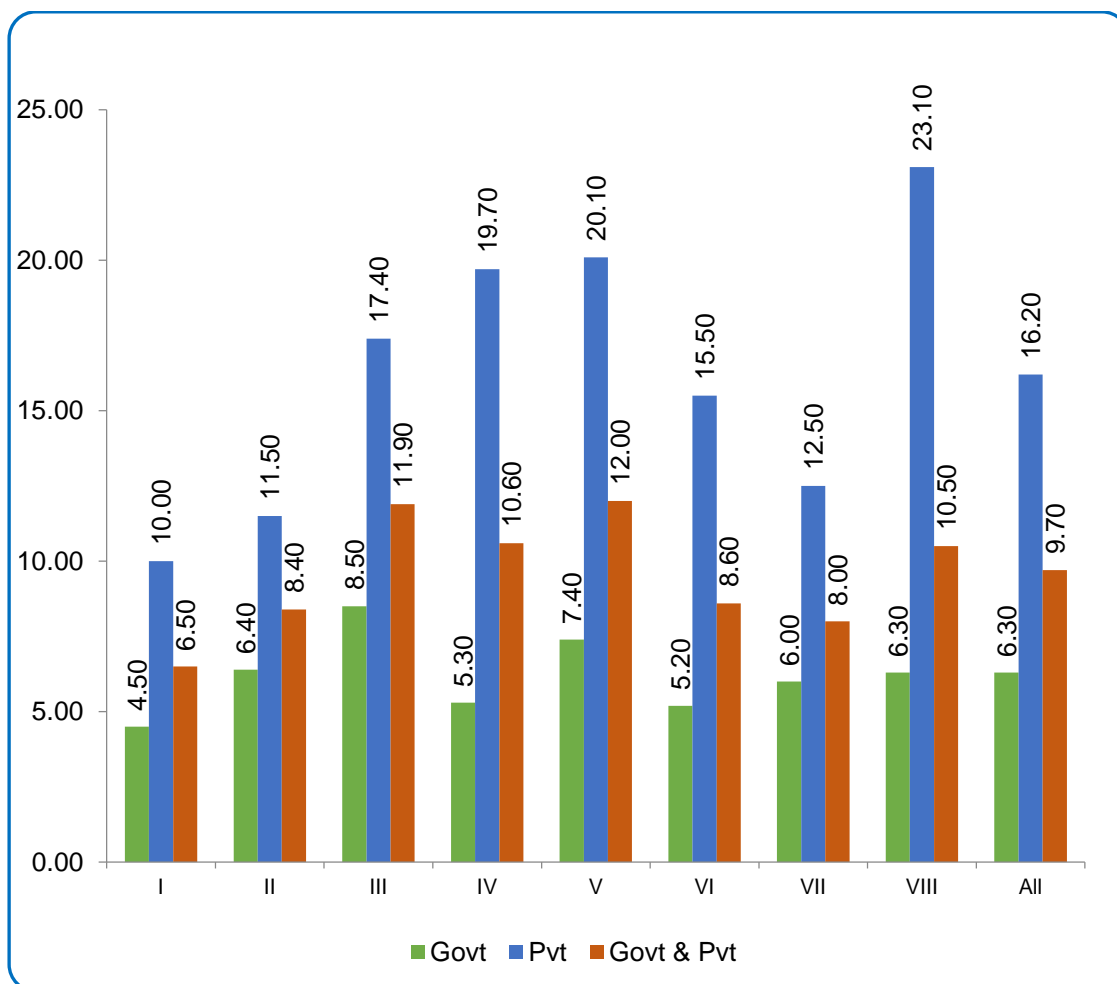
Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2022 (Rural)

Figure 15.3 presents English reading level of children by grade in terms of percentage. Each bar shows the variation in children’s reading levels in English within a given grade. For instance, among children in Std III, 6.80 per cent cannot even read capital letters, 6.50 per cent can read capital letters but not small letters or

more, 39.40 per cent can read small letters but not words or more, 21.10 per cent can read words but not sentences, and 26.10 per cent can read sentences. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100 per cent.

Figure 15.4

Percentage of children who take paid tuition classes, 2022

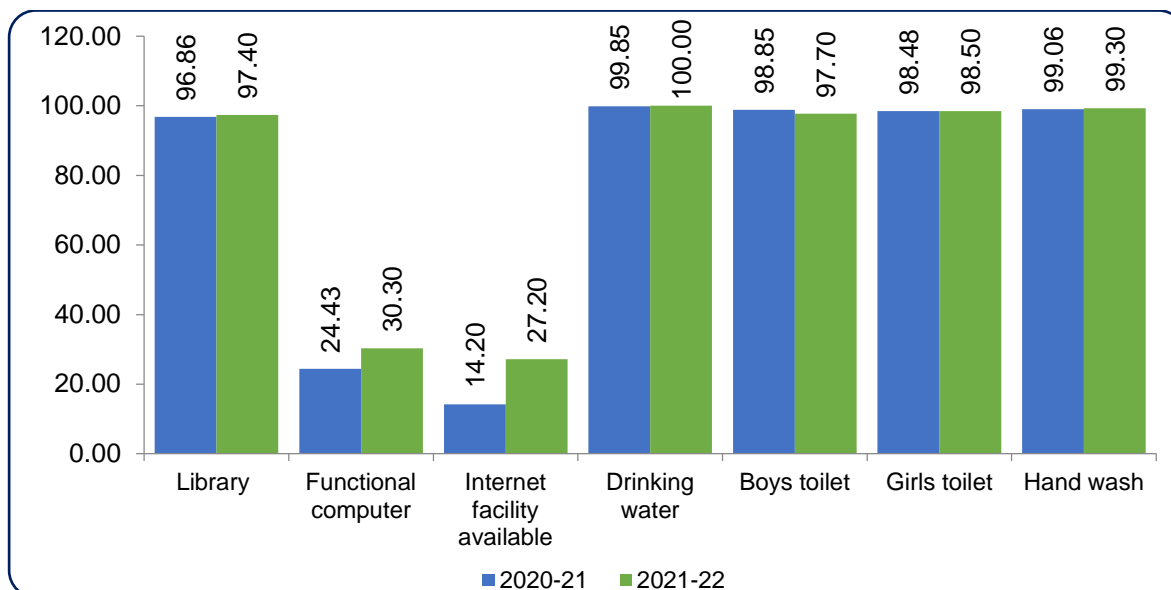


Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2022 (Rural)

Figure 15.4 depicts the status of children taking paid tuitions by grade and school type. The percentage of students in private schools who are taking paid tuitions is substantially greater than the percentage of children in public schools. The percentage of children of Std. VIII around 23 per cent studying in private schools are taking paid tuitions, their percentage is higher than any other std. children, whereas the percentage of children in Std. III of government schools is around 9 per cent which is higher than any other Std. of Govt. school, those who are taking paid tuitions.

Figure 15.5

Percentage of government schools having specific infrastructure facility in H. P.

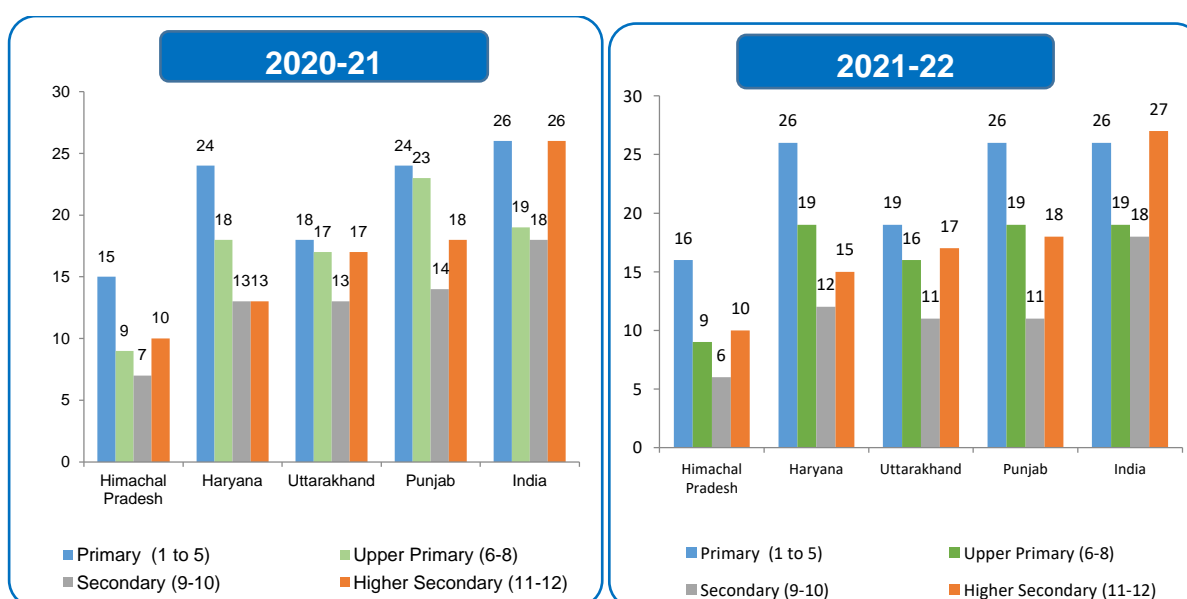


Source: Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2020-21, 2021-22

Figure 15.5 provides a comparison of few major infrastructure facilities available in the government schools of State in 2020-21 to 2021-22. A variety of amenities are available such as library, computers, internet facility, drinking water, boys and girls toilets and a place to wash one's hands etc. The UDISE+ 2021-22 data presented in the above figure shows that almost all the major infrastructural facilities have improved in 2021-22 as compared to the previous year.

Figure 15.6

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by level of school education 2020-21 and 2021-22



Source: Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2020-21, 2021-22

The above figures 15.6 compares the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at all levels of education and in all educational institutions of the State with that of Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab and India as a whole. Our state's PTR at the secondary level has improved from 2020-21 to 2021-22, reaching 6 in 2021-22 as opposed to 7 in 2020-21. The remaining levels, including upper elementary and secondary, remain unchanged. Only at the primary level has this ratio marginally worsened from 15 to 16. Himachal Pradesh compares favourably to its surrounding states, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and India as a whole, where the PTR is significantly higher.

15.2 Elementary Education

As on 31st December, 2022 there are 10,758 Primary Schools and 1,965 Middle Schools in Government Sector. To overcome shortage of trained teachers, efforts are being made to make fresh appointments of teachers in the schools regularly. An attempt has also been made to cater to the educational needs of specially abled children. The policies of the Government in the field of elementary education are implemented with following aims:

- To achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education.
- To ensure that all children have access to a high-quality elementary school education.
- Access of education to every child in the State.

State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes

The following incentives were provided during the year 2022-23:

Table 15.2

State Sponsored Schemes in Elementary Education

Sr. No	State Sponsored Scheme	Detail of Schemes	Benefitted Students
1.	Medhavi Chhatarvriti Yojana	Students of 5 th standard who secured top four positions (2 Boys and 2 Girls) in the examination conducted by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education of this class are given ₹1200 per annum and continue to receive the same up 8 th class with a condition that they continue to study in a Government school and securing at least Grade B in class 6 th and 7 th .	1,669
2.	Scholarship for Integrated Rural	1 st to 5 th standard students are given ₹500 per annum and students from 6 th to	77,944

	Development Programme (IRDP)/Below Poverty Line (BPL) Children	8 th standard are given ₹700 per annum.	
3	Girls Attendance	Girl students of 1 st to 5 th standard whose attendance is at least 90 per cent are given ₹20 per annum.	28,957
4.	Poverty Scholarship	Students of 1 st to 5 th standard whose parent's income does not exceed ₹11,000 per annum are given ₹40 per annum.	2,619
5.	Scholarship for Children of Armed Forces	Students of 1 st to 5 th standard whose parents dies during the war or got more than 50 per cent disability are given ₹25,000 and to dependent student of a soldier with less than 50 per cent disability are given ₹12,500 per annum.	5
6.	Scholarship on Lahaul –Spiti Pattern	This scholarship scheme is for the students of 1 st to 8 th class studying in Government schools in tribal areas are given ₹80 per annum.	2,947
7.	Free Text Books	Free books for students of all categories from 1 st to 8 th standard are provided by the Department of Elementary Education through Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE).	All Students
8.	Construction and Repair of Elementary and Middle school	Infrastructure facilities maintained with a budget provision of ₹2276.40 lakh and these facilities were developed with a budget provision of ₹2600.00 lakh.	-
9.	PM Poshan Scheme (Mid Day Meal Scheme)	This scheme was implemented in 2004 for primary school children and in 2008 this scheme was extended up to 8 th standard students. Under this scheme the hot cooked meal is being provided to the students of Pre-Primary, Primary (including NRST centers supported by SSA and Contentment Board) and Upper Primary schools of Government	5,69,869

		and Cantonment Board schools.	
10.	“Swarn Jayanti” Gyanodya Cluster Srestha Vidyalaya Scheme	The scheme is being implemented in identified 100 cluster schools with a budget provision of ₹15 crore.	
11	Swaran Jayanti Middle Merit Scholarship Scheme	This scholarship scheme is for the students studying in 6 th , 7 th and 8 th class in the Government schools, the meritorious students will be selected through a State level examination by State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Solan and selected students will get an award benefit of ₹4,000 per month in class 6 th , ₹5,000 per month in class 7 th and ₹6,000 per month in class 8 th .	100
12	New India Literacy Programme (NILP)	This is centrally sponsored scheme for Adult education, which has been implemented in 2022-23 and will last till 2026-27 with an objective to literate 89,000 adult illiterate of the State.	In all 12 districts

15.3 Senior Secondary Education

There is a strong emphasis on education in the state. As on 31st December, 2022, in Government sector there are 962 High schools (out of which 3 are non functional), 1,999 Senior Secondary Schools (out of which 1 is non functional) and 166 Degree Colleges (out of which 5 are non functional) including 11 Sanskrit Colleges, 1 SCERT, 1 B.Ed. College and 1 Fine Art College, running in the State.

15.4 Scholarship Schemes

To improve the educational status of the deprived sections of the society, various scholarships/stipends are being provided by the State/Central Governments at various stages. The scholarship schemes are as under:

Table 15.3**Secondary/Higher Education State/Centre Sponsored Scholarship Schemes during 2021-22**

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Scholarship and Infrastructure	Total Benefitted Students
State Sponsored Schemes			
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chattarvriti Yojana	Top 1,250 students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 1000 meritorious student of Other Backward Classes (OBC) from Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE) are given ₹12,000 per year for SC students and ₹10,000 per year to OBC students.	1,577 SC and 1,359 OBC students have been benefitted.
2.	Swami Vivekanand Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 2,000 meritorious students of General Category from Matriculation Examination of HPBoSE are given ₹10,000 per year.	3,026 students have been benefitted.
3.	Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 100 Girls and 100 Boys belonging to the Tribal Community of Himachal Pradesh from the matriculation examination of HPBoSE are given ₹11,000 per year.	210 students have been benefitted.
4.	Maharishi Balmiki Chattarvriti Yojana	Himachali girl students belonging to Balmiki Families are given ₹9,000 per year.	1 student has been benefitted.
5.	Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 10 students from the merit list of 10+2 (affiliated from of HPBoSE) and for post 10+2 courses are given ₹10,000 per annum.	48 students have been benefitted.
6.	Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra Scholarship	This Scheme is applicable to the students who are studying in Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra and are bonafide resident of Himachal Pradesh from class VI to XII	185 students have been benefitted.
7.	National Defence Academy (NDA)	The NDA scholarship at different rates is being given to the Cadets of	-

	Scholarship Scheme	Himachal Pradesh who are getting training at NDA, Khadakwasla.	
8.	Kalpna Chawla Chhatravriti Yojana	Under this Scheme the top 2,000 meritorious girl students of all study groups i.e. Science, Arts and Commerce streams based on passing ratio in each group as per merit list of HPBoSE for post 10+2 courses are given ₹15,000 per year.	1,836 students have been benefitted.
9.	Mukhya Mantri Protsahan Yojana	A degree course in any Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), for PG Diploma Course in Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad at Jharkhand and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Banglore, one time award of ₹75,000 is being given.	148 students have been benefitted.
10.	Rashtriya Indian Military College Scholarship	All students who are bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh and are studying from VIII to XII in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun. The amount of scholarship is ₹20,000 per annum.	7 students have benefitted.
11.	IRDP Scholarship Scheme	Those students who are belonging to the IRDP families and are studying in Government and Government aided institutions, ₹300 for 9 th and 10 th class students, ₹800 for 10+1 and 10+2 class and ₹1,200 for college day scholar and ₹2,400 for hostellers per month are being given.	16,303 students have benefitted.
12	Financial Assistanceto the children of the Armed Forces Personnel skilled/ disabled during the different War/Operations	A sum of ₹300 (boys) and ₹600 (girls) per month for 9 th and 10 th class, ₹800 per month for +1 and +2 class, ₹1,200 per month for colleges /Day scholar Students and ₹2,400 per month for hostellers is being given to Children of Armed Forces Personnel killed/disabled in the different wars/operations.	No student applied for this scholarship duringthe year 2021-22.

13	Mukhya Mantri Gyandeep Yojana (Educational Loan Subsidy Scheme) :	Under this scheme, Interest subsidy is admissible on Education loan availed up to the maximum of ₹10 lakh only for pursuing Higher Studies in India. The Interest subsidy to the extent of 4 per cent p.a. on education loan is being allowed.	1,047 students have been benefitted during the year 2021-22.
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1.	Prime Minister Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBC and Others (PM-YASASVI)		
i	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class(OBC)/ Economically Backward Class (EBC)/ Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC/EBC/DNT students will be paid to students whose parents/ guardians Income from all sources does not exceeds ₹2,50,000 p.a. The students shall be given a consolidated academic allowance of ₹4,000 per annum.	The disbursements to OBC students are under process. No EBC applicant applied under this scheme. No DNT applicant applied under this scheme.
ii	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC/EBC/DNT students	Post -Matric Scholarship will be given to all the OBC/EBC/DNT students with annual income upto ₹2,50,000. Total ₹20,000 (Academic Allowance - ₹10,000, Tuition Fee- ₹10,000) per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and post graduate level professional courses. Total ₹13,000 (Academic Allowance-₹8,000, Tuition Fee- ₹5,000) per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate courses.	6,606 OBC students have been benefitted under this scheme. Budget for EBC students not received from Govt. of India.

		<p>Total ₹8,000 (Academic Allowance-₹6,000, Tuition Fee-₹2,000) per annum entitled for Group 3 for graduate and post graduate courses not covered under group 1 and 2 courses.</p> <p>Total ₹5,000 (Academic Allowance-₹5,000, With no Tuition Fee per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post matriculation non-degree courses.</p>	No DNT applicant applied under this scheme.
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship to SC students	<p>Post-Matric Scholarship will be given to all the SC students with annual income upto ₹2,50,000.</p> <p>₹7,000 for day scholar ₹13,500 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and post graduate level professional courses.</p> <p>₹6,500 for day scholar ₹9,500 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate courses.</p> <p>₹3,000 for day scholar ₹6,000 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 3 for graduate and post graduate courses not covered under group 1 and 2 courses.</p> <p>₹2,500 for day scholar ₹4,000 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post matriculation non-degree courses.</p>	21,487 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

3.	Post-Matric Scholarship to ST students	<p>The students (ST) whose parents annual income is upto ₹2,50,000.</p> <p>₹6,600 for day scholar, ₹14,400 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and post graduate level professional courses.</p> <p>₹6,360 for day scholar ₹9,840 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate courses.</p> <p>₹3,600 for day scholar, ₹6,840 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 3 for graduate and post graduate courses not covered under group 1 and 2 courses.</p> <p>₹2,760 for day scholar, ₹4,560 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post matriculation non-degree courses.</p>	3,287 students have been benefitted under this scheme.
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students	<p>Pre matric Scholarship for SC students of 9th and 10th class will be paid to students whose parents /guardians Income from all sources does not exceeds ₹2,50,000 p.a.. The scholarship will be awarded for 10 months in an academic year for day scholars @ ₹3000 per annum and hostellers @ ₹6250 per annum.</p>	16,759 students have been benefitted under this scheme.
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST students	<p>Pre matric Scholarship for ST students of 9th and 10th class will be paid to students whose parents /guardians Income from all sources does not exceeds ₹2,50,000 p.a. The scholarship will be awarded for 10 months in an academic year for day scholars @ ₹3000 per annum</p>	596 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

		and hostellers @ ₹6250 per annum.	
6.	Merit cum means Scholarship Scheme for Students belonging to Minority Community	This Scholarship is for the Minority students belonging to Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist communities. Student should have not less than 50 per cent marks and income of their parents should not exceed ₹2.50lakh per annum.	50 students have been benefitted. The Scholarship amount is being disbursed at Government of India level.
7.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme to students belonging to Minority community	This scholarship is given from XII to Ph.D. for minority students who have not less than 50 per cent marks in the previous final examination and whose parents annual income should not exceed ₹2.00 lakh.	633 students have been benefitted. The Scholarship amount is being disbursed at Government of India level.
8.	Post Matric Scholarship to Disabled Students	All students having more than 40 per cent disability, certified by the Competent medical authority of the state Government and whose parental Income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 per annum are eligible for full scholarship.	Total 113 students have been benefitted under this scheme. The Scholarship amount is being disbursed at Government of India level.

15.5 Promotion of Sanskrit Education

Continuous efforts are being made by the State, as well as Central Government to promote Sanskrit Education. Specific details are shown below:

- Award of scholarships to students of High/ Senior Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.
- Modernization of Sanskrit Schools.
- Grant for various schemes for promotion of Sanskrit and for research/research projects.

15.6 Teachers Training Programmes

During 2022-23 the SCERT, Solan and Government College of Teacher Education Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh organized online Training Programmes

in which 601 teaching and non teaching staff of Schools and colleges have been given training.

15.7 Free Text Books

The State Government provides free text books to all students of 9th and 10th classes. 1,34,866 students have been benefitted under this scheme during 2022-23.

15.8 Free Education to Specially Abled Children

Free and compulsory education for children with 40 per cent or above disabilities is being provided in the State up to 10+2 level and they have been exempted from paying any fee and funds up to 10+2 level. Further, Children with special needs are exempted from paying fees up to university level.

15.9 Free Education to Girls

Free education, without any tuition fee, is being provided to girl students in the State up to University level.

15.10 Information Technology Education

Information Technology education is being imparted in all Government Senior Secondary Schools on self finance basis where students have opted for IT education, as an optional subject. The department is charging Information Technology fee of ₹110 per month per student. The students of SC (BPL) families get a 50 per cent fee concession. In 2022-23, 1,18,597 students are enrolled in Information Technology education out of which 6,976 SC (BPL) students have benefitted from this scheme.

15.11 Samagra Shiksha

Following schemes are running under Samagra Shiksha:

i. **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**

RMSA is running in sharing pattern of 90:10 (90 per cent Government of India and 10 per cent State Government). The activities under RMSA are being taken up to strengthen infrastructure in the existing secondary schools. Kala Utsav is being held in the State with a total amount of ₹12.00 Lakh.

ii. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project**

To improve and strengthen the teaching and learning activity by using smart

class rooms and multi-media teaching aids, department has successfully implemented ICT in 2,137 Government High/ Senior Secondary Schools up to 2021-22 and 418 Government schools are being covered during current financial year.

iii. Vocational Education

Under the National Skill Qualification Framework Scheme (NSQF), vocational education is being provided in 1,100 schools and recruitment of vocational trainers in 54 newly approved vocational schools from 2022-23 is in progress and vocational education will be imparted in these schools from April, 2023. Under this scheme trades i.e. Agriculture, Made ups & Home Furnishing, Automotive, Beauty & Wellness, BFSI, Electronics & Hardware Healthcare, and Information Technology (IT)/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), Media & Entertainment, Physical Education Plumbing Private Security, Retail, Telecom and Tourism & Hospitality are being taught to the students. Agreements with 17 Vocational Training Providers have been executed by State Government to provide vocational education in the State.

iv. Inclusive Education for Specially abled at Secondary Stage

Under this scheme, 12 model schools have already been established in all the districts out of which 4 schools are with residential facilities. 5,758 children with special need have been enrolled in Government schools. 131 Medical assessment camps for children with special needs were organized in blocks of all the districts of Himachal in 2022- 23.

15.12 Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

The RUSA has been implemented in the State to improve the higher education system. Under this scheme RUSA grant is being given to 70 colleges and Himachal Pradesh University (HPU).

15.13 Medha Protsahan Yojana

The objective of the scheme is to assist meritorious students of Himachal Pradesh, whose families income does not exceed from ₹2.50 Lakh, by providing them coaching for Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)/ National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)/ Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE)/ All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)/ Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)/National Defence Academy (NDA)/ Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)/ Staff Selection Commission (SSC)/Banking etc. In total 500 students have been benefited from this scheme during the year 2022-23.

15.14 Swaran Jayanti Utkrisht Vidyalaya and Utkrisht Mahavidyalaya Yojana

The Higher Education Department, Himachal Pradesh has identified 68 schools of each assembly constituency and designated as Utkrisht Vidyalayas under Swaran Jayanti Utkrisht Vidyalaya Yojana in the current financial year and approved budget of ₹44.00 lakh for each school for the development and beautification of school campus and environmental friendly features. Beside this, 10 Government Degree colleges have been designated as Utkrisht Mahavidyalaya during the year 2022-23.

15.15 Khel Se Swasthaya Yojana

Sports accessories such as Kabbaddi mats, JUDO mats, Wrestling, Weight lifting and Boxing rings have been provided to 129 Sr. Sec. Schools and 57 Government Colleges to encourage the students for the participation in sports activities under this Yojana in 2021-22, during the year 2022-23 selection process is under way.

15.16 Swaran Jayanti Super 100 Yojana

The department has started the process to provide financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh each to the top 100 meritorious students of 10th class of Government schools for undergoing coaching for admission in professional / technical courses under this Yojana and for the same an amount of ₹1.10 crore has been sanctioned during the FY2022-23 and out of which ₹42.43 lakh has been disbursed to the chosen students.

15.17 C.V Raman Virtual Class rooms for schools and Colleges

Under CV Raman Virtual Classroom Yojana, the process of establishing virtual class rooms in 23 Government Senior Secondary (GSS) schools and 13 colleges is under way in the current FY2022-23.

15.18 Swaran Jayanti Vidyarathi Anushikshan Yojana

The Scheme “Swaran Jayanti Vidyarathi Anushikshan Yojana” was launched by the Hon'ble Governor on 5th September, 2021 on the occasion of Teachers Day, under which students of Government schools studying in 9th to +2 classes, get free coaching for JEE-NEET Entrance Exams. For this, study material is being uploaded on “Har Ghar Pathshala Portal” every Saturday and Sunday.

15.19 Bachelor of Vocational Degree courses (B.Voc)

B.Voc Degree Program started in 18 colleges of the State in two sectors “Retail Management” and Hospitality & Tourism. These colleges are Government College Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharmshala (Kangra), Nurpur (Kangra), Kullu, Mandi, Sanjauli, (Shimla), Rampur (Shimla), Una, Hamirpur, Solan, Nahan (Sirmour), Dhaliara (Kangra), Ghumarwin (Bilaspur), Sarkaghat (Mandi), Haripur (Kullu), Seema Shimla) and Rajkiya Kanya Mahavidyalaya (RKMV) Shimla, Total 2,533 students are under training/ enrolled during the academic session 2022-23.

15.20 Technical Education

The department is providing Technical Education, Vocational and Industrial Training and has reached a stage where aspiring students of the State can get admission in Engineering / Pharmacy in diploma and degree as well as certificate courses in following institutions in Himachal Pradesh:

Table 15.4

Name and Number of Institutions

Sl. No.	Names of Institute	Number of Institutes
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi at Kamand	01
2.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	01
3.	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Kangra	01
4.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sirmour	01
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una	01
6.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Baddi, Tehsil Nalagarh, district Solan.	01
7.	Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) for Women at Jhundla, Tehsil Shimla Rural, district Shimla	01
8.	Government Engineering Colleges	05
9.	Government Pharmacy College	04
10.	B-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	17
11.	Engineering Colleges (Private Sector)	7
12.	Polytechnics (Government Sector)	16
13.	Polytechnics (Private Sector)	05
14.	D-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	14
15.	2nd Shift in Diploma Courses (Private Sector)	03
16.	Co-educational Industrial Training Institutes (Government Sector)	130
17.	State of the Art ITIs	11
18.	Model Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Nalagarh and	02

	Sansarpur (Government Sector)	
19.	Industrial Training Institutes (women)(Government Sector)	08
20.	ITI for Persons with specially abled at Sundernagar (Government Sector)	01
21.	Motor Driving School at Una in Government Sector	01
22.	ITIs (Private Sector)	140
23.	Vocational Training Centre	02
	Total	373

Table 15.5

Intake of Students in the Existing Institutions

Sr. No.	Description of Institution	Number
1	Degree Level	2,164
2	B-Pharmacy	1,420
3	Diploma Level	4,130
4	Government/Private ITI's	52,976
	Total	60,690

15.21 Short Term Training under Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project

Under HPSPDP, HPKVN has signed a MoU with 67 Government ITIs for providing NSQF aligned Short Term Skill Training to youth of Himachal Pradesh. The duration of the training programme / course is from 200 Hrs. to 1,000 Hrs.

- 39,611 trainees proposed to be trained by the 67 ITI's in three years. Till 15th November, 2022 15,732 trainees have been enrolled for short term training courses, out of which 6,926 were certified by the concerned sector skill council after due assessment.
- MoU has been signed between Directorate of Technical Education and HPKVN for 4 ITI's to start Short Term NSQF aligned, under State sector Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- 278 trainees to be trained by the above 4 ITI's, out of which 258 have got certified by concerned skill council after thorough evaluation. Admission for the offered courses is under progress at Institute level.

15.22 Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project

Under the Centrally Sponsored Project known as STRIVE, 19 ITIs have been chosen in order to modernise their facilities and provide students with high-quality training and an amount of ₹30.71 crore has been allocated under this scheme. ₹1.34 crore has been sanctioned and transferred to ITI's as per their allocation and ₹11.80 crore have been allocated to State Directorate for the year 2022-23.

15.23 Other Initiatives taken

- The Faculty Development Programme, run by the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, the IIT, the National Institute of Technology, the Institute of Himachal Pradesh Public Administration (HIPA), etc., has educated more than 598 faculties.
- To improve industry-institute engagement and secure the best placements for students, the state government has signed MoUs with reputed industries. As of now, 180 MoU's have been signed by department which includes MoU's with IITs/ CIPET/ Institutes of Kerala/ Karnataka/ Gujrat for exchange of students, exposure visits and workshops to enhance the quality of technical education as well as to implement **Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Programme**.

CHAPTER

16



HEALTH

Key Highlights

- The Health and Family Welfare Department of Himachal Pradesh provides curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services through a network of 108 Civil Hospitals, 104 Community Health Centres, 580 Primary Health Centres and 16 Civil Dispensaries.
- Child immunization is very important programme for protecting children from illness and lowering newborn mortality. According to the 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) report, the percentage of completely vaccinated children in the age group of 12 to 23 months was 85.4 per cent in 2015-16, and has increased to 96.4 per cent in 2019-20. Similarly, there has been a significant rise in other vaccines administered to children in 2019-20 over 2015-16, such as BCG, Polio and DPT.
- Himachal Pradesh has a lower crude birth rate (15.3) than Haryana (19.9), Uttarakhand (16.6), and the rest of India (19.5), with the exception of Punjab (14.3), which is encouraging. Himachal Pradesh's newborn mortality rate of 17 is lower than that of its adjoining states and of India as a whole, indicating that better baby health care facilities are available and health programmes of the state are more effective.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme to promote institutional delivery in Government Hospitals by incentivizing BPL/SC/ST women. An incentive of ₹1100 is given on opting institutional delivery and ₹500 to BPL beneficiary even after home delivery. 5,906 women have been benefited under this scheme.

- Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) provides health insurance coverage of ₹5.00 lakh per family per year. In Himachal Pradesh approximately 4.78 lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment. About 4.35 lakh families have received the golden cards and 1.79 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹222.86 crore since the inception of the scheme.
- During academic session 2022-23, total 870 MBBS seats were filled in Government and Private Sector (720 in Government and 150 in Private Sector). Another 322 Post Graduate (MD/MS) seats in various specialties were allotted in Government and Private Medical Colleges i.e. 230 in Government Medical Colleges and 92 in Private Medical Colleges.
- AYUSH health infrastructure in the state provides extensive health care services to the general public.

16.1 Introduction

“The ultimate resource in economic development is People. It is people, not Capital or raw material that develop economy.”- By **Peter Ferdinand Drucker**.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as "a condition of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, rather than only the absence of sickness or disability." The role of health as an engine of economic growth is not entirely unsubstantiated, as an investment in health care leads to better, healthier lives for the populace, which in turn, increases productivity, and creates an efficient workforce, thereby significantly adding to the social and economic progress of any country. Universal health care has also been stressed by the United Nations (UN) under its Sustainable Development goal#3 which states “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages” by 2030. The health sector includes a very diverse set of activities that not only includes services that detect diseases but also its prevention and awareness.

Because of its overlapping characteristics, functions, and purposes, the health industry in India is fairly extensive and provides a significant source of revenue as well as job creation for the economy. Himachal Pradesh's health indices have also showed consistent improvement, demonstrating the state's strong commitment to effective service delivery. Himachal Pradesh has made significant investments in its health infrastructure, which is among the finest in the country in terms of availability per capita.

The State has recorded consistent progress in outcomes as well. Take the case of immunization, where Himachal Pradesh stands out among its neighbours and nationally. Childhood mortality in Himachal Pradesh also recorded steady improvements, particularly between 1971 and 2001, although it hit a plateau there after. Self-reports of health condition and awareness of health issues are also better among residents of Himachal Pradesh than they are among residents of adjacent states. Investments in health infrastructure and service delivery networks in the early years of Himachal Pradesh's Statehood were instrumental in achieving its positive health outcomes. These investments were effective in terms of outreach, despite the hilly terrain. Data from the National Family and Health Surveys (NFHS) indicate that a majority of households use government health facilities when they are sick. This is compelling evidence of user satisfaction with the public health system. The Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) also shows that a substantial number of people in Himachal Pradesh use public facilities.

State Government's vision is to ensure good health and well being of all citizens of the State by providing good health services, elimination of communicable and non- communicable diseases and also expanding its health care service in this decade. State has made considerable progress in this area and now ranks higher in health indices than several other states. The Health and

Family Welfare Department in Himachal Pradesh provides curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services through a network of 108 Civil Hospitals, 104 Community Health Centres, 580 Primary Health Centres, and 16 Civil Dispensaries.

Table 16.1

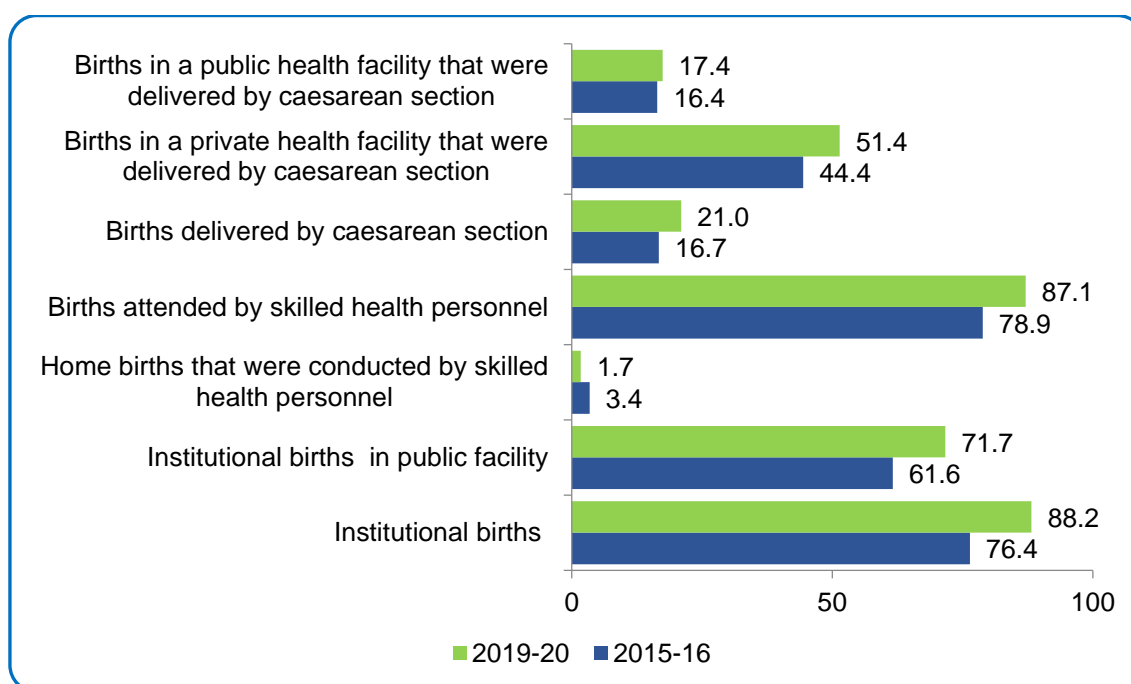
Number of Health Institutions

Health Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (up to Dec. 2022)
No. of Allopathic institutions			
1. Hospitals	99	108	108
2. Community Health Centre	91	104	104
3. Primary Health Centre	574	580	580
4. Employees State Insurance (ESI) Dispensaries	16	16	16
Total	780	808	808
5. Beds Available	14,553	15,618	15,618

Source: Department of Health Services, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Figure 16.1

Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey) (in percentage)



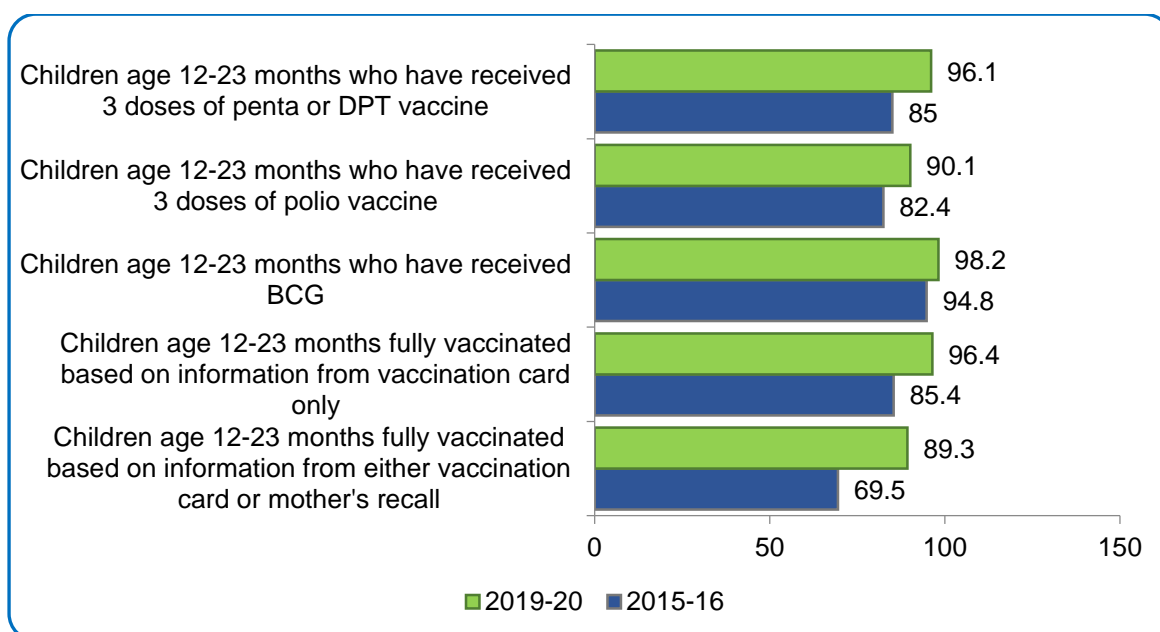
Source: National Family and Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), 2019-20

The above figure compares Institutional births, Institutional births at Home, births performed by skilled health personnel, Births attended by skilled health personnel, Births delivered by caesarean section and so on in 2015-16 and 2019-20. On analyzing the delivery care system at its all level, it has been

found that the percentage of institutional births was 76.4 per cent in the year 2015-16, which has increased to 88.2 per cent in 2019-20, likewise the other indicators has also increased from its previous levels except the home birth proportions conducted by skilled health personnel, which has reduced to 1.7 per cent in 2019-20 from 3.4 in 2015-16. Which shows most women choose institutional birth, preferably in a government hospital, to reduce infant death and other difficulties. This reflects the general public's trust in government health institutions as well as their increased understanding of health-care issues.

Figure 16.2

Child Vaccination (in percentage)



Source: National Family and Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), 2019-20

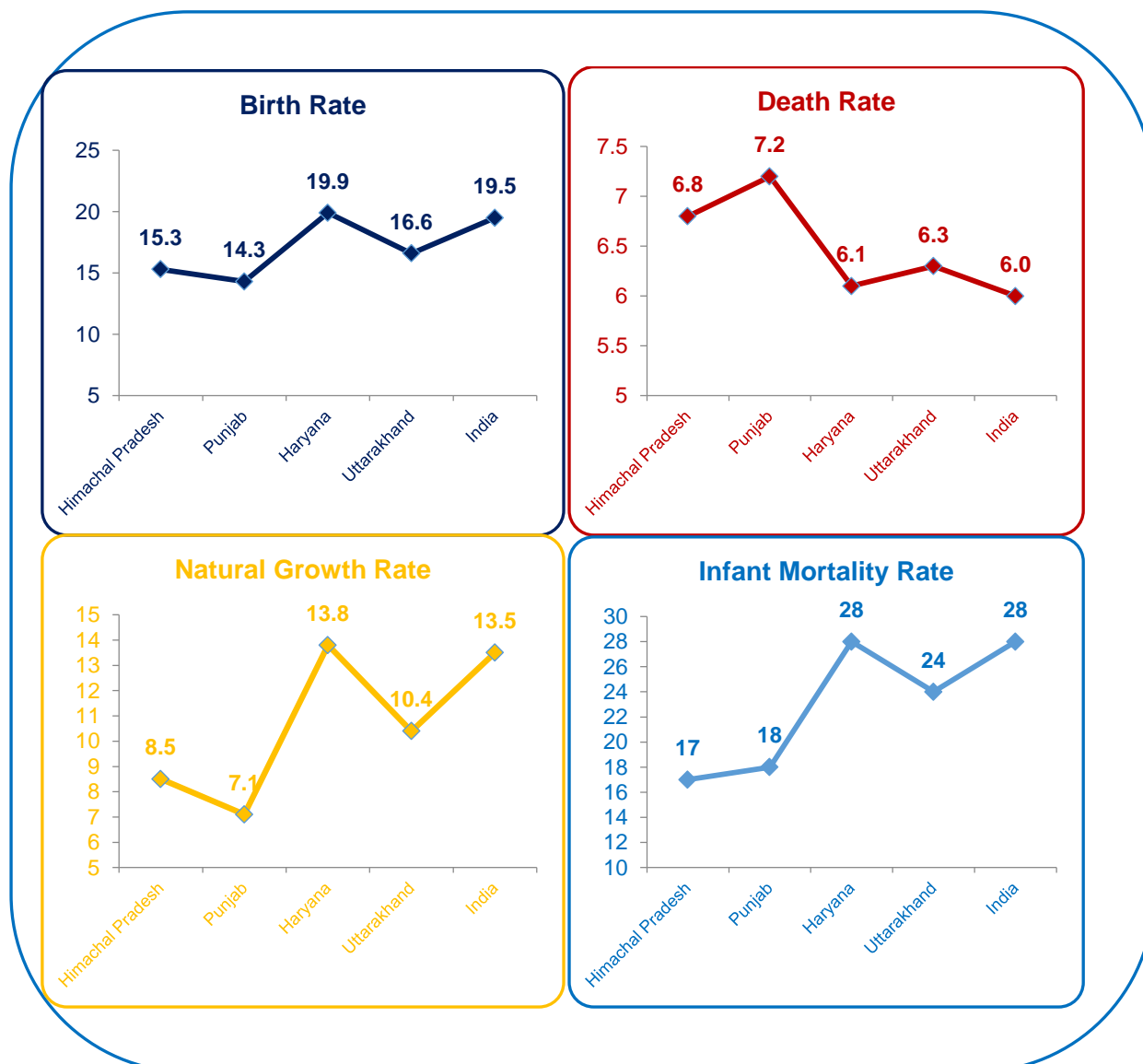
The child vaccination is very important for protecting children from illness and lowering newborn mortality. The above figure 16.2 compares the immunization status of children vaccination in 2015-16 and 2019-20. On analyzing the status of children in the age group of 12 to 23 months, it has been observed that the percentage of fully vaccinated children was 85.4 per cent in 2015-16, which has improved to 96.4 per cent in 2019-20 as per the information from vaccination cards. Similarly, there has been a significant rise in other vaccines administered to children in 2019-20 over 2015-16, such as BCG, Polio, and DPT.

Figure 16.3 compares our state's crude birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate, and infant mortality rate as of 2020 to adjacent states and India as a whole. Himachal's crude birth rate is 15.3, which is lower than Haryana (19.9), Uttarakhand (16.6), and All India (19.5), except for Punjab (14.3), which is favorable in comparison. In Himachal Pradesh, the newborn death rate is 17, which is lower

than in adjacent states and across India, indicating that better baby health care facilities are available and health programmes of the state are more effective.

Figure 16.3

Crude Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2020



Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin-2022

16.2 Sex ratio at birth: State ranks no. 2 in region

During Financial Year (FY)2021-22, the northern states and UTs had a low sex ratio at birth (SRB). According to a recent government Health Management Information System (HMIS) study, only Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh in the area have a higher SRB than the national average. SRB in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, and Delhi are lower than the national average. Even Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh are not much higher than the

national average of 934. While Ladakh had the highest SRB in the area (943), Himachal and J&K came in second and third with 941 and 940, respectively. Despite the fact that Himachal has a higher SRB than the national average, the situation is not ideal. The SRB should be more than 960.

Meanwhile, Punjab (928), Delhi (924), Haryana (920), and Chandigarh (892) are among the 11 states and UTs with SRBs that are lower than the national average. In fact, Chandigarh is only above the last-placed Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. In reality, Chandigarh had a significant reduction in SRB during FY2021-22 compared to the prior year. The SRB in Chandigarh was 941 in FY2020-21, but it fell by 49 points to 892 in FY2021-22. Ladakh and Haryana are the other northern states and UTs in the area to have a reduction in SRB. While the SRB in Ladakh fell from 973 to 943, it fell to 920 from 927 in Haryana. The issue appears to necessitate stronger application of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act. To promote gender equality, the Act forbids prenatal sex determination. The Act must be properly enforced so that there is no gender imbalance at birth. Efforts must be increased to modify people's attitudes concerning girl children.

Table 16.2

Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 2022

Sr. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)
1	Ladakh	943
2	Himachal	941
3	J&K	940
4	Punjab	928
5	Delhi	924
6	Haryana	920
7	Chandigarh	892
8	National Average	934

Source: Health Management Information System report-2022

Brief detail of Health and Family Welfare programmes during FY2022-23 is shown as below:

Table 16.3**Infrastructure to Control T.B. in Himachal Pradesh**

Sr. No.	Tuberculosis (TB) Control Programme	No.
1	State TB Sanitarium	1
2	District TB Control cell	12
3	Block TB Units	78
4	Designated Microscopy Centers (DMCs)	238
5	Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL)	1
6	State Drug Store	1
7	District Drug Stores	12
8	State TB Training Center	1
9	Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test (CBNAAT) laboratories	30
10	Culture and Drug Sensitivity (C&DST)Laboratories	2
11	Nodal Drug-Resistant (DR)-TB Centers	4
12	District Drug-Resistant (DR)-TB Centers	18
13	True NAAT(Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test) Machines	42
Total		440

Table 16.4**Various Programmes of National Health Mission in the State**

Sr. No.	Programme	Brief Description
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	2,23,562 slides were examined out of which 32 slides were found positive during FY2022-23. No death due to malaria was reported during this period.
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	While the prevalence rate was 5.14 during 1995-96 which has been reduced to 0.14 per ten thousand during FY2022-23. New cases of Leprosy detected were 112 till 30 th November, 2022.
3	National T.B. Elimination Programme (NTEP) / Revised	Total 15,968 new patients including 1,502 patients notified from private sector were diagnosed during the year 2022. After installation of 4 Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test (CBNAAT) machines State has got universal Drug Susceptibility

	National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)	Testing (DST) performance of 97 per cent, one of the highest in India. State has rolled out the incentives of ₹500 per patient to all TB patients for nutritional support as per Gol mandate. Till date over ₹29.56 crore has been transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under Nikshay Poshan Yojana to all Tuberculosis (TB)/ (Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (DRTB) patients. In the year 2022 the state has paid ₹83.15 lakh to all Multiple Drug Resistant (MDR) patients from this scheme.
4	Chief Minister Tuberculosis Prevention Scheme	8,632 patients got the benefit of this scheme.
5	Smile Programme	Under this programme 1,405 persons have been benefited.
6	National Programme for Control of Blindness	The main objective of this programme is to bring down the prevalence rate of blindness from 0.87 per cent to 0.30 per cent. Under this programme 27,365 cataract operations have been done from April, 2022 to November, 2022.
7	National Family Welfare Programme	This is carried out in the State on the basis of community needs assessment approach. Under this programme, 3,924 (150 male and 3,774 female) sterilizations, 1,316 Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD), 115 Post Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PAIUCD), 6,028 Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (I.U.C.D) insertions were done and 8,126 Antara Injectable Contraceptive users got benefitted upto December, 2022.
8	Universal Immunization Programme	This is implemented with an aim to reduce the morbidity and mortality among mothers, children and infants. The vaccine preventable diseases viz. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neo-natal, Tetanus, Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Measles & Rubella have shown remarkable reduction.

9	Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE)	Himachal Health Care (HIMCARE) Scheme is for the families which are not covered under Ayushman Bharat or are not entitled to avail the Government Medical Reimbursement. The cashless treatment coverage is ₹5.00 lakh per year. Till date 6.83 lakh families have been registered and 4.12 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹405.51 crore since the inception of the scheme.
10	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	Ayushman Bharat provide health insurance coverage of ₹5.00 lakh per family per year. In Himachal Pradesh approximately 4.78lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment. About 4.35 lakh families have received the golden cards and 1.79 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹ 222.86 crore since the inception of the scheme.
11	Health and Wellness Centres	All health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) which are 553, 1573 and 20 in number have been notified as HWCs. Also 76 PHCs has been notified as Model Health and Wellness centres
12	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes and Stroke	Under this programme following schemes have been running: a) Tele stroke Project b) National Dialysis Programme c) Cancer Care Units d) e-health card e) Palliative Care Units (2019) f) Integrated Nirog Clinic (2020) g) Promoting School Initiative (2020)
13	Adolescent Health Programme	During the FY2022-23, 8,22,846 Sanitary Napkins were sold to adolescent girls ₹1.00 per pact (6 napkins) upto December, 2022.
14	Janani Suraksha Yojana PLUS	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme to promote institutional delivery in Government Hospitals by incentivizing BPL/SC/ST women. An incentive of ₹1100 is given on opting institutional delivery and ₹500 to BPL beneficiary even after home delivery. 5,906 women have been benefited under this scheme.

15	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)	This is for elimination of out of the pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick infants up to one year. The initiative entitles all beneficiaries to absolutely free drug, consumables, diagnostics, blood, surgeries, transport, food and exemption from all user charges in Public Health facilities. 1,09,401 women have got the benefit.
16	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matriav Abiyan (PMSMA)	Basic objective of the PMSMA is to make provision of quality Antenatal care, deletion, referral, treatment, follow up of high risk pregnancies and women having complication in their 2 nd /3 rd trimester of pregnancy. 36,729 females have been benefited under this scheme.
17	<p>Child Health Programme (a) Anemia Mukh Bharat</p> <p>(b) National Deworming Day</p> <p>(c) Intensified Diarrhea</p>	<p>In order to rapidly reduce the factors of neonatal and child mortality, the following steps are being taken as per the guidelines of the Government of India and are being implemented effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children from 6 months to 5 years are given iron folic acid syrup (8-10 doses) twice a week. • Govt. School Children from age of 6 years to 10 years are given Iron Folic Acid (pink) tablets every week in schools. • Pregnant women are given 360 iron folic acid tablets. • This year till December, 2022 Iron Folic Acid medicine has been given to 7,15,672 beneficiaries. <p>Tablet Albendazole is administered to deworm all children between 1 year to 19 years of age group on single day through the platform of schools and Anganwadi centers and Left out children are covered on fixed Mop up day. According to the Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) prevalence survey 2019, the STH prevalence of the state has been 0.3 per cent. During this, Vitamin A supplements are given to children from 1 to 5 years, which is an important nutrient for the vision and development of children. Albendazole tablet was given to 19.88 lakh children this year and Vitamin A supplements were given to about 4,99,821 children.</p> <p>This program started with the objective of preventing diarrheal deaths among children. Diarrhea control fortnight</p>

	<p>control fortnight</p>	<p>is observed in the state every year in the month of July/August, under which Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is distributed to all children up to the age of 5 years and children suffering from diarrhea are given zinc tablets along with ORS. This year during diarrhea fortnight 4,651 children suffering from diarrhea were given ORS along with zinc supplements. ORS packets were distributed to 7.27 lakh children.</p>
	<p>(d) Home Based Care for Young Child (HBYC) National Mission</p>	<p>Under HBYC National Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers home visited newborns even after 42 days i.e. at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. Its purpose is to improve the nutritional status of young children, their proper development, and their prevention from childhood diseases. It is being implemented only in District Chamba and Sirmaur. This program will be implemented in all the districts in a phased manner. 5,804 children were home visited by ASHAs till 31st December, 2022.</p>
	<p>(e) Home Based Newborn Care</p>	<p>The purpose of this program is to reduce the newborn mortality rate in rural areas by ASHA workers for continuous care of new born babies and mothers at home by visiting them 6 to 7 times (up to 42 days) for necessary care and prompt treatment on signs of danger. 6,930 newborns were home visited by ASHA till December, 2022.</p>
	<p>(f) Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram</p>	<p>The objective of this program is to conduct health check-up of all children from birth to 18 years of age in Government / Government aided schools/anganwadi centers. Health check-up of school children is done once a year and children of Anganwadi centers are screened twice a year. Children are screened for four disorders Birth defects, Lack of nutrition, Diseases and. Developmental delay, after preliminary examination, they are referred to government hospitals for further treatment. Apart from this children from all government, non-government schools, organizations, trusts or dropouts are treated free of cost for the above disorders. Total 4,17,256 children were screened till 31st December, 2022.</p>

18.	National Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Control Programme	<p>a) Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) - Up to December, 2022 out of total tested persons, 64,190 were ANC clients out of which 15 were diagnosed as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) positive. b) Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infection (STI/ RTI)- up to December, 2022, 47,692 people have availed services of these STI/ RTI clinics. c) Blood Safety - up to December, 2022, 571 VBD camps have been organized. d) Anti Retroviral Treatment Programme - State has four Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres at Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) Shimla, Regional Hospital (RH) Hamirpur, Medical College, Nerchowk, Mandi and Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr.RPGMC) Tanda and 2 Frequency Actuated Rectal Tremor (FART) centres at Una & Bilaspur and 5 link Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Centers to provide free drugs to HIV/AIDS patients. e) Targeted interventions- 18 targeted interventions project are being implemented in the State for high risk groups, 1,280 people have availed the RTI/STI services and 14,451 high risk groups (HRG) were screened and out of these 27 HIV positive cases were detected up to December, 2022.</p>
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16.3 Medical Education and Research

Currently, the Directorate of Medical Education and Research regulates six medical colleges, one dental college, one Atal Medical and Research University, and one Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties in the public sector, as well as one medical college and four dental colleges in the private sector. Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), one All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS) has been established in Himachal Pradesh in district Bilaspur. The institution wise allocation and expenditure of funds during FY2022-23 up to 21st January, 2023 is given in the following table:

Table 16.5

Institution wise Allocation and Expenditure

Name of Institution	(₹ in crore)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Associate Hospitals	250.98	209.24
2. Himachal Pradesh Government Dental College (HPGDC)	25.04	21.37
3. Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College(Dr. RPGMC) ,Tanda	189.74	161.53
4. Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Government Medical College (Dr. YSPGMC) Nahan	59.02	46.76
5. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College (Pt. JLNGMC), Chamba	89.08	64.82
6. Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College (Dr. RK GMC), Hamirpur	125.80	126.32
7. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC), Nerchowk, Mandi	91.15	80.06
8. Atal Medical and Research University, Mandi at Nerchowk	4.58	4.58
9. Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties Shimla at Chamiana	39.22	25.68

Source: Directorate of Medical Education and Research, Himachal Pradesh

16.4 Academic Achievements

Academic achievements in Medical Education and Research are as follows:

- i. **Bachelor of Medicines and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) and Post Graduate (PG):** During academic session 2022-23, total 870 MBBS seats were filled in Government and Private Sector (720 in Government and 150

in Private Sector). Another 322 Post Graduate (MD/MS) seats in various specialties were allotted in Government and Private Medical Colleges i.e. 230 in Government Medical Colleges and 92 in Private medical colleges. These are allotted to Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Hospital Shimla, Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr. RPGMC) and Hospital, Kangra at Tanda, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC) and Hospital, Nerchowk Mandi and Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College and Hospital (MMMCH), Kumarhatti Solan.

- ii. **Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) and Master of Dental Surgery (MDS):** 295 Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) seats and 96 Master of Dental Surgery (MDS) seats were filled in both Government and Private sector during Academic Session 2022-23.
- iii **Nursing :** During the academic year 2022-23, 334 seats for Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) training course, 1,610 seats for General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) course, 1,900 B.Sc. Nursing, 655 Post Basic B.Sc Nursing and 181 seats for M.Sc Nursing Degree course have been approved in various Government and Private institutions.
- iv **Scholarship/Stipend:** State Government has enhanced the stipend for Bachelor of Medicines and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) from ₹17,000 to ₹20,000 per month, but the stipend for Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) Intern students remained same i.e. ₹17,000 per month.
- v **Diplomate of National Board (DNB) Courses:** During the academic session 2022-23 in Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr. RPGMC) and Hospital, Kangra at Tanda DNB Courses are being run in 2 specialties, in Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC) and Hospital, Nerchowk Mandi in 8 specialties. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College (Pt. JLNGMC) Chamba, in 3 specialties and in Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College (Dr. RK GMC), Hamirpur in 7 specialties.
- vi **Super Specialty Courses:** During the academic session 2022-23, 7 seats in super specialty courses were filled up in different specialties in Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Hospital Shimla and 2 seats were allotted to Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr. RPGMC) and Hospital, Kangra at Tanda under super specialty courses.

The Institution wise major achievements up to December, 2022 are given in following table:

Table 16.6

Institution wise major achievements

Institution	Facilities Developed
Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC), Shimla	a) Proposal to construct a separate block of Nuclear Medicines & Medical Oncology in the department of Radiotherapy, along with procurement of Positron Emission Tomography (PET)/ Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) machine has been approved by Govt. of India (GOI) and the further process for the same has been initiated. b) Process to procure two main machines i.e. Linear Accelerator and Computed Tomography (CT) simulator for the department of Radiology in Cancer Hospital has been completed. c) Construction work of level-I Trauma Centre has been completed. d) Funds to construct New Out Patient Department (OPD) block has been released. e) In the Radiology department Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) has been installed and made functional. f) Construction work of Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCC) is in progress and will be completed in March, 2023. g) Process of replacement of D.G. Set, Central Heating System and installation of Fire Fighting System has been initiated. h) 128 Slice Computerized Tomography (CT) Scan, Medicines, Operating Microscope, Endoscopic Sinus, Surgery Sets, Ultra Sound machine, Anesthesia workstation, Faculty Research microscope and DECA Hand microscope machineries have been procured.
Dr. Rajinder Prasad Government Medical College (Dr. RPGMC), Tanda	a) PG hostel (Male and Female) is under construction likely to be completed by March, 2023. b) Construction work of Centre of Excellence for Mental Health is nearing completion. c) Trauma Centre (level-II) under construction d) Mother and Child health Care Centre with 200 beds nearing completion by March, 2023 e) 128 Slice CT Scan installed and 1.5 Tesla Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Machine is under procurement. f) The construction work of Type -III quarters for Nursing staff, Type-IV and Type-V

	residences, New Hostel for MBBS girls students and of Faculty block is under progress. g) A dedicated make shift COVID-19 hospital has been connected with Liquid Medical Oxygen Tank to facilitate COVID patients. h) Additional 20 KL Liquid Medical Oxygen tank has been installed
Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Government Medical College (Dr. YSPGMC), Nahan	a) 3 no. of Defibrillators ,1 High and Colour Doppler Vs6 machine and Radio Frequency Generator remained under installation b) Central Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) Oxygen Generation Plant 960 LPM installed. c) Multi Parameter Monitor B125 has been purchased d) Auto Clave Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Laboratory Refrigerator and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Incubator were purchased e) Construction of New building for Medical college, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) block and Nursing building remained in progress. f) Machinery and equipment were also purchased.
Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College (Pt. JLNGMC), Chamba	a) 128 slice Computerized Tomography (CT) Scan Machine installed and put in the use for general public. and b) Donated 800 LPM Central PSA oxygen generation plant installed and started functioning . c) General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) training school constructed. d) Telemedicine facilities provide for consultation of doctors of the field by the specialist doctors. e) Eco-Cardiography machine has been installed and started functioning. f) Proposal to construct MCH/ Trauma Care facilities and Critical Care Blocks & District Integrated Public Health Laboratories has been sent to State Govt.
Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College (Dr. RK GMC), Hamirpur	a) Construction work of Hospital block and Academic block remained in progress. b) Two more Central PSA oxygen generation plant installed under Central Serous Retinopathy (CSR). c) CT machine 50 slice installed under CSR. d) In pediatrics, Incubator INC 200 Ploenix and HFO Neonatal Ventilators deagge have been installed. e) Portable ultra sound scanning machine installed. f) Radiotherapy department established. g) Advanced Comprehension and Language Learning (CAL) Lab. established in Pharmacology department. h) Fully automated Blood Chemistry Analyzer (EX/300) installed in Biochemistry lab. i) Bronchoscopy made functional in Respiratory Medicine department.

<p>Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC), Mandi</p>	<p>a) One Skill Lab has been established in the department of Obstetrics (OBG) and for Gynecology is under process. b) Comprehensive Lactation Management Centre (CLMC) is being established in department of Pediatrics Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) c) 10 bedded Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (DRTB) Centre has started functioning. d) First Phase of Tertiary Care Centre has started its OPD functioning. e) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) has been established in the institution.</p>
<p>Himachal Pradesh Government Dental College and Hospital Shimla</p>	<p>a). DG Set of 250 KVA has been installed to provide backup to dental chairs. b) Organized more than 25 Dental camps with the help of dental van in various places of the State to provide better dental care facility. c) More than 600 books have been purchased to equip college library. d) Started chartered HRTC buses for ferrying students and staff to the college. e) Maintenance work of college building and toilets was undertaken.</p>
<p>Atal Medical and Research University, Mandi at Nerchowk</p>	<p>a) University has purchased Integrated University Management System (IUMS) to provide online facilities to the students, employees and other stake holders by making use of latest information technology. b) University has conducted recruitment examinations of various medical staff of National Health Mission (NHM), Medical Officers, Community Health Officers, Staff Nurses and Female Health Workers.</p>
<p>Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties Shimla at Chamiana</p>	<p>a) The construction work of seven modular operation theaters have been completed and work of two more operation theaters including two minor operation theaters is in progress b) The construction work of Super Specialties block of this institute is in progress. c) The process of procurement of Machinery & Equipments has been taken up. d) Proposal to construct new campus of this institute, residential block and critical care block has been approved and the work will be started early in the FY2023-24.</p>

16.5 Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)

AYUSH Vibhag is an important part of the Himachal Pradesh Health Care System. AYUSH was established in 1984, Health Care services are being provided to the general public through AYUSH health infrastructure in the State. To achieve this goal, the State AYUSH Policy, 2019 was drafted and notified on 6th November, 2019. Under this policy, 52 MoUs worth ₹1,335.25 crore were signed with prospective Investors in AYUSH Sector. Out of which 26 MoUs worth ₹485.05 crore were grounded and 4 MoUs worth ₹17.00 crore became operational.

Overall view of the AYUSH infrastructure is given in the table below:

Table 16.7

Availability of AYUSH Health Infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Institution	Numbers (upto December, 2022)
1	Post Graduate (PG) Ayurvedic College	1
2	College of Pharmaceutical Science	1
3	Regional Hospitals	2
4	Ayurvedic Hospitals	34
5	Nature Cure Hospital	1
6	Ayurvedic Health Centres	445
7	AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres	740
8	Research Institute in Indian System of Medicines/Herbal Gardens	4
9	Drug Testing Laboratory	1
10	Unani Health Centers	3
11	Homoeopathic Health Centers	14
12	Amchi clinics	4
13	Ayurvedic Pharmacies	3
Total		1253

Table 16.8**Major Achievements under AYUSH**

Achievements Under the head	Achievements in 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)
School Adoption Programme	Under this Programme Ayurvedic Medical Officers visited schools nearby to Academic Health Centre (AHC) and made aware students on personal hygiene, drug abuse and also organized health talks.
Weekly Yog Divas	The “Weekly Yog Divas” in 1,081 Academic Health Centres (AHCs) on every Friday have been managed benefiting 2,17,581 persons.
T.B. Mukht Himachal Abhiyan	This programme is continuously going on in the State and AYUSH Vibhag is working in convergence with Health department.
Wellness Clinic	23 Wellness Clinics, Bal Ashram, Balika Ashram, Vridha Ashram etc. have been adopted under wellness scheme, where the department is providing medical facilities to the beneficiaries/ specially abled children.

16.6 Pathshala AYUSH Vatika

Pathshala AYUSH Vatika was created to revive the traditional system of medicine by explaining the importance of herbal plants to school going children, and it was inaugurated on 8th of August, 2022 by His Excellency the Governor, Himachal Pradesh from Government Senior Secondary School, Baldeyan, District Shimla. School AYUSH Garden has been established in 200 schools selected by education department across the state and the AYUSH department has provided 60,792 medicinal plants free of cost from its herbal garden for plantation in schools.

CHAPTER

17



SOCIAL WELFARE

Key Highlights

- The phrase "Other Backward Class" is a collective term utilised by the Government of India to categorise castes that are either educationally or socially backward.
- The government of Himachal Pradesh has launched several schemes for social welfare programmes. These schemes include the Old Pension Scheme, the Special Ability Relief Allowance, the Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension, etc.
- Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation (HPSC & STDC) and Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (HPBCF & DC) are running several self-employment initiatives.
- The Mashobra State Home currently has 20 inhabitants. Financial aid of up to ₹25,000 per women is offered for the rehabilitation of such women once they leave the State Home. In the case of marriage, ladies are also given ₹ 51,000.
- During 2022-23 ₹1,423.90 crore has been spent upto December, 2022 under Schedule Caste Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state. As part of the Schedule Tribe (ST) Development Plan, ₹270.73 crore has been spent in the FY2022–23 up to August, 2022, for the welfare of ST in the state.
- Specially abled persons having special ability of 40 per cent and above are provided loans by the Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation for setting up small ventures.
- A number of programmes are run by the state designed to improve the lives of women, girls, and children, including the Child Protection Scheme, the Mukhymantri Bal Udhar Yojana, the Beti Hai Anmol Yojana, and the SashakatMahila Yojana, amongst others.

17.1 Introduction

In the State of Himachal Pradesh, welfare is the primary concern while formulating policies. The government is committed to enhancing the welfare of those who are socially and economically marginalised, including women, children, senior citizens, people with special needs, and members of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Backward Classes (BCs). The welfare agenda's effectiveness depends on ensuring that the programmes take into account the requirements of particular sections and are methodically implemented, with their deliverables aligned with the government's planned social goals.

17.2 Social Welfare and Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The empowerment of the underprivileged and marginalised groups in society is the responsibility of the Directorate for Empowerment of SC's, OBC's, Minorities Affairs and the Specially Abled (ESOMA). The department's programmes are primarily focused on enhancing these groups' socioeconomic circumstances in order to integrate them into society as a whole. The target groups' social, educational, and economic growth has been a focus of the ESOMA's numerous programmes and plans. The well being of these groups has significantly improved as a result.

Both extreme deprivation, risk and vulnerabilities are addressed through social protection. If everything is left to the market and growth, one cannot address inequality. It deals not only with social hazards (illness, old age, unemployment, and social exclusion), but also with programmes that provide income for the poor. Social security programmes' existence help preserve social harmony and stop irreparable losses of human capital. Social security measures are advantageous for more growth and for lowering inequality, according to theory and research. Within the framework of social assistance programmes, the following pension plans are being implemented:

17.2.1 Old Age Pension

Old age pension plans are initiatives to guarantee that individuals who lack access to fundamental necessities of life are provided for and have access to better resources.

17.2.2 Special Ability Relief Allowance

Under this scheme, social security is provided to the disability persons, so that they can meet the basic needs of their life.

17.2.3 Widow / Deserted / Ekal Nari Pension

The Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension plan offers widows monthly financial help with the goal of ensuring a safe and improved living environment.

17.2.4 Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers

Leper rehabilitation allowance: Leprosy sufferers get a monthly financial aid payment known as the Leprosy Rehabilitation Allowance. There is no relevant age or income restriction for this.

17.2.5 Transgender Pension

Transgender pension is given to those who have been approved by the Health and Family Welfare Department's State/District level medical boards irrespective of age or income.

17.2.6 Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (Below Poverty Line (BPL))

Under this programme, recipients who are at least 60 years old and are from BPL families receive monthly financial support.

17.2.7 Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

This programme helps widows living in rural regions and ensures they get government financial benefits and allowances if they fall below the poverty line.

17.2.8 Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension

The Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension is a programme launched under the National Social Assistance Program that offers handicapped persons a monthly pension to improve their quality of life.

Table 17.1

Social Security Pension Schemes of the State

Schemes	Eligibility/Budget provision	₹ Amount per month
Old Age Pension	• No income bar for getting benefit of Social Security Pension except the person or his/her spouse is not a tax payer or not a getting Govt. Pension.	
	• 60 to 69 years.	1,000
	• 70 years and above.	1,700
	• Swaran Jayanti Nari Sambal Yojna pension for Women pensioners of age group 65-69 years.	1,150
	• An amount of ₹585.91 crore have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹661.51 crore for the target of 4,30,085 pensioners.	
Special Ability Relief Allowance	• Who are having 40 per cent to 69 per cent of special ability earns less than ₹50,000 per annum.	1,150
	• Those having special ability above 70 per cent without income criteria.	1,700

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹85.81 crore have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹101.26 crore for the target of 70,061 pensioners. 	
Widow / Deserted/ Ekal Nari Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females above 45 to 69 years whose annual income is less than ₹50,000 per annum. 	1,150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 years and above without income criteria. An amount of ₹137.62 crore have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹168.49 crore for the target of 1,09,959 pensioners. 	1,700
Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the patient of leprosy up to 69 years irrespective of their age and annual income. 	1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the patient of leprosy above 70 years and above irrespective of their age and annual income. 	1,700
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females age-group 65 to 69 years without income criteria. 	1,150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹123.98 lakh have been spent up to December, 2022 to 904 pensioners against the budget provision of ₹193.00 lakh for the target of 1,483 pensioners. 	
Transgender Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension to transgender up to 69 years of age without income criteria. 	1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension to transgender above 70 years of age without income criteria. 	1,700
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹0.95 lakh have been spent up to December, 2022 to 10 pensioners against the budget provision of ₹15.00 lakh for the target of 150 pensioners. 	
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (BPL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons 60 to 69 years belong to BPL household. 	1,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 years and above belong to BPL household. 	1,700
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females of age-group 65-69 years to BPL household. 	1,150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹39.97 crore have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹41.46 crore for the target of 1,04,012 pensioners. 	
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widows between age group 40 to 69 years belong to BPL. 	1,150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 years and above belong to BPL families. 	1,700
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹8.80 crore have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹9.25 crore for the target of 25,098 pensioners. 	
Indira Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the specially abled person having 80 per cent of 	1,700

National Specially Abled Pension	special ability and belong to BPL. • An amount of ₹45.93 lakh have been spent up to December, 2022 against the budget provision of ₹46.00 lakh for the target of 1,270 pensioners.	
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17.2.9 National Family Benefit Scheme

As part of this programme, the family of a BPL household will get help in the amount of ₹20,000 in the event that the major breadwinner passes away. Up till December, 2022, 524 households have received financial assistance of 114.00 lakh against a budget allocation of 4.00 crore.

17.2.10 Self Employment Schemes

The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (HPSC & STDC), Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (HPBCF & DC), and Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (HPMF & DC) are three corporations receiving funding from the state government for various self-employment programmes.

The detail of loans given by the corporations up to December, 2022 is in Table 17.2:

Table 17.2

Name of Corporation	Name of Scheme	Target Group	Financial Achievement (In lakh)	Physical Achievement
HPBCF & DC	Term Loan (self employment scheme)	OBCs	332.67	80
HPMF & DC	Small Business Lone	Minority	1,025.80	159
		PwDs	386.00	52
	Agriculture Unit	Minority	10.00	01
		PwDs	30.00	01
	Education Loan	Minority	20.13	05
	Transports Sector	PwDs	9.41	01
HPSC&STDC	Self Employment Scheme	SCs/STs	100.45	213
	Hast Ship Vikas Yojna		6.90	46
	Interest Free Study Loan		9.06	10
	AMSY/Small/Business/MSY/ALRY		50.99	110
	Dalit Varg Vyavasaik PrashikshanYojna		0.00	347
	HimswavlambanYojna		10.00	01

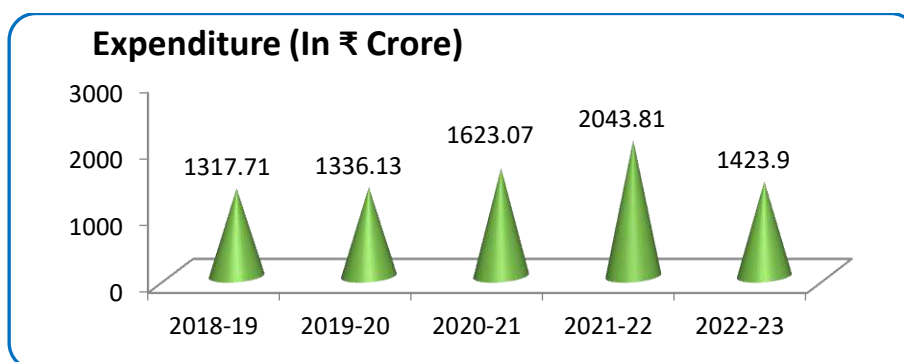
17.2.11 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

25.19 per cent of the total State Development Plan allocation is set aside for the SC Development Plan to provide special coverage under individual beneficiary programmes and the development of infrastructure in SC concentrated villages. The SC Development Programme's budget for FY2022–2023 is ₹2400.12 crore. In addition, the SC Development Program for the FY2022–23 has been allocated ₹851.45 crore as Additional Central Development Budget.

During FY2022-23 ₹1,423.90 crore has been spent upto December, 2022 under SC Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state. The year-wise breakup of these expenditures is as under figure:

Figure 17.1

Expenditure under Schedule Caste Development Plan



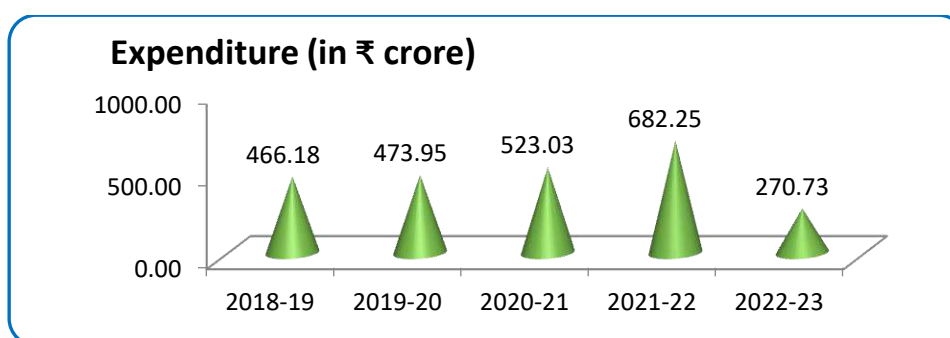
17.2.12 Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan

The ST sub-approach plan's to economic growth is area-based. For the FY2022–23, the ST Development Programme has been allotted ₹855.40 crore under the ST Development Plan.

As part of the ST Development Plan, ₹270.73 crore is being spent in the FY2022–23 up till August, 2022, for the welfare of ST in the state. Figure 17.2 below shows a breakdown of expenditures by year.

Figure 17.2

Expenditure under STC/Tribal Sub-Plan



17.2.13 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes

The important schemes implemented during 2022-23 are as under:

Table 17.3

Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of SC/ST, OBCs and Minorities

Schemes	Brief description
Award for Inter-caste Marriage	₹50,000 is being given for inter caste marriages. During the year 2022-23 a budget provision of ₹3.10 crore has been provided and 559 couples were benefited with an amount of ₹3.02 crore up to December, 2022.
Swaran Jayanti Ashray Yojana /Housing Subsidy	SC, ST, OBC are given subsidy of ₹1,50,000 per family for house construction for those whose annual income is less than ₹50,000. During the year 2022-23 an amount of ₹75.00 crore has been provided in the budget and 4,999 persons were benefited up to December, 2022.
Training and Proficiency in Computer Applications and Allied Activities	Candidates belonging to SC, ST OBC, BPL, Minorities, Specially Abled, single women and widow or those whose annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh. ₹1,350 per month and ₹1,500 for specially abled are provided by State government for training and also provided stipend of ₹1,000 per month and ₹1,200 for Specially abled during training. Six month placement is provided in the organization/offices to gain proficiency in computer applications. During this period ₹1,500 per month per candidate is provided and ₹1,800 per month for specially abled student. During the year 2022-23 a budget provision of ₹5.57 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹7.07 lakh has been spent up to December, 2022.
Follow up Programme	SC, ST and OBC whose annual income does not exceed from ₹50,000 per annum are given ₹1,300 for purchase of tools for carpentry, weaving, lather work etc. and ₹1,800 for purchase of sewing machine. For the FY2022-23, a budget provision of ₹1.48 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹2.94 lakh has been spent benefitting 164 persons against target of 8,222 up to December, 2022.

Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act-1989	Relief amounting to ₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh is provided to the victims of atrocity. During the FY2022-23 a budget provision of ₹3.15 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹1.46 crore was spent up to December, 2022 for providing compensation to 219 victims.
Assistance to Civil Services Coaching	One time financial assistance of ₹30,000 to Bonafide Himachalis who qualify the preliminary examination for Civil Services. During the FY2022-23, budget provision of ₹5.00 lakh has been provided against which ₹4.50 lakh has been provided to 15 aspirants.
Prevention of Drug Abuses	To curb the menace of the drug abuses and to reduce the drug demand, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment GoI has established 03 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) in the State whereas State Govt. has established 02 ICRASs in collaboration with Non-Government Organization (NGOs) to whom Grant-in-Aid (GIA) are being provided. In addition to this, awareness camps are being organized in different areas of the State so that the menace of the drug abuses can be reduced. During the FY2022-23 an amount of ₹52.00 lakh has been provided.
Grant to other Voluntary Organizations: GIA to Old Age Home	For such aged person, 09 Old Age Homes, 22 Day Care Centres, 01 Helpline and Counselling Centres and 05 Varishath Naagrik Suvidha Kedras have been established in the State under NGOs Sector/ by various Voluntary Organisations to whom grant-in-aid is being provided. During the FY2022-23, budget provision of ₹1.75 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹78.77 lakh was spent up to November, 2022.
Welfare of Specially Disabled:	
Specially Abled Scholarship	To all categories children of having special ability of 40 per cent and above. Scholarship has been given from ₹625 to ₹3,750 per month for day scholars and ₹1,875 to ₹5,000 per month for boarders. Against the budget provision of ₹1.13 crore up to December, 2022 an amount of ₹90.28 lakh has been spent for providing scholarship to 758 students.
Marriage Grant to Individuals	To encourage able bodied young men or girls to marry the specially abled of having 40 to 74 per cent special

Marrying with Special Abled persons	<p>ability are given ₹25,000 and above 75 per cent special ability are given ₹50,000.</p> <p>Against the budget provision of ₹83.00 lakh up to December, 2022 an amount of ₹40.75 lakh has been spent benefitting to 130 beneficiaries.</p>
Awareness Generation and Orientation	<p>The budget provision of ₹7.00 lakh for the year 2021-22 has been made to organize block and district level composite camps for representative of Self Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs and PRIs working for persons with disabilities.</p>
Self Employment	<p>Specially abled persons having special ability of 40 per cent and above are provided loans by the Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation for setting up small ventures. During FY2022-23 up to December, 2022 loan amounting to ₹4.25 crore have been released and 54 special ability persons have been benefitted.</p>
Institutions of Children with Special Needs	<p>Three institutes at Dhalli-Shimla, Dari-Dharamshala and Sundernagar have been set up in the State for providing education and vocational rehabilitation services to visually and hearing impaired children.</p> <p>Against the budget provision of ₹3.02 crore up to December, 2022 an amount of ₹2.21 crore has been spent.</p> <p>State Government is providing GIA to the 09 NGOs running institutions (Day Care Centre /Home) for the Specially Abled Persons wherein 219 inmates/ persons are residing. A budget provision of ₹1.25 crore has been made against which ₹32.66 lakh has been spent up to December, 2022.</p>
Special ability Rehabilitation Centres	<p>Two Special ability Rehabilitation Centres have been set up at Hamirpur and Dharamshala.</p> <p>During the FY2022-23 an amount of ₹7.50 lakh has been provided to each District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs)</p>
Rehabilitation of Mentally ill Cured Person	<p>Two half way homes have been established in the State during FY2021-22.</p> <p>During the FY2022-23, budget provision of ₹1.00 crore has been made for these 2 half way Homes.</p>

17.3 Women and Child Welfare

The government is putting into effect a number of measures with a specific focus on the welfare and empowerment of women in order to ensure equal development in the state across all disciplines. These programmes concentrate on reducing the wage gap between men and women, raising household incomes, and enhancing women's negotiating power. The government has made steps to empower women through a vast network of SHG organisations and to offer financial aid for weddings. In addition to the aforementioned initiatives, the government is also putting into action Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including Beti Padhao Beti Bachao, Integrated Child Protection Services, Supplementary Nutrition Program, Poshan Abhiyaan, Construction and Renovation of Anganwadi Centers and Ujjwala for Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

The Directorate of Women and Child Development was established in the year 2011 as a part of the department of Social Justices and Empowerment.

17.3.1 State Home cum Protective Home Mashobra

The scheme's major goal is to offer young girls, widows, deserted, poor, and women in moral risk with free shelter, food, clothes, education, health and medication, counselling, and vocational training. The Mashobra State Home currently has 20 inhabitants. Financial aid of up to ₹25,000 per woman is offered for the rehabilitation of such women once they leave the State Home. In the case of marriage, ladies are also given ₹ 51,000.

17.3.2 One Stop Centre

One Stop Center is a programme that centrally sponsored. The scheme's main goals are to offer integrated support and assistance to women who have experienced violence in both private and public settings under one roof and to make it easier for them to access a variety of services, including medical, legal, psychological, and counselling support, right away in both emergency and non-emergency situations. In the current state of affairs, each district's headquarters in Himachal Pradesh has one "One Stop Center".

17.3.3 Saksham Gudiya Board

The scheme's main goal is to make policy recommendations for the empowerment of girl child/adolescent girls, acts, rules, policies, and programmes related to safety and security, and to review the implementations of various programmes being run by different departments for upliftment and empowerment for the protection of girl child/adolescent girl against crime.

Table 17.4**Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of Women, Child and Girl**

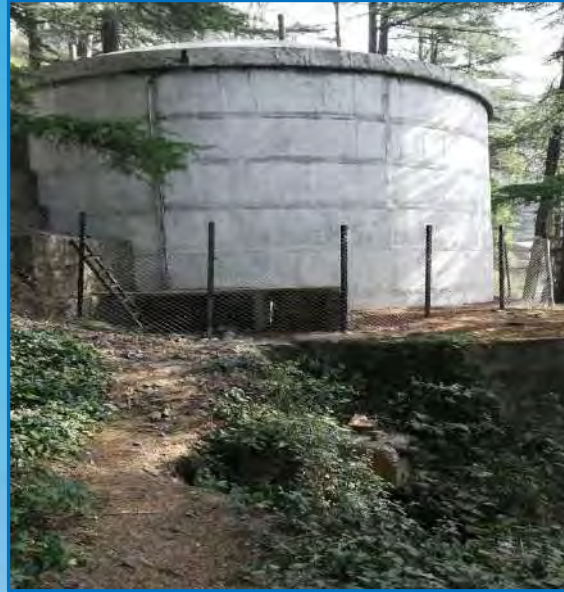
Schemes	Brief description
Child Protection Scheme	The State has 43 Child Care Institutions, comprising of 36 Children Homes, 2 Observation Home-cum-Special, Home-cum-Place of safety, 4 Open shelters and 1 Shishu Grih.
Mukhyamantri Bal Udhar Yojana	Financial assistance is provided to children after leaving Child Care Institutions after completing age of 18 years for pursuing Higher/professional education. Rehabilitation Assistance of ₹35,000 is provided to the child leaving Child Care Institution, to establish a self-employment venture to earn a livelihood and a Scholarship provides ₹10,000 to the 2 girls and 2 boys living in Child Care Institution for securing 2 top positions in the 8 th to 12 th classes.
Bal/Balika Surksha Yojana and Foster Care Programme	An amount of ₹4,000 per child per month is sanctioned in favor of foster parents for maintenance of children and ₹500 per child per month are sanctioned on account of additional assistance from the State.
Rehabilitation Support to Minor Victims of Rape and Child Abuse and Objectification Background	The objective of this scheme is to restore self-confidence and dignity of minor victim of rape and child abuse through intensive counseling, financial security, skill up-gradation, rehabilitation and livelihood support. On confirmation of the crime, financial assistance of ₹7,500 per month is provided to the victim till the age of 21 years.
Anganwadi Services	The department is providing Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health check-ups Referral Services and Non Formal Pre-School Education based on 90:10 ratio by Centre and State.
Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana	In the FY2022-23, 3,56,477 children in the age group of 06 months to 6 years, 92,829 pregnant and lactating mothers and 1,023 Malnourished Children are being benefited. In FY2022-23 under supplementary Nutrition Programme there is a budget provision of ₹73.17 crore as Central Share and ₹8.13 crore as state share against which ₹31.35 crore as Central share and ₹3.48 crore as state share has been spent up to December, 2022. The scheme of Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana a budget provision of ₹30.00 crore has been made by the State Government and an amount of ₹22.88 crore was spent up to December, 2022.

Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojana	Under this programme marriage grant of ₹51,000 is being given to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages provided their annual income does not exceed ₹50,000. The marriage grant is admissible for divorced women, their daughters; orphan girls provided their annual income does not exceed ₹50,000.
Self Employment Assistance for Women	Under this scheme ₹5,000 are provided to the women having annual income less than ₹50,000 for carrying income generating activities.
Widow Re-marriage Scheme	The main objective of the scheme is to help in rehabilitation of widow after re-marriage, ₹65,000 are given to couple under this scheme.
Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojana	The aim of this scheme is to provide assistance of ₹6,000 per child per annum only for two children to the destitute widows, divorced or deserted women or those women whose husbands are missing for the last 2 years for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years and whose family income does not exceed ₹50,000.
Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojana	The scheme has been formulated for rehabilitation of physically and sexually abused women through Technical and Vocational Training. There is a provision to provide of stipend ₹3,000 per month and a test fee of ₹800 per trainee at the end of the training period.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme	This scheme is implemented in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh with the objective of preventing gender biased sex selective elimination.
Beti Hai Anmol Yojana	Under this scheme Post Birth Grant of ₹21,000 is provided for two girls per family, for those belonging to BPL families. Scholarship ₹450 to ₹5000 are also admissible to Girl born before 12.08.2021 from First Class to Graduation level and the post birth grant of ₹12,000.
Mukhya Mantri Shagun Yojana	This scheme is implemented in the State on 1 st April, 2021. Under this scheme marriage grant of ₹31,000 is provided for the marriage of a girl belonging to a BPL family. The grant is also admissible if the boy marrying the girl belongs to other State.
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	Under this scheme, in the case of the first child, the amount of ₹5,000 is given in two installments and for the second child, the benefit of ₹6,000 is provided in one installment subject to the second child being a girl child after the birth. In the FY2022-23, first installment of ₹1.75 crore disbursed to 17,541 beneficiaries, second installment of ₹3.36 crore

	disbursed to 16,824 beneficiaries and third installment of ₹3.34 crore is disbursed to 16,731 beneficiaries up to November, 2022.
SashakatMahila Yojana	This scheme covers 11 to 45 years females and focus on promotion of socio-economic empowerment of rural women by creating awareness about their right and facilitating institutional support for enabling them to realize their right and develop/utilize their full potential. One time seed money of ₹35,000 per SHG per development block is granted for income generating activities to make them self reliant and award money of ₹5,000 per girl child is granted to 5/5 topper girls each from 10 th and 12 th board examination basis from each district.
Sukh-Ashray Sahayata Kosh	Ashray Sahayata Kosh of ₹101 crore for the needy. The State Government has taken this step not out of compassion, but to give them their rights. The government will bear the entire cost of education of needy children who get admission to institutes like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), Indian Institute of Information Tehnology (IIIT), Polytechnic, and Industrial Training Institute (ITI). They will also be given pocket money. The State Government will play the role of guardian for the children living in old age homes and shelter homes. The government will provide a clothing subsidy of ₹10,000 per person per year to single women and special children.

CHAPTER

18



**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ**

Key Highlights

- Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission-Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM), 8 exposure visits to Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar-Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalya (CSK-HPKV) Palampur were conducted, 1272 Animal Health Camps were organised in all Farm Livelihood Blocks, 28,971 Mahila Kisans/Self Help Groups (SHG) Members were educated/aware on Lumpy Skin Disease in convergence, and 9,500 animals were vaccinated by the Pashu Sakhis of District Kullu with the assistance of the Department of Animal Husbandry.
- HIM-IRA brand has been established, where local SHGs can participate and sell their products. In FY2022-23 (April-December), five new development blocks to organize the HIM-IRA Weekly market. The total sale reported of these weekly Markets for FY2022-23 (April to December) is ₹156.00 lakh.
- Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)-Until 20th December, 2022, the agency sanctioned 1,397 dwellings and spent ₹9.41 crore of the budgeted budget.
- Under Matri Shakti Bima Yojana (MSBY) During FY2022-23, the initiative offered financial support to 64 households totaling ₹128.00 lakh upto 31st December, 2022.
- For promotion of Horticulture planting, including Moringa (Drumstic) Plantation with Cluster Level Federation as Programme Implementing Agencies 3,873 works were undertaken and 11,47,390 plants were planted during FY2022-23.
- The Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme. During FY2022-23, a total of 1456 works worth ₹9.18 crore were sanctioned in favour of women of SHGs under the Mukhya Mantri one Bigha Scheme for Land Development, Nursery Production, Fruit Tree Plantation, Construction of Vermi Compost and Azolla Pit and Animal Shed related works, of which 109 works worth ₹89.21 Lakh were completed.
- A total of ₹329.00 crore has been sanctioned for the State under the 15th Finance Commission for FY2022-23, of which ₹164.50 crore has been distributed to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

18.1 Rural Development

Rural Development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It also includes events to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health and safety mechanisms. The Department implements the most prestigious scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which provides 100 days guaranteed employment to every eligible household in a year.

18.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

With effect from 01st April, 2013, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been replaced in the State by the DAY-NRLM. This programme is one of the Ministry of Rural Development's (MoRD's) major initiatives with the goal of reducing poverty by giving low-income households access to chances for productive self-employment and skilled wage jobs for long-term subsistence. NRLM is being implemented in 88 blocks all throughout the State.

18.2.1 The main features of this programme are as under

- The National Rural Livelihoods Mission's aim is to reach out to all poor families, mobilize them into Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. This programme focuses on women empowerment hence, the rural poor House Holds (HHs) under NRLM are covered through their women members. These women are firstly organized into SHGs and thereafter into Village/ Block / District federations in order to assist them in accordance with the guidelines of Government of India. The households identified with at least one deprivation criteria as per Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) along with households identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process are accepted in DAY-NRLM target group and are eligible for all the benefits under the programme.
- According to the scheme's mission in Himachal Pradesh, the State Rural Livelihood Mission would encompass all rural poor and the poorest of the poor, who would be picked using the PIP and SECC data of 2011. The selected women are grouped into SHGs, and their Federated Institutions are linked with Banks for recurring micro financing. In addition to the aforementioned groups, the NRLM prioritises the coverage of single women, war widows, the disabled, and the elderly who do not have caretakers.

18.2.2 The incentives being provided to the women SHGs are as under

1. Financial Inclusion

NRLM facilitates universal access to the affordable, cost-effective and reliable financial services to the poor. These include financial literacy, bank account, savings, credit, insurance, remittance, pension and counseling on financial services. The core of the NRLM financial inclusion and investment strategy is **“making poor the preferred clients of the banking system and mobilizing bank credit”**.

- For Financial Year (FY)2022-23, the State Government has agreed to cover all eligible SHG women through social insurance programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY). The State Government will pay the premium for the PMSBY and PMJJBY. To accomplish this, Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM) launched a special push, and around 2.10 lakh SHG women have been covered under the PMSBY programme, while 1.65 lakh have been covered under the PMJJBY scheme.
- In the recently issued Master Circular by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it has been notified that all the SHGs will get loan/credit through the banks on 7 Per cent in all the districts in the state. The condition of Cat-I and II districts has been removed by the RBI. This will help the SHGs to get the credit at an affordable rate of interest from the banks to start or expand the livelihood activities.

2. Farm Livelihoods

- In FY2022-23, the HPSRLM began Farm Livelihoods Interventions in 15 new Blocks (in addition to 41 blocks of previous FY). The Farm Livelihood Intervention has reached 2,070 communities, with 37,770 Mahila Kisan identified and 1,270 Farm Livelihood Community Resource Persons (CRPs) (Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, Krishi Udyog Sakhi) identified and trained in Agro-Ecological and Sustainable Livestock Practices. The selected Mahila Kisans are being educated on Agro Ecological Practices and Sustainable Livestock by Farm Livelihood CRPs, and have assisted in the creation of Backyard Kitchen Gardens/Agri Nutrition Gardens, as well as the preparation of bio fertilisers such as beejamrit and jeevamrit. A total of ₹1.68 crore has been set up for the development of 42 Custom Hiring Centres in the FY2022-23, where SHG Women can hire farm equipment. Livelihood Sub Committees of Village Organizations constituted under DAY NRLM will run and manage these Community Health Centres. HPSRLM has also begun Natural Farming in all of its blocks.

- In addition to the foregoing, 1,272 Animal Health Camps have been hosted in all Farm Livelihood Blocks, and 28,971 Mahila Kisans/SHG Members have been educated/aware of Lumpy Skin Disease in collaboration with the Department of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh.
- Eight exposure visits were made to CSK-HPKV, Palampur and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT) Palampur for 240 Farm Livelihood CRPs/Mahila Kisan/SHG Members in collaboration with the Watershed Development Component- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) 2.0.
- 80 Producer Groups have been created, and 1,620 mahila kisan of their groups have been covered.
- With the assistance of the Department of Animal Husbandry, the Pashu Sakhis of District Kullu vaccinated 9,500 animals.

3. Non Farm Livelihoods

The non farm livelihoods activities may be defined as comprising all those activities associated with waged work or self-employment in income generating activities (including income in-kind) that are not agricultural but which generate income. In this regard HPSRLM has taken many new initiatives related to non-farm sector in the state. The major activities and programmes which are being implemented in the State for providing sustainable livelihood under non farm are:

I. HIM-IRA brand registration

Self-help groups formed under NRLM in the state were selling their products by different names, which resulted in limited market reach and low/zero repeat customer. To increase the market reach of SHGs products brand "HIM-IRA" and logo have been registered to sell all the SHG products under single umbrella.

Registration of brand has helped:

- Given new recognition to SHG products
- Enhanced the product recognition
- Increased market reach.
- Help in built brand loyalty
- Aid in introduction of new products in the range
- Build brand equity
- Enhanced credibility and ease of purchase.

II. HIM-IRA SHG Shops

- In the budget 2020-21, the Himachal Pradesh Government announced the opening of stores managed and run by women SHG members. The department decided to open 100 HIM-IRA SHG stores around the state. In the state, 95 businesses have been opened to far. So far, 31 new HIM-IRA Shops have opened in FY2022-23.
- For FY2022-23, the total sale reported by these Shops is about ₹130.00 lakh upto 20th December, 2022.

III. HIM-IRA weekly Market

- HPSRLM has planned to organize weekly Market under the brand name of HIM-IRA, where Self Help Groups of the local area can participate and sell their products.
- This programme has helped them gain confidence and contribute to the family's income. HIM-IRA weekly markets are held in ideal places such as blocks and districts. Currently, 72 blocks host HIM-IRA weekly markets. HIM-IRA Weekly Markets were organised by 5 new Development blocks in FY2022-23 (April-December). The total sale reported in these weekly Markets in same time frame is ₹156.00 lakh.

IV. HIM-IRA Canteen

HIM-IRA Canteen provides an option for rural SHG women to generate additional income. The objective of is to create a unique and traditional dining experience that focuses on "Atihi Devo Bhav". HIM-IRA Canteen will strive to maintain sanitary canteens inside the institution's premises in order to give high quality meals to officers, personnel, students, and guests, among others, at a fair price and with excellent service. There are now 21 HIM-IRA canteens operating in Government Institutions.

V. Him-Annapurna Food Van

Under Him-Annapurna Food Van Scheme the plan is to launch a food van that will be owned, operated, and managed by the state's SHGs. Districts Una and Kangra are running HIM-IRA Food Vans, whereas the rest of the districts are underserved.

VI. Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PMFME)

- The PMFME project, which is being implemented in the state, provides financial support in the form of seed money in the amount of ₹40,000 to

SHG groups interested in food processing operations. This seed financing is being offered to SHGs to help them expand their businesses and earn more money by manufacturing more items.

- To date, an amount of ₹357.00 lakh has been disbursed to 200 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the state, consisting of 918 SHG beneficiaries, and 2,067 SHG beneficiaries proposals have been recommended to Department of Industries totaling ₹798.00 lakh till December, 2022.

VII. Start Up Village Entrepreneur Programme (SVEP)

- SVEP is a centrally funded initiative with the primary goal of assisting the rural poor in establishing their own businesses by constructing a sustainable paradigm for village entrepreneurship development.
- This plan is being implemented in Mandi Sadar (Block), and under SVEP, a total of 2,018 firms in Mandi Sadar block must be supported during a four-year period. A block resource centre has been established, and businesses are being mobilised. Thirty Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EPs) have been trained and placed in the neighbourhood. Five additional SVEP blocks have been added for FY2022-23.

Numbers of Social Inclusion and Social Development

Social Inclusion: Category-wise inclusion of SHGs under Social Inclusion has so far been recorded in the following table:

Table 18.1

Social inclusion FY 2022-23

Total SHG	SC SHG	No. of SHG Provided @ ₹15,000	ST SHG	No. of SHG Provided RF@ ₹15,000	Minority SHG	No. of SHG Provided @ ₹15,000	Person with Disability (PwD)	No. of SHG Provided @ ₹15,000	Elderly SHG
41,008	1,780	2,080	332	305	19	43	153	32	589

- As of now, this component has resulted in the formation of 768 Elderly SHGs, 2 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs), and 5 Village Organizations (VOs). Of these, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment MoSJE has approved a grant for 108 Elderly SHGs totalling ₹6.61 crore (₹50,000 per SHG) under the Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction (AGRASR) programme. The start-up and revolving funds for these SHGs

have already been supplied. In addition to this, 566 PwD SHGs have been founded so far. Of these, 276 SHGs have received a revolving fund at a rate of ₹15,000 per SHG. Training on sustainable livelihoods has been given to 202 Elderly Executive Council members from 4 blocks (Food Processing, Dairy Activity and Marketing).

- To date, 102 Vulnerability Reduction Plans (VRP) have been developed, and ₹108.00 lakh has been allocated as Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) to 72 VOs at a rate of ₹1.50 lakh per VO. The estimated annual expenditure on Social Inclusion activities is ₹41.00 lakh. Two Elderly Cluster Level Federation/Self Help Groups (CLF-SHGs) of Chopal and Tutu participated in the Food Carnival, Ridge Maidan, Shimla and sold a total of ₹1.35 lakh worth of Millets, Apple goods, Ginger candies, etc.

18.3 Food Nutrition Health and Wash (FNHW)

This component established a three-year State Operational Strategy and the FNHW State Core Committee. In 25 blocks, 172 Community Resources Persons (Health, Nutrition, and Gender) (CRP HNG) have been taught and are working to implement FNHW. For distribution and awareness, 9 types of Information Education Communication (IEC) on Anaemia and Menstrual Hygiene, Food Group Chart have been produced and given to all 12 districts, 88 blocks, 3,615 Gram Panchayats, 20 CLFs and 1,300 VOs. The approximate amount spent on FNHW activities throughout FY is ₹40.00 lakh.

During the POSHAN Maah FY2022-23, around 38,700 SHGs participated in this event at their respective locations across the State, and 10,250 Kitchen Gardens were planted. Aside from that, employees, SHGs, and cadres have received 100 per cent of the first and second doses of the covid-19 vaccine and are receiving booster doses as needed.

18.4 Gender

This component includes the establishment of a three-year State Operational Strategy and a Gender State Core Committee. In 25 blocks, 172 Community Resources Persons, Health, Nutrition, and Gender (CRP HNG) have been trained and are working to implement FNHW. In addition, CRP-HNG has trained 20 CLF and 278 VO level Social Action Committees on gender integration and institutional mechanisms in 9 blocks for the state's gender roll out. A total of 820 Gender Point Persons (GPP) were trained for this purpose. With the assistance of line departments, the National Gender Campaign against "Gender Based Violence" was launched (14th December, 2022-14th January, 2023).

Aside from this, 5 CLF immersion sites, Gender Forums at the GP level in 9 blocks, and one Lok Adhikaar Kendra at the block level will be launched this year. A

rough estimate of the money spent on GENDER activities during the year is ₹52.00 lakh.

Convergence of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Community Based Organizations (PRI-CBO)

HPSRLM has signed a MoU with National Research Organisation Kudumbashree Kerala to roll out the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community Based Organisation (PRI-CBO) Convergence project in 20-20 Gram Panchayats in two blocks, Rajgarh and Theog. Furthermore, HPSRLM will soon be functioning in 20-20 GPs of another four blocks in the State.

In addition, 3,192 Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) are being developed by 3,192 Resource Persons / Community Resource Persons (RPs/CRPs) in 3,184 Gram Panchayats of the State using a mobile-based app, which will be integrated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The approximate amount spent on PRI-CBO Convergence efforts throughout FY is ₹186.00 lakh.

18.5 Mukhya Mantri Gram Kushal Yojana (MMGKY)

MMGKY covers traditional craftsmen and artisans who are not covered by any other skill development plan. It is a one-of-a-kind skill scheme that covers all of Himachal Pradesh's traditional arts and crafts and has 31 approved traditional courses lasting 3-6 months, such as Kangra/Thangka painting, stone/wood carving, miniature replica temples/handloom, Chamba rumal, Iron tool making, jute/pine/bamboo products, and so on.

For FY2022-23, 3,500 trainees and 700 trainers were suggested to profit from the initiative, with 362 Master trainers chosen in the first batch, who are providing conventional instruction to 1,820 trainees.

18.6 Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme (MM1BS)

The Scheme was launched in the month of May, 2020 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, this is a convergence scheme between NRLM and MGNERGA. Any woman of SHG formed under DAY-NRLM can avail the benefit of this scheme up to ₹1.00 lakh, if she holds MGNERGA Job Card.

The main objective of the MM1BS is to provide food security by the development of backyard kitchen garden in the households to produce nutritional, healthy vegetable and fruits.

During FY2022-23, a total of 1,456 works worth ₹9.18 crore were sanctioned in favour of women of SHGs under the MM1BS for Land Development, Nursery Production, Fruit Tree Plantation, Construction of Vermi Compost and Azolla Pit and Animal Shed related works, of which 109 works worth ₹89.21 lakh were completed.

Table 18.2**District wise target and achievement for FY2022-23**

Sr. No.	Name of District	SHG Formation		Revolving fund (RF)				Community Fund (CIF)		Investment		Credit Linkage (CL)			
		Target No. of SHGs formed	Ach. No. of SHG Formation	Target No. of SHG provided RF		Achievement of RF disbursement		Target No. of SHG provided CIF		Achievement of CIF disbursement		SHGs Credit Linkage with Bank Target		Ach. of Credit Linkage	
				SHG	₹In lakh	SHG	₹In lakh	SHG	₹In lakh	SHG	₹In lakh	SHG	₹In lakh	SHG Target	₹In lakh	SHG	₹ In lakh
1	Bilaspur	300	380	541	81.15	318	70.20	140	70.00	84	43.05	700	800.0	337	443.55
2	Chamba	525	324	693	103.95	240	51.35	176	88.00	112	54.57	1,500	1,700.0	92	225.66
3	Hamirpur	450	531	701	105.15	257	56.20	175	87.50	98	49.50	1,100	1,300.0	189	277.71
4	Kangra	1,200	1,868	1,764	264.60	1,021	190.10	549	274.50	305	125.17	2,900	3,500.0	807	1,755.67
5	Kinnaur	225	126	185	27.75	101	23.10	50	25.00	40	20.00	300	400.0	34	63.60
6	Kullu	450	415	881	132.15	449	103.25	240	120.00	144	76.75	500	700.0	162	270.29
7	L/Spiti	150	27	118	17.70	58	9.00	11	5.50	04	1.95	200	300.0	0	0.00
8	Mandi	1,050	1,254	2,110	316.50	1,452	339.40	494	247.00	398	203.11	2,300	2,800.0	946	1,769.40
9	Shimla	975	957	1,368	205.20	894	205.25	374	187.00	174	88.67	2,100	2,500.0	718	1,413.55
10	Sirmour	525	765	558	83.70	820	159.70	257	128.50	823	481.70	900	1,100.0	158	356.38
11	Solan	375	275	522	78.30	420	95.25	140	70.00	202	90.67	900	1,100.0	191	345.63
12	Una	375	403	559	83.85	511	116.30	144	72.00	135	61.06	900	1,300.0	465	1,006.88
Total		6,600	7,325	10,000	1,500.0	6,541	1,419.10	2,750	1,375.0	2519	1,296.2	14,300	17,500	4,099	7,928.32

18.7 Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen KaushalyaYojna (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY is being implemented in Himachal Pradesh through the Rural Development Department. The major goal of the programme is to offer skills to under privileged rural kids and to provide them with employment that pays at or above the minimum wage on a regular monthly basis.

The benefits under this scheme are:

- The DDU-GKY target population includes impoverished rural youth aged 15 to 35, women, and other vulnerable groups like as those with impairments; the upper age restriction is eased to 45 years.
- Households living Below Poverty Line (BPL) are also be eligible for the skilling programme.

18.7.1 Special Focus of the scheme

- At the national level, 50 per cent of funding are reserved for SC/ST, with the proportion of SC/ST determined on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).
- 15 per cent funding for the minority group.
- States must ensure that 3 per cent of recipients are differently abled.
- Special emphasis on women 33 per cent of recipients will be women.

Table 18.3

Achievements of the Scheme upto 4th January, 2023

Financial Year	Trained	Appointed on Job (Placed)
2017-22	6,334	3,174
2022-23	2,251	1,393
Total	8,585	4,567

18.8 Watershed Development Programme (WDC-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana 2.0)

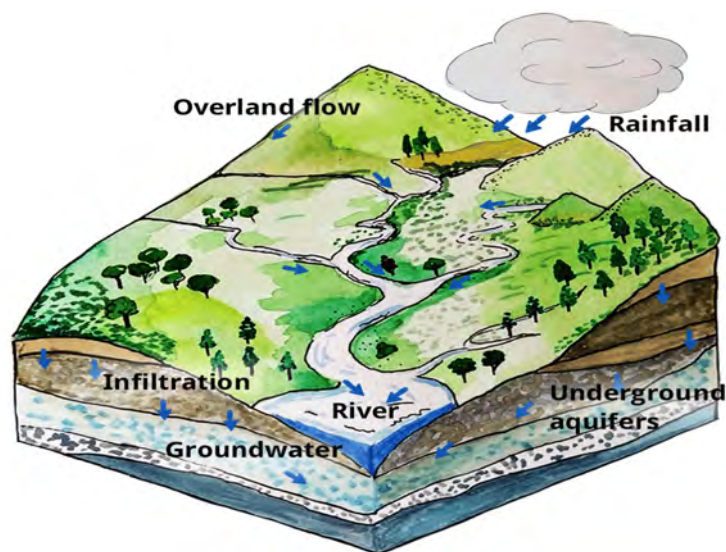
Watershed development project is being operated in the state with the goal of rehabilitating wasteland and degraded lands, drought prone and desert areas on a 90:10 financing pattern between the Centre and the State. The project has been approved by the Government of India for the years 2021-2026. The financing was

received in March 2022, following which the state's entrance point activities commenced.

i) Evolution of Watershed Development

The approach to watershed development has gradually evolved over time, from initial objectives of soil and water conservation and reducing siltation of river valley projects to the current integrated approach of managing the biological, physical, and social elements in a landscape within a watershed's boundaries.

In a watershed, all water sources drain into a common area



The 'Ridge to Valley' strategy to watershed development has been acknowledged as a paradigm for substantial public investments aimed at sustainable production systems for natural resource management and livelihood possibilities. Climate change issues and their impact have had a negative impact on ecology in general and agricultural production systems in particular, posing serious challenges to long-term livelihoods, particularly for the vast majority of people in India who are directly or indirectly dependent on Agriculture.

In Himachal Pradesh, the aquifer zones that feed the springs and their related recharge zones have been harmed as a result of careless usage and abuse of the upper reaches. As a result, spring rejuvenation must be undertaken through proper watershed development initiatives.

ii) Objectives of Watershed Development Projects

- To improve productive potential of rainfed / degraded land through integrated watershed management;

- To strengthen community based local institutions for promotion of livelihoods and watershed sustainability, and
- To improve the efficiency of watershed projects through cross learning and incentive mechanism.

At a macro level, the vision of WDC-PMKSY-2.0 projects is to accelerate agricultural economic growth in the country's less endowed rainfed areas. The development plan at the watershed level must be directed by the need to achieve greater earnings for farmers, improved livelihood possibilities for landless people, fairness in benefit sharing, community ownership and management, and an environmentally sustainable action plan.

iii) Status of Projects Sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY -2.0

Table 18.4

Project Outlay under WDC-PMKSY-2.0

Sr. No.	District – wise Name of Project	Name of Dev. Block	No. of GPs	Project Area in (hac.)	Total Project Cost (₹ In lac)	No. of Gram Panchayat
1	Bilaspur-WDC-01 (2021-22)	Ghumarwin	7	2100	588.00	Gatwar, Bharari, LehriSerel, Ghandalwin, Barota, Taroun, Dangar
2	Chamba-WDC-01 (2021-22)	Tissa	2	1500	420.00	Thalli, Santewa
3	Chamba - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Bharmour	3	2000	560.00	Siur, Ulansa, Garola
4	Chamba - WDC-03 (2021-22)	Pangi	2	1500	420.00	Dharwas, Karyas
5	Hamirpur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Bhoranj	7	2000	560.00	Dhamrol, Dhirad, Jahu, Badehar, Kakkar, Bhalwani, Paplah
6	Kangra - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Baijnath	7	3500	980.00	Fatahar, Kandral, Khadanal, Dhanag, Bhattu, Sansal, Dhared
7	Kangra - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Fatehpur	6	3000	840.00	Rehan, Kharota, Machhot, Nangal Samlet, Sunet
8	Kangra - WDC-03 (2021-22)	Sullah	10	3000	840.00	Chowki, Karwana, Balota, achwwai, Bhadrol, Malnu,

						Chencharri, Gadiyada,Chambi, Kahanphatt
9	Kangra - WDC-04 (2021-22)	Indora	6	1500	420.00	Malahari, Indora, Bhapoo, Dahkulara, Chanour, ajakhas
10	Kangra - WDC-05 (2021-22)	Lambagaon	5	1500	420.00	Bijapur, Sari, Dagoh, Matiyal, Upper Lambagaon
11	Kinnaur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Kalpa	3	1500	420.00	Telang, Kilba, Mebar
12	Kullu - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Anni	7	2500	700.00	Karad, Kohila, Khani, Fanouti, Khanga, Batala, Lajheri
13	Kullu - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Nirmand	5	2000	560.00	Kharga, Kushwa, Bakhan, Tunan, Poshana
14	Lahaul-Spiti -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Lahaul	2	1500	420.00	Udaipur,Tindi
15	Mandi - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Seraj	6	2500	700.00	Jainshala, Bhagachanogi, Thana, Kalhani ,Bhatkidhar, Khableeh
16	Mandi - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Balh	7	2500	700.00	Bairkot, Behal, Dasehara, Halyatar, Kasrla, Kathyahun, Luhakhar
17	Mandi - WDC-03 (2021-22)	Gohar	3	1580	442.40	Mashaogal, Kutahachi, Jachh
18	Mandi - WDC-04 (2021-22)	Balichowki	7	2000	560.00	Kholanal, Khahari, Somgad, Kau, Devdhar, Panjain, Bhanwas
19	Shimla - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Chhohara	6	2000	560.00	Banoti, Saribasa, Tods, Jangla, Thana, Ranol
20	Sirmaur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Paonta Sahib	9	3000	840.00	KalathaBadhana, Shiva-Rudhana, Tonru, DandaAnj, Danda, Nageta, Bhaila, Bharli- Agro, Rajpura
21	Sirmaur - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Pachhad	3	2600	728.00	Kathar, Bani Bakholi,TikkriKuthar
22	Solan - WDC-01	Dharampur	7	2000	560.00	Pratha, Narayani, Barian, Goela,

	(2021-22)					Kalujhanda, Nalka, PattaNali
23	Solan - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Nalagarh	2	1500	420.00	Kishanpura, Majra
24	Una -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Gagret	2	1720	481.60	Amlehar, Ambota
25	Una -WDC-02 (2021-22)	Bangana	4	2000	560.00	Dobar, Thanakalan, Deehar, Kharyalta
26	Una -WDC-03 (2021-22)	Una	4	1500	420.00	Lamleri, Dangoli, Madanpur, Jhamber
	Total		132	54000	15120.00	

iv) Agencies engaged in the preparation of DPR under WDC-PMKSY-2.0

Table 18.5

Total DPRs	Agencies engaged	District	Assigned Blocks
26	Himachal Pradesh State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD)	Sirmaur	Paonta Sahib, Pachhad
	IIT Mandi	Kullu Lahaul and Spiti Mandi	Ani, Nirmand Lahaul, Seraj, Balh, Gohar, Balichowki
	NIT Hamirpur	Bilaspur Chamba Hamirpur Kangra Una	Ghumarwin Tissa, Bharmour, Pangi Bhoranj Bajjnath, Fatehpur, Sullah, Indora, Lambagaon Gagret, Bangana, Una
	HIMCOSTE	Kinnaur Shimla Solan	Kalpa Chhohara Dharampur , Nalagarh

v) Entry Point Activities

The Watershed Development Team (WDT) engages in entry-level activities to create rapport with the village population and earn their trust in people-centered project development.

Table 18.6

Total Number of Activities	Sanctioned Amount (₹In Lakh)
214	₹ 263.00

Table 18.7

Type of activities taken under Entry Point Activities	
• Rain Shelter	• Bawadi and Bawadi Repair
• Toilets	• Johar, Diggi
• Plantation with outdoor GYM	• Farm Pond
• Talab and Talab Repair	• Check dam
• Trench Work etc	

vi) Amrit Sarovars

Mission Amrit Sarovar was inaugurated on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April, 2022, with the goal of conserving water for the future. The Mission's goal is to develop and revitalise water bodies in every area of the country.

The details of Amrit Sarovars in the State are as under:

Table 18.8

Sr. No.	Name of District	Identified
1	Bilaspur	0
2	Chamba	02
3	Hamirpur	03
4	Kangra	04
5	Kinnaur	03
6	Kullu	28
7	Lahaul Spiti	0
8	Mandi	15
9	Shimla	02
10	Sirmour	20
11	Solan	05
12	Una	04
	Total	86

vii) Institution and Capacity Building (I&CB)

“Jalayan Campaign” (w.e.f. 27th June- 30th June 2022 under WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

A four-day sensitization campaign ‘Jalayan’ w.e.f. 27th – 30th June 2022, was organized across all 26 project blocks which included activities like:

- Plantation Drives
- Poster Making Competitions
- Livelihood Exhibitions Etc.

viii) Detailed Project Report (DPR) Activities:

The various DPR activities under the Project in 26 Blocks of the project are:

Table 18.9

Check Dams	Crate Wall	Farm Ponds	Kuhl	Talab
Johar	Irrigation Tank	Retaining Walls	Contour Trenches	Gully Plug

A number of proposed activities will be executed in a span of 3 years of project phase.

18.9 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)

By 2024, the PMAY-G seeks to offer pucca dwellings with basic facilities to all homeless and kutcha households, as well as those living in outdated structures. The cost of a unit (home) is split 90:10 between the central and state governments. With effect from FY2019-20, this plan provides a financial aid of ₹1.50 lakh per recipient for the construction of a house. FY2019-20, the State Government has allocated a sum of ₹20,000 per house, in addition to the unit cost of ₹1.30 lakh. The Government of India Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has set a target of 3,514 dwellings for FY2021-22 under the Awas Plus survey. Up until 20th December, 2022, the department sanctioned 3,487 dwellings and finished 671 houses out of the desired number.

18.10 Mukhaya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)

The State Government announced this plan for all types of people living below the poverty line. A budget of ₹21.48 crore is projected for FY2022-23, with 1,432 dwellings of various types expected to be built throughout the state. Up until 20th December, 2022, the agency sanctioned 1,397 dwellings and spent ₹94.10 lakh of the budget.

18.11 Saansad Adrash Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The SAGY's main goal is to ensure the holistic development and quality of the identified Gram Panchayats through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced Human development, better livelihood opportunities and reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, broader social mobilisation, and enhanced social capital. The following villages have been designated as part of Phase II of SAGY implementation:

Table 18.10

Name of Member of Parliament (MP)	Name of Village/ GP Selected under SAGY	Name of Dev. Block	Name of District	Parliamentary Constituency
Sh. Krishan Kapoor	Mangla	Mehla	Chamba	Kangra
Sh. Krishan Kapoor	Mail	Bhattiyat	Chamba	Kangra
Smt. Pratibha Singh	Chauntra	Chauntra	Mandi	Mandi
Smt. Pratibha Singh	Noun	Gohar	Mandi	Mandi
Smt. Pratibha Singh	Gahar	Naggar	Kullu	Mandi
Smt. Pratibha Singh	Badhach	Nankhari	Shimla	Mandi
Sh. Suresh kashyap	KaulwalaBhood	Nahan	Sirmour	Shimla
Sh. Suresh kashyap	Kotipadhog	Rajgarh	Sirmour	Shimla

18.12 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

SPMRM was established in India in February, 2016 with the goal of developing 300 clusters over a five-year period by delivering urban facilities in rural regions. The clusters for this mission were chosen from a list of probable locations (sub-districts) provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Clusters are chosen based on rural population, non-active activities, or prospective areas of economic development, tourist attractions, and religious significance.

Each Rurban cluster is created under this mission at a total project cost of roughly ₹50.00 crore, of which 70 per cent is given through convergence with schemes of other departments and 30 per cent is provided by other departments' programmes. The Center and the State share the necessary gap financially (90:10).

i) Rurban Cluster

Rurban clusters are groups of geographically connected villages with populations ranging from 25,000 to 50,000 in plain and coastal areas and 5,000 to 15,000 in desert and hilly tribal areas. Rurban clusters are notified with a planned layout in accordance with planning regulations (State Town and Country Planning Acts/other similar Acts). Finally, these plans are merged with the District Plans/Master Plans.

ii) Integrated Cluster Action Plan

The Integrated Cluster Action Plan is a critical document that covers the baseline study and outlines the cluster's requirements. DPRs are created and authorised by the State Level Empowered Committee following ICAP approval.

iii) Critical Gap Fund (CGF)

CGF is a one-time fund, provided to support infrastructure projects. Out of 300 clusters allotted by the Ministry of Government of India, these 6 clusters are being developed in 3 phases of the mission for Himachal Pradesh.

Table 18.11

Clusters under CGF

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Cluster	Phase	Approved on dated
1	Kinnaur	Sangla	I	March, 2016
2	Solan	Hinner	I	March, 2016
3	Mandi	Aut	II	October, 2016
4	Chamba	Sihunta	II	August, 2017
5	Shimla	Ghanahatti	III	August, 2017
6	Kinnaur	Moorang	III	August, 2017

Table 18.12

Physical and financial achievements till date of the FY2022-23 (₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Cluster	Expenditure Incurred		Works Completed
		CGF	Convergence	
1	Sangla	9.88	28.85	191
2	Hinner	8.68	30.48	140
3	Aut	5.61	16.43	80
4	Sihunta	4.79	11.63	94
5	Ghanahatti	5.85	18.49	47
6	Moorang	4.72	31.87	30
	Total	39.53	137.75	582

18.13 Matri Shakti Bima Yojana

The scheme covers all women living below the poverty line within the age group of 10-75 years. The policy provides relief to family members/insured women in case of their death or disablement arising due to any kind of accident surgical operations like sterilization, mishap at the time of child birth/delivery, drowning, washing away in floods, landslide, insect bite and the scheme also gives benefit to married women in case of accidental death of her husband. The compensation amount is as under:

- Death ₹2.00 lakh.
- Permanent total disability ₹2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb and one eyes or both eyes and both limbs ₹2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb/one ear ₹1.00 lakh.
- In case of death of husband ₹2.00 lakh.

During FY2022-23, the Yojana offered financial support to 64 households totaling ₹128.00 lakh till 31st December, 2022.

18.14 Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G)

On 2nd October, 2014 the Government of India began the "SBM-G," and on 28th October, 2016, Himachal Pradesh was proclaimed an Open Defecation Free (ODF) State. SBM-G is now focusing on the following activities/components:

- Nonlinear Rigid Block Normal-Mode Analysis Method (NoLB), Individual Household Latrines, Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (IHHL, CSCs)
- Solid Waste Management (Non-Biodegradable and Bio-degradable)
- Liquid Waste Management (Grey Water and Black Water)
- Gobardhan Projects
- IEC/capacity building.

The Government of India has released phase-II instructions for the implementation of SBM-G in the State, which are effective from 01st April, 2020. The key elements are as follows:

Table 18.13**Financial Assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin**

Components		Financial Assistance	
Incentive for construction of IHHLs (BPLs and Identified APLs)		Up to ₹12,000 (including provision for water storage facility for hand washing and cleaning to maintain hygiene)	
SLWM Activities	Village level Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities	Village size	Financial Support
		Up to 5,000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto ₹60.00 per capita. Grey water Management: Upto ₹280.00 per capita.
		Above 5,000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto ₹45.00 per capita. Grey water Management: Upto ₹660.00 per capita.
		Note: i) 30Per cent of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants. ii) Each village can utilize a minimum of total ₹1.00 lakh based on their requirements for both solid waste and grey water management.	
	District level activities SLWM	Plastic waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Upto ₹16.00 lakh per unit
	Faucal Sludge Management Faucal Sludge Management (FSM)	Upto ₹230.00 per capita	Faucal Sludge Management (FSM)
	GOBAR-Dhan Projects	Upto ₹50.00 lakh per District	GOBAR-Dhan Projects
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)		₹3.00 Lakh Note: 30 per cent of this will be borne by GPs from 15th FC	

18.14.1 Achievements during the year 2022-23

- 13,067 Individual Household latrines have been sanctioned for FY2022-23.
- A total of 643 CSCs were built during FY2022-23.

- Over 5,000 settlements have been chosen for SLWM.
- A total of 31 locations for Plastic Waste Management Units have been identified, with work on 39 sites now underway and 11 units finished.
- Three Gobardhan sites have been finished, nine are under construction, and fourteen are nearing completion.
- Over 13,000 PRI representatives were trained in a two-day training at Block Headquarters.

18.14.2 Special Initiatives under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G):

- Guidelines for establishing, operating, and maintaining a Community Managed Sanitary Complex in a Government facility at the village level have been developed and distributed to field officials.
- A manual for the management of solid and liquid waste in Gram Panchayats has been produced and distributed to field officials.
- Revised Maharishi Valmiki Sampooran Swachhata Puraskar Guidelines have been created and sent to field officials.
- The establishment of a Plastic Waste Management Unit has been prioritised.
- Efforts are being made to create sanitation-related infrastructure such as soak pits, twin pits, and so on, in collaboration with MGNREGA and 15th Finance Commission funding.

18.15 Panchwati Scheme

The Panchwati Yojana was launched in FY2020-21. The major goal of this yojana is to build parks and gardens that would provide spaces for the elderly to enjoy leisure activities. With the collaboration of the MGNREGA, the Swachh Bharat Mission (G), and the 14th Finance Commission, these parks and gardens are being constructed on levelled land of at least one bigha. In FY2022-23, 353 sites were completed under this plan up to 03rd January, 2023.

18.16 Plantation

During FY2022-23, 3,873 works were undertaken and 11,47,390 plants were planted as part of the prioritisation and promotion of Horticulture plantation, including Moringa (Drumstic) Plantation with Cluster Level Federations-Programme Implementing Agencies (CLF as PIA) and other than CLF as PIA.

18.17 Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

On 05th September, 2005 the Government of India notified the MGNREGA.

Progress accomplished during FY2022-23 (up to 3rd January, 2023) is as follows:

Table 18.14

₹ in lakh			In number	
Central Share	State Share	Expenditure	Mandays generated (In lakh)	Employment provided
1,00,607.36	13,035.23	1,04,769.60	232.94	5,75,651

18.18 Panchayati Raj

This state has 12 Zila Parishads (ZP), 81 Panchayat Samities, and 3,615 Gram Panchayats. The following are the department's main accomplishments:

1. The implementation of the 15th Finance Commission began in FY2020-21. Under the 15th Finance Commission, a sum of ₹329.00 crore has been sanctioned for this State for FY2022-23, of which ₹164.50 crore has been issued by Government of India and distributed to Panchayat Raj Institutions.
2. Of the total sanctioned provision of ₹23.60 crore under State Finance Commission (SFC) grant, newly created 134 Gram Panchayats have received a sum of ₹15.00 crore for the construction of new Panchayat Ghars, while an amount of ₹8.60 crore has been provided for the repair/maintenance/upgradation of existing Panchayat Ghars in the State.
3. The Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) Centrally Sponsored Scheme was authorised by Government of India on 14th March, 2022 for implementation from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2026. (co- terminus with 15th Finance Commission period).
4. For FY 2022-23 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India has authorised a grant of ₹194.03 crore under Revamped RGSA, of which ₹67.43 crore has been given in the ratio of 90:10. (₹60.96 crore Centre Share and ₹6.47 crore State Share) for different components such as the development of a Common Service Centre for 536 units, training and capacity building for 70,000 participants, institutional structure for a Drug Prevention Resource Center (DPRC), and so on.
5. A grant of ₹352.00 crore has been made available by the State Finance Commission (SFC) to cover the salary/wages/honorarium of workers of various categories within the Zila Parishad/Gram Panchayat cadre and Elected representatives of three tiers of the Performance Related

Incentive System (PRIS). During FY2022-23, ₹330.24 crore was distributed until 31st December, 2022.

6. The State Government is committed to appointing Panchayat Secretaries to each Gram Panchayat in order to ensure the effective and seamless operation of the Gram Panchayat. 389 Panchayat Secretaries and 124 Technical Assistants positions were established in the ZP Cadre for FY2022-23.
7. The department has established several apps via which the general public may access different online services such as the parivar registry, ration cards, marriage registration, and so on. The Panchayat accounts may be accessed using the e-Gram Swaraj Software Programme. These e-applications will be improved further.

CHAPTER 19



HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Key Highlights

- The Government of Himachal Pradesh, through the Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA), is offering homes, apartments, and plots to suit the housing needs of individuals of all economic levels.
- The 15th Finance Commission has proposed two types of grants for distribution to Urban Local Bodies and Cantonment Boards. The first is the Untied Grant (40 per cent), which will be released unconditionally and the second is Tied Grant (60 per cent) subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions as laid down in the 15th Finance Commission Report.
- The primary goal of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM U 2.0) is to eliminate open defecation in cities and towns and provide a healthy and livable environment to all. Till date more than 6,715 individual toilets for the households without toilet facilities have been built under the mission, while 391 Community and 1,273 public toilet seats have been added or repaired.
- To solve the parking problems in the urban areas of the Pradesh ₹14.40 crore has been provided during the current FY2022-23.
- The government has initiated a plan to encourage ULBs in which monetary prizes are offered to the best performing top one Municipal Corporation, top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats.
- The Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY) has benefited 13,941 beneficiaries with a total of 4,95,173 man days and amount of ₹13.90 crore.
- The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 has been enforced in 55 Planning Areas (1.60 per cent of the total geographical area of the State) and 35 Special Areas (2.06 per cent of the total geographical area of the State).
- The major goal of the Himachal Pradesh RERA is to regulate and promote the Real Estate Sector and to ensure the sale of plots, apartments, or buildings, as the case may be, in an efficient manner and to safeguard the rights of consumer/ home buyers in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

19.1 Housing

The Himachal Pradesh Government, through the Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA), is offering homes, apartments, and plots to suit the housing needs of individuals of all economic levels. In the current FY2022-23, an expenditure of ₹75.82 crore was incurred up to December, 2022. During the current year, there is a target to construct 281 flats, 2 houses and to develop 202 plots of different categories. Construction work of 2 houses, 56 flats have been completed. In addition, 186 plots have also been developed. HIMUDA intends to develop new housing colonies in Dharamshala, Sohala (Sirmaur), Chettrra (Una) and a commercial complex in Shimla. 938 plots, 1,455 flats and 23 cottages would come up in these colonies. Apart from above HIMUDA has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up a Mountain Township at Jathia Devi (Shimla Hills) with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) Government of India (GoI) having estimated project cost of ₹1373.44 crore. Construction works of Housing colonies at Sanauli, Sproon, Sheel (Solan), Dharampur (Solan), Parwanoo, Nalagarh, Dehra, Dhoundi (Mandi) and Rajwari (Mandi) are in progress.

19.1.1 HIMUDA's Initiatives

Construction of various works being carried out by HIMUDA through private contractors and expected to produce 5,95,690 man days of wage employment during the FY2022-23.

19.2 Urban Development

Himachal Pradesh has 61 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including Municipal Corporations in Shimla, Dharamshala, Solan, Mandi, and Palampur. The Government is providing grants-in-aid every year to these local bodies to enable them to provide civic amenities to the general public. As per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission ₹183.76 crore has been released to the ULBs during the current FY2022-23. This includes development grant and gap filling grant between income and expenditure.

19.2.1 Maintenance of Roads in Municipal Areas

61 ULBs manage about 3,349 kms of roads, pathways, streets, and drainage. The government has allocated ₹6.00 crore for these roads in the current FY2022-23.

19.3 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

The primary goal of DAY-NULM is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skill wage employment opportunities, resulting in significant improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

The following are the major components of this scheme:

- i) Employment through skill training and placement.
- ii) Social Mobilization and Institution Development.
- iii) Capacity Building and Training.
- iv) Self Employment Programme.
- v) Shelter for Urban Homeless.
- vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors.
- vii) Innovative and Special Projects.

19.3.1 The following is the progress made in 2022-23:

- 325 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed.
- Under this initiative, 1,158 beneficiaries received skill training, and 927 applicants were placed.
- 260 individuals and 5,169 SHGs were provided loan assistance on subsidized interest for setting up their micro enterprises.
- Around 7,005 loan applications have been submitted to banks under PM SVANidhi Scheme out of which 5,791 applications have been sanctioned and loan to 5,502 applicants have been sanctioned and disbursed.

19.4 Central Finance Commission Grant

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended two types of grants to be released to ULBs and Cantonment Boards (CBs). First is the Untied Grant (40 per cent) to be released unconditionally and the second is Tied Grant (60 per cent) subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as laid down in the 15th Finance Commission Report. There is a budget provision of ₹162.00 crore for FY2022-23. In addition, the GoI has also allocated Health Sector Grant amounting to ₹5.65 crore under 15th Finance Commission to the ULBs of the state during current financial year. The 2nd installment of both (Untied and Tied) grants amounting to ₹78.00 crore for the FY2021-22 has been released to the ULBs and CBs during current FY2022-23.

19.5 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0

AMRUT: The main objective of the AMRUT Scheme is to provide basic amenities in regions of the city that do not have them. Two cities Shimla and Kullu have been included in the scheme. Total size of State Annual Action Plan is earmarked to ₹304.52 crore, which includes 75 projects. Out of total 75 projects, 58 worth ₹178.48 crore have been completed and remaining 17 worth ₹126.03 crore expected to be completed by March, 2023.

AMRUT 2.0: AMRUT 2.0 Mission has been launched on 1st October, 2021 by the Prime Minister with the aim to make the cities 'water secure' and 'self-sustainable' through circular economy of water. The mission will focus on water supply, sewerage & septage management, recycle/re-use of treated waste water, rejuvenation of water bodies and creation of green spaces. The mission period is from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and funding pattern is 90:10 ratio (Centre and State) with a proposal to cover all Statutory Towns (61 ULBs + 7 CBs). Total allocation for the project is ₹280.00 crore (₹252.00 crore from the Centre and ₹28.00 crore from State).

19.6 Smart City Mission (SCM)

Smart City Mission was launched in June, 2015 and Municipal Corporation, Dharamshala was approved by Gol under the mission. In 2017-18, Municipal Corporation, Shimla was also selected under SCM by Gol. During the current financial year there is a budget provision of ₹100 crore under this Mission. In addition, the Gol has released a Central share of ₹294.00 crore. Out of 76 projects in Dharamshala Smart City Limited (DSCL) 34 projects have been completed and 42 more have been initiated. In Shimla Smart City Limited (SSCL) out of 53 projects, 28 most do-able projects have been identified. These are further bifurcated into 212 components of which 79 components have been finished and for 133 are still under construction.

19.7 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM 2.0) is a flagship Programme of the Gol and is being implemented in all notified towns by MoHUA, Gol. The main aim of SBM is to make cities/towns open defecation free and provide a healthy and livable environment to all. Following actions/ progress have been made under the Mission:

- i. Funds have been disbursed to ULBs for construction of individual household toilets and Community/Public toilets for providing adequate toilet facilities in towns. Till date more than 6,715 individual toilets for the households without toilet facilities have been constructed under the mission and 391 Community and 1,273 public toilet seats have been installed newly or renovated.
- ii. Funds amounting to ₹3.05 crore have been released to different ULBs for the clearance of legacy waste sites. Furthermore, a sum of ₹20.00 crore has been demanded from the MoHUA, Gol under the Waste Management component of SBM-U 2.0.
- iii. Various Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives are performed on a regular basis throughout the State to make the general people aware through Swachhta pakhwada, hoardings/banners, nukkad nataks, print and electronic media etc.

19.8 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for all (Urban)

A mission “Housing for all” (Urban) has been launched by the Gol effective from 17th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2024. The aim of this scheme is to provide houses for slum dwellers under in-situ slum rehabilitation component providing affordable houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG) and Middle Income Groups (MIG) through the credit linked subsidy component, and housing through the public-private partnership component. The Government is also providing funds for construction of beneficiary houses through subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house component. For the current FY2022-23, there is a budget provision of ₹5.00 crore for implementation of this scheme.

19.9 Construction of Parking

To solve the parking problems in the urban areas of the Pradesh ₹14.40 crore has been provided during the current FY2022-23, of which ₹11.21 crore has been released to 6 ULBs so far for the construction of Parking Places. The funds under this scheme are released in the ratio of 75:25 (i.e. 75 per cent is provided by the Government and 25 per cent by the concerned ULBs).

19.10 Atal Shresth Shahar Yojana (ASSY)

The Government has started the scheme to encourage ULBs, under which the best performing top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats are given cash rewards. In the budget speech for the FY2022-23 the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has extended this scheme to cover the Municipal Corporations also. By covering the Municipal Corporation the scope of the scheme has now been extended to cover all ULBs. The top performing Municipal Corporation, top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats will be honored with the “Atal Shresth Shahar Puruskar” on 25th December of every year on the birth anniversary of Late Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (former Prime Minister of India) or any other date as decided by the Government. The details of the prize money are appended below:

Table 19.1

Winning ULBs for year- 2020

S.No.	Category	Municipal Councils	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1 st Prize Winner		1.00 crore	Nahan
2	2 nd Prize Winner		0.75 crore	Manali
3	3 rd Prize Winner		0.50 crore	Kullu
S.No.	Category	Nagar Panchayats	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1 st Prize Winner		0.75 crore	Chopal
2	2 nd Prize Winner		0.50 crore	Gagret

3	3rd Prize Winner	0.25 crore	Kotkhai
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Table 19.2

Winning ULBs for year 2021

S.No.	Category Municipal Councils	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1 st Prize Winner	1.00 crore	Kullu
2	2 nd Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Una
3	3 rd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Baddi
S.No.	Category Nagar Panchayats	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1 st Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Arki
2	2 nd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Sunni
3	3 rd Prize Winner	0.25 crore	Narkanda

19.11 Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY)

The Government of Himachal Pradesh, keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic has notified a scheme known as Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY) on 16th May, 2020 to enhance livelihood security in urban areas by providing 120 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household in the financial year. The scheme has been re-notified on 19th April, 2021 and 26th March, 2022. All adult members of the households who register under this scheme will be eligible to work. Local residents of the ULBs residing within the jurisdiction of the ULB either in their own house or on rent are eligible. The upper age limit for providing work is 65 years. The Urban Development Department has developed online portal for MMSAGY. The beneficiary can register himself without visiting municipality office. Under this scheme 13,941 beneficiaries have been benefited with a total of 4,95,173 man days and amounting to ₹13.90 crore was disbursed till date.

19.12 Town and Country Planning

To ensure functional, sustainable and planned development, the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act (HPTCP Act), 1977 has been enforced in 55 Planning Areas (1.60 per cent of the total geographical area of the State) and 35 Special Areas (2.06 per cent of the total geographical area of the State).

Initiatives

1. The State Government has carried out an amendment in HPTCP Act, 1977 vide notification dated 11th October, 2022 whereby the time of validity of planning permission has been increased from 5 years (3 years, extendable by 2 years) to perpetuity. This step will help those who could not complete the construction work in limited period. It will save common people from doing the rounds of Govt. offices on expiry of validity.

2. The State Government vide Notification dated 14th July, 2022 enforced the provisions of the HPTCP Act, 1977 in South Portal of the Atal Tunnel to curb likely un-authorized and unplanned development activities due to tunnel being in operation.
3. Vide Notification dated 14th October, 2022 the State Govt. has notified the amendment in Appendix-7 of the HPTCP Rules, 2014, which deals with the regulations for Real Estate Projects. To protect the interests of buyers, the Saleable and Non-saleable areas have been clearly demarcated.
4. The GIS-based Development Plans for Shimla Planning Area sent to the Government. Similarly, work for preparation of Kullu Valley Planning Areas under AMRUT Sub-Scheme of Gol is in final stage.
5. To reduce physical touch points and footfall of applicant in all field offices, a Notified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Registered Private Professionals (RPP) for grant of development permission up to 500 square meters of plot area for residential use only in all notified Planning/Special Area and ULBs will be implemented shortly after its incorporation in the TCP online portal.
6. TCP Web portal being developed with AUTO Development Control Regulations (DCR) capability. This will enable computerized scanning of maps submitted for Planning Permission. The Auto DCR will generate one time report. The applicants will be able to know objectively the shortcomings related to DCR, which needs to be rectified by the applicants. The work has been awarded to the M/s. ABM Knowledge ware Limited and is likely to be completed by end of May 2023 including the SOP for RPPs regarding approval for residential use up to 500 square meters.
7. The proposal for extension of the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (Act No. 12 of 1977) in the areas included for constitution of Municipal Corporation, Mandi, Solan and Palampur and newly constituted ULBs i.e. Nagar Panchayat Chirgaon, Nerwa, Nirmand, and Shahpur is being sent to the government.

19.13 Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)

Himachal Pradesh Real Estate Regulatory Authority (HPRERA) has started its function with effect from 01st January, 2020. The main objective of the HPRERA is to regulate and promote the Real Estate Sector and to ensure the sale of plots, apartments, or buildings, as the case may be, in an efficient manner and to protect the interests of consumer/ home buyers in the State of Himachal Pradesh. This Authority has registered 133 Real Estate Projects and 23 Real Estate Agents up to

31st December, 2022. About 57 complaints have been registered with the authority so far out of which 24 have been disposed of and hearings in the remaining 33 are under process. RERA has taken initiative to settle the matters of complaints amicably between parties. As a result of which sum of ₹2.18 crore has been refunded to the allottees/home buyers. HPRERA has been working in a consumer-friendly manner and all the hearings of complaints are being conducted through online mode (WebEx). The authority monitors online pending approvals of Real Estate projects with the coordination of concerned departments to facilitate the promoters to get statutory approvals/sanctions in time.

19.14 Building Construction and Cost Index

The National Building Organization has tasked the Department of Economic and Statistics of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to compile the Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) of the State. The department has been preparing and releasing the State level BCCI with base year 2011-12. These indices are collected and compiled on quarterly basis and on this basis annual indices have been worked out as shown in following table:

Table 19.3

Building Construction Cost Index

Year	Material cost Index	Labour cost Index	Index of other Exp.	Overall Building Construction Cost Index
2020-21	132.64	132.31	131.87	132.44
2021-22	140.82	140.29	140.30	140.63
2022-23*	146.43	145.87	148.85	146.76

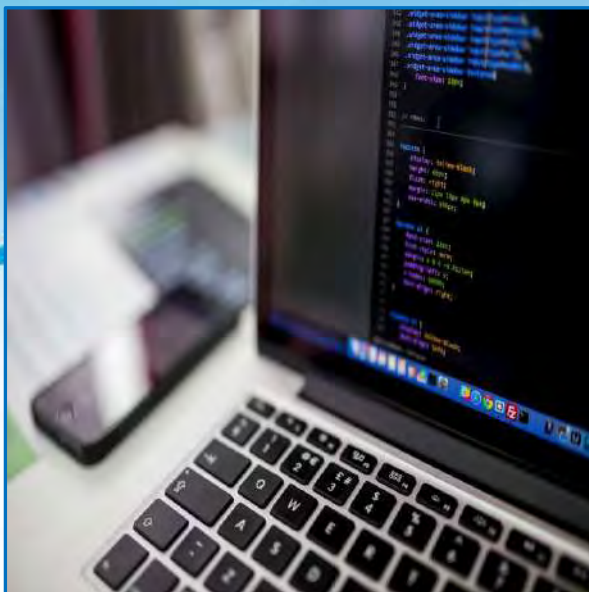
*Indices are average of three quarters viz. June, September and December, 2022.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

As per the above table, the material cost index has increased from 132.64 to 140.82 in 2021-22 which increased further to 146.43 in the year 2022-23. Due to rise in the transportation cost there has been increase in building material prices. The labour cost index has also risen from 132.31 to 140.29 in 2021-22 and to 145.87 in 2022-23, owing to an increase in the wages component of this index. Similarly the component other expenditure, which includes contractual and supervisory charges, comes under the index of other expenditure, this has also increased from 131.87 to 140.30 in 2021-22, and increased to 148.85 in the year 2022-23. The rise in all these indices has led an increase in the overall BCCI from 132.44 in 2020-21 to 146.76 in the year 2022-23.

CHAPTER

20



INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Key Highlights

- Information Technology (IT) is the application of computing resources for the purposes of producing, analysing, storing, retrieving, and disseminating information of any sort.
- When it comes to e-Government and IT, Himachal Pradesh is in the forefront among the States through State Data Centre, State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN) with e-district facilitate etc. The State offers considerable potential for the expansion of the Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT&ITeS) industry and has created basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure.
- An efficient instrument for promptly resolving the problems of the common citizen is the MMSS helpline @ 1100. As of 22nd December, 2022, 1,23,567 complaints had been submitted through the MMSS Helpline for the FY2022–23, of which 1,13,224 (92 per cent) had been resolved, including 82,349 (67 per cent) concerns that had been properly addressed after consultation with concerned residents.
- Under the Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project, the Technical Education Department has launched a Drone Technician programme in seven Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the districts of Mandi, Sirmaur, Shimla, Kangra, Solan (2 ITI), and Kullu.
- On 13th March, 2022, ITI Shahpur in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, launched the first Drone Flying Training School (DFTS), in partnership with the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA). 6th August, 2022 saw a successful test of drone spraying on an apple orchard at Periodical Confidential Demi Official (PCDO) Annu Jubbal, Shimla. 2 bighas of area were covered in 3 minutes.
- e-Office has been mapped in of 88 Himachal Pradesh Secretariat Branches, 62 Directorates, 11 Deputy Commissioner Offices, 10 SP Offices, and 50 other field offices.

- To further enhance connection across the state, the State Government has been monitoring the implementation of Bharat Net's second phase along with the Government of India. This phase will see the remaining 3,205 Gram Panchayats of the State connected through optical fibre.
- Currently, Himachal Online seva site offers 113 online services from several departments, including the Revenue, Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Urban Development, etc.
- By November, 2022, ₹2054.32 crore had been disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under various Direct Benefit Schemes to 17.26 lakhs beneficiaries under 46 programmes. There are now 12,725 active cases recorded in the online Litigation tracking System application and 61 departments have been brought on board.

20.1 Introduction

Information Technology (IT) is the application of computing resources for the purposes of producing, analyzing, storing, retrieving, and disseminating information of any sort.

At the national level the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology's Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is in charge of developing, enforcing and revising national rules pertaining to the use of computers, the Internet and other electronic devices (all matters other than licensing of Internet Service Provider). Computer-based information technology and processing, including hardware and software, standardisation of procedures and matters relating to international bodies, establishing the National Knowledge Network with multiple gigabit bandwidth to connect Knowledge Institutions across the country, promoting knowledge-based enterprises, internet access for all citizens, and e-Governance (which seeks to make all Government Services available to the common man in his locality) are all examples of areas where the ministry's policies are relevant.

20.1.1 IT Policy Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh is in the forefront among the States. State Data Centre (SDC), Himachal State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN) with e-district, etc. State offers considerable potential for the expansion of the IT&ITeS industry and has helped create basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. The State Government now offers 59 Government to Citizen (G2C) services via the e-district site.

20.1.2 Lok Mitra Kendra Policy (LMK)

The Government of Himachal Pradesh is committed to provide the General Public, especially living in distant rural areas of the State, with the benefits of using Information Technology (IT) in Governance at their doorstep.

The Web-enabled Government-Citizen Interface, named Lok Mitra Kendra is one such step in Himachal Pradesh. The objective of the Lok Mitra Kendras is to provide e-services in the locality of citizens, by creating the physical service delivery infrastructure for accessing various e-services. LMK is envisaged to be a Change Instrument that would provide a structured platform for socially- inclusive community participation for development.

At present, there are 3,800 Common Service Centres (CSCs) in the State while 2,400 out of these are LMKs. The aim of the state policy is to ensure last mile services delivery through LMKs in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Currently there are 1,810 active LMKs in the State and they are providing various services including following:

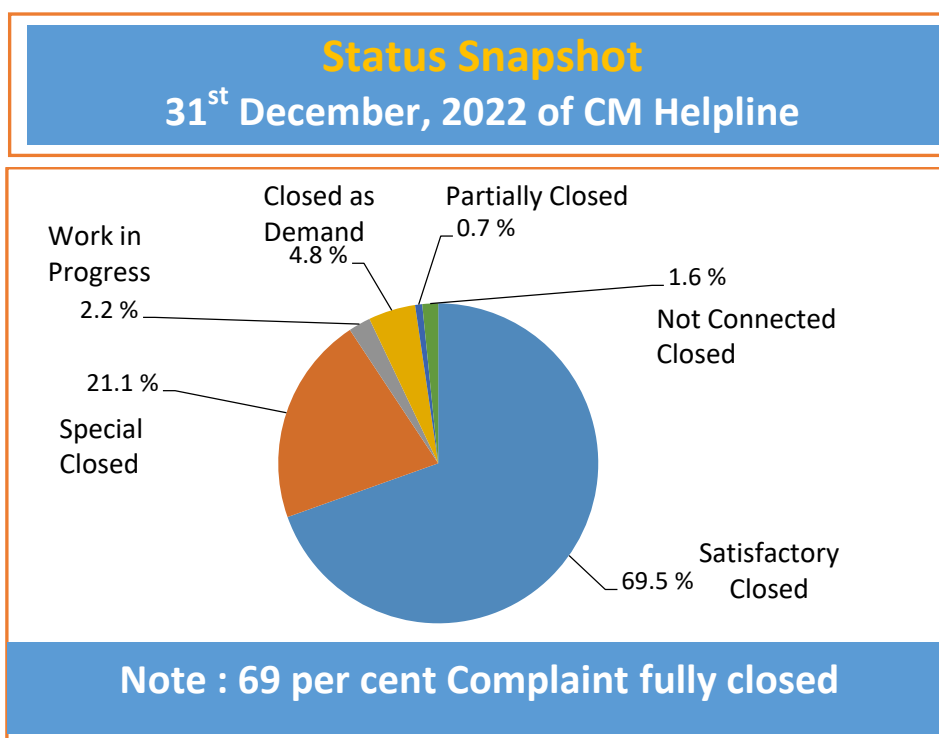
- Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Bill Collection
- Nakal Jamabandi
- IPH Water Bill Collection

20.1.3 Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100 (MMSS)

An efficient instrument for promptly resolving the problems of the State's inhabitants is the MMSS helpline @ 1100. As of 22nd December, 2022, 1,23,567 complaints had been submitted through the MMSS Helpline for the FY2022–23, of which 1,13,224 (92 per cent) had been resolved, including 82,349 (67 per cent) concerns that had been properly addressed after consultation with concerned residents.

Overall, since the launch of MMSS Helpline, a total of 4,75,058 complaints have been received through MMSS Helpline till 22nd December, 2022, Out of which 4,64,438 (98 per cent) complaints have been disposed of, including 3,30,386 (69 per cent) complaints which are resolved to the satisfaction of the concerned citizens.

The Nasha Nivaran Helpline (NNH) has also been created in conjunction with MMSS, to provide help to patients in the State who are affected by drugs with support that need. Through NNH, 110 instances have been recorded, of which 99 have been resolved. MMSS Helpline has also launched a 24X7 Women Helpline to assist women in need. Through the 181 Helpline, 582 instances have been reported, of which 580 have been resolved.



20.1.4 E-Office

E-Office is being implemented in various departments of the State to enable paper-less offices and bring increase efficiency and transparency in office work. At present, e-Office has been mapped in 88 Branches of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, 62 Directorates, 11 Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices, 10 Superintendent of Police (SP) Offices and 50 other field offices. Efforts are being made to ensure that offices mapped should start using e- Office for processing of files and letters. The usage of e-Office in above mentioned offices is given below:

Table 20.1

Sr. No.	Offices	e-Office mapped	Effectively using e-Office	Partially using e-Office
1.	H. P. Secretariat	88 Branches	---	8
2.	Directorates	62	18	13
3.	DC Offices	11	3	3
4.	SP Offices	10	2	3
5.	Other Field Offices	50	3	6

To further promote the use of Office, the application has been made accessible from anywhere anytime by using Success and Forti-client which allow officers/officials to use e-Office from any network. All Directorates have been upgraded to bandwidth 100 Mbps capacity.

20.1.5 Governance and Reforms Using Drones

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), commonly known as Drones, offer tremendous benefits to almost all sectors of the economy like – medicine delivery, agriculture, mining, infrastructure, surveillance, emergency response, transportation, geo-spatial mapping, defense, and law enforcement etc. Drones can be significant creators of employment and economic growth due to their reach, versatility, and ease of use, especially in India's remote and inaccessible areas. India has the potential to be a global drone hub by 2030.

The State IT Department has initiated the process for the introduction of Drone usage in Government as well as private sector and to promote use of Drones in Himachal. Governance and Reforms Using Drones (GARUD) Project was launched in Mandi on 27th December, 2021. GARUD has a quad-strategy with following components:

- 1) **Drone-enabled Governance:** Aimed at exploring and increasing use of drones in governance and functioning of various departments – use in Health, Pollution Monitoring, Apple Transportation etc. explored.

- 2) **Drone Mahotsav and Melas:** Aimed at generating awareness and creating enthusiasm for use of drones by departments and in private sector – Drone Mela organised at Dharamshala and Mandi.
- 3) **Enabling Policy for promoting Drones:** Aimed at promoting the establishment and participation of private sector in drones and drone enabled technologies – Himachal Pradesh Drone Policy-2022.
- 4) **Drone Flying Training Schools:** Aimed at creating a network of Flying Training Schools, to make Himachal the leading State in exploiting the job opportunities expected in the sector.

20.1.6 Drone Mahotsav and Mela

On 14th December, 2021, the first Drone Mela was held in Dharamshala to examine the potential applications of drone technology in a variety of fields, including governance.

- Creating awareness amongst students, youth, farmers and other stakeholders
- Synergy between Industry-Educational Institutions-Stakeholders to accelerate drone usage

20.1.7 Drone Flying Training Schools/ Courses

- On 13th March, 2022, ITI Shahpur in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, launched the first Drone Flying Training School (DFTS), in partnership with the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA).
- Drone Flying Training of 50 students from Government colleges and Technical Education colleges has been completed.
- Drone Flying Training of 59 State Government Officers from Revenue, Forest, Pollution control Board (PCB), Technical Education and Education Department has been completed.
- Drone Technician course started in 7 Government ITI's at Mandi, Sirmour, Shimla, Kangra, Solan (2 ITI) and Kullu under Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project by the Technical Education Department.

20.1.8 Enabling Policy for promoting Drones

- On 13th June, 2022, the Himachal Pradesh Drone Strategy, 2022 was announced, making Himachal Pradesh one of the few States with a specialised drone promotion policy.
- Policy focuses upon the creation of Drone and Drone-enabled technology ecosystem, industries, creation of licensed manpower pool through establishment of Drone Flying Training Schools and skill development through various Drone related courses.
- Drone Flying related courses in schools are being finalized by Government of India under National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

20.1.9 Drone trials for establishing Proof of Concept (PoC)

Department of Information Technology (DIT) in collaboration with the Drone companies has conducted following Proof of Concepts (PoCs) in the State:



- Kangra -Delivery of medicines from Dharamshala to Tanda Medical College with 3Kg payload and 10 km aerial distance.
- Chamba - Delivery of medicines in 6 Public Health Centres/Community Health Centres using 22 number of flights; total 170 Km aerial distance in 3 days.
- Kullu – trial conducted on 5th February, 2022 in Tirthan Valley, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh for the delivery of medicines between Primary Health Center, Gushaini to Sub Center, Mangalore. The Drone covered an aerial

distance of 15km in less than 9 minutes delivered 2Kg of medicines, whereas road transport takes more than one hour.

- Mandi - Delivery of medicines from Mandi to Janjehali using Drone.
- The 6th August, 2022 saw a successful test of drone spraying on an apple orchard at Periodical Confidential Demi Official (PCDO) Annu Jubbal, Shimla. 2 bighas of area were covered in 3 minutes.
- Kinnaur - 100 Kg Payload of apple was delivered in 3 days trials in Kinnaur. 5 Kg per flight and daily 6 to 8 flights were done.
- Kangra - A successful drone Proof of concept (POC) /trial in collaboration with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Kangra was conducted for spraying herbicide on 3rd June, 2022 by 8 flights over Raja ka Talab, Kangra. The project was conducted for herbicide spraying over whole area of Raja ka Talab which covers an area of 4 acres. The project was completed on 6th June, 2022 by conducting 20 flights for spraying herbicides from sunrise to sunset.

20.1.10 Himachal Online Seva (e-District) Portal

To reduce the footfall in government offices and to facilitate the citizens of the state with different Government services at their door steps. Himachal Online Seva Portal has been created where the common people can access Government schemes/services in a transparent way.

During FY2021-22, the Department has added 17 new services in Himachal Online Seva portal for online delivery. Out of these 17 services, 6 services are of Animal Husbandry, 5 services of Agriculture Department, 2 services of Himachal Pradesh Swasthya Bima Yojana Society, 1 service of Women and Child Welfare Department, 1 service of Department of Food, Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs and 1 service of Department of Jal Shakti Vibhag.

Now, 113 online services of various departments including Revenue, Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Urban Development etc. are being provided through this portal. There are on an average 5,000 transactions for various services through the Himachal Online Seva Portal on a daily basis. In the current FY, total 15,20,485 transactions have been done till December, 2022.

20.1.11 Aadhaar

There are 74,31,000 (LIVE) residents in the State (projected population 2022) as on 30th September, 2022. A total of 103.98 per cent (LIVE) Unique Identifications (UIDs) have been generated in the State. The Aadhaar saturation level in the State for the population above 5 years is more than 100 per cent. The State has attained

overall 4th Rank and 1st in 0-5 year age group in the Country with regards to the Aadhar generation. To cover the left-out population and Aadhar updation, Currently 430 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) are functioning covering all the districts and blocks in the State through the Department of Information Technology and Common Services Centers- Special purpose vehicle (CSC-SPV).

20.1.12 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer is being adopted in the State to ensure that all of the monetary benefits of Government initiatives and programmes reach the persons who are entitled to them in a timely manner and that no money is misappropriated. DBT has been implemented in 46 schemes out of a total of 160 selected by the IT Department with related departments for the FY2022-23 (Centre-17; State-29). So far (as of the end of the month of November, 2022) DBT transfers of ₹2,054.32 crore has been done to 17.26 lakhs beneficiaries under 46 programmes.

20.1.13 HIMSWAN

Department of Information and Technology, Himachal Pradesh (DIT-Himachal Pradesh) established a safe network known as HIMSWAN as part of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) (Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network). HIMSWAN enables the effective electronic delivery of G2G (Government to Government), G2C (Government to Citizen), and G2B (Government to Business) services, as well as secure network connection for all State Government Departments up to the block level. Since its inception in February 2008, HIMSWAN has enabled connectivity across 2,402 State Government Offices throughout the State. Newer Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology has been used to increase bandwidth in light of rising demand. It was crucial during the COVID-19 epidemic. Using HIMSWAN, the Government has virtually conducted a number of meetings with field officials. There is now a requirement of 8 Mega bits per second (Mbps) for minimum bandwidth. The internet speeds in all District level directorates and offices with heavy internet use have been increased to 100 Mbps. The current standing is organised by category as follows

Table 20.2

S. No.	Category of offices	Minimum Bandwidth (Mbps)	No of office connected
1	Directorates/ other field offices	100	98
2	District Level Offices/ other field offices	32	34
3	District Level Offices/ other field offices	20	369
4	District Level Offices/ other	12	491

	field offices		
5	District Level Offices/ other field offices	10	8
6	District Level Offices/ other field offices	8	1402
Grand Total			2,402

20.1.14 Bharat Net

To connect every Indian household to high-speed internet, the Government of India launched Bharat Net. The goal is to provide high-speed Internet access to unserved regions, such as rural communities. This plan to link rural areas together through an optical fibre network is unique. There is 3,615 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Himachal Pradesh, which will be covered under Bharat Net. In Bharat Net phase-I only 410 GPs have been covered so far.

The State Government has been monitoring the implementation of the second phase of Bharat Net, which aims to cover the remaining 3,205 GPs of the State with Optical Fibre Cable in order to increase connectivity across the State.

20.1.15 Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC)

To streamline the electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C), and Government to Business (G2B) services, the IT Department of Himachal Pradesh established the HPSDC, one of the core Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructures in the state. The Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre now hosts 156 websites and apps for different government agencies, regulatory bodies, and public companies. The HPSDC has a staging environment where 27 apps are being checked for vulnerabilities. No website, portal, or application may be hosted at the Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre without first passing a security assessment and showing that it complies with all relevant regulations.

During FY2022-23, 20 new applications/ websites of various departments were hosted in HPSDC. The present capacity of HPSDC is full utilized, HPSDC will be enhanced to meet the growing needs of digitisation of various Government departments in the State for the next 5 years.

20.1.16 CM Dashboard

To monitor the progress of key projects CM Dashboard has been developed. In the first phase, 8 departments i.e. Revenue, Women Child and Development, Jal Shakti, Public Works Department, Rural Department, Education, Tribal and Health Services including Director Health Services, National Health mission, Directorate of Medical Education were identified for integration with CM Dashboard and 81 Key

Performance Indicators (KPIs) were identified in consultation with concerned departments. Accordingly, all data entry forms, reports and departmental dashboards have been developed and User Acceptance Test (UAT) of the same has already been done at the departmental level.

Multiple trainings for updating CM Dashboard portal have already been provided to the concerned officers/ officials of 8 departments. CM Dashboard application facilitates real time monitoring of projects, i.e., physical progress, funds utilization, departmental level monitoring, ranking of districts/ field offices based on their progress etc.

20.1.17 HIM Parivar

DIT, Himachal Pradesh is developing its Social Registry (Him Parivar) over the existing Parivar Register, which will serve as a single source of truth for proactive benefit distribution in the state. The eKYC of more than 45 Lakh beneficiaries of the e-PDS (Ration Card) database has been completed, and mapping with Parivar data has been performed for these beneficiaries. Him Parivar will assist in the identification of qualifying programmes. The whole eco system will aid in identifying inclusion and exclusion lists of beneficiaries, ensuring that only the appropriate individuals get socio economic advantages.

20.1.18 E-Cabinet

In order to streamline and facilitate efficient decision-making and monitoring of policies by the Government for benefit of people, a paperless e-Cabinet System has been implemented. This helps reduce the processing time of Cabinet notes and also improve the security of entire process to maintain confidentiality.

20.1.19 Litigation Monitoring System

The DIT has created generic software for tracking court cases pending in multiple courts involving Government agencies. Using this programme, Administrative Secretaries/ Heads of Departments and Departmental Officers can monitor the progress of their court cases, including the overall number of outstanding cases, timely filing of replies, personal attendance necessary in the case, etc.

Following features are included in the software:

- To enter case details online on Litigation Monitoring System.
- Cases listed for hearing, replies to be filed in a time bound manner - 0-7, 8-15, 16-30 days pendency report generated.
- Cases requiring personal presence
- Court-wise pending cases report
- Pendency of Cases can be easily monitored by supervisory offices

61 departments are on boarded and 12,725 cases are registered online on LMS application.

20.1.21 Revenue Management System (RMS)

The IT department is working in close coordination with the revenue department to establish a comprehensive enterprise resource planning (ERP) system known as the Revenue Management System (RMS). The RMS Portal's first phase of availability includes the Revenue Courts and Online Relief application modules. Himachal Pradesh's Revenue Courts case can be found under the RMS site, which serves as a full-featured Court Management System. All relevant case information is freely available to citizens and attorneys. Case summaries, updates, final orders, cause lists, etc., are all examples of this kind of data. 13,811 cases have been entered into the RMS system using the Revenue Courts module. In contrast, the RMS-Relief module of the RMS site is a thorough programme for handling all varieties of Relief applications in accordance with the Himachal Pradesh Relief Manual, 2012. Relief applications are now available to citizens over the internet.

20.1.22 Policy Initiatives Undertaken: Amendment of State Right of Way (RoW) Policy, 2021.

The Government of India has introduced 5G technology to deploy 5G connectivity throughout the country and notified updated Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment Rule) Rules, 2022 to that effect. The revised Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment Rule) Rules, 2022 include provisions for the use of Street Furniture for the installation of Small Cells and Telegraph lines. Fees and charges for obtaining Right of Way clearances by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) / Infrastructure Service Providers (ISPs) have also been streamlined in the revised Policy to provide consistency throughout the nation. To boost telecom sector, the State Right of Way Policy 2021 is being aligned with the modified Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment Rule) Rules, 2022.

20.2 Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation limited

The Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh, has administrative supervision over Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation's primary functions include providing high-quality computer hardware and related services, packaged software hardware for office automation and medical applications, and other electronic equipment to government agencies and Public Utility Companies (PSCs) in Himachal Pradesh. It also ensures proper maintenance of the supplied hardware through the appropriate Original Equipment Manufacturers, Vendors, and Active Service Pages (OEM's/Vendors/ASP).

20.2.1 OBJECTIVE and ACTIVITIES

20.2.1.1 HPSEDC COMPUTER DIVISION:

The main objectives and functions are:

- i. To conduct systems and feasibility studies for Departments.
- ii. To develop software packages for identified application areas.
- iii. To suggest and procure the optimum hardware keeping in view the overall standardization of hardware throughout the state.
- iv. To ensure proper maintenance of supplied hardware through respective OEM's/Vendors/ASP
- v. To develop site for installation of computers hardware including Local Area Network (LAN) electrical and civil work.
- vi. Conduct training of user department in implementing IT/E-Governance Projects.
- vii. Website development of Government Departments/ Organizations (Static as well as dynamic websites with database integration)
- viii. Data Entry and documents scanning jobs.
- ix. On premises handholding and training on system (Computer basics, MS Office etc.)
- x. For resource (hardware/software/manpower) supply for implementation of:
 - e-Governance Projects
 - Software development
 - Project execution on turn-key basic etc.
 - Manpower Deployment.

20.2.2 Procurement through GeM Portal

The Corporation also provides technological equipment and office automation throughout the State. The computer department now generated a turnover of ₹47.56 crore, which includes hardware and accessories. The primary non-computer sector increased its revenue from ₹0.92 crore to ₹2.45 crore. Products sold via this segment include photocopiers, Liquid Crystal Display/Light Emitting Diode (LCD/LED) TVs, fax machines, LCD projectors, pollution equipment, Public Address (PA) systems, and digital cameras, among others.

Abbreviations

A	Advance
AAI	Airport Authority of India
AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojna
ABVIMAS	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports
ACABC	Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Aspirational District Programme
AE	Advance Estimates
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFMC	Armed Forces Medical College
AGRASR	Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction
AHC	Academic Health Centre
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIF	Agricultural Infrastructure Fund
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AJC	Apple Juice Concentrate
AMI	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APEDA	Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
APL	Above Poverty Line
APN	Access Point Name
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASSY	Atal Shresth Shahar Yojana
ATL	Atal Tinkering Labs
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATR	Air Transportation Rack
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
B.Voc	Bachelor of Vocational Degree Courses
B.Voc	Bachelor of Vocation
BBL	Billion Barrels Liquids
BCCI	Building Construction Cost Index
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BCs	Backward Classes
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BE	Budget Estimate

BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BFSI	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance
BHIM/UPI	Bharat Interface for Money/ Unified Payments Interface
BIF	Block indicator Framework
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOT	Build, Operate, and Transfer
BPC	Bharat Petroleum Corporation
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BVPCL	Beas Valley Power Corporation Limited
C&DST	Culture and Drug Sensitivity
CA	Controlled Atmosphere
CAD	Command Area Development
CAFRI	Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAL	Comprehension and Language Learning
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CBBOs	Cluster Based Business Organizations
CBNAAT	Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBs	Cantonment Boards
CCA	Culturable Command area
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CFL	Centres for Financial Literacy
CFQC&TI	Central Fertilizer Quality Control Training Institute
CGF	Critical Gap Fund
CI	Cast Iron
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology
CIPT	Certified Information Privacy Technologist
CKM	Circuit Kilometres
CL	Credit Linkage
CLAT	Common Law Admission Test
CLC	City Livelihood Center
CLMC	Comprehensive Lactation Management Centre
CoE	Centre of Excellence
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-AR	Consumer Price Index- Agricultural Labour
CPI-C	Consumer Price Index-Combined
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index –Industrial Workers
CPI-R	Consumer Price Index-Rural
CPI-RL	Consumer Price Index-Rural Labour

CPI-U	Consumer Price Index-Urban
CPSUs	Central Public Sector Undertakings,
CRP	Community Resource Persons
CRPI	Central Potato Research Institute
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
CSK- HPKV	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya
CSR	Central Serous Retinopathy
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Computed Tomography
CTR	Click-Through Rate
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DAV	Dayanand Anglo Vedic
DAY NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DBC	Double Bottle Cylinder
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCR	Development Control Regulations
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojna
DEGS	District e-Governance Society
DEPC	District Export Promotion Committee
DGCA	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
DGGI	District Good Governance Index
DGRE	Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment
DHS	District Health Society
DI	Ductile Iron
DieitY	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
DIF	District Indicator Framework
DISCOMS	Power Distribution Companies
DIT	Department of Information and Technology
DMC	Designated Microscopy Centers
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DNB	Diplomate of National Board
DNT	Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
DoE	Directorate of Energy
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DPRC	Drug Prevention Resource Center
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DR	Drug-Resistant
DRTB	Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

DSA	Digital Subtraction Angiography
DSCL	Dharamshala Smart City Limited
DST	Drug Susceptibility Testing
DTS	Driving Training School
EAP	External Aided Project
EBC	Economically Backward Classes
EDM	E District Manager
EDPs	Electronic Data Processing
EEE	English, Employability and Entrepreneurship
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EHV	Extra High Voltage
e-NAM	Electronic-National Agriculture Market
Enterotoxaemia	Overeating or pulpy kidney disease
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EPI	Export Preparedness Index
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESI	Employees State Insurance
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVS	Electric Vehicle
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FART	Frequency Actuated Rectal Tremor
FCA	Forest Conservation Act
FCS&CA	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connections
FINO	Financial Inclusion Network and Operations
FLC	Financial Literacy Center
Flexi-MoU	Flexible Memorandum of Understanding
FNHW	Food Nutrition Health & Wash
FPF	Food Processing Fund
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FPP	Fruit Processing Plant
FR	First Revised
FRA	Forest Right Act
FSM	Faucal Sludge Management
FSPF	Farm Sector Promotion Fund
FTTH	Fiber To The Home
FY	Financial Year
G2B	Government to Business
G2C	Government to Citizen
G2G	Government to Government
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Ginger Development Stations
GEC-I	Green Energy Corridor-I
GERD	Gross Expenditure on R&D

GI	Galvanized Iron
GI	Geographical Indication
GIS	Geographic information system
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GNM	General Nursing and Midwifery
GoHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPP	Gender Point Persons
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GST	Good and Services Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
HYBC	Home Based Care for Young Child
HDS	Horticulture Development Scheme
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HIMCAD	Himachal Pradesh Command Area Development
HIMCARE	Himachal Health Care Scheme
HIMCOSTE	Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment
HIMFED	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing And Consumer's Federation Ltd.
Himsup	HIMACHAL STARTUP
HIMSWAN	Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
HIMUDA	Housing and Urban Development Authority
HIPA	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration
HKVY	Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana
HMIS	Health Management Information Sytem
HPBCF&DC	Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
HPBoSE	Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education
HPC	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
HPCDP	Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project
HPGB	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank
HPHDP	Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project
HPIDB	Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board
HPKVIB	Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
HPKVN	Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam
HPKY	Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojana
HPMC	Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation
HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
HPPTCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited

HPSACS	Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society
HPSAMB	Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board
HPSBY	Himachal Pradesh Swasthya Bima Yojna
HPSC&STDC	Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation
HPSCARDB	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.
HPSCSC	Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supply Corporation
HPSDC	Himachal Pradesh state Data Centre
HPSDP	Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project
HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd
HPSEDC	Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation
HPSFM	Himachal State Food Mission
HPSIDC	Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation
HPSRLM	Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission
HPTDC	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
HPU	Himachal Pradesh University
HRG	High Risk Groups
HRTC	Himachal Road Transport Corporation
HSBQ	Hemorrhagic Septicemia Black Quarter
HYV	High Yielding Varieties
HYVP	High Yielding Varieties Programme
ICAI	Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
ICAP	Integrated Cluster Action Plan
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCC	Integrated Command and Control Centre
ICDs	Inland Container Depots
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information Education Communication
IEC	Import Export Code
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IGEs	Individual and Group Enterprises
IGMC	Indira Gandhi Medical College
IHDS	Indian Human Development Survey
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
IHM	Institute of Hotel Management
III	India Innovation Index
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IISc	Indian Institute of Science
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IIT-JEE	Indian Institute of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology

IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPBC	Indo Bright Petroleum
IPH	Irrigation And Public Health
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRL	Intermediate Reference Laboratory
ISAM	Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing
ISM	Indian School of Mines
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
IT/IP	Information Technology/Internet Protocol
ITBP	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IUCD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
IUMS	Integrated University Management System
JFMCs	Joint Forest Management Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JLG	Joint Liability Group
JNV	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojna
JVC	Joint Venture Company
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KCCB	Kangra Central Co-operative Bank
KCCC	State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KNCC&DRR	Knowledge Network on Climate Change and Disaster risk reduction
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KSY	Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana
KV	Kilovolt
KVIB	Khadi and Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LAF	Liquidity Adjustment Facility
LDB	Land Development Bank
LEADS	Logistics Ease Across Different States
LEDP	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LIF	Local Indicator Framework
LIG	Low Income Group
LMK	Lok Mitra Kendra
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCC	Model Career Centers
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDS	Master of Dental Surgery
MFPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MICE	Meetings Incentives conferences and Exhibition
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIG	Middle Income Groups
MKUSY	Mukhyamantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana
MLD	Minimal Liquid Discharge
MMAY	Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana
MMKY	Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana
MMKSY	Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojna
MMVY	Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojana
MMOBS	Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme
MMSAGY	Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana
MMSS	Mukhyamantri Seva Sankalp
MMSY	Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHUA	Housing and Urban Affairs
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoSJE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementations
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MSC	Multi Service Centre
MSE-CDP	Micro Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme
MSMES	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric tone
MU	Million Unit
MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Mega Watt
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NAAT	Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABCB	National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

NAFCC	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NCOF	National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NDA	National Defence Academy
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
NEGP-A	National e- Governance Plan on Agriculture
NEMMP	National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NHM	National Health Mission
NHPC	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NIELIT	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIFM	National Institute of Financial Management
NIFTEM	National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management
NILP	New India Literacy Programme
NIPER	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
NIRF	National Institutional Ranking Framework
NITTR	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research
NMAET	National Mission on. Agricultural Extension and Technology
NMEICT	National Mission on Education through Information and Communication
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NMSHE	National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NoLB	Nonlinear Rigid Block
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSA	Net Sown Area
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NTEP	National T.B. Elimination Programme
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes

ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
ONDC	Open Network for Digital Commerce
OPD	Out Patient Department
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OTNFSA	Other than National Food Security Act
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
PAIUCD	Post Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
PCI	Per Capita Income
PCPNDT	Per-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PDS	Potato Development Stations
PE	Prices Estimated
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PHC	Primary Health Centres
PHH	Private House hold
PICU	Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
PIP	Participatory Identification of Poor
PKKKY-ZBNF	Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana under Zero Budget Natural Farming
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMAY	Prime Minister Awaas Yojana
PMEGP	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMFME	Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises
PMFMFPE	Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMKSY- PDMC	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop
PM-KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evem Utthan Mahabhiyan Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PMSMA	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matriav Abiyan
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Swathya Suraksha Yojana
PMU	Project Management Unit

PM-YASASVI	Prime Minister Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India
PPD	Prearranged Payment and Deposit
PPIUCD	Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Pestedes Petits Ruminants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
ps	principal status
PSA	Pressure Swing Adsorption
PSB	Public Sector Bank
PSC	Person with Significant Control
PSIR	Pressure, State, Impact and Response Model
PSM	Printing Systems Manage
PSMP	Power System Master Plan
PSV	Passenger Service Vehicle
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PV&FRA	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority
PWD	Public Works Department
PwD	Person with Disability
R&D	Research and Development
RAD	Rainfed Area Development
RAFTAAR	Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation
RBI	Reserve Bank of India's
RCS	Regional Connectivity Scheme
RE	Revised Estimate
REPO	Repurchasing option rate
RERA	Real Estate Regulatory Authority
RESA	Runway and Safety Area
RF	Revolving fund
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RH	Regional Hospital
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKMV	Rajkiya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RLC	Rural Livelihood Center
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNTCP	Revised National TB Control Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RPGMC	Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RPP	Registered Private Professionals
RP/CRPs	Resource Persons / Community Resource Persons
RRB	Regional Rural Bank

RRC	Rationalization of Regulatory Compliances
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
RTO	Regional Transport Office
RUSA	Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan
RVTI	Regional Vocational Training Institute
R-WBCIS	Restructure - Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme
S&T	Science and Technology
SAGY	Saansad Adrash Gram Yojana
SAME	Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension
SANKALP	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
SBC	Single Bottle Cylinder
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCCC	State Centre on Climate Change
SCERT	State Council of Educational Research and Training
SCM	Smart City Mission
SCVT	State Council for Vocational Training
SDC	State Data Center
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SECC	Socio-Economic and Caste Census
SECI	State Energy and Climate Index
SEP	Self Employment Programme
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SFBs	Small Finance Banks
SFC	State Finance Commission
SFC	State Financial Corporation
SFURTI	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SJPNL	Shimla Jal Prabhandhan Nigam
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SLUSI	Soil and land Use Survey of India
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SMAM	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
SMF	Seed Multiplication Farms
SMSP	Sub Mission of Seed & Planting Material

SOC	Security Operation Centre
SoER	State of Environment Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPECT	Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
SPI	Social Progress Index
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SPNF	Subhash Palekar Natural Farming
SPSU	State Public Sector Undertaking
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SQ	Square Meters
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SREBTP	State Rural Engineering Based Training Programme
ss	subsidiary status
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
SSCL	Shimla Smart City Limited
SSC	Sector Skill Council
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminth
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STPI	Software Technology Parks of India
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
STRIVE	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement
STU	State Transport Undertaking
STU	State Transmission Utility
SUIS	Stand-Up India Scheme
SVAMITVA	Survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas
SVEP	Startup Village Entrepreneur Programme
SVM	Saraswati Vidya Mandir
SWAM	Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
TB	Tuberculosis
TDF	Tribal Development Fund
TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
TKS	Traditional Knowledge System
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSP	Training Service Provider
UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
UHF	University of Horticulture and Forestry
UIDS	Unique Identification Numbers
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

	Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centres
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UR	Unemployment Rate
US\$	United State's Dollar
USD	United States Dollar
UT	Union Territory
UTS	Union Territories
VDS	Vegetable Development Stations
VFDS	Village Forest Development Societies
VGf	Viability Gap Funding
VLE	Village Level Entrepreneur
VO	Village Organization
VPRP	Village Poverty Reduction Plan
VRF	Variable Refrigerant Flow
VRP	Vulnerability Reduction Plans
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WDC	Watershed Development Component
WDT	Watershed Development Team
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization
WIF	Warehouse Infrastructure Fund
WI-FI	Wireless Fidelity
WPI	Whole sale Price Index
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
YoY	year-on-year

Glossary

Basic Price	Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Casual labour	A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, is considered as a casual labour.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes overtime in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services (consumption basket) consumed by an average family of a defined population group at a particular place.
Constant prices	Constant prices adjust for the effects of inflation. Using constant prices enables us to measure the actual change in output (and not just an increase due to the effects of inflation. Constant price are in real value i.e. corrected for changes in prices in relation to a base line.
CDS	The Current Daily activity Status for a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion.
CWS	The Current Weekly activity Status of a person is the activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work', which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'.
Current Prices	Current Prices measures GDP/ inflation/asset prices using the actual prices we notice in the economy. Current prices make no adjustment for inflation. Current prices are those indicated at a given point of time.
Density of Population	Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometre. The geographical unit is ward, town, district, State, country and world.
Fiscal Deficit	Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's expenditures and its revenues (excluding the money it has borrowed). A country's fiscal deficit is usually communicated as a percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
Gross State Income (GSI)	Gross State Income is GSDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees less property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items

	receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GSDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GSI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that GSI is identical to GSP as previously used in national accounts generally).
Gross Value Added (GVA)	GVA is the measure of the value of all goods and services produced in an area by an individual producer, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts, GVA is output minus intermediate consumption.
GVA at Basic prices	Gross Value Added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Here the GVA is known by the price with which the output is valued. From the point of view of the producer, purchasers' prices for inputs and basic prices for outputs represent the prices actually paid and received. Their use leads to a measure of gross value added that is particularly relevant for the producer.
Infant Mortality	The infant mortality rate is an estimate of the number of infant deaths (death before the first birthday of an infant) for every 1,000 live births.
Inflation	Inflation is defined as a sustained increase in the general level of prices for goods and services. It is measured as an annual percentage increase. As inflation rises, every rupee we own buys a smaller percentage of a good or service.
Labour force	Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range).
Literacy Rate	Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of population aged 6 years and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.
MPI	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a measure of acute multidimensional poverty covering traditional monetary poverty measures by capturing the acute deprivations in health, education, and living standards that a person faces simultaneously.
National Family Health Survey	National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India.
Old age dependency ratio	The number of persons in age group 60 years and above divided by the number of persons in age group 15-59 years.
Per capita income	Per capita income is the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is national

	income divided by population size.
Retail Price	Retail Price of a commodity is defined as the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity.
Sex Ratio	Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.
Usual Principal Status (UPS)	Here the activity status is determined with reference to a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days.
Unemployment Rate	It indicates percentage of unemployed individuals in an economy among individuals currently in the labour force. It is calculated as unemployed individuals / total labour
Usual Principal Status or Usual Status (PS)	The activity on which a person has spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey is considered to be the usual principal activity status of the person. The Usual Principal Activity status (UPS), written as Usual Status (PS), is determined using the majority time criterion and refers to the activity status on which he/she spent longer part of the year.
Usual Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or Usual Status (SS)	This approach seeks to identify 'workers' out of those who were classified as 'unemployed' or as 'outside labour force' on the basis the majority time criterion of the UPS approach. According to this approach all individuals who are either unemployed or outside the labour force, but have worked for a minor period of not less than 30 days during the reference year are classified as subsidiary status workers
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Wholesale Price Index measures the changes in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transaction.
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

Part-II
Statistical Tables
2022-23

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TABLE – 1
SELECTED INDICATORS 1950-51 TO 2021-22

Items/Year	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ECONOMIC INDICATORS																	
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ crore)																	
(i) At current prices	27*	48*	223*	794**	2815**	5661***	72720****	82820	94764	103772	114239	125634	138551	148383	159164	155251	176269
(ii) At constant prices	..	..	..	794**	1285**	5004***	72720****	77384	82847	89060	96274	103055	109406	116414	121187	117555	126433
Per capita Income (₹)																	
(i) At current prices	240	359	651	1704**	4910**	22795***	87721****	99730	114095	123299	135512	150290	165497	174804	186559	177924	201271
(ii) At constant prices	..	..	..	1704**	2241**	21959***	87721****	92672	98816	105241	112723	122208	129303	136292	140945	134111	143639
Output																	
(a) Food grains (lakh Tons)				11.58	14.33	11.12	15.44	15.41	15.85	16.08	16.37	15.63	15.81	16.92	15.94	15.21	16.92
(b) Fruit production (lakh Tons)				1.4	3.86	4.28	3.73	5.56	8.66	7.52	9.29	6.12	5.65	4.95	8.45	6.24	7.54
(c) Electricity Generated (Million units)	0.4	..	52.8	245.1	1262	1153	1906	1815	1951	2097	1573	1596	1941	1955	2246	1961	2203
All India WPI (Base 2011-12=100)							100.0	106.9	112.5	113.9	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.8	121.8	123.4	139.4
SOCIAL INDICATORS																	
Population (In lakh) (Projected 2011-12 onwards)	11.09	28.12	34.60	42.81	51.17	60.78	69.23	69.82	70.41	71.00	71.58	72.06	72.53	73.00	73.47	73.94	74.31
Literacy rate (Percentage)																	
(a) Male	7.5	27.2	42.3	53.2	75.4	85.3	89.5										
(b) Female	2.9	6.2	20.0	31.5	52.1	67.4	75.9										
Total	4.8	17.1	31.3	42.5	63.9	76.5	82.8										

* Net State Domestic Product

** Base 1980-81

***Base 1999-2000

****Base 2011-12

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 2
GROSS AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Year	Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices (₹crore)		Net State Domestic Product at Market Prices (₹crore)		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product/Per Capita income (₹)	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51*	27	27	27	27	240	..
1960-61*	48	35	48	35	359	..
1966-67*	138	91	138	91	440	..
1970-71*	223	223	223	223	651	..
1980-81	794	794	723	723	1704	..
1990-91	2815	1285	2522	1151	4910	..
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	5825	5244	5193	4664	9451	8489
1995-96	6698	5569	5930	4921	10607	8801
1996-97	7755	5955	6803	5199	11960	9140
1997-98	8837	6335	7807	5571	13488	9625
1998-99	10696	6792	9508	5966	16144	10131
(Base1999-2k)						
1999-2000	14112	14112	12467	12467	20806	20806
2000-01	15661	15004	13853	13262	22795	21824
2001-02	17148	15786	15215	13938	24608	22543
2002-03	18905	16585	16751	14617	26627	23234
2003-04	20721	17925	18127	15596	28333	24377
(Base2004-05)						
2004-05	24077	24077	21189	21189	33348	33348
2005-06	27127	26107	23743	23009	36949	35806
2006-07	30281	28483	26247	24819	40393	38195
2007-08	33963	30917	28873	26362	43966	40143
2008-09	41483	33210	33115	27649	49909	41666
2009-10	48189	35897	39141	29149	58402	43492
2010-11	56980	39054	46216	31590	68297	46682
New series (Base2011-12)						
2011-12	72720	72720	60536	60536	87721	87721
2012-13	82820	77384	69432	64519	99730	92672
2013-14	94764	82847	80129	69398	114095	98816
2014-15	103772	89060	87345	74553	123299	105241
2015-16	114239	96274	96850	80563	135512	112723
2016-17	125634	103055	108359	88112	150290	122208
2017-18	138551	109406	119704	93525	165497	129303
2018-19	148383	116414	127257	99221	174804	136292
2019-20	159164	121187	136692	103270	186559	140945
2020-21(SRE)	155251	117555	131201	98893	177924	134111
2021-22 (FRE)	176269	126433	149242	106509	201271	143639

* Net State Domestic Product

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 3
**ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT/
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME**
(At current and constant prices)

(Per cent)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices		Net State Domestic Product at Market Prices		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product/ Per Capita income	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Base 1980-81)						
1990-91	15.6	3.9	15.5	2.5	12.3	(-)0.4
1991-92	17.8	0.4	18.0	0.6	15.9	(-)1.3
1992-93	15.3	5.6	14.7	4.6	12.2	2.5
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	21.7	9.6	22.2	9.7	20.8	7.9
1995-96	15.0	6.2	14.2	5.5	12.3	3.7
1996-97	15.8	6.9	14.7	5.7	12.8	3.9
1997-98	13.9	6.4	14.8	7.1	12.8	5.3
1998-99	21.0	7.2	21.8	7.1	19.7	5.2
(Base 1999-2000)						
2000-01	10.9	6.3	11.1	6.4	9.6	4.9
2001-02	9.5	5.2	9.8	5.1	7.9	3.3
2002-03	10.2	5.1	10.1	4.9	8.2	3.5
2003-04	9.6	8.1	8.2	6.7	6.4	4.9
(Base 2004-05)						
2005-06	12.7	8.4	12.1	8.6	10.8	7.4
2006-07	11.6	9.1	10.5	7.9	9.3	6.7
2007-08	12.2	8.5	10.0	6.2	8.8	5.1
2008-09	22.1	7.4	14.7	4.9	13.5	3.8
2009-10	16.2	8.1	18.2	5.4	17.0	4.4
2010-11	18.2	8.8	18.1	8.4	16.9	7.3
New series (Base 2011-12)						
2012-13	13.9	6.4	14.7	6.6	13.7	5.6
2013-14	14.4	7.1	15.4	7.6	14.4	6.6
2014-15	9.5	7.5	9.0	7.4	8.1	6.5
2015-16	10.1	8.1	10.9	8.1	9.9	7.1
2016-17	10.0	7.0	11.9	9.4	10.9	8.4
2017-18	10.3	6.2	10.5	6.1	10.1	5.8
2018-19	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4
2019-20	7.3	4.1	7.4	4.1	6.7	3.4
2020-21(SRE)	-2.5	-3.0	-4.0	-4.2	-4.6	-4.8
2021-22(FRE)	13.5	7.6	13.8	7.7	13.1	7.1

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 4
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
(At current prices) (₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transport communication & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & ownership of dwelling & business services	Public administration & defense & other services	Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	Plus Product Taxes less Subsidies	Gross State domestic product at market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27
1960-61*	30	5	3	3	7	--	--	48
1966-67*	104	24	16	6	21	--	--	171
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223
Old series Base 1980-81)								
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794
1981-82	448	178	79	90	130	--	--	925
1982-83	437	206	85	103	156	--	--	987
1983-84	525	220	102	111	169	--	--	1127
1984-85	489	224	105	121	200	--	--	1139
1985-86	576	312	123	132	228	--	--	1371
1986-87	615	339	145	150	268	--	--	1517
1987-88	627	416	168	162	349	--	--	1722
1988-89	781	549	204	196	427	--	--	2157
1989-90	895	568	229	237	506	--	--	2435
1990-91	987	746	260	266	556	--	--	2815
1991-92	1243	841	316	301	616	--	--	3317
1992-93	1368	1014	378	371	693	--	--	3824
(Base 1993-94)								
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782
1994-95	1802	1875	683	570	895	--	--	5825
1995-96	1979	2246	783	622	1068	--	--	6698
1996-97	2229	2690	909	696	1231	--	--	7755
1997-98	2488	2958	1116	727	1548	--	--	8837
1998-99	2930	3560	1303	858	2045	--	--	10696
(Base1999-2k)								
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112
2000-01	3954	5602	2056	1365	2684	--	--	15661
2001-02	4442	6095	2305	1552	2754	--	--	17148
2002-03	4657	6867	2742	1678	2961	--	--	18905
2003-04	5194	7468	2888	2042	3129	--	--	20721
(Base2004-05)								
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077
2005-06	6858	10373	4007	1918	3971	--	--	27127
2006-07	7010	12101	4235	2177	4758	--	--	30281
2007-08	7887	13507	5027	2405	5137	--	--	33963
2008-09	8316	17848	6141	2778	6400	--	--	41483
2009-10	9166	20679	7471	3268	7605	--	--	48189
2010-11	10914	24040	8347	3672	10007	--	--	56980
New series (Base2011-12)								
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720
2012-13	13443	33935	8660	11346	11524	78908	3912	82820
2013-14	15262	38440	10285	13002	12369	89358	5406	94764
2014-15	15265	41617	11764	14724	13961	97331	6441	103772
2015-16	17393	45652	13141	15936	15135	107257	6982	114239
2016-17)	18762	50237	14200	16897	17399	117495	8139	125634
2017-18	16473	56692	15863	18008	19563	126599	11952	138551
2018-19	18207	62381	17513	19686	21197	138984	9399	148383
2019-20	23340	63013	18927	20288	23474	149042	10122	159164
2020-21(SRE)	20714	64212	15865	21457	23471	145719	9532	155251
2021-22(FRE)	22272	71686	23192	22746	26546	166442	9827	176269

* Net State Domestic Product

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE – 5
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
(At constant prices) (₹ crore)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging fishing, mining & quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transport communication & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & ownership of dwelling & business services	Public administration, & defence & other services	Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	Plus Product Taxes less Subsidies	Gross domestic product at market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27
1960-61*	20	5	3	0	7	--	--	35
1966-67*	57	18	9	4	13	--	--	101
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223
(Base 1980-81)								
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794
1981-82	405	164	72	84	116	--	--	841
1982-83	355	173	74	88	128	--	--	818
1983-84	396	168	81	92	124	--	--	861
1984-85	343	161	78	95	137	--	--	814
1985-86	387	207	85	100	147	--	--	926
1986-87	417	208	95	113	158	--	--	991
1987-88	360	235	98	119	188	--	--	1000
1988-89	400	288	108	116	212	--	--	1124
1989-90	488	265	112	139	234	--	--	1238
1990-91	484	316	117	141	227	--	--	1285
1991-92	465	323	124	152	226	--	--	1290
1992-93	469	362	135	162	234	--	--	1362
(Base 1993-94)								
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782
1994-95	1590	1686	625	532	811	--	--	5244
1995-96	1622	1856	669	535	886	--	--	5568
1996-97	1646	2084	712	578	935	--	--	5955
1997-98	1673	2179	791	597	1095	--	--	6335
1998-99	1692	2324	867	631	1278	--	--	6792
(Base 1999-2000)								
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112
2000-01	3773	5437	1920	1252	2622	--	--	15004
2001-02	4093	5694	2080	1336	2583	--	--	15786
2002-03	4184	6153	2186	1370	2692	--	--	16585
2003-04	4671	6544	2356	1582	2772	--	--	17925
(Base 2004-05)								
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077
2005-06	6578	9960	3820	1958	3791	--	--	26107
2006-07	6539	11315	4078	2270	4282	--	--	28484
2007-08	7118	12371	4488	2513	4427	--	--	30917
2008-09	7059	13547	5179	2625	4800	--	--	33210
2009-10	6340	15390	5757	3040	5370	--	--	35897
2010-11	7496	15987	5999	3578	5994	--	--	39054
New series (Base 2011-12)								
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720
2012-13	12725	32049	8040	10598	10714	74126	3258	77384
2013-14	13954	34223	9134	11203	10775	79289	3558	82847
2014-15	13525	37551	10099	12354	11573	85102	3958	89060
2015-16	14674	40724	11460	12793	12275	91926	4348	96274
2016-17	14478	44934	12075	13351	13479	98317	4738	103055
2017-18	13748	49485	12684	13688	14525	104130	5277	109407
2018-19	14186	53092	13054	14632	15049	110012	6403	116414
2019-20	16764	52845	13902	14365	15920	114066	7121	121187
2020-21(SRE)	15680	52328	13045	14590	15317	110960	6595	117555
2021-22(FRE)	16395	56408	15084	14741	16526	119153	7280	126433

* Net State Domestic Product

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 6
ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(At constant prices)

(Per cent)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging fishing, mining & quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transport communication & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & ownership of dwelling & business services	Public administration & defence & other services	Gross state domestic product at Market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Base 1980-81)						
1981-82	8.3	5.1	7.7	6.3	0	5.9
1982-83	12.6	5.5	2.8	4.7	10.3	(-)2.7
1983-84	11.5	2.9	9.5	4.5	3.1	5.3
1984-85	13.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	10.5	(-)5.5
1985-86	13.1	29.4	8.8	5.3	7.3	13.8
1986-87	7.5	0.5	11.8	13	7.5	7
1987-88	13.7	13	3.2	5.3	18.1	0.9
1988-89	11.1	22.6	10.2	2.5	12.8	12.4
1989-90	22	(-) 8.0	3.7	18.1	10.4	10.1
1990-91	(-)0.8	19.3	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.8
1991-92	3.9	2.2	5.1	7.8	0.4	0.4
1992-93	0.9	12.1	8.9	6.7	3.5	5.6
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	1.2	28.4	9.9	5.9	(-)2.5	9.6
1995-96	2	10.1	7.1	0.5	9.3	6.2
1996-97	1.5	12.3	6.5	8	5.5	6.9
1997-98	1.6	4.5	10.9	3.3	17.1	6.4
1998-99	1.2	6.6	9.6	5.7	16.6	7.2
(Base 1999-2000)						
2000-01	15.6	5.3	10.5	(-) 2.6	(-)1.5	6.3
2001-02	8.5	4.7	8.3	6.7	(-)1.5	5.2
2002-03	2.2	8.1	5.1	2.5	4.2	5.1
2003-04	11.6	6.4	7.8	15.5	3	8.1
(Base 2004-05)						
2005-06	6.1	8.5	10.2	10.8	9.3	8.4
2006-07	(-)0.6	13.6	6.8	15.9	12.9	9.1
2007-08	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.7	3.4	8.5
2008-09	(-)0.8	9.5	15.4	4.5	8.4	7.4
2009-10	(-)10.2	13.6	11.2	15.8	11.9	8.1
2010-11	18.2	3.9	4.2	17.7	11.6	8.8
New series (Base 2011-12)						
2012-13	6.8	5.4	6.1	10.1	8.4	6.4
2013-14	9.7	6.8	13.6	5.7	0.6	7.1
2014-15	(-)3.1	9.7	10.6	10.3	7.4	7.5
2015-16	8.5	8.4	13.5	3.6	6.1	8.1
2016-17	(-)1.3	10.3	5.4	4.4	9.8	7
2017-18	(-)5.0	10.1	5	2.5	7.8	6.2
2018-19	3.2	7.3	2.9	6.9	3.6	6.4
2019-20	18.2	-0.5	6.5	0.0	5.8	4.1
2020-21(SRE)	-6.5	-1.0	-6.2	-0.3	-3.8	-3.0
2021-22(FRE)	4.6	7.8	15.6	1.0	7.9	7.6

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-7
SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Year	Total population (in lakh)	Decennial growth rate	Sex ratio (females per thousand males)	Density per sq. kilometre	Literacy percentage	Urban population percentage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1951	23.86	5.42	912	43	..	4.1
1961	28.12	17.87	938	51	21.27	6.3
1971	34.60	23.04	958	62	31.96	7.0
1981	42.81	23.71	973	77	42.48	7.6
1991	51.71	20.79	976	93	63.86	8.7
2001	60.78	17.54	968	109	76.48	9.8
2011	68.65	12.94	972	123	82.80	10.0

Source: Census of India 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

TABLE-8
DISTRICT-WISE AREA, POPULATION, SEX RATIO
AND DENSITY OF POPULATION 2011 CENSUS

District	Area sq. kilometres		Population		Sex ratio (females per thousand males)	Density per sq. kilometer
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.
Bilaspur	1,167	(2.10)	3,81,956	(5.56)	981	327
Chamba	6,522	(11.71)	5,19,080	(7.56)	986	80
Hamirpur	1,118	(2.01)	4,54,768	(6.63)	1095	407
Kangra	5,739	(10.31)	15,10,075	(22.00)	1012	263
Kinnaur	6,401	(11.50)	84,121	(1.23)	819	13
Kullu	5,503	(9.88)	4,37,903	(6.38)	942	80
Lahaul-Spiti	13,841	(24.86)	31,564	(0.46)	903	2
Mandi	3,950	(7.09)	9,99,777	(14.56)	1007	253
Shimla	5,131	(9.22)	8,14,010	(11.86)	915	159
Sirmaur	2,825	(5.07)	5,29,855	(7.72)	918	188
Solan	1,936	(3.48)	5,80,320	(8.45)	880	300
Una	1,540	(2.77)	5,21,173	(7.59)	976	338
H.P.	55,673	(100.00)	68,64,602	(100.00)	972	123

Source: Census of India, 2011 Census.

TABLE-9
SEX WISE RURAL-URBAN POPULATION-2011 CENSUS

District	Population								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Bilaspur	179653	177174	356827	13111	12018	25129	192764	189192	381956
Chamba	241963	241009	482972	19357	16751	36108	261320	257760	519080
Hamirpur	200748	222590	423338	16322	15108	31430	217070	237698	454768
Kangra	705365	718429	1423794	45226	41055	86281	750591	759484	1510075
Kinnaur	46249	37872	84121	0	0	0	46249	37872	84121
Kullu	203269	193243	396512	22183	19208	41391	225452	212451	437903
L-Spiti	16588	14976	31564	0	0	0	16588	14976	31564
Mandi	466050	471090	937140	32015	30622	62637	498065	501712	999777
Shimla	314295	298364	612659	110744	90607	201351	425039	388971	814010
Sirmaur	246175	226515	472690	30114	27051	57165	276289	253566	529855
Solan	249736	228437	478173	59018	43129	102147	308754	271566	580320
Una	240254	236006	476260	23438	21475	44913	263692	257481	521173
H.P.	3110345	3065705	6176050	371528	317024	688552	3481873	3382729	6864602

Source: Census of India-2011

TABLE-10
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In '000 tonnes)

Crops	2020-21	2021-22 (Estimated)	2022-23 (Tentative)	2023-24 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
FOODGRAINS (Cereals & Pulses)				
A. Cereals				
1. Rice/Paddy	138.46	199.05	143.00	199.00
2. Maize	725.01	759.61	741.00	742.00
3. Ragi	0.49	0.49	2.01	1.07
4. Small Millets & Bajra	2.15	2.63	4.50	3.26
5. Wheat	575.57	643.93	617.00	620.00
6. Barley	29.01	25.89	29.00	30.00
Total Cereals	1470.69	1631.60	1536.51	1595.33
B. Pulses				
1. Gram	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.37
2. Other Pulses	50.23	60.09	57.00	56.00
Total Pulses	50.57	60.43	57.41	56.37
Total Foodgrains	1521.26	1692.03	1593.92	1651.70
Other Crops				
1. Potato	196.30	195.15	195.00	195.00
2. Vegetables	1867.41	1803.89	1759.00	1850.00
3. Ginger(Green)	33.89	33.94	34.00	34.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-11
CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS IN TERMS OF NUTRIENTS
(MT)

Year/District	Kharif (N+P+K)	Rabi (N+P+K)	Total (N.P.K.)
2016-2017	22063	34428	56491
2017-2018	21156	36404	57560
2018-2019	21690	35865	57555
2019-2020	25898	35880	61778
2020-2021	29269	35973	65242
2021-2022	26369	31524	57894
District Wise			
Bilaspur	1036	739	1774
Chamba	961	640	1601
Hamirpur	1500	802	2302
Kangra	3656	4687	8343
Kinnaur	110	360	469
Kullu	2259	3626	5887
L/Spiti	462	142	604
Mandi	2974	3651	6624
Shimla	4400	8398	12798
Sirmour	2591	2487	5078
Solan	1882	1956	3839
Una	4538	4036	8575

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-12
DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER AND AREA OF
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS (2015-16 Census)

District	Number	Area (hectares)
1.	2.	3.
Bilaspur	59201	49073
Chamba	72221	54866
Hamirpur	75950	72943
Kangra	235735	197091
Kinnaur	10983	13684
Kullu	77163	39974
Lahaul & Spiti	4267	6710
Mandi	160500	124429
Shimla	121971	118893
Sirmaur	51815	98095
Solan	55609	85335
Una	71394	83133
Himachal Pradesh	996809	944226

Source: Directorate of Land Records, H.P.

TABLE-13
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(In thousands)

Category	2003	2007	2012	2019
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A. Livestock:				
1. Cattle	2,196	2,269	2,149	1,828
2. Buffaloes	773	762	716	647
3. Sheep	906	901	805	791
4. Goats	1,116	1,241	1,119	1,108
5. Horses and ponies	17	13	15	9
6. Mules and donkeys	33	26	31	25
7. Pigs	3	2	5	2
8. Other livestock	2	2	4	3
Total-Livestock	5,046	5,216	4,844	4,413
B. Poultry	764	809	1,104	1,342

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-14
OUTTURN AND VALUE OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Year	Major produce		Minor produce (Value in ₹'000)		
	Timber(Standing volume '000 cu. Meters)	Fuel* (tonnes)	Resin	Fodder and grazing	Other produce
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2011-12	146.1	18	1,02,457	947	80,141
2012-13	207.1	33	76,278	918	1,68,374
2013-14	245.1	39	85,451	878	2,10,615
2014-15	242.9	775	83,262	1,035	2,29,280
2015-16	148.2	..	94,249	542	5,69,832
2016-17	225.1	..	84,434	382	4,37,722
2017-18	226.5	..	74,655	646	3,51,587
2018-19	187.6	50	58,809	401	4,14,361
2019-20	230.8	178	59,510	582	6,32,175
2020-21	196.02	183	45938	487	4,11,227
2021-22 (tentative)	196.02	183	45938	487	4,11,227

Source: Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

*Firewood extracted/collected includes charcoal also.

Note: Value of bamboo & resin is the royalty received by the Department from HPSFDC Ltd. and value of medicinal herbs is estimated value.

TABLE-15
AREA UNDER FORESTS

(Sq. Kilometres)

Year	Reserved forests	Protected forests	Un-classed forests	Other forests	Forest not under the control of Forest Deptt.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2010-11	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2011-12	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2012-13	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2013-14	1,898	33,123	886	369	750	37,033
2014-15	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2015-16	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2016-17	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
Year	Reserved forests	Demarcated Protected Forests	Other forests**	Un-demarcated Protected Forests	Municipal & Cantonment Forests	Total
2017-18*	1,883	12,852	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2018-19*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2019-20	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2020-21*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2021-22*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948

Source: Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

*Provisional

** Other Forests includes Unclassed, Shamlat, Co-operative Forests Societies, Charagah Bill Drakhtan, Strips Forests etc.

TABLE-16
FAIR PRICE SHOPS

(As on 31-12-2022)

District	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bilaspur	236	9	245
Chamba	490	18	508
Hamirpur	284	18	302
Kangra	1031	82	1113
Kinnaur	67	0	67
Kullu	434	35	469
Lahaul-Spiti	65	0	65
Mandi	778	47	825
Shimla	510	79	589
Sirmaur	322	27	349
Solan	280	46	326
Una	276	29	305
Total	4773	390	5163

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-17
L.P.G. CONSUMER IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

(As on 31.12.2022)

District	SBC	DBC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bilaspur	60,524	70,657	1,31,181
Chamba	1,01,888	52,196	1,54,084
Hamirpur	67,427	90,437	1,57,864
Kangra	3,01,549	2,54,395	5,55,944
Kinnaur	9,494	19,989	29,483
Kullu	61,215	92,610	1,53,825
Lahaul & Spiti	2,703	6,767	9,470
Mandi	1,58,054	1,72,097	3,30,151
Shimla	90,281	2,07,515	2,97,796
Sirmaur	76,078	74,914	1,50,992
Solan	63,453	1,35,977	1,99,430
Una	66,486	89,979	1,56,465
Himachal Pradesh	10,59,152	12,67,533	23,26,685

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-18
DISTRICT- WISE PETROL/ DIESEL RETAIL OUTLETS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

(As on 31.12.2022)

District	IOC	BPC	HPC	OTHER	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bilaspur	20	11	16	7	54
Chamba	12	3	5	-	20
Hamirpur	21	7	10	4	42
Kangra	62	24	19	8	113
Kinnaur	4	-	2	-	6
Kullu	15	6	6	1	28
Lahaul & Spiti	2	-	-	-	2
Mandi	33	9	16	5	63
Shimla	27	7	20	3	57
Sirmaur	17	8	10	2	37
Solan	37	17	19	6	79
Una	39	11	19	2	71
Himachal Pradesh	289	103	142	38	572

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-19
DISTRICT- WISE / COMPANY- WISE DETAIL OF GAS AGENICIES
 (As on 31.12.2022)

District	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBPC	Total
1.	2.	3.	0.	5.	6.
Bilaspur	10	-	4	-	14
Chamba	7	2	1	-	10
Hamirpur	9	-	-	-	9
Kangra	23	3	10	-	36
Kinnaur	5	-	1	-	6
Kullu	6	5	2	-	13
Lahaul & Spiti	2	1	-	-	3
Mandi	20	5	2	-	27
Shimla	24	3	2	-	29
Sirmaur	13	1	2	-	16
Solan	11	3	5	-	19
Una	8	2	2	-	12
Himachal Pradesh	138	25	31	-	194

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

**TABLE-20
CO-OPERATION**

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I.Societies(No):</u>			
Agricultural	2132	2139	2144
Non-Agricultural	2662	2670	2692
Urban banks	5	5	5
State and Central banks	4	4	4
Other secondary societies	40	31	36
<u>II.Membership('000)</u>			
Agricultural societies	1256	1307	1343
Non-Agricultural Societies	311	326	386
Urban banks	28	28	28
State and Central banks	136	138	139
Other secondary societies	4	4	3
<u>III.Working Capital (` lakh)</u>			
Agricultural Societies	672018.51	784050.37	757818.29
Non-Agricultural Societies	137365.50	245474.32	350902.56
Urban banks	132062.56	136337.33	142177.90
State & Central banks	2921275.11	3110246.76	3345325.88
Other secondary societies	5003.80	10240.90	5079.52
TOTAL	3867725.48	4286349.68	4601304.15
<u>IV.Loans Advanced (` lakh)</u>			
Agricultural societies	83000.21	75845.73	65733.38
Non-Agricultural societies	7563.53	10106.29	7327.73
Urban banks	29046.43	14770.51	17914.17
Primary Land Mortgage Bank & State & Central Banks			
	473160.77	941318.66	924713.80
<u>V.Loans outstanding(` lakh)</u>			
Agricultural societies	139751.19	175482.56	139681.31
Non-Agricultural societies	34400.60	38838.39	44247.56
Urban banks	77997.77	82042.80	81608.09
Primary Land Mortgage Bank & State & Central Banks			
	1065673.26	1199446.57	1229508.09

Source: Co-operative Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table-21
GENERATION & CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

(MU)				
Sr . No.	Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (up to December,2022)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Electricity Generated	1961.34	2203.606	1938.38
2	Electricity purchased from BBMB & other States	11845.767	12413.665	10403.755
3	Energy Consumed: Within the State	8635.308	10198.086	8203.247
(a)	Domestic	2356.535	2457.508	1926.340
(b)	Non-Domestic & Non-Commercial	124.648	149.103	117.091
(c)	Commercial	518.24	621.877	522.551
(d)	Public Lighting	10.479	5993.304	4866.440
(e)	Agriculture	72.639	11.289	8.110
(f)	Industries	4769.451	85.104	69.730
(g)	Govt. Irrigation & Water Supply Scheme	602.924	151.59	108.921
(h)	Temporary Supply	46.897	665.511	541.901
(i)	Bulk & Misc	133.310	62.800	42.163
4	Outside the State	3431.31	2819.410	543.830
	Total Consumed/ Sold	12066.618	13017.496	8747.077

Source: State Electricity Board, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-22
AREA UNDER FRUITS

Year	(Hectares)					
	Apple	Other temperate fruits	Nuts & dry fruits	Citrus	Other sub-tropical fruits	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2007-08	94,726	26,341	11,181	21,373	46,881	2,00,502
2008-09	97,438	26,546	11,096	21,588	47,961	2,04,629
2009-10	99,564	26,875	11,037	22,050	48,628	2,08,154
2010-11	1,01,485	27,091	11,022	22,305	49,392	2,11,295
2011-12	1,03,644	27,472	11,039	22,396	50,023	2,14,574
2012-13	1,06,440	27,637	10,902	22,809	50,514	2,18,303
2013-14	1,07,686	27,792	10,819	23,110	51,298	2,20,706
2014-15	1,09,553	27,900	10,621	23,704	52,574	2,24,352
2015-16	1,10,679	27,908	10,491	24,063	53,658	2,26,799
2016-17	1,11,896	28,163	10,364	24,475	54,304	2,29,202
2017-18	1,12,634	28,369	10,301	24,649	54,899	2,30,852
2018-19	1,13,154	28,414	10,194	24,869	55,508	2,32,139
2019-20	1,14,144	27,956	10,070	25,051	56,079	2,33,300
2020-21	1,14,646	27,870	10,029	25,654	56,580	2,34,779
2021-22	1,15,016	27,911	9,786	26,096	56,976	2,35,785

Source: - Horticulture Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-23
PRODUCTION OF FRUITS

Year	('000 tonnes)					
	Apple	Other temperate fruits	Nuts & dry fruits	Citrus	Other Sub-tropical fruits	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2010-11	892.11	61.38	3.62	28.68	42.04	1027.82
2011-12	275.04	31.18	2.49	25.04	39.08	372.82
2012-13	412.40	55.03	2.81	24.32	61.16	555.71
2013-14	738.72	66.13	3.48	22.27	35.74	866.34
2014-15	625.20	43.61	2.41	22.17	58.55	751.94
2015-16	777.13	70.26	3.37	26.62	51.45	928.83
2016-17	468.13	51.50	2.99	28.05	61.21	611.88
2017-18	446.57	45.15	3.38	26.85	43.35	565.30
2018-19	368.60	37.15	3.65	29.34	56.62	495.36
2019-20	715.25	49.85	4.24	32.11	43.97	845.42
2020-21	481.6	40.65	4.69	33.29	64.80	624.49
2021-22	611.90	52.76	3.68	32.93	52.69	753.96
2022-23 up to Dec.2022	674.64	47.82	3.17	11.87	55.90	793.40

Source: - Horticulture Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-24
HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

As on 31 st March	Regular	Part time Employees	Work charged	Daily paid workers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2006	1,61,803	13,312	12,332	31,337
2007	1,74,388	13,219	6,185	21,242
2008	1,82,746	13,168	5,904	14,824
2009	1,89,065	13,050	2,167	11,908
2010	1,90,560	13,088	0	11,551
2011	1,87,604	11,639	0	10,170
2012	1,87,419	11,780	0	9,979
2013	1,84,761	8,153	0	12,337
2014	1,83,600	7,750	0	11,599
2015	1,82,049	6,312	0	11,512
2016	1,78,744	5,687	0	10,950
2017	1,77,338	4,666	0	10,578
2018	1,81,376	4,048	0	7,760
2019	1,81,231	3,334	0	7,253
2020	1,81,379	3,619	0	6,256
2021	1,87,899	3,086	0	4,930
2022	1,90,137	2,430	0	4,412

Note: The Figures of Contract, Ad-hoc and Volunteer Employees not included.
Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-25
TOURIST ARRIVAL FOR THE YEAR 2022

District	Indian	Foreigner	Total
1.	2.	3.	0.
Bilaspur	1844175	0	1844175
Chamba	410584	515	411099
Hamirpur	206255	0	206255
Kangra	404305	6538	410843
Kinnaur	382211	1964	384175
Kullu	2876513	3706	2880219
Lahaul & Spiti	742058	3792	745850
Mandi	2271014	720	2271734
Shimla	2565269	10698	2575967
Sirmaur	1383705	136	1383841
Solan	1754554	1259	1755813
Una	230301	5	230306
Himachal Pradesh	15070944	29333	15100277

Source: Tourism and Civil Aviation Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-26
EDUCATION

No. of Educational functional Institutions	2021-22 up to Dec.2021
1.	2.
1. Primary	10,758
2. Middle	1,965
3. High Schools	962
4. Senior Secondary Schools	1,999
5. Degree colleges*	166
Total	15,850

Source: Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-27
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Up to Dec. 2022)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Allopathic institutions			
(i) No. of Institutions			
(a) Hospitals	99	108	108
(b) Community Health Centers	91	104	104
(c) Primary Health Centers	574	580	580
(d) ESI Dispensaries	16	16	16
TOTAL	780	808	808
(ii) Beds available	14,553	15,618	15,618
2. Ayurvedic institutions			
No. of Institutions			
(a) P.G. Ayurvedic College		1	1
(b) College of Pharmaceutical Science		1	1
(c) Regional Hospitals		2	2
(d) Ayurvedic Hospitals	33	31	34
(e) Nature Cure Hospital	1	1	1
(f) Ayurvedic Dispensaries/ Health Centers	1182	1185	1185
(g) Research Institute in Indian System of Medicines /Herbal Gardens	1	4	4
(h) Drug Testing Laboratory	0	1	1
(i) Ayurvedic Pharmacies	3	3	3
(j) Aamchi Health Center	0	4	4
(ii) Beds available in Ayurvedic Institutions	775	775	790
3. No. of Unani Dispensaries	3	3	3
4. No. of Homoeopathy Dispensaries	14	14	14

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare and Ayurveda, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-28
ROADS

(In Kilometres)

Type of road	2021-22	2022-23 (As on 31.12.2022)
1.	2.	3.
Motorable Four lane	262	262
Motorable double lane	1584	1584
Motorable single lane	37399	38049
Jeepable	1085	1153
Less than Jeepable	0	0
Total	40,330	41048

Source: Public works Department Himachal Pradesh

Note: Figures include National Highways also.

TABLE-29
NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT

Year	Number of motor vehicles							No. of routes under operation	Distance Covered ('000 kilometers)
	Buses	Att- ached Buses	Electric Buses	Taxies	Electric Taxies	Others	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
2012-13	2,091	0	0	0	0	54	2,145	2,077	1,66,503
2013-14	2,054	33	0	0	0	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014-15	2,447	33	0	0	0	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015-16	2,645	34	0	0	0	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016-17	3,105	53	0	0	0	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017-18	3,110	62	0	0	0	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018-19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019-20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020-21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	77,767
2021-22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,437,17
2022-23 Sep to.2022	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,804	1,035,51

Source: Himachal Road Transport Corporation, Shimla.

TABLE-30
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN HIMACHAL RADESH

Year/Month	For Industrial Workers Base: 2016=100	
	General Index	Food Index
1.	2.	3.
2018 *	261	278
2019 *	274	287
2020	122	121
2021	123	120
2022	130 (P)	128 (P)
January	126.0	121.6
February	126.4	122.7
March	126.9	122.8
April	129.1	126.5
May	131.3	128.5
June	131.9	129.1
July	129.7	129.2
August	131.2	131.4
September	131.2	131.2
October	131.7	131.9
November	131.3	131.2
December	130.2	127.5

Source: Labour Bureau, Government of India.

*Base year 2001=100

(P) Provisional

TABLE-31
ALL-INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Items	(Base 2011-12=100)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	2.	3.	4.
ALL COMMODITIES	121.8	123.4	139.4
I. Primary articles:	143.2	145.7	160.7
A. Food articles:	155.7	160.7	167.3
B. Non-food articles	128.7	130.5	158.1
C. Minerals	155.9	164.9	197.2
II. Fuel, power, light & lubricants	102.2	94.0	124.6
III. Manufactured products	118.3	121.5	135
A. Food products	133.9	141.4	157.9
B. Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	123.6	124.5	126.8
C. Textiles	117.7	117.6	135.2
D. Wood & wood products	133.7	134.6	141.0
E. Paper & paper products	121.1	121.7	137.5
F. Leather & leather products	118.6	117.9	119.2
G. Rubber & plastic products	108.5	111.3	124.8
H. Chemical & chemical products	117.5	118.2	133.5
I. Non-metallic mineral products	116.7	117.6	123.7
J. Basic metals, alloys & metal products	106.2	111.4	140.1
K. Machinery & machine tools including electrical machinery	113.1	114.0	120.0
L. Transport equipment & parts	117.9	126.2	131.7

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

**TABLE-32
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES**

District/Other	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Bilaspur	1409	1460	1562	1349	1319
Chamba	1061	1183	1300	1245	1134
Hamirpur	950	938	1102	901	1020
Kangra	3649	3841	3850	3390	3348
Kinnaur	317	338	416	471	465
Kullu	1403	1639	1585	1413	1639
Lahaul-Spiti	172	141	83	130	215
Mandi	2710	2917	3308	2567	2535
Shimla	2911	2674	2704	2621	2426
Sirmaur	1363	1402	1260	1336	1402
Solan	1112	1005	1033	953	1102
Una	1613	1320	1329	1355	1317
Railway & Traffic	13	13	10	14	15
CID	20	82	37	32	18
Baddi	886	961	1045	1051	1087
PS Cyber Crime	5	10	06	05	11
Himachal Pradesh	19594	19924	20630	18833	19053

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-33
Development Budget Outlays

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Development	Approved Outlay (2022-23)
1	2	3
	A ECONOMIC SERVICES	
I	Agriculture and Allied Services	
	1.Agriculture	157.74
	2.Horticulture	248.05
	3.Soil & Water Conservation	90.55
	4.Animal Husbandry	32.82
	5.Dairy Development	30.51
	6.Fisheries	8.72
	7.Forestry & Wildlife	317.67
	8.Agricultural Research & Education	0.0
	9. Co-operation	1.99
	10. Horticulture Marketing	19.77
	Total-I	907.82
II	Rural Development	
	1. DRDA Administration	12.53
	2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna(Rural)	8.11
	3. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee.	140.00
	4. NRLM	3.00
	5. DDU-GKY	7.68
	6. National R-Urban Mission	4.00
	7.PMKSY (WDC)	2.50
	8.National Bamboo Mission	0.00
	9. Others	15.00
	10. Land Reforms	20.79
	11.Community Development and Panchayats	53.53
	Total-II	267.14
III	Special Areas Programmes	1.50
	Total-III	1.50

TABLE-33 – Continued

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	15.14
	2. Minor Irrigation	197.02
	3. Command Area Development	75.03
	4. Flood Control	23.26
	Total - IV	310.45
V	Energy	
	1. Power	741.00
	2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	14.25
	Total - V	755.25
VI	Industry and Minerals	
	1. Village and Small Industries	130.14
	2. Other Industries (other than VSI)	11.00
	3. Minerals	0.00
	Total- VI	141.14
VII	Transport	
	1. Civil Aviation	910.50
	2. Roads and Bridges	1361.00
	3. Road Transport	423.77
	4. Rail Transport	50.00
	5. Other than Transport services	2.00
	Total-VII	2747.27
VIII	Science, Technology and Environment	
	1. Scientific Research	14.17
	2. Ecology and Environment	1.24
	3. Information Technology	27.0
	Total- VIII	42.41
IX	General Economic Services	
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	40.58
	2. Excise & Taxation	8.00
	3. Tourism	66.12
	4. Civil Supplies	252.24
	5. Other General Economic Services	0.000
	6. Weights and Measures	0.07
	7. District Planning / District Councils	412.84
	Total-IX	779.85
	Total Economic Services	5952.83

TABLE-33 – Concluded

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3
X	B. Social Services	
	1. General Education	
	a) Elementary Education & Literacy	217.76
	b) Higher /Secondary Education	250.21
	2. Technical Education	156.21
	3. Sports & Youth Services	30.25
	4. Art & Culture	35.02
	5. Health and Family Welfare	430.34
	6. Water Supply Sanitation	629.10
	7. Housing including Police Housing	125.35
	8. Urban Development including TCP	154.30
	9. Information & Publicity	0.96
	10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1031.20
	11. Labour & Employment	126.15
	12. Women and Child Development	257.15
	13. Nutrition	7.90
	Total-X	3451.90
XI	C. General Services	
	1. Jails	12.00
	2. Public Works	33.47
	3. Other Administrative Services	73.62
	Total-XI	119.09
	Grand Total	9523.82

Source: Planning Department, Himachal Pradesh.



The logo features the text 'G20' in a large, stylized font with a gradient from orange to green. To the right of the '20' is a globe showing the Indian subcontinent, with a lotus flower at its base. The lotus has green leaves and orange and yellow petals. The background is light blue with various sized hexagons.

G20

भारत 2023 INDIA

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हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार
आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण
2022-23



आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग
हिमाचल प्रदेश



हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23

आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकीय विभाग
हिमाचल प्रदेश

प्रस्तावना

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार प्रतिवर्ष आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रकाशित करती है और बजट सत्र के दौरान इसे राज्य विधानसभा में प्रस्तुत करती है। यह वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न सरकारी नीतियों और प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप भौतिक परिणामों के माध्यम से प्रमुख आर्थिक संकेतकों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रदर्शन द्वारा राज्य के विकास को प्रस्तुत करता है और उचित कार्रवाई के लिए विशिष्ट अंतरालों और चुनौतियों को भी पहचानता है।

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, 2022-23 में बीस विश्लेषणात्मक अध्याय शामिल हैं और पहली बार प्रत्येक अध्याय में मुख्य बिन्दु शामिल किए गए हैं। अतीत से हटकर हमने पहली बार दो नए अध्याय सम्मिलित किए हैं जिनमें एक वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और नवाचार अध्याय है, जो इस बात पर प्रकाश डालता है कि कैसे राज्य के सरकारी संस्थान, अनुसंधान और विकास की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं और दूसरा प्रगतिशील हिमाचल पर अध्याय सम्मिलित है जो राज्य को विभिन्न सूचकांकों जैसे कि भारत नवाचार सूचकांक, सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक, निर्यात तैयारी सूचकांक के माध्यम से राज्य के वृद्धिशील/समग्र प्रदर्शन को दर्शाता है।


आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, 2022-23 राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था, क्षेत्रीय विकास परिदृश्य, चुनौतियों और राज्य के लिए अवसरों की एक संक्षेप में वर्णन करता है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के स्वास्थ्य और उनकी विकास क्षमता का प्रतीक है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था, जी.एस. वी.ए. में क्षेत्रीय योगदान, नागरिकों की आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में वर्तमान विकास हस्तक्षेप जैसे आवास, पेयजल, शिक्षा और गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण और भविष्य की रणनीतियों में सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रशासनिक सुधारों का अवलोकन करता है। इस वर्ष के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की विषयवस्तु में कई बदलाव किए गए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि यह नीति निर्माताओं, पाठकों और आम जनता द्वारा स्वीकार्य होंगे।

यह सभी प्रशासनिक सचिवों, विभागों के प्रमुखों, विभिन्न निगमों के प्रबंध निदेशकों और सरकार के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से समय पर आवश्यक जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने से ही संभव हो पाया है। उनके प्रयासों और सहायता की गहराई से सराहना करता हूँ।

मैं आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 को तैयार करने और उसे प्रकाशित करने के लिए आर्थिक सलाहकार, आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 को तैयार करने में अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रयास किया है और प्रकाशन की सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

मैं डॉ. (श्रीमती) के.के. कौशिक का इस प्रकाशन को और अधिक समृद्ध और मूल्यवान बनाने के लिए उनके बहुमूल्य सुझावों और मार्गदर्शन के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 विधायकों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं और अन्य सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के लिए और अधिक उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।


(प्रबोध सक्सेना), आई.ए.एस.
मुख्य सचिव
हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

आभारोक्ति

हिमाचल प्रदेश का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था, विकास परिवृश्य और राज्य के लिए संभावनाओं का व्यापक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करता है। इस कार्य को राज्य सरकार के सभी विभागों के सामूहिक प्रयासों, विद्वानों और हितधारकों के बौद्धिक योगदान से पूरा किया गया है।

मैं श्री प्रबोध सक्सेना, (आई.ए.एस.) मुख्य सचिव, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का इस प्रकाशन की तैयारी में प्रत्येक चरण पर अपना दृष्टिकोण, अंतर्दृष्टि और सुझाव साझा करने, गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए निरंतर मार्गदर्शन के लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिसके बिना इस प्रकाशन को इसके वर्तमान स्वरूप में तैयार करना संभव नहीं था।

मैं श्री अक्षय सूद, (आई.ए.एस.) सचिव (वित्त, योजना, आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी, श्रम और रोजगार) का प्रारूप को पढ़ने के लिए अपना बहुमूल्य समय, प्रोत्साहन और मूल्यवान मार्गदर्शन के लिए बहुत आभारी हूँ। जोकि सर्वेक्षण को अंतिम रूप देने में अत्यधिक सहायक हुआ है।

मैं हिमाचल सरकार के अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिवों, प्रमुख सचिवों, सचिवों, विभागाध्यक्षों, विभिन्न निगमों/सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों और मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों का इस आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण को विश्लेषणात्मक और उपयोगी बनाने में उनकी निरंतर प्रतिक्रिया प्रदान करने और अद्यतन सूचनाएं उपलब्ध करवाने में उनकी व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी के लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

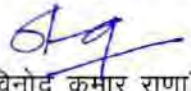
मैं आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग के श्री अनुपम कुमार शर्मा (संयुक्त निदेशक), श्री चंद्र मोहन शर्मा और श्री पवन सिंह भडवाल (उप निदेशक), श्री सुकीन दड़ोच (निजी सचिव), श्री कुलविंदर सिंह केंथ, श्री सुरेश वर्मा, श्री घनश्याम शर्मा, श्रीमती अलका ठाकुर, श्रीमती मृदुला सक्सेना (अनुसंधान अधिकारी), श्री राकेश कुमार, श्री संजय शर्मा, श्रीमती निर्मल शर्मा (सहायक अनुसंधान अधिकारी), सुश्री गीतांजलि शर्मा, श्री अखिल ठाकुर, श्री युबंत लाल शर्मा, श्री अंकुश चौहान (सांख्यिकीय सहायक) और श्री वीरेंद्र कुमार, श्री जय सिंह (अन्वेषक) ने आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के विभिन्न अध्यायों के डाटा संग्रहण, संकलन एवं प्रारूपण में अनवरत योगदान दिया। इस प्रकाशन को तैयार करने में इन सबका अथक प्रयास प्रशंसनीय है।

मैं श्री उग्र सेन, श्री अनीश ठाकुर, श्री धर्मेन्द्र, श्री सुनील कुमार, श्रीमती तनु, श्रीमती अंशु, श्रीमती लीला चौहान, श्रीमती शीतल और श्री अलौकिक शर्मा का इस प्रकाशन को अंतिम रूप देने और समयवद्ध प्रकाशन हेतु प्रशासनिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आभारी हूँ, जिसने निर्धारित समय सीमा में सर्वेक्षण के अंग्रेजी और हिंदी संस्करण का मुद्रण किया।

मैं उन सभी व्यक्तियों के योगदान के लिए भी आभारी हूँ जो इस प्रकाशन से प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़े रहे। हालांकि आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, 2022-23 की विषय वस्तु की सटीकता और शुद्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया गया है, फिर भी, यदि पाठकों को कोई त्रुटि या चूक रहती है, तो कृपया इसे आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के ध्यान में ई-मेल द्वारा ecostat-hp@nic.in ला सकते हैं। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में सुधार के लिए किसी भी टिप्पणी या सुझाव की सराहना की जाएगी।

जैसा कि इस प्रकाशन को विधायकों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं और अन्य विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाया जाता है, जिनकी सहायता के लिए एक डिजिटल संस्करण www.https://himachalservices-nic-in/economics/ पर सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है।


(डॉ विनोद कुमार राणा)
आर्थिक सलाहकार
हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

भाग – 1

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

2022–23

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अध्याय

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सामान्य समीक्षा

मुख्य बिन्दु

- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किसी भी राज्य के आर्थिक कार्यों का एक प्रमुख दस्तावेज है।
- अर्थव्यवस्था में कोविड-19 के बाद "वी" आकार की रिकवरी देखी गई।
- स्थिर (2011-12) भावों पर भारत का वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹147.35 लाख करोड़ की तुलना में 7.0 प्रतिशत की विकास दर के साथ ₹157.60 लाख करोड़ अनुमानित है।
- सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में जी.डी.पी. की वृद्धि दर में 6.6 प्रतिशत का संकुचन हुआ, जबकि राज्य में यह संकुचन 3.0 प्रतिशत रहा।
- वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान व्यापार, होटल और परिवहन क्षेत्र में स्थिर भावों पर सकल मूल्य वर्धन (जी.वी.ए.) में 20.2 प्रतिशत का उच्चतम संकुचन देखा गया, इसके बाद खनन और उत्खनन और निर्माण क्षेत्र का स्थान रहा।
- वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र महामारी से सबसे कम प्रभावित रहे और 3.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज की है। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 3.0 प्रतिशत और 2022-23 अग्रिम अनुमान (अ.अ.) में 3.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि अपेक्षित है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान खाद्य वस्तुओं के लिए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.) पर आधारित थोक मुद्रास्फीति 1.7 प्रतिशत तक सीमित रही, खनिजों के लिए यह 17.6 प्रतिशत, सभी वस्तुओं के लिए यह 12.5 प्रतिशत रही। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (दिसंबर तक उपलब्ध आकड़ों) के अनुसार खाद्य वस्तुओं के लिए 9.6 प्रतिशत, खनिजों के लिए 6.7 और सभी वस्तुओं के लिए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.) पर आधारित थोक मुद्रास्फीति 12.3 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है।

1.1 दीर्घकालीन दृष्टिकोण

राज्य का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आर्थिक प्रवृत्तियों को प्रस्तुत करता है जो संसाधनों के संग्रहण और बजट में उनके आवंटन की बेहतर कार्य योजना की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण जैसे कि कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, बुनियादी ढांचे, रोजगार, धन आपूर्ति, कीमतों और अन्य प्रासंगिक आर्थिक कारकों के रुझानों का विश्लेषण करता है। यह आगामी वर्ष के बजट से पहले राज्य विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण पिछले 12 महीनों में अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास की समीक्षा करता है। यह सरकार की नीतियों, प्रमुख विकास कार्यक्रमों को प्रकाशित कर उनके प्रदर्शन को सारांशित करता है और अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास की संभावनाओं को दर्शाता है।

आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण विभिन्न हितधारकों, नीति नियोजक, विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारी, शोधकर्ताओं और छात्रों को विशेष रूप से राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ-साथ सरकारी योजनाओं के लिए सूचना का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है।

- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण एकमात्र दस्तावेज है जो संबंधित अर्थव्यवस्था के मामलों की स्थिति के बारे में प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी देता है।
- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण सभी प्रमुख सरकारी पहलों पर स्पष्टीकरण के साथ चर्चा करता है।
- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अर्थव्यवस्था का विश्लेषण करता है और अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास से संबंधित कई विषयों पर जानकारी उपलब्ध करवाता है। सरकार की मौजूदा नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों की गहरी जानकारी भी विभिन्न हितधारकों की विभिन्न प्रकार से मदद करती है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में बताए गए विषयों और सुझाए गए सुधारों को प्रायः सरकार द्वारा भविष्य की पहलों में लागू करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

भारत के आर्थिक विकास की संभावना के बारे में आशावाद हाल के वर्षों में लगातार बढ़ा है। राष्ट्रीय सहमति पर आधारित सुधारों के प्रसार होने के साथ-साथ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि ने महत्वपूर्ण लाभ उत्पन्न किए हैं जोकि भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से प्राप्त लाभों से ऊपर है। भारत का प्रमुख केन्द्र बिन्दु आर्थिक पुनरुद्धार तथा प्रमुख पहलु जैसे कि 'मेक इन इंडिया', 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' और 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस' सुधार शामिल हैं। डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजी इस वर्ष की 'स्प्रीट रनर' रही है जिसने हमें महामारी के विघटनकारी प्रभावों से निपटने में सक्षम बनाया है। छोटे हुए सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एम.एस.एम.ई.) के विकास, विस्तार में सहायता के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। इसके

अतिरिक्त, कुशल वित्तीय मध्यस्थता और विवेकपूर्ण राजकोषीय और मौद्रिक नीतियों के माध्यम से व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए गए हैं।

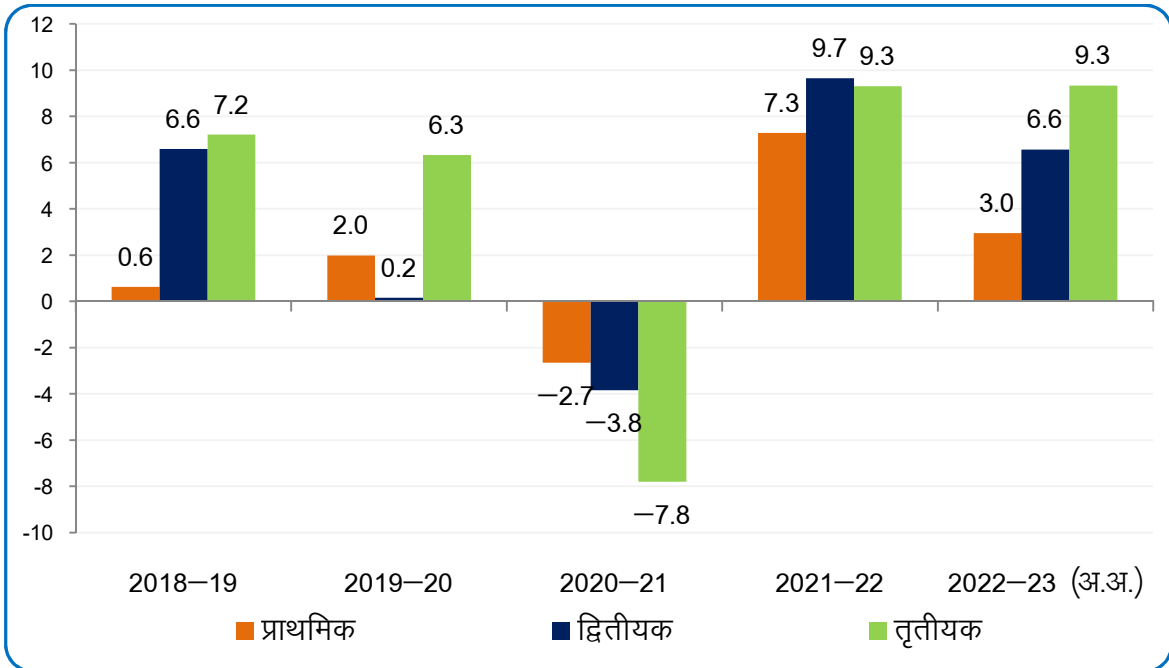
1.2 अवलोकन: भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

भारत के लिए वर्ष 2022 विशेष रहा है। यह भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 75वें वर्ष को चिह्नित करता है। भारत दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन गया, जिसे वर्तमान में डॉलर में आंका जाता है। मार्च 2023 तक, भारत की प्रचलित भावों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद लगभग 3.5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर होगा। वास्तविक रूप से, मार्च 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए अर्थव्यवस्था 7 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने की सम्भावना है जोकि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 8.7 प्रतिशत थी। उपभोक्ता कीमतों में वृद्धि काफी धीमी हो गई है। मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर 6 प्रतिशत से नीचे है। थोक कीमतें 5 प्रतिशत से नीचे की दर से बढ़ रही हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 की उसी अवधि की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष के पहले नौ महीनों (अप्रैल–दिसंबर) में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का निर्यात 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। यद्यपि तेल की उच्च कीमतों ने भारत के आयात बिल को बढ़ा दिया और व्यापारिक घाटा भी अधिक बढ़ गया, करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट और इसके वित्तपोषण पर चिंता वर्ष भर कायम रही। विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार का स्तर सामान्य है और बाहरी कर्ज कम है।

आर्थिक मंदी के बाद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में "वी" आकार की रिकवरी देखी गई है। लोगों और वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ घरेलू व विदेश नीतियों पर लगे विभिन्न प्रतिबन्धों के हटने के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार सुनिश्चित था। विभिन्न सुधारों ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को गति प्रदान की और तेजी से सुधार हुआ।

चित्र 1.1

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास दर: क्षेत्रवार



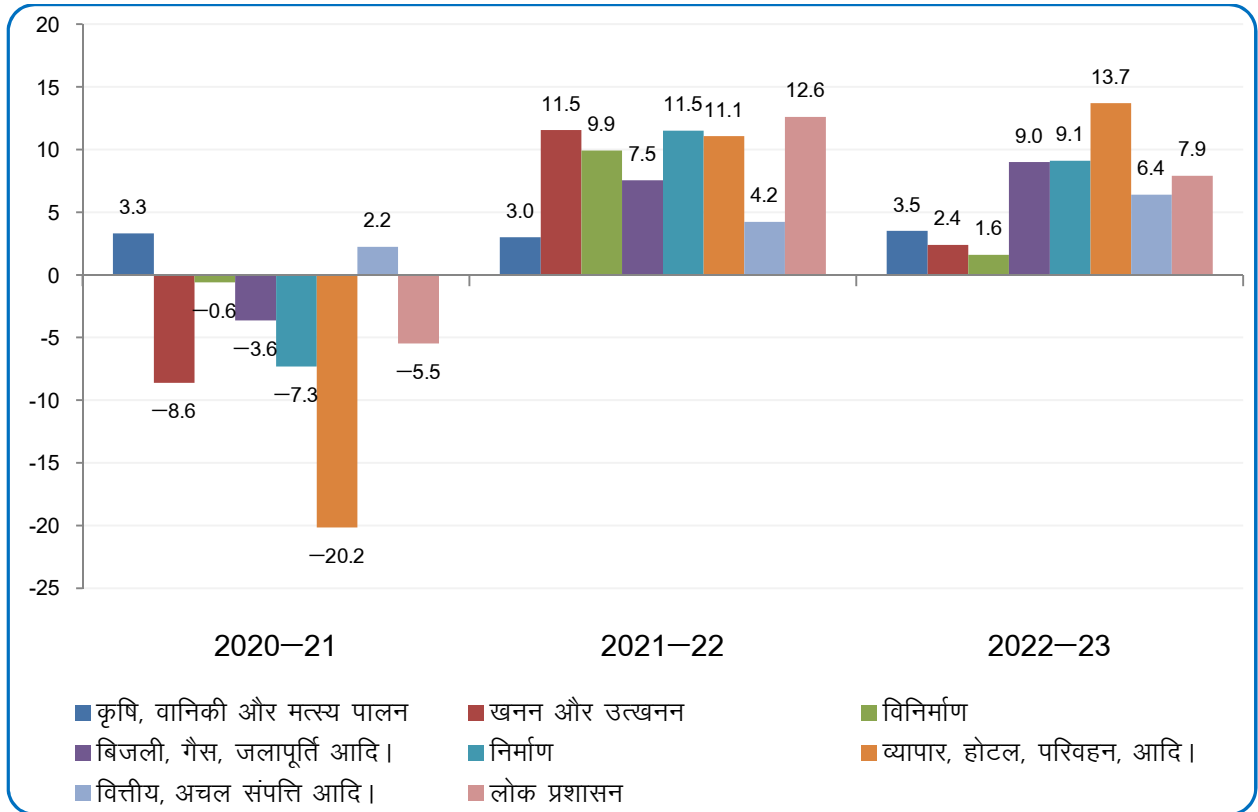
स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एन.एस.ओ.), सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, (एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई.), भारत सरकार (जी.ओ.आई.)

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 की तुलना में प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रों में 2.7, 3.8 और 7.8 प्रतिशत का संकुचन दर्ज किया है, खनन और उत्खनन, विनिर्माण, बिजली, गैस, जल आपूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगिता सेवाएं, निर्माण, व्यापार, होटल और रेस्तरां, परिवहन, भंडारण, संचार और प्रसारण से संबंधित सेवाएं और अन्य सेवाओं में भी नकारात्मक वृद्धि रही।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए स्थिर (2011-12) भावों पर या वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद भारत की 7.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के साथ वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹147.35 लाख करोड़ की तुलना में ₹157.60 लाख करोड़ अनुमानित है।

चित्र 1.2

स्थिर (2011–12) कीमतों पर जी.वी.ए. वृद्धि



स्रोत: एन.एस.ओ., एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई., जी.ओ.आई.

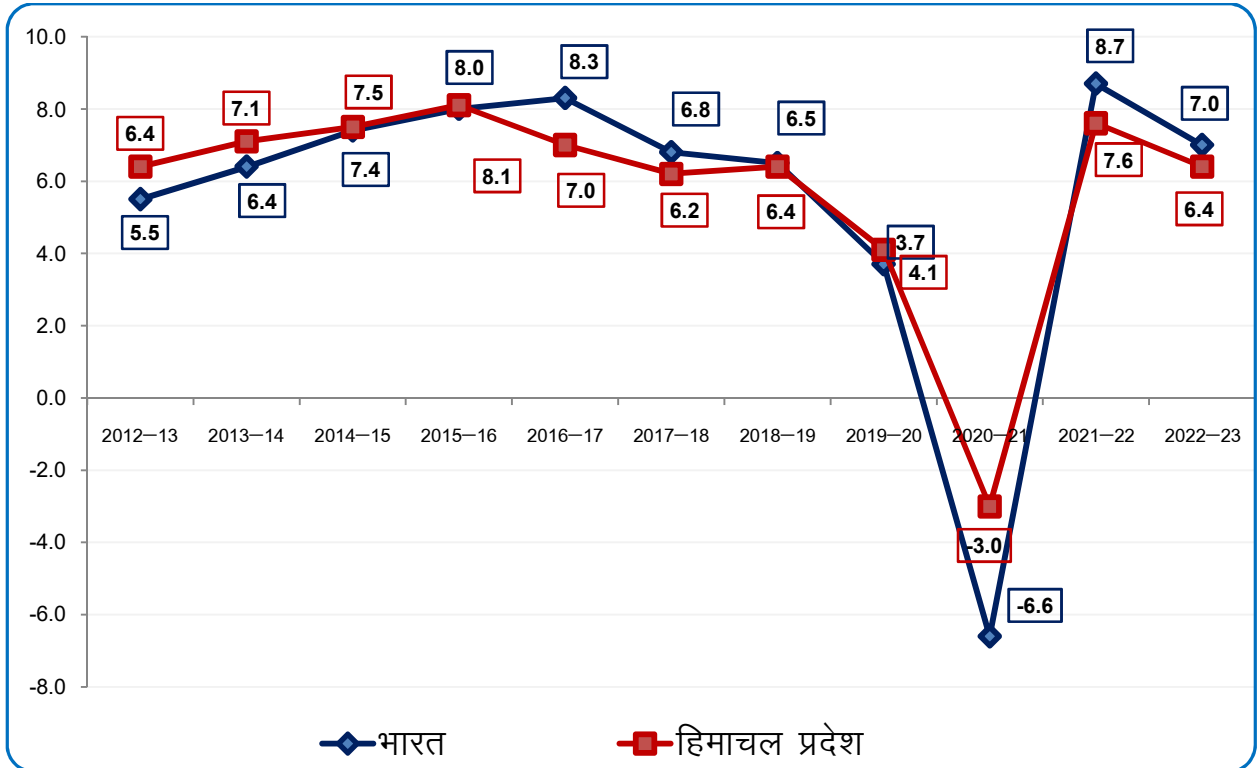
वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान व्यापार, होटल और परिवहन क्षेत्र में निरंतर स्थिर कीमतों पर सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.) में 20.2 प्रतिशत का उच्चतम संकुचन देखा गया, इसके बाद खनन और उत्खनन और निर्माण क्षेत्र का स्थान रहा जिसका मुख्य कारण लोगों की आवाजाही पर लगा प्रतिबंध रहा। कोविड-19 से पर्यटन उद्योग सबसे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ क्योंकि लॉकडाउन के कारण लोगों की आवाजाही पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। इसी प्रकार का प्रभाव खनन और उत्खनन और निर्माण क्षेत्र का है क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र का बेहतर प्रदर्शन मानव संसाधन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। प्रतिबंधों को हटाने के बाद, अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में इन क्षेत्रों में उच्च विकास दर देखी गई। वास्तव में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23(अ.) के लिए व्यापार, होटल और परिवहन क्षेत्र में उच्चतम विकास दर की आशा है।

कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र महामारी से सबसे कम प्रभावित थे। वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में इस क्षेत्र की विकास दर 3.3 प्रतिशत, वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 3.0 प्रतिशत और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23(अ.) में 3.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ने की आशा है।

राष्ट्र की सकल घरेलू उत्पाद व राज्य की सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दर के संदर्भ में आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की तुलना चित्र 1.3 में दर्शाई गई है।

चित्र 1.3

स्थिर (2011–12) कीमतों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद और सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की तुलनात्मक विकास दर

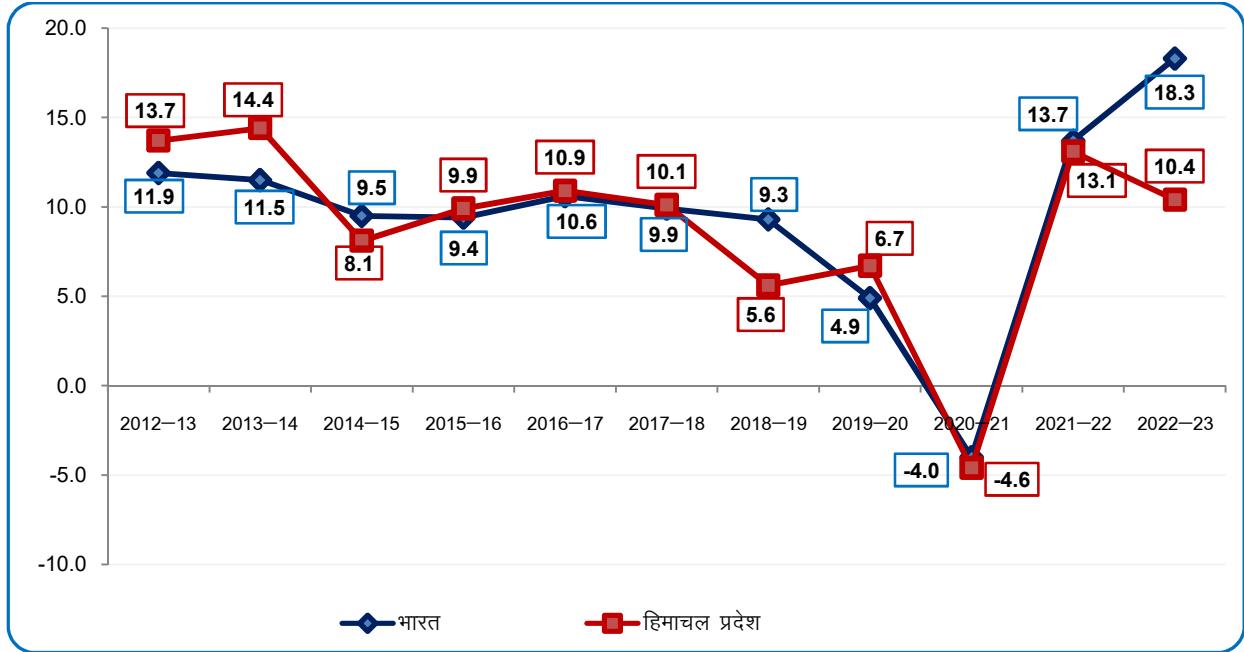


स्रोत: एन.एस.ओ., एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई., जी.ओ.आई. और आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग (डी.ई.एस.), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार (जी.ओ. एच.पी.)

राष्ट्रीय और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि में सुधार "वी" आकार चित्र 1.3 में दर्शाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 में विकास दर में अधिक गिरावट आई थी, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में विकास दर में अधिक रिकवरी देखी जा सकती है। लोगों और वस्तुओं की आवाजाही पर प्रतिबंध हटने के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा।

चित्र 1.4

वर्तमान कीमतों पर राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय की तुलनात्मक वृद्धि दर



स्रोत: एन.एस.ओ., एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई., जी.ओ.आई. और डी.ई.एस., जी.ओ.एच.पी.

राष्ट्रीय और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय में गिरावट आई है जोकि राज्य की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अधिक थी। रिकवरी के बाद प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि दर राज्य की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अधिक थी (चित्र 1.4)। प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में ₹1,26,855 थी, जबकि पिछले वर्ष 2019-20 में यह ₹1,32,115 थी जोकि 4.0 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्शाती है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (प्र.सं.अ) के अनुसार प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय ₹1,50,007 अनुमानित थी। निरपेक्ष रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश में वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (प्र.सं.अ.) के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय ₹2,01,271 थी, जबकि उसी वर्ष राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ₹1,50,007 थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति व्यक्ति आय में ₹51,264 का अंतर था।

महंगाई प्रबंधन सरकार की प्रमुख प्राथमिकता है। वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.) के लिए मापी गई मुद्रास्फीति दर उन्नत और उभरती दोनों अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में वैश्विक मुद्दे के रूप में फिर से प्रकट हुई है। ऊर्जा की कीमतों, गैर-खाद्य वस्तुओं और लागत मूल्यों में वृद्धि, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में व्यवधान और वस्तुओं की दुलाई में बढ़ती लागत ने वैश्विक मुद्रास्फीति को बढ़ा दिया है। 2021-22 के दौरान खाद्य

वस्तुओं के लिए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक पर आधारित थोक मुद्रास्फीति 1.7 प्रतिशत, खनिजों के लिए यह 17.6 प्रतिशत, सभी वस्तुओं के लिए यह 12.5 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए यह 9.6 प्रतिशत थी। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (नवंबर तक के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार) में खनिजों के लिए 6.7 प्रतिशत और सभी वस्तुओं के लिए यह 12.3 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है।

1.3 अवलोकन: हिमाचल प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था

प्रदेश की मेहनतकश जनता के निरंतर प्रयासों और सरकार की प्रगतिशील नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन से हिमाचल प्रगतिशील है। हिमाचल प्रदेश तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था वाला राज्य बन गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में 7.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान इसके 6.4 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ने की आशा है (चित्र 1.3)।

प्रथम संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार, प्रचलित भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में 13.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के साथ ₹1,76,269 करोड़ रहने का अनुमान है, जबकि 2020–21 के दूसरे संशोधित अनुमान (द्वि.सं.अ.) में यह ₹1,55,251 करोड़ था।

वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 (प्र.सं.अ.) में स्थिर (2011–12) भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में ₹1,26,433 करोड़ के मुकाबले वर्ष 2020–21 (द्वि.सं.अ.) ₹1,17,555 करोड़ अनुमानित है, जो वर्ष के दौरान 7.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। जबकि पिछले वर्ष के लिए यह वृद्धि दर 3.0 प्रतिशत नकारात्मक दर्ज की थी।

अर्थव्यवस्था में 7.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर मुख्य कारण प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में 4.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, गौण क्षेत्र में 7.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, परिवहन, संचार, व्यापार होटल और रेस्तरां क्षेत्र में 15.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और सामुदायिक और व्यक्तिगत सेवा क्षेत्र में 7.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है। वित्त और रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र में केवल 1.0 प्रतिशत की मामूली वृद्धि देखी गई है। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन, जो वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 के दौरान 15.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन था जोकि वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में बढ़कर 16.92 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया और वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में 15.94 लाख मीट्रिक टन अनुमानित है। वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 में फलों का उत्पादन 6.24 लाख मीट्रिक टन के मुकाबले वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में बढ़कर 7.54 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया, जो वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में 20.83 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है (सारणी 1.2)। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) के दौरान फलों का उत्पादन 7.93 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने की अनुमानित है।

सारणी 1.2

मुख्य संकेतक

संकेतक	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
	निरपेक्ष मूल्य		पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन	
जी.एस.डी.पी. (₹ करोड में)				
• प्रचलित भावों पर	1,55,251	1,76,269	-2.5	13.5
• स्थिर कीमतों पर	1,17,555	1,26,433	-3.0	7.6
1. खाद्यान्न उत्पादन (लाख मीट्रिक टन)	15.21	16.92	-4.6	11.2
2. फलों का उत्पादन (लाख मीट्रिक टन)	6.24	7.54	-26.2	20.8
3. बिजली उत्पन्न (मिलियन यूनिट)	1,961	2,203	-12.69	12.34

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के पहले संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय वर्ष 2020-21 में ₹1,77,924 की तुलना में ₹2,01,271 है, जोकि 13.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

दिसंबर, 2022 तक की आर्थिक स्थितियों के आधार पर वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में 6.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है।

प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था का रुझान कृषि क्षेत्र से उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रों की ओर बढ़ रहा है क्योंकि कृषि क्षेत्र का कुल राज्य का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में योगदान जो वित्त वर्ष 1950-51 में 57.9 प्रतिशत था तथा यह घटकर 1967-68 में 55.5 प्रतिशत रहा, वित्त वर्ष 1990-91 में 26.5 प्रतिशत और 2021-22 में 9.50 प्रतिशत रह गया है।

गौण व सेवा क्षेत्रों का प्रतिशत योगदान वित्त वर्ष 1950-51 में क्रमशः 1.1 व 5.9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 1967-68 में 5.6 व 12.4 प्रतिशत, वित्त वर्ष 1990-91 में 9.4 व 19.8 प्रतिशत हो गया। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 गौण व सेवा क्षेत्रों का योगदान बढ़कर क्रमशः 43.10 और 43.50 प्रतिशत हो गया।

कृषि क्षेत्र के घट रहे अंशदान के बावजूद भी प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था में इस क्षेत्र की महत्ता पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का विकास अधिकतर कृषि तथा उद्यान उत्पादन द्वारा ही निर्धारित होता है और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में भी इसका मुख्य योगदान रहता है। अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी इसका प्रभाव रोजगार, अन्य लागत, व्यापार तथा परिवहन सम्बद्धताओं के कारण रहता है। सिंचाई सुविधाओं के अभाव में हमारा कृषि उत्पादन अभी भी मुख्यतः सामयिक वर्षा व मौसम स्थिति पर निर्भर करता है।

राज्य ने उद्यान के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है। विविध जलवायु, उपजाऊ मिट्टी, गहन और उपयुक्त निकासी वाली भूमि तथा भू-स्थिति में भिन्नता एवं ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्र समशीतोष्ण से उष्णोष्ण कटिबन्धीय फलों के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त है। प्रदेश की स्थिति फलोत्पादन में सहायक व सम्बन्धी उत्पाद जैसे फूल, मशरूम, शहद और हॉप्स की पैदावार के लिए भी उपयुक्त है।

प्रदेश में बेमौसमी सब्जियों के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2020-21 में 18.67 लाख टन सब्जी उत्पादन हुआ जबकि वर्ष 2021-22 में 18.04 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ है। वर्ष 2022-23 में बेमौसमी सब्जियों का उत्पादन 17.59 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने मौसम परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए व लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। राज्य की कार्य योजना में मौसम परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित संस्थागत क्षमता का सृजन तथा क्षेत्रवार गतिविधियों को अमल में लाना है।

प्रदेश अर्थव्यवस्था की बढ़ती हुई विद्युत आवश्यकता को देखते हुए सरकार ने राज्य में निरन्तर निर्बाध विद्युत की आपूर्ति, विद्युत उत्पादन, संचारण तथा वितरण को बढ़ाने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण पग उठाए गए हैं। ऊर्जा संसाधन के रूप में जल विद्युत, आर्थिक रूप से व्यावहारिक, प्रदूषण रहित तथा पर्यावरण के अनुकूल है। इस क्षेत्र के पुनर्गठन के लिए राज्य की विद्युत नीति सभी पहलुओं जैसे कि अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा उत्पादन, संरक्षण की क्षमता, पहुंच व उपलब्धता, वहन करने योग्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण व प्रदेश के लोगों को रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने पर जोर देती है। निजी क्षेत्रों का निवेश की दृष्टि से योगदान भी उत्साहवर्धक है सरकार द्वारा प्रदेश के निवेशकों के लिए 2 मैगावाट तक की लघु परियोजनाओं को आरक्षित रखा है और 5 मैगावाट तक की परियोजनाओं में उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

आर्थिक विकास को सम्भव बनाने के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने कल्याणकारी नीतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समाज में जाति, लिंग, व्यावसायिक और अन्य श्रेणियों और कमजोर वर्गों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणामों में सुधार के लिए लगातार पहल की है। कल्याणकारी एजेंडे

की सफलता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजनाओं को ठीक से कार्यान्वयन करना व उनके परिणामों को सरकार के निर्णयों की दृष्टि से संरेखित करने पर निर्भर करता है।

- हिमाचल सरकार ने जरूरतमंदों के लिए ₹101 करोड़ के सुख-आश्रय सहायता कोष की स्थापना की है। सरकार ने यह कदम करुणा से नहीं, बल्कि उन बच्चों और युवाओं की मदद के लिए उठाया है, जिनके पास परिवार का बहुत कम या कोई सहारा नहीं है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार आई.आई.टी., ए.आई.आई.एम.एस., आई.आई.एम., आई.आई.आई.टी. पॉलीटेक्निक और आई.टी.आई. जैसे संस्थानों में प्रवेश पाने वाले जरूरतमंद बच्चों की शिक्षा का पूरा खर्च उठाएगी और उन्हें जेब खर्च भी देगी।
- सुख-आश्रय योजना के तहत राज्य सरकार वृद्धाश्रमों और आश्रय गृहों में रहने वाले बच्चों के अभिभावकों की भूमिका निभाएगी। सरकार एकल महिलाओं और विशेष बच्चों को वस्त्रों के लिए अनुदान देगी।
- हिमाचल सरकार ने लोहड़ी, मकर सक्रांति, होली और अन्य त्योहारों को मनाने के लिए बाल देखभाल संस्थान, वृद्धाश्रम, नारी सेवा सदन, शक्ति सदन और विशेष गृहों में निवास करने वालों को प्रति व्यक्ति ₹500 का त्योहार भत्ता भी प्रदान किया है।
- गरीब बच्चों की मदद के लिए शिक्षा नीति में बदलाव के कदम उठाए जाएंगे। उन्हें पढ़ने के समान अवसर दिए जाएंगे और राज्य में राजीव गांधी मॉडल डे-बोर्डिंग स्कूल खोले जाएंगे।
- युवाओं को रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पॉलिटेक्निक और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में रोबोटिक्स, ब्लॉक चेन टेक्नोलॉजी, साइबर सुरक्षा, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, डेटा साइंस, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और मशीन लर्निंग जैसे नए तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किए जाएंगे।
- ग्रामीण स्तर तक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार प्राकृतिक, ग्रामीण, बागवानी, साहसिक और धार्मिक पर्यटन पर विशेष ध्यान देगी। इससे स्थानीय लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे। युवाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए पर्यटन परियोजनाओं को स्टार्ट-अप योजना से जोड़ा जाएगा।
- राज्य सरकार रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए निवेश को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास कर रही है ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं को निजी क्षेत्र में रोजगार मिल सके। सरकार नई निवेश नीति लाएगी जिसमें निवेशकों की सुविधा के लिए औपचारिकताएं कम की जाएंगी।

अध्याय

2



राज्य आय –
दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक अवलोकन

मुख्य बिन्दु

- प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में कृषि, बागवानी, पशुधन, वानिकी और लॉगिंग, मत्स्य, खनन और उत्खनन उप-क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।
- अग्रिम अनुमानों (अ.अ) के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए प्रचलित भावों पर हिमाचल प्रदेश का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) ₹1,95,404 करोड़ होने का अनुमान है जोकि वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹1,76,269 करोड़ था और यह 10.9 प्रतिशत की प्रभावशाली वृद्धि दर प्रदर्शित करता है।
- आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के अनुसार कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जनसंख्या के लगभग 57.03 प्रतिशत को सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।
- स्थिर (2011-12) भावों पर राज्य में द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के दूसरे संशोधित (द्वि.स.अ.) में ₹52,328 करोड़ के मुकाबले वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 प्रथम संशोधित (प्र.स.अ.) के अनुसार ₹56,408 करोड़ अनुमानित है जोकि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 7.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।
- अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए स्थिर (2011-12) भावों या वास्तविक जी.एस.डी.पी. ₹1,34,576 करोड़ अनुमानित है, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में यह ₹1,26,433 करोड़ थी, जो 6.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्शाता है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अग्रिम) के अनुसार प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.) प्रचलित भावों पर 13.70 प्रतिशत के योगदान के साथ ₹25,284 करोड़, द्वितीयक क्षेत्र 42.73 प्रतिशत के योगदान के साथ ₹78,848 करोड़ और तृतीयक क्षेत्र ₹80,379 करोड़ का योगदान 43.57 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अग्रिम) के अनुसार प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. स्थिर भावों पर ₹16,717 करोड़ अनुमानित है, जो 2.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज करता है और द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का ₹60,444 करोड़ है, जिसमें 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है और तृतीयक क्षेत्र ₹49,527 करोड़ था, जिसमें 6.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।
- अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय (पी.सी.आई.) 2021-22 में ₹2,01,271 के मुकाबले ₹2,22,227 रहने का अनुमान है, जो 10.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। वि.व. 2022-23 में देश की पी.सी.आई. ₹1,70,620 है।

2.1 परिचय—राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) राज्य की भौगोलिक सीमाओं के भीतर उत्पादित सभी अंतिम वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला एक अनुमान है, जिसे एक निर्दिष्ट अवधि के दौरान दोहराव के बिना गिना जाता है, जिसके सामान्यता एक वर्ष की अवधि रहती है। अर्थव्यवस्था के ये अनुमान, समय के साथ, आर्थिक विकास के स्तर में परिवर्तन की सीमा और दिशा को प्रकट करते हैं और समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रदर्शन को भी प्रकट करते हैं। संक्षेप में, ये राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद अनुमान विभिन्न हस्तक्षेपों द्वारा, किए गए निवेशों और राज्य में आर्थिक विकास की दिशा में खुले अवसरों से प्राप्त परिणामों की एक व्यापक तस्वीर प्रदान करते हैं। राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की विकास दर को एक समय अवधि में राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रदर्शन स्तर और परिमाण कहा जाता है। जी.एस.डी.पी. आमतौर पर राज्य की आय के रूप में जाना जाता है जो राज्य के आर्थिक विकास को मापने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण संकेतकों में से एक है। राज्य के नियोजित आर्थिक विकास के संदर्भ में, राज्य आय और प्रति व्यक्ति आय (पी.सी.आई.) प्रशासकों, नीति निर्माताओं और योजनाकारों द्वारा नीतियों के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

2.2 सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – 2022–23 के लिए एक दृष्टिकोण

2.2.1 प्रचलित और स्थिर (2011–12) भावों पर जी.एस.डी.पी.

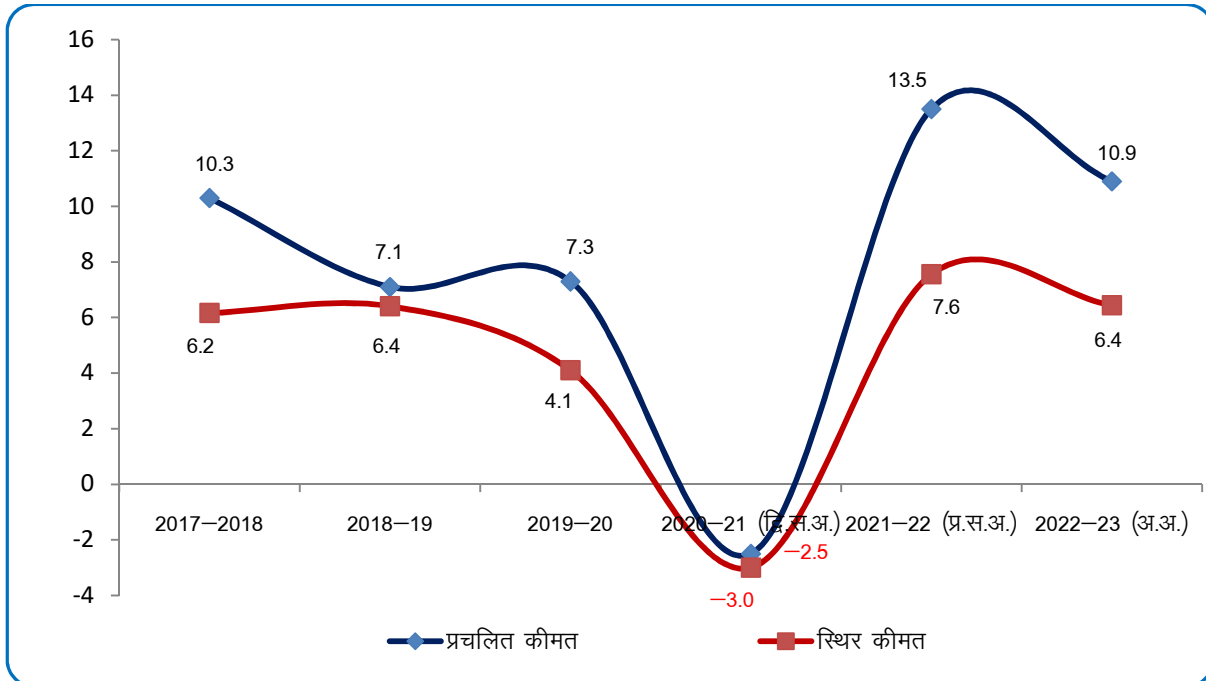
अग्रिम अनुमानों (अ.अ) के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष (वि.व.) 2022–23 के लिए प्रचलित भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद ₹1,95,404 करोड़ होने का अनुमान है, जबकि वित्तीय वर्ष 2021–22 में यह ₹1,76,269 करोड़ था जोकि वर्ष 2021–22 में 13.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर की तुलना में वर्ष 2022–23 में 10.9 प्रतिशत की प्रभावशाली वृद्धि दर प्रदर्शित करता है। अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए स्थिर (2011–12) भावों या वास्तविक जी.एस.डी.पी. ₹1,34,576 करोड़ अनुमानित है, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में यह ₹1,26,433 करोड़ थी और यह वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.) के 7.6 प्रतिशत की तुलना में वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए 6.4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर प्रदर्शित करता है। वर्षवार विवरण चित्र 2.1 और 2.2 में दर्शाया गया है।

बॉक्स 2.1

वर्तमान भावों पर जी.एस.डी.पी. का अनुमान राज्य के भीतर किसी वर्ष में उत्पादित सभी अंतिम वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य का वर्तमान वर्ष की भावों के साथ मूल्यांकन करके निकाला जाता है। वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की भावों में परिवर्तन और उत्पादित वस्तुओं की मात्रा में परिवर्तन के संयुक्त प्रभाव के कारण ये वर्तमान मूल्य अनुमान वास्तविक आर्थिक विकास को प्रकट नहीं करते हैं। इस सीमा को पार करने के लिए, स्थिर भावों पर जी.एस.डी.पी. या वास्तविक जी.एस.डी.पी. की गणना की जाती है। आधार वर्ष की भावों के साथ मूल्यांकन की गई जी.एस.डी.पी. को स्थिर (आधार वर्ष) भावों या वास्तविक राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद कहा जाता है। इसे मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति और उत्पादन के पैमाने को समायोजित करके अनुमानित वास्तविक विकास कहा जाता है।

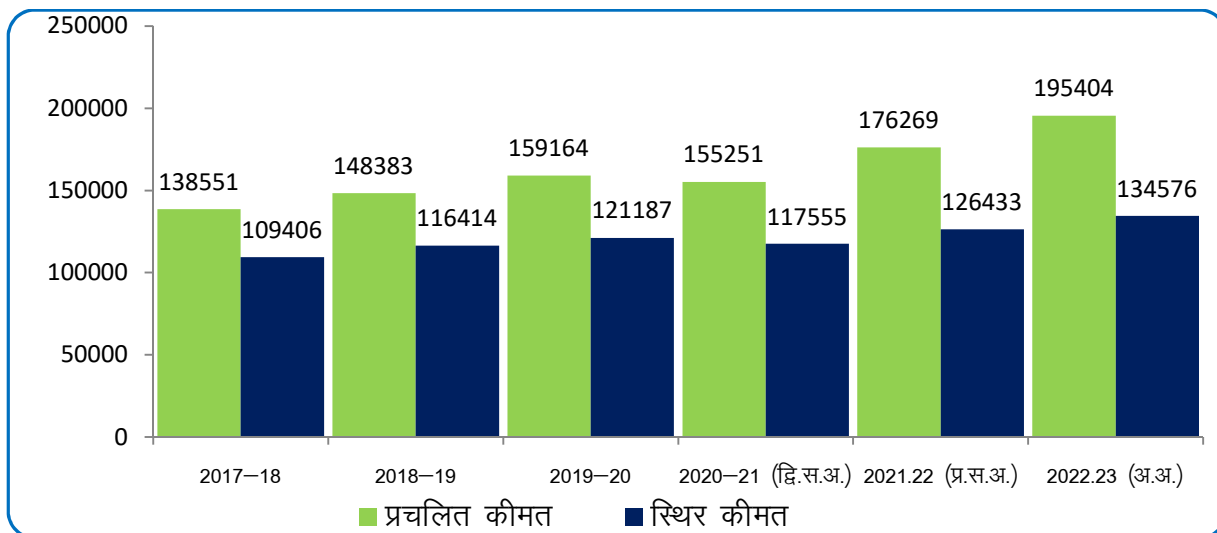
चित्र 2.1

प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत)



चित्र 2.2

प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (₹ करोड़)



द्वि.स.अ.=दूसरा संशोधित अनुमान

प्र.स.अ.= प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान

अ.अ.= अग्रिम अनुमान

2.2.2 प्रति व्यक्ति आय (पी.सी.आई.)

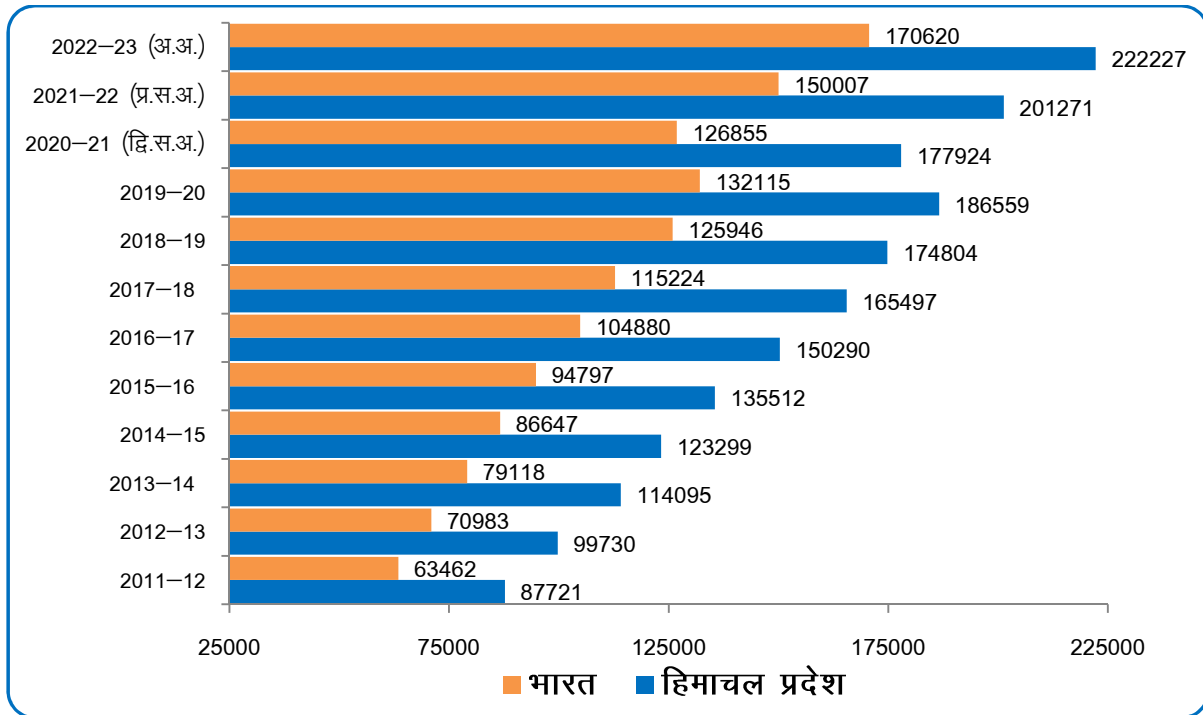
राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद का अनुमान, जब राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या के संबंध में अध्ययन किया जाता है, तो उपलब्ध वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध उत्पादन के स्तर को इंगित करता है। प्रति व्यक्ति आय संबंधित वर्ष में राज्य की अर्धवार्षिक जनसंख्या द्वारा शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद को विभाजित करके प्राप्त की जाती है। अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, प्रचलित भावों पर (पी.सी.आई.) 2021-22 में ₹2,01,271 के मुकाबले वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अ.अ.) के लिए ₹2,22,227 अनुमानित है, जो वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.) में 13.1 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2022-23 में 10.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में राज्य की पी.सी.आई. भारत की आय से अधिक रही है। राज्य के पी.सी.आई. में 2011-12 में ₹87,721 से 2022-23 में ₹2,22,227 की तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है, जो 2011-12 की तुलना में 153 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज करती है। वर्ष 2011-12 में भारत की पी.सी.आई. ₹63,462 थी, जो वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में बढ़कर ₹1,70,620 हो गयी है, जो 2011-12 की तुलना में 169 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज करती है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि राज्य की पी.सी.आई. में बढ़ोतरी भारत की पी.सी.आई. से कम रही। भारत की तुलना में हिमाचल

प्रदेश की पी.सी.आई और प्रचलित भावों पर उनकी वृद्धि के रुझान क्रमशः चित्र 2.3 और 2.4 में दर्शाए गए हैं।

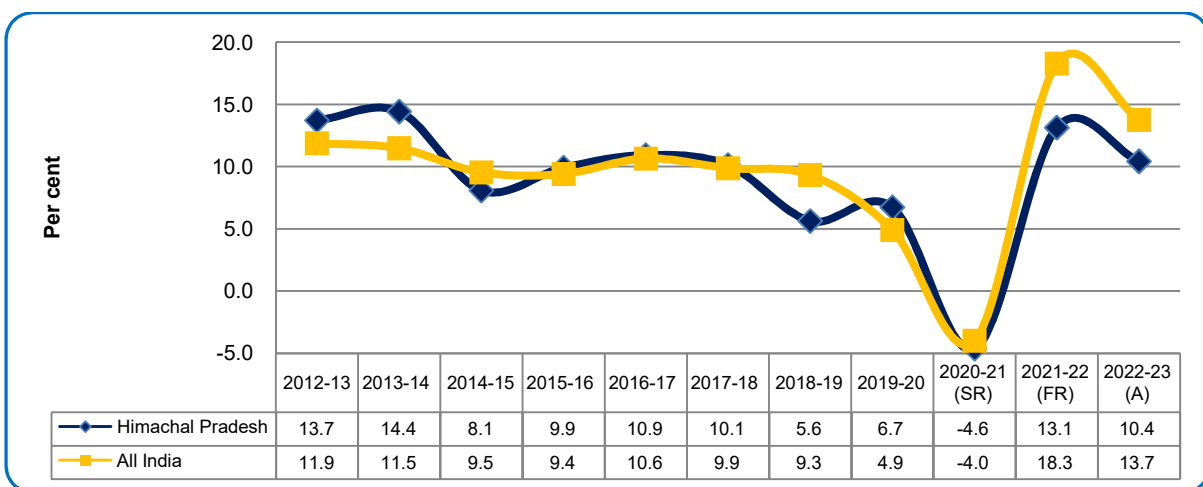
चित्र 2.3

प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹)



चित्र 2.4

प्रचलित भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय के विकास के रुझान



2.2.3 क्षेत्रीय विकास प्रक्षेपवक्र

अर्थव्यवस्था को तीन व्यापक क्षेत्रों, प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इनमें से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की विकास दर को मूल भावों पर जी.वी.ए. के संदर्भ में मापा जाता है। मूल कीमत को निर्माता की कीमत के रूप में समझा जा सकता है। इन क्षेत्रों के घटक i) प्राथमिक क्षेत्र: इस क्षेत्र में शामिल हैं; फसल पशुधन; वानिकी और लॉगिंग; मतस्य पालन; और खनन और उत्खनन। (ii) द्वितीयक क्षेत्र: यह क्षेत्र में शामिल हैं जैसे विनिर्माण, बिजली, गैस, जल आपूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं; और निर्माण। (iii) तृतीयक क्षेत्र: इस क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, जैसे व्यापार और मरम्मत सेवाएं; होटल और रेस्टोरेंट; परिवहन, रेलवे, सड़क, जल, वायु और परिवहन के लिए प्रासंगिक सेवाओं सहित; भंडारण; संचार और प्रसारण से संबंधित सेवाएं; वित्तीय सेवाएं; रियल एस्टेट, आवास और व्यावसायिक सेवाओं का स्वामित्व; लोक प्रशासन; और अन्य सेवाएं।

2.2.3.1 प्राथमिक क्षेत्र

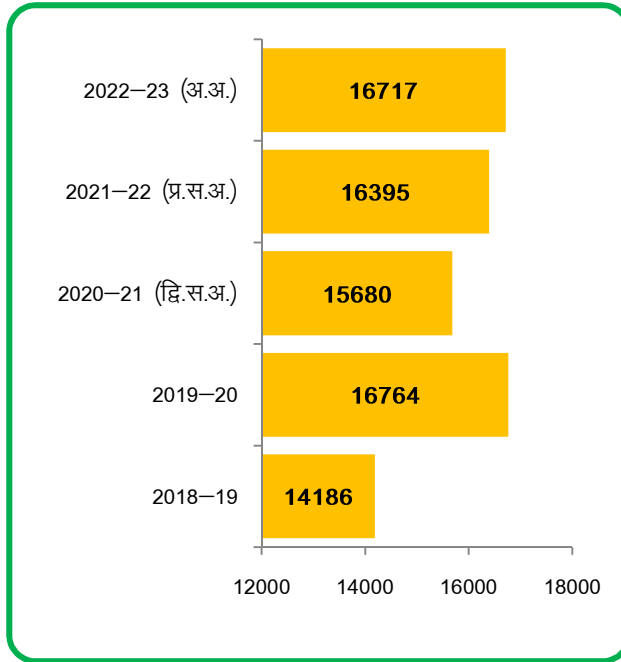
वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से सकल मूल्य वर्धित स्थिर भावों पर 2.0 प्रतिशत की गति से बढ़ने की संभावना है। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (अ.अ.) के दौरान प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. स्थिर भावों पर 2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.) के ₹16,395 करोड़ के मुकाबले ₹16,717 करोड़ हो गया। (चित्र 2.5 देखें)

स्थिर भावों पर जी.वी.ए. में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों ने वित्त वर्ष 2020–21, वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 और वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में क्रमशः -6.7 प्रतिशत, 4.9 प्रतिशत और 2.0 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्ज की। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ माने जाने वाले 'कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्र' राज्य की 57.03 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को रोजगार देते हैं। इसलिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश में जीवन स्तर में सुधार के लिए इसकी आर्थिक सफलता महत्वपूर्ण है।

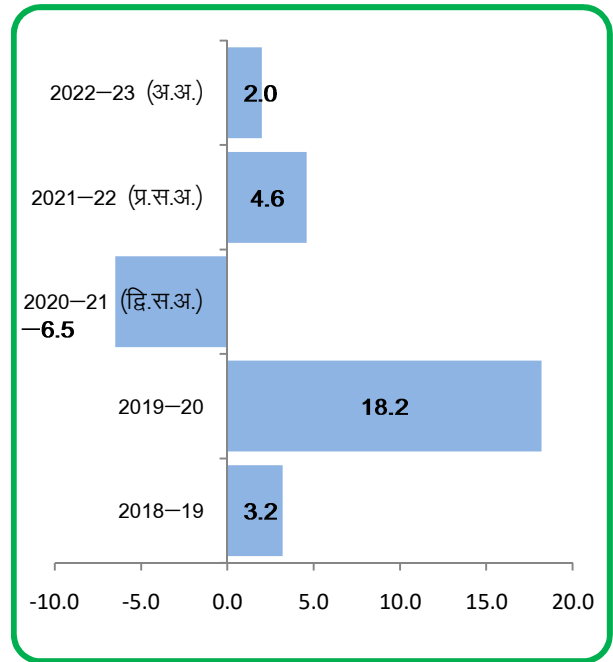
वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (अ.अ.) के अनुसार फसल क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. वास्तविक रूप से 0.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के साथ वि.व. 2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.) में ₹8,531 करोड़ रुपये के मुकाबले ₹8,598 करोड़ रुपये रहने का अनुमान है। वास्तविक रूप से वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (अ.अ.) के लिए वानिकी और आवास क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. 2.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के साथ वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.) में ₹5,023 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में ₹5,159 करोड़ रुपये रहने का अनुमान है। पशुधन क्षेत्र में 4.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि, मतस्य क्षेत्र में 7.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि और खनन और उत्खनन क्षेत्र में 2.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

चित्र 2.5

प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. (₹ में)



प्राथमिक क्षेत्र की वृद्धि (प्रतिशत)



प्राथमिक क्षेत्र और इसके उप-क्षेत्र के वृद्धि के रुझान और स्थिर भावों पर जी.वी.ए. नीचे सारणी 2.1 में दर्शाए गए हैं।

सारणी 2.1

स्थिर भावों (2018-19 से 2022-23) पर उप-क्षेत्र-वार जी.वी.ए. (₹ करोड़ में) और वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत)

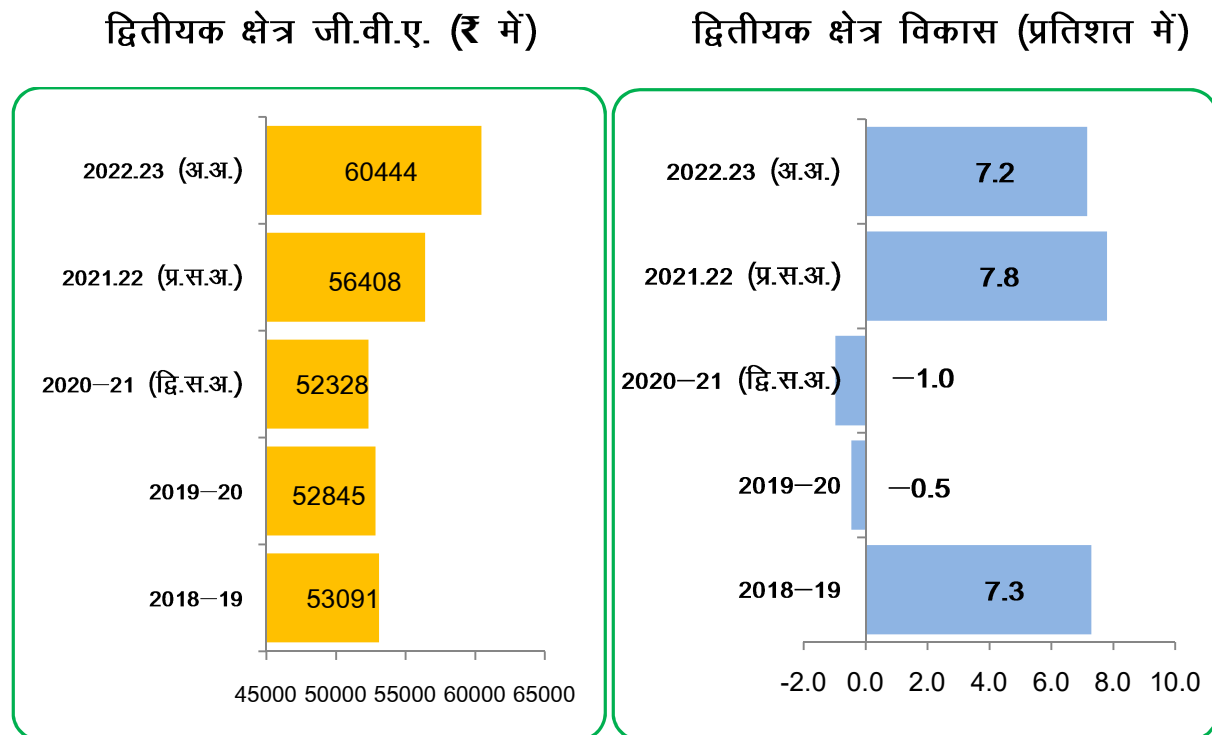
वर्ष	फसल		पशुधन		वानिकी और लॉगिंग		मत्स्य		खनन और उत्खनन	
	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि
2018-19	7052	-1.2	2045	16.3	4719	4.3	93	6.6	277	17.4
2019-20	8777	24.5	2248	9.9	5377	13.9	98	4.7	264	-4.5
2020-21 (द्वि.स.अ.)	7818	-10.9	2375	5.6	5096	-5.2	107	9.6	284	7.5
2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.)	8531	9.1	2477	4.3	5023	-1.4	116	7.8	248	-12.8
2022-23 (अ.अ.)	8598	0.8	2584	4.3	5159	2.7	124	7.0	253	2.2

2.2.3.2 द्वितीयक क्षेत्र

द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में व्यापक स्तर पर विनिर्माण (संगठित और असंगठित), बिजली, गैस और जल आपूर्ति और निर्माण शामिल हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार स्थिर (2011-12) भावों पर द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. ₹60,444 करोड़ अनुमानित है जोकि वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.) के लिए ₹56,408 करोड़ था और पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2022-23 में 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज होने की उम्मीद है। (चित्र 2.6)

वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार स्थिर (2011-12) भावों पर उद्योग क्षेत्र (विनिर्माण) में 6.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज होने की उम्मीद है और 2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.) में ₹40,898 करोड़ की तुलना में 2022-23 में ₹43,625 करोड़ होने का अनुमान है। बिजली, गैस, जल उद्योग क्षेत्र ने 7.2 प्रतिशत की प्रभावशाली वृद्धि दर दर्ज की है। निर्माण क्षेत्र में 9.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज होने की उम्मीद है और 2022-23 में 9,124 करोड़ रहने का अनुमान है, जबकि 2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.) में यह ₹8,335 करोड़ था, जैसा कि सारणी 2.2 में दिखाया गया है।

चित्र 2.6



सारणी 2.2

स्थिर भावों (2018–19 से 2022–23) पर उप-क्षेत्र-वार जी.वी.ए. (₹ करोड़ में) और वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)

वर्ष	विनिर्माण (संगठित और असंगठित)		बिजली, गैस, जल उद्योग		निर्माण	
	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि
2018–19	37053	10.1	7196	-0.8	8843	3.1
2019–20	37094	0.1	6916	-3.9	8835	-0.1
2020–21 (द्वि.स.अ.)	37143	0.1	6819	-1.4	8366	-5.3
2021.22 (प्र.स.अ.)	40898	10.1	7175	5.2	8335	-0.4
2022.23 (अ.अ.)	43625	6.7	7694	7.2	9124	9.5

2.2.3.3 तृतीयक या सेवा क्षेत्र

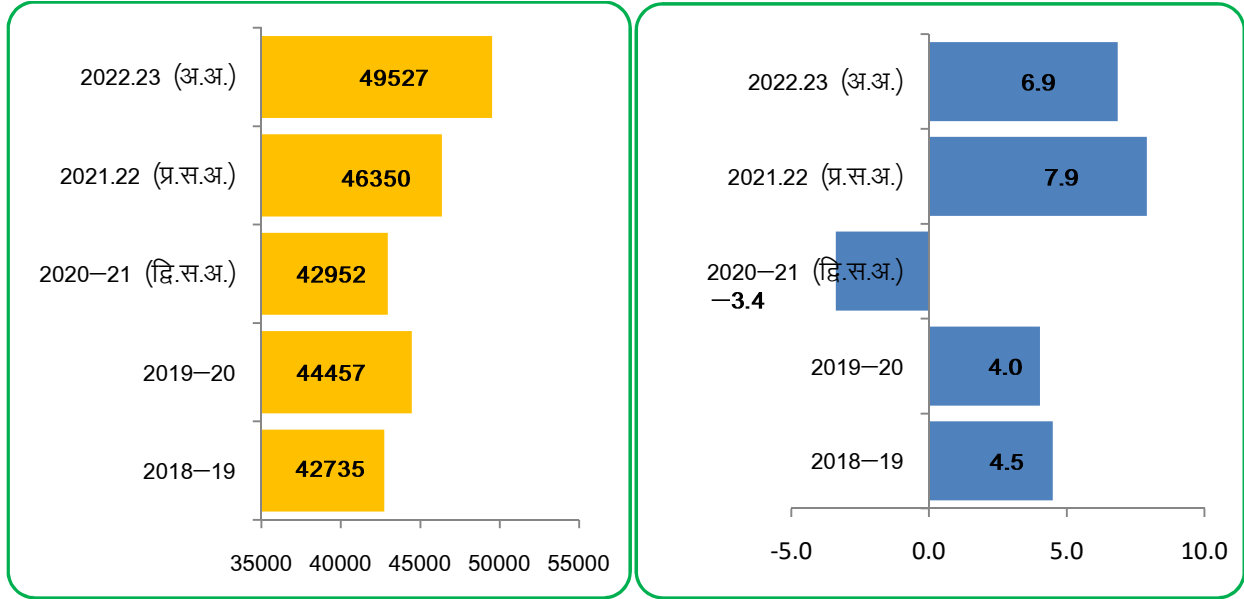
सेवा क्षेत्र की राज्य जी.वी.ए. में महत्वपूर्ण और तेजी से बढ़ती हिस्सेदारी है। सेवा क्षेत्र में व्यापार, होटल और रेस्तरां, अन्य साधनों और भंडारण द्वारा परिवहन, सुप्रा क्षेत्रीय क्षेत्र (रेलवे, संचार और बैंकिंग और बीमा), रियल एस्टेट, आवास का स्वामित्व और व्यावसायिक सेवाओं, लोक प्रशासन और अन्य सेवा क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 (अ.अ.) के लिए सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए स्थिर (2011–12) भावों पर ₹49,527 करोड़ अनुमानित है, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.) में यह ₹46,350 करोड़ था, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 6.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्शाता है। (चित्र 2.7)

व्यापार और मुरम्मत सेवाएं (2.3 प्रतिशत), होटल और रेस्तरां (26.8 प्रतिशत) ने संयुक्त रूप से 6.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज की, परिवहन, भंडारण और संचार ने 10.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज की, बैंकिंग, रियल एस्टेट और आवास के स्वामित्व और लोक प्रशासन ने क्रमशः 4.5 प्रतिशत, 3.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्ज की।

चित्र 2.7

तृतीयक क्षेत्र जी.वी.ए. (₹ में)

तृतीयक क्षेत्र विकास (प्रतिशत में)



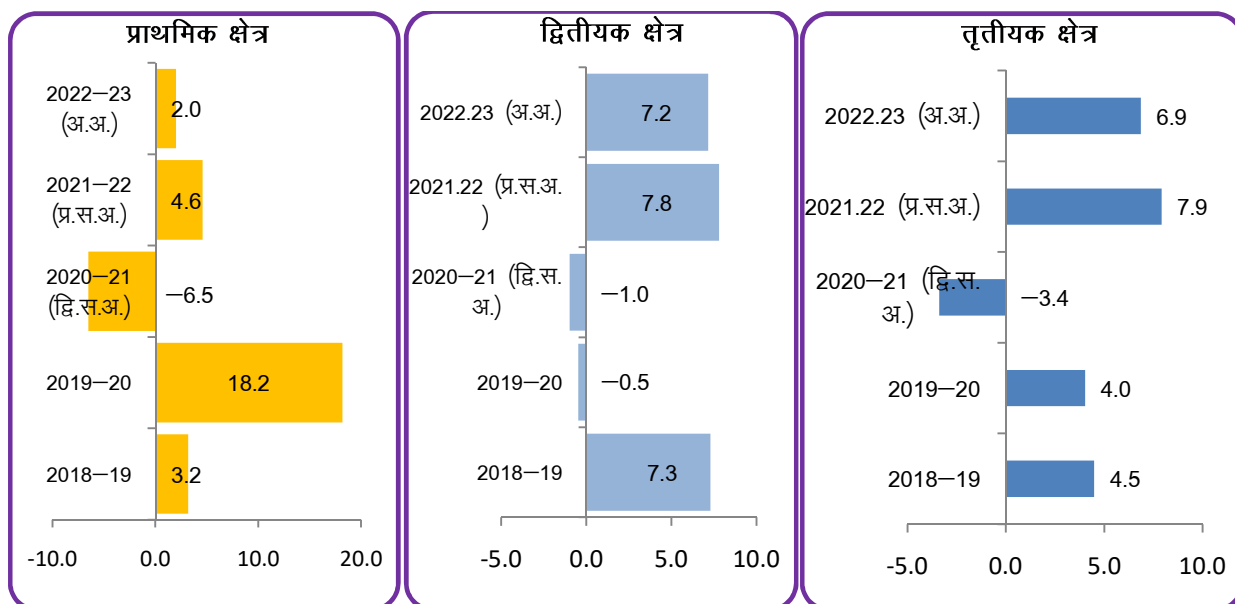
सारणी 2.3

उप-क्षेत्रवार जी.वी.ए. (₹ करोड़ में) और स्थिर भावों पर जी.वी.ए. की वृद्धि दर (2018-19 से 2022-23) प्रतिशत में।

वर्ष	परिवहन भंडारण और संचार		व्यापार, होटल और रेस्तरां		वित्तीय सेवाएं		रियल एस्टेट, आवास का स्वामित्व और व्यावसायिक सेवा		लोक प्रशासन		अन्य सेवाएं	
	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि	जी.वी.ए.	वृद्धि
2018-19	5146	-2.5	7908	6.8	3259	0.4	11373	8.9	5351	3.5	9699	3.7
2019-20	5265	2.3	8637	9.2	3397	4.2	11238	-1.2	5633	5.3	10287	6.1
2020-21 (द्वि.स.अ.)	4531	-13.9	8514	-1.4	3346	-1.5	11244	0.1	5621	-0.2	9697	-5.7
2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.)	5444	20.1	9640	13.2	3486	4.2	11255	0.1	5822	3.6	10704	10.4
2022-23 (अ.अ.)	6003	10.3	10283	6.7	3780	8.4	11631	3.3	6019	3.4	11810	10.3

चित्र 2.8

स्थिर भावों पर जी.वी.ए. की क्षेत्रवार वृद्धि दर (2018-19 से 2022-23)



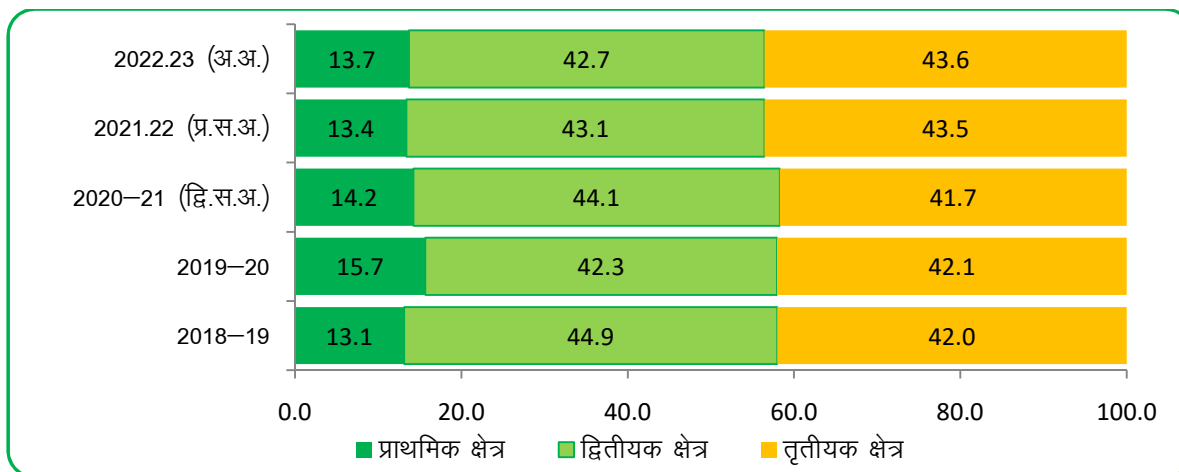
2.2.4 क्षेत्रीय योगदान

किसी भी राज्य का जी.एस.डी.पी. तीन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों—प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक द्वारा किए गए आर्थिक योगदान के संदर्भ में मापा जाता है। राज्य के सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए.) में तृतीयक क्षेत्र का सबसे अधिक योगदान रहा है, इसके बाद द्वितीयक और प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों का स्थान है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए जी.एस.वी.ए. के अग्रिम अनुमानों के आधार पर, तृतीयक क्षेत्र का प्रचलित मूल्यों पर राज्य के जी.एस.वी.ए. में 43.6 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है, इसके बाद द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का 42.7 प्रतिशत और प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का 13.7 प्रतिशत है। राज्य के जी.एस.वी.ए. के प्रति प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के हिस्से में रुझान चित्र 2.9 में दिखाया गया है। राज्य के कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी 2018-19 से 2022-23 तक काफी हद तक स्थिर रही। जैसा कि चित्र 2.9 में दर्शाया गया है, राज्य में द्वितीयक क्षेत्र बहुत जीवंत है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार मानती है कि रोजगार सृजन और अन्य क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए औद्योगिक विकास महत्वपूर्ण है। इसने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के सतत विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे निवेश का सकारात्मक प्रभाव आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में दिखने लगेगा और आने वाले कई वर्षों तक लाभ मिलता रहेगा। राज्य के अतिरिक्त मूल्य में तृतीयक क्षेत्र का हिस्सा लगातार बढ़ रहा है और इसलिए, राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में से एक

है। राज्य के वास्तविक जी.एस.वी.ए. में इसकी हिस्सेदारी 2018–19 में 42.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में 43.6 प्रतिशत हो गई। (चित्र 2.9)

चित्र 2.9

प्रचलित भावों पर जी.एस.वी.ए. की क्षेत्रीय संरचना (2018–19 से 2022–23)



वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए अग्रिम अनुमानों के अनुसार, प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.) प्रचलित भावों पर ₹25,284 करोड़, द्वितीयक क्षेत्र ₹78,848 करोड़, जबकि सेवा क्षेत्र ₹80,379 करोड़ अनुमानित है। (सारणी 2.4)

सारणी 2.4

प्रचलित भावों पर जी.वी.ए. वित्त वर्ष 2019–20 से 2022–23 (अ.अ.) का क्षेत्रवार योगदान (मूल्य ₹ करोड़)

क्षेत्र	2019–20	2020–21 (द्वि.स.अ.)	2021–22 (प्र.स.अ.)	2022–23 (अ.अ.)
1. कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियाँ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	23,340	20,714	22,272	25,284
2. विनिर्माण और संबद्ध सेवाएं (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	63,013	64,212	71,686	78,848
3. सेवाएं (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	62,689	60,793	72,484	80,379
4. प्रचलित मूल भावों पर सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.)	1,49,042	1,45,719	1,66,442	1,84,511
5. कुल कर (उत्पाद कर जमा और सब्सिडी घटा)	10,122	9,532	9,827	10,893
6. बाजार मूल्य पर जी.एस.डी.पी.	1,59,164	1,55,251	1,76,269	1,95,404

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

2.2.4.1 मूल्य वर्धित और रोजगार का क्षेत्रवार वितरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अर्थव्यवस्था और कार्यबल की संरचना स्पष्ट रूप से शेष भारत में अर्थव्यवस्था और कार्यबल की संरचना से अलग है। भारत के 45.46 प्रतिशत की तुलना में कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों में हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल कार्यबल का 57.03 प्रतिशत कार्यरत है और भारत में 18.64 प्रतिशत की तुलना में जी.वी.ए. में इसकी हिस्सेदारी 13.14 प्रतिशत है।

मूल्य वर्धित और रोजगार के वितरण की क्षेत्रवार तुलना नीचे सारणी 2.5 में दी गई है।

सारणी 2.5

सकल मूल्य वर्धित और रोजगार हिमाचल और भारत 2021–22 में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में योगदान

क्षेत्र	जी.वी.ए. में हिस्सा		रोजगार में हिस्सा	
	हि.प्र.	भारत	हि.प्र.	भारत
कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियाँ	13.14	18.64	57.03	45.46
खनन और उत्खनन	0.24	2.40	0.20	0.33
प्राथमिक	13.38	21.05	57.23	45.79
विनिर्माण	31.23	15.49	7.61	11.57
बिजली, गैस जल आपूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगिता सेवाएं	5.64	2.75	0.78	0.55
निर्माण	6.20	8.05	11.53	12.43
द्वितीयक	43.07	26.29	19.92	24.55
व्यापार, होटल परिवहन, संचार और प्रसारण से संबंधित सेवा	13.93	16.53	11.60	17.73
वित्तीय, रियल एस्टेट और पेशेवर सेवाएं	13.67	21.28	1.13	1.90
लोक प्रशासन और अन्य सेवाएं	15.95	14.85	10.12	10.33
तृतीयक	43.55	52.66	22.85	29.66
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

स्रोत: आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग (जी.एस.वी.ए.) और राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी (जी.वी.ए.), और आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) के लिए भारत के केंद्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा 2021–22 में किया गया।

वर्ष 2011–12 से 2022–23 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश और भारत के प्रचलित और स्थिर (2011–12) भावों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का अनुमान नीचे सारणी 2.6 में दिया गया है।

सारणी 2.6

हिमाचल प्रदेश और भारत का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद 2011-12 से 2022-23 (अ.अ.)
प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों पर (मूल्य ₹ करोड़ में और विकास दर प्रतिशत में)

वर्ष	हिमाचल प्रदेश				भारत			
	जी.एस.डी. पी. प्रचलित भावों पर	वृद्धि	जी.एस.डी. पी. स्थिर भावों पर (2011-12)	वृद्धि	जी.एस.डी. पी. प्रचलित भावों पर	वृद्धि	जी.एस.डी. पी. स्थिर भावों पर (2011-12)	वृद्धि
2011-12	72,720		72,720		87,36,329		87,36,329	
2012-13	82,820	13.9	77,384	6.4	99,44,013	13.8	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	94,764	14.4	82,847	7.1	1,12,33,522	13.0	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	1,03,772	9.5	89,060	7.5	1,24,67,959	11.0	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	1,14,239	10.1	96,274	8.1	1,37,71,874	10.5	1,13,69,493	8.0
2016-17	1,25,634	10.0	1,03,055	7.0	1,53,91,669	11.8	1,23,08,193	8.3
2017-18	1,38,551	10.3	1,09,407	6.2	1,70,90,042	11.0	1,31,44,582	6.8
2018-19	1,48,383	7.1	1,16,414	6.4	1,88,99,668	10.6	1,39,92,914	6.5
2019-20	1,59,164	7.3	1,21,187	4.1	2,00,74,856	6.2	1,45,15,958	3.7
2020-21 (द्वि.स.अ.)	1,55,251	-2.5	1,17,555	-3.0	1,98,00,914	-1.4	1,35,58,473	-6.6
2021-22 (प्र.स.अ.)	1,76,269	13.5	1,26,433	7.6	2,36,64,637	19.5	1,47,35,515	8.7
2022-23 (अ.अ.)	1,95,404	10.9	1,34,576	6.4	2,73,07,751	15.4	1,57,60,363	7.0

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास के एक संक्षिप्त विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि राज्य ने भारत की विकास दर के साथ कदम रखा है जैसा कि नीचे सारणी 2.7 में दिखाया गया है।

सारणी 2.7

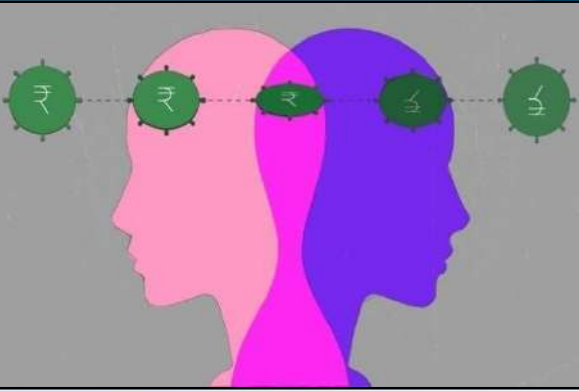
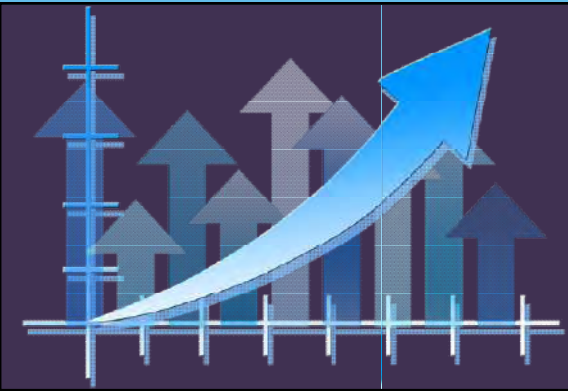
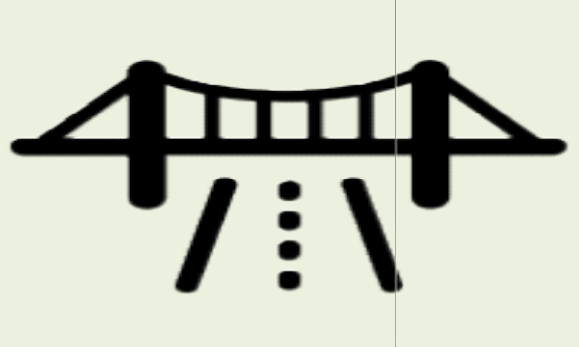
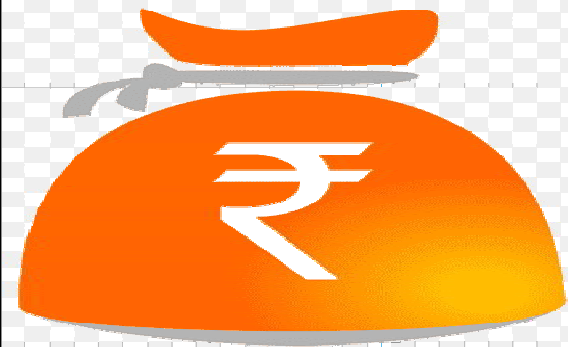
हिमाचल प्रदेश और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की तुलनात्मक विकास दर

अवधि		औसत वार्षिक विकास दर (प्रतिशत)	
योजना	वर्ष	हिमाचल प्रदेश	भारत
पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना	1951–56	(+) 1.6	(+) 3.6
दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	1956–61	(+) 4.4	(+) 4.1
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	1961–66	(+) 3.0	(+) 2.4
वार्षिक योजना	1966–67 से 1968–69	–	(+) 4.1
चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना	1969–74	(+) 3.0	(+) 3.4
पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना	1974–78	(+) 4.6	(+) 5.2
वार्षिक योजना	1978–79 से 1979–80	(–) 3.6	(+) 0.2
छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना	1980–85	(+) 3.0	(+) 5.3
सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	1985–90	(+) 8.8	(+) 6.0
वार्षिक योजना	1990–91	(+) 3.9	(+) 5.4
वार्षिक योजना	1991–92	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.8
आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	1992–97	(+) 6.3	(+) 6.2
नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	1997–02	(+) 6.4	(+) 5.6
दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	2002–07	(+) 7.6	(+) 7.8
ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	2007–12	(+) 8.0	(+) 8.0
बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	2012–17	(+) 7.2	(+) 7.1
वार्षिक योजना	(i) 2017–18	(+) 6.2	(+) 6.8
	(ii) 2018–19	(+) 6.4	(+) 6.5
	(iii) 2019–20	(+) 4.1	(+) 3.7
	(iv) 2020–21	(–) 3.0	(–) 6.6
	(v) 2021–22	(+) 7.6	(+) 8.7
	(vi) 2022–23	(+) 6.4	(+) 7.0

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

अध्याय

3



सार्वजनिक वित्त एवं कराधान

मुख्य बिन्दु

- केंद्र से अनुदान राजस्व प्राप्तियों का उच्चतम प्रतिशत इसके बाद राज्य के स्वामित्व वाले कर राजस्व का स्थान है। वित्तीय अनुमानों के अनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 (वा.) की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 बजट अनुमान (ब.अ.) में केंद्र से मिलने वाला अनुदान लगभग 4 प्रतिशत अंक कम होगा।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) के लिए राज्यों की राजस्व प्राप्तियां जी.एस.डी.पी. का 18.62 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है।
- राज्य के गैर-कर राजस्व में आर्थिक सेवाओं जिसमें बिजली, गैस और पानी की आपूर्ति शामिल है, का लगातार सर्वाधिक योगदान 59.9 प्रतिशत है।
- राज्य सरकार का कुल व्यय ₹51,365 करोड़ अनुमानित था, जिसमें से ₹40,279 करोड़ (78.42 प्रतिशत) राजस्व व्यय के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था, जबकी वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय 10.99 प्रतिशत और ऋण 10.59 प्रतिशत निर्धारित किया गया था
- वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) के लिए कुल प्रतिबद्ध व्यय ₹28,059 करोड़ है जो कुल व्यय का 54.63 प्रतिशत और जी.एस.डी.पी. का 14.36 प्रतिशत है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 में जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में ऋण 39.29 प्रतिशत था जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2019–20 में यह 35.25 प्रतिशत था।

3.1 परिचय

सार्वजनिक वित्त राज्य के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कर योग्य संस्थाओं से सरकार द्वारा करों के संग्रह से संबंधित है और सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिए कर प्राप्तियों का उपयोग करता है। संसाधन निर्माण, संसाधन आवंटन और व्यय प्रबंधन सार्वजनिक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली के आवश्यक घटक हैं।

स्वस्थ आवास की स्थिति, सुरक्षित जल आपूर्ति और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन जैसी विकास संबंधी चुनौतियों को जमीनी स्तर पर सबसे अच्छी तरह से समझा जा सकता है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए स्थानीय निकायों को विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्य सौंपे गए हैं। हालांकि, कम राजस्व जुटाने की क्षमता के साथ, स्थानीय निकाय अपनी विभिन्न जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से वित्त हस्तांतरण पर अधिक निर्भर हैं।

राज्य के कोष किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। सतत विकास के लिए भौतिक और मानव पूंजी निर्माण पर व्यय एक पूर्वापेक्षा है। भौगोलिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, राज्य अपने सीमित वित्तीय संसाधनों को अर्थव्यवस्था की विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं की ओर उन्मुख कर रहा है।

3.2 हिमाचल प्रदेश की वित्तीय रूपरेखा

राजकोषीय रूपरेखा में मोटे तौर पर राज्य की प्राप्तियां, व्यय और ऋण शामिल होते हैं। राज्य सरकार की प्राप्तियों में विभिन्न स्रोतों से राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ और पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ शामिल होती हैं, जबकि सार्वजनिक व्यय में राजस्व और पूँजी परिव्यय शामिल होते हैं।

3.2.1 राज्य के राजकोषीय संकेतक

राज्य सरकार प्रशासनिक और विकासात्मक गतिविधियों के लिए व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों, गैर-कर राजस्व, केंद्रीय करों के हिस्से और केंद्र सरकार से सहायता अनुदान के माध्यम से वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाती है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (सं.अ.) और 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के लिए राज्य के प्रमुख राजकोषीय संकेतक नीचे दिए गए हैं:

सारणी 3.1

प्रमुख राजकोषीय संकेतक (₹ करोड़ में)

मद/वर्ष		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (वा.)	2021-22 (सं.अ.)	2022-23 (ब.अ.)
1.	राजस्व प्राप्तियां	30,950	30,742	33,438	37,313	36,375
1.1	कर राजस्व (केंद्रीय हिस्से सहित)	13,003	12,301	12,837	15,933	17,660
1.2	राज्य का अपना (गैर-कर आय)	2,830	2,502	2,188	2,625	2,769
1.3	सहायता अनुदान	15,118	15,940	18,413	18,755	15,946
2.	विनिवेश प्राप्तियां (गैर-ऋण प्राप्तियां)	9	2	3	0	0
3.	ऋणों की वसूली	22	21	23	44	45
4.	कुल व्यय	39,154	43,063	50,305	48,834	51,365
5.	राजस्व व्यय	29,429	30,730	33,535	37,034	40,279
6.	पूंजीगत व्यय	4,584	5,174	5,309	7,099	5,647
7.	वितरित ऋण	468	458	320	314	97
8.	ब्याज भुगतान	4,022	4,234	4,472	4,805	5,105

स्रोत: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

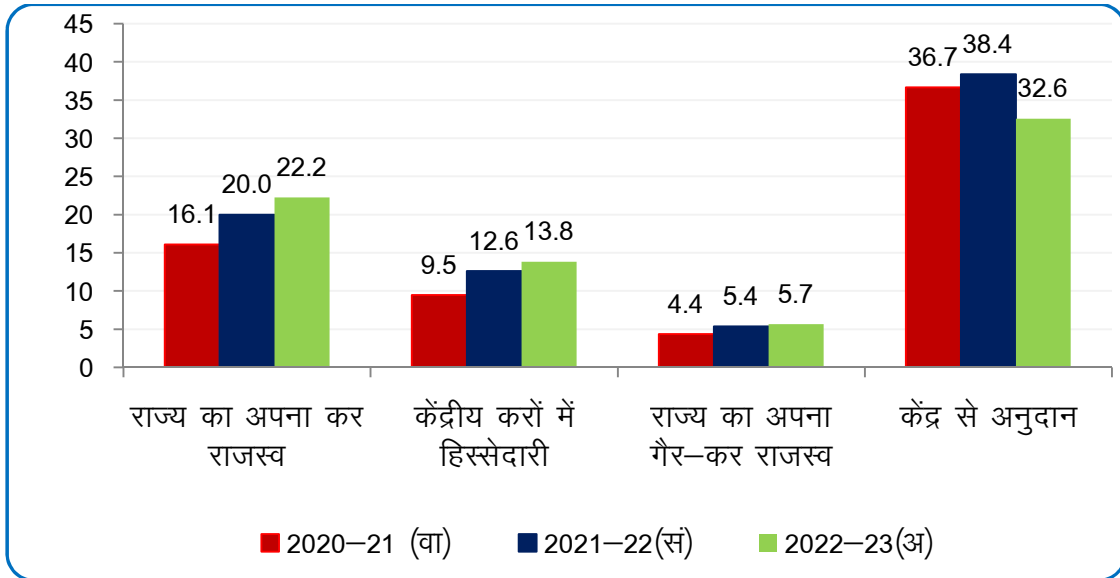
क) राजस्व कर

सारणी 3.1 में दर्शाए गए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के बजट अनुमान (ब.अ.) के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (सं) में ₹15,933 करोड़ की तुलना में कर राजस्व (केंद्रीय करों सहित) ₹17,660 करोड़ अनुमानित था।

चित्र 3.1 कुल प्राप्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में कर राजस्व के घटकों को दर्शाता है।

चित्र 3.1

कुल प्राप्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में कर राजस्व के घटक



स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

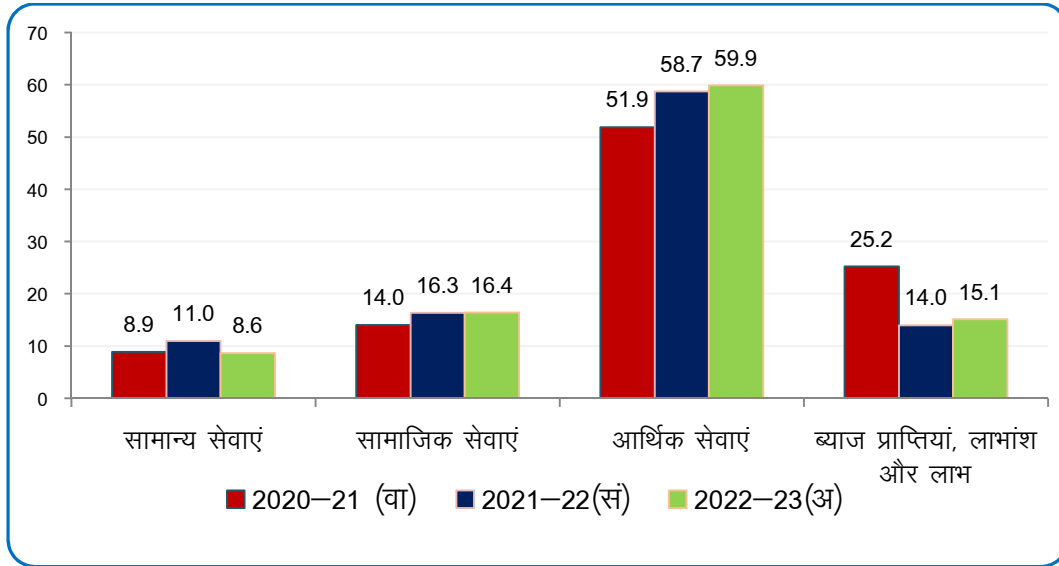
केंद्र के अनुदान राजस्व प्राप्तियों का उच्चतम प्रतिशत है। इसके बाद राज्य के स्वामित्व वाले कर राजस्व का स्थान है। वित्तिय अनुमानों के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में केंद्र से मिलने वाला अनुदान लगभग 4 प्रतिशत कम होगा।

ख) गैर-कर राजस्व

गैर-कर राजस्व में मुख्य रूप से ऋणों पर ब्याज प्राप्तियां, बिजली की बिक्री से प्राप्तियां, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से लाभांश और लाभ और लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं सहित सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं से प्राप्तियां, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं के रूप में सामाजिक सेवाएं शामिल हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (सं) में ₹2,625 करोड़ की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में गैर-कर राजस्व बढ़कर ₹2,769 करोड़ होने की संभावना है, जो कि 5.49 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है। यह राज्य के सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) का 1.42 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है। राज्य के गैर-कर राजस्व की एक स्थिति चित्र 3.2 में प्रस्तुत की गयी है।

चित्र 3.2

कुल प्राप्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में गैर-कर राजस्व के घटक



स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

राज्य के गैर-कर राजस्व में आर्थिक सेवाओं जिसमें बिजली, गैस और पानी की आपूर्ति शामिल है, का लगातार सर्वाधिक योगदान 59.9 प्रतिशत है।

ग) गैर-ऋण पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां

गैर-ऋण पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वसूली और विनिवेश प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के बजट अनुमान में ऋण की वसूली के रूप में ₹45.00 करोड़ और विनिवेश से कोई आय नहीं होने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

बजट अनुमान के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के लिए सरकार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (सं) के 21.17 प्रतिशत की तुलना में जी.एस.डी.पी. के 18.62 प्रतिशत अनुमानित थीं। इसी तरह, वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के लिए कर राजस्व 2021-22 (सं) के दौरान 9.04 प्रतिशत के स्तर पर ही रहा। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में गैर-कर राजस्व जी.एस.डी.पी. का 1.42 प्रतिशत है, जबकि 2021-22 (सं) के दौरान यह 1.49 प्रतिशत था। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में राज्य का कुल व्यय जी.एस.डी.पी. का 26.29 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है। राजस्व व्यय 20.61 प्रतिशत है जबकि पूंजीगत व्यय जी.एस.डी.पी. का 2.89 प्रतिशत होगा।

3.2.2 राज्य के राजकोषीय संकेतक

सारणी 3.2 से पता चलता है कि 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में कर राजस्व वृद्धि दर 10.84 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है, जबकि राज्य के लिए कुल व्यय, राजस्व व्यय और पूंजीगत व्यय की वृद्धि क्रमशः 5.18, 8.76 और -20.45 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है।

सारणी 3.2

राज्य सरकार के राजकोषीय संकेतक वृद्धि (प्रतिशत में)

मद/वर्ष	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (वा.)	2021-22 (सं.अ.)	2022-23 (ब.अ.)
1. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	13.09	-0.67	8.77	11.59	-2.51
2. कर राजस्व (केंद्रीय हिस्से सहित)	9.18	-5.39	4.36	24.12	10.84
3. गैर-कर राजस्व	19.72	-11.61	-12.51	19.97	5.49
4. सहायता अनुदान	15.46	5.44	15.51	1.86	-14.98
5. ब्याज भुगतान	6.16	5.28	5.62	7.45	6.24
6. कुल व्यय	12.48	9.98	16.82	-2.92	5.18
7. राजस्व व्यय	8.78	4.42	9.13	10.43	8.76
8. पूंजीगत व्यय	22.06	12.86	2.61	33.72	-20.45

स्रोत: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

सारणी 3.3

प्रमुख राजकोषीय संकेतक जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में

मद/वर्ष	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (वा.)	2021-22 (सं.अ.)	2022-23 (ब.अ.)
1. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	20.86	19.31	21.54	21.17	18.62
1.1 कर राजस्व (केंद्रीय हिस्से सहित)	8.76	7.73	8.27	9.04	9.04
1.2 राज्य की अपनी (गैर-कर आय)	1.91	1.57	1.41	1.49	1.42
1.3 सहायता अनुदान	10.19	10.01	11.86	10.64	8.16
2. विनिवेश प्राप्तियां (गैर-ऋण प्राप्तियां)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. ऋणों की वसूली	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
4. कुल व्यय	26.39	27.06	32.40	27.70	26.29

5.	राजस्व व्यय	19.83	19.31	21.60	21.01	20.61
6.	पूँजीगत व्यय	3.09	3.25	3.42	4.03	2.89
7.	वितरित ऋण	0.32	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.05
8.	ब्याज भुगतान	2.71	2.66	2.88	2.73	2.61

स्रोत: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

3.2.3 सरकारी व्यय

इसमें मुख्य रूप से सरकार का राजस्व एवं पूँजीगत व्यय होता है जो क्रमशः सारणी 3.1, 3.2 एवं 3.3 में विस्तार से दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के बजट अनुमानों के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार का कुल व्यय ₹51,365 करोड़ अनुमानित था, जिसमें से ₹40,279 करोड़ (78.42 प्रतिशत) राजस्व व्यय के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था।

क) राजस्व व्यय

बजट अनुमानित वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के लिए राजस्व व्यय ₹40,279 है जो की वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (सं.) के लिए ₹37,034 रुपये की तुलना में 8.76 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर दर्शाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23(ब.अ.) के लिए राजस्व व्यय जी.एस.डी.पी. का 20.61 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है।

ख) पूँजीगत व्यय

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 बजट अनुमान (ब.अ.) के लिए पूँजीगत व्यय ₹5,647 करोड़ है, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 (सं.अ.) के लिए ₹7,099 करोड़ के साथ -20.45 प्रतिशत की नकारात्मक वृद्धि दर्शाता है और यह 2022-23 के दौरान कुल व्यय का 10.99 प्रतिशत है। अन्य घटक अर्थात् ऋण व्यय कुल व्यय का 10.59 प्रतिशत है।

3.2.4 राजस्व व्यय की संरचना

सरकार अपने खर्च का बड़ा हिस्सा राजस्व व्यय पर खर्च करती है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) के दौरान कुल बजट व्यय का 78 प्रतिशत राजस्व व्यय पर खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

राजस्व व्यय की संरचना नीचे सारणी 3.4 में दी गई है जो दर्शाती है कि वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (ब.अ.) में कुल व्यय का 57 प्रतिशत वेतन, पेंशन, ब्याज भुगतान और सब्सिडी पर खर्च किए जाने की संभावना है। वेतन, पेंशन और ब्याज भुगतान पर व्यय मूल रूप से एक प्रतिबद्ध व्यय है और यह अतिरिक्त राजकोषीय स्थान के निर्माण के लिए सीमित स्थान है।

कुल प्रतिबद्ध व्यय ₹28,059 करोड़ है जो वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) के लिए कुल व्यय का 54.63 प्रतिशत और जी.एस.डी.पी. का 14.36 प्रतिशत है।

सारणी 3.4

राजस्व व्यय की संरचना (₹ करोड़ में)

मद	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21 (वा.)	2021–22 (सं.अ.)	2022–23 (ब.अ.)
1. वेतन और मजदूरी	11,016	11,669	12,151	13,273	15,164
• कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत रूप में वेतन और मजदूरी	28.13	27.10	24.15	27.18	29.52
2. पेंशन	4,975	5,490	6,088	6,500	7,790
• कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में पेंशन	12.71	12.75	12.10	13.31	15.17
3. ब्याज	4,022	4,234	4,472	4,805	5,105
• कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में ब्याज	10.27	9.83	8.89	9.84	9.94
4. कुल प्रतिबद्ध व्यय	20,013	21,393	22,711	24,578	28,059
• कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में कुल प्रतिबद्ध व्यय	51.11	49.68	45.15	50.33	54.63
• जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में कुल प्रतिबद्ध व्यय	13.49	13.44	14.63	13.94	14.36
4. सब्सिडी	1,283	1,068	1,240.63	1,226.96	1,256.84
• कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में सब्सिडी	3.28	2.48	2.47	2.51	2.45
कुल व्यय	39,154	43,063	50,306	48,835	51,365

स्रोत: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

सारणी 3.5 दर्शाती है कि वेतन में साल दर साल काफी वृद्धि होती है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वेतन व्यय में वृद्धि वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) में पिछले वर्ष के 9.23 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 14.25 प्रतिशत थी। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) में पेंशन व्यय में पिछले वर्ष के 6.77 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 19.85 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है। वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 (सं.अ.) में ब्याज भुगतान में वृद्धि 7.45 प्रतिशत की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) में बजट अनुमान 6.24 प्रतिशत था। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (ब.अ.) में सब्सिडी व्यय की वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के -1.10 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 2.44 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है।

सारणी 3.5

राजस्व व्यय की प्रमुख मदों में वृद्धि (प्रतिशत में)

मद	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (वा)	2021-22 (सं.अ.)	2022-23 (ब.अ.)
1. वेतन और मजदूरी	3.23	5.93	4.13	9.23	14.25
2. पेंशन	5.65	10.35	10.89	6.77	19.85
3. ब्याज	6.16	5.28	5.62	7.45	6.24
4. सब्सिडी	41.46	-16.77	16.16	-1.10	2.44

स्रोत: वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट), हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

3.3 राज्य की ऋण स्थिति

राज्य का ऋण उसके वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है। राज्य की वित्तीय विवेकशीलता उसके ऋण और उसकी चुकाने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। सारणी 3.6 से पता चलता है कि वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में ऋण जी.एस.डी.पी. का 39.29 प्रतिशत रहा, जबकि 2019-20 में यह 35.25 प्रतिशत था।

सारणी 3.6

राज्य सरकार की ऋण स्थिति (₹ करोड़ में)

मद	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
क. लोक ऋण (अ1+अ2)	32,570	34,671	36,425	40,571	44,462.57
अ1. आंतरिक ऋण	31,494	33,592	35,363	39,528	42,918.16
अ2. ऋण और केंद्र सरकार से अग्रिम	1,076	1,079	1,062	1,044	1,544.41
ख. लोक खाता और अन्य देनदारियां	11,852	13,235	14,348	15,535	16,530.30
ग. कुल देयताएं (क+ख)	44,423	47,906	50,773	56,107	60,992.87
जी.एस.डी.पी.	1,25,634	1,38,551	1,48,383	1,59,164	1,55,251
जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में ऋण	35.36	34.58	34.22	35.25	39.29

स्रोत: वित्त विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

3.4 जेंडर बजट

इसमें लैंगिक दृष्टिकोण से बजट का विश्लेषण करना, बजट प्रक्रिया के प्रत्येक चरण में लैंगिक दृष्टिकोण को एकीकृत करना, और लैंगिक समानता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राजस्व और व्यय को पुनर्गठित करना शामिल है। संक्षेप में, जेंडर बजटिंग दीर्घकालिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ती के लिए एक कार्य योजना और प्रक्रिया है।



महिलाएं जेंडर बजट की प्रमुख हितधारक हैं। महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग जेंडर बजट का नोडल विभाग है जो लैंगिक समानता को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तरदाई है। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, श्रम और रोजगार, अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यकों और विशेष रूप से सक्षम आदि के सशक्तिकरण सहित विभाग, जो मुख्य रूप से लैंगिक-संवेदनशील कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं।

जेंडर बजट व्यय नीचे सारणी 3.7 में दिखाया गया है, जिसमें श्रेणी-1 दिखा रहा है कि बजट का 100 प्रतिशत महिला-विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च किया गया है और श्रेणी-2 यह दर्शाता है कि महिलाओं पर 100 प्रतिशत से कम खर्च किया गया है।

सारणी 3.7

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए श्रेणी के अनुसार लैंगिक बजट (₹ लाख में)

क्र.स.	विभाग	बजट अनुमान		कुल
		श्रेणी-1 100 प्रतिशत	श्रेणी-2 100 प्रतिशत से कम	
1.	अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यक और विशेष रूप से विकलांग	17960.89	90086.50	108047.39
2.	महिला बाल विकास	8741.45	43024.00	51765.45

3.	ग्रामीण विकास	3110.00	12179.00	15289.00
4.	खाद्य नागरिक आपूर्ति और उपभोक्ता मामले	1000.00	15096.00	16096.00
5.	पुलिस	436.18	—	436.18
6.	उच्च शिक्षा	375.18	8417.50	8792.68
7.	स्वास्थ्य	187.00	—	187.00
8.	परिवहन	92.00	2380.00	2472.00
9.	इंडस्ट्रीज	1.00	198.00	199.00
10.	अन्य विभाग	—	33363	33363
कुल		31903.70	204744.68	236648.38

स्रोत: जेंडर बजट, वित्त विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

टिप्पणी: अन्य विभाग (शहरी विकास, पशुपालन, कला और संस्कृति, बागवानी, प्राथमिक शिक्षा और मत्स्य पालन)

अध्याय

04



वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान एवं नवाचार

मुख्य बिन्दु

- भारत अनुसंधान और विकास (आर.एंड.डी.) पर अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का 0.7 प्रतिशत निवेश करता है।
- भारत सरकार अनुसंधान पर अपने जी.डी.पी. के 0.7 प्रतिशत का 63 प्रतिशत से अधिक निवेश करती है। संख्या के संदर्भ में, चीन में 17.4 लाख और अमेरिका में 13.7 लाख की तुलना में भारत में 3.42 लाख शोधकर्ता हैं।
- राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हिमाचल ने 2018–19 (वा.) में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान पर महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी) का 0.6 प्रतिशत खर्च किया।
- अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर शीर्षानुसार व्यय से पता चलता है कि चिकित्सा और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (2210) और कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा (2415) सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता वाले शीर्ष हैं जिनमें 2022–23 में ₹678.00 करोड़ और ₹243.00 करोड़ का व्यय प्रस्तावित है।
- राजस्व खाते पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास निवेश 2022–23 में ₹943.00 करोड़ और पूंजी खाते पर ₹2.8 करोड़ होने की उम्मीद है।
- राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसंधान गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2022–23 में मुख्यमंत्री शोध प्रोत्साहन योजना की घोषणा की गई थी, जिसमें शोधार्थियों को मासिक प्रोत्साहन के लिए ₹3 हजार देना प्रस्तावित है।

4.1 परिचय

महामारी ने नए विकासशील संक्रामक रोगजनकों द्वारा उत्पन्न खतरे की समस्या को हल करने में अनुसंधान और विकास (आर.एंड.डी.) की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। नए कोरोना वायरस के खिलाफ इस लड़ाई में भारतीय वैक्सीन कंपनियां सार्वजनिक रूप से समर्थित अनुसंधान संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग कर रही। कोविड-19 के दौरान निर्मित और वितरित किए गए भारतीय टीकों को अनुसंधान एवं विकास, उच्च तकनीक उत्पादन और सहायक सरकारी नीति में दशकों के लगातार खर्च से संभव हो पाया। भारत द्वारा डिजिटल तकनीक को तेजी से अपनाने के लिए, शीर्ष तकनीकी शिक्षा में सरकारी खर्च, सॉफ्टवेयर और सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए लंबे समय से प्रोत्साहन, और स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से ही संभव हो पाया है।

भारत के विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एस.टी.आई.) परिदृश्य में राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं, अनुसंधान परिषद (कृषि, चिकित्सा), सार्वजनिक और निजी विश्वविद्यालय, अनुसंधान में लगे उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आई.आई.टी.), विशेष एजेंसियां (अंतरिक्ष, परमाणु ऊर्जा, रक्षा अनुसंधान), उच्च तकनीक उत्पादन में लगी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयाँ, निजी अनुसंधान एवं विकास के नेतृत्व वाली कंपनियाँ और अन्य गैर-सरकारी संगठन शामिल हैं। आजादी के बाद के शुरुआती दशकों में किए गए निवेश और उसके बाद के विकास ने इस बुनियादी ढांचे को बनाने और पोषित करने में मदद की है।

1991 में उदारीकरण का युग शुरू होने के बाद भी, अनुसंधान एवं विकास का समर्थन करने और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उद्यमों के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में राज्य की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण रही। तब से, क्या यह बदल गया है? वर्तमान में क्या अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर सरकारी निवेश घट रहा है? अंतरिक्ष उद्योग में निजी क्षेत्र को अनुमति देने और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (सी.एस.आर.) के अन्तर्गत धन के उपयोग की अनुमति देने वाले नीतिगत परिवर्तनों के परिणामस्वरूप अनुसंधान के लिए सरकारी वित्तपोषण में कमी आई है जबकि भारत में वास्तविक आर.एंड.डी. खर्च पिछले दस वर्षों में बढ़ा है, जी.डी.पी. के अनुपात के रूप में अनुसंधान एवं विकास खर्च एस.टी.आई. प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता का आकलन करने के लिए व्यापक रूप से इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला मानदंड— लंबे समय से 1 प्रतिशत या उससे कम पर अटका हुआ है। भारत अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद 0.7 प्रतिशत, इजराइल 4.94 प्रतिशत, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका 2.83 प्रतिशत और चीन 2.14 प्रतिशत खर्च करता है। सारणी 4.1 में दिखाया गया है, ब्राजील और दक्षिण अफ्रीका भारत से अधिक खर्च करते हैं। जी.डी.पी. के 0.7 प्रतिशत का 63 प्रतिशत से अधिक जो भारत

अनुसंधान पर खर्च करता है, सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित है। आंकड़ों के संदर्भ में, चीन में 17.4 लाख और अमेरिका में 13.7 लाख की तुलना में भारत में 3.42 लाख शोधकर्ता हैं।

सारणी 4.1

विभिन्न देशों के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय की तुलना और प्रति व्यक्ति अनुसंधान एवं विकास (जी.ई.आर.डी.) पर सकल व्यय

देश	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय	प्रति व्यक्ति अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय (जी.ई.आर.डी.)	प्रति मिलियन शोधकर्ता
इजराइल	4.94	\$2,108	8,342
जापान	3.28	\$1,700	5,304
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	2.83	\$1,777	—
चीन	2.14	\$325	—
भारत	0.7	\$43	255

स्रोत: यूनेस्को सांख्यिकी संस्थान

एक के बाद एक आने वाली सरकारों ने बढ़ते हुए आर.एड.डी. फंडिंग की आवश्यकता को पहचाना है, इसे जी.डी.पी के 0.7 प्रतिशत से कम से कम दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। नई एस.टी.आई. नीति का प्रारूप इस लक्ष्य को दोहराता है और अगले पांच वर्षों में ऐसा करने के लिए समयरेखा निर्धारित करता है।

4.2 एस.टी.आई. में निवेश

एस.टी.आई. राज्य और देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। अनुसंधान एवं विकास हरित, अधिक समावेशी समुदायों का निर्माण करके, सतत विकास को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। हालांकि, नई तकनीकों के सफल होने के लिए, सार्वजनिक और निजी अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण, और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को कुशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र द्वारा समर्थित करने की आवश्यकता है।

4.3 अनुसंधान

अनुसंधान व्यवस्थित जांच की एक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें आंकड़ों का संग्रह, उपयुक्त पद्धतियों के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी का दस्तावेजीकरण और आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण और व्याख्या शामिल है। इसमें प्राथमिक या प्रत्यक्ष स्रोतों से नई जानकारी और आंकड़ों एकत्र करना शामिल है। यह सामान्य सिद्धांतों की खोज पर जोर देता है। यह एक सटीक व्यवस्थित और शुद्ध जांच है। यह कुछ मान्य आंकड़े एकत्र करने वाले तकनीक का उपयोग करता है।

4.4 वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और नवाचार

अनुसंधान एवं विकास और नवाचार नए विचारों को विकसित करने और व्यावसायीकरण करने, नई प्रक्रियाओं को लागू करने या व्यवसाय में आय सृजन करने के तरीके को बदलने की प्रक्रिया है। यह व्यवसायों को लंबी अवधि के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धी और स्थायी बनाए रखने में मदद करता है।



राज्य में, राज्य के सरकारी संस्थान जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय (शिमला), इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज (शिमला), डेंटल कॉलेज (शिमला), हिमालयन जैव संसाधन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (पालमपुर), हिमालयन वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (शिमला), गोविंद बल्लभ पंत संस्थान हिमालयी पर्यावरण और विकास (कुल्लू), राष्ट्रीय पादप आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो (शिमला), केंद्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान (शिमला), भारतीय हिमालयी अध्ययन संस्थान (शिमला), जैव प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण विज्ञान संस्थान (हमीरपुर), ऊर्जा और संसाधन संस्थान (नई दिल्ली), केंद्र अनुसंधान संस्थान (सोलन), हिमाचल अनुसंधान संस्थान (हमीरपुर), आदि, और केंद्र सरकार के संस्थान, जैसे भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (मंडी), राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (हमीरपुर), भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (सिरमौर), भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (नई दिल्ली),

भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद (नई दिल्ली), वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (नई दिल्ली), सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोकेमिकल्स इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी (चेन्नई) आदि अनुसंधान एवं विकास और नवाचार की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं।

राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय के संबंध में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2018–19 (वा) में जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में हिमाचल के वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया गया व्यय 0.6 (चित्र 4.1) प्रतिशत है, जो देश में सबसे अधिक है।

सारणी 4.2²²

2018–19, 2019–20 और 2020–21 में विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में आर.एंड.डी.व्यय की तुलनात्मक सारणी

(₹ करोड़ में)

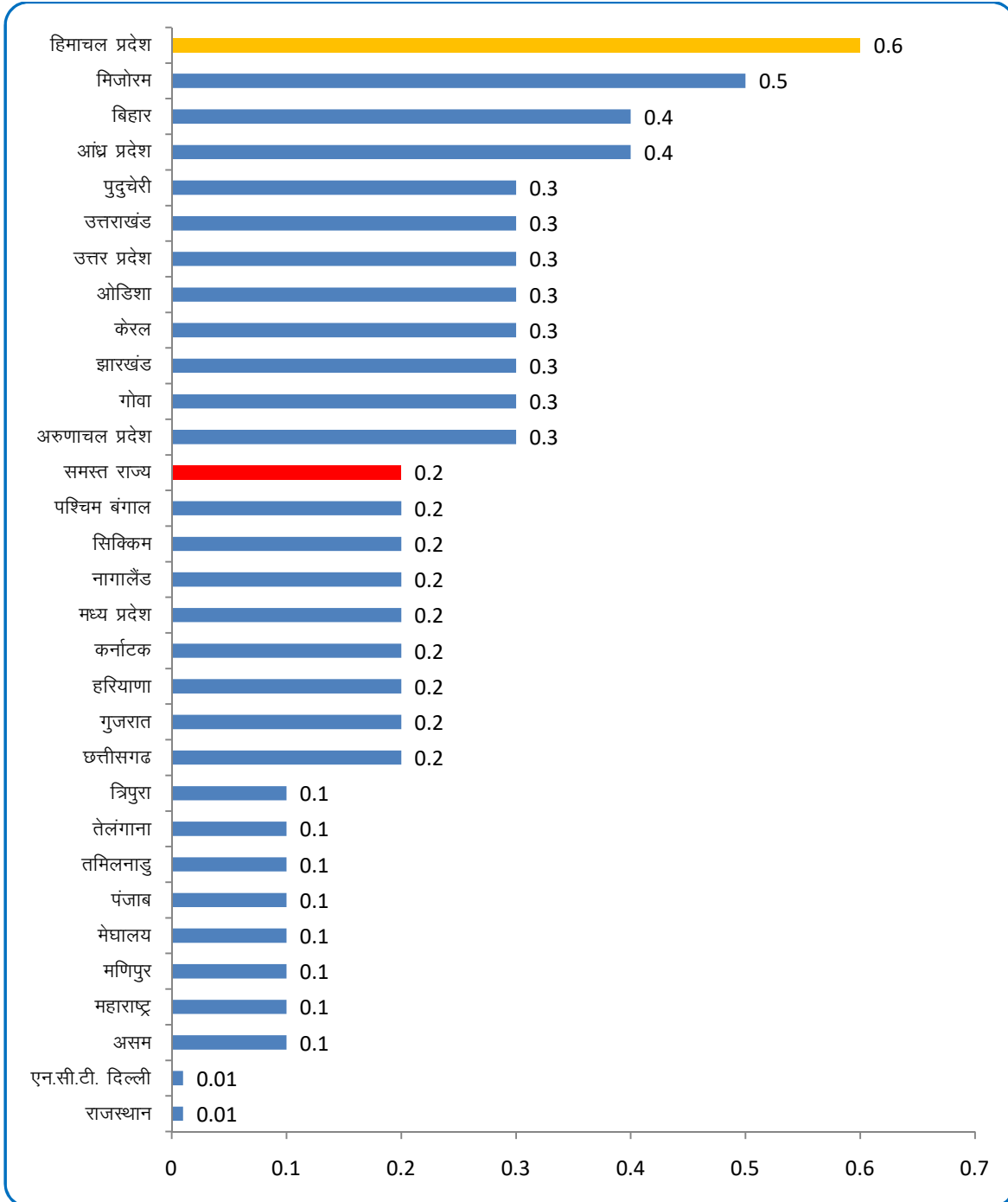
राज्य	2018–19	जी.एस. डी.पी. का प्रतिशत	2019–20	जी.एस. डी.पी. का प्रतिशत	2020–21	जी.एस. डी.पी. का प्रतिशत
आंध्र प्रदेश	3303.2	0.4	1356.7	0.1	2187	0.2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	82.2	0.3	175.2	0.6	275.9	0.9
असम	408.7	0.1	596.9	0.2	479.9	0.1
बिहार	2094.6	0.4	3382	0.6	3138.7	0.5
छत्तीसगढ़	517.9	0.2	1169.1	0.4	1087.3	0.3
गोवा	244.6	0.3	374.9	0.5	580.3	0.7
गुजरात	2560.6	0.2	3160	0.2	3706	0.2
हरियाणा	1468.8	0.2	2061.7	0.2	2617.1	0.3
हिमाचल प्रदेश	970.4	0.6	979.8	0.6	992.8	0.5
झारखंड	860.9	0.3	622.7	0.2	802.2	0.2
कर्नाटक	3652.5	0.2	3504.8	0.2	3824.7	0.2
केरल	2581.4	0.3	2527.7	0.3	2954.3	0.3
मध्य प्रदेश	1652.6	0.2	1428.8	0.2	1503.5	0.2
महाराष्ट्र	3368.3	0.1	4333.7	0.2	4476.9	0.1

मणिपुर	32.2	0.1	272.6	0.9	207.8	0.6
मेघालय	44.4	0.1	59.6	0.2	84.9	0.2
मिजोरम	91.7	0.5	144	0.7	71.7	0.3
नागालैंड	47.8	0.2	104.9	0.3	163.7	0.5
ओडिशा	1261.6	0.3	1361.7	0.3	1872.2	0.3
पंजाब	709.1	0.1	772.9	0.1	1160.2	0.2
राजस्थान	293.3	0.01	310.6	0.01	342.7	0.01
सिक्किम	66.8	0.2	44.5	0.1	54.8	0.1
तमिलनाडु	2314.7	0.1	2968.5	0.2	4504.7	0.2
तेलंगाना	911.6	0.1	801.3	0.1	938.3	0.1
त्रिपुरा	45.7	0.1	51.6	0.1	57.2	0.1
उत्तर प्रदेश	5087.7	0.3	7129.9	0.4	8028.3	0.4
उत्तराखण्ड	639.8	0.3	713.9	0.3	876.4	0.3
पश्चिम बंगाल	2265.8	0.2	2146.7	0.2	2342.4	0.2
एन.सी.टी. दिल्ली	259.8	0.01	309.8	0.01	391.5	0.01
पुदुचेरी	125	0.3	138	0.3	144.8	0.3
समस्त राज्य	37963.7	0.2	43004.5	0.2	49868.2	0.2

स्रोत: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट-2021

चित्र 4.1

2018-19 (वा.) में विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) के प्रतिशत के रूप में आर.एंड.डी. व्यय की तुलनात्मक विवरण



स्रोत: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट-2021

4.5 विभागवार अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय

वर्ष 2020-21 (वा.), 2021-22 (सं.ई.) और 2022-23 (बी.ई.) के लिए हिमाचल में विभागवार आर.एंड.डी. व्यय सारणी 4.3 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सारणी से यह स्पष्ट है कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कृषि के क्षेत्रों में निवेश से अनुसंधान एवं विकास काफी प्रभावित है।

सारणी 4.3

वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए हिमाचल राज्य के लिए विभागानुसार अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय

(₹ लाख में)

क्रम सं.	विभाग	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग	731	1,359	1,160
2	शिक्षा (राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद)	286	337	370
3	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान)	55,553	62,654	68,180
4	सार्वजनिक सड़क पुल और भवन	0	0	55
5	कृषि (अनुसंधान-सह-प्रदर्शन मृदा संरक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना)	47	59	62
6	कृषि (अनुसंधान और शिक्षा)	8,239	7,962	8,361
7	बागवानी (अनुसंधान और शिक्षा)	7,619	8,407	7,601
8	वन और वन्यजीव (आर.एंड.डी.)	8	17	7
9	श्रम रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण (अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी)	47	45	62
10	विविध और सामान्य सेवाएं (ग्रामीण विभाग में प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान)	86	81	128
11	जनजातीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा)	2,012	2,209	2,262
12	अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्यक्रम (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा)	5,290	5,819	6,110
13	अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्यक्रम (अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, मानव संसाधन का सुदृढीकरण)	53	100	257
कुल		79,971	89,049	94,615

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज।

4.6 शीर्षानुसार आर.एंड.डी. व्यय

अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर शीर्षानुसार व्यय सारणी 4.4 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो दर्शाता है कि शीर्ष 2210 और 2415 सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता वाले शीर्ष हैं जिनमें 2022-23 में ₹67,896 लाख और ₹24,341 लाख का व्यय प्रस्तावित है।

सारणी 4.4

वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए हिमाचल राज्य के लिए शीर्षानुसार आर.एंड.डी. व्यय

क्रम सं.	विवरण	शीर्ष	(₹ लाख में)		
			2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070	86	81	128
2	सामान्य शिक्षा	2202	286	337	370
3	चिकित्सा और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य	2210	54586	62073	67896
4	श्रम रोजगार और कौशल विकास	2230	47	45	62
5	मृदा और जल संरक्षण	2402	47	59	62
6	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	2415	23168	24414	24341
7	सड़क और पुल	3054	0	0	55
8	अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3425	784	1459	1417
9	चिकित्सा और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4210	967	581	284

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

4.7 उद्देश्यानुसार अनुसंधान एवं विकास में व्यय

हिमाचल में उद्देश्यानुसार अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्ययतालिका 4.5 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो दर्शाता है कि उच्च शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय सबसे अधिक होने की उम्मीद है जो 2020-21 (वा), 2021-22 (स.) और 2022-23 (अ.) में क्रमशः ₹77,647 लाख, ₹85,251 लाख और ₹88,944 लाख है।

सारणी 4.5

वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 के लिए हिमाचल राज्य के लिए उद्देश्यानुसार अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय

(₹ लाख में)

क्रम सं.	विवरण	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	सामान्य प्रशासन, विदेश मामले, सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था और सुरक्षा (कहीं और वर्गीकृत नहीं)	86	81	128
2	सामान्य अनुसंधान	53	100	257
3	उच्च शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा	77647	85251	88944
4	एलोपैथिक प्रशासन, विनियमन और अनुसंधान	423	862	869
5	होम्योपैथिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं	0	342	2470
6	आयुर्वेदिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं	643	596	601
7	मनोरंजनात्मक और खेल सेवाएँ	286	337	0
8	सामान्य प्रशासन, विनियमन और अनुसंधान	47	45	62
9	कृषि, वानिकी मत्स्य पालन और शिकार	55	76	69
10	सडक परिवहन	0	0	55
11	पर्यावरण अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	731	1359	1160

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

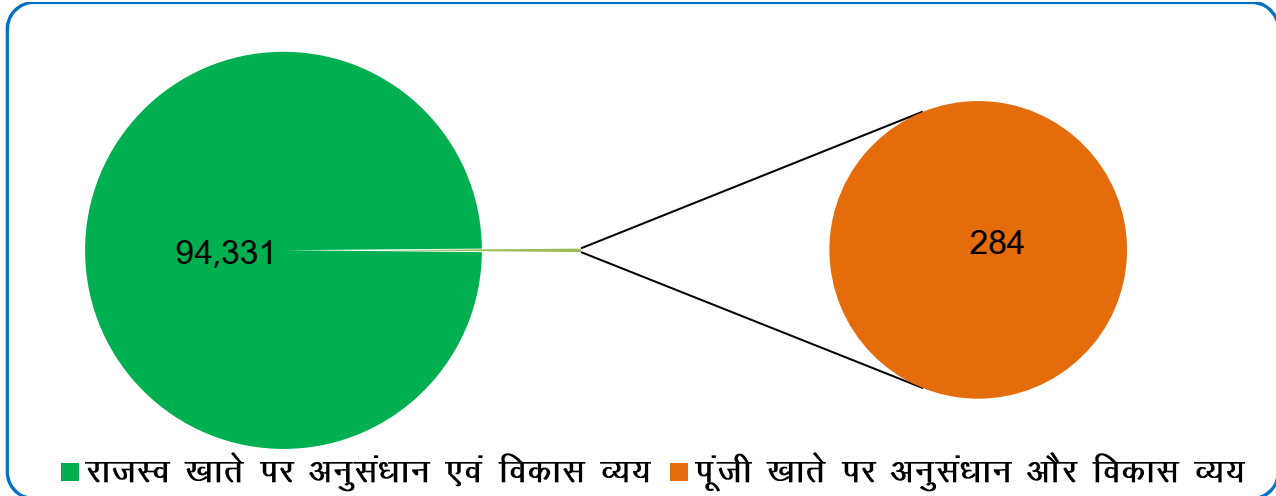
4.8 राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर व्यय

व्यय को राजस्व व्यय और पूंजीगत व्यय के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। राजस्व व्यय आमतौर पर आसन्न और प्रतिबद्ध होता है। राजस्व व्यय का बड़ा हिस्सा वेतन, पेंशन, ब्याज भुगतान, रखरखाव और सब्सिडी आदि पर खर्च किया जाता है। पूंजीगत व्यय पूंजीगत संपत्ति के निर्माण और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं पर खर्च होता है। 2022-23 में राजस्व खाते पर आर.एंड.डी. ₹94,331 लाख है और पूंजी खाते पर ₹284 लाख है जो चित्र 4.2 में दिखाया गया है:

चित्र 4.2

राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते पर आर.एंड.डी. व्यय (2022-23)

(₹ लाख में)



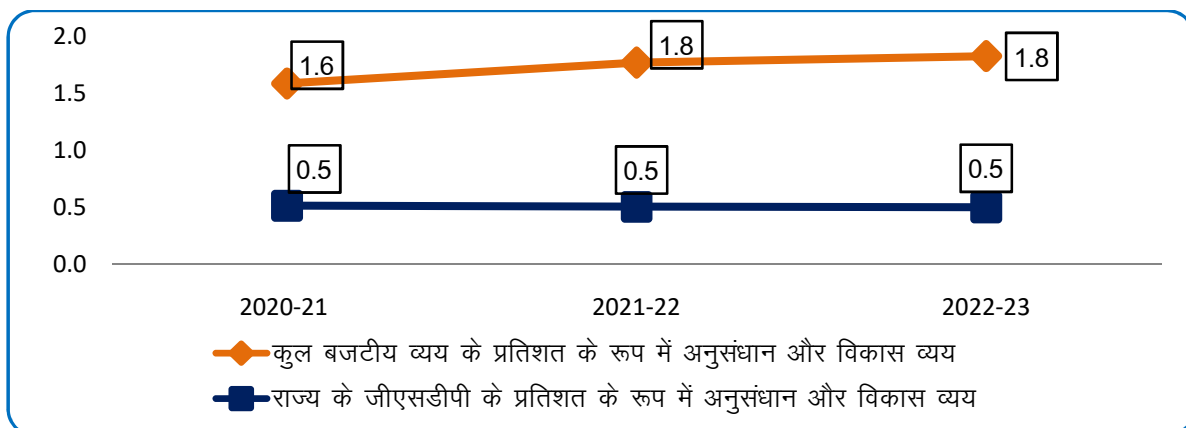
स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

4.9 जी.एस.डी.पी. और कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय

जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में आर.एंड.डी. व्यय और कुल व्यय को चित्र 4.3 में दिखाया गया है जो दर्शाता है कि 2022-23 में जी.एस.डी.पी. और कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में आर.एंड.डी. क्रमशः 0.5 प्रतिशत और 1.8 प्रतिशत है।

चित्र: 4.3

जी.एस.डी.पी. और कुल व्यय के प्रतिशत के रूप में अनुसंधान एवं विकास व्यय



स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश बजट दस्तावेज

4.10 मुख्यमंत्री शोध प्रोत्साहन योजना

राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों में कुछ शोधार्थियों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती थी। इस मुद्दे को मुख्यमंत्री शोध प्रोत्साहन योजना द्वारा हल किया गया, जो शोधार्थियों को ₹3 हजार की मासिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। यह फेलोशिप पंजीकरण की तारीख से तीन साल के लिए उपलब्ध है।

4.11 अग्रिम सुझाव

- राज्य को अलग बजट मद के तहत एस.टी.आई. से संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए राज्य आवंटन का एक प्रतिशत निर्धारित करना चाहिए, और संसाधन जुटाने और बजट साझा करने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के साथ मिलकर काम करना चाहिए।
- निजी कंपनियों को बाजार से संबंधित अनुसंधान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए ज्ञान संस्थानों के साथ योगदान और सहयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
- उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ उद्योग समूह सहयोगी अनुसंधान एवं विकास में संलग्न हो सकते हैं।
- इसके अलावा, बड़े कॉरपोरेट द्वारा सी.एस.आर. फंड और द्वारा स्वैच्छिक वित्तपोषण की मांग करनी होगी।
- निजी क्षेत्र को अनुसंधान में अपनी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने और अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं के साथ-साथ शिक्षाविदों के साथ साझेदारी बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के अलावा अनुसंधान आउटपुट, अनुसंधान की गुणवत्ता और समाज और उद्योगों के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता को बढ़ाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।
- निजी क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप पारिस्थितिकी को भी अनुसंधान एवं विकास में सार्वजनिक निवेश से लाभ होगा।

अध्याय

5



प्रगतिशील हिमाचल

मुख्य बिन्दु

- नीति आयोग एस.डी.जी. इंडिया इंडेक्स और डैशबोर्ड 2020–21 के अनुसार एस.डी.जी. प्रगति मापन में हिमाचल प्रदेश “फ्रंट रनर” है।
- 2020–21 में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एस.डी.जी.) के मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश केरल के बाद भारत में दूसरे स्थान पर है।
- पंचायती राज संस्थानों (पी.आर.आई.) में एस.डी.जी. के स्थानीयकरण का नेतृत्व नीति आयोग करेगा, जिसमें पंचायती राज मंत्रालय संबद्ध मंत्रालय के रूप में कार्यरत है।
- पंचायती राज विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा एस.डी.जी. के स्थानीयकरण के अंतर्गत 340 से अधिक ग्राम पंचायत स्तर के संकेतकों की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें संबंधित लाइन विभागों को आवंटित किया गया है।
- इंडिया इनोवेशन इंडेक्स–2021 में 14.62 के स्कोर के साथ, हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तर पूर्वी और पहाड़ी राज्यों में पाँचवें स्थान पर है।
- सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक (एस.पी.आई.) 2022 के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश सातवें स्थान पर है और इसका स्कोर 63.28 है, इसे टीयर–1 (बहुत उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति) में रखा गया है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, हिमाचल प्रदेश में, एस.पी.आई. और जी.एस.डी.पी. के बीच संबंध लाभकारी है, क्योंकि राज्य की उच्च प्रति व्यक्ति जी.एस.डी.पी. के कारण राज्य सामाजिक उन्नति के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति कर रहा है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश निर्यात तत्परता सूचकांक 2021 की हिमालयी राज्यों की श्रेणी में 40.43 के स्कोर के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर है। इसकी समग्र रैंकिंग 36 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों/शहरों में से आठरहवीं थी।
- जिला सुशासन सूचकांक 2021 में कांगड़ा ने 0.674 के स्कोर के साथ शीर्ष स्थान हासिल किया है।

5.1 सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एस.डी.जी.)

सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एस.डी.जी.) हमारी समृद्धि के लिए 2030 तक के विकास की रूपरेखा है और एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए वैश्विक महत्वाकांक्षाओं का प्रतीक है। एस.डी.जी. रिपोर्ट 2022 वैश्विक और क्षेत्रीय एस.डी.जी. विकास की जांच करती है। एस.डी.जी. में समयबद्ध उद्देश्यों के साथ शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, रोजगार, बुनियादी ढांचा, ऊर्जा और पर्यावरण शामिल हैं।



2015 में सभी संयुक्त राष्ट्र सदस्य देशों द्वारा अपनाए गए सतत विकास के लिए 2030 एजेंडा, लोगों और ग्रह के लिए शांति और समृद्धि की एक साझी रूपरेखा प्रदान करता है। इसके केंद्र में 169 लक्ष्यों और 300 से अधिक संकेतकों के साथ 17 एस.डी.जी. हैं जो वैश्विक साझेदारी में विकसित और विकासशील सभी देशों द्वारा कार्रवाई की मांग करते हैं। वे मानते हैं कि गरीबी और अन्य अभावों को समाप्त करने वाली रणनीतियों को स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा में सुधार, असमानता को कम करने, और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने और हमारे महासागरों और जंगलों को संरक्षित करने के लिए साथ मिलकर काम करना चाहिए। एस.डी.जी. का विकास सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों (एम.डी.जी.) पर आधारित था। एम.डी.जी. के बारे में देशों द्वारा 2001 में 2015 तक को अवधि के लिए सहमति व्यक्त हो गई थी। एस.डी.जी. ढांचे को 01 जनवरी, 2016 को अपनाया गया था और यह 31 दिसंबर, 2030 तक समाप्त हो जाएगा।

सतत विकास-2030 के एजेंडे का उद्देश्य विकास के लाभ को सांझा करने में 'किसी को पीछे नहीं छोड़ना' है। एस.डी.जी. को गरीबी से निपटने, असमानता को कम करने, जलवायु परिवर्तन का मुकाबला करने और वन और जैव विविधता सहित पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा पर वैश्विक महत्वाकांक्षाओं को एकीकृत करने के लिए बनाया गया है।

राज्य ने एस.डी.जी. पर प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए 138 प्रमुख संकेतकों और लक्ष्यों को चुना है, जिनमें से 12 हासिल कर लिए गए हैं, 39 को 2021 तक हासिल किया जाना था और 87 को 2030 तक हासिल करने की योजना है। राज्य संकेतकों पर प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए एक डैशबोर्ड के विकास पर भी विचार कर रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में एस.डी.जी. लक्ष्यों के अनुसार नोडल विभाग सारणी 5.1 में वर्णित हैं।

सारणी 5.1

एस.डी.जी. और संबंधी विभाग

सतत विकास लक्ष्य	लक्ष्य	संबंधी विभाग
लक्ष्य संख्या 1	शून्य गरीबी	ग्रामीण विकास
लक्ष्य संख्या 2	शून्य भुखमरी	कृषि
लक्ष्य संख्या 3	अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण	स्वास्थ्य
लक्ष्य संख्या 4	गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा	शिक्षा
लक्ष्य संख्या 5	लैंगिक समानता	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता
लक्ष्य संख्या 6	स्वच्छ जल और स्वच्छता	जल शक्ति
लक्ष्य संख्या 7	सस्ती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा	एमपीपी और पावर
लक्ष्य संख्या 9	उद्योग, नवाचार और बुनियादी ढांचा	उद्योग
लक्ष्य संख्या 11	सतत शहर और समुदाय	शहरी विकास
लक्ष्य संख्या 12 और 13	सतत उपभोग और उत्पादन, जलवायु परिवर्तन	पर्यावरण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी
लक्ष्य संख्या 15	वनों और जैव विविधता को बचाना	वन
लक्ष्य संख्या 16	शांति और न्याय मजबूत संस्थान	गृह
लक्ष्य संख्या 8 और 10	सभ्य काम और आर्थिक विकास असमानता में कमी	योजना

स्रोत: दृष्टि हिमाचल प्रदेश -2030, (एस.डी.जी.), योजना विभाग।

5.2 एस.डी.जी. का स्थानीयकरण

ग्रामीण भारत में एस.डी.जी. का स्थानीयकरण स्थानीय स्वशासन, पंचायती राज संस्थानों (पी.आर.आई.) के साथ आधार सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है। एस.डी.जी. का स्थानीयकरण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए और भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, क्योंकि यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि कोई भी पीछे न छूटे और कोई भी गांव पीछे न रहे।

5.2.1 पृष्ठभूमि

भारत एस.डी.जी. 2030 का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.पी.आर.), भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आर.जी.एस.ए.) योजना के माध्यम से एस.डी.जी. की उपलब्धि के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। आर.जी.एस.ए. योजना का ध्येय ग्राम पंचायत (ग्रा.पं.) स्तर पर स्थानीय योजना की सहयोगिता से एस.डी.जी. लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति करना है और इसके साथ सुशासन के लिए निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता में सुधार करना है।

5.2.2 नीति आयोग की प्रमुख भूमिका

नीति आयोग ने वर्ष 2019 में 'लोकलाइजिंग एस.डी.जी. – अर्ली लेसन फ्रॉम इंडिया' नामक दस्तावेज प्रकाशित किया है। भविष्य में पी.आर.आई. में एस.डी.जी. के स्थानीयकरण पर वार्षिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट, दिशा और मूल्य प्रदान करेगी।

5.2.3 संपूर्ण सरकारी दृष्टिकोण

पी.आर.आई. में एस.डी.जी. को स्थानीय बनाना सभी केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों की जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सरकारों और पंचायतों की भूमिका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मंत्रालयों की प्रमुख योजनाएं विभिन्न एस.डी.जी. को पूरा करने में सहयोगी हैं। इसलिए एस.डी.जी. लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के साथ-साथ मंत्रालयों/विभागों की सक्रिय भागीदारी आवश्यक है।

निम्नलिखित विषयों, लक्ष्यों, संकेतकों और समयरेखा की सिफारिश की गई है:

सारणी 5.2

एस.डी.जी. के स्थानीयकरण के तहत विषय, लक्ष्य, संकेतक और समयरेखा

<p>विषय</p>	<p>पंचायतों के लिए नौ (9) विषयों की पहचान की गई है:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● विषय 1 गरीबी मुक्त और उन्नत आजीविका वाला गांव ● विषय 2 स्वस्थ गांव ● विषय 3 बच्चों के अनुकूल गांव ● विषय 4 जल पर्याप्त गाँव ● विषय 5 स्वच्छ और हरित गांव ● विषय 6 गाँव में आत्मनिर्भर बुनियादी ढाँचा ● विषय 7 सामाजिक रूप से सुरक्षित गांव ● विषय 8 सुशासन वाला गांव ● विषय 9 गाँव में उत्पन्न विकास
<p>लक्ष्य</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ग्राम पंचायतों (ग्रा.पं.) को काम करने के लिए स्थानीय लक्ष्यों के लिए प्रत्येक विषय की विजन स्टेटमेंट को विभाजित किया गया है। अधिकांश लक्ष्य राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों से जुड़ते हैं। उन्हें ग्रा.प. के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, और ग्रा.प. के दृष्टिकोण से उनकी पहचान की जानी है। ● लक्ष्यों की कुल संख्या 150 से अधिक है और पंचायतों को प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर अपने लक्ष्यों को चुनने की आवश्यकता है। ● राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और उप-राज्यीय मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए भी काम करने के लिए कुछ लक्ष्यों को भी प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। ज्यादातर इनकी पहचान पहले से ही ग्रा.प. द्वारा स्वचालित रूप से की जाएगी।
<p>संकेतक</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● लक्ष्यों को संकेतकों द्वारा मापा जाता है। ये संकेतक लोकल इंडिकेटर फ्रेमवर्क (एल.आई.एफ.) बनाने के लिए हैं। 300 से अधिक संकेतक हैं। एल.आई.एफ. राष्ट्रीय संकेतक ढांचे (एन.आई.एफ.) के अनुरूप है, जो ग्रा.प. स्तर पर लागू होंगे और कुछ एल.आई.एफ. केवल ग्रा.प. स्तर के लिए अद्वितीय हैं। ● जबकि मेटाडेटा और डेटा स्रोत दिए गए हैं, सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को केवल नवीनतम वार्षिक डेटा का उपयोग करके एल.आई.एफ. मेटा डेटा दस्तावेज़ को परिष्कृत करने और बाहर लाने के लिए पंचायती राज मंत्रालय –भारत सरकार और अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ काम करने की आवश्यकता होगी। ● राज्यों में विभागों के साथ राज्यों में सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा निरंतर आधार पर राज्यों

	<p>में अपनाने की आवश्यकता होगी।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● लक्ष्यों और संकेतकों की सालाना समीक्षा की जानी है। ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा लिए गए लक्ष्यों और संकेतकों की संख्या अलग-अलग हो सकती है, क्योंकि यह उनकी महसूस की गई जरूरतों के अनुसार है। एस.डी.जी. उपलब्धि का आकलन करने के लिए इस समूह को एक साथ रखा जाना है।
समयरेखा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● कुछ लक्ष्य/संकेतक हैं जिन पर तत्काल कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए, कुछ अल्पावधि और कुछ दीर्घावधि के लिए। सभी 3 समयरेखा लक्ष्यों/संकेतकों को लेने के लिए उससे न केवल दीर्घकालिक परिणामों के लिए प्रारंभिक वर्षों में आवश्यक कार्रवाई अपेक्षित है, बल्कि मामलों पर तत्काल ध्यान देने ग्राम पंचायतों के साथ काम करने की भी आवश्यकता है।
संकेतक, लक्ष्य, उप-लक्ष्य, विषय का चुनाव	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● संकेतकों की एक न्यूनतम संख्या पर ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा काम किया जाना चाहिए, जो कि एक वर्ष में 50 से कम नहीं होने का सुझाव दिया गया है। 50 के भीतर कुछ अनिवार्य संकेतक, लगभग 10, राष्ट्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तय किए जा सकते हैं, जो एस.डी.जी. के अनुरूप राष्ट्रीय और राज्य प्राथमिकता के हैं। बाकी ग्राम पंचायतों में एस.डी.जी. उपलब्धियों के लिए ग्रा.पं. की पसंद के अनुसार होंगे। ● पंचायत में तुलना के लिए संकेतकों का एक पूरा समूह पंचायत विकास सूचकांक बनाने में सहायक होगा। यह समूह पंचायती राज मंत्रालय-भारत सरकार द्वारा मंत्रालयों, राज्यों और नीति आयोग के परामर्श से तय किया जाना है। ● वर्ष 2021-22 में या जल्द से जल्द सभी संकेतकों पर बेसलाइन डेटा एकत्र करने की आवश्यकता है। ● इससे चयनित संकेतकों पर डेटा निश्चित रूप से एकत्र किया जाना है और परिवर्तन/प्रगति का आकलन करने के लिए डेटा स्रोत के आधार पर वार्षिक रूप से अद्यतन किया जाना है। ● पंचायतें विशिष्ट लक्ष्यों, उप-लक्ष्यों यानी शून्य भूख को प्राप्त करने के लिए चुन सकती हैं – पंचायत में कोई भूखा न रहे और पंचायत में समग्रता में एक विषय को प्राप्त करने के लिए उच्च स्तर पर जाना चाहिए। किसी विषय को हासिल करना असाधारण लेकिन आवश्यक है, और अंततः में एस.डी.जी. हासिल करना है। ● एल.आई.एफ. में कुछ संकेतकों के लिए लक्ष्य मूल्यों को तय करने की आवश्यकता होगी। ● इसके अलावा, ब्लॉक स्तर पर ब्लॉक इंडिकेटर फ्रेमवर्क (बी.आई.एफ.) और जिला स्तर पर जिला इंडिकेटर फ्रेम (डी.आई.एफ.) कार्य होगा, जो पहले से ही राज्य द्वारा और नीति आयोग के मार्गदर्शन में तैयार किया जा रहा है। डी.आई.एफ., बी.आई.एफ. और एल.आई.एफ. के बीच सहसंबंध स्वचालित रूप से होंगे, जबकि प्रत्येक में कुछ ऐसे होंगे जो उस स्तर पर ही अर्थ रखते हैं। इन्हें प्रगति अनुरूप में देखा जाना चाहिए।

स्रोत: पंचायती राज संस्थानों में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों का स्थानीयकरण, एम.ओ.पी.आर., भारत सरकार।

पंचायती राज विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार (डी.ओ.पी.आर., हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार) द्वारा 340 से अधिक ग्रा.प. स्तर संकेतकों की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें संबंधित लाइन विभागों को आवंटित किया गया है।

सारणी 5.3

हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रा. पं. स्तर संकेतक और उनके नोडल विभाग

क्रमांक	थीम	ग्राम पंचायत स्तर के संकेतक	नोडल विभाग और उन्हें आवंटित संकेतकों की संख्या
थीम 1	गरीबी मुक्त और उन्नत आजीविका वाली पंचायत (एस.डी.जी. 1,2 और 8)	39	ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (19), पुलिस (1), श्रम और रोजगार (1), स्वास्थ्य (1), महिला और बाल विकास (11), जल शक्ति विभाग (1), कृषि (4), बागवानी (1), राजस्व (2)
थीम 2	स्वस्थ गांव (एस.डी.जी. 2 और 3)	26	स्वास्थ्य (17), महिला और बाल विकास (8), ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (3), पुलिस (2)
थीम 3	बच्चों के अनुकूल गांव	20	महिला और बाल विकास (12), सामाजिक न्याय (1), पुलिस (2), शिक्षा (6), ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (1), स्वास्थ्य (1)
थीम 4	जल पर्याप्त गाँव (एस.डी. जी. 6 और 15)	25	जे.जे.एम.(पेयजल आपूर्ति विभाग) (7), ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (15), जल शक्ति विभाग (2), कृषि (3)
थीम 5	स्वच्छ और हरित गांव	45	ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (37), कृषि (2), वन (5), राजस्व (1)
थीम 6	गाँव में आत्मनिर्भर बुनियादी ढाँचा	21	ग्रामीण विकास (17)
थीम 7	सामाजिक रूप से सुरक्षित गांव	80	ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (35), स्वास्थ्य (8), समाज कल्याण (9), महिला और बाल विकास (7), सामाजिक न्याय (1), जल शक्ति विभाग (1), लीड बैंक (1), पुलिस (17), श्रम व रोजगार (2)
थीम 8	सुशासन वाला गांव	78	ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (78)
थीम 9	महिला हितैषी गांव	9	पुलिस (4), स्वास्थ्य (2), ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज (3)

स्रोत: स्थानीय संकेतक ढांचा, एस.डी.जी. का स्थानीयकरण, पंचायती राज विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

सारणी 5.4

अन्य प्रमुख राज्यों के साथ एस.डी.जी. की तुलना

राज्य	हरियाणा	केरल	तमिलनाडु	हिमाचल प्रदेश	उत्तराखंड	कर्नाटक	महाराष्ट्र	गुजरात	पंजाब	ओडिशा	राजस्थान	उत्तर प्रदेश
एस.डी.जी. 1: शून्य गरीबी	69	83	86	80	74	68	66	66	69	41	63	44
एस.डी.जी. 2: शून्य भुखमरी	58	80	66	52	61	53	44	46	73	42	53	41
एस.डी.जी. 3: अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और तंदुरुस्ती	72	72	81	78	77	78	83	86	77	67	70	60
एस.डी.जी. 4: गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा	64	80	69	74	70	64	64	52	60	45	60	51
एस.डी.जी. 5: लैंगिक समानता	43	63	59	62	46	57	51	49	45	46	39	50
एस.डी.जी. 6: स्वच्छ जल और स्वच्छता	80	89	87	85	85	85	90	93	66	86	54	83
एस.डी.जी. 7: सस्ती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	80	100	100
एस.डी.जी. 8: अच्छा काम और आर्थिक विकास	59	62	71	78	63	66	62	64	57	48	57	53
एस.डी.जी. 9: उद्योग, नवाचार और बुनियादी ढांचा	66	60	71	61	56	64	66	72	69	46	45	42
एस.डी.जी. 10: असमानताओं में कमी	68	69	74	78	77	67	71	64	68	66	45	41
एस.डी.जी. 11: सतत शहर और समुदाय	81	75	79	79	76	78	87	87	91	70	81	77
एस.डी.जी. 12: जिम्मेदार उपयोग और उत्पादन	77	65	78	77	82	89	82	50	71	73	74	79
एस.डी.जी. 13: क्लाइमेट एक्शन	51	69	61	62	60	62	58	67	51	70	49	39
एस.डी.जी. 15: जमीन पर जीवन	48	77	63	68	64	67	52	61	48	83	43	61
एस.डी.जी. 16: शांति, न्याय और मजबूत संस्थाएं	71	80	71	73	86	76	69	82	76	59	73	79
समग्र स्कोर	67	75	74	74	72	72	70	69	68	61	60	60

विभिन्न श्रेणियां और स्कोर रेंज

आकांक्षी=0-49 परफॉर्मर=50-64 फ्रंट रनर=65-99 अचीवर=100

5.3 भारत नवाचार सूचकांक

यह नीति आयोग के वर्टिकल विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एस.एंड.टी.), प्रासंगिक मंत्रालयों और विभागों और ज्ञान भागीदार – प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए संस्थानों का सहयोगात्मक प्रयास है। सूचकांक अपनी रैंकिंग के माध्यम से प्रत्येक भारतीय राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में नवाचार की संभावनाओं और क्षमता को समझने की कोशिश करता है।

5.3.1 भौगोलिक समावेश

भारत नवाचार सूचकांक सभी अट्हाईस राज्य और आठ केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को शामिल करता है। राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है: प्रमुख राज्य, उत्तर-पूर्वी और पहाड़ी राज्य और यूटी और सिटी स्टेट्स। **हिमाचल प्रदेश** उत्तर पूर्वी और पहाड़ी राज्यों की श्रेणी में आता है।

5.3.2 वैचारिक ढांचा

राज्यों को रैंक करने के लिए निम्नलिखित मानदंडों का उपयोग किया गया है—

योग्य बनाने वाले अंक: ये इनपुट स्तंभ राज्य के उन तत्वों को मापते हैं जो पांच स्तंभों के समर्थन से नवीन गतिविधियों को सक्षम करते हैं।

प्रदर्शित अंक: प्रदर्शन स्तंभ राज्यों द्वारा की गई नवाचार गतिविधियों के परिणाम को दर्शाता है। भले ही इस आयाम में केवल दो स्तंभ हैं, लेकिन समग्र नवाचार स्कोर की गणना में इसका उतना ही महत्व है जितना योग्य बनाने आयाम का।

समग्र नवाचार अंक: समग्र नवाचार स्कोर दो आयामों का साधारण औसत है।

नवाचार दक्षता अनुपात: यह दो अंकों का अनुपात है। यह सफल नवाचार आउटपुट का उत्पादन करने के लिए अपने निवेश और बुनियादी ढांचे का कुशलता से लाभ उठाने की राज्य की क्षमता को इंगित करता है।



सारणी 5.5

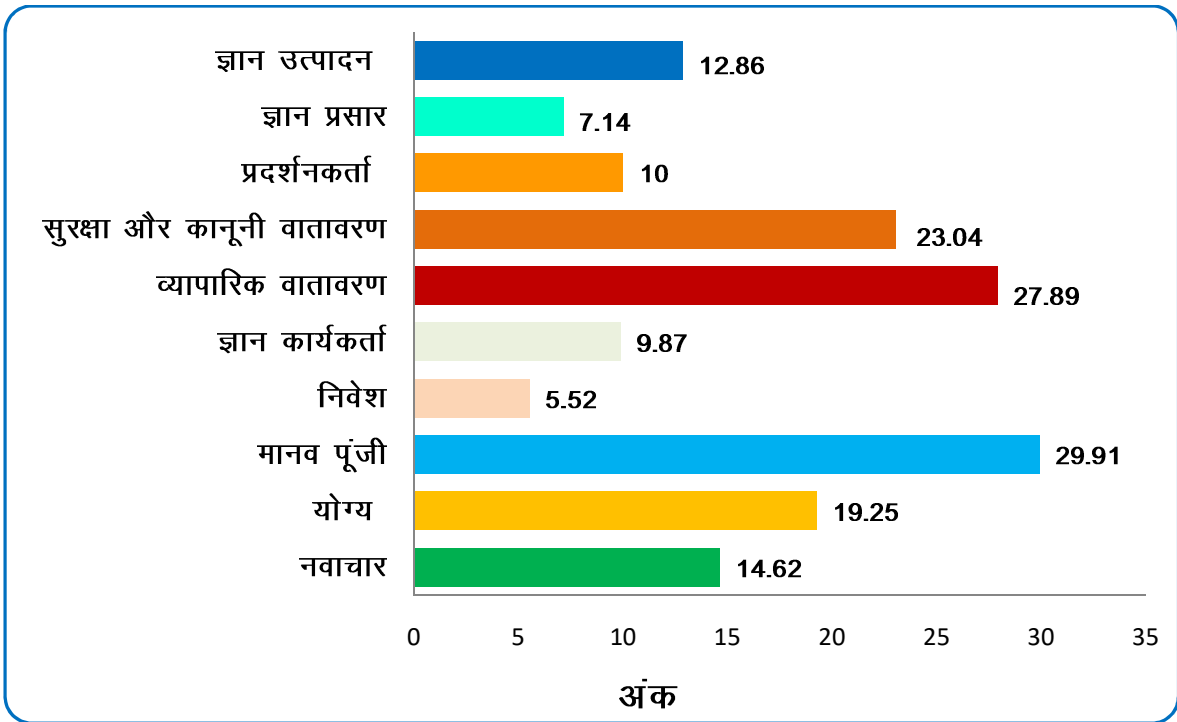
भारत नवाचार सूचकांक (2021) में राज्यों का श्रेणी वार स्थान

प्रमुख राज्य				
राज्य	योग्य	प्रदर्शनकर्ता	आई.आई.आई. 2021	स्थान
कर्नाटक	22.00	14.02	18.01	1
तेलंगाना	20.08	15.24	17.66	2
हरियाणा	22.68	10.02	16.35	3
महाराष्ट्र	19.97	12.16	16.06	4
तमिलनाडु	18.93	12.45	15.69	5
पंजाब	20.41	10.30	15.35	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	16.54	11.90	14.22	7
केरल	18.17	9.17	13.67	8
आंध्र प्रदेश	18.66	7.99	13.32	9
झारखंड	16.38	9.81	13.10	10
पश्चिम बंगाल	15.37	10.60	12.98	11
राजस्थान	18.68	7.09	12.88	12
मध्य प्रदेश	16.20	9.29	12.74	13
गुजरात	16.05	8.78	12.41	14
बिहार	14.21	8.95	11.58	15
ओडिशा	15.19	7.64	11.42	16
छत्तीसगढ़	17.72	4.22	10.97	17
उत्तर पूर्व और पहाड़ी राज्य				
मणिपुर	28.55	10.19	19.37	1
उत्तराखंड	22.09	13.25	17.67	2
मेघालय	22.95	9.05	16.00	3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21.76	9.16	15.46	4
हिमाचल प्रदेश	19.25	10.00	14.62	5
सिक्किम	20.83	6.87	13.85	6
मिजोरम	20.13	6.68	13.41	7
त्रिपुरा	19.58	3.27	11.43	8
असम	15.59	7.00	11.29	9
नागालैंड	19.69	2.31	11.00	10
यूटी और सिटी स्टेट्स				
चंडीगढ़	28.10	27.65	27.88	1
दिल्ली	26.04	27.96	27.00	2
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	25.77	8.82	17.29	3
पुदुचेरी	20.86	10.89	15.88	4
गोवा	20.94	8.92	14.93	5
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17.35	8.30	12.83	6
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	19.55	4.64	12.09	7
लक्षद्वीप	14.40	1.32	7.86	8
लद्दाख	11.35	0.47	5.91	9

स्रोत: भारत नवाचार सूचकांक, 2021

चित्र 5.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंक (भारत नवाचार सूचकांक 2021)



स्रोत: भारत नवाचार सूचकांक, 2021

सारणी 5.6

पिछले 3 वर्षों में भारत नवाचार सूचकांक की रूपरेखा संरचना

वर्ष	परिमाण	
	योग्य	प्रदर्शनकर्ता
आई.आई.आई. 2019	23 संकेतक	10 संकेतक
आई.आई.आई. 2020	25 संकेतक	11 संकेतक
आई.आई.आई. 2021	50 संकेतक	16 संकेतक

भारत नवाचार सूचकांक-2021 में 2 परिमाण, 7 स्तंभ और 66 संकेतक हैं और संबंधित स्तंभों में हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्कोर नीचे दिया गया है:

सारणी 5.7

हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंक और भारत नवाचार सूचकांक-2021 में आयाम, स्तंभ और संकेतक

परिमाण	स्तंभ	अंक	संकेतक
योग्य	मानव पूंजी	29.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यात्मक कंप्यूटर सुविधा वाले स्कूल राष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि सर्वेक्षण (एन.ए.एस.) स्कोर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) के प्रतिशत के रूप में स्कूली शिक्षा पर व्यय स्कूली शिक्षा में शुद्ध नामांकन अनुपात (एन.ई.आर.) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित (एस.टी.ई.एम.) गतिविधियों में सम्मान छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात: प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक अटल टिकरिंग लैब्स (ए.टी.एल.) लैब वाले स्कूलों का प्रतिशत माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्तर पूर्णता दर पीएच.डी. में नामांकन इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी में नामांकन सूचना और संचार के माध्यम से शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एन.एम.ई.आई.सी.टी.) से जुड़े कॉलेजों का प्रतिशत उच्च शिक्षा संस्थान- राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन और प्रत्यायन परिषद (एन.ए.ए.सी.) ग्रेड ए और उससे ऊपर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में नामांकन छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात- उच्च शिक्षा तृतीयक गतिशीलता
	व्यापारिक वातावरण	27.89	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस स्कोर क्लस्टर मज़बूती सामान्य सुविधा केंद्र निजी क्षेत्र को घरेलू ऋण (जी.एस.डी.पी. का प्रतिशत) बैंक खाते सकल मूल्य वर्धन(जी.वी.ए.) के प्रतिशत के रूप में सकल पूंजी निर्माण इनक्यूबेटर सूक्ष्म इकाई विकास और पुनर्वित्त एजेंसी (मुद्रा) आधार सीडिंग के साथ बैंक खाते विनिर्माण और सेवाओं का हिस्सा (जी.एस.डी.पी. का प्रतिशत) इंटरनेट ग्राहक ऑनलाइन सेवा लेनदेन राज्य में कनेक्टिविटी वाले गांव राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऑनलाइन दी जाने वाली सेवाएं

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डी.बी.टी.) के माध्यम से हस्तांतरित की जाने वाली सब्सिडी या लाभ
	निवेश	5.52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● उच्च और तकनीकी शिक्षा पर व्यय ● अनुसंधान और विकास पर व्यय (आर.एंड.डी) ● विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण पर व्यय (जी.एस.डी.पी. का प्रतिशत) ● शीर्ष 5 विश्वविद्यालयों की नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशनल रैंकिंग फ्रेमवर्क (एन.आई. आर.एफ.) रैंकिंग ● जी.एस.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफ.डी.आई.) अंतर्वाह ● उद्यम पूंजी सौदे
	सुरक्षा और कानूनी वातावरण	23.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/ इंटरनेट प्रोटोकॉल (आई.टी./आई.पी.) संबंधित अधिनियम ● साइबर सेल ● सोशल मीडिया मॉनिटरिंग सेल ● लंबित दर ● चार्ज शीटिंग दर ● लंबित प्रतिशत – भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों की जांच ● संज्ञेय अपराध की दर ● पुलिस कर्मी
	ज्ञान कार्यकर्ता	9.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ज्ञान गहन रोजगार ● उन्नत डिग्री के साथ कार्यरत महिलाएं ● ज्ञान गहन क्षेत्रों में शामिल गैर-सरकारी संगठन (एन.जी.ओ.) ● निजी अनुसंधान एवं विकास इकाइयों की संख्या ● वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों की संख्या ● कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण
प्रदर्शनकर्ता	ज्ञान प्रसार	7.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● स्कोर का विवरण ● परिसंचरण ● जी.आई. पंजीकृत ● हथकरघा बिक्री (जी.एस.डी.पी. का प्रतिशत) ● उच्च और मध्यम उच्च तकनीक निर्माण इकाइयां ● हाई-टेक निर्यात ● सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात
	ज्ञान उत्पादन	12.86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● बुनियादी नवाचार ● प्रकाशन ● पर्यावरण मंजूरी स्वीकृत ● जीएसडीपी प्रति व्यक्ति विकास दर ● नए व्यवसाय ● स्टार्टअप

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • औद्योगिक डिजाइन का आवेदन • पेटेंट का आवेदन(जी.एस.डी.पी. की प्रति इकाई) • ट्रेडमार्क के लिए आवेदन
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स्रोत: भारत नवाचार सूचकांक-2021

5.4 सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक (एस.पी.आई.)

सामाजिक प्रगति पहल के सहयोग से, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता संस्थान ने भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद द्वारा अनिवार्य, सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत में राज्य और जिले की रिपोर्ट तैयार की है।

यह सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय संकेतकों के आधार पर सामाजिक प्रगति को मापने का एक मजबूत और व्यापक केंद्रीय उपकरण है जो भलाई को मापकर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का पूरक हो सकता है। यह सूचकांक पहला समग्र उपकरण है जिसे सकल घरेलू उत्पाद से हटकर स्वतंत्र रूप से सामाजिक प्रगति को मापने के लिए बनाया गया है। इस रिश्ते की बेहतर समझ नीति निर्माताओं को रणनीतिक विकल्प बनाने में मदद कर सकती है जिससे समावेशी विकास हो सकता है।

एस.पी.आई. तीन परिमाणों से बना है: **मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएं, कल्याण की नींव और अवसर**। सूचकांक राज्य स्तर पर 89 और जिला स्तर पर 49 संकेतकों वाले एक व्यापक ढांचे का उपयोग करता है।

- **मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएं** पोषण और बुनियादी चिकित्सा देखभाल, जल और स्वच्छता, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा और आश्रय के संदर्भ में राज्यों और जिलों के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करती हैं।
- **कल्याण का आधार** बुनियादी ज्ञान तक पहुंच, सूचना और संचार तक पहुंच, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण, और पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता के घटकों में देश द्वारा की गई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करता है।
- **अवसर** व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद, समावेशिता और उन्नत शिक्षा तक पहुंच पर केंद्रित है।

सारणी 5.8

सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक संकेतक—राज्य स्तरीय ढांचा

मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएँ

•पोषण और मूलभूत चिकित्सा देखभाल

- प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल
- एनीमिक महिलाएँ
- बच्चों में एनीमिया की व्यापकता
- शिशु मृत्यु दर
- बाल मृत्यु दर
- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर स्वास्थ्य केंद्र
- कम वजन वाले बच्चे
- अवरुद्ध बच्चे
- मातृ मृत्यु दर
- संक्रामक क्षय रोगों के कारण मृत्यु (टीबी)
- संक्रामक रोगों (मलेरिया) के कारण मृत्यु
- संक्रामक रोगों (एक्यूट डायरिया) के कारण मृत्यु
- जिन बच्चों को पर्याप्त आहार मिल रहा है

•पानी और सफ़ाई व्यवस्था

- परिसर में पीने का स्रोत
- कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन
- अतिसार का प्रचलन
- बेहतर स्वच्छता सुविधाओं तक पहुंच

•आश्रय

- बिजली की कमी
- अच्छी स्थिति वाले घर
- जिन घरों में बिजली है
- स्वच्छ ईंधन का उपयोग
- प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पी.एम.ए.वाई.) शहरी के अंतर्गत पूर्ण किए गए परिवारों का प्रतिशत

•व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा

- हत्या के अपराध
- हिंसक अपराध
- महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध
- बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध
- साइबर अपराध
- सड़क में मौतें

कल्याण का आधार

•मूलभूत ज्ञान तक पहुंच

- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर कुल विद्यालय
- छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात
- सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 3)
- सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 5)
- सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 8)
- माध्यमिक विद्यालय में ड्रॉपआउट दर
- स्कूलों से जुड़ाव
- शुद्ध नामांकन अनुपात

•सूचना और संचार तक पहुंच

- जिन परिवारों के पास लैंडलाइन है
- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर राज्य सरकार की ऑनलाइन सेवाओं तक पहुंच
- ऑनलाइन सेवाओं तक पहुंच
- जिन परिवारों के पास मोबाइल फोन हैं
- जिन परिवारों के पास इंटरनेट है
- जिन परिवारों के पास कम्प्यूटर है
- जिन घरों में टेलीविजन है
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी

•स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण

- महिलाओं का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर
- पुरुषों का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर
- पुरुषों में उच्च रक्तचाप
- महिलाओं में उच्च रक्तचाप
- बाल टीकाकरण
- तीव्र श्वसन रोगों की व्यापकता
- ह्यूमन इम्यूनोडेफिशिएंसी वायरस (एच.आई.वी.) का प्रचलन
- जो पुरुष अधिक वजन या मोटापे से ग्रस्त हैं
- जो महिलाएं अधिक वजन या मोटापे से ग्रस्त हैं
- कुष्ठ रोग का प्रचलन
- 60 पर जीवन प्रत्याशा

•पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता

- वायु गुणवत्ता सल्फर ऑक्साइड
- वायु गुणवत्ता नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड
- वायु गुणवत्ता पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (पीएम)10
- पानी की गुणवत्ता वाले रासायनिक प्रदूषक
- पानी की गुणवत्ता बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल संदूषक
- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
- वन आवरण
- पानी की निकासी

अवसर

•व्यक्तिगत अधिकार

- जन्म पंजीकृत
- भूमि का स्वामित्व (संपत्ति के विरुद्ध अपराध)
- मानव तस्करी
- न्यायपालिका तक पहुंच

•व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद

- बाल श्रम
- भ्रष्टाचार
- महिलाओं को शादी के लिए मजबूर करने के लिए उनका अपहरण
- छोटी उम्र में विवाह
- परिवार नियोजन

•समग्रता

- वित्त तक पहुंच
- वित्तीय समावेशन – महिलाओं में
- अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी.) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) का नामांकन
- पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाएं
- एस.सी. के खिलाफ हिंसा
- एस.टी. के खिलाफ हिंसा
- बाल लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक
- बीमा कवरेज

•उन्नत शिक्षा तक पहुंच

- जिन महिलाओं ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा पूरी की
- जिन पुरुषों ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा पूरी की
- उच्च शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक
- उच्च शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात
- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर महाविद्यालय
- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर पीएचडी में नामांकन
- प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी में नामांकन
- छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात
- गुणवत्ता भारित विश्वविद्यालय

स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

सारणी 5.9

सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक संकेतक—जिला स्तरीय ढांचा

मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएँ	कल्याण की नींव	अवसर
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•पोषण और मूलभूत चिकित्सा देखभाल•प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल•एनीमिक महिलाएँ•बच्चों में एनीमिया की व्यापकता•प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर स्वास्थ्य केंद्र•कम वजन वाले बच्चे•अवरुद्ध बच्चे•जिन बच्चों को पर्याप्त आहार मिल रहा है•पानी और सफाई व्यवस्था•परिसर में पीने का स्रोत•कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन•बेहतर स्वच्छता सुविधाओं तक पहुंच•आश्रय•अच्छी स्थिति वाले घर•जिन घरों में बिजली है•स्वच्छ इंधन का उपयोग•व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा•हत्या के अपराध•हिंसक अपराध•महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध•बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध•साइबर अपराध•सड़क में मौतें	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•मूलभूत ज्ञान तक पहुंच•सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 3)•सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 5)•सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 8)•माध्यमिक विद्यालय में ड्रॉपआउट दर•स्कूलों से जुड़ाव•सूचना और संचार तक पहुंच•जिन परिवारों के पास लैंडलाइन है•जिन परिवारों के पास मोबाइल फोन हैं•जिन परिवारों के पास इंटरनेट है•जिन परिवारों के पास कम्प्यूटर है•जिन घरों में टेलीविजन है•स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण•महिलाओं का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर•पुरुषों का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर•पुरुषों में उच्च रक्तचाप•महिलाओं में उच्च रक्तचाप•पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता•पानी की गुणवत्ता वाले रासायनिक प्रदूषक•पानी की गुणवत्ता बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल संदूषक•वन आवरण•पानी की निकासी	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•व्यक्तिगत अधिकार•जन्म पंजीकृत•मानव तस्करी•न्यायपालिका तक पहुंच•व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद•महिलाओं को शादी के लिए मजबूर करने के लिए उनका अपहरण•छोटी उम्र में विवाह•परिवार नियोजन•समग्रता•अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी.) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) का नामांकन•एस.सी. के खिलाफ हिंसा•एस.टी. के खिलाफ हिंसा•उन्नत शिक्षा तक पहुंच•उच्च शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक•उच्च शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात•प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर महाविद्यालय

स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

5.4.1 स्तरवार विश्लेषण

राज्यों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों (यू.टी.) और जिलों को उनके संबंधित स्कोर रेंज के साथ छह टीयर में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

सारणी 5.10

अंक श्रेणी के साथ राज्य और जिला स्तरीय टीयर

टीयर	अंक श्रेणी	
	राज्य स्तर	जिला स्तर
टीयर 1 (बहुत उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति)	62.05–65.99	64.19–72.90
टीयर 2 (उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति)	58.76–60.76	60.18–64.10
टीयर 3 (ऊपरी मध्य सामाजिक प्रगति)	56.27–58.26	56.40–60.02
टीयर 4 (निम्न मध्य सामाजिक प्रगति)	50.69–54.15	52.23–56.36
टीयर 5 (निम्न सामाजिक प्रगति)	48.11–49.16	47.44–52.16
टीयर 6 (बहुत कम सामाजिक प्रगति)	43.95–44.92	38.77–47.40

स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

5.4.2 सामाजिक प्रगति के राज्य स्तरीय टीयर

टीयर 1 (बहुत उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति)— हिमाचल प्रदेश को 8 अन्य राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ 7वां स्थान दिया गया है और पानी और स्वच्छता, आश्रय, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद, व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, पर्यावरण गुणवत्ता जैसे घटकों में उल्लेखनीय अच्छे प्रदर्शन के कारण उच्च एस.पी.आई. स्कोर हासिल किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताओं के आयाम में अच्छा स्कोर किया गया।

सारणी 5.11

एस.पी.आई. 2022 के टीयर 1 के तहत उनके स्कोर के साथ राज्यों की रैंकिंग

राज्य	एसपीआई	स्थान	टीयर
हिमाचल प्रदेश	63.28	7	टीयर 1 (बहुत उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति)
पुदुचेरी	65.99	1	
लक्षद्वीप	65.89	2	
गोवा	65.53	3	
सिक्किम	65.10	4	
मिजोरम	64.19	5	
तमिलनाडु	63.33	6	
चंडीगढ़	62.37	8	
केरल	62.05	9	

स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

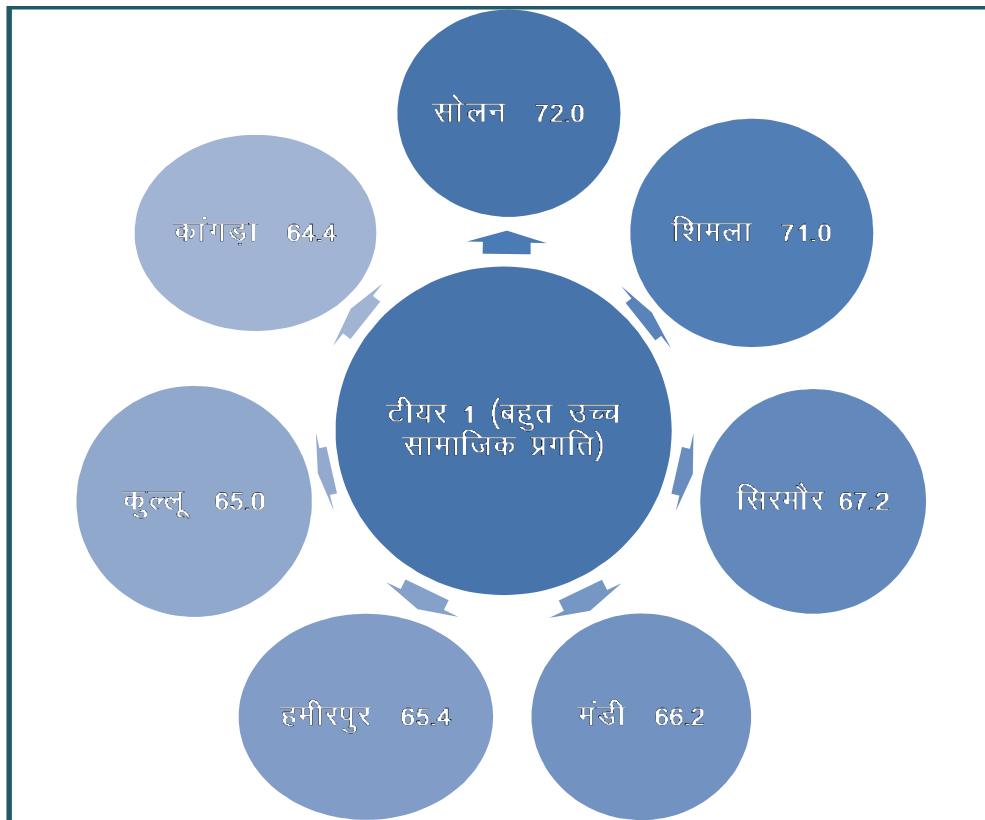
5.4.3 सामाजिक प्रगति के जिला स्तरीय टीयर

भारत के 707 जिलों में से, आइजोल (मिजोरम), सोलन और शिमला शीर्ष 3 सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले जिले हैं।

टीयर 1: अति उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति— हिमाचल प्रदेश के 12 में से कुल 7 जिलों के साथ, टीयर-1 में वे जिले शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने सामाजिक प्रगति में लगभग पूर्ण अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आने वाले जिलों ने आश्रय, समावेशिता, जल और स्वच्छता और व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा में असाधारण रूप से अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया है। सोलन एस.पी.आई में 72.0 के स्कोर के साथ शीर्ष पर है, इसके बाद शिमला (71.0), सिरमौर (67.2), मंडी (66.2), हमीरपुर (65.4), कुल्लू (65.0) और कांगड़ा (64.4) का स्थान है।

चित्र 5.2

एस.पी.आई. 2022 के टीयर 1 के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिलेवार अंक



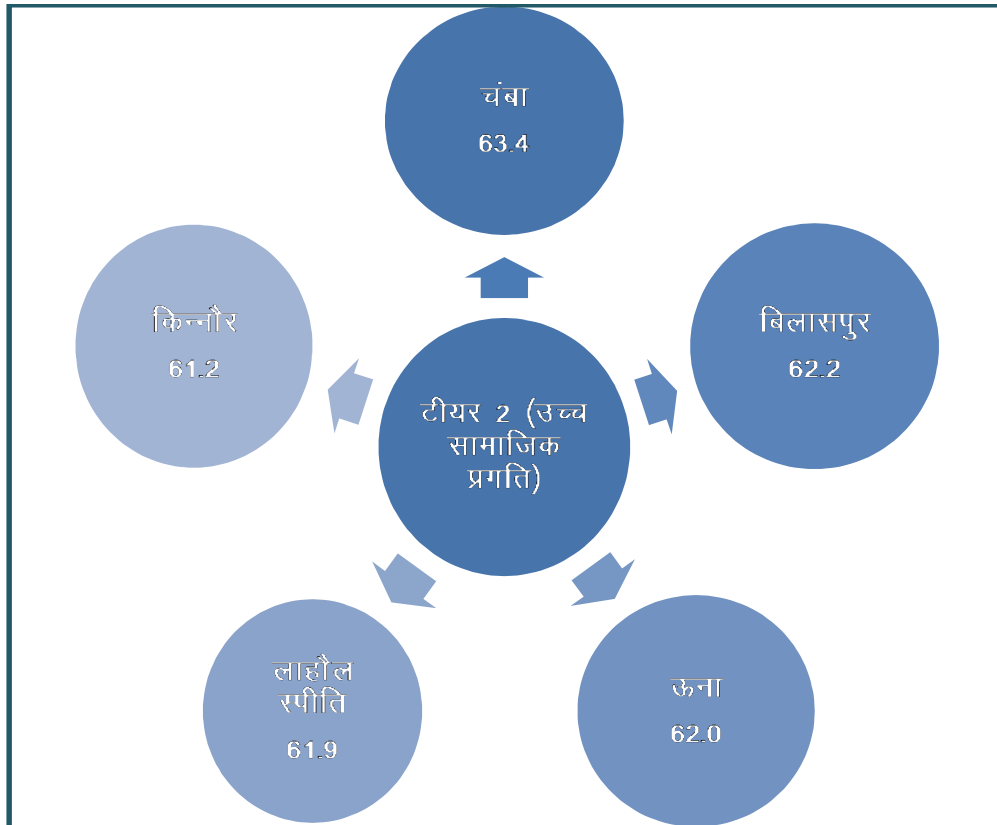
स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

टीयर 2: उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति— उच्च सामाजिक प्रगति टीयर में शेष 5 जिले शामिल हैं जिन्होंने विभिन्न घटकों में जैसे आश्रय, जल और स्वच्छता, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा,

व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद और समावेशिता उच्च स्कोर हासिल किया है।

चित्र 5.3

एस.पी.आई. 2022 के टीयर 2 के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिलेवार अंक



स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

सारणी 5.12

सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक में हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्कोरकार्ड					
हिमाचल प्रदेश		63.28			
	अंक		अंक		अंक
मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएँ	63.52	कल्याण का आधार	60.54	अवसर	63.98
पोषण और बुनियादी चिकित्सा देखभाल	54.59	मूलभूत ज्ञान तक पहुंच	57.09	व्यक्तिगत अधिकार	69.11
प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल	70.30	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर कुल विद्यालय	1216		97.90
एनीमिक महिलाएं	53.00	छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात	15.00	जन्म पंजीकृत भूमि का स्वामित्व (संपत्ति के विरुद्ध अपराध)	10.10
बच्चों में एनीमिया की व्यापकता	55.40	सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 3)	56.00	मानव तस्करी	0.10
शिशु मृत्यु दर	25.60	सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 5)	45.00	न्यायपालिका तक पहुंच	73.90
बाल मृत्यु दर	28.90	सीखने के परिणाम (कक्षा 8)	42.50	व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और पसंद	69.49
प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	42.03	माध्यमिक विद्यालय में ड्रॉपआउट दर	7.70	बाल श्रम	0.00
कम वजन वाले बच्चे	25.50	स्कूलों से संयोजकता	87.66	भ्रष्टाचार	10.00
अवरुद्ध बच्चे	30.80	शुद्ध नामांकन अनुपात	91.60	महिलाओं को शादी के लिए मजबूर करने के लिए उनका अपहरण	0.10
मातृ मृत्यु दर	71.00	सूचना और संचार तक पहुंच	60.99	शीघ्र विवाह	5.40
संक्रामक रोगों के कारण मृत्यु क्षय रोग (टीबी)	4.91	जिन परिवारों के पास लैंडलाइन है	2.60	परिवार नियोजन	74.20
संक्रामक रोगों (मलेरिया) के कारण मृत्यु	0.00	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर राज्य सरकार की ऑनलाइन सेवाओं तक पहुंच	1.72	समग्रता	61.55
संक्रामक रोगों के कारण मृत्यु (एक्यूट डायरिया)	0.34	ऑनलाइन सेवाओं तक पहुंच	6217.40	वित्त तक पहुंच	23.80
जिन बच्चों को पर्याप्त आहार मिल रहा है	19.00	जिन परिवारों के पास मोबाइल फोन हैं	97.90	वित्तीय समावेशन – महिलाओं में अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) का नामांकन	83.10
पानी और सफाई व्यवस्था	74.89	जिन परिवारों के पास इंटरनेट है	61.10	पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाएं एससी के खिलाफ हिंसा एसटी के खिलाफ हिंसा	31.88
परिसर में पीने का स्रोत	96.20	जिन परिवारों के पास कम्प्यूटर है	15.50		50.13
कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन	93.70	जिन घरों में टेलीविजन है	87.70		14.50
अतिसार का प्रचलन	4.70	ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट संयोजकता	97.90		0.80
बेहतर स्वच्छता सुविधाओं तक पहुंच	81.80	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण	54.25	बाल लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक	125.00
आश्रय	64.86	महिलाओं का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर	6.40	बीमा कवरेज	34.50
बिजली की कमी	0.00	पुरुषों का उच्च रक्त शर्करा स्तर	6.70	उन्नत शिक्षा तक पहुंच	55.78
अच्छी स्थिति वाले घर	50.10	पुरुषों में उच्च रक्तचाप	24.40	जिन महिलाओं ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा पूरी की	65.90
जिन घरों में बिजली है	99.50	महिलाओं में रक्तचाप बढ़ा दिया	22.20	जिन पुरुषों ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा पूरी की	71.30
स्वच्छ ईंधन का उपयोग	51.70	बाल टीकाकरण	89.30	उच्च शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता सूचकांक	90.86
प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) शहरी के तहत पूर्ण किए गए परिवारों का प्रतिशत	60.34	तीव्र श्वसन रोगों की व्यापकता	140.54	उच्च शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन अनुपात	40.80
व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा	66.92	ह्यूमन इम्यूनोडेफिशिएंसी वायरस (एचआईवी) का प्रचलन	0.24	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर महाविद्यालय	49.00
	1.20		30.60		246.24

हत्या के अपराध		जो पुरुष अधिक वजन या मोटापे से ग्रस्त हैं		प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर पीएचडी में नामांकन	
हिंसक अपराध	24.70	जो महिलाएं अधिक वजन या मोटापे से ग्रस्त हैं	30.40	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी में नामांकन	43.76
महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध	44.50	कुष्ठ रोग का प्रचलन	0.18	छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात	15.00
बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराध	29.50	60 पर जीवन प्रत्याशा	16.70	गुणवत्ता भारत विश्वविद्यालय	51.05
साइबर अपराध	1.30	पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्ता	69.82	प्रदर्शन किंवदंती	
सड़क में मौत	7.40	वायु गुणवत्ता सल्फर ऑक्साइड	2.00	अपेक्षा के अनुरूप प्रदर्शन	
		वायु गुणवत्ता नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड	9.00	अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप प्रदर्शन करना	
		वायु गुणवत्ता पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (पीएम)10	56.00	बेहतर प्रदर्शन	
		पानी की गुणवत्ता वाले रासायनिक प्रदूषक	0.82		
		पानी की गुणवत्ता बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल संदूषक	0.25		
		नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	6.03		
		वन आवरण	27.73		
		पानी की निकासी	36.83		

स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

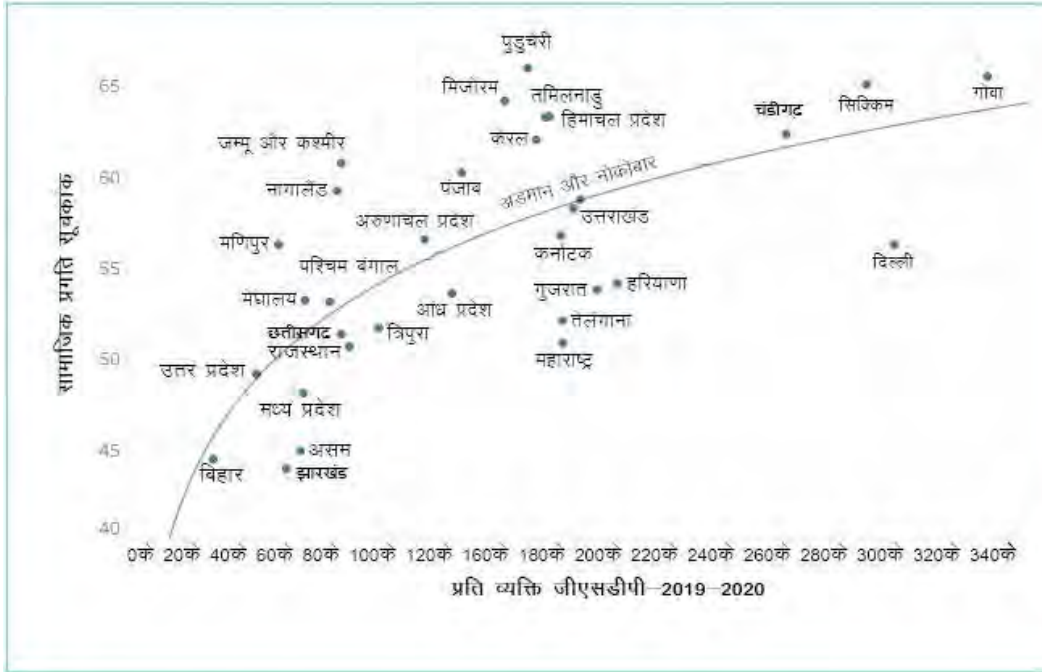
5.4.4 आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (ए.डी.पी.) जिला अंतर्दृष्टि

इस खंड में हम एस.पी.आई. के तीन घटकों: मूलभूत मानवीय आवश्यकताएं, भलाई की नींव और अवसर के भीतर के क्षेत्रों की गहराई से खोज करते हैं। सामाजिक प्रगति के उच्च स्तर को प्राप्त करने के लिए ए.डी.पी. जिलों पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सामाजिक प्रगति के संदर्भ में आकांक्षी जिलों के प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण करने से उन हस्तक्षेपों को उजागर करना संभव हो जाएगा जो ऐसे जिलों को मुख्यधारा के विकास के स्तर तक ऊपर उठा सकते हैं।

112 ए.डी.पी. जिलों में से केवल 27 ने सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक में राष्ट्रीय औसत से ऊपर स्कोर किया है। इन 27 जिलों में से केवल 5 जिलों को शीर्ष 100 जिलों में जगह मिली है। उनमें से एक चंबा है जिसकी राष्ट्रीय रैंक 77 है और टीयर 2 में एस.पी.आई. 63.38 है।

चित्र 5.5

एस.पी.आई. और प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस.डी.पी.) के बीच संबंध— राज्य स्तर



स्रोत: सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक: भारत के राज्य और जिले 2022

5.4.5 निष्कर्ष

यहाँ एक सहसंबंध है जिसे प्रति व्यक्ति सकल घरेलू उत्पाद और सामाजिक प्रगति सूचकांक के बीच सकारात्मक और मजबूत दोनों के रूप में वर्णित किया जा सकता है। सामान्य तौर पर, अधिक आय वाले राज्यों में अधिक सामाजिक प्रगति होती है। उदाहरण के लिए, गोवा और सिक्किम सामाजिक प्रगति पर उच्च स्थान पर हैं, लेकिन बिहार सभी राज्यों में सबसे नीचे है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, एस.पी.आई. और जी.एस.डी.पी. के बीच संबंध लाभ की स्थिति में है, क्योंकि राज्य की उच्च प्रति व्यक्ति जी.एस.डी.पी. राज्य को सामाजिक उन्नति के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति करने के लिए प्रेरित कर रही है। दूसरी ओर, दिल्ली जैसे कुछ राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति जी.एस.डी.पी. उच्च है, लेकिन अपेक्षाकृत कम सामाजिक उन्नति है, या स्थिति के विपरीत है।

5.5 निर्यात तत्परता सूचकांक (ई.पी.आई.)

ई.पी.आई. राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के निर्यात प्रदर्शन और निर्यात तत्परता की जांच करता है। इंडेक्स का लक्ष्य इन राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों को रैंक करने के लिए

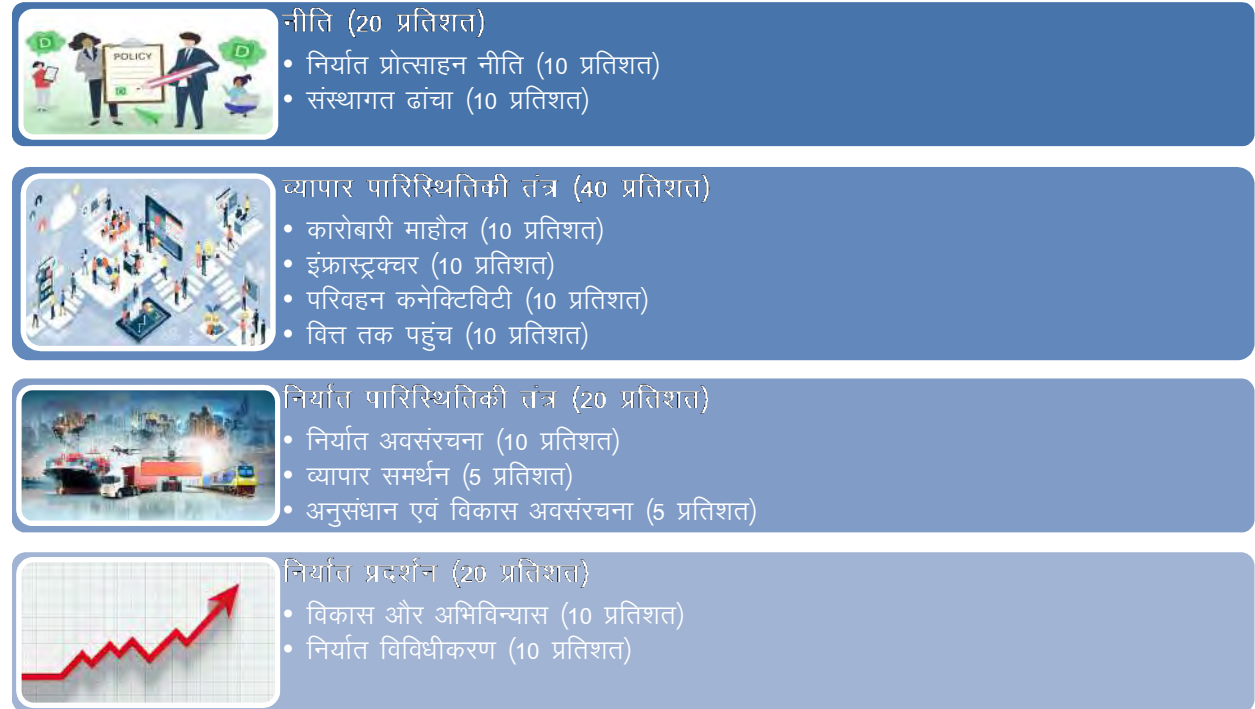
एक बेंचमार्क बनाना है ताकि वे क्षेत्र में एक अनुकूल निर्यात वातावरण को अपने स्तर पर बढ़ावा दे सकें।

देश के विशेषज्ञ मंडल, नीति आयोग ने भारतीय राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए पहली बार ई.पी.आई. 2020 तैयार कर एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम आगे बढ़ाया, और इस कड़ी में दूसरा और सबसे नया संस्करण, ई.पी.आई. 2021 प्रस्तुत किया। इस रिपोर्ट को प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता संस्थान के सहयोग से विकसित किया गया था।

सूचकांक देश के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक महत्वपूर्ण मापदंडों पर राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को रैंक करता है। ई.पी.आई. की संरचना में चार स्तंभ जिसमें – नीति, व्यापार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और निर्यात प्रदर्शन – और 11 उप-स्तंभ – निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति, संस्थागत ढांचा, कारोबारी माहौल, बुनियादी ढांचा, परिवहन संपर्क, वित्त तक पहुंच, निर्यात बुनियादी ढांचा, व्यापार सहयोग, अनुसंधान एवं विकास अवसंरचना, निर्यात विविधीकरण और विकास उन्मुखीकरण शामिल हैं।

चित्र 5.6

ई.पी.आई. 2021 में पिलर्स और सब-पिलर्स का भार संरचना
ई.पी.आई. की संरचना में 4 स्तंभ और 11 उप-स्तंभ शामिल हैं।



स्रोत: ई.पी.आई. 2021

5.5.1 संकेतक चयन

दोनों के बीच तर्काधार और वैचारिक संबंध को देखते हुए सूचकांक के लिए 60 संकेतकों को उनके संबंधित स्तंभ और उप-स्तंभ के अंतर्गत सावधानी से चुना गया है।

सारणी 5.12

स्तंभ, उप-स्तंभ और संकेतक

नीति	<p>निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● एक वैध निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति का अस्तित्व ● जिला स्तरीय निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति का अस्तित्व ● निर्यात के लिए वैध क्षेत्र विशेष नीति का अस्तित्व ● निर्यात के लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र ● उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता और मानकों पर नीतिगत जोर ● विपणन समर्थन ● प्रदर्शन मापन प्रणाली ● निर्यात में उत्कृष्टता के लिए पुरस्कार 	<p>संस्थागत ढांचा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● पूर्णकालिक निर्यात आयुक्त की नियुक्ति ● राज्य-केंद्र समन्वय प्रकोष्ठ का अस्तित्व ● अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पहुँच ● निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों का अस्तित्व ● जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समिति (डीईपीसी) का गठन ● अधिकार प्राप्त समिति की स्थापना और कार्यप्रणाली ● न्यूज़लेटर्स ● शिकायत निवारण
व्यापार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र	<p>व्यापारिक वातावरण</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिजनेस इंडेक्स ● निवेशक सम्मेलन: निवेशक सम्मेलनों की संख्या ● निवेशक शिखर सम्मेलन: समझौता ज्ञापन/आशय पत्र प्रति शिखर सम्मेलन में हस्ताक्षरित ● निवेशक शिखर सम्मेलन: समझौता ज्ञापनों/योग्य हस्ताक्षरों का मूल्य ● बिजली की लागत ● सिंगल-विंडो क्लीयरेंस ● श्रम सुधार ● अभिनव क्षमता <p>परिवहन कनेक्टिविटी</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● लॉजिस्टिक्स ईज अक्रॉस डिफरेंट स्टेट्स (लीड्स) इंडेक्स 	<p>आधारभूत संरचना</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● बिजली की उपलब्धता ● इंटरनेट सुविधाएं ● औद्योगिक गलियारों की संख्या ● कुल क्षेत्रफल के प्रतिशत के रूप में औद्योगिक भूमि ● समूहों की संख्या ● आईटी पार्कों/सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्कों/फूड पार्कों की संख्या <p>वित्त तक पहुँच</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● बैंकिंग सुविधा ● निर्यातकों के लिए ऋण योजनाएं ● निर्यातकों को निर्यात ऋण ● प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) प्रवाह

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक हब ● एयर कार्गो सुविधाओं द्वारा शामिल किया गया क्षेत्र ● अंतर्देशीय कंटेनर डिपो (आई.सी.डी.) द्वारा शामिल किया गया क्षेत्र 		
निर्यात पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र	निर्यात अवसंरचना <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● निर्यात संवर्धन औद्योगिक पार्को, निर्यात प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र (ई.पी.जेड.) और विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (एस.ई.जेड.) के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र ● कृषि-निर्यात क्षेत्रों की संख्या ● निर्यातकों के लिए ज्ञान और सूचना पोर्टल की उपस्थिति ● व्यापार प्रदर्शनी केन्द्रों के अंतर्गत कुल क्षेत्रफल ● व्यापार गाइड 	व्यापार समर्थन <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● निर्यात योजना के लिए व्यापार अवसंरचना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं (टी.आई.ई.एस.) ● सरकारी विभागों द्वारा आयोजित व्यापार मेलों की संख्या ● क्षमता निर्माण/अभिविन्यास कार्यशालाएं ● व्यापार संवर्धन परिषद/एजेंसियों में निर्यातकों की सदस्यता 	आर एंड डी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● परीक्षण और अंशांकन प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एन.ए.बी.एल.) से मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या (प्रति निर्यातक) ● प्रयोगशालाओं की क्षमता और उपयोग ● निरीक्षण एजेंसियों की संख्या – प्रमाणन निकायों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एन.ए.बी.सी.बी.) प्रमाणन (प्रति निर्यातक) ● उद्योग/निर्यात विशिष्ट उत्पादों के लिए समर्पित अनुसंधान संस्थान (प्रति निर्यातक) ● राज्य जी.डी.पी. के प्रतिशत के रूप में राज्य द्वारा आर.एंड.डी. खर्च ● व्यावसायिक कॉलेजों की संख्या (प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर)
निर्यात प्रदर्शन	विकास और अभिविन्यास <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● आयात निर्यात कोड (आई.ई.सी.) (कुल व्यवसायों के प्रतिशत के रूप में) ● निर्यात राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में ● मैनुफैक्चरिंग एक्सपोर्ट जी.डी.पी. अनुपात से ● सेवा निर्यात जीडीपी अनुपात से ● निर्यातकों की संख्या में वृद्धि 	निर्यात विविधीकरण <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● निर्यात का एकत्रीकरण ● मार्केट पेनेट्रेशन इंडेक्स 	

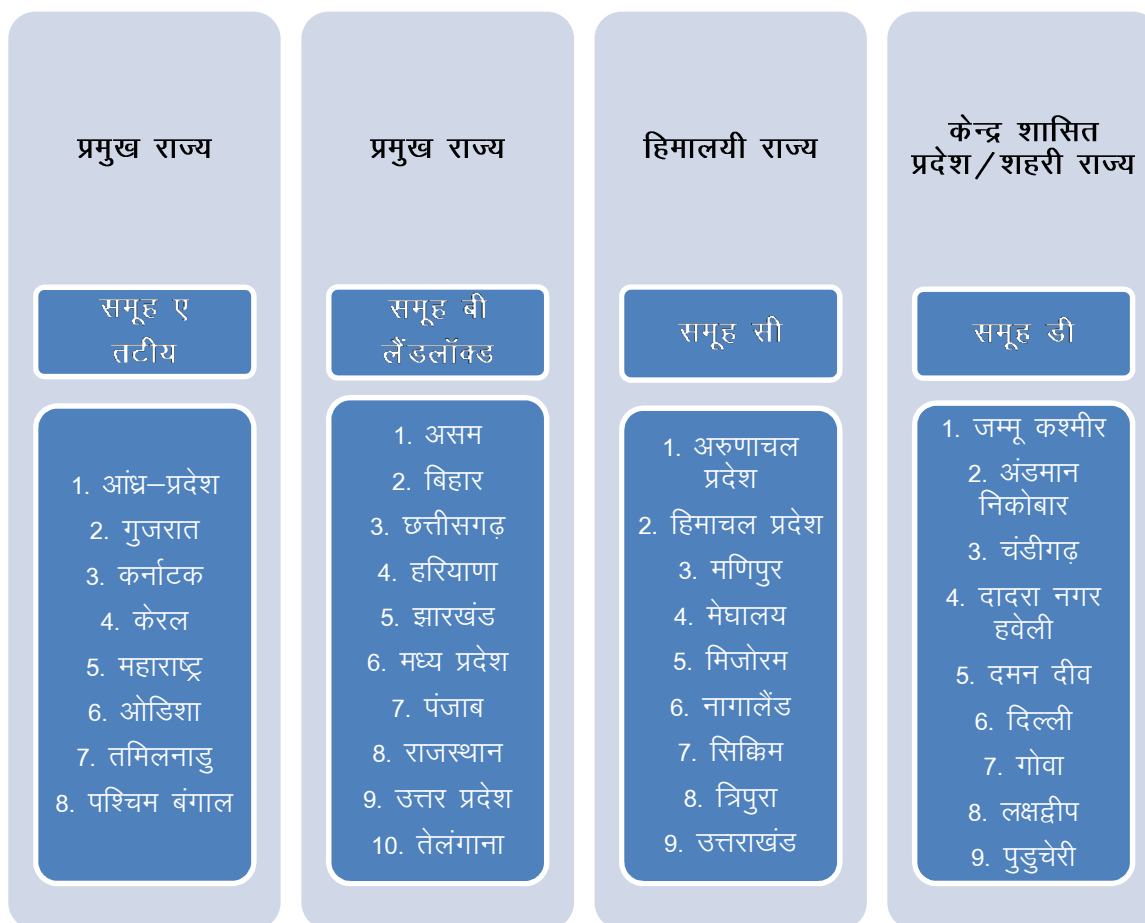
स्रोत: ई.पी.आई. 2021

5.5.2 राज्यों का वर्गीकरण

राज्यों को दो चरणों और चार समूहों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

सारणी 5.13

राज्यों का वर्गीकरण



स्रोत: ई.पी.आई. 2021

5.5.3 रैंकिंग

ई.पी.आई. 2021 में हिमाचल प्रदेश को 36 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों/शहरों में से 40.43 के समग्र स्कोर के साथ 18वें स्थान पर रखा गया। ई.पी.आई. 2020 में हिमाचल 38.8 के समग्र स्कोर के साथ 19वें स्थान पर था। तुलना से पता चलता है कि हिमाचल ने ई.पी.आई. के नीतिगत स्तंभ में सुधार किया है। इसकी निर्यात प्रोत्साहन नीति में पिछले एक साल में सुधार हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हिमाचल प्रदेश की समग्र रैंकिंग में सुधार हुआ है।

सारणी 5.14

श्रेणीवार रैंकिंग

हिमालयी राज्य		
राज्य	अंक	स्थान
उत्तराखंड	40.79	1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	40.43	2
त्रिपुरा	27.46	3
सिक्किम	27.41	4
मणिपुर	15.78	5
नगालैंड	13.99	6
मेघालय	13.39	7
मिजोरम	12.58	8
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.18	9

स्रोत: ई.पी.आई. 2021

ई.पी.आई. 2021 में हिमाचल प्रदेश को हिमालयी राज्यों की श्रेणी में दूसरा स्थान मिला। ई.पी.आई. 2020 में हिमाचल प्रदेश तीसरे स्थान पर रहा। हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्कोर में नीतिगत उपायों, वित्त तक पहुंच और निर्यातकों को व्यापार सहयोग और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार हुआ है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी रैंकिंग में भी सुधार हुआ है।

5.6 जिला सुशासन सूचकांक (डी.जी.जी.आई.)

सुशासन को इस बात का मूल्यांकन करने की प्रक्रिया के रूप में वर्णित किया जा सकता है कि कैसे सार्वजनिक संस्थान, सार्वजनिक मामलों का संचालन करते हैं, सार्वजनिक संसाधनों का प्रबंधन करते हैं, और मानव अधिकारों की उपलब्धि को इस तरह से सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि यह मूल रूप से दुरुपयोग और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त हो और कानून एवं शासन का सम्मान करते हैं।

सुशासन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य में डी.जी.जी.आई.-2021 को नीति निर्माण में समावेशन बढ़ाने के लिए संशोधित मापदंडों के साथ विकसित किया गया है। जिलों के बीच स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिलों की रैंकिंग की गई है। डी.जी.जी.आई.-2020 में 7 थीम, 19 फोकस विषय, 75 शासन संकेतक और 21 उप-संकेतक थे, जबकि डी.जी.जी.आई.-2021 में 8 थीम, 19 फोकस विषय, 76 संकेतक और 13 उप-संकेतक शामिल किए गए हैं। डी.जी.जी.आई. में विभिन्न जिलों का तुलनात्मक प्रदर्शन सारणी 5.15 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

सारणी 5.15

जिला सुशासन सूचकांक के आधार पर सभी जिलों का तुलनात्मक प्रदर्शन

जिला	डी.जी.जी.आई. (2021)		डी.जी.जी.आई. (2020)	
	अंक	स्थान	अंक	स्थान
कांगड़ा	0.674	1	0.598	7
बिलासपुर	0.664	2	0.634	2
ऊना	0.615	3	0.604	6
हमीरपुर	0.613	4	0.674	1
मंडी	0.579	5	0.613	4
चंबा	0.542	6	0.529	11
शिमला	0.512	7	0.608	5
कुल्लू	0.497	8	0.617	3
सिरमौर	0.492	9	0.558	9
किन्नौर	0.491	10	0.543	10
सोलन	0.472	11	0.561	8
लाहौल स्पीति	0.458	12	0.471	12

स्रोत: डी.जी.जी.आई.-2020 और 2021, आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

सारणी 5.16

डी.जी.जी.आई.-2021 के अनुसार प्रत्येक विषय के लिए जिले का अपना स्कोर

जिला	आवश्यक अवसरचना सूचकांक	मानव विकास सूचकांक को समर्थन	सामाजिक सुरक्षा सूचकांक	महिला और बाल सूचकांक	अपराध, कानून और व्यवस्था सूचकांक	पर्यावरण सूचकांक	पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही	आर्थिक स्थायित्व	समग्र स्कोर	स्थान
कांगड़ा	0.751 (2)	0.643 (5)	0.749 (3)	0.578 (9)	0.850 (1)	0.734 (3)	0.733 (1)	0.356 (7)	0.674	1
बिलासपुर	0.699 (4)	0.851 (1)	0.650 (8)	0.614 (4)	0.609 (6)	0.839 (1)	0.584 (4)	0.468 (3)	0.664	2
ऊना	0.875 (1)	0.693 (4)	0.671 (7)	0.489 (10)	0.700 (3)	0.577 (9)	0.494 (5)	0.422 (4)	0.615	3
हमीरपुर	0.725 (3)	0.721 (2)	0.649 (9)	0.599 (5)	0.842 (2)	0.689 (6)	0.267 (11)	0.411 (5)	0.613	4
मंडी	0.545 (6)	0.702 (3)	0.618 (10)	0.474 (11)	0.601 (7)	0.699 (4)	0.707 (2)	0.287 (10)	0.579	5

चंबा	0.500 (8)	0.500 (8)	0.736 (4)	0.581 (8)	0.330 (10)	0.481 (10)	0.602 (3)	0.609 (1)	0.542	6
शिमला	0.418 (11)	0.529 (7)	0.591 (11)	0.589 (6)	0.547 (9)	0.662 (7)	0.431 (8)	0.329 (9)	0.512	7
कुल्लू	0.547 (5)	0.434 (10)	0.709 (5)	0.644 (1)	0.686 (4)	0.229 (12)	0.489 (6)	0.241 (11)	0.497	8
सिरमौर	0.242 (12)	0.492 (9)	0.751 (2)	0.587 (7)	0.558 (8)	0.695 (5)	0.233 (12)	0.375 (6)	0.492	9
किन्नौर	0.463 (10)	0.343 (12)	0.814 (1)	0.629 (3)	0.269 (12)	0.634 (8)	0.272 (10)	0.506 (2)	0.491	10
सोलन	0.501 (7)	0.390 (11)	0.694 (6)	0.350 (12)	0.301 (11)	0.738 (2)	0.463 (7)	0.339 (8)	0.472	11
लाहौल स्पीति	0.485 (9)	0.636 (6)	0.394 (12)	0.638 (2)	0.617 (5)	0.357 (11)	0.315 (9)	0.222 (12)	0.458	12

स्रोत: डी.जी.जी.आई.-2021, आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

5.6.1 सारणी 5.16 से स्कोरिंग की कुछ रोचक विशेषताएं

- केवल 0.216 का स्कोर, टॉपर कांगड़ा को सबसे कम रैंक धारक लाहौल-स्पीति से अलग करता है।
- कांगड़ा, हालांकि समग्र रैंकिंग में शीर्ष पर है, दो विषयों यानी 1) अपराध, कानून और व्यवस्था और 2) पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में पहले स्थान पर है। इसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे में दूसरा और सामाजिक संरक्षण और पर्यावरण में तीसरा और मानव विकास सूचकांक के समर्थन में 5वां स्थान मिला है।
- बिलासपुर जिला समग्र डी.जी.जी.आई. रैंकिंग में दूसरे स्थान पर है और शीर्ष रैंक वाले कांगड़ा से 0.010 का अंतर है। बिलासपुर दो विषयों यानी i) मानव विकास सूचकांक को समर्थन और ii) पर्यावरण सूचकांक में पहले स्थान पर है और आर्थिक प्रदर्शन सूचकांक में तीसरे स्थान पर है।
- जिला चंबा समग्र रैंकिंग में 11वें (2020) से 6वें स्थान पर आ गया है। केवल 0.132 के स्कोर का अंतर चंबा को शीर्ष रैंक धारक कांगड़ा से अलग करता है।
- जिला सुशासन सूचकांक में लाहौल-स्पीति रैंकिंग में सबसे नीचे है। हालांकि, इसे महिला और बाल सूचकांक में दूसरा स्थान मिला है।
- डी.जी.जी.आई.-2021 में राज्य के औसत स्कोर और सबसे कम प्रदर्शन करने वाले जिले लाहौल स्पीति के बीच का अंतर केवल 0.093 अंक है।

अध्याय

6



बैंकिंग संस्थागत वित्त

मुख्य बिन्दु

- राज्य में कुल 2,234 बैंक शाखाओं का नेटवर्क हैं और 76 प्रतिशत से अधिक शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं। अक्टूबर, 2021 से सितंबर, 2022 तक 20 शाखाएं खोली गईं। वर्तमान में 1,708 शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 426 अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में तथा 100 शिमला में, जोकि राज्य का केवल एक ही शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जिसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्गीकृत किया हैं।
- सितम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पी.एस.बी.) की कुल 1,157 शाखाएं हैं जो कि राज्य में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र का कुल शाखा नेटवर्क का 51 प्रतिशत है। पंजाब नैशनल बैंक (पी.एन.बी.) की सबसे अधिक 350 शाखाएं हैं, उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया (एस.बी.आई.) की 348 शाखाएं हैं तथा यूको बैंक की 174 शाखाएं हैं। 210 शाखाओं वाले निजी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों में आई.सी.आई. बैंक की 48 और एच.डी.एफ.सी. की 84 शाखाएं हैं।
- जिलावार बैंक शाखाओं के प्रसार के संदर्भ में, कांगड़ा जिले में सबसे अधिक 411 बैंक शाखाएं तथा लाहौल-स्पीति में सबसे कम 25 शाखाएं हैं। विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा 2,127 ए.टी.एम. की स्थापना से बैंक सेवाओं की पहुंच और बढ़ गई है।
- बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए कुल ऋण में से सितम्बर, 2022 तक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित 18 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय मानकों की तुलना में 18.69 प्रतिशत कृषि ऋण प्रदान किए हैं।
- बैंकों के पास सितंबर, 2022 तक, 17.33 लाख खाते हैं। इनमें से 15.40 लाख खाते ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं, जबकि 1.93 लाख शहरी क्षेत्रों में हैं।
- राज्य में बैंकों का ऋण जमा अनुपात (सी.डी.आर.) सितंबर, 2022 तक 39.34 प्रतिशत रहा। प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एस.बी.वाई.) के अन्तर्गत बैंकों के पास सितंबर, 2022 तक 19.35 लाख ग्राहक हैं।

6.1 परिचय

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तीन बैंकों को लीड बैंक की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है जिसमें पंजाब नेशनल बैंक को जिला हमीरपुर, कांगड़ा, किन्नौर, कुल्लू, मण्डी तथा ऊना में, यूको बैंक को जिला बिलासपुर, शिमला, सोलन तथा सिरमौर में तथा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया को जिला चम्बा तथा लाहौल-स्पिति में यह कार्य आबंटित किया गया है। यूको बैंक राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति (एस.एल.बी.सी.) का संयोजक बैंक है।

राज्य में कुल 2,234 बैंक शाखाओं के नेटवर्क में से 76 प्रतिशत से अधिक शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं। अक्टूबर, 2021 से सितम्बर, 2022 तक 20 नई बैंक शाखाएं खोली गई हैं। वर्तमान में 1,708 शाखाएं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, 426 शाखाएं अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में तथा 100 शिमला में, जोकि राज्य का केवल एक ही शहरी क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जिसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्गीकृत किया है। जनगणना 2011, के अनुसार प्रति शाखा औसत जनसंख्या 3,073 है जबकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह 11,000 है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पी.एस.बी.) की कुल 1,157 शाखाएं हैं जो कि राज्य में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र का कुल शाखा नेटवर्क का 51 प्रतिशत है। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक (पी.एन.बी.) का सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क 350 शाखाओं का है। उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (एस.बी.आई.) की 348 शाखाएं और यूको बैंक की 174 शाखाएं हैं। निजी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की 210 शाखाएं हैं, जिसमें सबसे अधिक उपस्थिति एच.डी.एफ. सी. की 84 शाखाओं के साथ है, उसके उपरान्त आई.सी.आई.सी.आई. बैंक है जिसकी 48 शाखाएं हैं। राज्य में 4 लघु वित्तीय बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं और इनका नेटवर्क 21 शाखाओं का है। जिसमें 13 आउटलैट के साथ भारतीय डाक पेमेंट बैंक, वित्तीय समावेशन नेटवर्क और संचालन (फिनो) पेमेंट बैंक, एअरटेल पेमेंट बैंक, पेटीएम पेमेंट बैंक शामिल हैं।

एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (आर.आर.बी.) अर्थात् हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (एच.पी.जी.बी.) को पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया है, जिसका सितम्बर, 2022 तक कुल 266 शाखाओं का नेटवर्क है। इसके अतिरिक्त सहकारी बैंकों का कुल 541 शाखाएं हैं।

कांगड़ा केन्द्रीय सैन्ट्रल बैंक (के.सी.सी.बी.) की 217 शाखाएं हैं। राज्य में 5 शहरी सहकारी बैंक भी 26 शाखाओं के साथ कार्य कर रहे हैं। जिला-वार बैंक शाखाओं के प्रसार के संदर्भ में कांगड़ा जिले में सबसे अधिक 411 बैंक शाखाएं तथा लाहौल स्पिति में सबसे कम 25 बैंक शाखाएं हैं। विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा 2,127 ए.टी.एम. की स्थापना से बैंक सेवाओं की पहुंच और बढ़ गई है।

बैंकों द्वारा दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में जहां ढांचा आधारित शाखाएं आर्थिक रूप से व्यावहारिक नहीं हैं, बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु व्यापार संवाददाता प्रतिनिधि (जिन्हें 'बैंक

मित्र' के रूप में जाना जाता है) को तैनात किया है। वर्तमान में राज्य में गांवों में मूलभूत बैंकिंग सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा 14,848 बैंक मित्र तैनात किए गए हैं। राज्य में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के रूप में पी.एन.बी. बैंक, एस.बी.आई. बैंक, यूको बैंक, केनरा बैंक, सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और यूनियन बैंक और बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के पूर्ण विकसित नियंत्रण कार्यालय अर्थात् क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय/अंचल कार्यालय/सर्कल कार्यालय हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में तथा नाबार्ड का भी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक की अध्यक्षता में शिमला में स्थित है।

राज्य के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक भागीदार के रूप में जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे हैं। ऋण का प्रवाह सभी प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में बढ़ाया गया है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य के बैंकों ने आर.बी.आई. द्वारा तय सात में से छः राष्ट्रीय मानकों को प्राप्त किया है जिसमें प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में कृषि क्षेत्र, लघु तथा सीमान्त किसान, लघु उद्योग, कमजोर वर्ग तथा महिलाओं को ऋण उपलब्ध करवाया है। वर्तमान में बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिक क्षेत्र की गतिविधियों के लिए कुल ऋण का 57.68 प्रतिशत ऋण दिया गया है।

बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए कुल ऋण में से सितम्बर, 2022 तक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित 18 प्रतिशत के राष्ट्रीय मानक की तुलना में 18.69 प्रतिशत कृषि ऋण प्रदान किए हैं। बैंको द्वारा कुल ऋण में कमजोर वर्गों तथा महिलाओं का क्रमशः 20.30 प्रतिशत तथा 11.95 प्रतिशत अग्रिम राशि का भाग है, जोकि राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार क्रमशः 11 प्रतिशत तथा 5 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए। सितम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य में बैंकों का ऋण जमा अनुपात 39.34 प्रतिशत रहा। राष्ट्रीय मानकों की स्थिति नीचे सारणी 6.1 में दर्शाई गई है।

सारणी 6.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बैंकों के व्यावसायिक राष्ट्रीय मानकों की स्थिति

क.सं.	क्षेत्र	अग्रिम प्रतिशत 30.9.2021	अग्रिम प्रतिशत 30.9.2022	राष्ट्रीय मानक प्रतिशत
1.	प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अग्रिम	59.86	57.68	40
2.	कृषि अग्रिम	19.47	18.69	18
3.	लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों को अग्रिम	14.89	13.64	9
4.	लघु उद्योगों को अग्रिम	12.49	14.10	7.5
5.	कमजोर वर्ग के लिए ऋण	17.75	20.30	11
6.	महिला ऋण	10.48	11.95	5

7.	जमा एवं अग्रिम अनुपात (थोरट)	38.28	39.34	60
8.	डी.आर.आई. योजना के तहत अग्रिम	0.03	0.03	—
9.	एम.एस.एम.ई. अग्रिम (पी.एस.सी.)	45.80	47.14	—
10.	अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति ऋण (पी.एस.सी.)	5.98	6.62	—
11.	अल्पसंख्यक अग्रिम (पी.एस.सी.)	2.83	3.17	—

स्रोत: राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति, हिमाचल प्रदेश

6.2 वित्तीय समावेशन पहल

वित्तीय समावेशन हमारे समाज के निम्न वर्गों और कम आय वाले समूहों के लिए सस्ती दर पर वित्तीय सेवाओं और उत्पादों के प्रावधान को दर्शाता है। भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय समावेशन व्यापक अभियान के अन्तर्गत “प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना” सात वर्षों से अधिक समय से राज्य के आर्थिक विकास के लिए चल रही है और इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों और मजदूरों सहित समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए कई पहलें की जा रही हैं।

6.2.1 प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (पी.एम.जे.डी.वाई.)

बैंकों द्वारा राज्य में प्रत्येक घर में कम से कम एक बुनियादी बचत जमा(बी.एस.बी.डी.ए.) खाते के साथ समस्त परिवारों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। बैंकों द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 17.33 लाख खाते सितम्बर, 2022 तक खोले गए हैं। इन खातों में से 15.40 लाख बुनियादी बचत जमा खाते ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तथा 1.93 लाख शहरी क्षेत्रों में खोले गए हैं। राज्य में बैंकों द्वारा पी.एम.जे.डी.वाई. खाताधारकों को 12.28 लाख रुपये डेबिट कार्ड जारी किए गए, जोकि पी.एम.जे.डी.वाई. के अन्तर्गत खोले गए खातों का 70 प्रतिशत है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों द्वारा 81 प्रतिशत पी.एम.जे.डी.वाई. खातों को आधार संख्या तथा मोबाइल नंबर के साथ जोड़ने की पहल की जा चुकी है।

6.2.2 प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के अन्तर्गत सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा पहल

प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के कार्यान्वयन के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने तीन सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं को शुरू किया है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नलिखित है:

i) प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एस.बी.वाई.)

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 18 वर्ष से 70 वर्ष के आयु के सभी बचत बैंक खाताधारकों को प्रति वर्ष ₹20.00 के प्रीमियम से प्रति ग्राहक को एक वर्ष के नवीनीकरण पर

आकस्मिक मृत्यु सह दिव्यांगता के लिए ₹2.00 लाख (आंशिक स्थायी दिव्यांगता के लिए ₹1.00 लाख) प्रदान किए जाते हैं तथा इसे हर वर्ष 1 जून को नवीनीकरण किया जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों ने 19.35 लाख ग्राहकों को जोड़ा है तथा विभिन्न बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 23 नवम्बर, 2022 तक 1215 बीमा दावों का निपटारा किया गया है।

ii) प्रधान मन्त्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पी.एम.जे.जे.बी.वाई)

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 18 वर्ष से 50 वर्ष के आयु के सभी बचत बैंक खाताधारकों को बैंक प्रति वर्ष ₹436.00 के प्रीमियम से प्रति ग्राहक को एक वर्ष के नवीनीकरण पर किसी भी कारण से हुई मृत्यु पर ₹2.00 लाख प्रदान किए जाते हैं तथा हर वर्ष 1 जून को नवीनीकरण होता है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों में 6.25 लाख ग्राहकों को प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पी.एम.जे.जे.बी.वाई.) के अन्तर्गत जोड़ा है। 30 नवम्बर, 2022 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग 2,953 बीमा दावों का बीमा कम्पनियों द्वारा निपटारा किया गया है।

iii) अटल पेंशन योजना (ए.पी.वाई.)

अटल पेंशन योजना असंगठित क्षेत्र पर केंद्रित है तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्राहकों को 60 वर्ष की आयु पर ग्राहक के 18 वर्ष से 40 वर्ष के दौरान प्रवेश करने पर किए गए अंशदान के आधार पर न्यूनतम पेंशन ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000 और ₹5,000 प्रति माह उपलब्ध करवाई जाती है। इस प्रकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्राहक द्वारा 20 वर्ष या इससे अधिक की अवधि में अंशदान किया हो तो निर्धारित न्यूनतम पेंशन की गारंटी सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार मनरेगा श्रमिकों, मिड-डे मील कार्यकर्ताओं, कृषि एवं बागवानी श्रमिकों तथा आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को अटल पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने हेतु ध्यान दे रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा जोरदार अभियानों, शिविरों, मीडिया प्रचार, प्रैस इत्यादि के माध्यम से लोगों को जागरूक किया जा रहा है। ए.पी.वाई. के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा सितम्बर, 2022 तक 3,44,815 ग्राहकों को नामांकित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त ए.पी.वाई. योजना के अन्तर्गत डाक एवं तार विभाग भी भाग ले रहा है।

6.3 प्रधानमन्त्री मुद्रा योजना (पी.एम.एम.वाई.)

प्रधानमन्त्री मुद्रा योजना हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित देश भर में चल रही है। छोटे सूक्ष्म उद्यमों में मुख्य रूप से विनिर्माण, व्यापार और सेवाओं में गैर कृषि उद्यम शामिल हैं, जिनकी ऋण आवश्यकताएं ₹10.00 लाख से कम हैं और आय सृजन के लिए इस वर्ग को दिए सभी ऋणों को मुद्रा ऋण के रूप में जाना जाएगा। इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी अग्रिम जो 8 अप्रैल, 2015 को या इसके बाद इस योजना के अधीन आए हो, को मुद्रा ऋण के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

बैंकों द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में सितम्बर, 2022 तक चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 37,837 नए लघु उद्यमियों को ₹929.04 करोड़ के नए ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इस समयावधि को मिलाकर वितरित ऋण की कुल राशि ₹2842.37 करोड़ है, जिसमें 1,71,110 उद्यम शामिल हैं।

6.4 स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना (एस.यू.आई.एस.)

स्टैंड अप इंडिया योजना पूरे देश में औपचारिक रूप से शुरू की गई है जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिलाओं द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व वाले समाज के सेवा से वंचित और उपेक्षित वर्गों में उद्यमशीलता की संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कम से कम एक अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति या एक महिला उधारकर्ता को विनिर्माण, व्यापार और सेवा क्षेत्र (इसे ग्रीन फील्ड उद्यम भी कहा जाता है) में एक नए उद्यम की स्थापना के लिए ₹10.00 लाख से लेकर ₹1.00 करोड़ के ऋण की बैंक द्वारा सुविधा दी जाती है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और महिला उद्यमियों को 276 नए उद्यमों को स्थापित करने के लिए ₹43.46 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

6.5 वित्तीय जागरूकता और साक्षरता अभियान

वित्तीय साक्षरता और जागरूकता अभियान, लक्षित जनसंख्या तक पहुंचने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। बैंक हिमाचल प्रदेश में वित्तीय साक्षरता केन्द्रों (एफ.एल.सी.) तथा अपनी बैंक शाखाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता अभियान चला रहे हैं।

6.6 बैंकों की व्यवसायिक स्थिति

राज्य के सभी बैंकों द्वारा कुल जमा राशि सितम्बर, 2021 में ₹1,50,088 करोड़ से बढ़कर सितम्बर, 2022 में ₹1,61,995 करोड़ तक दर्ज की गई। बैंकों की जमा राशि वर्ष दर वर्ष 7.93 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाती है। कुल अग्रिम सितम्बर, 2021 में ₹54,423 करोड़ से बढ़कर सितम्बर, 2022 तक ₹60,601 करोड़ हो गए जो वर्ष दर वर्ष 11.35 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाते हैं। कुल बैंकिंग कारोबार सितम्बर, 2022 में 8.84 प्रतिशत बढ़कर ₹2,22,595 करोड़ हो गया जो सितम्बर, 2021 में ₹2,04,511 करोड़ था।

बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों (पी.एस.बी.) का सबसे अधिक 63 प्रतिशत भाग है, आर.आर.बी. का 5 प्रतिशत भाग है, निजी बैंकों का 12 प्रतिशत तथा सहकारी बैंकों का 20 प्रतिशत भाग है। तुलनात्मक आंकड़े नीचे सारणी 6.2 में दर्शाए गए हैं।

सारणी 6.2

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बैंकों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े

(₹ करोड़ में)

क. सं.	मद	30.09.2021	30.09.2022	सितम्बर, 2021 से सितम्बर, 2022 में परिवर्तन (वर्ष दर वर्ष)	
				सम्पूर्ण	प्रतिशत
1.	जमा राशि पी.पी.डी.				
	ग्रामीण	90648.39	98115.41	7467.02	8.24
	शहरी/अर्ध शहरी	59439.96	63879.08	4439.12	7.47
	कुल	150088.35	161994.49	11906.14	7.93
2.	अग्रिम (ओ/एस)				
	ग्रामीण	28196.62	32299.68	4103.06	14.55
	शहरी/अर्ध शहरी	26226.32	25060.88	(-)1165.44	(-)4.44
	बाहरी क्रेडिट	-	3240.07	3240.07	-
	कुल	54422.94	60600.63	6177.69	11.35
3.	कुल बैंकिंग व्यापार (जमा+अग्रिम)	204511.29	222595.12	18083.83	8.84
4.	आर.आई.डी.एफ.	3033	3137.91	104.91	3.46
5.	जमा उधार अनुपात थोरट कमेटी के आधार पर	38.28	39.34	1.06	2.77
6.	प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में अग्रिम (ओ/एस) जिनमें से:	29749.13	32790.90	3041.77	10.22
	i) कृषि	9627.44	10624.94	997.50	10.36
	ii) एम.एस.एम.ई.	13656.09	15457.81	1801.72	13.19

	iii) ओ.पी.एस.	6465.60	6708.13	242.53	3.75
7.	कमजोर वर्ग को अग्रिम	8840.66	11647.32	2806.66	31.75
8.	गैर प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में अग्रिम	19996.25	24569.66	4573.41	22.87
9.	शाखाओं की संख्या	2244	2234	(-)10	(-)0.45
10.	महिलाओं के लिए अग्रिम	5221.49	6856.81	1635.32	31.32
11.	अल्प-संख्यकों को ऋण	842.42	1038.98	196.56	23.33
12.	अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अग्रिम	1782.40	3339.25	1556.85	87.35

स्रोत: राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति, हिमाचल प्रदेश

6.7 वार्षिक जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शन

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए बैंकों ने नाबार्ड की सहायता से, क्षमता के आधार पर विभिन्न प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की गतिविधियों के लिए वार्षिक जमा योजना तैयार कर नए ऋण उपलब्ध करवाए हैं। वार्षिक जमा योजना 2022-23 के अधीन पिछली योजना के वित्तीय परिव्यय में 9.72 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई तथा ₹33,507 करोड़ परिव्यय का लक्ष्य तय किया गया। सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों ने वार्षिक जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹17,218 करोड़ के नए ऋण वितरित किए तथा 51.39 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक प्रतिबद्धता हासिल की। 30 सितम्बर, 2022 तक क्षेत्रवार लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धि सारणी 6.3 में दर्शाई गई है।

सारणी 6.3

सितम्बर, 2022 तक की स्थिति पर एक दृष्टि

क. सं.	क्षेत्र	वार्षिक लक्ष्य 2022-23	(₹ करोड़ में)	
			उपलब्धि सितम्बर, 2022	प्रतिशत उपलब्धि सितम्बर, 2022
1.	कृषि प्रत्यक्ष	13879.21	4214.18	30.36
2.	एम.एस.एम.ई.	9887.09	5172.18	52.31
3.	शिक्षा	486.02	45.55	9.37
4.	आवास	2033.53	618.30	30.41
5.	अन्य प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र	2020.21	109.73	5.43
6.	कुल प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (1 से 5)	28306.06	10159.94	35.89
7.	कुल गैर प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र	5201.15	7058.91	135.72
	कुल योग(6+7):	33507.21	17218.42	51.39

स्रोत: राज्य स्तरीय बैंकर्स समिति, शिमला हिमाचल प्रदेश

6.8 सरकारी प्रायोजित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

i) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एन.आर.एल.एम.)

ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय ने भारत सरकार के प्रमुख कार्यक्रम को संचालित किया है जिसमें कि गरीबों, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के लिए सुदृढ़ संस्थानों के निर्माण, नई वित्तीय सेवाओं और आजीविका सेवाओं तक पहुंच पाना है। इस योजना को राज्य में हि.प्र. राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम.), ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया गया है। राज्य में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों को 8,000 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए ₹110.00 करोड़ के वार्षिक लक्ष्य रखा है। बैंकों ने एन.आर.एल.एम. योजना में 30 सितम्बर, 2022 तक ₹44.18 करोड़ के 1,980 ऋणों की स्वीकृति दी है।

ii) राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन कार्यक्रम (एन.यू.एल.एम.)

भारत सरकार, आवास और शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन मन्त्रालय (एम.ओ.एच.यू.पी.ए.) ने मौजूदा स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना (एस.जे.एस.आर.वाई.) को पुनर्गठित किया और राष्ट्रीय शहरी जीविका मिशन (एन.यू.एल.एम.) को शुरू किया। स्वयं रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एस.ई.पी.) एन.यू.एल.एम. के घटकों (घटक 4) में से एक है जो शहरी गरीबों के व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक उद्यमों तथा स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) की स्थापना के लिए ऋणों पर ब्याज अनुदान के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है। शहरी विकास विभाग विभिन्न बैंको ने सितम्बर, 2022 तक एन.यू.एल.एम. के अन्तर्गत ₹6.10 करोड़ के ऋण वितरित किए हैं।

iii) प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पी.एम.ई.जी.पी.)

पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. एक क्रेडिट लिंकड अनुदान कार्यक्रम है जोकि भारत सरकार के सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मन्त्रालय द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए खादी एवं ग्राम उद्योग कमीशन (के.वी.आई.सी.) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रमुख एजेंसी है। राज्य स्तर पर के.वी.आई.सी., खादी एवं ग्रामीण बोर्ड (के.वी.आई.बी.) तथा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के माध्यम से यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 1,359 नई इकाइयों के वित्तपोषण का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों

ने ₹42.85 करोड़ मार्जिन राशि के वितरण का लक्ष्य रखा है। बैंकों ने मार्जिन मनी के रूप में सितम्बर, 2022 तक 819 इकाइयों को ₹26.49 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए हैं।

6.9 किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (के.सी.सी.)

किसानों को बैंकिंग प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत अल्पकालिक ऋण, कृषि उत्पादन तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के लिए एक ही स्थान एवं समय पर पर्याप्त ऋण बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं द्वारा किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (के.सी.सी.) के माध्यम से दिया जा रहा है। सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों द्वारा 1,26,079 किसानों को ₹1,624.17 करोड़ के नए के.सी.सी. जारी किए हैं। सितम्बर, 2022 तक बैंकों द्वारा कुल 4,43,988 किसानों को के.सी.सी. योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹7,835.57 करोड़ की राशि से वित्तपोषित किया गया है।

6.10 ग्रामीण स्वयं रोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आर.एस.ई.टी.आई.)

जिला स्तर पर उद्यमिता में रुचि रखने वाले ग्रामीण युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण और कौशल उन्नयन के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.डी.) की पहल पर ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आर.एस.ई.टी.आई.) चलाए जा रहे हैं। राज्य के 10 जिलों (लाहौल-स्पिति, किन्नौर छोड़कर) में अग्रणी बैंकों, जिनमें यूको बैंक, पी.एन.बी. व स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया शामिल हैं, द्वारा ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का गठन किया है। यह ग्रामीण स्वयं रोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन (पी.एम.ई.जी.पी.) योजना के अन्तर्गत गरीबी उन्मूलन तथा उद्यमिता विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा प्रोसेसिंग (ई.डी.पी.) कर रहे हैं। आर.एस.ई.टी.आई. ने वर्ष 2022-23 में कुल 226 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने का लक्ष्य रख कर 6,022 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

6.11 बैंक खातों के साथ आधार लिंकेज के लिए विशेष अभियान तथा सभी प्रचलित बैंक खातों में आधार का सत्यापन

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा आधार नामांकन और अद्यतन (अपडेट) करने के लिए 65 केन्द्रों को चिन्हित किया है।

6.12 राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड)

नाबार्ड ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ग्रामीण संरचना विकास, लघु ऋण, किसान उत्पादक संगठन, ग्रामीण कृषि भूमि तथा गैर कृषि क्षेत्र, कौशल विकास, पुर्नवित्त और ऋण वितरण व्यवस्था को सुदृढीकरण करके एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास प्रक्रिया में निरन्तर सहयोग दिया है।

नाबार्ड भी भारत सरकार की कुछ केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है, या उनसे जुड़ा हुआ है।

6.12.1 ग्रामीण अधोसंरचना

ग्रामीण अधोसंरचना विकास निधि (आर.आई.डी.एफ.) के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों व बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास किया जाता है, 1995-96 में इसकी शुरुआत से ही, राज्य सरकारों की साझेदारी में नाबार्ड एक प्रमुख सहयोगी के रूप में उभरा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों तथा राज्य के स्वामित्व वाले निगमों की चल रही योजनाओं को पूर्ण करने तथा कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में नई परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए रियायती ऋण दिए जाते हैं। वर्षों से, समय के साथ-साथ इस निधि के उपयोग से वित्तीय सहायता का क्षेत्र विस्तृत करके 39 उपयुक्त गतिविधियां जिनमें कृषि तथा संबंधित क्षेत्र, सामाजिक क्षेत्र तथा ग्रामीण सम्पर्क सम्बन्धित आधारभूत गतिविधियों को भी शामिल किया गया है।

इस निधि के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1995-96 में आर.आई.डी.एफ.-I में ₹15.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान था जो अब बढ़कर आर.आई.डी.एफ.-XXVIII में (वर्ष 2022-23) में ₹800 करोड़ हो गया है। आर.आई.डी.एफ. ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे सिंचाई, सड़कें तथा पुल निर्माण, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण, पेयजल आपूर्ति, प्राथमिक शिक्षा, पशुधन सेवाएं, जलागम विकास तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आधारभूत इत्यादि के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। हाल ही के वर्षों में, परिवर्तनात्मक परियोजनाएं जैसे पॉली हाऊस, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां और सौर सिंचाई के विकास का समर्थन किया गया है, जो कृषि व्यवसाय और टिकाऊ खेती के व्यवसायीकरण की सहायता प्रदान करेगा।

आर.आई.डी.एफ. निधि के अन्तर्गत राज्य को मार्च, 2022 तक परियोजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए ₹10,026.09 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है जिनमें मुख्यतः ग्रामीण सड़कें/पुल, सिंचाई, पेयजल, शिक्षा, पशुपालन आदि की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं। आर.आई.डी.एफ.-XXVIII के तहत ₹809 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है और राज्य को चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹429.35 करोड़ का वितरण किया गया है।

स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन/पूर्ण होने के बाद, 13,535 कि.मी. सड़क मोटर योग्य हो जाएगी, 26,547 मीटर पुलों का निर्माण किया जाएगा और 1,75,344 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (दोनों नई और मौजूदा परियोजनाओं में सुधार) के माध्यम से लाभान्वित किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्राथमिक स्कूलों में 2,921 कमरे, 64 माध्यमिक स्कूलों की विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाएं, 25 आई.टी. केन्द्रों और 397 पशु चिकित्सा अस्पतालों/कृत्रिम गर्भधारण केन्द्रों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है।

6.12.2 भण्डारण अधोसंरचना निधि (डब्ल्यू.आई.एफ)

नाबार्ड द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य सरकार को ₹12.73 करोड़ की राशि मंजूर की गई है। डब्ल्यू.आई.एफ के अन्तर्गत कुल 3,480 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले रोहडू, ओडी. और पतलीकूहल के तीन कोल्ड स्टोर्स को आधुनिकीकरण और उन्नयन कर सी.ए.स्टोर्स में बदलने के लिए राज्य सरकार को ₹855 लाख दिए गए हैं।

6.12.3 फूड प्रोसेसिंग फंड (एफ.पी.एफ)

नाबार्ड ने निर्दिष्ट खाद्य पार्कों, व्यक्तिगत भोजन/कृषि प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता के लिए 2014-15 में ₹2,000 करोड़ के साथ एक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कोष (एफ.पी.एफ.) की स्थापना की है। मेसर्ज क्रेमिका मेगा फूड पार्क को राज्य में कुल परियोजना लागत ₹103.85 करोड़ में से ₹37.94 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। नाबार्ड ने क्रेमिका मेगा फूड पार्क प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ऊना में मेसर्ज अग्रीवा नैचुरल को एफ.पी.एफ. के अन्तर्गत (Ready to Cook Frozen Snacks) प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट की स्थापना करने के लिए ₹11.70 करोड़ के ऋण की स्वीकृत दी है। इस परियोजना के हब एंड स्पोक मॉडल से राज्य के किसानों को लाभ मिलने तथा रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होने की उम्मीद है।

6.12.4 पुनर्वित्त सहायता

नाबार्ड, विभिन्न कार्य-कलाप, जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास, लघु सड़क परिवहन आपरेटरों, भूमि विकास, लघु सिंचाई, डेयरी विकास, स्वयं सहायता समूह, कृषि यंत्रीकरण, मुर्गी पालन, वृक्षारोपण एवं बागवानी, भेड़/बकरी/सुअर पालन, पैकिंग ग्रेडिंग, घरेलू कार्यकलापों व अन्य शामिल क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए दीर्घ अवधि के लिए पुनर्वित्त सहायता प्रदान करता है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में संवितरण के लिए उपलब्ध ₹890.00 करोड़ में से नाबार्ड ने हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक और सहकारी बैंको सहित भूमि विकास बैंको (एल.डी.बी.) को भी 30 दिसम्बर, 2022 को दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वित्त के अन्तर्गत ₹318.88 करोड़ दिए हैं। इसमें से ₹84.88 करोड़ हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक लिमिटेड (एच.पी.एस.सी.ए. आर.डी.बी.) को प्रदान किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपरोक्त के अलावा, राज्य में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों/एसएफबी (लघु वित्त बैंकों) के लिए दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वित्त के लिए उपलब्ध ₹212.00 करोड़ में से, 30 दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹13.62 करोड़ जारी किए गए हैं।

वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, बैंकों (वाणिज्यिक बैंकों सहित) ने दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वित्त के रूप में ₹ 628.92 करोड़ प्राप्त किए, जिसमें कोविड-19 के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एच.

पी.एस.सी.ए.आर.डी.बी. द्वारा प्रदान की गई ₹20.00 करोड़ की विशेष नकदी सुविधा भी शामिल है।

नाबार्ड ने सहकारी बैंकों और आर.आर.बी. के प्रयासों को भी पूरक किया है, राज्य में फसल ऋण संवितरण के लिए लघु अवधि (एस.टी.) के लिए ₹2,250 करोड़ की ऋण सीमा को मंजूरी दी है जिसके अंतर्गत बैंकों ने 2022–23 के दौरान 30 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹1,091.33 करोड़ की पुनर्वित्त सहायता ली है।

राज्य में वित्तीय वर्ष 2021–22 में सहकारी बैंकों और आर.आर.बी. ने ₹1,889.00 करोड़ की राशि लघु अवधि के पुनर्वित्त के रूप में प्राप्त की है। इसमें नाबार्ड द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी ओर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को 2021–22 के लिए कोविड-19 के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए, ₹660.00 करोड़ की विशेष नकदी सुविधा प्रदान की है।

6.12.5 विशेष पुनर्वित्त योजनाएं

पोस्ट कोविड युग में कृषि और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नाबार्ड ने 4 नई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं:

- क) **प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों (पी.ए.सी.एस.) का बहु सेवा केन्द्र (एम.एस.सी.) के रूप में परिवर्तन:** इस योजना का लक्ष्य आने वाले दो वर्षों में संरचित तरीके से लगभग 35,000 पैक्स को देश भर में बहु सेवा केंद्रों (एम.एस.सी.) में परिवर्तित करना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में 52 (पी.ए.सी.एस.) को बहु सेवा केन्द्रों में बदलने के लिए 30 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹14.00 करोड़ की राशि मंजूर की गई है।
- ख) **नाबार्ड वाटरशैड और वादी परियोजना क्षेत्रों में विशेष पुनर्वित्त योजना:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य अंतिम आर्थिक लाभार्थियों को सस्ता ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों को रियायती पुनर्वित्त सुविधा 3 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रदान करना है ताकि नाबार्ड वाटरशैड ओर वादी क्षेत्रों में स्थायी आर्थिक गतिविधियों, आजीविका ओर रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।
- ग) **सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष पुनर्वित्त योजना:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम योजना को बल देने के लिए एक विकल्प प्रदान करना है। नाबार्ड सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण

उद्यमों में पूंजी निर्माण में तेजी लाने के लिए सभी पात्र बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं को 4 प्रतिशत दर से रियायती दीर्घकालिक पुनर्वित्त उपलब्ध करवाएगा।

घ) **जल स्वच्छता और स्वच्छता गतिविधियों के लिए योजनाबद्ध पुनर्वित्त:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं की क्रेडिट आवश्यकता को पूरा करना है ताकि वे पात्र लाभार्थियों/उद्यमियों को समय पर ओर परेशानी मुक्त ऋण प्रदान कर सकें ताकि जल और स्वास्थ्य रक्षा सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

6.12.6 सरकारी प्रायोजित योजनाएं

क) **नई कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (ए.एम.आई.) योजना:** कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना (आई.एस.ए.एम.) की एक उप-योजना, नई कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (ए.एम.आई.) को लागू कर रही है। योजना को 31 मार्च, 2023 तक स्वीकृत सावधि ऋणों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

ख) **कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (ए.आई.एफ.) के तहत वित्तपोषण के लिए विशेष पुनर्वित्त योजना:** यह योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन और वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से फसल कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी ढाँचे और सामुदायिक कृषि संपत्तियों से जुड़ी व्यावहारिक परियोजनाओं में निवेश के लिए एक मध्यम-दीर्घकालिक ऋण वित्तपोषण सुविधा जुटाने के लिए विकसित की गई है।

इस योजना में नाबार्ड द्वारा रियायती पुनर्वित्त प्रदान करके एआईएफ के तहत परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए ग्रामीण वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। 30 दिसंबर, 2022 तक ब्याज दरें 6 प्रतिशत हैं जो समय-समय पर परिवर्तन के अधीन हैं। हालांकि, अंतिम उधारकर्ताओं से ली जाने वाली ब्याज दर 9 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस वित्तपोषण सुविधा के तहत सभी ऋणों में ₹2.00 करोड़ की सीमा तक प्रति वर्ष 3 प्रतिशत व्यय की छूट भारत सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध और अधिकतम 7 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ली जा सकेगी। यह योजना 2020-21 से 2032-33 तक लागू रहेगी।

6.12.7 नाबार्ड-ओ.एन.डी.सी. ग्रैंड हैकथॉन

नाबार्ड ने ओ.एन.डी.सी. के सहयोग से ओ.एन.डी.सी. प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से उत्पादक संगठनों के उत्पादों के लिए ई-कॉमर्स की पेशकश करने के लिए विचार विकसित करने के लिए एक बड़ा हैकथॉन आयोजित किया। 700 से अधिक स्टार्टअप पंजीकृत हैं, जिसमें 300 से

अधिक स्टार्टअप भाग ले रहे हैं। हैकार्थॉन तीन दिनों के लिए 1 जुलाई से 3 जुलाई, 2022 तक आयोजित किया गया था, परन्तु स्टार्टअप्स की सक्रिय भागीदारी के कारण अच्छे से अच्छा समाधान देने के लिए, इसे बाद में एक दिन के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था। स्टार्टअप्स ने ओ.एन. डी.सी. प्लेटफॉर्म तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने के लिए एफ.पी.ओ. उद्योग में नौ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा की। छह समस्या विवरण नवीनीकरण चुनौती से थे और एकीकरण चुनौती के हिस्से के रूप में तीन परिदृश्यों को पूरा किया जाना था।

6.12.8 नई कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (ए.एम.आई.) की उप-योजना विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना (आई.एस.ए.एम.)

आई.एस.ए.एम की कृषि विपणन अवसंरचना (ए.एम.आई.) उप-योजना कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। आईएसएएम की ए.एम.आई. उप-योजना नई क्रेडिट लिंकड परियोजनाओं के लिए लागू है, जहां 22.10.2018 से पात्र वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा सावधि ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है। नाबार्ड द्वारा पुनर्वित्त के लिए पात्र संस्थानों या डी.ए.सी. और एफ.डब्लू. (कृषि और किसान कल्याण निगम विभाग) द्वारा अनुमोदित राज्य वित्तीय निगमों (एस.एफ.सी.एस.) जैसे किसी अन्य (एफ.आई.) वित्तीय संस्थान के लिए पूंजी लागत के 25 प्रतिशत से 33.33 प्रतिशत की दर से सब्सिडी जारी करने के लिए चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसी है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने आई.एस.ए.एम. की ए.एम.आई. उप-योजना को 31 मार्च 2023 तक जारी रखने को मंजूरी दे दी है।

6.12.9 कृषि क्लिनिक और कृषि व्यापार केन्द्र योजनाएं (ए.सी.ए.बी.सी. योजना)

ए.सी.ए.बी.सी. योजना कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा रही है, जिसमें नाबार्ड सब्सिडी चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

इस योजना के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:

- सार्वजनिक विस्तार के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाने के लिए कृषि-उद्यमी, स्थानीय जरूरतों और किसानों के लक्ष्य समूह की क्षमता के अनुसार, व्यवसाय मॉडल के अनुसार भुगतान के आधार पर या मुफ्त में, किसानों को विस्तार और अन्य सेवाएं प्रदान करना।
- कृषि विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए।
- कृषि बेरोजगारों के लिए लाभकारी स्वरोजगार के अवसर सृजित करना जोकि स्नातक, कृषि डिप्लोमा धारक, कृषि में इंटरमीडिएट और कृषि से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों में जैविक विज्ञान स्नातक सहित कृषि संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों में स्नातकोत्तर है।

6.12.10 कृषि-क्लीनिक

कृषि-क्लीनिकों की परिकल्पना फसलों/पशुओं की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलुओं पर किसानों को विशेषज्ञ सलाह और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। कृषि-क्लीनिक निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में सहायता प्रदान करते हैं:

- मृदा स्वास्थ्य
- फसल पद्धतियां
- प्लांट का संरक्षण
- फसल बीमा, पशुओं के लिए रोगविषयक सेवाएं, चारा और चारा प्रबंधन
- कटाई के बाद की तकनीक
- पशुओं के लिए नैदानिक सेवाएं, चारा और चारा प्रबंधन
- बाजार में विभिन्न फसलों की कीमतें आदि।

6.12.11 कृषि व्यवसाय केंद्र

कृषि-व्यवसाय केंद्र योग्य कृषि विशेषज्ञों द्वारा स्थापित वाणिज्यिक कृषि-उद्यम इकाइयां हैं। जिनके मुख्य कार्यों में इन व्यवसायों में कृषि उपकरण की मरम्मत करना और किराए पर लेना, कृषि और संबंधित क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति और अन्य सेवाओं की बिक्री शामिल है, इसके अतिरिक्त कटाई के बाद का प्रबंधन, और राजस्व निर्माण और उद्यमों के विकास के लिए बाजार से संबंधित कार्य भी शामिल है। इस योजना में प्रशिक्षण और सलाह देने के लिए पूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता के साथ-साथ ऋण देना और क्रेडिट-लिंकड बैंक-एंड समग्र सब्सिडी देना भी शामिल है।

6.12.12 लघु ऋण

स्वयं सहायता समूह (एस.एच.जी.) कार्यक्रम का अब सारे प्रदेश में एक सशक्त आधार के साथ विस्तार हो गया है। इस आंदोलन ने मानव संसाधन और वित्तीय मदों में अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान की है। 31 मार्च, 2022 तक, क्रेडिट-लिंकड एस.एच.जी. की कुल संख्या 49,636 थी, ₹14,092 लाख के बकाया ऋण वाले 11,990 क्रेडिट-लिंकड एस.एच.जी. थी।

केन्द्रीय बजट 2014-15 में संयुक्त कृषि समूहों के वित्तपोषण के लिए नाबार्ड द्वारा किए गए वित्तपोषण के प्रयासों से संयुक्त देयता समूह साधन से "भूमिहीन किसानों" तक वित्तीय सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए नवीन पहल हुई है। प्रदेश में 31 मार्च, 2022 तक 13,682 संयुक्त देयता समूहों को ₹16,586.70 लाख का कुल ऋण दिया जा चुका है।

नाबार्ड "स्वयं सहायता समूह बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम" और "संयुक्त देयता समूह योजना" का प्रसार करने के लिए राज्य में 60 से अधिक स्वयं सहायता प्रवर्तक संस्थानों/संयुक्त देयता प्रवर्तक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग कर रहा है। नाबार्ड ने हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (एच.पी.जी.बी.), भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और यूको बैंक को 2020-21 के दौरान तीन साल की अवधि में 1,000 जे.एल.जी. के प्रचार और क्रेडिट लिंकेज के लिए प्रत्येक को ₹40.00 लाख मंजूर किए।

6.12.13 कृषक उत्पादन संगठन का प्रचार

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाबार्ड ने सभी 12 जिलों में 113 एफ.पी.ओ. के गठन/प्रचार के लिए ₹11.42 करोड़ के अनुदान को स्वीकृत किया है। यह एफ.पी.ओ. संयुक्त रूप से सब्जियों, औषधियों और सुगंधित पौधों, दुग्ध और फूलों के उत्पादन, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण और विपणन का कार्य करेंगे। 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक इन एफ.पी.ओ. के लिए ₹8.23 करोड़ की राशि जारी की गई है। ये एफ.पी.ओ. राज्य भर के लगभग 21,994 किसानों को सुरक्षा देते हैं जिनकी सालाना बिक्री ₹36.00 करोड़ है। एक अन्य केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना में नाबार्ड "एक जिला एक उत्पाद" की अवधारणा के साथ 10,000 एफ.पी.ओ. के गठन और संवर्धन के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी होगा। राज्य में क्लस्टर आधारित व्यावसायिक संगठनों (सी.बी.बी.ओ.) के माध्यम से एफ.पी.ओ. को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा और पोषित किया जाएगा। नाबार्ड ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल स्वीकृत अनुदान ₹4.68 करोड़ के साथ 26 एफ.पी.ओ. का गठन किया है।

6.12.14 वाटरशेड विकास

नाबार्ड ने राज्य के दस जिलों में 50 वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाओं (वाटरशेड और स्प्रिंग शेड परियोजना) को मंजूरी दी है। 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक इन परियोजनाओं के अर्न्तगत 38,732 हेक्टेयर को सुरक्षित करते हुए, 10 जिलों के 300 गाँवों को ₹26.69 करोड़ की राशि द्वारा लाभान्वित किया गया। इन परियोजनाओं के द्वारा पानी की उपलब्धता, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, उत्पादकता, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि, घटती हुई चरागाहों का संरक्षण और पशुपालन को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। शेष दो जिलों अर्थात् किन्नौर और लाहौल-स्पिति को अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में समाविष्ट किया जाएगा।

6.12.15 जनजातीय विकास निधि के माध्यम से जनजातीय लोगों का विकास (टी.डी.एफ.)

नाबार्ड ने 13 जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के अर्न्तगत कुल ₹19.76 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 3,555 परिवारों को लाभान्वित किया है। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य चयनित गाँवों में वादी (छोटे उद्यानों) और डेयरी इकाइयों की स्थापना

करना है। इनके अन्तर्गत 2,506 एकड़ भूमि में आम, किन्नू, नींबू, सेब, अखरोट, नाशपाती और जंगली खुबानी के पौधे लगाए गए हैं।

6.12.16 कृषि क्षेत्र प्रोत्साहन कोष के माध्यम से सहायता (एफ.एस.पी.एफ.)

एफ.एस.पी.एफ. के अन्तर्गत अब तक 26,087 किसानों को 39 परियोजनाओं द्वारा लाभान्वित करने के लिए ₹33.02 करोड़ की संचयी अनुदान सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान कांगड़ा, लाहौल–स्पीति, किन्नौर, सोलन, सिरमौर और मंडी में 89.12 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान सहायता के साथ 9 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

6.13 वित्तीय समावेश

नाबार्ड ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 में 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक वित्तीय और डिजिटल साक्षरता शिविरों के माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता का प्रसार करने के लिए राज्य भर के विभिन्न बैंकों को ₹3.41 करोड़ की सहायता स्वीकृत की है। नाबार्ड ने यूको बैंक को 5 और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक को 6 वित्तीय साक्षरता केंद्र (सी.एफ.एल.) स्थापित करने के लिए क्रमशः ₹1.95 करोड़ और ₹2.34 करोड़ मंजूर किए हैं। इसके अलावा नाबार्ड ने मीडिया के माध्यम से वित्तीय जागरूकता फैलाने की भी पहल की है।

6.14 नाबार्ड की परामर्श सेवाएं (नैबकॉन्स)

नाबार्ड परामर्श सेवाएं (नैबकॉन्स), नाबार्ड की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कम्पनी है और यह कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास और इससे सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में परामर्श प्रदान करती है। नैबकॉन्स ने निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्य किये हैं:

- हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विपणन बोर्ड की पराला और खड़ापत्थर में एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला परियोजना के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन परामर्श।
- राज्य स्तर पर एग्री-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (ए.आई.एफ.) के तहत पी.एम.यू. की स्थापना।
- प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना का तृतीय पक्ष प्रभाव आकलन।
- एफ.पी.ओ. के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन अध्ययन।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में हथकरघा क्षेत्र का व्यापक अध्ययन।
- नैबकॉन्स हिमाचल प्रदेश में डी.डी.यू.-जी.के.वाई. के लिए केंद्रीय तकनीकी सहायता एजेंसी है।
- सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का तृतीय पक्ष निरीक्षण।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में एन.एफ.एस.एम. योजना की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने के लिए अध्ययन।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में एफ.पी.ओ. का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन।

6.15 हिमाचल प्रदेश में जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए नाबार्ड की पहल

नाबार्ड को अनुकूलन निधि (ए.एफ.), हरित जलवायु निधि (जी.सी.एफ.) के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यान्वयन इकाई नेशनल इंप्लीमेंटिंग एंटीटी (एन.आई.ई.) नामित किया गया है, जिसे जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सम्मेलन की संरचना (फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन) के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन की भविष्य की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए, नाबार्ड ने सिरमौर जिले में एक निष्पादन इकाई का गठन किया है। जो जलवायु स्मार्ट समाधानों के माध्यम से हिमाचल प्रदेश के सूखा उन्मुख सिरमौर जिले में कृषि पर निर्भर समुदायों की सतत आजीविका की सुविधा पर परियोजना के लिए ₹20.00 करोड़ मंजूर किए हैं जिसका कार्यान्वयन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के पर्यावरण विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसके अन्तर्गत ₹19.12 करोड़ की राशि 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक नाबार्ड द्वारा जारी की गई है।

इसके साथ-साथ विभाग ने “कुल्लू जिले में पार्वती घाटी में ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड एंड फ्लड रिस्क को कम करना” नामक एक अन्य एन.ए.एफ.सी.सी. परियोजना के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.ई.एफ. और सी.सी.) को विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डी.पी.आर.) प्रस्तुत की है।

अध्याय

7



मूल्य संचलन और खाद्य प्रबंधन

मुख्य बिन्दु

- कोविड-19 ने भारत के अधिकांश हिस्सों की तरह हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता को भी बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया है। महामारी की समाप्ति के बाद, रूस और यूक्रेन के बीच युद्ध छिड़ गया, कच्चे तेल और अन्य वस्तुओं की बढ़ती लागत के कारण दुनिया भर में कीमतों में बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी हुई।
- आपूर्ति-पक्ष की रुकावटों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आर.बी.आई.) की अधिकतम सीमा से 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुद्रास्फीति को बढ़ा दिया है। 2018-19 में आर.बी.आई. के 4 प्रतिशत के लक्ष्य दर से नीचे गिरकर हिमाचल प्रदेश की मुद्रास्फीति की दर कुछ सीमा तक कम हो गई है। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के अप्रैल से दिसंबर तक, राज्य स्तर पर थोक मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.) 15.4 प्रतिशत से गिरकर 5 प्रतिशत हो गई। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 3.2 और 7.2 प्रतिशत के बीच उतार-चढ़ाव रहा।
- दिसंबर, 2022 के महीने में, हिमाचल प्रदेश का सी.पी.आई. (आई.डब्ल्यू.) पूरे भारत के 132.3 की तुलना में 130.2 था। इसलिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश की उपभोक्ता मुद्रास्फीति दर 3.58 प्रतिशत रही। अखिल भारतीय मुद्रा स्फीति की दर 5.50 से हिमाचल प्रदेश की मुद्रा स्फीति दर कम है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेपो दर और मुद्रास्फीति में नकारात्मक रूप से सहसंबद्ध हैं। कपड़े और जूते के उद्योग राज्य में मुद्रास्फीति के लिए एक प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता है।
- जब महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं की बात आती है तो सरकार समान्यता उत्पादन और आपूर्ति की स्थिति की जांच करती है। वित्त वर्ष 2020-21, 2021-22 और 2022-23 में मूल्य स्थिरता प्रदान करने के लिए दालों की बफर आपूर्ति का भंडारण किया गया है। धीरे-धीरे दालों को बफर स्टॉक से मुक्त करके बाजार की कीमतों को बनाए रखा गया।

- लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टी.पी.डी.एस.) सरकार की गरीबी उन्मूलन नीति के हिस्से के रूप में 5,163 उचित मूल्य स्टोरों के माध्यम से गेहूं, गेहूं का आटा, चावल, चीनी और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण करती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम ने जनवरी से दिसंबर 2022 तक ₹1,574.63 करोड़ मूल्य के टी.पी.डी.एस. वस्तुओं का अधिग्रहण और वितरण किया, जो पिछले वर्ष ₹1,442.12 करोड़ था। दिसंबर 2022 तक, निगम ने पंचायतों को ₹117.09 करोड़ मूल्य के 38,88,780 बैग सीमेंट खरीद कर वितरित किए।
- सरकार की जनजातीय कार्य योजना के तहत चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान जनजातीय और हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आपूर्ति की गई। राज्य सरकार नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम को गोदाम बनाने के लिए धन दे रही है ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एन.एफ.एस.ए.) योजना के तहत अधिक खाद्यान्न का भंडारण कर सकें।

7.1 परिचय

कोविड-19 महामारी ने अभूतपूर्व रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता को बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया था। महामारी की समाप्ति के बाद, रूस और यूक्रेन के बीच युद्ध छिड़ गया, कच्चे तेल और अन्य वस्तुओं की बढ़ती लागत के कारण दुनिया भर में कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी हुई। परिणामस्वरूप, केंद्रीय बैंकों पर मौद्रिक नीति को सख्त करने का दबाव पड़ा क्योंकि कीमतें एक दशक के उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुंच गईं और घरेलू बजट को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किया। स्टैगफ्लेशन एक बहुत ही वास्तविक संभावना थी जिससे निपटने करने की आवश्यकता थी। चूंकि कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं था, औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्थाओं ने अपनी ब्याज दरों में वृद्धि की।

जैसा कि अमेरिकी फेडरल रिजर्व ने दरों में वृद्धि की, अमेरिकी डॉलर की कीमत बढ़ी, जिससे डॉलर-मूल्य पर आधारित ईंधन आयात और भी महंगा हो गया। बढ़ती कीमतें हमेशा नीति निर्माताओं के लिए चिंता का कारण होती हैं क्योंकि वे आम आदमी को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं। विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में मुद्रास्फीति के संकट अधिक महसूस किए जाते हैं, जहां विकसित देशों की तुलना में उपभोग टोकरी में आवश्यकताओं की हिस्सेदारी अधिक होती है। 2017 से 2019 तक आर.बी.आई. के 4 प्रतिशत के लक्ष्य दर से नीचे गिरकर हिमाचल प्रदेश की मुद्रास्फीति की दर कुछ सीमा तक कम हो गई है।

आपूर्ति-पक्ष की रुकावटों ने मुद्रास्फीति को 2020 में आर.बी.आई. की अधिकतम सहनशीलता सीमा से 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर दिया। महामारी का मांग की तुलना में आपूर्ति पर अधिक प्रभाव पड़ा, जिससे भोजन, दवा और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के मामले में आपूर्ति-श्रृंखला में व्यवधान उत्पन्न हुआ। परिणामस्वरूप, राज्य में लागत-प्रेरित मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ गई थी।

सारणी 7.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सामान्य मुद्रास्फीति विभिन्न कीमत सूचकांक के आधार पर (प्रतिशत में)

सूचकांक	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 [^]	2022-23 ^{*(अ)}
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (समस्त भारत)	3.0	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0	12.7	11.5
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक(ग्रामीण)	4.5	-0.4	3.1	4.7	6.1	6.1	4.7
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक(शहरी)	5.4	4.9	5.4	7.1	5.4	5.2	5.4
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक(संयुक्त)	4.6	0.5	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.0	4.8
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक(औद्योगिक श्रमिक)	4.1	3.1	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.3
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (कृषि श्रमिक)	2.7	1.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.6
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण श्रमिक)	2.6	1.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	6.0

स्रोत: आर्थिक सलाहकार का कार्यालय, उद्योग संवर्धन विभाग और डब्ल्यू.पी.आई. के लिए आंतरिक व्यापार (डी.पी.आई.आई.टी.) उपभोक्ता मूल्य संयुक्त शहरी व ग्रामीण के लिए राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एन.एस.ओ.) सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक औद्योगिक श्रमिकों, कृषि श्रमिकों, ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिए श्रम ब्यूरो, 2020-21 के आगे उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक नई श्रृंखला 2016= 100 पर आधारित है।

[^]अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक 2021-22 *अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक 2022-23

(अ)अस्थिर

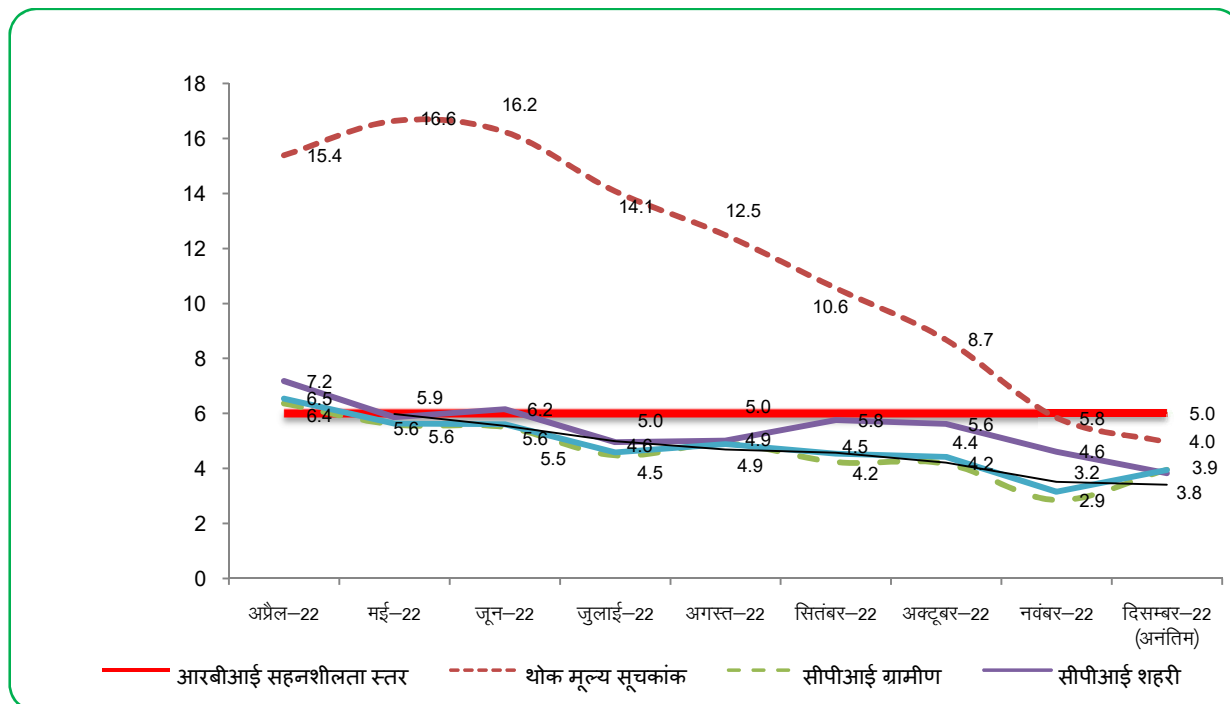
7.1.1 मुद्रास्फीति में वर्तमान रुझान

चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के अप्रैल से दिसंबर तक, राज्य स्तर पर थोक मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति 15.4 प्रतिशत से गिरकर 5 प्रतिशत हो गई। हालांकि, खुदरा मूल्य वृद्धि थोक मूल्य वृद्धि द्वारा स्थापित पैटर्न का पालन करती है। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सी.पी.आई.) में 3.2 और 7.2 प्रतिशत के बीच उतार-चढ़ाव आया। थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक इंडेक्स के अभिसरण के दौरान दो प्राथमिक बल थे। सबसे पहले, कच्चे तेल, लोहा, एल्यूमीनियम और कपास जैसी प्रमुख वस्तुओं की मुद्रास्फीति में मंदी के कारण थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में गिरावट आई। सी.पी.आई. की तुलना में, इन सामानों का डब्ल्यू.पी.आई. को अधिक भार है। इसके अलावा, इन वस्तुओं का बड़े पैमाने पर थोक उत्पादों का निर्माण करने वाले उद्यमों द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है, जिससे वे दुनिया भर में मूल्य निर्धारण में उतार-चढ़ाव के प्रति बहुत संवेदनशील हो जाते हैं। जैसे ही कमोडिटी की कीमतों में गिरावट आई, मुद्रास्फीति

के दो संकेतकों में अभिसरण होने लगा। उच्च सी.पी.आई. का दूसरा कारण यह है कि सेवा लागत में वृद्धि हो रही है। सेवाएँ उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (संयुक्त) के मुख्य घटक का हिस्सा हैं, लेकिन सेवाएँ थोक मूल्य सूचकांक बास्केट में शामिल नहीं हैं।

चित्र 7.1

डब्ल्यू.पी.आई., सी.पी.आई. (संयुक्त), सी.पी.आई. ग्रामीण, सी.पी.आई. शहरी के बीच मुद्रास्फीति की मासिक तुलना



स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एन.एस.ओ.) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

मई 2022 में उच्च थोक मूल्य सूचकांक मुद्रास्फीति और कम उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक मुद्रास्फीति में विचलन अपेक्षाकृत बढ़ गया (चित्र 7.1) दो सूचकांकों को दिए गए अलग-अलग, भारांक और उपभोक्ता कीमतों पर बढ़ती आयात लागत के प्रभाव में निहित अन्तराल के परिणामस्वरूप थोक मूल्य सूचकांक अधिक अस्थिर रहा है। तब से, हालांकि, दो मुद्रास्फीति मानकों के बीच अंतर कम हो गया है, जो अभिसरण की ओर रुझान का संकेत देता है। कोर इन्फ्लेशन, डिमांड-पुल इन्फ्लेशन का एक संकेतक है, जिसमें हाल ही में बहुत कम हलचल देखी गई है। इस प्रकार, सरकार मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है।

चूँकि व्यक्तिगत आय कीमतों से बंधी नहीं होती है, मुद्रास्फीति होने पर आम लोग असमान्य रूप से पीड़ित होते हैं। मुद्रास्फीति के उतार-चढ़ाव को विभिन्न सूचकांकों के द्वारा

मापा जाता है जैसे थोक मूल्य सूचकांक, उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण) उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (शहरी), उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (संयुक्त) उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए), उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए), उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिए) आदि।

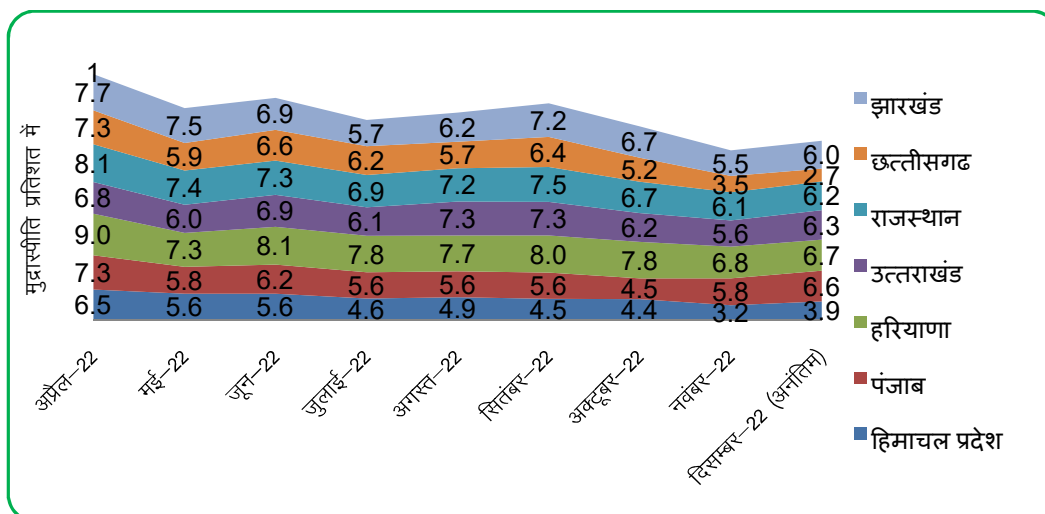
7.1.2 पड़ोसी, अन्य राज्यों के बीच उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक-संयुक्त (सी.पी.आई.-सी) मुद्रास्फीति

चालू वित्त वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश में मध्यम मुद्रास्फीति है, अप्रैल-2022 में सी.पी.आई.-सी 6.5 प्रतिशत रही जो, दिसंबर-2022 (अस्थिर) में 3.9 प्रतिशत दर्ज की गई। यह मुद्रास्फीति ज्यादातर खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति में बढ़ोतरी के कारण हुई, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था की ब्याज दर में वृद्धि के कारण भी बनी रही, लेकिन नवंबर के बाद से इसमें कुछ कमी आई है।

विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच मुद्रास्फीति का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण नीचे दिखाया गया है (चित्र-7.2)। दिसंबर, 2022 में छत्तीसगढ़ के बाद सबसे कम सी.पी.आई.-सी मुद्रास्फीति दर हिमाचल प्रदेश में 3.9 प्रतिशत है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ में दिसंबर, 2022 में यह 2.7 प्रतिशत थी। शेष राज्यों में दिसंबर, 2022 में मुद्रास्फीति 6.0 प्रतिशत से 6.7 प्रतिशत के बीच रही। हिमाचल प्रदेश की तुलना में यह काफी अधिक है।

चित्र 7.2

अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में सी.पी. आई.-सी मुद्रास्फीति हिमाचल की तुलनात्मक स्थिति



स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एन.एस.ओ.) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

7.1.3 वर्ष 2017 से 2022 की तुलनात्मक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक मुद्रास्फीति (संयुक्त) के संचालक और योगदानकर्ता चित्र 7.3

7.1.3.1 खाद्य वस्तुओं द्वारा संचालित खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति

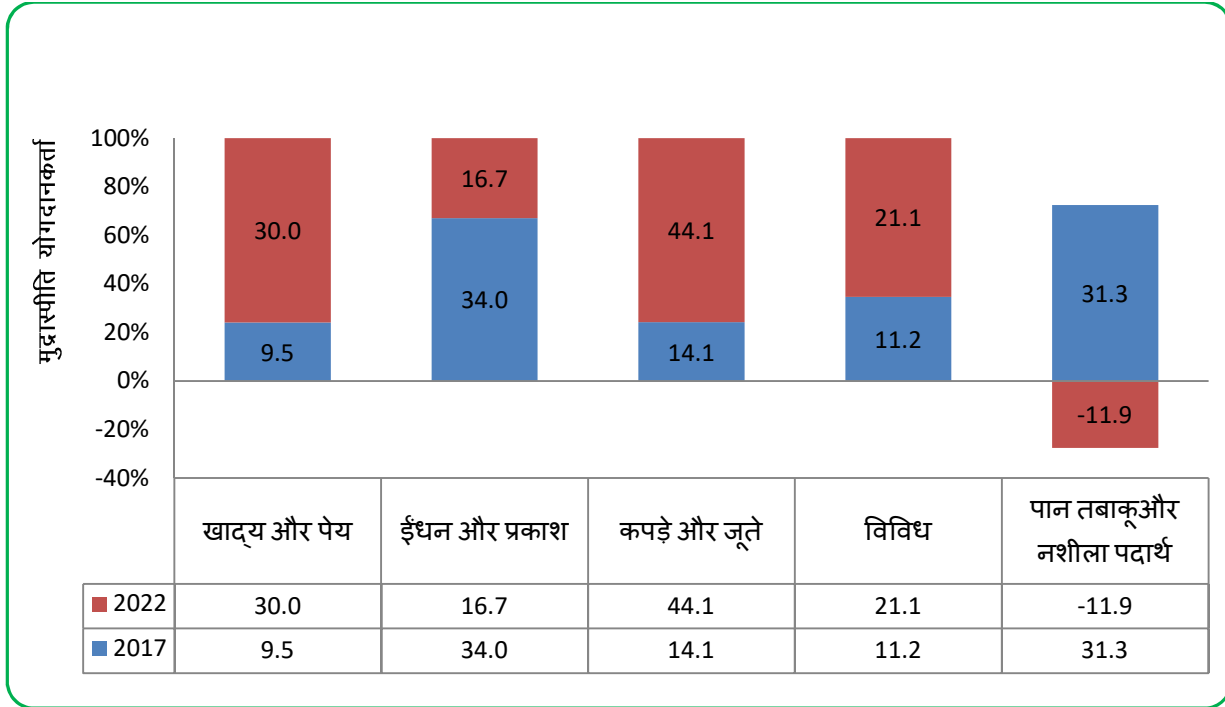
वर्ष 2022 में जिन तीन श्रेणियों ने मुद्रास्फीति का बड़ा योगदान किया, वे थीं खाद्य और पेय पदार्थ, कपड़े और जूते, और अन्य। वर्ष 2022 में कुल मुद्रास्फीति में कपड़ों और जूतों का हिस्सा 44.1 प्रतिशत था, जो इसे मुद्रास्फीति का मुख्य संचालक बनाता है। 30.0 प्रतिशत योगदान के साथ, खाद्य और पेय समग्र मुद्रास्फीति में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा योगदानकर्ता हैं, पान, सिगरेट और अन्य नशीले पदार्थों का कुल नकारात्मक योगदान (-) 11.9 प्रतिशत रहा (चित्र 7.3)।

7.1.3.2 वर्ष 2022 में सब्जियों और अनाज के कारण खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति

उपभोक्ता खाद्य मूल्य सूचकांक पर आधारित खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति वित्त वर्ष 2021 में 5.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022 में 6.0 प्रतिशत हो गई। वित्त वर्ष 2021 में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण) मुद्रास्फीति 4.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022 में 6.1 प्रतिशत हो गई। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए) वित्त वर्ष 2021 में 4.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022 में 5.2 प्रतिशत हो गई। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिए) मुद्रास्फीति वित्त वर्ष 2021 में 4.2 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 5.3 प्रतिशत हो गई (सारणी 7.1)। हालांकि खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति में वृद्धि व्यापक-आधारित है, जिसमें प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता सब्जियां, अनाज, दूध और मसाले हैं। आर.बी.आई. ने आपूर्ति की कमी के कारण निकट अवधि में अनाज और मसालों की घरेलू कीमतों में वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया है। उच्च फीड लागत के चलते दूध की कीमतों में भी वृद्धि की उम्मीद है। सितंबर 2022 से थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और अनाज में दो अंकों की मुद्रास्फीति देखी गई। गेहूं और चावल की बढ़ती कीमतों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने गेहूं उत्पादों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी है। सब्जियों में उच्च मुद्रास्फीति मुख्य रूप से टमाटरों की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी से हुई जिसका मुख्य कारण जिलों में बेमौसमी भारी बारिश से फसल क्षति और आपूर्ति बाधित होना था।

चित्र 7.3

समूह-वार उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (संयुक्त) मुद्रास्फीति में तुलनात्मक अंशदान 2022 व 2017



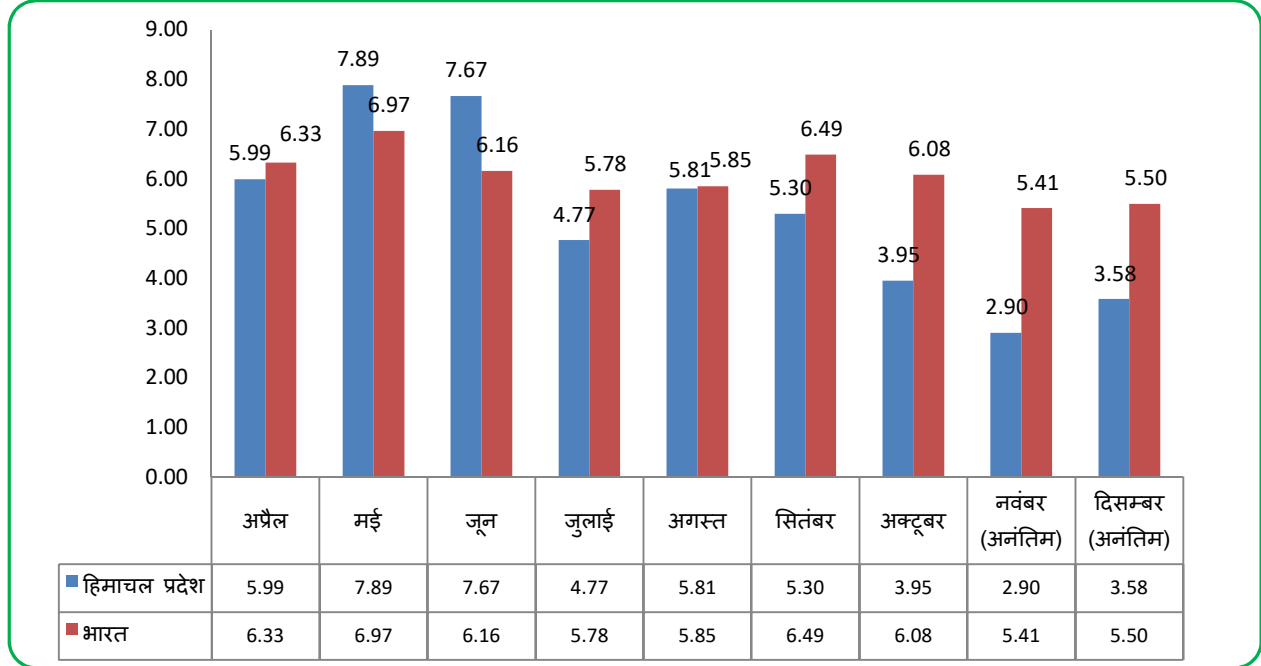
स्रोत: सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

7.1.4 औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी एक मूल्य सूचकांक है, जो कुछ चुनिंदा क्षेत्रों में फैले श्रमिकों के लिए रहने की लागत में मूल्य वृद्धि के प्रभाव को मापने के लिए जारी किया जाता है। सितम्बर, 2020 से हिमाचल प्रदेश में आधार वर्ष को 2001 से 2016 के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। नई श्रृंखला में पारंपारिक सात वर्गों के औद्योगिक श्रमिकों को इस सूचकांक में सम्मिलित किया गया है जिसमें कारखानों, खानों, वृक्षारोपण, रेलवे, सार्वजनिक मोटर परिवहन उपक्रम, विद्युत उत्पादन और वितरण प्रतिष्ठान, बंदरगाहें आदि शामिल हैं। प्रदेश में दिसम्बर, 2022 के दौरान इस सूचकांक पर आधारित मुद्रास्फीति में बढ़ोतरी राष्ट्रीय स्तर से कम रही जोकि चित्र 7.4 और सारणी 7.2 और 7.3 में प्रदर्शित है।

चित्र 7.4

परिवर्तनशीलता हिमाचल प्रदेश उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए) और राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 2022-23 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2022) आधार वर्ष 2016 =100



स्रोत: श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय भारत सरकार

सारणी 7.2

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (औद्योगिक श्रमिक)

(आधार वर्ष 2001 व 2016*)

माह	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	पिछले वर्ष से प्रतिशतता में परिवर्तन
अप्रैल	248	257	270	282	121.8	129.1	5.99
मई	247	256	271	280	121.7	131.3	7.89
जून	250	258	272	282	122.5	131.9	7.67
जुलाई	257	265	274	288	123.8	129.7	4.77
अगस्त	259	267	275	291	124.0	131.2	5.81
सितम्बर	258	266	277	120.8*	124.6	131.2	5.30
अक्टूबर	258	267	280	122.1*	126.7	131.7	3.95
नवम्बर	260	266	281	122.5*	127.6	131.3	2.90(\$)

दिसम्बर	259	265	283	120.6*	125.7	130.2	3.58(\$)
जनवरी	258	266	282	120.0*	126.0		..
फरवरी	256	266	280	120.5*	126.4		..
मार्च	256	267	281	121.4*	126.9		..
औसत	256	264	277	118.9\$	124.8	130.9(\$)	..

स्रोत: श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय भारत सरकार

* आधार वर्ष 2016

\$ अस्थाई

सारणी 7.3

अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (औद्योगिक श्रमिक)

(आधार वर्ष 2001 व 2016*)

माह	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	पिछले वर्ष से प्रतिशतता में परिवर्तन
अप्रैल	277	288	312	329	120.1	127.7	6.33
मई	278	289	314	330	120.6	129.0	6.97
जून	280	291	316	332	121.7	129.2	6.16
जुलाई	285	301	319	336	122.8	129.9	5.78
अगस्त	285	301	320	338	123.0	130.2	5.85
सितम्बर	285	301	322	118.1*	123.3	131.3	6.49
अक्टूबर	287	302	325	119.5*	124.9	132.5	6.08
नवम्बर	288	302	328	119.9*	125.7	132.5	5.41(\$)
दिसम्बर	286	301	330	118.8*	125.4	132.3	5.50(\$)
जनवरी	288	307	330	118.2*	125.1		..
फरवरी	287	307	328	119.0*	125.0		..
मार्च	287	309	326	119.6*	126.0		..
औसत	284	300	323	117.6\$	123.6	130.3(\$)	..

स्रोत: श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय भारत सरकार

* आधार वर्ष 2016

\$ अस्थाई

7.1.5 थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.)

पूरे कोविड-19 काल में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक आधारित मुद्रास्फीति कम रही, लेकिन महामारी के बाद आर्थिक गतिविधियों के फिर से शुरू होने के बाद इसमें तेजी आने लगी। रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध ने वैश्विक आपूर्ति नेटवर्क और प्रमुख वस्तुओं के मुक्त प्रवाह को बाधित करके बोझ को और बढ़ा दिया। परिणामस्वरूप, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022 में थोक मुद्रास्फीति की दर बढ़कर लगभग 13.0 प्रतिशत हो गई।

खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति, जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 में 7.5 प्रतिशत रही जो वित्त वर्ष 2022 में 6.8 प्रतिशत थी जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 की पहली छमाही में दोहरे अंकों की थोक मूल्य सूचकांक, मुद्रास्फीति के लिए जिम्मेदार हो सकती है। परिवर्तनशील मौसम संबंधी परिस्थितियों के कारण, अनाज और सब्जियां खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति के सबसे बड़े संचालक थे। महत्वपूर्ण आदानों पर टैरिफ के युक्तिकरण और वैश्विक वस्तु कीमतों के स्थिरीकरण के कारण पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2023 में निर्मित सामान उपसमूह में मुद्रास्फीति में काफी गिरावट आई है। वित्त वर्ष 2023 में कोर मुद्रास्फीति वित्त वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में कम रही (सारणी 7.4)

कुल मिलाकर, थोक कीमतों पर आधारित महंगाई दर का मासिक रुझान मई, 2022 के अपने चरम 16.6 प्रतिशत से नीचे की ओर गिरकर सितंबर, 2022 में 10.6 प्रतिशत और दिसंबर, 2022 में 5.0 प्रतिशत हो गया है। मुद्रास्फीति में कमी सभी तीन उपसमूहों में दर्ज की गई (चित्र 7.1)।

जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है, आयातित मुद्रास्फीति, थोक मूल्य सूचकांक, मुद्रास्फीति में योगदान करती है। क्योंकि खाद्य तेलों का अत्यधिक आयात किया जाता है, इन वस्तुओं के लिए उच्च विश्वव्यापी लागतों का अस्थायी प्रभाव स्थानीय मूल्य निर्धारण में भी परिलक्षित होता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, वैश्विक मुद्रास्फीति आघात के कारण सभी देशों और क्षेत्रों में कीमतों में एक प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दूसरे दौर के प्रभावों के माध्यम से भारत में मुद्रास्फीति को लगभग 63 आधार अंकों तक बढ़ा सकती है जिसमें घरेलू अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव (46 आधार अंक) और वैश्विक स्पिलओवर (17 आधार अंक) शामिल है जोकि 100 आधार अंकों के प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव के अतिरिक्त हैं। थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (निर्मित सामान घटक) पर वैश्विक बाजार की कीमतों का प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से ध्यान देने योग्य था, विशेष रूप से तेल और बुनियादी धातुओं की कीमतों में। चालू वित्त वर्ष में खाद्य तेल, रबर, कपास, कच्चा तेल और धातुओं की वैश्विक कीमतों में गिरावट आई है। वित्त वर्ष 2023 की पहली छमाही में पूंजी के बहिर्वाह का भारत की मुद्रा दर पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा, जिससे आयातित इनपुट की उच्च लागत में योगदान हुआ, जो कि बड़े पैमाने पर डॉलर में मूल्यवर्गित की जाती है।

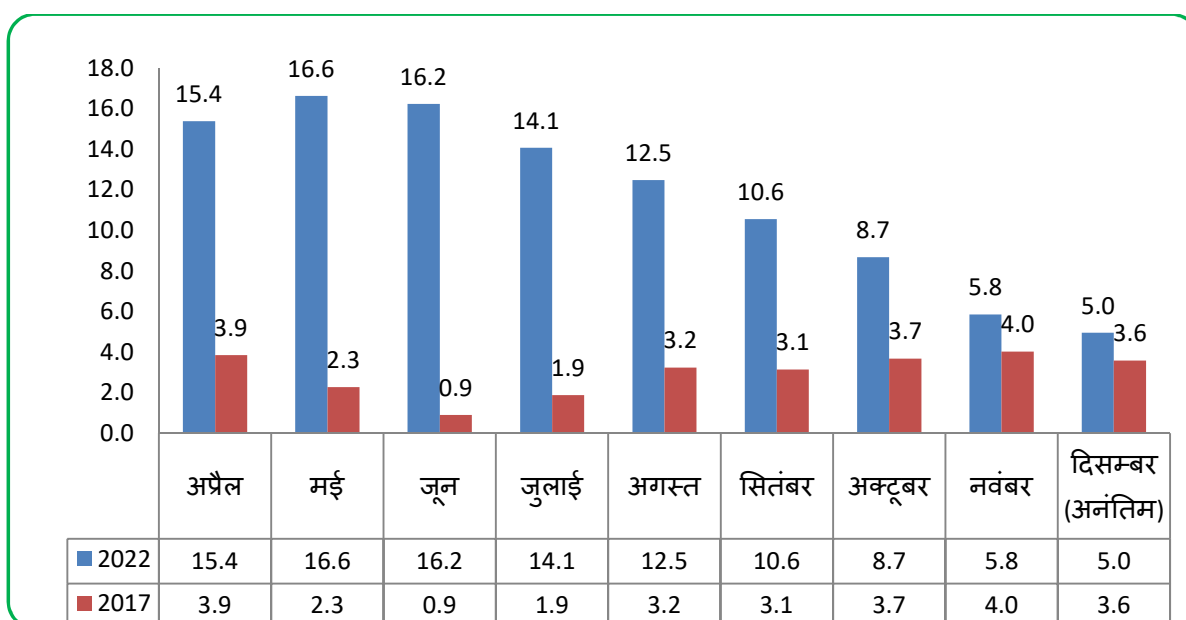
7.1.6 मासिक थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई.)

जिला सांख्यिकी कार्यालयों के एक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से, आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग 104 वस्तुओं पर डेटा एकत्र, संकलित और विश्लेषण करता है। महीने के हर पहले शुक्रवार को जिले के निर्धारित स्टोरों से भाव एकत्रित किए जाते हैं। इन दरों को मुख्यालय में जांच के बाद हितधारकों के लिए सुलभ बनाया जाता है। चित्र 7.6 और 7.7 अप्रैल से दिसंबर 2017 और अप्रैल से दिसंबर 2022 तक विभिन्न वस्तुओं में अस्थिरता दर्शाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय थोक मूल्य सूचकांक दिसम्बर, 2021 के दौरान 143.3 था जो बढ़कर दिसम्बर, 2022 में 150.4 (अ) हो गया जो मुद्रास्फीति में 5.0 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी को दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2022-23 में थोक मुद्रास्फीति की दर चित्र 7.1 और 7.5 में दर्शायी गई है।

चित्र 7.5

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक अप्रैल से दिसंबर 2022 तथा अप्रैल से दिसंबर, 2017 के बीच में तुलना



स्रोत: आर्थिक सलाहकार का कार्यालय, उद्योग, और आंतरिक व्यापार भारत सरकार (डी.पी.आई.आई.टी.)

सारणी 7.4

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक आधार 2011-12 के चयनित समूह में मुद्रास्फीति (प्रतिशत में)

विवरण	भारत	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23#
प्राथमिक सामग्री	22.6	6.8	1.7	10.3	12.3
खाद्य सामग्री	15.3	8.4	3.1	4.1	8.3
अनाज	2.8	7.5	-2.6	1.6	10.7
दालें	0.6	15.9	11.6	6.9	0.0
सब्जियाँ	1.9	31.2	3.4	0.4	13.2
फल	1.6	3.2	1.4	11.3	10.4
गैर खाद्य सामग्री	4.1	4.5	1.4	21.1	12.0

खनिज पदार्थ	0.8	13.2	6.7	19.6	6.2
कच्चा पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	2.4	-7.7	-17.5	56.7	57.7
इंधन और पावर	13.2	-1.8	-8.0	32.6	33.8
एल.पी.जी.	0.6	-8.3	-2.7	43.3	16.9
पेट्रोल	1.6	-3.2	-11.8	62.9	41.9
हाई स्पीड डीजल	3.1	-3.5	-14.4	59.9	60.8
विनिर्मित उत्पाद	64.2	0.3	2.7	11.1	7.1
खाद्य उत्पाद	9.1	4.1	5.6	11.7	6.0
खाद्य तेल	2.6	1.4	20.3	30.5	1.4
खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति (खाद्य सामग्री + खाद्य उत्पाद)	24.4	6.9	3.9	6.8	7.5
मूल मुद्रास्फीति (निर्मित उत्पाद-खाद्य उत्पाद)	55.1	-0.4	2.2	11.0	9.2
मुख्य मुद्रास्फीति	100	1.7	1.3	13.0	11.5

स्रोत: आर्थिक सलाहकार का कार्यालय, उद्योग संवर्धन विभाग और आंतरिक व्यापार, भारत सरकार (डी.पी.आई. आई.टी.)

#अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक 2022-23(अ) अस्थिर

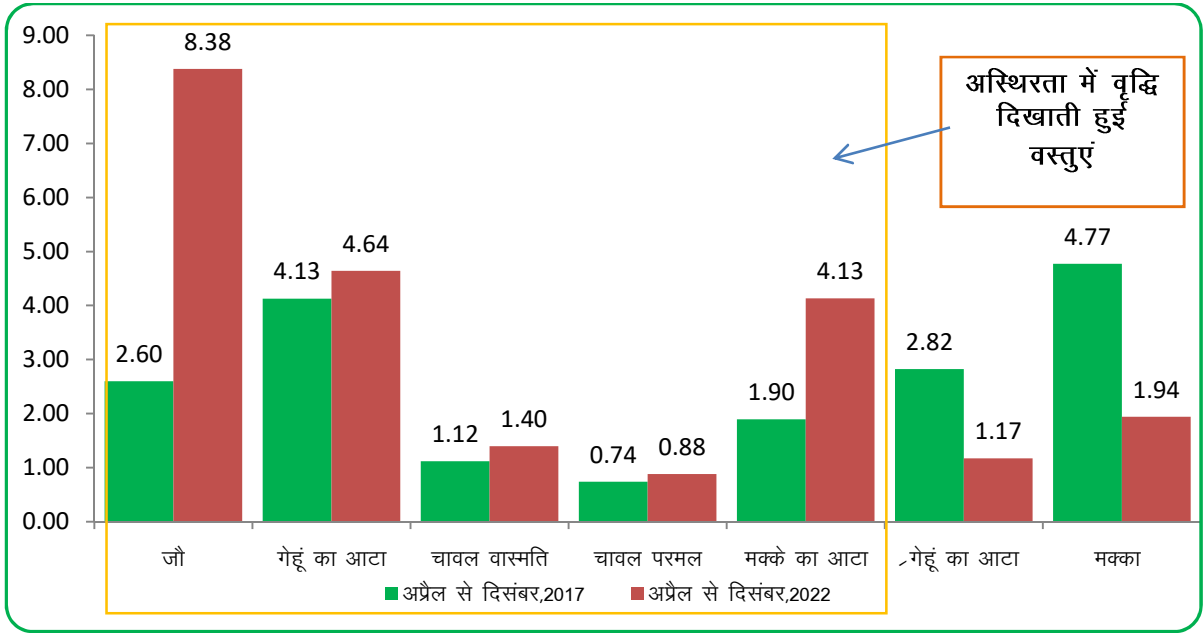
थोक मूल्य संचकांक का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण (अप्रैल से दिसंबर) 2022 और (अप्रैल से दिसंबर) 2017 तक का चित्र-7.5 में दर्शाया गया है। अप्रैल से दिसंबर, 2017 तक डब्ल्यू.पी.आई. मुद्रास्फीति 0.9 प्रतिशत से 4.0 प्रतिशत के बीच रही। डब्ल्यू.पी.आई. मुद्रास्फीति अप्रैल से दिसंबर 2022 तक 16.6 प्रतिशत से 5.0 प्रतिशत तक कम हो गई। जो मुद्रास्फीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट है यह इंगित करता है कि आने वाले महीनों में खुदरा कीमतें भारत में स्थिर रहेंगी या गिरेंगी।

जैसा कि वर्ष 2017 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर) का विश्लेषण करने के लिए सांख्यिकीय उपकरण भिन्नता का उपयोग किया गया और यह पता चला कि और 2022 (अप्रैल दिसम्बर) के बीच मोटे अनाजों के थोक मूल्यों में अस्थिरता के गुणांक को जिंस, जौ, गेहूँ आटा, चावल परमल, चावल वास्मति, मक्की का आटा, की कीमतों में 2022-23 के दौरान अधिक अस्थिरता देखी गई (चित्र 7.6)।

वर्ष 2017 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर) और 2022 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर) के बीच दलहन की थोक मूल्य अस्थिरता के गुणांक को दर्शाया गया है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि, बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखने की सरकार की पहल, दालों पर कम आयात कर और उपकर और अधिक उत्पादन स्तर के कारण, दालों में भिन्नता का गुणांक कम रहा और सोयाबीन, काबली चना में अधिक अस्थिरता रही। जिससे यह भी पता चला कि मलका, मसूर दाल, राजमाह, मूंग और कूथ में कम अस्थिरता रही (चित्र 7.7)।

चित्र 7.6

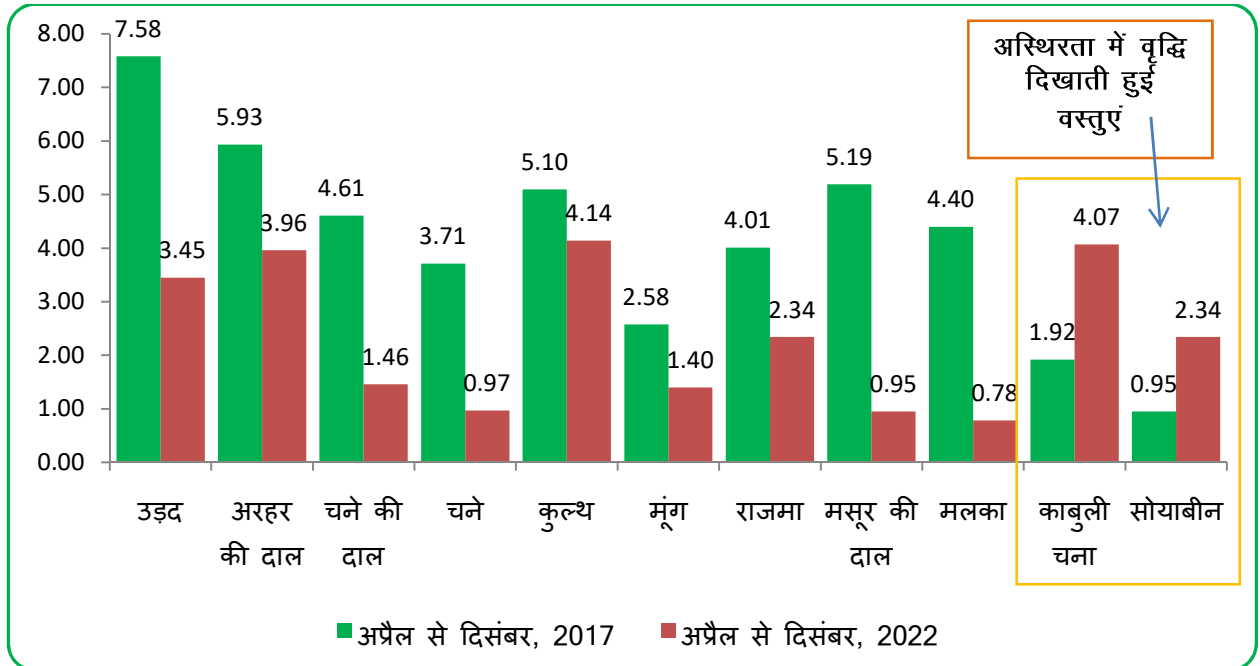
मोटा आनाज के थोक मूल्य की भिन्नता का गुणांक



स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश

चित्र 7.7

दालों का थोक मूल्य की भिन्नता का गुणांक परिवर्तन



स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश

7.1.7 थोक मुद्रास्फीति के संचालक

7.1.7.1 वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला व्यवधान के कारण थोक मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, बुनियादी धातुओं, रसायनों और रासायनिक उत्पादों, और खाद्य तेलों जैसी वस्तुओं की कीमतें, जिनका अधिकतम अंतरराष्ट्रीय मूल्य निर्धारण के कारण घरेलू थोक मूल्य सूचकांक मुद्रास्फीति में वृद्धि हुई।

7.1.7.2 ईंधन मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति वैश्विक कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में गिरावट

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में, ईंधन और बिजली में मुद्रास्फीति ज्यादातर उच्च अंतरराष्ट्रीय कच्चे तेल की कीमतों से प्रेरित थी। कोविड-19 प्रेरित प्रतिबंधों के कारण वैश्विक मांग में कमी के चलने में, वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान कच्चे तेल की भारतीय बास्केट की कीमत 20-65 अमेरिकी डॉलर/बी.बी.एल. (बिलियन बैरल लीक्विड) की सीमा में रही। इसके बाद, पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) और अन्य तेल उत्पादक देशों द्वारा कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति में अभूतपूर्व कटौती के कारण कीमतें बढ़ने लगीं। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में ऊपर की ओर रुझान जारी रहा, क्योंकि दुनिया के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में कोविड-19 प्रतिबंधों में ढील के साथ मांग बढ़ी। इसके अलावा, जून 2022 में पूर्वी यूरोप और मध्य पूर्व में बढ़ते तनाव के बीच आपूर्ति में व्यवधान के कारण, कच्चे तेल की भारतीय बास्केट 116 अमेरिकी डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर पहुंच गई। इसके बाद, कीमत दिसंबर 2022 में घटकर 78 अमेरिकी डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो गई। इसके अलावा, नवंबर 2021 और मई 2022 में पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कटौती के बाद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मूल्य वर्धित कर (वैट) में कमी करने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए पेट्रोलियम मध्यम दर पर उपलब्ध रहा।

7.1.7.3 प्राथमिक वस्तुओं का थोक मूल्य मुद्रास्फीति

प्राथमिक वस्तुओं की महंगाई दर वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के 1.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 10.3 प्रतिशत हो गई। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के 10.3 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 12.3 प्रतिशत हो गई। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं जो उभरती बाजार अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में मुद्रास्फीति में अस्थिरता में योगदान दे सकते हैं जैसे कि अधिक लचीला मौद्रिक और राजकोषीय नीति ढांचे को अपनाना, संरचनात्मक प्रतिस्पर्धा को मजबूत करने वाले श्रम और उत्पाद बाजारों में सुधार और मुद्रास्फीति को लक्षित करने के लिए मौद्रिक नीति ढांचे को अपनाना। चौबीस उभरते बाजारों और विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में 2014 से कम खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति के चलते मध्यम मुद्रास्फीति में कमी देखी जा रही है। लेकिन इस बार खाद्य

वस्तुओं की महंगाई वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के 4.1 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में लगभग दोगुनी होकर 8.3 प्रतिशत हो गई।

7.1.8 मुद्रास्फीति सी.पी.आई. (आई.डब्ल्यू.) बनाम पुनर्खरीद विकल्प दर (रेपो दर)

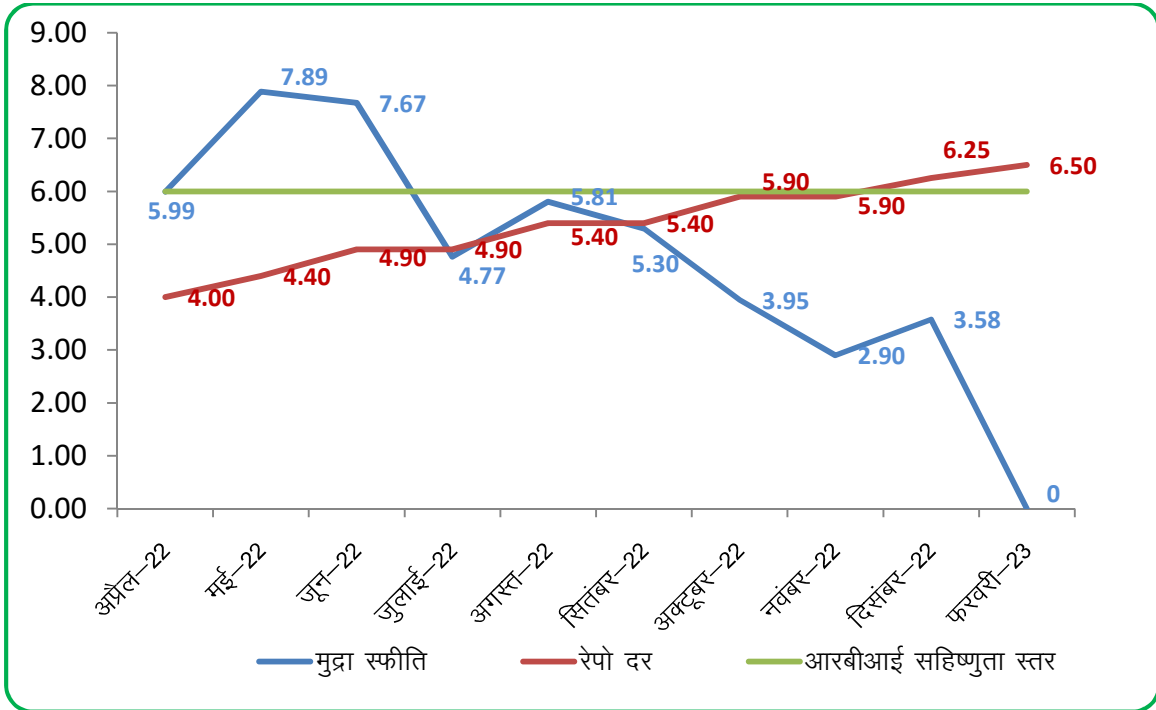
2022 में अधिकांश अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में कठिनाइयाँ थीं। कई देश कोविड-19 को हराने में सक्षम हुए। बहुसंख्यक राष्ट्र एक अन्य समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं, जो मुद्रास्फीति की असहनीय रूप से उच्च दरों द्वारा चिह्नित है मुद्रास्फीति को कम करने के लिए रेपो दर एक प्रभावी तरीका है। जब हम वित्तीय संकट का सामना करते हैं, तो हम सभी मदद के लिए बैंकों की ओर रुख करते हैं। इसी तरह, हमारे देश में बैंक, केंद्रीय बैंक से संपर्क करते हैं, जिसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के रूप में जाना जाता है। रेपो दर, जिसे पुनर्खरीद दर के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, वह ब्याज दर है जिस पर आर.बी.आई. देश के वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों को नकद ऋण देता है।

चित्र 7.8 दर्शाता है कि कैसे खुदरा मुद्रास्फीति आर.बी.आई. की सहनशीलता सीमा से अधिक हो गई है। एम.पी.सी. यथाशीघ्र रेपो दर में वृद्धि की मांग करती है, ताकि मुद्रास्फीति की दर गिरे। सी.पी.आई. (आई.डब्ल्यू.) मुद्रास्फीति मई में 7.89 प्रतिशत के उच्च स्तर पर पहुंच गई, जो आर.बी.आई. की सहनशीलता दर 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। मई से दिसंबर 2022 तक, आर.बी.आई. की मौद्रिक नीति समिति ने तरलता समायोजन सुविधा (एल.ए.एफ.) के तहत पॉलिसी रेपो दर को 225 आधार अंकों से बढ़ाकर 4.0 प्रतिशत से 6.25 प्रतिशत कर दिया। अब महंगाई दर अब कम हो रही है।

केंद्र सरकार ने गैसोलीन और डीजल पर उत्पाद शुल्क कम करने, गेहूं उत्पादों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने, चावल पर निर्यात शुल्क लगाने, दालों पर आयात शुल्क और उपकरण कम करने, टैरिफ को युक्तिसंगत बनाने और खाद्य तेलों और तेल पर स्टॉक सीमा लगाने प्याज और दालों के लिए बफर स्टॉक बनाए रखना और निर्मित उत्पादों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले कच्चे माल पर आयात शुल्क को युक्तिसंगत बनाना जैसे राजकोषीय उपायों को लागू किया है।

चित्र 7.8

सी.पी.आई. (आई.डब्ल्यू.) मुद्रास्फीति बनाम रेपो दर की तुलना



स्रोत: श्रम ब्यूरो सी.पी.आई. औद्योगिक श्रमिक आरई पी.ओ.ओ.आर.बी.आई बुलैटिन

7.1.9 गिरती हुई मुद्रास्फीति संबंधी अपेक्षाएं

मुद्रास्फीति की दिशा निर्धारित करने में मुद्रास्फीति संबंधी अपेक्षाएं निर्णायक होती हैं। आर.बी.आई. ने आगे के मार्गदर्शन और उत्तरदायी मौद्रिक नीति के माध्यम से मुद्रास्फीति की उम्मीदों की एंकरिंग से देश में मुद्रास्फीति के प्रक्षेपवक्र को निर्देशित करने में मदद की है। चालू वित्त वर्ष में व्यवसायों द्वारा एक वर्ष आगे की मुद्रास्फीति की उम्मीदों ने घटती प्रवृत्ति दिखाई है। जैसा कि व्यवसाय मूल्य-तय करने वाले होते हैं, मुद्रास्फीति पर उनकी धारणा यह समझने में महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्या लागत को पार कर लिया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निकट भविष्य में कीमतें अधिक होंगी। इसी तरह, परिवारों द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, जोकि अर्थव्यवस्था के मूल्य निर्धारक हैं, निकट भविष्य में उनके व्यय संबंधी निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं। निगमों की तरह घरेलू मुद्रास्फीति की अपेक्षाएं कम हो गई हैं।

7.1.10 मूल्य स्थिरता के लिए मौद्रिक नीति उपाय

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मौद्रिक नीति समिति (एम.पी.सी.) ने मई और दिसंबर 2022 के बीच चलनिधि समायोजन सुविधा (एल.ए.एफ.) के तहत नीतिगत रेपो दर को 2.25 प्रतिशत

(225 आधार अंक) बढ़ाकर 4.0 प्रतिशत से 6.25 प्रतिशत कर दिया। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 8 फरवरी, 2023 से रेपो दर 25 आधार अंक बढ़ा दी गई है।

सारणी 7.5

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की रेपो दर

एम.पी.सी. की तारीख	एल.ए.एफ. के तहत पॉलिसी रेपो रेट में बदलाव
8 अप्रैल, 2022	4 प्रतिशत पर यथावत
4 मई, 2022	4.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 4.4 प्रतिशत (40 आधार अंक)
8 जून, 2022	4.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 4.9 प्रतिशत (50 आधार अंक)
5 अगस्त, 2022	4.9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 5.4 प्रतिशत (50 आधार अंक)
30 सितंबर, 2022	5.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 5.9 प्रतिशत (50 आधार अंक)
7 दिसंबर, 2022	5.9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 6.25 प्रतिशत (35 आधार अंक)
8 फरवरी, 2023	6.25 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 6.50 प्रतिशत (25 आधार अंक)

स्रोत: भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

7.1.11 साप्ताहिक खुदरा मूल्य

आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग सभी जिला कार्यालयों के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों का संकलन एवं विश्लेषण प्रत्येक शुक्रवार को विशिष्ट दुकानों से एकत्र करने के उपरांत किया जाता है। जांच के उपरान्त इसे विभाग की वैबसाइट weeklyprices.hp.gov.in पर अपलोड किया जाता है। (चित्र 7.9) खाद्य आपूर्ति और उपभोक्ता मामलों के विभाग के निदेशक, साथ ही आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को हर सप्ताह के मूल्य परिवर्तनों का विवरण देने वाली रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है।

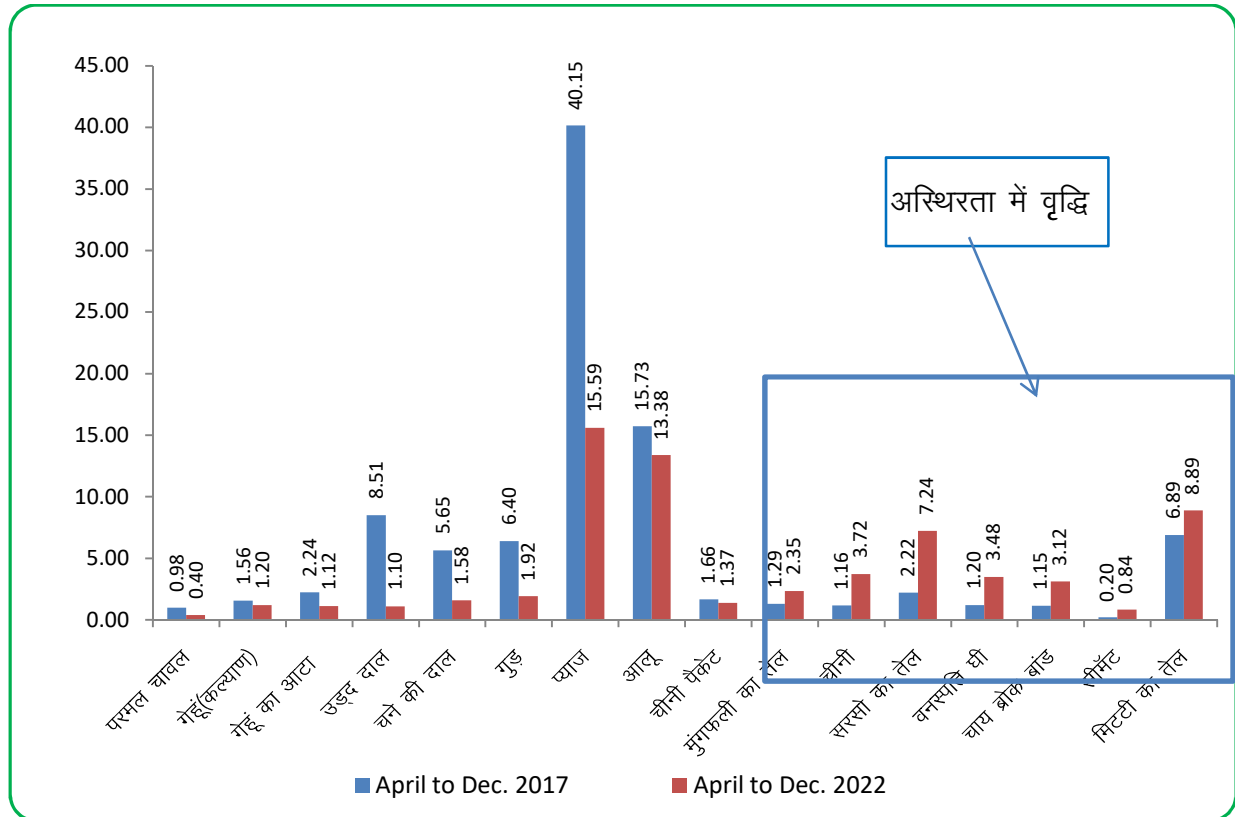
7.1.12 आवश्यक वस्तु की कीमतों में परिवर्तनशीलता

यह सम्भव है कि खुदरा मूल्यों में बाद की वृद्धि कोविड-19 के दौरान प्रतिबन्ध व श्रमिकों की कमी के कारण भी हुई। विभिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव में अस्थिरता अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2017 और अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2022 के मध्य विश्लेषण किया गया। इस विश्लेषण से यह प्रतीत हुआ कि गुड़, उड़द, दाल, गेहूं आटा, चने की दाल, प्याज, आलू और चीनी पैकट चावल परमल के भाव अप्रैल, 2022 से पर्याप्त आपूर्ति व अधिक घरेलू उत्पादन के साथ-साथ चावल व गेहूं के पर्याप्त बफर स्टॉक जो खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरी थे जिसके चलते भाव नहीं बढ़े। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2017 तथा 2022 के दौरान मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट, सरसों का

तेल, चीनी, वनस्पति घी, चाय ब्रोक बांड, और मुंगफली का तेल की कीमतों में अधिक अस्थिरता देखी गई जोकि मुद्रास्फीति में बढ़ोतरी के कारक भी बने।

चित्र 7.9

16 आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खुदरा कीमतों में भिन्नता का गुणांक



स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

7.2 खाद्य सुरक्षा और नागरिक आपूर्ति

गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के मुख्य घटकों में से एक लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टी.पी.डी.एस.) है जो 5,163 उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे गेहूँ, गेहूँ का आटा, चावल, चीनी आदि की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करती है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए कुल परिवारों को दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया है।

1. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एन.एफ.एस.ए.)
 - i) अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (ए.ए.वाई.)

ii) प्राथमिकता वाले आवास

2. एन.एफ.एस.ए. के अलावा अन्य (गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर) (ए.पी.एल.)

राज्य में, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में कुल राशन कार्ड 19,64,944 हैं, जिसमें डिजीटल रिकॉर्ड से 74,52,484 कार्ड धारक शामिल हैं। इन कार्ड धारकों को 5,163 उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुएं प्रदान की जाती हैं, जिसमें 3,324 सहकारी समितियां, 20 पंचायतें, 53 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम (एच.पी.एस.सी.एस.सी.), 1,732 व्यक्तिगत, 10 स्वयं सहायता समूह और 24 महिला मंडल शामिल हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण का ब्यौरा (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) सारणी 7.6 में दर्शाया गया है।

सारणी 7.6

आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण

क्र०सं०	वस्तु का नाम	इकाई	वस्तुओं का वितरण दिसम्बर, 2022 तक (बैकलॉग सहित)
1	2	3	4
1.	गेहूँ/गेहूँ का आटा (ए.पी.एल.)	मी. टन	1,21,328
2.	चावल (ए.पी.एल.)	मी. टन	53,851
3.	गेहूँ/ आटा (बी.पी.एल.)/(पी.एच.एच.)/ए.ए.वाई/ एन.एफ.एस.ए.	मी. टन	1,06,171
4.	चावल (बी.पी.एल.)/(पी.एच.एच.)/.ए.ए.वाई/एन.एफ.एस.ए.	मी. टन	82,386
5.	चीनी	मी. टन	31,232
6.	दालें	मी. टन	36,415
7.	आयोडीन नमक	मी. टन	8,013
8.	सरसों का तेल	कि.लीटर	22,013
9.	रिफाइन्ड तेल	कि.लीटर	3,846

स्रोत: खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति विभाग एवं उपभोक्ता मामले, हि.प्र. सरकार

वर्तमान में, टी.पी.डी.एस. और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा विशेष अनुदानित योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित खाद्य सामग्री वितरित की जा रही है जो सारणी 7.7 के अनुसार है:

सारणी 7.7

राज्य विशेष रूप से सब्सिडी वाली योजना और लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टी.पी.डी.एस.)

वस्तुओं की मात्रा का वितरण व रेट प्रति राशन कार्ड/प्रति परिवार /प्रति सदस्य/प्रति माह					
हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 1 अप्रैल, 2007 से सभी राशन कार्ड धारकों के लिए राज्य विशेष अनुदानित योजना शुरू की है जिसे समय-समय पर संशोधित किया गया है। उपभोक्ता को 4 में से 3 दालों का विकल्प दिया गया है।					
क्र. सं.	वस्तु का नाम	एन.एफ.एस.ए. मूल्य	ओ.टी.एन.एफ.एस.ए. (ए.पी.एल.) मूल्य	ए.पी.एल. आयकरदाता मूल्य	मात्रा
1	दाल चना	₹ 25.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹35.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹58.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	3 किलोग्राम सभी राशन कार्ड धारकों के लिए प्रति माह प्रति परिवार
2	दाल उड़द साबुत	₹ 64.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹74.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹99.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	
3	मूंग साबुत	₹ 65.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹75.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹99.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	
4	दाल मलका	₹ 53.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹63.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹87.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	
5	खाद्य तेल (फॉर्टीफाईड मस्टर्ड ऑयल)	₹132.00 प्रति लीटर	₹142.00 प्रति लीटर	₹160.00 प्रति लीटर	1 लीटर 1 व 2 सदस्य तक, 2 लीटर 3 व 3 से ज्यादा वाले परिवार को प्रति राशन कार्ड
6	खाद्य तेल (फॉर्टी फाईड सोया रिफाईड ऑयल)	₹109.00 प्रति लीटर	₹119.00 प्रति लीटर	₹136.00 प्रति लीटर	
7	(डबल फॉर्टी फाईड आयोडीन नमक)	₹ 8.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹8.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹17.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	1 किलोग्राम सभी राशन कार्ड धारकों के लिए प्रति माह प्रति परिवार
8	चीनी	₹13.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹30.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	₹41.00 प्रति कि.ग्रा.	500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिमाह: नोट:- अन्तोदय परिवार के एक या दो सदस्य वाले लाभार्थी परिवार को 1 किलो ग्राम चीनी प्रतिमाह व दो से ज्यादा सदस्य वाले लाभार्थी परिवार को 500 ग्राम अतिरिक्त चीनी प्रतिमाह @ ₹ 13.00 प्रति किलो की दर से उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है।
9	ए.पी.एल. और ए.पी.एल. आयकरदाता के अलावा				
11-13 किलोग्राम फॉर्टीफाईड गंदम आटा @ ₹ 9.30 प्रति किलो, 3 किलो ग्राम गन्दम, @ ₹ 7.60 प्रति किलोग्राम व 5-6 किलोग्राम चावल @ ₹ 10 प्रति किलो ग्राम प्रति परिवार प्रति माह					
नोट : राज्य के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के ए.पी.एल. उपभोक्ताओं को 20 किग्रा. गेहूं/फोर्टीफाईड गेहूं का आटा और 15 किग्रा. चावल प्रति परिवार प्रति माह सितम्बर, 2014 से उपलब्ध करवाया जा रहा है।					
10	एन.एफ.एस.ए.				
(i)	अन्तोदय परिवार राशन कार्ड धारकों के लिए	18.800 किलोग्राम फॉर्टीफाईड गन्दम आटा @ ₹ 3.20 प्रति किलो/20 किलोग्राम गंदम @ ₹ 2.00 प्रति किलो व 15 किलो चावल @ ₹ 3.00 प्रति किलो ग्राम प्रति परिवार प्रति माह ।			
(ii)	प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों के लिए	2.8 किलोग्राम फॉर्टीफाईड गंदम आटा @ ₹ 3.20 प्रति किलोग्राम, गंदम 3 किलोग्राम ₹ 2.00 प्रति किलोग्राम व 2 किलोग्राम चावल @ ₹ 3 प्रति किलोग्राम प्रति सदस्य प्रति माह 1,2,3 सदस्य वाले प्राथमिकी गृहस्थियां परिवारों को राज्य के ओ.टी.एन.एफ.एस.ए. आवंटन से ओ.टी.एन.एफ.एस.ए. (ए.पी.एल.) की दरों पर अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न (गंदम व चावल) उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है ताकि उनकी पात्रता क्रमशः 10,15,20 किलोग्राम प्रति राशनकार्ड हो सके।			

बी.पी.एल. (बी.पी.एल. दरों पर एन.एफ.एस. ए. पात्रता के अतिरिक्त)	वितरित की जा रही फॉर्टीफाइड गन्धम/गंदम आटा @ ₹ 5.25/@ ₹ 7.00 / चावल @ ₹ 6.85 का विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है:						
	स्कीम	1 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए	2 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए	3 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए	4 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए	5 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए	6 सदस्य वाले परिवार के लिए
	गन्धम/ गंदम आटा	17 कि.ग्रा.	14 कि.ग्रा.	11 कि.ग्रा.	8 कि.ग्रा.	5 कि.ग्रा.	2 कि.ग्रा.
	चावल	13 कि.ग्रा.	11 कि.ग्रा.	9 कि.ग्रा.	7 कि.ग्रा.	5 कि.ग्रा.	3 कि.ग्रा.
अन्नपूर्णा कार्ड धारकों को	10 किलो चावल मुफ्त में						

सारणी 7.7:

7.3 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम (एच.पी.एस.सी.एस.सी.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम राज्य में सभी नियंत्रित और गैर-नियंत्रित आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए एक "केंद्रीय खरीद एजेंसी" है और लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टी.पी.डी.एस.) और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एन.एफ.एस.ए.) के तहत खाद्यान्न और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खरीद और वितरण करती है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, दिसंबर, 2022 तक निगम ने टी.पी.डी.एस. के तहत पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान ₹1,442.12 करोड़ की तुलना में ₹1,574.63 करोड़ की विभिन्न वस्तुओं की खरीद और वितरण किया।

वर्तमान में, निगम अपने 121 थोक गोदामों, 50 खुदरा दुकानों, 54 एल.पी.जी. एजेंसियों, 4 पेट्रोल पंपों और 40 दवा की दुकानों के माध्यम से राज्य के उपभोक्ताओं को अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं जैसे एल.पी.जी., डीजल/पेट्रोल/मिट्टी का तेल और जीवन रक्षक दवाएं भी उचित दरों पर उपलब्ध करवा रहा है। इसके अलावा चीनी, दाल, चावल, आटा, डिटरजेंट, चायपत्ती, नोट बुक, सीमेंट, सी.जी.आई. शीट, दवाइयां, फर्नीचर जैसी गैर-नियंत्रित वस्तुओं की खरीद और वितरण कर रहा है। पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अर्न्तगत वस्तुएं, मनरेगा सीमेंट और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों आदि को निगम के थोक गोदामों और खुदरा दुकानों के माध्यम से बेचा जाता है, जिसने निश्चित रूप से खुले बाजार में प्रचलित इन वस्तुओं की कीमतों को स्थिर करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, दिसंबर, 2022 तक निगम ने रियायती योजना के तहत पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान ₹746.00 करोड़ की तुलना में ₹792.05 करोड़ की विभिन्न वस्तुओं की खरीद और वितरण किया।

मध्यांतर भोजन योजनान्तर्गत प्राथमिक एवं उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को संबंधित उपायुक्त द्वारा किये गये आवंटन के अनुसार निगम द्वारा चावल एवं अन्य पूरक सामग्री की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। वर्ष 2022-23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) के दौरान निगम ने

इस योजना के तहत पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान 10,724.42 मीट्रिक टन की तुलना में 11,765.31 मीट्रिक टन चावल के वितरण की व्यवस्था की।

निगम सरकार द्वारा गठित क्रय समिति के निर्णयों के अनुसार राज्य प्रायोजित योजना के तहत विशेष अनुदानित मदों (विभिन्न प्रकार की दालें, फोर्टिफाइड सरसों और रिफाइंड तेल और आयोडीन युक्त नमक) की आपूर्ति की भी व्यवस्था कर रहा है। निगम ने 2022-23 के दौरान (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) इन वस्तुओं को उक्त योजना के अर्न्तगत पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान ₹655.80 करोड़ की तुलना में ₹604.92 करोड़ का राशन राशन कार्ड धारकों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पैमाने पर वितरित किया है। वर्ष 2022-23 में इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु राज्य अनुदान के रूप में ₹ 215.00 करोड़ के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान निगम द्वारा वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान ₹1,550 करोड़ की तुलना में लगभग ₹2100 करोड़ का कुल कारोबार प्राप्त करने की संभावना है।

7.3.1 सरकारी आपूर्ति

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम (एच.पी.एस.सी.एस.सी.) सरकारी अस्पतालों में आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं की खरीद और आपूर्ति, सरकारी विभागों/बोर्डों/निगमों और अन्य सरकारी संस्थानों को सीमेंट और जल शक्ति विभाग को गैल्वनाइज्ड आयरन(जी.आई.) /डक्टाइल आयरन (डी.आई.)/कच्चा लोहा (सी.आई.), पाइप और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग को स्कूल यूनिफॉर्म का प्रबंधन कर रहा है। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान सरकारी आपूर्ति की अस्थायी स्थिति निम्नानुसार रही।

सारणी 7.8

सरकारी आपूर्ति

क्र. सं.	वस्तुएं	(₹ करोड़ में)
1	आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों की आपूर्ति सरकारी अस्पतालों	6.67
2	सीमेंट की आपूर्ति सरकारी विभाग/बोर्ड/निगमों	62.99
3	स्कूल की वर्दी की आपूर्ति	67.69
4	जी.आई./डी.आई./सी.आई. पाइप जल शक्ति विभाग	334.16
	जोड़	471.51

7.3.2 महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, (मनरेगा) सीमेंट आपूर्ति

2022-23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) के दौरान, निगम ने राज्य में विकास कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न पंचायतों को ₹117.09 करोड़ की राशि के 38,88,780 बैग सीमेंट की खरीद और वितरण का प्रबंधन किया है।

7.3.3 राज्य के जनजातीय एवं दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में खाद्य सुरक्षा

निगम आदिवासी और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल और तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल.पी.जी.) सहित सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान जनजातीय एवं हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्र में सरकार की जनजातीय कार्य योजना के अनुसार आवश्यक वस्तुओं एवं पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.3.4 राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 (एन.एफ.एस.ए.-2013) का कार्यान्वयन

राज्य सरकार राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एन.एफ.एस.ए.) योजना के अन्तर्गत निगम को अपनी खाद्यान्न भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए गोदामों का निर्माण करने हेतु धन राशि उपलब्ध करवा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नेरवा, जिला शिमला में 550 एम.टी. व सिद्धपुर सरकारी, जिला कांगड़ा में 1000 एम.टी., राजगढ़ जिला सिरमौर में 300 एम.टी., बिलासपुर ब्लॉक ए जिला कांगड़ा में 550 एम.टी., सन्धोल जिला मंडी में 500 एम.टी., चम्बा में 907.47 एम.टी., जिला चम्बा चैतडू जिला काँगड़ा में 500 एम.टी. एवं थुनाग, जिला मण्डी में 500 एम.टी. के खाद्यान्न भंडारण गोदाम बन कर तैयार कर लिए गए हैं तथा सम्बन्धित कार्यकारी एजेंसी से कब्जा ले लिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की भण्डारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में नये गोदामों के निर्माण के लिए ₹17 करोड़ एवं पहले से निर्मित गोदामों (लगभग 8500 एम.टी. नेट क्षमता) की मुरम्मत व रख रखाव के लिए ₹7 करोड़ का बजट प्रस्ताव दिया गया है।

7.3.5 दवा की दुकानें

भोरंज, टौणी देवी, सुजानपुर और सुन्नी में चार नई दवा दुकानें इस वर्ष के दौरान खोली गई हैं और निकट भविष्य में कुछ और दवा दुकानें खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

7.3.6 मुख्यमंत्री गृहणी सुविधा योजना

घरों को धुएं से मुक्त रखने और बहुमूल्य वनों को बचाने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने हिमाचल मुख्यमंत्री गृहणी सुविधा योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के अर्न्तगत हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थायी निवासियों को मुफ्त में एल.पी.जी. कनेक्शन मिलेगा (जिनके पास हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की योजना के तहत गैस कनेक्शन नहीं है)। हिमाचल मुख्यमंत्री गृहणी सुविधा योजना के तहत निगम ने अब तक अपनी 54 गैस एजेंसियों के माध्यम से दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में लाभार्थियों को 1,18,700 एल.पी.जी. कनेक्शन आवंटित किए हैं।

अध्याय

08



कृषि और बागवानी

मुख्य बिंदु

- कृषि हिमाचल प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक प्रमुख संचालक है। राज्य के कुल श्रमिक सख्या का लगभग 57.03 प्रतिशत इसके माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार प्राप्त करता है। कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. में कृषि और उससे जुड़े उद्योगों की हिस्सेदारी करीब 13.47 प्रतिशत है।
- कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के 55,673 वर्ग किलोमीटर में से 9.44 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि के अधीन हैं, जो 9.97 लाख किसानों द्वारा संचालित हैं। औसत जोत का आकार 0.95 हेक्टेयर है। वर्ष 2015-16 की कृषि जनगणना के अनुसार छोटे और सीमांत किसान कुल जोत का 88.85 प्रतिशत, अर्ध-मध्यम और मध्यम किसान कुल जोत का लगभग 10.85 प्रतिशत और बड़े किसान लगभग 0.30 प्रतिशत के मालिक हैं।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 1593.92 हजार मीट्रिक टन है यदि वर्ष 2023 के जनवरी और फरवरी में पर्याप्त वर्षा हो जाती है तो फसल की स्थिति सामान्य हो सकती है। क्षेत्र विस्तार के माध्यम से उत्पादन में वृद्धि की संभावना अपेक्षाकृत सीमित है। वाणिज्यिक फसलों की ओर झुकाव के कारण खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र धीरे-धीरे सिकुड़ रहा है।
- राज्य में, कृषि विभाग ने बीस बीज गुणन फार्म (एस.एम.एफ.), तीन सब्जी विकास केंद्र (वी.डी.एस.) बारह आलू विकास केंद्र (पी.डी.एस.) और एक अदरक विकास केंद्र (जी.डी.एस.) विकसित किए हैं। इन सरकारी खेतों का उपयोग भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.ए.आर.) या राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से प्राप्त ब्रीडर बीज को फाउंडेशन बीज में गुणा करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- राज्य सरकार ने राज्य क्षेत्र की पहल के माध्यम से रासायनिक-आधारित कीटनाशकों/कवकनाशकों आदि को बढ़ावा नहीं देने का फैसला किया है, बल्कि इसके बजाय फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिए गैर-रासायनिक तकनीकों को प्रोत्साहित करेगी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, सभी श्रेणियों के किसानों को कीट जाल और लालच (फेरोमोन जाल, प्रकाश जाल, चिपचिपा जाल), जैव-कीटनाशक, जैव एजेंट, वनस्पति विज्ञान आदि के लिए 50 प्रतिशत प्रोत्साहन देने पर सहमति हुई है।

- मुख्यमंत्री कृषि संवर्धन योजना (एम.एम.के.एस.वाई.) के लिए ₹11.23 करोड़ का बजट आवंटन निर्धारित किया गया है। जल से कृषि को बाल योजना के तहत, सरकार पड़ोस आधारित जल बचत कार्यक्रम को लागू करने से जुड़ी सभी लागतों को वहन करेगी। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए ₹25.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण फल की फसल सेब है, जो राज्य के कुल फल उत्पादन का लगभग 85 प्रतिशत और फलों की फसलों के तहत राज्य की कुल भूमि का 48.8 प्रतिशत से अधिक है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान कुल फलों का उत्पादन 7.54 लाख मीट्रिक टन था, और वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान (दिसंबर, 2022 तक) लगभग 7.93 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने का अनुमान है। 2022–23 में 1,556 हेक्टेयर में नए फलदार पौधे लगाने की योजना थी, लेकिन 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक केवल 1,549.27 हेक्टेयर में ही विभिन्न प्रकार के 4.40 लाख फलदार पौधे लगाए गए।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022–2023 के लिए बागवानी विकास योजना के अर्न्तगत बागवानों को 4676 पावर स्प्रेयर, 1,706 पावर टिलर (<8 बी.एच.पी.), और 238 पावर टिलर्स (>8 बी.एच.पी.) के लिए सब्सिडी वितरित की जा रही है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान सोलन, रामपुर, बजौरा और पालमपुर में विभाग इकाइयों द्वारा 437.15 मीट्रिक टन पाश्चुरीकृत मशरूम खाद का निर्माण और वितरण किया गया। वर्ष 2021–22 में राज्य ने कुल 17,687 मीट्रिक टन मशरूम का उत्पादन किया। मधुमक्खी पालन कार्यक्रम ने 2021–22 के दौरान 2,102 मीट्रिक टन शहद का उत्पादन किया है।
- राज्य में वाणिज्यिक फूलों की खेती को बढ़ावा देने और कुशल और अकुशल बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए "एच.पी.के.वाई." के अर्न्तगत ₹10.99 करोड़ की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹3.55 करोड़ की राशि का उपयोग किया गया है और इस योजना के माध्यम से 266 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

8.1 परिचय—कृषि क्षेत्र

राज्य में अधिकांश लोगों के जीवन और आजीविका के लिए कृषि और उससे जुड़ी गतिविधियां अभिन्न हैं। इस तथ्य के अलावा कि यह क्षेत्र खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में मदद प्रदान करता है, यह राज्य के आधे से अधिक श्रमिक संख्या यानी 57.03 प्रतिशत को आजीविका भी प्रदान करता है। कुल सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए.) में कृषि और उससे संबद्ध उद्योगों का हिस्सा लगभग 13.47 प्रतिशत है।

खाद्य और आय सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दी है और कई किसान कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को लागू किया है। कृषि के लिए बजट आवंटन भी 2017–18 में ₹1,294.96 करोड़ से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में ₹1,872.33 करोड़ हो गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के बजट में, राज्य ने अपने शुद्ध राजस्व व्यय का 4.31 प्रतिशत कृषि के लिए आवंटित किया है।

8.1.1 कृषि और उसके उप-क्षेत्रों का योगदान

वर्षों से राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र के योगदान में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है। मौजूदा कीमतों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए.) में कृषि क्षेत्र का योगदान 2018–19 में ₹17,767 करोड़ से 40 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 2022–23 में (अग्रिम अनुमान) ₹24,847 करोड़ हो गया है। 2018–19 से 2022–23 के बीच (2018–19 में ₹10,286 करोड़ से 2022–23 में ₹15,561 करोड़ तक) प्रचलित कीमतों पर फसलों के जी.एस.वी.ए. में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है।

2018–19 से 2022–23 (ए.ई.) के बीच, हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि, वानिकी, पशुधन और मत्स्य पालन के जी.एस.वी.ए. (प्रचलित मूल्यों पर) में 6.9 प्रतिशत की चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.) देखी गई है। फसल क्षेत्र का 8.6 प्रतिशत के सी.ए.जी.आर. के साथ इस वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा, कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के जी.एस.वी.ए. में क्षेत्र का योगदान 2018–19 में 12.78 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2022–23 में 13.47 प्रतिशत हो गया है। राज्य में कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी पिछले पांच वर्षों में 12–15 प्रतिशत के बीच रही है।

8.1.2 कृषि और उसके उप-क्षेत्रों का विकास

अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार, वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में प्राप्त 4.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के विरुद्ध वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में स्थिर कीमतों पर कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. में 2.9 प्रतिशत की कमी का अनुमान है। कृषि क्षेत्र में संकुचन मुख्य रूप से फसल उप-क्षेत्र में तेजी

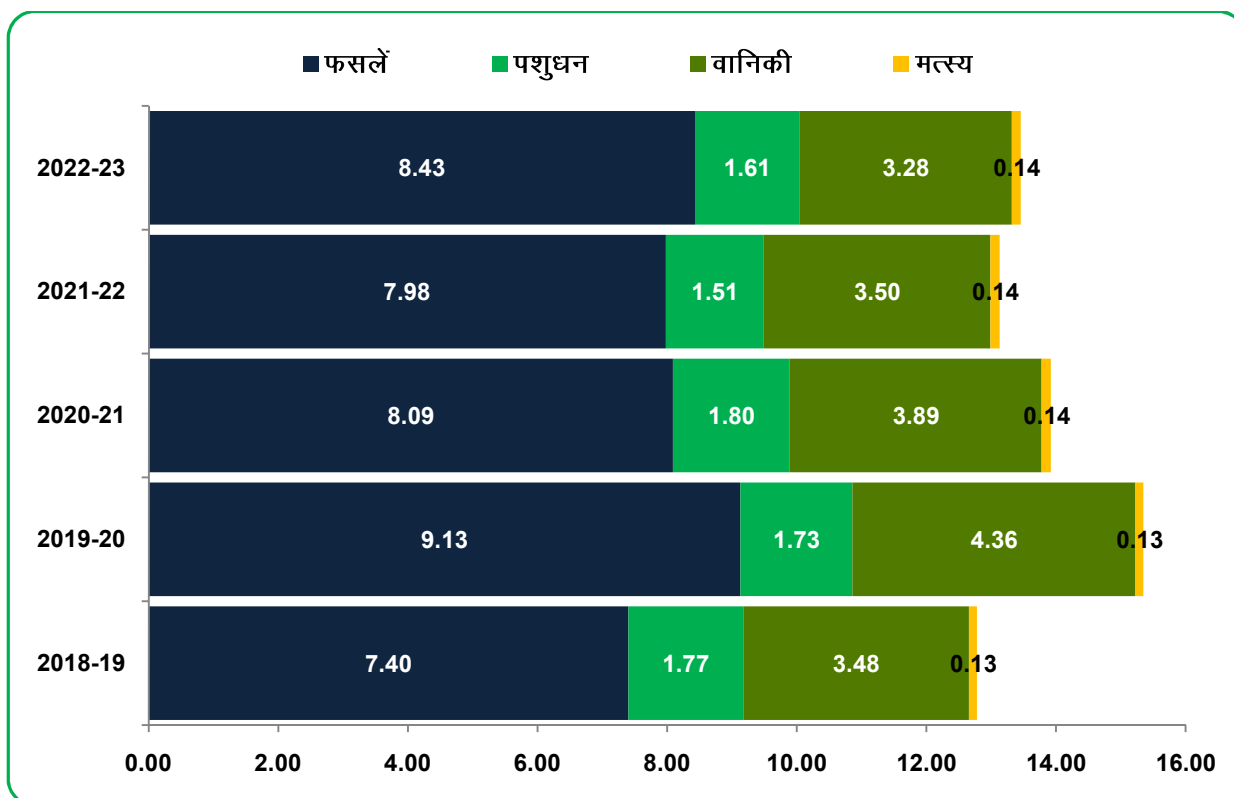
से हुई संकुचन के कारण था (चित्र 8.2)। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों की विकास दर राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों की विकास दर की तुलना में अधिक अस्थिर रही है।

8.1.2.1 फसल-उपक्षेत्र

फसल उप-क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि के भीतर प्रमुख उप-क्षेत्र का गठन करता है, जो वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 62.6 प्रतिशत और कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. का 8.43 प्रतिशत है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. में पशुधन, मत्स्य और वानिकी का योगदान क्रमशः 1.61 प्रतिशत, 3.28 प्रतिशत और 0.14 प्रतिशत रहा है।

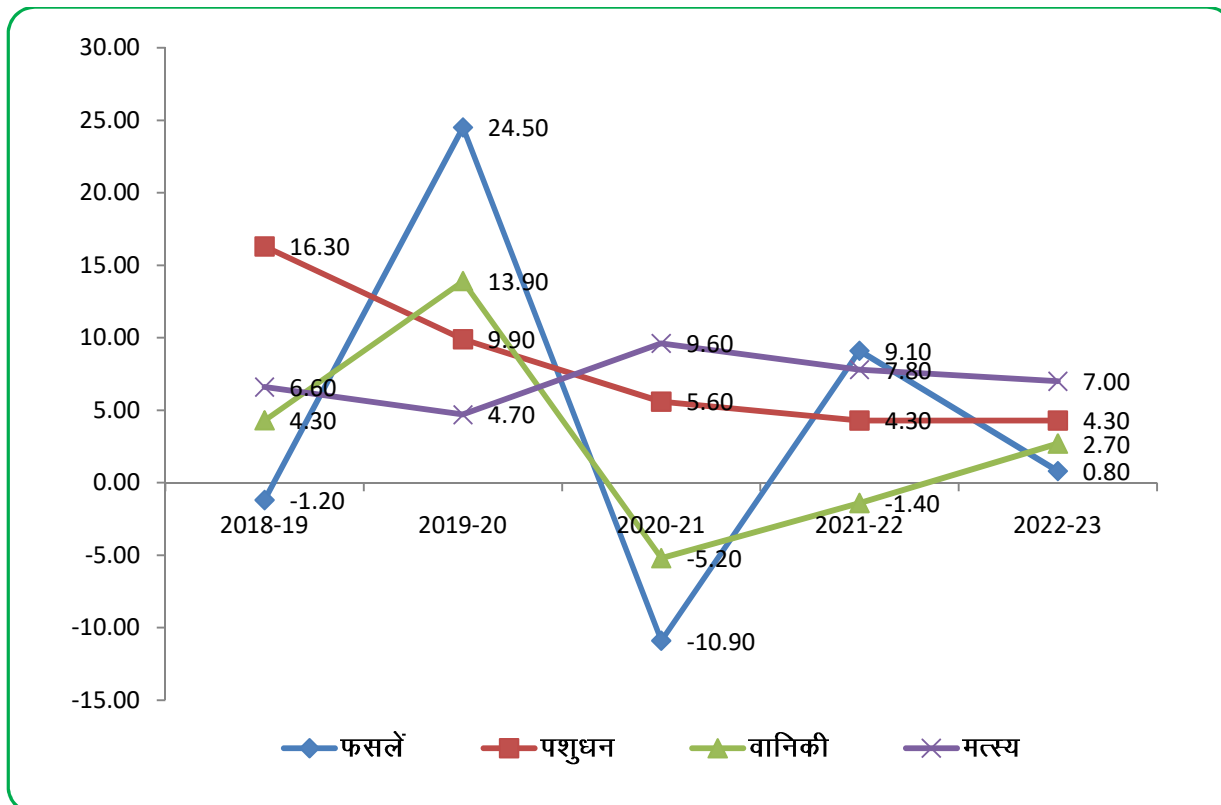
चित्र 8.1

प्रचलित कीमतों पर 2018-19 और 2022-23 (ए.ई.) के बीच जी.एस.वी.ए. में कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों का योगदान



चित्र 8.2

2018-19 और 2022-23 (ए.ई.) के बीच प्रचलित कीमतों पर राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि की विकास दर



8.1.2.2 पशुधन

पशुधन उप-क्षेत्र का विकास विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और गरीबी को कम करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। अनुसंधान स्पष्ट करता है कि पशुधन क्षेत्र की वृद्धि में विशेष रूप से डेयरी व्यवसाय में गरीबी को कम करने की ज्यादा क्षमता है। 2022-23 में पशुधन उप-क्षेत्र कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. का 1.61 प्रतिशत और कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 12 प्रतिशत है। 2018-19 में 16.3 प्रतिशत और 2019-20 में 9.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर के विरुद्ध 2022-23 में पशुधन उप-क्षेत्र की वृद्धि घटकर 4.3 प्रतिशत रह गई।

8.1.2.3 वानिकी

वर्ष 2022-23 में प्रचलित कीमतों पर कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. में वानिकी का हिस्सा 3.28 प्रतिशत, कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 24.4 प्रतिशत था। 2021-22 में -1.4 प्रतिशत के संकुचन के विरुद्ध 2022-23 में वानिकी उप-क्षेत्र के 2.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ने का अनुमान है।

8.1.2.4 मत्स्य पालन

वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में प्रचलित कीमतों पर मत्स्य उप-क्षेत्र कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. का केवल 0.14 प्रतिशत और कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 1.0 प्रतिशत है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में मत्स्य क्षेत्र का विकास उत्साहजनक रहा है। मत्स्य उप-क्षेत्र के वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 में 7.8 प्रतिशत के विरुद्ध वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में 7 प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है।

8.2 भूमि उपयोग का स्वरूप

हिमाचल प्रदेश 55,673 वर्ग किलोमीटर (वर्ग कि.मी) के भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के साथ भारत में 17वें और दुनिया में 126वें स्थान पर है। कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में से 9.75 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र शुद्ध बुवाई क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है और लगभग 20.19 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। लगभग 20.41 प्रतिशत गैर-कृषि उपयोग वाली भूमि, परती भूमि (1.53 प्रतिशत), बंजर और अकृषि योग्य भूमि (13.96 प्रतिशत) है और शेष स्थायी चरागाहों और अन्य चरागाहों के अधीन है।

8.2.1 भूमि जोत का स्वरूप

राज्य में परिचालन जोत की कुल संख्या 9.97 लाख है जो 9.44 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करती है और जोत का औसत आकार 0.95 हेक्टेयर है। सारणी-8.1 और चित्र 8.1 में जोत का आकार, संचालित क्षेत्र और भूमि जोत का स्वरूप की प्रत्येक श्रेणी का प्रतिशत और संचालित क्षेत्र दर्शाया गया है।

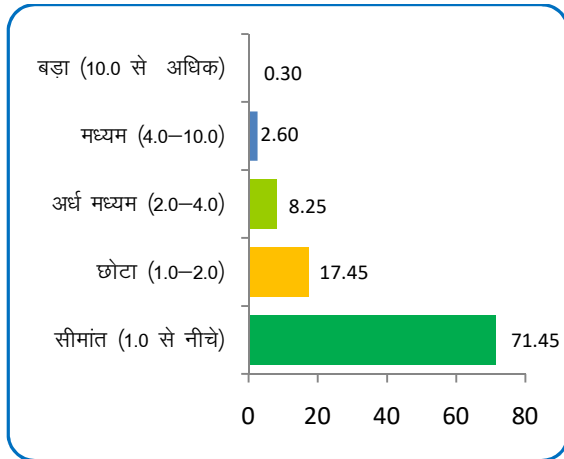
सारणी 8.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि जोत का स्वरूप

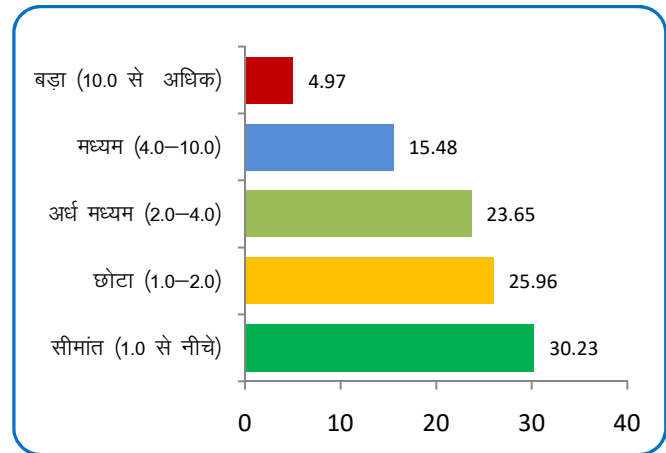
आकार वर्ग (हेक्टेयर)	जोतों की संख्या (लाख)	संचालित क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर)	जोतों का औसत आकार (हेक्टेयर)
सीमांत (1.0 से नीचे)	7.12	2.85	0.40
छोटा (1.0–2.0)	1.74	2.42	1.39
अर्ध मध्यम (2.0–4.0)	0.82	2.23	2.72
मध्यम (4.0–10.0)	0.26	1.46	5.62
बड़ा (10.0 और ऊपर)	0.03	0.47	15.67
कुल	9.97	9.44	0.95

चित्र 8.3

भूमि जोत का प्रतिशत



संचालित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत

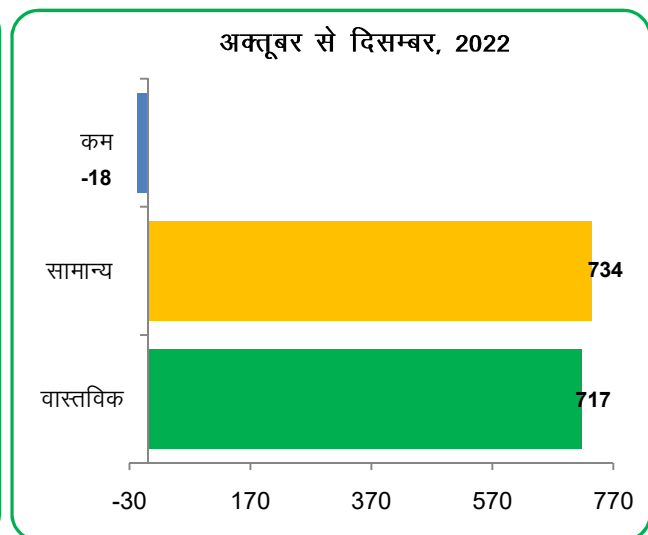
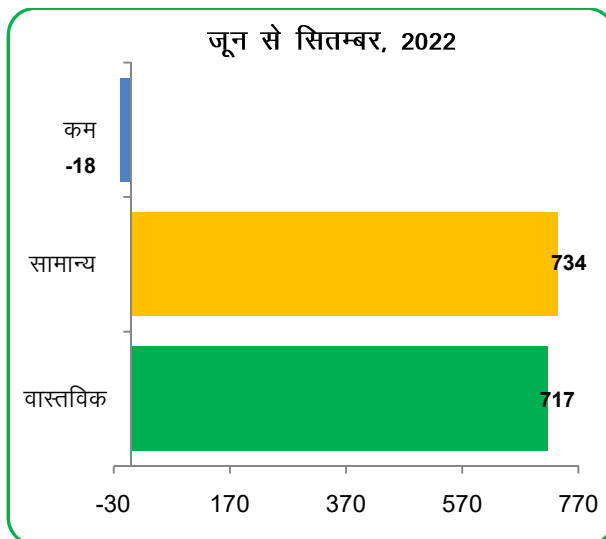


8.2.2 वर्षा

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जून से सितंबर 2022 तक 734 मिलीमीटर (मि.मी.) वर्षा हुई, जो 717 मि.मी. की सामान्य वर्षा की कमी का 18 प्रतिशत है। इसी प्रकार अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य में 64 मि.मी. वर्षा हुई जो सामान्य वर्षा 76 मि.मी. से 19 प्रतिशत कम है (चित्र 8.4)। हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 2019, 2020 और 2021 में सामान्य बारिश हुई।

चित्र 8.4

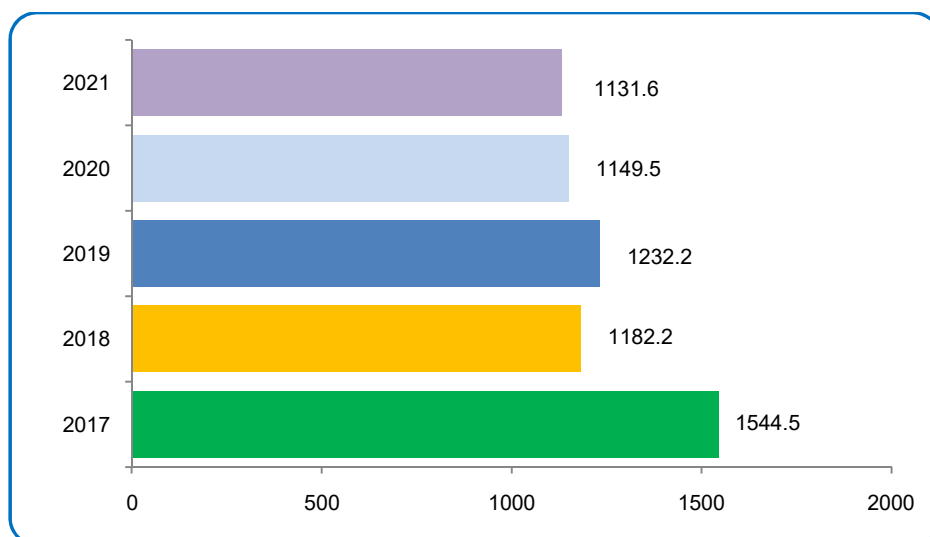
सामान्य, वास्तविक वर्षा (मि.मी. में)



राज्य में खेती योग्य भूमि का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत वर्षा आधारित कृषि है। चावल, मक्का और गेहूं राज्य की प्रमुख फसलें हैं। सोयाबीन और सूरजमुखी खरीफ में प्रमुख तिलहनी फसलें हैं और रेपसीड/सरसों और तोरिया रबी में प्रमुख तिलहनी फसलें हैं। राज्य की प्रमुख दलहनी फसलों में खरीफ मौसम में माश, मूंग और राजमाश और रबी मौसम में चना और मसूर शामिल हैं। कृषि-जलवायु की दृष्टि से, राज्य को चार क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है (i) उपोष्णकटिबंधीय, उप पर्वत और निचली पहाड़ियाँ, (ii) उप समशीतोष्ण नमी वाले मध्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, उप आर्द्र मध्य (iii) आर्द्र शीतोष्ण ऊँची पहाड़ियाँ, और (iv) ठंडे रेगिस्तान। राज्य की कृषि -जलवायु विशेषताएं नकदी फसलों जैसे बीज आलू, बेमौसमी सब्जियां और अदरक के विकास के लिए अनुकूल हैं। राज्य सरकार बेमौसमी सब्जी उत्पादन, आलू, अदरक, दलहन और तिलहन के साथ-साथ समय पर और पर्याप्त इनपुट आपूर्ति, प्रदर्शन और बेहतर कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी प्रसार, बीज प्रतिस्थापन, एकीकृत प्रचार के माध्यम से अनाज की फसल की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है। कीट प्रबंधन, जल संसाधनों के कुशल उपयोग के तहत अधिक क्षेत्र लाना और बंजर भूमि विकास परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन करना। वर्षा के संदर्भ में, चार अलग-अलग मौसम हैं। लगभग आधी वर्षा मानसून के मौसम में होती है, शेष अन्य मौसमों के दौरान होती है। राज्य में औसत वर्षा 1,251 मि.मी. है। कांगड़ा में सबसे अधिक वर्षा होती है, उसके बाद चंबा, सिरमौर और मंडी का स्थान आता है।

चित्र 8.5

औसत वार्षिक वर्षा 2019 से 2021 (वास्तविक मि.मी. में)



8.3 कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां: आउटपुट में रुझान

8.3.1 बोया गया क्षेत्र

शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र (एन.एस.ए.) 2008–09 में 539 हजार हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 2017–18 में 543 हजार हेक्टेयर हो गया है। इस अवधि के दौरान, हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र खेती के तहत लाया गया था। गेहूं, मक्का, चावल, जौ और दलहन राज्य में उगाई जाने वाली प्रमुख फसलें हैं। संचयी रूप से, इन फसलों की खेती के अर्न्तगत कुल क्षेत्रफल का लगभग 82 प्रतिशत है। वर्तमान में, गेहूं (35.78 प्रतिशत) और मक्का (32.23 प्रतिशत) के अर्न्तगत क्षेत्र कुल खेती क्षेत्र का 68 प्रतिशत है।

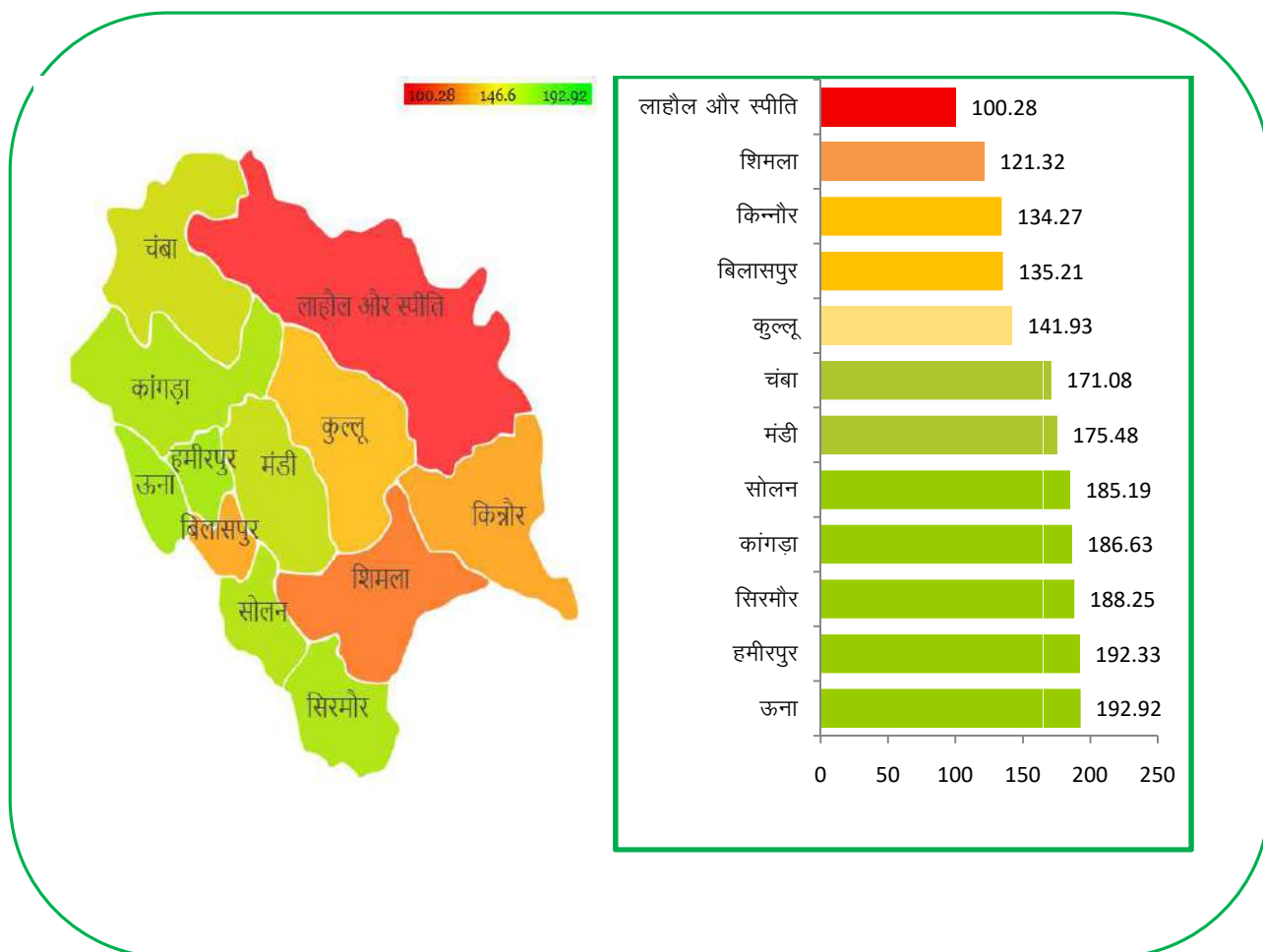
8.3.2 फसल सघनता

सकल फसली क्षेत्र का शुद्ध फसली क्षेत्र से अनुपात, कृषि क्षेत्र की दक्षता का आकलन करने के लिए एक उपयोगी संकेतक है। फसल सघनता का तात्पर्य एक कृषि वर्ष के दौरान एक ही खेत से कई फसलों को उगाने से है। इस प्रकार, उच्च फसल सघनता का अर्थ है कि एक कृषि वर्ष के दौरान शुद्ध बोए गए क्षेत्र के एक उच्च अनुपात में एक से अधिक बार फसल उगाई जा रही है। चित्र 8.6 जिलों में फसल सघनता सूचकांक दर्शाता है। समग्र सूचकांक 168 के साथ, राज्य के पास प्रौद्योगिकी और बेहतर कृषि पद्धतियों का उपयोग करके फसल सघनता में सुधार करने का एक अवसर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में फसल सघनता राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है।

जिलों के बीच फसल सघनता में भिन्नता देखी गई है। चित्र 8.6 2020–21 में जिलों द्वारा फसल सघनता मानचित्र प्रदान करता है। ऊना, हमीरपुर, सिरमौर, कांगड़ा, सोलन, मंडी और चंबा जैसे जिलों में उच्च फसल सघनता है और यह राज्य के औसत से अधिक है जिसे बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचे से जोड़ा जा सकता है।

चित्र-8.6

जिला स्तरीय फसल सघनता सूचकांक 2020-21



8.3.3 प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 2019-20 से 2022-23 तक प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन सारणी 8.2 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। 2020-21 के दौरान, राज्य के कुल फसल उत्पादन में खाद्यान्न का योगदान लगभग 43.0 प्रतिशत और वाणिज्यिक का योगदान 57.0 प्रतिशत था। जैसा कि सारणी 8.2 में दिखाया गया है, चावल का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2022-23 में लगभग 28.2 प्रतिशत घटने का अनुमान है, जबकि खाद्यान्न के लिए यह 5.8 प्रतिशत, गेहूं के लिए 4.2 प्रतिशत और मक्का के लिए 2.4 प्रतिशत था। सब्जी उत्पादन में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है। लक्षित उत्पादन के अनुसार वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में रागी के उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग 310 प्रतिशत की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी।

सारणी 8.2

प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन (000 मीट्रिक टन में)

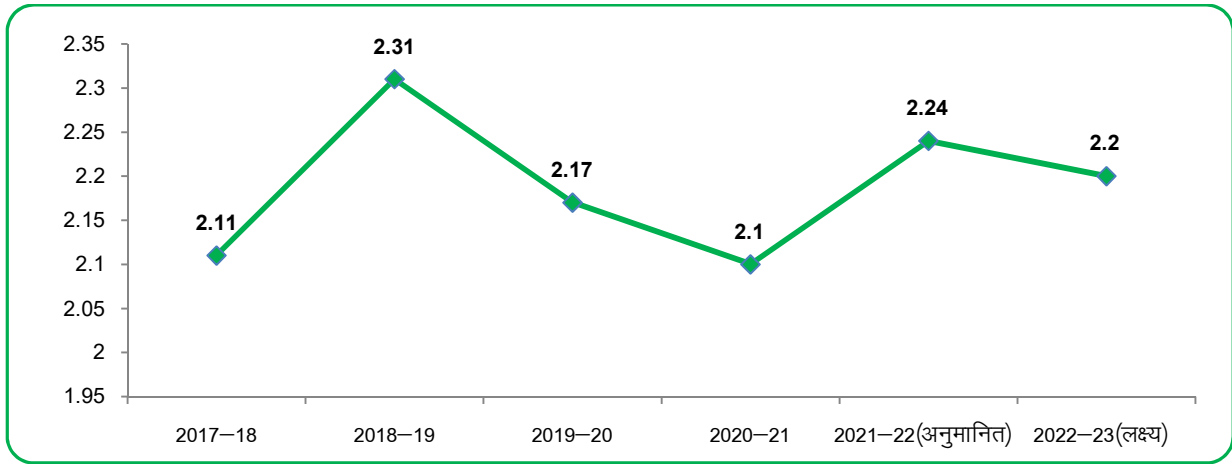
फसलें	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (अनुमानित)	2022-23 (लक्ष्य)	2021-22 की तुलना में 2022-23 में वृद्धि प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत में कुल योगदान 2022-23
1. मक्का	729.73	725.01	759.61	741.00	-2.4	20.17
2. गेहूँ	627.96	575.57	643.93	617.00	-4.2	16.80
3. धान (चावल)	143.66	138.46	199.05	143.00	-28.2	3.89
4. दालें	54.81	50.23	60.09	57.00	-5.1	1.55
5. जौ	30.83	29.01	25.89	29.00	12.0	0.79
6. बाजरा	4.77	2.15	2.63	4.50	71.1	0.12
7. रागी	2.06	0.49	0.49	2.01	310.2	0.05
8. चना	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.41	20.6	0.01
ए. अनाज (1-8)	1594.23	1521.26	1692.02	1593.92	-5.8	43.40
9. आलू	186.80	196.30	195.15	195.00	-0.1	5.31
10. सब्जियाँ	1722.14	1867.41	1803.89	1850.00	2.6	50.37
11. अदरक (हरा)	33.99	33.89	33.94	34.00	0.2	0.93
बी. वाणिज्यिक फसलें	1942.93	2097.60	2032.98	2079.00	2.3	56.60
कुल योग (ए+बी)	3537.16	3618.86	3725.00	3672.92	-1.4	

8.3.4 उत्पादकता में प्रचलन

कृषि उत्पादकता कई कारकों जैसे सिंचाई, गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों, उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों, विस्तार सेवाओं, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे आदि के उपयोग से संचालित होती है। क्षेत्र विस्तार के माध्यम से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता अपेक्षाकृत सीमित है। खेती योग्य भूमि के मामले में, हिमाचल पहले ही देश के बाकी हिस्सों के समान एक पटार पर पहुंच गया है। नतीजतन, उत्पादकता के स्तर में वृद्धि और उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों में विविधता लाना दोनों प्राथमिकताएं हैं। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला क्षेत्र धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा है क्योंकि व्यावसायिक फसलों की ओर झुकाव बढ़ रहा है 1997-98 में यह 853.88 हजार हेक्टेयर था, लेकिन वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में केवल 755.93 हजार हेक्टेयर रह गया है।

चित्र-8.7

प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता (मीट्रिक टन में)



8.3.5 उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम (एच.वाई.वी.पी.)

कृषि और बागवानी फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने में गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों का उपयोग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयास में किसानों को उच्च उपज किस्मों के बीज (एच.वाई.वी.एस.) के वितरण पर जोर दिया गया है। मक्का, धान और गेहूँ जैसी प्रमुख फसलों की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का क्षेत्रफल नीचे सारणी 8.3 में दिखाया गया है।

सारणी 8.3

उच्च उपज वाली किस्मों (एच.वाई.वी.) के तहत लाया जाने वाला क्षेत्र

(000 हेक्टेयर)

वर्ष	मक्का	धान	गेहूँ
2019-20	205.00	62.00	330.00
2020-21	207.00	62.00	330.00
2021-22	207.00	62.00	330.00
2022-23	102.00	52.00	210.00

8.3.6 कृषि विभाग के फार्म/विकास केंद्र

राज्य में, कृषि विभाग ने बीस बीज गुणन फार्म (एस.एम.एफ.), तीन सब्जी विकास केंद्र (वी.डी.एस.), बारह आलू विकास केंद्र (पी.डी.एस.) और एक अदरक विकास केंद्र (जी.डी.एस.)

विकसित किए हैं। इन सरकारी फार्मों का उपयोग भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आई.सी.ए. आर.) या राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से प्राप्त प्रजनक बीजों को आधार बीजों में बहुगुणित करने के लिए किया जाता है। नीति के अनुसार कृषि विशेषज्ञों की कड़ी निगरानी में सरकारी खेतों में प्रजनक बीज का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाना चाहिए। खेतों पर उत्पन्न आधार बीज को पंजीकृत बीज उत्पादकों को गुणन के लिए भेजा जाता है, जिसे विभाग द्वारा राज्य की बीज आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिग्रहित किया जाता है।

8.3.7 उर्वरकों की खपत और अनुदान

उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों की खपत कई कारकों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है जैसे कि खेती के तहत भूमि का क्षेत्र, फसल का प्रकार, फसल का स्वरूप और फसल की सघनता, मिट्टी का प्रकार और इसकी स्थिति, कृषि-जलवायु की स्थिति, किसानों की खरीद करने की क्षमता, सिंचाई, और अन्य। राज्य में प्रमुख उर्वरकों की खपत 1985-86 में 23,664 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 57,894 मीट्रिक टन हो गई।

सारणी 8.4

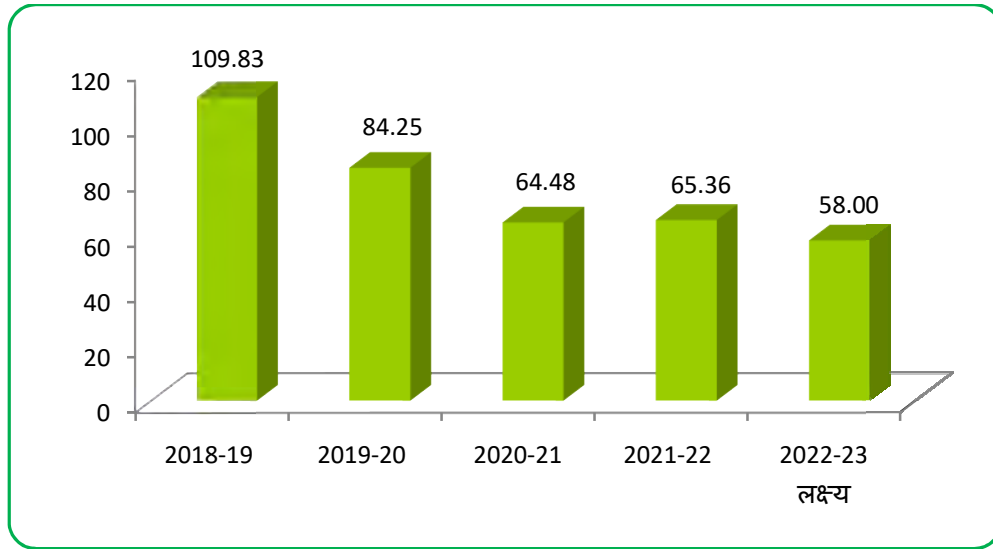
उर्वरकों की खपत (मीट्रिक टन में)

वर्ष	नाइट्रोजन (एन.)	फॉस्फेटिक (पी.)	पोटाशिक (के.)	कुल (एन.पी.के.)
2017-18	36600	9771	11189	57560
2018-19	36152	11224	10177	57555
2019-20	38146	12263	11369	61778
2020-21	43388	11681	10172	65241
2021-22	40086	9527	8282	57894
2022-23 (लक्ष्य)	39000	10000	9000	58000

चूंकि रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग को धीरे-धीरे हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है जिससे वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान खपत में गिरावट देखी गई है, जैसा कि सारणी 8.4 में दर्शाया गया है। संतुलित उर्वरकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जटिल उर्वरकों के लिए ₹1000 प्रति मीट्रिक टन की अनुदान की अनुमति दी गई है। रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उपयोग वर्षवार विभाजन निम्नलिखित है:

चित्र 8.8

रसायनों का वितरण (मिट्रिक टन में)



8.3.8 पौध संरक्षण कार्यक्रम

कीट-पतंगों और रोग का प्रकोप लक्षित उत्पादन तक पहुँचने में बाधक हैं। नुकसान को कम करने के लिए, कीट-पीड़क और रोग की सघनता को आर्थिक सीमा से नीचे बनाए रखने के लिए उचित उपायों को लागू किया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य क्षेत्र की पहलों के माध्यम से रासायनिक-आधारित कीटनाशकों/कवकनाशकों आदि को बढ़ावा नहीं देने का फैसला किया है, बल्कि इसके बजाय फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिए गैर-रासायनिक तकनीकों का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेगी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, सभी श्रेणियों के किसानों को कीट जाल और प्रलोभन (फेरोमोन जाल, प्रकाश जाल, चिपचिपा जाल), जैव-कीटनाशक, जैव एजेंट, वनस्पति विज्ञान आदि के लिए 50 प्रतिशत प्रोत्साहन देने पर सहमति हुई है।

8.3.9 मृदा परीक्षण कार्यक्रम

राज्य में कृषि विभाग की 11 मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं, तीन उर्वरक और बीज परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं, दो जैव नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएं, एक राज्य कीटनाशक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला और एक जैव उर्वरक उत्पादन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला है। कृषि विभाग मृदा स्वास्थ्य का आकलन करने के उद्देश्य से किसानों को निःशुल्क मृदा परीक्षण प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, किसानों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण इनपुट प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य में बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशक के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएँ चालू की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, कीट/कीट प्रबंधन की गैर-रासायनिक तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कांगड़ा और मंडी

जिलों में दो जैव नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएं संचालित हो रही हैं। ये प्रयोगशालाएं किसानों के खेतों पर जैव एजेंटों, जैव कीटनाशकों, कीट जाल प्रलोभन इसी तरह के अन्य उत्पादों का मुफ्त में उपयोग करना दिखा रही हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार लोक सेवा अधिनियम, 2011 में मृदा परीक्षण सेवा को भी जोड़ा गया है, जिसमें निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर इंटरनेट सेवा के माध्यम से किसानों को मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

8.4 सरकार की पहल

राज्य प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

8.4.1 मुख्यमंत्री कृषि संवर्धन योजना (एम.एम.के.एस.वाई.)

विशेषज्ञ समूह की सिफारिश के अनुसार, गतिविधियों के दोहराव को रोकने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 में समान लक्ष्यों वाले आठ चालू कार्यक्रमों को समेकित किया गया है। योजना के घटक निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. क्लस्टर आधारित सब्जी उत्पादन योजना।
2. इनपुट आधारित अंब्रेला योजना (बीज, पी.पी.एम. और उर्वरक)।
3. बीज गुणन श्रृंखला का सुदृढीकरण।
4. प्रयोगशालाओं का सुदृढीकरण।

इस योजना के अर्न्तगत वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में ₹11.23 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

i) क्लस्टर आधारित सब्जी उत्पादन योजना

सामान्य रूप से सब्जियां और विशेष रूप से हरी पत्तेदार सब्जियां आवश्यक खनिज, विटामिन प्रदान करती हैं, और इस प्रकार मानव आहार और पोषण सुरक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं, जिसका एस.डी.जी. 2 की उपलब्धि में योगदान दे रहा है: भूख समाप्त करना, खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना, पोषण में सुधार करना और स्थायी कृषि बढ़ावा देना। कृषि में नवीनतम तकनीकी प्रगति ने विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है, यह दर्शाता है कि सब्जियों से किसानों और राज्य को त्वरित आर्थिक विकास के लिए बड़ी क्षमता प्रदान करने की उम्मीद है। विभाग ने धीरे – धीरे पूरे राज्य में सब्जी उगाने के लिए "क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण" का उपयोग करने की योजना बनाई है। इस रणनीति का उद्देश्य आर्थिक रूप से प्रतिस्पर्धी सब्जी फसलों के विकास को बढ़ावा देना और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करना है।

ii) **इनपुट आधारित छत्र योजना (बीज, पौध संरक्षण सामग्री और उर्वरक)**

आठ राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के तहत, कृषि विभाग ने विभिन्न कृषि आदानों के लिए अनुदान प्रदान किया है। एकीकृत योजना, जिसे "मुख्यमंत्री कृषि संवर्धन योजना" के रूप में जाना जाता है, जिसमें बीज, उर्वरक, पौध संरक्षण सामग्री, उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की उच्च उपज किस्मों के लिए सहायता और स्वदेशी मक्का किस्मों के मूल्यवर्धन और प्रकार के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है।

iii) **बीज गुणन श्रृंखला का सुदृढीकरण**

बीज गुणन एक आवश्यक कृषि गतिविधि और बीज में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए बीज श्रृंखला का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है, यह एक ऐसा संसाधन जिसके लिए हम ज्यादातर पड़ोसी राज्यों पर निर्भर हैं। चूंकि बीज गुणन एक सतत वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें न्यूक्लियस बीज, ब्रीडर बीज, आधार बीज और प्रमाणित बीज का उत्पादन शामिल है, इन चार प्रकार के बीजों का उत्पादन किया जाना चाहिए। सरकारी फार्म राज्य में गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीजों के गुणन में पड़ोसी राज्य एजेंसियों पर निर्भरता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। वर्तमान में, 36 विभागीय फार्म विभिन्न फसलों की खेती करते हैं, जिनमें धान, माश, सोयाबीन, गेहूं, बीज आलू, राजमाश आदि शामिल हैं। इन खेतों पर, विभिन्न फसलों के लगभग 17,000 क्विंटल आधार बीज प्रतिवर्ष उत्पन्न होते हैं, जिसे बाद में राज्य के प्रगतिशील किसानों को प्रमाणित बीज के रूप में प्रतिकृत किया जाता है।

iv) **प्रयोगशालाओं का सुदृढीकरण (उर्वरक परीक्षण, मृदा परीक्षण, जैव नियंत्रण, बीज परीक्षण, जैव उर्वरक और राज्य कीटनाशक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला)**

राज्य में 11 मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ, 3 उर्वरक परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ, 2 जैव-नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएँ और प्रत्येक राज्य को एक कीटनाशक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला और जैव-उर्वरक उत्पादन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला हैं। इन सभी का संचालन कृषि विभाग करता है। किसान अपनी मिट्टी कितनी स्वस्थ है, इसका पता लगाने के लिए कृषि विभाग से निःशुल्क मृदा परीक्षण करा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्य में बीज, उर्वरक और कीटनाशक के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएँ हैं, ताकि किसानों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले इनपुट मिल सकें। कीटों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए गैर-रासायनिक तरीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कांगड़ा और मंडी जिलों में दो जैव नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएँ भी काम कर रही हैं। ये प्रयोगशालाएँ

किसानों को उनके खेतों में मुफ्त में जैव एजेंटों, जैव कीटनाशकों, कीट जाल, प्रलोभन आदि का उपयोग करने का तरीका बताती हैं।

8.4.2 मुख्यमंत्री कृषि उत्पादन संरक्षण योजना (एम.एम.के.यू.एस.वाई.)

तीन सुरक्षा-आधारित विभागीय योजनाओं को जो समान कार्य कर रही थी को "मुख्यमंत्री कृषि उत्पादन संरक्षण योजना" में शामिल किया गया, जिसके तीन भाग हैं।

- सौर घेराबन्दी (सोलर फेंसिंग)
- ओला रोधक जाल संरचना
- ग्रीन हाउस नवीनीकरण योजना

इस योजना के अर्न्तगत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹51.00 करोड़ के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है

i) सौर घेराबन्दी

- राज्य में हर साल बंदरों और अन्य जंगली जानवरों के कारण फसलों को काफी नुकसान होता है। स्वयं फसलों की रखवाली करने की वर्तमान प्रथा इस बात की गारंटी नहीं देती है कि सभी फसलें सुरक्षित रहेंगी। इसलिए, 2016-17 में, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने "एम.एम.के.यू.एस.वाई." नामक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया।
- इस योजना के तहत, यदि तीन या अधिक किसान मिलकर सौर बाड़ लगवाना चाहते हैं तो 85 प्रतिशत का अनुदान किया जाता है, और यदि कोई किसान व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति पर सौर बाड़ लगाने का विकल्प चुनता है तो 80 प्रतिशत की अनुदान किया जाता है। बिजली की बाड़ सौर पैनलों द्वारा संचालित होती है। खेतों को घेरने वाली बाड़ में करंट से आवारा पशुओं, जंगली जानवरों और बंदरों को फसलों से दूर रखना पर्याप्त होगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 2019-20 के लिए कांटेदार और चेन लिंक बाड़ लगाने के साथ-साथ समग्र बाड़ लगाने को भी अधिकृत किया है।

ii) ओला रोधक-जाल

राज्य सरकार फसलों को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए "कृषि उत्पादन संरक्षण योजना" लागू कर रही हैं। इस योजना को "मुख्यमंत्री कृषि उत्पादन संरक्षण

योजना” के रूप में जाना जाता है और इसे एंटी हैल नेट के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। यह योजना किसानों को मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक नुकसान को कम करने में मदद करके लाभान्वित करेगी। पात्र किसान ओला-रोधी जाल की खरीद के लिए 80 प्रतिशत तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

iii) ग्रीन हाउस नवीनीकरण योजना

राज्य के किसानों ने आग्रह किया है कि पॉली शीट को बदलने के लिए एक योजना विकसित की जाए। नतीजतन, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 2017-18 में “मुख्यमंत्री ग्रीन हाउस नवीनीकरण योजना” शुरू की। परियोजना को अब “मुख्यमंत्री कृषि उत्पादन संरक्षण योजना” को एक घटक के रूप में जोड़ दिया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है ग्रीन हाउस नवीनीकरण। यह घटक पॉलीहाउस स्थापित करने या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण क्षति के 5 साल बाद पॉली शीट के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए किसानों को 70 प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदान करता है।

8.4.3 हिमाचल प्रदेश फसल विविधीकरण संवर्धन परियोजना (एच.पी.सी.डी.पी.) जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एजेंसी (जे.आई.सी.ए.)-बाहरी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना (ई.ए.पी.)

चरण-1

- संभावित स्थानों में स्थायी कृषि विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एजेंसी से ₹321.00 करोड़ की सहायता से फसल संवर्धन विविधीकरण परियोजना को मंजूरी दी गई और 2020 तक राज्य में लागू किया गया। परियोजना का उद्देश्य सब्जियों के क्षेत्र और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना था। फसल विविधीकरण के माध्यम से, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण, कृषि पहुंच सड़कों, विपणन और फसल कटाई के बाद, सिंचाई प्रणाली के संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए किसानों को समूहों में संगठित करना, और विभाग के कृषि क्षेत्र विस्तार स्टाफ को प्रशिक्षित करके सक्षम बनाना। हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विकास समिति ने इस परियोजना को अपनाया है। इस परियोजना में 210 छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का निर्माण, 29.40 कि. मी. संपर्क मार्ग और 23 संग्रहण केंद्र शामिल हैं। कांगड़ा, मंडी, ऊना, बिलासपुर और हमीरपुर को परियोजना स्थल के रूप में चुना गया था।

चरण-2

- ₹1010.13 करोड़ के परिव्यय वाली जे.आई.सी.ए.—आधिकारिक विकास सहायता (ओ.डी.ए.) परियोजना का चरण-2 अगले नौ वर्षों के दौरान राज्य के सभी जिलों में लागू किया। 26 मार्च, 2021 को भारत सरकार और जे.आई.सी.ए. ने दूसरे चरण के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, कुल ₹20.00 करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। एच.पी.सी.डी.पी. को वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹20.00 करोड़ की राशि प्रदान की गई है।

8.4.4 मुख्यमंत्री नूतन पॉलीहाउस परियोजना

विभिन्न नकदी उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों जैसे सब्जियों की उपज/उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए संरक्षित खेती महत्वपूर्ण है। संरक्षित खेती की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने एक नई योजना, मुख्यमंत्री नूतन पॉलीहाउस परियोजना, जो राज्य में लगभग 100 हेक्टेयर में फैली हुई है, के लिए ₹150.00 करोड़ प्रस्तावित किए हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप 5,000 पॉलीहाउस का निर्माण होगा। यह योजना दो चरणों में लागू की जाएगी।

पहला चरण, जिसकी लागत ₹78.57 करोड़ होगी, जो वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 से 2022-23 तक चलेगी और 2,522 पॉलीहाउस बनाए जाएंगे। स्वीकृत मॉडलों के अर्न्तगत पॉलीहाउस के निर्माण के लिए इस प्रस्ताव से 85 प्रतिशत समर्थन मिलेगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए इस परियोजना के लिए ₹22.00 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

8.4.5 मुख्यमंत्री किसान एवं खेतिहर मजदूर जीवन सुरक्षा योजना

राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान “मुख्यमंत्री किसान एवं खेतिहर मजदूर जीवन सुरक्षा” नामक एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य कृषि मशीनरी के संचालन के कारण घायल होने या मृत्यु होने पर किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों को बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करना है। प्रभावित किसानों को आंशिक विच्छेदन, स्थायी दिव्यंगता या मृत्यु की स्थिति में क्रमशः ₹10,000 से ₹40,000, ₹1.00 लाख और ₹3.00 लाख का मुआवजा दिया जाता है।

8.4.6 कृषि विपणन

“हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि और बागवानी उत्पाद विपणन विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम, 2005” कृषि विपणन को नियंत्रित करता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य कृषि विपणन

बोर्ड द्वारा (एच.पी.एस.ए.एम.बी.) 10 जिला ए.पी.एम.सी. राज्य में कृषि उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए गठित किए गए हैं। उत्पादकों को 71 मार्केट यार्ड (10 ए.पी.एम.सी. और 61 सब मार्केट यार्ड) द्वारा सेवा दी जाती है। ये बाजार ताजा उपज और अनाज बेचते हैं। www.agmarknet.gov.in हितधारकों के लिए समय-समय पर वस्तुओं की कीमतों सहित मार्केटिंग आंकड़े प्रकाशित करता है। आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और समाचार पत्र कीमतों की जानकारी देते हैं। बढ़ते क्षेत्रों में, किसान जागरूकता शिविर के विपणन की नवीनतम तकनीकों को सिखाया जाता है। सरकारी अनुदान का उपयोग बाजार यार्ड निर्माण सहित कई कार्यों के लिए किया जाता है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक-राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार 26 राज्यों के थोक बाजारों (ई-एन.ए.एम.) को जोड़ते हैं।

8.4.7 प्राकृतिक खेती खुशहाल किसान योजना के तहत शून्य बजट प्राकृतिक खेती (पी.के.के.के.वाई.-जेड.बी.एन.एफ.)

राज्य सरकार ने खेती की लागत को कम करने के लिए “जेड.बी.एन.एफ.” को बढ़ावा देने के लिए “पी.के.के.के.वाई.” पहल शुरू की है। सिंथेटिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के उपयोग को हतोत्साहित किया जाएगा। कीटनाशक/कीटनाशी के लिए कृषि और बागवानी विभाग को आवंटित धन का उपयोग जैव कीटनाशक और जैव कीटनाशी को वितरित करने के लिए किया जाएगा। अब तक राज्य में 1,71,063 किसानों ने 9,464 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक खेती का विकल्प चुना है। प्राकृतिक खेती ने वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 54,237 किसानों को कवर किया। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 20,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया जाएगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹17.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

8.4.8 जल से कृषि को बल योजना

सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने एक परियोजना “जल से कृषि को बल” बनाई है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत चेक डैम और तालाब बनाए जाएंगे। किसान अलग-अलग छोटी लिपिटिंग स्कीम या फ्लो इरिगेशन स्कीम बनाकर सिंचाई के लिए इस पानी का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। सरकार इस योजना के तहत एक समुदाय आधारित मामूली जल बचत प्रणाली को लागू करने की पूरी लागत वहन करेगी। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹25.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

8.4.9 प्रवाह सिंचाई योजना

इस योजना के तहत कुहलों के स्रोत स्थान का जीर्णोद्धार करने के साथ ही सामान्य क्षेत्र में कुहलों का सुदृढीकरण किया जाएगा। इस योजना के तहत समुदाय आधारित कार्य पर शत-प्रतिशत व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। सरकार ने इस योजना के तहत सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से बोर-वेल और उथले कुओं के निर्माण के लिए 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान देने का निर्णय लिया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹15.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.10 राज्य कृषि यंत्रीकरण कार्यक्रम

फार्म मशीनीकरण में राज्य के किसानों के लिए नए डिजाइन किए गए उपकरण और उन्नत तकनीक की शुरुआत शामिल है। विभाग यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि किसानों के पास रियायती उपकरण और मशीनरी तक पहुंच सके। इस वर्ष, राज्य सरकार अतिरिक्त उपकरणों जैसे चारा कटर, मक्का शेलर, गेहूं थ्रेशर, स्प्रेयर, ब्रश कटर, टूलकिट, स्टेनलेस स्टील हल, मोल्ड बोर्ड हल, बीज बिन, पानी टब इत्यादि पर 40 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी की पेशकश कर रही है। राज्य सरकार ने योजना के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹17.50 करोड़ अलग रखे हैं।

8.4.11 मुख्यमंत्री कृषि कोष योजना (एम.एम.के.के.वाई.)

कृषक उत्पादक संगठन जिनके पास कम संसाधन हैं और यह अपने दम पर कठिनाई होने पर भी ढांचागत सुविधाओं का निर्माण करते हैं। वे किसानों, बागवानों, डेयरी किसानों और मछुआरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। उन्हें रोपण, कटाई, और कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे कि ग्रेडिंग और पैकिंग मशीनरी, परिवहन वाहन, भंडारण गोदामों और पैक हाउस, अन्य चीजों के साथ-साथ लंबी अवधि के निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है। इसे देखते हुए, राज्य सरकार ने किसानों को सीड मनी, ब्याज सब्सिडी और क्रेडिट गारंटी कवरेज के साथ सहायता करने के लिए एक नई योजना, कृषि कोष का सुझाव दिया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹5.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.12 कृषि से संपन्नता योजना (के.एस.वाई.)

इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालयन बायो टेक्नोलॉजी (आई.एच.बी.टी.) पालमपुर ने हींग का एक नया प्रकार पाया है, जिसकी खेती लाहौल और स्पीति, किन्नौर और चंबा जैसे ऊंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में की जा सकती है। इसी तरह, राज्य के विभिन्न खण्डों में केसर की खेती में वृद्धि के लिए जलवायु की स्थिति विशेष रूप से अच्छी है। दोनों फसलों के महत्व एवं आदर्श वृद्धि की

परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदेश में कृषि से संपन्न योजना लागू की जा रही है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹3.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं

8.4.13 राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आर.के.वी.वाई.—रफ्तार)

राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना राज्य को कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों को बढ़ाने में मदद कर रही है। इस योजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य राज्यों को कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र की स्कीमों की योजना बनाने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने में राज्यों को लचीलापन और स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना, कृषि-जलवायु परिस्थितियों, प्रौद्योगिकी और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के आधार पर जिलों और राज्यों के लिए कृषि योजनाओं की तैयारी सुनिश्चित करना है जिससे कि स्थानीय जरूरतें/फसलें/प्राथमिकताएं पूरी हों।

इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन में विश्वविद्यालयों के साथ-साथ कृषि विभाग, एच.पी.एस.ए. एम.बी. और उद्योग और बागवानी विभाग भी शामिल हैं। इस योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹27.70 करोड़ के बजट आवंटन को मंजूरी दी गई है।

8.4.14 राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन

आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति ने 25 अप्रैल, 2018 को पुनर्गठित राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन को अपनी मंजूरी दे दी। इस मिशन का मुख्य लक्ष्य कृषि आय के पूरक के लिए गैर-वन सरकारी और निजी भूमि पर बांस के वृक्षारोपण के तहत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना तथा इसमें योगदान देना है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का लचीलापन, और उद्योगों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराना। इसका उद्देश्य उत्पादन के स्रोत के करीब नवीन प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना, कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना, क्षमता निर्माण और किसानों के लिए जागरूकता पैदा करने के माध्यम से फसल कटाई के बाद के प्रबंधन में सुधार करना है। कृषि निदेशक, हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य मिशन निदेशक और कृषि विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश को एंकरिंग विभाग के रूप में नामित किया गया है। हितधारकों में वन विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास, पंचायती राज, उद्योग और राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय शामिल हैं।

8.4.15 फसल बीमा योजना

खरीफ 2016 के बढ़ते मौसम से, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई.) और “पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आर-डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)” हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रभावी हैं। पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के तहत रबी सीजन के दौरान गेहूं और जौ की फसल

को कवर किया जाता है, जबकि खरीफ सीजन के दौरान मक्का और धान की फसल को कवर किया जाता है। इस नए कार्यक्रम में निवारक रोपण, कटाई के बाद के नुकसान, स्थानीय तबाही और खड़ी फसलों को होने वाले नुकसान (बुवाई से फसल तक) के कारण होने वाले कृषि नुकसान के जोखिम के कई चरणों को शामिल किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम अब खरीफ 2020 तक ऋण लेने वाले और गैर-ऋण वाले दोनों किसानों के लिए स्वैच्छिक है। पी.एम.एफ.बी.वाई. के अनुसार, केंद्र और राज्य उन दावों के लिए समान रूप से भुगतान विभाजित करेंगे जो कुल प्रीमियम का 350 प्रतिशत से अधिक या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कुल बीमित राशि का 35 प्रतिशत जो भी अधिक हो। पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आर-डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.) के अन्तर्गत आलू, अदरक, टमाटर, मटर, गोभी और फूलगोभी सहित छह फसलें खरीफ मौसम के दौरान और आलू, टमाटर, लहसुन और शिमला मिर्च रबी मौसम के दौरान कवर की जाती हैं। कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य उत्पादकों को बारिश, गर्मी, सापेक्ष आर्द्रता, ओलावृष्टि, शुष्क दौर आदि सहित मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं के खिलाफ बीमा सुरक्षा देना है, जो फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना एवं पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना के तहत खरीफ 2021 एवं रबी 2021-22 सीजन के लिए कुल 1,78,214 किसानों का बीमा किया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए, ₹10.00 करोड़ का बजट आवंटन स्थापित किया गया है, जिसका उपयोग प्रीमियम अनुदान के राज्य के हिस्से को कवर करने के लिए किया जाता है।

8.4.16 राष्ट्रीय मिशन के तहत विस्तार सुधार/कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (ए.टी.एम.ए.) कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को सहायता। कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी (एन.एम.ए.ई.टी.)/कृषि विस्तार पर उप मिशन (एस.ए.एम.ई.)

ए.टी.एम.ए. के अंतर्गत विभिन्न योजनाओं में हस्तक्षेपों को सहक्रियात्मक बनाने के लिए विस्तार मशीनरी को मजबूत करने और इसका उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से संशोधित विस्तार सुधार योजना शुरू की गई थी। कृषि के अलावा, अन्य विभागों जैसे बागवानी, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन आदि भी इस कार्यक्रम में हितधारक हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राप्त करने के लिए किसानों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा पैदा करने के लिए, इस योजना के तहत राज्य में कृषक पुरस्कार योजना भी शुरू की गई है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹24.61 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.17 बीज और रोपण सामग्री का उप मिशन (एस.एम.एस.पी.)

कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज सबसे अधिक लागत प्रभावी साधन है। उप मिशन में बुवाई के लिए किसानों को आपूर्ति, बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए समर्थन, पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण और किसान अधिकार प्राधिकरण (पी.पी.वी. और एफ.आर.ए.) को मजबूत करने और पौधों की नई किस्मों के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए नाभिक बीज से बीज श्रृंखला को कवर किया जाएगा। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए ₹5.11 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.18 कृषि यंत्रीकरण पर उप मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत राज्य के किसानों को नए विकसित उपकरण, समकालीन मशीनरी और लिंग-संवेदनशील उपकरण तक पहुंच प्रदान की जाती है। भारत सरकार के अधिकृत नियमों के अनुसार, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, छोटे और सीमांत और महिला किसान समूहों के किसानों को ट्रैक्टर, पावर टिलर, पावर वीडर, फसल काटने वाले और रोटावेटर जैसे कृषि उपकरणों पर 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त होता है, जो अन्य किसानों को भी 40 प्रतिशत अनुदान के साथ मिलता है। इस योजना के तहत कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर भी बनाए जा रहे हैं। कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर उन राज्य के किसानों के लिए आसपास के क्षेत्रों में खेतों को सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं जो भारी उपकरण खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए, ₹20.43 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

8.4.19 सतत कृषि पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एन.एम.एस.ए.)

स्थायी कृषि में उत्पादकता पानी और मिट्टी जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की गुणवत्ता और पहुंच पर निर्भर है। उपयुक्त स्थल-विशिष्ट विधियों के माध्यम से इन सीमित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करके कृषि विस्तार को बनाए रखा जा सकता है। इसलिए, वर्षा आधारित कृषि का विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण मिलकर राज्य की बढ़ती खाद्यान्न आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की कुंजी है। इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए, सतत कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एन.एम.एस.ए.) को कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विकसित किया गया है, विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ वर्षा जल प्राप्त होता है। कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न तत्वों में जलवायु परिवर्तन और टिकाऊ कृषि के लिए निगरानी, मॉडलिंग और नेटवर्किंग, साथ ही वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र विकास (आर.ए.डी.), कृषि विकास पहल और (सी.सी.एस. ए.एम.एम.एन.) शामिल हैं।

8.4.20 परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी.के.वी.वाई.)

हमारे राज्य के प्रचुर प्राकृतिक संसाधन, जैव विविधता, और वर्षा आधारित कृषि-जलवायु परिस्थितियां जैविक खेती को संभव बनाती हैं। सतत कृषि पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन के तहत परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना किसानों को अपने स्वयं के जैविक सामान को प्रमाणित करने और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समूहों में जुटाती है। पार्टिसिपेटरी गारंटी सर्टिफिकेशन प्लान के तहत महंगे थर्ड पार्टी सर्टिफिकेशन की जगह लेगा। किसान प्रत्येक क्लस्टर में 50 एकड़ (20 हेक्टेयर) क्षेत्र वाले 100 समूहों में जैविक खेती और भागीदारी गारंटी प्रणाली (पी.जी.एस.) प्रमाणन सीख रहे हैं। चूंकि हमारा राज्य सुभाष पालेकर प्राकृतिक खेती (एस.पी.एन.एफ.) का उपयोग कर रहा है, इसलिए पी.के.वी.वाई. पर एक सादृश्य के रूप में अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस योजना के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹10.43 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.21 मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता पर राष्ट्रीय परियोजना (एस.एच.एम.)

एस.एच.एम. स्थान-और फसल-विशिष्ट स्थायी मृदा स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देगा, जिसमें अवशेष प्रबंधन, मैक्रो-सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन के साथ मिट्टी की उर्वरता मानचित्र बनाने और जोड़ने, भूमि क्षमता के आधार पर उचित भूमि उपयोग, विवेकपूर्ण उर्वरक आवेदन और मिट्टी को कम करने के लिए जैविक खेती के कटाव/गिरावट के तरीके शामिल हैं। भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जी.आई.एस.) आधारित विषयगत मानचित्र और बड़े क्षेत्र-स्तरीय वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों से भूमि और मिट्टी की विशेषताओं पर डेटाबेस का उपयोग बेहतर भूमि उपयोग और मिट्टी प्रथाओं को विकसित करने में मदद के लिए किया जाएगा। यह घटक अम्ल/क्षारीय/लवणीय मिट्टी के पुनर्ग्रहण में भी सहायता करता है। राज्य सरकार, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए राष्ट्रीय केंद्र (एन.सी.ओ.एफ.), केंद्रीय उर्वरक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सी.एफ.क्यू.सी. और टी.आई.), और भारत का मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण इस घटक (एस.एल.यू.एस.आई.) को निष्पादित करेगा। मृदा परीक्षण समय पर और पर्याप्त संख्या में कृषि विभाग के फील्ड स्तर के कर्मचारियों और बुनियादी ढांचे की बाधाओं को देखते हुए गारंटी देने के लिए राज्य निजी भागीदार की फील्ड ताकत के आधार पर एक सार्वजनिक वाणिज्यिक भागीदारी मॉडल का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। निजी पार्टियों को जिले के चयनित क्षेत्रों में मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है। इस योजना के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹2.47 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.22 राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन (एन.एफ.एस.एम.)

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन एक संघीय वित्त पोषित कार्यक्रम है जो 2007 में शुरू हुआ था। 2022-23 के दौरान चावल, मक्का, दलहन, गेहूं और पोषक अनाज की खेती के लिए ₹698.80 लाख का प्रावधान किया गया है। 2022-23 के लिए, एन.एफ.एस.एम. चावल के लिए कुल ₹29.10 लाख, एन.एफ.एस.एम. गेहूं के लिए ₹228.30 लाख, एन.एफ.एस.एम. मक्का के लिए ₹155.30 लाख, एन.एफ.एस.एम. दलहन के लिए ₹191.10 लाख और न्यूट्री-अनाज के लिए ₹95.00 लाख दिए गए हैं। गेहूं, मक्का, दाल, चावल और पोषक अनाज के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को इस मिशन में शामिल किया गया है। इस मिशन के तहत, राज्य के नौ जिलों को गेहूं (शिमला, किन्नौर और लाहौल-स्पीति को छोड़कर), दो जिलों को चावल (कांगड़ा और मंडी), नौ जिलों को मक्का (शिमला, किन्नौर और लाहौल और स्पीति को छोड़कर) के लिए चुना गया है और सभी जिलों को दालों और पोषक अनाज के लिए इस योजना में शामिल किया गया है। मिशन क्लस्टर प्रदर्शनों, प्रमाणित बीज, सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों, पौधों और मिट्टी की सुरक्षा सामग्री, बेहतर उपकरणों और मशीनरी के वितरण और उन्नत उपकरणों और मशीनरी के विकास में सहायता करता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹9.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

8.4.23 प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.)

कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास में, भारत सरकार ने पी.एम.के.एस.वाई. के नाम से एक नई योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना का मुख्य फोकस सूक्ष्म सिंचाई परियोजनाओं ("हर खेत को पानी") और एंड-टू-एंड सिंचाई समाधान पर होगा। पी.एम.के.एस.वाई. का प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर सिंचाई में निवेश के अभिसरण को प्राप्त करना, सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, पानी की बर्बादी को कम करने के लिए खेत में पानी के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, सटीक सिंचाई और अन्य जल बचत प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में वृद्धि करना है। देश में हर खेत को सिंचाई प्रदान करने के लिए जल संरक्षण और अपशिष्ट में कमी को पूरा करना महत्वपूर्ण है। यह टिकाऊ जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं और जल संसाधनों के अनुकूलन (अधिक फसल प्रति बूंद) को नई सिंचाई सुविधाओं की शुरूआत के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण बनाता है। इस योजना के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹10.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

8.4.24 प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान योजना (पी.एम.-कुसुम)

सौर ऊर्जा टिकाऊ, वैकल्पिक है, और अधिकांश कृषि कार्यों की महत्वपूर्ण मांगों को पूरा करने की एक बड़ी क्षमता है। सौर ऊर्जा एक सतत स्रोत है और 20 दिनों की धूप ऊर्जा के

बराबर होती है। पी.एम.-कुसुम का उद्देश्य फसलों को सुरक्षित सिंचाई देना, उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और दूर के स्थानों में उत्पादकता बढ़ाना है जहां सौर फोटोवोल्टिक पंपों की तुलना में ऊर्जा महंगी है। यह पहल छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 85 प्रतिशत और मध्यम और बड़े खेतों को 80 प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत और सांप्रदायिक आधार पर सौर पंपिंग तकनीक स्थापित करने के लिए समर्थन देगी। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 1,000 सौर पंपों की स्थापना के लक्ष्य के साथ ₹7.51 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

8.4.25 कृषि पर राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना (एन.ई.जी.पी.-ए.)

भारत सरकार ने 2022-23 से राज्य में कृषि पर राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए नई योजना शुरू की है। योजना के अर्न्तगत ₹3.30 करोड़ की राशि जारी की गई है। यह योजना संशोधित एन.ई.जी.पी.-ए./डिजिटल कृषि दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निगम लिमिटेड (एच.पी.एस.ई.डी.सी.) के तकनीकी सहयोग से पूरे राज्य में लागू की जाएगी।

8.5 बागवानी

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, राज्य में फसल के स्वरूप में एक संरचनात्मक बदलाव आया है और हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक प्रमुख बागवानी केंद्र बनाने की दिशा में बागवानी क्षेत्र कृषि की तुलना में तेज गति से बढ़ रहा है। भूमि की प्रति इकाई में बागवानी से कृषि की तुलना में अधिक लाभ होता है। बागवानी, कम जोखिम वाले जलवायु अनुकूल विकल्प के रूप में, किसानों को उच्च आय का आश्वासन देती है। बागवानी क्षेत्र, राज्य में खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा के लिए एक आवश्यक घटक है और राज्य में खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा के लिए अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। बागवानी में फल, सब्जियां, फूल, मसाले और रोपण फसलें शामिल हैं।

हिमाचल अपनी विविध प्रकार की कृषि-जलवायु परिस्थितियों, स्थलाकृतिक परिवर्तनों और ऊँचाई के अंतर के कारण समशीतोष्ण से उपोष्णकटिबंधीय फलों के विकास के लिए आदर्श रूप से अनुकूल है। फूल, मशरूम, शहद और हॉप्स सहित अतिरिक्त बागवानी उत्पाद भी क्षेत्र में उगाए जा सकते हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार किसान-केंद्रित कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और राज्य के आर्थिक विकास में विकास इंजनों में से एक के रूप में बागवानी क्षेत्र की पहचान की है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, बागवानी फसलों के तहत क्षेत्र 1950-51 में 792 हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 2,35,785 हेक्टेयर हो गया। राज्य में बागवानी के तहत क्षेत्र कुल कृषि क्षेत्र (8,91,926 हेक्टेयर) का 26 प्रतिशत योगदान दे रहा है, जबकि क्षेत्र उपज के मूल्य के मामले

में 22 प्रतिशत का योगदान देता है (कृषि फसलों का मूल्य ₹16,076 करोड़ जिसमें सब्जियां, बागवानी फसलों का मूल्य ₹3,583 करोड़ शामिल है)। 2007-08 और 2021-22 के बीच, बागवानी फसलों के क्षेत्र में 17.60 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई है। सेब, आम, संतरा, नाशपाती, बेर, आड़ू, गलगल और खुबानी राज्य की प्रमुख बागवानी फसलें हैं।

सेब हिमाचल प्रदेश की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण फल फसल है, जो 2021-22 के दौरान कुल फल क्षेत्र का लगभग 48.8 प्रतिशत और कुल फल उत्पादन का लगभग 81 प्रतिशत है। सेब का क्षेत्रफल 1950-51 में 400 हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 1960-61 में 3,025 हेक्टेयर और 2021-22 में 1,15,016 हेक्टेयर हो गया है। 2007-08 और 2021-22 के बीच सेब के तहत क्षेत्र में 21.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई है।

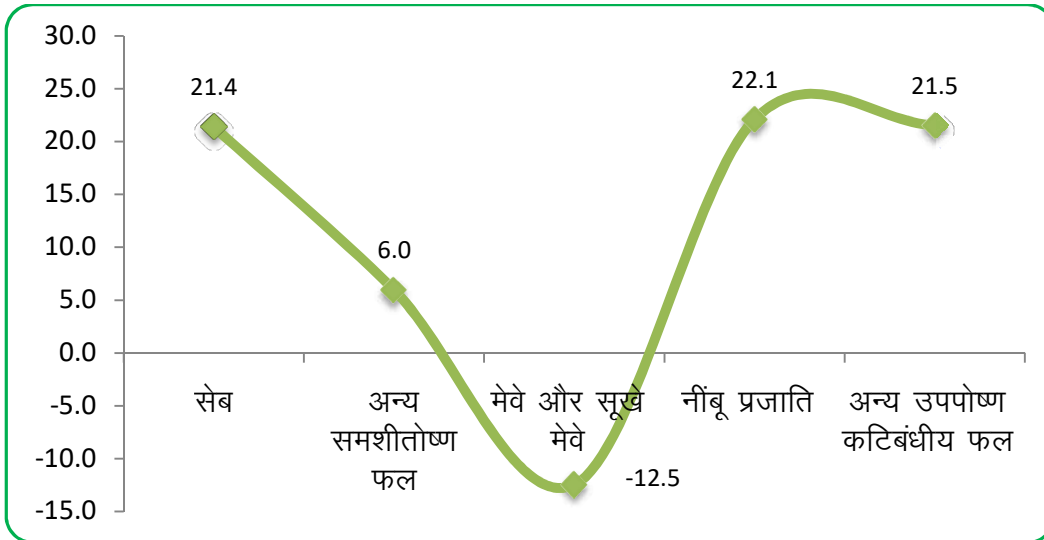
पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सेब के उत्पादन में आए उतार-चढ़ाव ने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। राज्य विभिन्न कृषि-पारिस्थितिक क्षेत्रों में विविध बागवानी उत्पादन के माध्यम से पहाड़ी राज्य की विशाल बागवानी क्षमता का पता लगाने और उसका दोहन करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

सेब के अलावा अन्य शीतोष्ण फलों का क्षेत्रफल 1960-61 में 900 हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 27,911 हेक्टेयर हो गया है। नट और मेवों के क्षेत्रफल में 1960-61 में 231 हेक्टेयर से 2021-22 में 9,786 हेक्टेयर तक की वृद्धि देखी गई है, जबकि साइट्रस और अन्य उपोष्णकटिबंधीय फलों में 1960-61 में 1,225 हेक्टेयर और 623 हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर वर्ष 2021-22 में क्रमशः 26,096 हेक्टेयर तथा 56,976 हेक्टेयर हो गया है।

2021-22 में कुल फलों का उत्पादन 7.54 लाख टन था, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (20 दिसंबर, 2022 तक) में कुल फलों का उत्पादन 7.93 लाख टन था। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 1,556 हेक्टेयर नई जगह को फलों के पौधों के तहत लगाने की योजना थी, लेकिन केवल 1549.27 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को ही वृक्षारोपण के तहत लाया गया था, और 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक विभिन्न प्रकार के 4.40 लाख फलों के पौधे वितरित किए गए थे। फसलवार वृद्धि बागवानी फसलों का क्षेत्रफल और फलवार योगदान क्रमशः चित्र 8.9 और 8.10 में दर्शाया गया है।

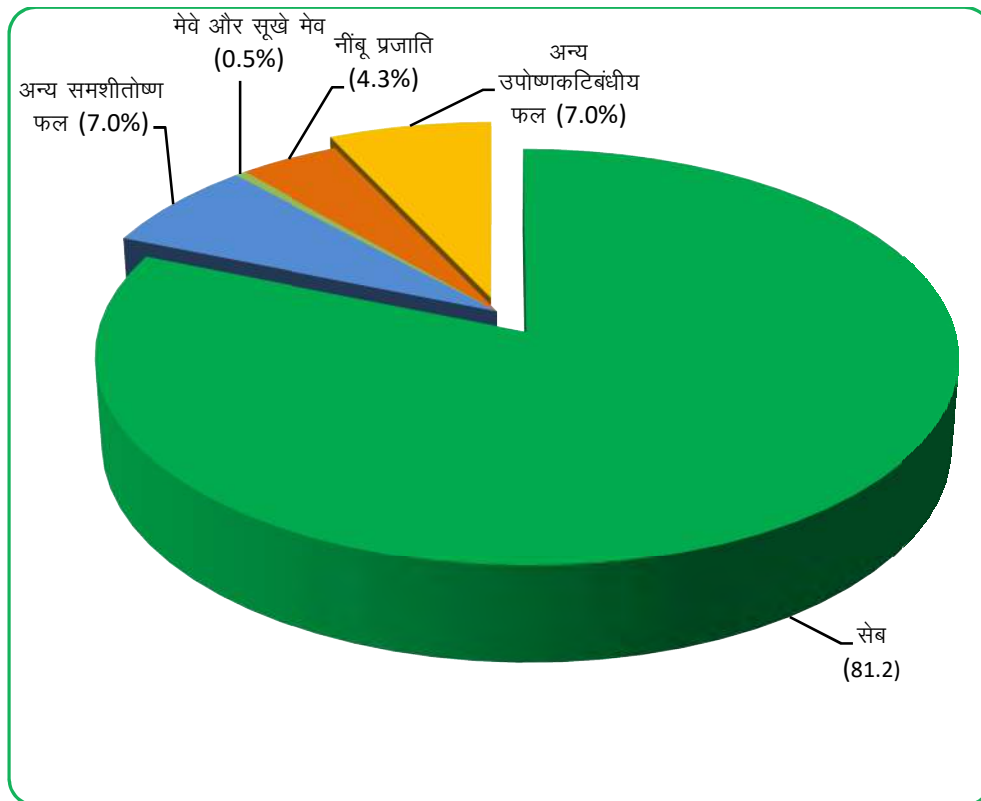
चित्र 8.9

क्षेत्र में विकास दर (2007-08 से 2021-22)



चित्र 8.10

बागवानी फसलों में फलों का योगदान (2021-22)



8.5.1 कृषि तंत्र का उप-मिशन (एस.एम.ए.एम.)

- एस.एम.ए.एम. के तहत, किसानों को विभिन्न प्रकार के आधुनिक कृषि उपकरण और उपकरण प्राप्त करने में मदद करने के लिए बैक-एंडेड सब्सिडी के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश का राज्य कृषि विभाग योजना के लिए एक नोडल विभाग है। वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए उद्यानिकी विभाग को ₹21.50 करोड़ की धनराशि आवंटित की गई, जिसमें से ₹14.17 करोड़ इस योजना के तहत खर्च किए गए, 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 4272 किसानों को लाभान्वित किया गया।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ₹90.49 करोड़ मूल्य के 86,186 मीट्रिक टन सी-ग्रेड सेब की खरीद की गई।
- बागवानी में विविधता लाने के प्रयास में वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान कुल 381 हेक्टेयर को व्यावसायिक फूल उत्पादन के तहत रखा गया था, जबकि 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 138 हेक्टेयर संरक्षित फूलों के उत्पादन के तहत रखा गया है।
- राज्य में फूलों के उत्पादन और विपणन के लिए कांगड़ा, लाहौल-स्पीति, सोलन और हमीरपुर जिलों में नौ अलग-अलग किसान सहकारी समितियां कार्यरत हैं।
- मधुमक्खी पालन और अन्य सहायक बागवानी गतिविधियों को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के मधुमक्खी पालन कार्यक्रम के अर्न्तगत 2,102 मीट्रिक टन शहद का उत्पादन किया गया है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, सोलन, रामपुर, बजौरा और पालमपुर में विभागीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से मशरूम के लिए 437.15 मीट्रिक टन पाश्चुरीकृत खाद का उत्पादन और वितरण किया गया और वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में 17,687 मीट्रिक टन मशरूम का उत्पादन किया गया।

8.5.2 बागवानी के समग्र विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रम/योजनाएँ

राज्य योजनाएँ

8.5.2.1 बागवानी विकास योजना (एच.डी.एस.)

बागवानी विकास योजना के हिस्से के रूप में, मशीनीकृत खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान बागवानों को सब्सिडी के रूप में 4,676 पावर स्प्रेयर, 1,706 पावर टिलर (8 ब्रेक हॉर्स पावर), और 238 पावर टिलर (>8 ब्रेक हॉर्स पावर) वितरित किए गए।

8.5.2.2 हिमाचल खुम्ब विकास योजना (एच.के.वी.वाई.)

राज्य में मशरूम उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 में एच.के.वी.वाई. की शुरुआत की गई थी। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹3.00 करोड़ की धनराशि प्राप्त हुई थी और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को आवंटित की गई थी, जिसमें से ₹0.17 करोड़ का उपयोग 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक किया जा चुका था। योजना के अनुसार, 4 इकाइयों का निर्माण किया गया है, अब तक 104 किसानों को लाभ दिया गया तथा विकास अभी भी जारी है।

8.5.2.3 ओला-रोधक जाल योजना

फलों की फसल को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए एंटी हैल नेट योजना के तहत फील्ड पदाधिकारियों को ₹18.56 करोड़ की धनराशि दी गई है। 31 दिसंबर 2022 तक, उस धनराशि में से ₹9.40 करोड़ खर्च किए जा चुके हैं, और राज्य में 1404 किसान इस कार्यक्रम से लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

8.5.2.4 हिमाचल पुष्प क्रांति योजना (एच.पी.के.वाई.)

“एच.पी.के.वाई.” के तहत क्षेत्र के पदाधिकारियों को ₹10.99 करोड़ की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जिसमें से ₹3.55 करोड़ का उपयोग किया गया ताकि राज्य में वाणिज्यिक फूलों की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और कुशल और अकुशल बेरोजगार युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करवाया जाए तथा 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 266 किसानों को लाभान्वित किया गया।

8.5.2.5 मुख्यमंत्री मधु विकास योजना (एम.एम.एम.वी.वाई.)

इसी प्रकार, गुणवत्तापूर्ण फल फसलों का उत्पादन करने और शहद उत्पादन और अन्य मधुमक्खी उत्पाद बढ़ाने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, “एम.एम.एम.वी.वाई.” शुरू की गई है।

और वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान ₹4.50 करोड़ की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और ₹4.02 लाख का उपयोग किया गया है और 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 30 किसानों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

8.5.2.6 कृषि उत्पाद विवरण

कृषि उत्पाद संरक्षण के तहत ₹4.50 करोड़ की राशि का उपयोग किया गया है और 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 79 किसानों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं

8.5.2.7 एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एम.आई.डी.एच.)

क्षेत्र आधारित क्षेत्रीय रूप से विभेदित रणनीतियों के माध्यम से बागवानी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मिशन शुरू किया गया था। केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना—एम.आई.डी.एच. राज्य में राज्य बागवानी विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। कार्यक्रम का फोकस बागवानी के सभी उप-क्षेत्रों का व्यापक विकास करना है ताकि बागवानी उत्पादकों को अतिरिक्त आय प्रदान की जा सके। यह मिशन बागवानी गतिविधियों जैसे फल, फूल, सब्जियां, मसाले, नए बागान, मशरूम उत्पादन, उच्च मूल्य वाले फूलों और सब्जियों की ग्रीन हाउस खेती, एंटीहेल नेट, बागवानी मशीनीकरण, डाक जैसी बागवानी गतिविधियों हार्वेस्ट प्रबंधन के लिए किसानों को 40–85 प्रतिशत तक की सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान ₹38.90 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से ₹9.72 करोड़ भारत सरकार से प्रथम किस्त के रूप में प्राप्त हो चुके हैं तथा वर्ष 2003–04 से लेकर अब तक दिसंबर, 2022 तक कुल 2,67,497 किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

8.5.2.8 प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना—प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल (पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.—पी.डी.एम.सी.)

पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.—पी.डी.एम.सी. 2015–16 से हिमाचल प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू की जा रही अनूठी और पहली व्यापक परियोजना है। किसानों के लाभ के लिए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली के माध्यम से जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करके फसल उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से योजना शुरू की गई थी। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार टॉप अप सब्सिडी दे रही है। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए 55 प्रतिशत और बड़े किसानों के लिए 45 प्रतिशत की सब्सिडी का प्रावधान शामिल करने के लिए पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.—पी.डी.एम.सी. दिशानिर्देशों को वित्त वर्ष 2017–18 में संशोधित किया गया था। राज्य के छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 80 प्रतिशत अनुदान देने के लिए 25 प्रतिशत का

अतिरिक्त हिस्सा राज्य प्रदान कर रहा है। भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2020–21 के लिए पी.एम. के.एस.वाई.–पी.डी.एम.सी. के लिए ₹12.00 करोड़ मंजूर किए हैं। अब तक (2015–16 से 2020–21 तक) 5,813.71 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के अर्न्तगत कवर किया गया है और 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 24,306 किसानों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

8.5.2.9 राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना – कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के कायाकल्प के लिए लाभकारी दृष्टिकोण (आर.के.वी.वाई.–रफतार)

आर.के.वी.वाई. का उद्देश्य बुनियादी सुविधाओं में सार्वजनिक निवेश को बढ़ाना और बागवानी क्षेत्र में योजनाओं को बनाने और क्रियान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया में लचीलापन और स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना है। सरकार समर्थित आर.के.वी.वाई.–रफतार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी फील्ड पदाधिकारियों को वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के लिए ₹166.66 लाख आवंटित किए गए हैं।

8.5.2.10 पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आर–डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश में, मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा पहली बार रबी 2009–10 के दौरान सेब के लिए छह खण्डों और आम की फसलों के लिए चार खण्डों में उपलब्ध कराया गया था। कार्यक्रम की लोकप्रियता के कारण इस योजना के तहत कवरेज को लगातार वर्षों तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। यह तकनीक अब सेब के लिए 42 खण्डों, आम के लिए 39 खण्डों, पलम के लिए 14 खण्डों, आड़ू के लिए 5 खण्डों और साइट्रस फलों के लिए 18 खण्डों में इस्तेमाल की जा रही है। इसके अलावा सेब की फसल को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए ऐड–ऑन कवर योजना के तहत 19 खण्डों को कवर किया गया है। 2016–17 तक कार्यक्रम का नया नाम आर–डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस. है। बीमित राशि को संशोधित किया गया है और एक बोली प्रणाली लागू की गई है। रबी सीजन 2020–21 के लिए कुल 61,625 किसानों को उनके सेब, आड़ू, आम और खट्टे फलों की फसलों के लिए आर–डब्ल्यू.बी.सी.आई.एस. के तहत कवरेज दिया गया है। इन किसानों ने अपने 46,18,112 पौधों का बीमा कराया है, जिसके लिए राज्य सरकार ने ₹34.06 करोड़ की प्रीमियम सब्सिडी का भुगतान किया है।

8.6 हिमाचल प्रदेश विपणन निगम (एच.पी.एम.सी.)

एच.पी.एम.सी. राज्य का सार्वजनिक उपक्रम है जिसकी स्थापना ताजे फलों और सब्जियों के विपणन, गैर–विपणन योग्य अधिशेष उत्पादन और प्रसंस्कृत उत्पादों के विपणन के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, एच.पी.एम.सी. राज्य के फल उत्पादकों को

उनकी उपज का पारिश्रमिक रिटर्न प्रदान करके उनके जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है।

वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान एच.पी.एम.सी. ने ₹113.49 करोड़ का कुल कारोबार दर्ज किया है, जो एच.पी.एम.सी. की स्थापना के बाद से अब तक के इतिहास में सबसे अधिक है। वित्त वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान एच.पी.एम.सी. ने ₹2.88 करोड़ का शुद्ध लाभ हासिल किया। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में आम, सेब और खट्टे फलों की फसलों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य पर बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना (एम.आई.एस.) की नीति को निम्नानुसार जारी रखा:

सारणी 8.5

राज्य में समर्थन मूल्य पर आम, सेब और खट्टे फलों की फसलें

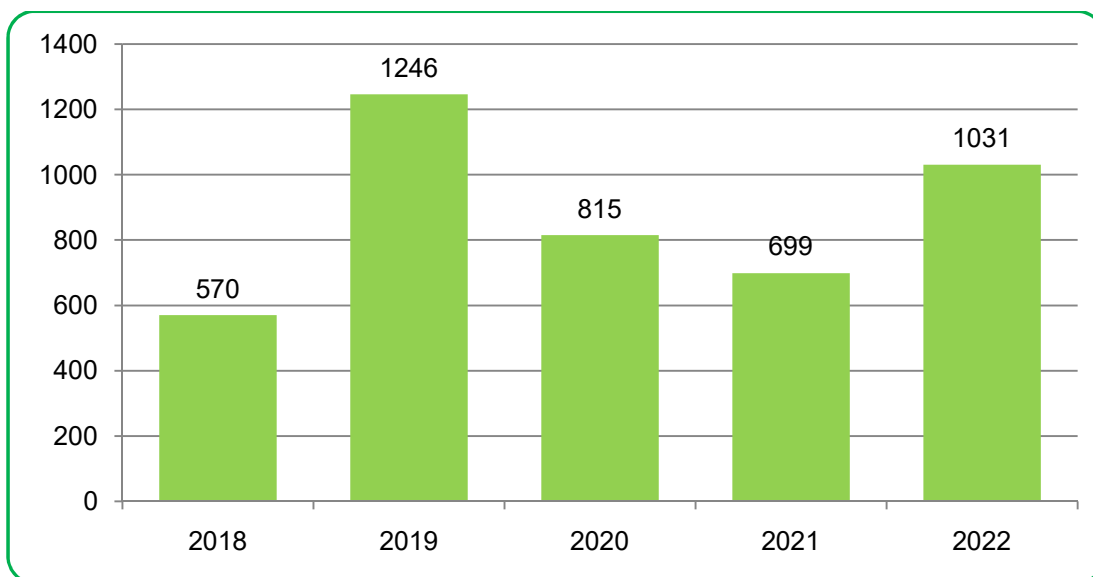
क्र.सं.	फल का नाम	अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य (₹ प्रति किग्रा.)
1	आम (ग्राफटेड किस्में)	10.50
2	आम (सीडिंग किस्में)	10.50
3	आम अचारी (कच्चा)	10.50
4	सेब	10.50
5	किन्नु, माल्टा और संतरा (बी ग्रेड)	9.50
6	किन्नु, माल्टा और संतरा (सी ग्रेड)	9.00
7	गलगल (सभी ग्रेड)	8.00

- एच.पी.एम.सी. जिला शिमला के सेब उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में 4 नियंत्रित वातावरण (सी. ए.) स्टोरों का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन कर रहा है, जिनके नाम जरोल टिक्कर (कोटगढ़) 640 मीट्रिक टन, गुम्मा (कोटखाई) 640 मीट्रिक टन, ओड्डी (कुमारसैन) 700 मीट्रिक टन और रोहडू 700 मीट्रिक टन हैं, जो कुल मिलाकर हैं कुल 2,680 मीट्रिक टन सेब उपज का भंडारण करने में सक्षम हैं।
- नादौन जिला हमीरपुर में एक आधुनिक सब्जी पैक हाउस और कोल्ड स्टोर की स्थापना और एक अन्य पैक हाउस के साथ-साथ जिला बिलासपुर के घुमारवीं में फलों, सब्जियों, फूलों और पाक जड़ी-बूटियों की पैकिंग और ग्रेडिंग के लिए वित्तीय सहायता यानी ₹7.89 करोड़ की सहायता अनुदान की स्थापना दोनों सुविधाओं के लिए कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (ए. पी.ई.डी.ए.) से सब्जी पैक हाउस नादौन को बहुत जल्द चालू कर दिया जाएगा और सब्जियों की ग्रेडिंग और भंडारण की सुविधा घुमारवीं जिला बिलासपुर में फरवरी, 2023 तक पूरी होने की संभावना है।

- परवाणु में एप्पल जूस कंसन्ट्रेट (ए.जे.सी.) संयंत्र के उन्नयन के लिए ₹8.00 करोड़ की सहायता अनुदान ए.पी.ई.डी.ए. से प्राप्त हुआ है और उसी वर्ष परीक्षण उत्पादन करके वर्ष 2018 में उन्नयन का कार्य सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया गया है। उन्नत संयंत्र ने 2018 में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। एच.पी.एम.सी. फल प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र (एफ.पी.पी.) जरोल सुंदरनगर में एप्पल जूस कंसन्ट्रेट (ए.जे.सी.) का उत्पादन भी कर रहा है और पिछले 05 वर्षों के दौरान दोनों संयंत्रों में कुल ए.जे.सी. उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है:

चित्र 8.11

सेब के जूस का उत्पादन (मीट्रिक टन में)



- एफ.पी.पी. परवाणु, जिला सोलन में तीन प्रकार के प्रसंस्कृत उत्पादों का निर्माण किया जाता है। सेब का रस, सेब सुगंध, टेट्रापैक (200 मिलीलीटर) और सेब का सिरका (1000 मिलीमीटर और 600 मिलीमीटर)। इसके अलावा, एफ.पी.पी. जरोल (सुंदरनगर), जिला मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद जैसे: सांद्र, जैम, स्क्वैश, अचार और वाइन का निर्माण किया जाता है। एफ.पी.पी. जरोल में वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान लगभग 365 मीट्रिक टन प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों का निर्माण किया गया।
- एच.पी.एम.सी. ने एफ.पी.पी. परवाणु में एप्पल साइडर के निर्माण के लिए और मैसर्ज माउंटेन बैरल के साथ एफ.पी.पी. जारोल में रेड वाइन और अन्य फलों की वाइन के निर्माण के लिए पार्टी मैसर्ज पी.एच. के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन किया है।

इससे आने वाले वर्षों में बिक्री के साथ-साथ निगम के लाभ मार्जिन को बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी।

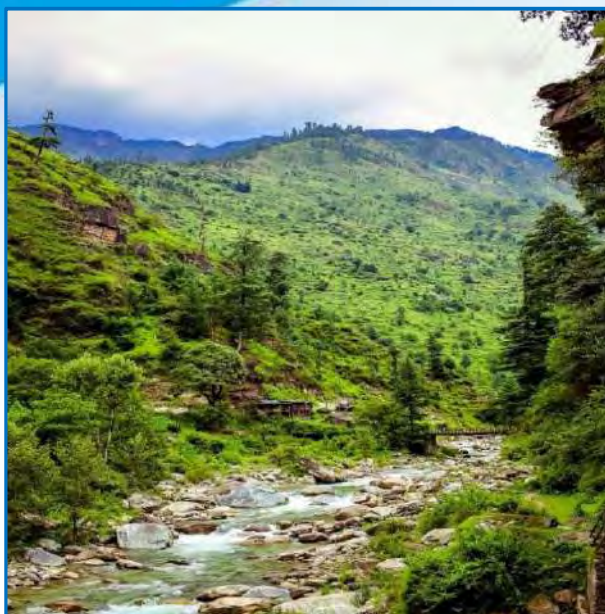
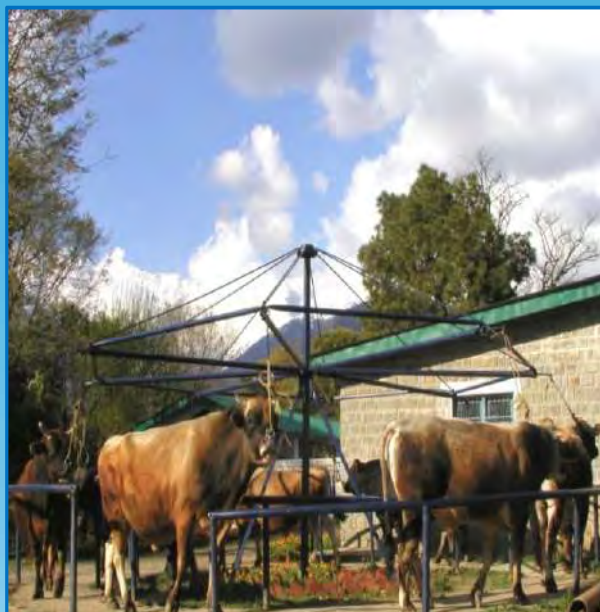
- एच.पी.एम.सी. ने विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित हिमाचल प्रदेश बागवानी विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एच.डी.पी.) के माध्यम से राज्य में उत्पादित विभिन्न फलों की ग्रेडिंग, भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण की अपनी मौजूदा क्षमता को बढ़ाने की योजना बनाई है। उक्त परियोजना के पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट सपोर्ट इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर घटक के तहत, विश्व बैंक द्वारा एच.पी.एम.सी. को ₹266.14 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। सीए स्टोर्स की कुल भंडारण क्षमता मौजूदा 2680 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 7328 मीट्रिक टन करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है और इसके वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की दूसरी तिमाही तक पूरा होने की उम्मीद है।
- एच.पी.एम.सी., रिकांगपिओ, जिला किन्नौर और चच्चोट, जिला मंडी में एच.पी.एच.डी.पी. के तहत क्रमशः 250 मीट्रिक टन और 500 मीट्रिक टन भंडारण क्षमता वाले नए सीए स्टोर स्थापित कर रहा है।
- इसके अतिरिक्त, तत्तापानी (शिमला), रोहडू (शिमला), गिआबोंग (किन्नौर) और चच्चोट (मंडी) में नई ग्रेडिंग और पैकेजिंग सुविधाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इनमें से प्रत्येक ग्रेडिंग और पैकेजिंग सुविधाओं की क्षमता प्रत्येक मौसम में 10,000 मीट्रिक टन है। एच.पी.एच.डी.पी. के तहत, भुंतर (कुल्लू) में अनार की ग्रेडिंग और पैकेजिंग की सुविधा पहले ही विकसित की जा चुकी है, और इसका उपयोग आने वाले मौसम 2023 में इस उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाएगा।
- विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित बागवानी विकास परियोजना के तहत, पराला में एक समकालीन ए.जे.सी. प्रसंस्करण सुविधा जो प्रति दिन 200 मीट्रिक टन सेब की पेराई कर सकती है, का कार्य पूर्ण होने वाला है तथा अप्रैल, 2022 तक स्थापित होगा। यह कारखाना ए.जे.सी. निर्माण लागत को कम करने में निगम की सहायता करेगा, बिक्री बढ़ाएगा, और ए.जे.सी. गुणवत्ता के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा करेगा। संयंत्र की वाइनरी प्रति वर्ष 1,00,000 लीटर का उत्पादन करेगी। पराला कारखाने में, 2,000 लीटर प्रति घंटे के पैकड पेयजल और मिनरल वाटर की इकाई की परिकल्पना की गई है।
- एच.पी.एच.डी.पी. ने जरोल, जिला मंडी और परवाणू, जिला सोलन में मौजूदा एफ.पी.पी. को अपग्रेड करने का भी प्रस्ताव रखा है। दोनों सुविधाएं अब अपग्रेड के दौर से गुजर रही हैं, जो वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की दूसरी तिमाही तक पूरी हो जानी चाहिए।
- उपरोक्त के अलावा, यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि एच.पी.एम.सी., एफ.पी.पी. जरोल (जिला मंडी) में वाइनरी को विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित एच.पी.एच.डी.पी. के

अन्तर्गत इसकी वर्तमान क्षमता 30,000 लीटर से 70,000 लीटर प्रति वर्ष तक उन्नत किया जाए।

- अपने ग्राहकों को बेहतर सेवा देने के लिए, एच.पी.एम.सी. ने हाल ही में एन.एच.-21 (चंडीगढ़ मनाली हाईवे) पर जरोल, सुंदरनगर, जिला मंडी में एच.पी.एम.सी., एफ.पी.पी. जारोल (सुंदरनगर), जिला मंडी और जाबली जिला सोलन के पास दो नए खुदरा स्थान/दुकानें खोली हैं।
- एच.पी.एम.सी. सामग्री के लिए एक विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित परियोजना एच.पी.एम.सी. से वित्त पोषण के अंतर्गत परवाणू में एक प्रमुख स्टोर बनाने की भी योजना है।

अध्याय

9



पशुपालन, दूध उत्पादन और संबद्ध

मुख्य बिन्दु

- सामान्य जन में वसा और प्रोटीन की बढ़ती आवश्यकता को पूरा करने में पशुधन उद्योग महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। पशुधन उद्योग देश में गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर नौकरियों का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में घरेलू पशुपालन व्यापक है। बीस में से उन्नीस घरों में कुछ प्रकार के पशुधन हैं, जिनमें गाय और भैंस सबसे आम हैं।
- पशुधन गणना 2019 के अनुसार, राज्य के पास भारत के कुल पशुधन का 0.82 प्रतिशत और कुल पोल्ट्री का 0.16 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। राज्य देश में मवेशियों में 20वें और पोल्ट्री आबादी में 27वें स्थान पर है।
- 2012 की पशु गणना की तुलना में 2019 की पशुधन गणना में राज्य में क्रॉसब्रीड मवेशियों की संख्या में 8.64 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। क्रॉसब्रीड मवेशियों का हिस्सा कुल मवेशियों की आबादी का 58.48 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है।
- राज्य में दुग्ध उत्पादन 2012-13 के 11.39 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 16.54 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया (अनुमानित), 3.8 प्रतिशत सी.ए.जी.आर. पर।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन द्वारा सृजित सकल मूल्य उत्पादन (जी.वी.ओ.) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार बढ़ा है। यह 2018-19 में ₹5,496 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2022-23 के दौरान ₹6,793 करोड़ अग्रिम अनुमान (ए.ई.) देखा गया है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश मिल्कफेड में 1,097 दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां हैं। इन सोसायटियों की कुल सदस्यता 46,973 है, जिनमें से 225 महिला डेयरी सहकारी समितियां भी कार्य कर रही हैं।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, 62,092 भेड़ों की ऊन काटी गई और 56,991 किलोग्राम (किग्रा) भेड़ ऊन ₹34.97 लाख में खरीदी गयी, जिससे 535 प्रजनक परिवारों को लाभ हुआ।
- मछली उत्पादन 2012-13 और 2021-22 के बीच दोगुना से अधिक हो गया और 7.2 प्रतिशत का चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर दर्ज किया गया।

9.1 परिचय— पशुपालन

पशुधन क्षेत्र अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है जहां गरीब सीधे विकास में योगदान करते हैं। यह आजीविका में सुधार, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और देश में ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा देने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। पशुपालन कृषि समुदायों का एक अभिन्न अंग है क्योंकि यह कृषि परिवारों की आय का पूरक है। इसमें न्यूनतम निवेश पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्व-रोजगार पैदा करने की बहुत बड़ी संभावना है।

पशुपालन ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर खाद्य उत्पाद, जैविक खाद के रूप में गोबर और घरेलू ईंधन, खाल और त्वचा, नकद आय के नियमित स्रोत के रूप में रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं। पशुधन एक प्राकृतिक पूंजी है जिसे आसानी से पैदा किया जा सकता है और जो जीवित बैंक के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है। वंश वृद्धि को ब्याज के रूप में देखा जा सकता है जो प्राकृतिक अनिश्चितताओं में अच्छे वित्तीय सुरक्षा के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है।

घरेलू पशुपालन हिमाचल प्रदेश में व्यापक स्तर पर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में बीस में से उन्नीस परिवार अपनी आजीविका के लिए पशुधन क्षेत्र में लगे हुए हैं और पशुधन क्षेत्र ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए सबसे अधिक संभावित और आय पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों के रूप में उभर रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जंगल, पानी, चारागाह और कृषि भूमि सभी सामान्य संपत्ति संसाधन (सी.पी.आर.) के उदाहरण हैं।

9.1.1 पशुधन के माध्यम से समावेशी विकास

अधिकांश पशुपालन गतिविधियाँ जैसे चारा संग्रह, खिलाना, पानी देना और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, प्रबंधन, दूध निकालना और घरेलू स्तर पर प्रसंस्करण, मूल्यवर्धन और विपणन महिलाओं द्वारा किया जाता है। पशुधन क्षेत्र में विकास मांग-संचालित, समावेशी और गरीब-समर्थक है। पशुधन क्षेत्र में निवेश पर आय की दर तुलनात्मक रूप से बहुत अधिक है। पशुधन क्षेत्र सामान्य रूप से राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था और विशेष रूप से कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान के अलावा, रोजगार सृजन के अवसर, संसाधन निर्माण, फसल की विफलता की स्थिति में सामाजिक और वित्तीय सुरक्षा तंत्र भी प्रदान करता है। पशुधन जनता के लिए पशु प्रोटीन का मुख्य स्रोत है। पशु खाद्य उत्पादों की मांग आय में परिवर्तन के प्रति उत्तरदायी है, और भविष्य में इसके बढ़ने की उम्मीद है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में, पशुपालन के तहत गतिविधियां पशुधन के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार, दूध, मांस और अंडे के उत्पादन में वृद्धि और कृषि कार्यों के लिए बलशक्ति के प्रावधान की ओर उन्मुख हैं। इस संबंध में, राज्य में पशुधन उत्पादन में सुधार, प्रोटीन की की जरूरत को पूरा

करने, लोगों के पोषण मानकों में सुधार करने, पशुधन नस्लों के रखरखाव और सुधार के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के अनुसरण में कई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं।

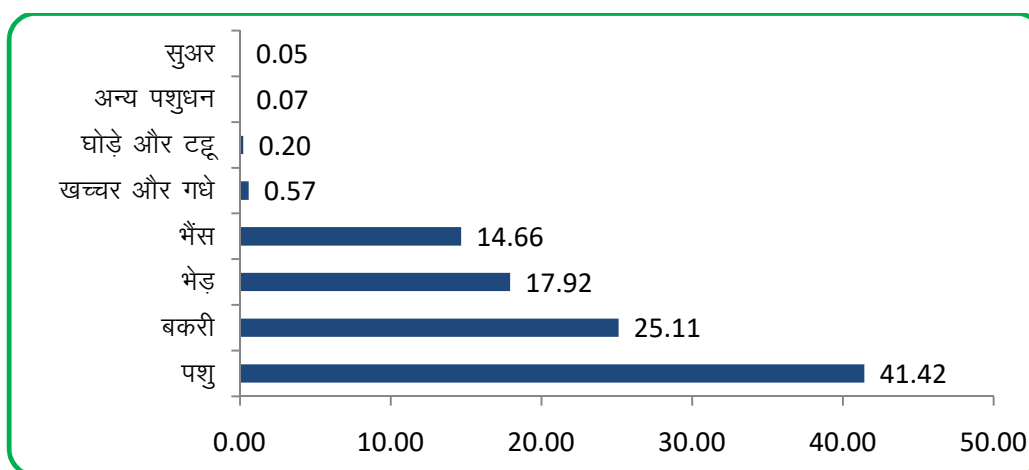
9.1.2 दूध, मांस और अंडा – प्रमुख विकास चालक

पशुधन जनसंख्या

पशुधन गणना 2019 के अनुसार, राज्य में भारत के कुल पशुधन का 0.82 प्रतिशत और कुल पोल्ट्री का 0.16 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। राज्य देश में मवेशियों में 20वें और पोल्ट्री आबादी में 27वें स्थान पर है। राज्य में कुल पशुधन आबादी 44.13 लाख थी, और कुक्कुट आबादी 13.42 लाख थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, पशुधन जनसंख्या में मवेशियों की कुल का 41.42 प्रतिशत के साथ सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है, इसके बाद बकरियां, भेड़ और भैंसों की संख्या आती हैं। (चित्र-9.1) राज्य में कुल मवेशियों की संख्या में विदेशी नस्ल के मवेशियों का प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है। 2012 की पशुगणना की तुलना में 2019 की पशु गणना में राज्य में क्रॉसब्रीड मवेशियों की संख्या 8.64 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। क्रॉसब्रीड मवेशियों का हिस्सा कुल मवेशियों की संख्या का 58.48 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है। यह अधिक उत्पादक पशुओं की बढ़ती हिस्सेदारी को इंगित करता है और यह राज्य में बढ़ते दूध उत्पादन में परिलक्षित होता है।

चित्र 9.1

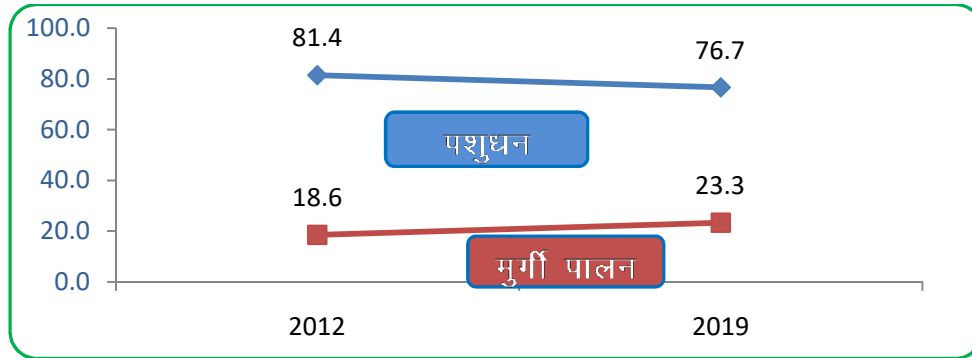
कुल पशुधन आबादी में प्रजातियों का प्रतिशत हिस्सा



राज्य में पशुओं की कुल जनसंख्या में पशुधन आबादी का प्रतिशत घटने की प्रवृत्ति दर्शाती है। हालांकि, पोल्ट्री के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति चित्र-9.2 में दिखाई गई है।

चित्र 9.2

कुल पशुधन आबादी में पशुधन और कुक्कुट का प्रतिशत हिस्सा



हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन गणना 2019 के अनुसार कुल पशुधन आबादी 57.55 लाख थी, जो पशुधन गणना 2012 की तुलना में 3.24 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्शाती है। (सारणी-9.1) 2019 में कुल पोल्ट्री आबादी 13.42 लाख थी जिसमें 2012 की पशुगणना के मुकाबले 21.56 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई।

पशुधन गणना, 2019 (सारणी 9.1) के अनुसार दो पशुगणना अवधियों (2012-2019) के बीच, कुल मवेशी, भैंस, भेड़, बकरी, घोड़े और टट्टू और खच्चर और गधों की संख्या में कमी आई है हालांकि, पोल्ट्री संख्या में वृद्धि (21.56 प्रतिशत) हुई है।

सारणी 9.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन आबादी (लाख में) (2012 और 2019 के बीच पशुधन जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन)

प्रजातियाँ	2003 की पशुगणना के अनुसार	2007 की पशुगणना के अनुसार	2012 की पशुगणना के अनुसार	2019 की पशुगणना के अनुसार	% परिवर्तन (2012 से 2019)
1. मवेशी	21.96	22.69	21.49	18.28	-14.94
2. भैंस	7.73	7.62	7.16	6.47	-9.64
3. भेड़	9.06	9.01	8.05	7.91	-1.74
4. बकरियाँ	11.16	12.41	11.19	11.08	-0.98
5. घोड़े और टट्टू	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.09	-40.00
6. खच्चर और गधे	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.25	-19.35
7. सूअर	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	-60.00
8. अन्य पशुधन	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	-25.00
ए. पशुधन (1-8)	50.46	52.16	48.44	44.13	-8.90
बी. पोल्ट्री	7.64	8.09	11.04	13.42	21.56
कुल पशुधन जनसंख्या (ए+बी)	58.10	60.25	59.48	57.55	-3.24

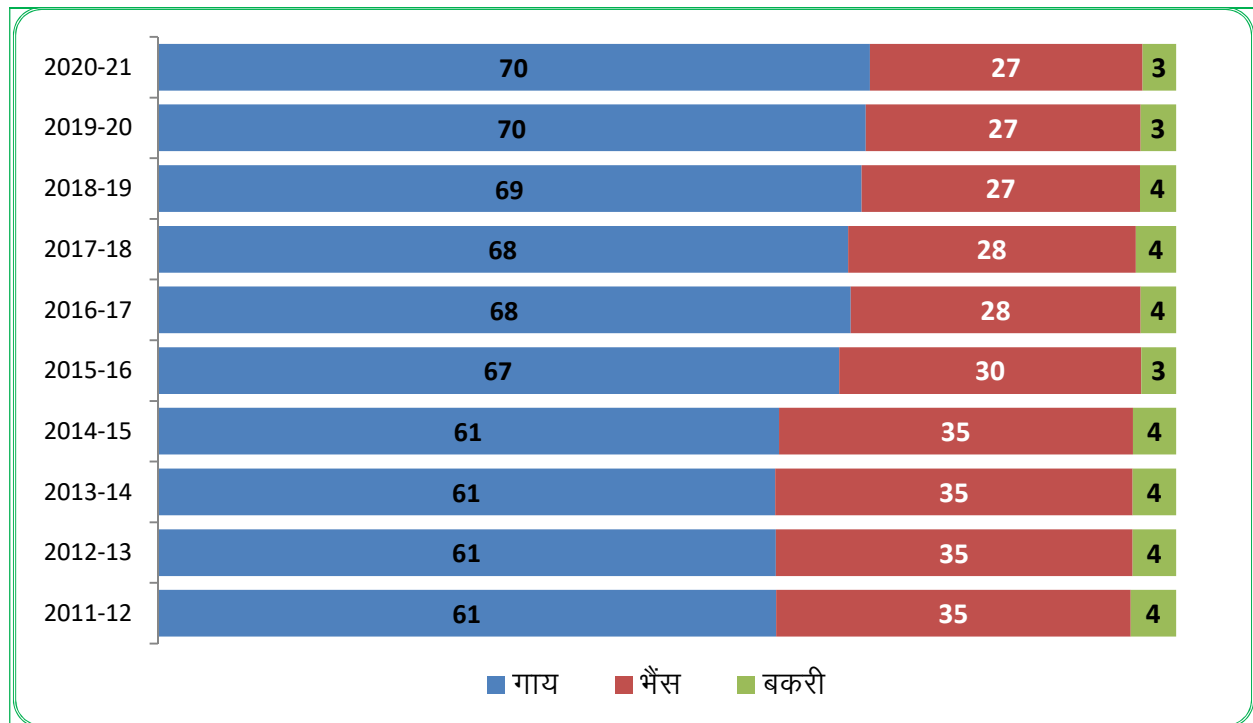
स्रोत: पशुपालन निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

9.1.3 दूध उत्पादन और प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की उपलब्धता

पशुपालन, बैकयार्ड कुक्कुट पालने जैसी धीमी शुरुआत से अब एक गतिशील उद्योग में विकसित हुआ है। दूध और मांस के उत्पादन ने वृद्धि में लम्बी छलांग लगाई है। दूध राज्य के लिए अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान देने वाली एकमात्र सबसे बड़ी वस्तु है। उत्पादन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी पशु चिकित्सा और पशुपालन सेवाएं महत्वपूर्ण हैं। डेयरी, भेड़ और कुक्कुट इकाइयों के लिए सरकार द्वारा लागू की गई कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त फॉरवर्ड और बैकवर्ड लिंकेज और संगठित विपणन माध्यम प्रदान करने से ग्रामीण जनता को आय के अंतर को पाटने में काफी मदद मिली। यह, घरेलू जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के अलावा भू-जल संसाधनों को कम किए बिना शुष्क भूमि में खाद्य उत्पादन का साधन बन गया है। भेड़ और बकरी पालने वाले परिवारों की एक बड़ी संख्या को पहले ही पशुधन बीमा से कवर किया जा चुका है।

चित्र 9.3

कुल दुग्ध उत्पादन में दुग्ध उत्पादन का प्रजातिवार योगदान (प्रतिशत में)



हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 2012-13 से 2022-23 तक दुग्ध उत्पादन की बढ़ती स्थिति को सारणी 9.2 में दर्शाया गया है। यह दर्शाता है कि राज्य में दुग्ध उत्पादन वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 के 11.39 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 16.54 लाख मीट्रिक टन

(अनुमानित) हो गया है, जिनकी सी.ए.जी.आर. 3.8 प्रतिशत है। गाय का दूध कुल दूध उत्पादन का लगभग 70.0 प्रतिशत है जबकि भैंस के दूध का हिस्सा लगभग 27.0 प्रतिशत और बकरी के दूध का हिस्सा 3.0 प्रतिशत है। 2011-12 से 2020-21 के बीच कुल दुग्ध उत्पादन में दुग्ध उत्पादन का प्रजातिवार योगदान नीचे चित्र 9.3 में दिखाया गया है।

राज्य में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 2012-13 में 455 ग्राम प्रतिदिन से बढ़कर 2022-23 में 650 ग्राम प्रतिदिन हो गई है। यह 2022-23 में राष्ट्रीय औसत 427 ग्राम प्रति दिन से अधिक है। अभी भी अच्छी कृषि पद्धतियों को अपनाकर दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश है ताकि किसान की आय में वृद्धि हो सके।

सारणी 9.2

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूध का उत्पादन (लाख टन) प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता (2012-13 से 2022-23 तक दुग्ध उत्पादन में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन)

वर्ष	दुग्ध उत्पादन (लाख टन)	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन	प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता ग्राम/दिन
2012-13	11.39	.	455
2013-14	11.51	1.1	460
2014-15	11.70	1.7	468
2015-16	12.83	9.7	511
2016-17	13.28	3.5	531
2017-18	13.92	4.8	556
2018-19	14.71	5.7	588
2019-20	15.31	4.1	612
2020-21	15.76	2.9	630
2021-22	16.15	2.5	645
2022-23 अनुमानित	16.54	2.4	650
चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक विकास दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.)	3.8	-	3.6

9.1.4 मांस और कुक्कुट उत्पादन

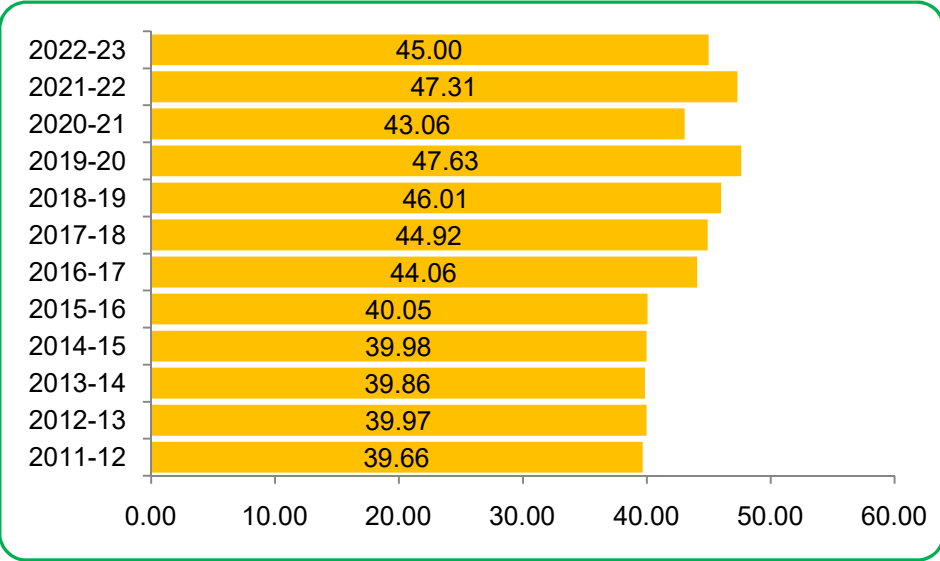
वर्ष 2011-12 से 2022-23 तक राज्य में मांस उत्पादन में कमी आई है जैसा कि चित्र 9.4 में देखा गया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अंडे का उत्पादन 2011-12 में 10.50 लाख से बढ़कर 2022-23 में 11.00 लाख हो गया है।

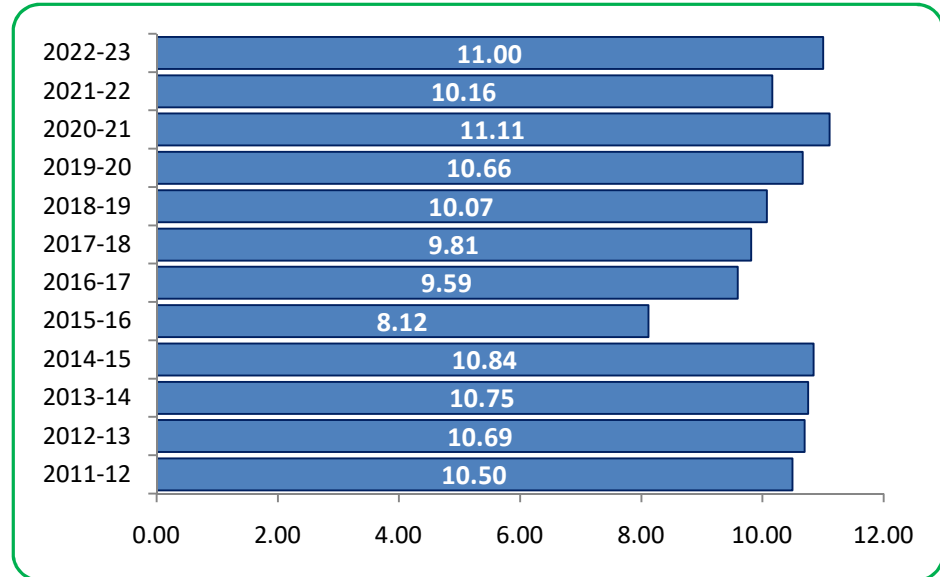
चित्र 9.4

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मांस और अंडे का उत्पादन (2011-12 से 2022-23 तक)

मांस ('00 टन)



अण्डे (लाख में)

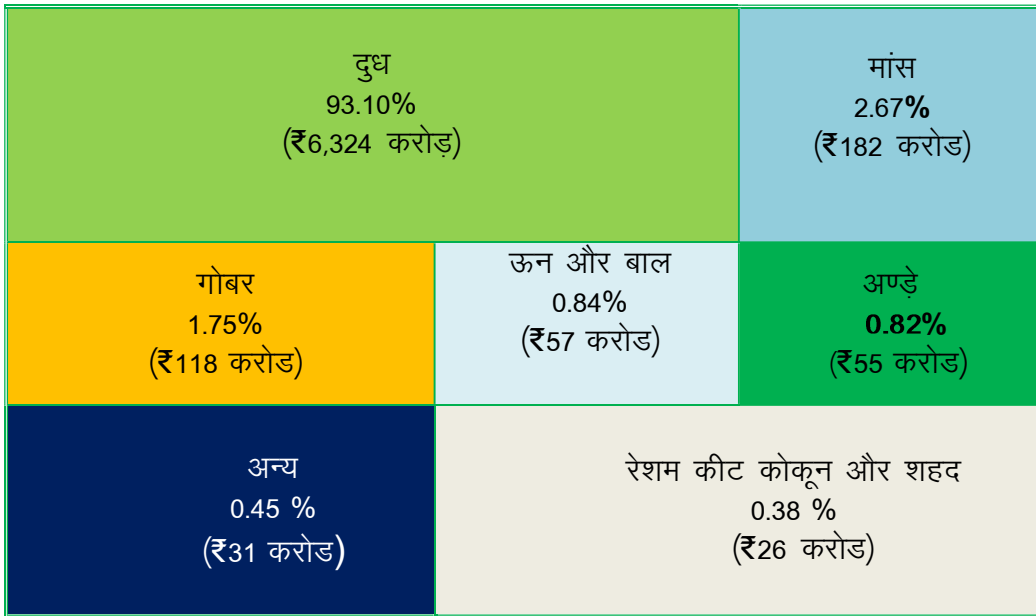


9.1.5 पशुधन क्षेत्र का विकास

कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों के अर्न्तगत पशुपालन एक महत्वपूर्ण उप-क्षेत्र है। यह 2022-23 में कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. का 1.61 प्रतिशत और कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 12 प्रतिशत योगदान देता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन द्वारा सृजित सकल मूल्य उत्पादन (जी.वी.ओ.) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में लगातार बढ़ा है। यह वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 में ₹5,496 करोड़ से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अग्रिम अनुमान) के दौरान ₹6,793 करोड़ तक होगा। पशुधन क्षेत्र के विभिन्न घटकों का योगदान चित्र 9.5 में दर्शाया गया है:

चित्र 9.5

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन क्षेत्र के विभिन्न घटकों का जी.वी.ओ. में योगदान (2022-23)



2022-23 (अग्रिम अनुमान) में पशुधन क्षेत्र में 4.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई। 2017-18 से 2022-23 की अवधि के दौरान, पशुधन क्षेत्र ने फसल क्षेत्र की 2.4 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 8.2 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि दर्ज की।

9.2 पशुधन के लिए सरकारी पहल

राज्य पशुपालन के संभावित आर्थिक लाभों को पहचानता है और इसलिए निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके पशुधन विकास रणनीति को लागू करने के लिए संसाधनों को समर्पित करता है।

- पशु स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण
- पशु विकास
- भेड़ प्रजनन तथा ऊन विकास
- कुक्कट विकास
- पशु आहार व चारा विकास
- पशु चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी शिक्षा
- पशुधन गणना

31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक पशु स्वास्थ्य एवं रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य में 1 राज्य स्तरीय पशु चिकित्सालय, 3 क्षेत्रीय पशु चिकित्सालय 10 पॉलीक्लिनिक, 60 उपमण्डलीय पशु चिकित्सालय, 362 पशु चिकित्सालय, 30 केन्द्रीय पशु औषधालय, 6 पशु निरीक्षण चौकियां तथा 1,762 पशु औषधालय जो किसानों को उनके पशुओं के लिए पशु चिकित्सा और पशु सेवाएँ प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

राज्य भर के प्रजनकों के पास भेड़ और ऊन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए उन्नत भेड़ प्रजनन फार्मों तक पहुंच है, सरकारी भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म ज्यूरी (शिमला), ताल (हमीरपुर), और करछम (किन्नौर) राज्य के प्रजनकों को बेहतर भेड़ों की आपूर्ति कर रहे हैं। मंडी जिले के नगवाई में एक राम केंद्र भी काम कर रहा है जहां उन्नत भेड़ों का पालन किया जाता है और क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग के लिए प्रजनकों को आपूर्ति की जाती है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान दिसंबर, 2022 तक इन फार्मों की झुंड संख्या 1,381 है।

हिमाचल में शुद्ध हॉगट की बढ़ती मांग और सोवियत मैरिनो और अमेरिकन रैम्बोइलेट की स्थापित लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए, राज्य ने मौजूदा सरकारी फार्मों में शुद्ध प्रजनन की ओर रुख किया है, और 9 भेड़ और ऊन विस्तार केंद्र चरवाहों के कल्याण के लिए लगातार कार्य कर रहे हैं। 2022-23 के दौरान ऊन का उत्पादन 1,500 टन होने की संभावना है। प्रजनकों को खरगोशों के वितरण के लिए कंदवारी (कांगड़ा) और नगवाई (मंडी) में अंगोरा खरगोश फार्म काम कर रहे हैं।

सारणी 9.3

कृत्रिम गर्भाधारण का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	2021-22	2022-23(लक्ष्य)
1.	वीर्य तृण गाय के लिए (लाख)	4.80	11.50
2.	वीर्य तृण भैंस के लिए (लाख)	2.46	3.50

3.	तरल नाईट्रोजन LN2 (लाख लीटर)	7.49	9.00
4.	कृत्रिम गर्भाधारण गाय के लिए (लाख)	5.42	9.50
5.	कृत्रिम गर्भाधारण भैंस के लिए (लाख)	1.49	3.40

घोड़ों की स्पीति नस्ल को जारी रखने के उद्देश्य से लाहौल और स्पीति जिले के पड़ोस में लरी में एक घोड़ा प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित किया गया है। 2022–2023 वर्ष की शुरुआत से 2022 कैलेंडर वर्ष के अंत तक 71 घोड़ों को रखा गया है। घोड़े के प्रजनन फार्म लरी, एक याक प्रजनन फार्म वहां स्थापित किया गया है। वर्ष 2022–2023 के दौरान दिसम्बर, 2022 तक कुल याकों की संख्या 63 थी। फीड एवं चारा योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2022–23 में 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 13 लाख चारा जड़, 2 लाख चारा पौधों का वितरण किया जा चुका है।

9.2.1 पशुपालकों हेतु कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ

• सामान्य श्रेणी के बी.पी.एल. किसानों से संबंधित योजना

गर्भावस्था के बाद तीन महीनों के दौरान, सामान्य श्रेणी के बीपीएल पशुपालक परिवारों को उनकी देसी/क्रॉस नस्ल की गायों को 3 किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन की दर से 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी पर गर्भावस्था राशन प्रदान किया जाता है। योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है:

- दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाना।
- अंतर-केल्विंग अवधि को कम करना।
- गर्भवती गायों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करना।

• उत्तम पशु पुरस्कार योजना

जिन किसानों के दुधारू पशु/भैंसों का प्रतिदिन 15 लीटर तथा इससे अधिक दूध उत्पादन होता है, उन्हें प्रति लाभार्थी प्रति पशु ₹1,000 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए बजट प्रावधान ₹100.00 लाख प्रदान किए गए हैं।

9.2.2 कुक्कट विकास योजना

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुक्कट क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं:

- **बैकयार्ड पोल्ट्री परियोजना:** 3 सप्ताह आयु के कम इनपुट प्रौद्योगिकी (एल.आई.टी.) पक्षियों के 50–100 संख्या में चूजों को लागत मूल्य पर पोल्ट्री प्रजनकों के बीच वितरित किया जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 2022–23 के दौरान 10,408 लाभार्थियों के लिए 4,28,012 लाख चूजों का वितरण किया गया।
- **हिम कुक्कुट पालन योजना:** राज्य में 120 कुक्कुट इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु ₹475.20 लाख का बजट निर्धारित किया गया है, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 में लाभार्थियों को एक-दिन आयु के 3000 ब्रायलर चूजे, चारा, फीडर एवं ड्रिंकर प्राप्त हुए। लाभार्थियों को पूंजी निवेश (शेड बिल्डिंग, फीडर और ड्रिंकर) और आवर्ती लागत (चूजों, चारा आदि की लागत) दोनों पर 60 प्रतिशत अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है।
- **इनोवेटिव पोल्ट्री प्रोडक्टिविटी प्रोजेक्ट (आई.पी.पी.पी)– लिट पक्षी योजना (राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन):** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 200 लाभार्थियों को 400 चूजे 4 सप्ताह के आयु के एल.आई.टी. पक्षी (दो किस्तों में 72 सप्ताह के अंतराल पर प्रत्येक 200 चूजे) और ₹15,000 की सहायता लाभार्थियों को आश्रय, चारा और विविध व्यय के लिए प्रदान की जाती है।
- **इनोवेटिव पोल्ट्री प्रोडक्टिविटी प्रोजेक्ट (आई.पी.पी.पी.)– राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के अन्तर्गत ब्रायलर:** इस पहल के तहत 200 लाभार्थियों को 600 चार सप्ताह की आयु के ब्रायलर चूजे (150 पक्षियों की चार किस्तों) और पक्षी के लिए दाने व शेड निर्माण के लिए राशि प्रदान की जाएगी।

9.2.3 राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (आर.जी.एम.)

दूध की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने, देश के ग्रामीण किसानों के लिए डेयरी को अधिक लाभकारी बनाने, दूध उत्पादन और गायों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन महत्वपूर्ण है। राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्तमान में निम्नलिखित गतिविधियां कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

- **राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश में मुर्गा प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना या मुर्गा नस्ल के प्रचार।**

देश भर में शुक्राणु स्टेशनों पर उपयोग के लिए उच्च आनुवंशिक योग्यता मुर्गा भैंस बैल का उत्पादन करने, किसानों को बिक्री के लिए और राज्य के भीतर

और बाहर व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए उत्कृष्ट मुर्गा भैंस बछिया/वयस्क भैंस प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से हिमाचल प्रदेश में उच्च वंशावली मुर्गा भैंसों का प्रजनन फार्म स्थापित किया। राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के अन्तर्गत जिला ऊना में मुर्गा भैंस के प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना के लिए भारत सरकार से ₹506.45 लाख की राशि प्राप्त हुई है।

- **गोकुल ग्राम की स्थापना**

राज्य में स्वदेशी पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और देशी नस्लों के संरक्षण, प्रसार और विकास के उद्देश्य से स्थानीय मवेशियों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और पशु उत्पादों से स्थायी रूप से आर्थिक लाभ बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, स्वदेशी नस्लों के उच्च आनुवंशिक योग्यता वाले सांडों का प्रचार करना और आधुनिक कृषि प्रबंधन प्रथाओं को अनुकूलित करने के लिए, सामान्य संसाधन प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देना और प्राकृतिक खेती इनपुट के रूप में स्वदेशी मवेशियों से कच्चे माल का उपयोग करना, राष्ट्रीय गोकुल ग्राम मिशन के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा ऊना जिले में गोकुल ग्राम की स्थापना हेतु ₹995.10 लाख की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

- **राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान योजना (एन.ए.आई.पी.)**

किसानों के घर द्वार पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाओं के वितरण, दुग्ध उत्पादन और गोवंश की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि और इस तरह किसानों की आय में वृद्धि और किसानों के बीच कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाओं की स्वीकार्यता बढ़ाना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य संगठित किसान जागरूकता कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाता है। यह घटक राज्य के सभी जिलों में 2021–22 से 2025–26 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि में सभी प्रजनन योग्य मवेशियों और भैंसों की आबादी को सम्मिलित करते हुए लागू किया जाएगा। पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे चरण के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार से कुल ₹3058.36 लाख की राशि प्राप्त हुई है। इस योजना के तहत तीनों चरणों में राज्य में कुल 11,31,681 निःशुल्क कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किया गया है। वर्तमान में कार्यक्रम का चौथा चरण 1 अगस्त, 2022 से लागू किया गया है। 30 नवंबर, 2022 तक राज्य में कुल 2,46,284 निःशुल्क कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए जा चुके हैं।

- **जिला कांगड़ा के संतति परीक्षण (जर्सी) कार्यक्रम**

यह कार्यक्रम विभाग के 115 पशु चिकित्सा संस्थानों के नेटवर्क द्वारा कांगड़ा जिले के लगभग 800 राजस्व गांवों में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है:

- जर्सी मवेशियों की आबादी में दूध, वसा, वसा रहित ठोस और प्रोटीन की पैदावार, प्रजनन गुणों और प्रकार के लक्षणों के संबंध में एक स्थिर आनुवंशिक प्रगति प्राप्त करना।
- भविष्य की पीढ़ी के सांड बछड़ों के उत्पादन के लिए आनुवंशिक मूल्यांकन और बैल माताओं और सांडों के चयन की एक प्रणाली स्थापित करना।
- संतति परीक्षण के माध्यम से वीर्य केन्द्रों के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से मूल्यांकित सांड बछड़ों की आवश्यक संख्या का उत्पादन करना।

भारत सरकार से इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एन.डी.डी.बी.) के माध्यम से ₹228.55 लाख की राशि प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें से अब तक विभिन्न घटकों के अन्तर्गत ₹148.67 लाख की राशि का उपयोग किया जा चुका है।

- **राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन के अन्तर्गत साहिवाल व रेडसिंधी नस्ल की गायों के संरक्षण व प्रसार हेतु भ्रूण प्रत्यारोपण तकनीक (ई.टी.टी.) का प्रारम्भ करना।**

भारत सरकार द्वारा भ्रूण प्रत्यारोपण प्रयोगशाला पालमपुर, जिला कांगड़ा द्वारा भ्रूण प्रत्यारोपण तकनीक में रेड सिन्धी तथा साहिवाल नस्लों के संरक्षण और प्रसार पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए ₹195.00 लाख जारी किए गए हैं।

- **उत्कृष्टता तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र**

भारतीय डेयरी उद्योग को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाने के लिए डेयरी फार्म संचालन जैसे दूध संग्रह और भंडारण, फीडिंग सिस्टम, खाद प्रबंधन और स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन, युवा स्टॉक और वयस्क स्टॉक प्रबंधन और डेटा भंडारण सहित के स्वचालन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार से हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक उत्कृष्टता तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना हेतु हिमाचल

प्रदेश, पशुधन विकास बोर्ड को दिनांक 01 जुलाई, 2021 तक ₹1,292.21 लाख प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

• पहाड़ी गायों का संरक्षण और प्रसार

पशुपालन विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश ने डॉ. जी.सी. नेगी कॉलेज ऑफ़ वेटरनरी एंड एनिमल साइंसेज, पालमपुर के पशु प्रजनन विभाग के सहयोग से ने इस नस्ल की विशेषताओं को संकलित कर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त नस्लों की श्रेणी में राज्य की पहाड़ी गायों को शामिल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशु आनुवंशिक संसाधन ब्यूरो के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। इसलिए हिमाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ी गाय को राष्ट्रीय पहचान मिली है और राज्य की नस्ल को ब्यूरो की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्राप्त नस्लों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है। उपर्युक्त ब्यूरो ने हिमाचली पहाड़ी गाय को “हिमाचली पहाड़ी” नाम के अन्तर्गत एक आधिकारिक नस्ल के रूप में पंजीकृत किया है, जैसे कि इस नस्ल को अब साहीवाल, लाल सिंधी और गिर जैसी गायों की अन्य देशी नस्लों के बीच वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के हिमाचली पहाड़ी मवेशियों के संरक्षण और प्रचार के लिए ₹464.00 लाख आवंटित किए हैं। इस पहल के प्राथमिक लक्ष्य निम्न हैं:

- हिमाचल प्रदेश के हिमाचली पहाड़ी मवेशियों का संरक्षण और प्रसार।
- चयनात्मक ग्रेडिंग के माध्यम से जर्मप्लाज्म को उन्नत करने और झुंड के स्टॉक को बढ़ाने के लिए नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम शुरू करना।
- वीर्य स्टेशन और प्राकृतिक सेवा के लिए रोगमुक्त उच्च आनुवंशिक योग्य सांडों का प्रजनन, पालन और वितरण
- किसानों और प्रसार कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम

• ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय ए.आई. तकनीशियनों की स्थापना (मैत्री)

परियोजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भारत में बहुउद्देश्यीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियनों (मैत्री) के माध्यम से कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कवरेज को बढ़ाकर मौजूदा गोजातीय आबादी की उत्पादकता में सुधार करने हेतु आत्मनिर्भर आधार पर किसानों के दरवाजे पर कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सेवाएं प्रदान करना है। माल और सेवाओं की लागत एकत्र करके हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से अब तक 18 मैत्रियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत,

भारत सरकार ने कुल ₹20.25 लाख जारी किए हैं, जिनमें से ₹7.51 लाख का अब तक उपयोग किया जा चुका है।

- भारत सरकार की आर.जी.एम. योजना के तहत आश्वस्त गर्भावस्था प्राप्त करने के लिए सेक्स सॉर्टेड सीमेन (ए.बी.आई.पी.–एस.एस.) का उपयोग करते हुए त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम।

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन योजना (आर.जी.एम.) के त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डी.ए.एच.डी.) ने गर्भावस्था सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चुनिंदा लिंग आधारित वीर्य शुक्राणु का उपयोग करने के लिए एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है। यह परियोजना विभिन्न कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों ए.आई.एस. द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाएगी। ए.बी.आई.पी.–एस.एस. कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य निम्न हैं:

- 90 प्रतिशत सटीकता के साथ मादा बछड़ों के उत्पादन के लिए लिंगयुक्त वीर्य के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- मादा बछड़ों के उत्पादन के माध्यम से दुग्ध उत्पादन और किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करना।
- डेयरी फार्मिंग में रुचि रखने वाले उद्यमियों के लिए उच्च आनुवंशिक संरचना वाली मादा बछड़ों की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि।
- किसानों के लिए चुनिंदा लिंग आधारित तकनीक को सस्ता बनाना जिससे चुनिंदा लिंग आधारित वीर्य के उपयोग के साथ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की स्वीकार्यता बढ़े।
- देश में चुनिंदा लिंग आधारित वीर्य की मांग पैदा करना जिससे चुनिंदा लिंग आधारित वीर्य के उत्पादन में निजी उद्यमियों को आकर्षित किया जा सके।

- मौजूदा सीमेन स्टेशनों का सुदृढीकरण

भारत सरकार ने इस घटक के तहत एस.एस. पालमपुर और एस.एस. अदुवाल स्टेशनों के सुदृढीकरण के लिए ₹1,350.80 लाख स्वीकृत किए हैं।

9.2.4 राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एन.एल.एम.)

- ग्रामीण बैकयार्ड बकरी पालन योजना: भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (90 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी और 5 प्रतिशत राज्य हिस्सेदारी तथा 5 प्रतिशत पशुपालक हिस्सेदारी) के अन्तर्गत केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है। वर्ष 2021–22

के दौरान ₹504.90 लाख की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। आज तक कोई वित्तीय या भौतिक उपलब्धि प्राप्त नहीं हुई है यह एक गैर बजटीय कार्यक्रम है, इस लिए इसे 2022–23 में लाया गया है।

- **ग्रामीण बैकयार्ड सुअर विकास योजना:** यह राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (90 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय हिस्सा 5 प्रतिशत राज्य हिस्सा 5 प्रतिशत किसान हिस्सा) के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम है। भूमिहीन और छोटे सीमांत किसानों से संबंधित सुअर प्रजनकों को (3+1) सुअर इकाइयों के लिए 95 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी मिलेगी। अब तक 156 सुअर इकाइयां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।
- **जोखिम प्रबंधन और पशुधन बीमा योजना:** ए.पी.एल. किसानों के मवेशी और पैक पशु के बीमा के प्रीमियम पर 60 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है जबकि 80 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी बी.पी.एल./अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणियों के किसान परिवारों को प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान 20,000 पशुओं के बीमा के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के आठ जिले नामतः बिलासपुर, चंबा, हमीरपुर, कुल्लू, मंडी, सोलन, सिरमौर और ऊना में ₹318.96 लाख का प्रावधान था। दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 817 लाभार्थियों के 1,005 पशुओं का बीमा किया गया है। यह योजना वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में जारी रहेगी।

9.2.5 हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी प्रकार के भेड़ पालकों को रैम सब्सिडी का प्रावधान

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी श्रेणियों के भेड़ पालकों को जिनके पास कम से कम 50 भेड़ें हों, को भेड़ों के प्रजनन की लागत का 60 प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है (प्रति लाभार्थी अधिकतम दो मेढ़े)।

योजना के उद्देश्य:

- स्वदेशी नस्ल के भेड़ों में आनुवांशिक सुधार तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रवासी भेड़ों में बेहतर जर्मन प्लाज्म का प्रसार करना।
- राज्य में मांस और ऊन की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा में सुधार करना। तथा भेड़ पालकों को बेहतर आर्थिक लाभ सुनिश्चित करना।
- सभी प्रकार के भेड़ पालकों के प्रवासी भेड़ झुड़ों के बीच आंतरिक प्रजनन की समस्या का हल करना।

9.2.6 कृषक बकरी पालन योजना

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी श्रेणियों के बकरी पालकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के उद्देश्य से 11 बकरियां (10 मादा+1 नर), 5 बकरियां (4 मादा+1नर) तथा 3 बकरियां (2 मादा+1 नर) बीतल/सिरोही/जमनापरी तथा सफेद हिमालयन लॉग हेयर ब्रीडस 60 प्रतिशत अनुदान पर दिए जाते हैं। गर्भावस्था के अंतिम तिमाही के दौरान बकरियों के लिए बीमा और चारा का प्रावधान है। वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए बजट प्रावधान ₹54.75 लाख आवंटित किया गया है। अब तक 57 इकाइयां वितरित की जा चुकी हैं।

9.2.7 ग्रामीण बैकयार्ड भेड़ विकास योजना

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के गरीब/सीमांत किसानों को 95 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी पर 10+1 की भेड़ इकाई प्रदान की जाएगी। इस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान भारत सरकार की ओर से ₹1,188.00 लाख आवंटित किए हैं। यह एक गैर-बजटीय कार्यक्रम है, इसलिए इसे अगले वित्तीय वर्ष, 2022-23 तक ले जाया गया है।

9.2.8 पशु रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य को सहायता

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी और 10 प्रतिशत राज्य हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर धनराशि प्रदान की जा रही है ताकि संक्रामक रोगों जैसे रक्तस्रावी सेप्टिसीमिया और ब्लैक कार्टर (एच.एस.बी.क्यू.), एंटरोटॉक्सिमिया, पेस्ट डेस पेटिटस रूमिनेंटस (पी.पी.आर.), रानीखेत, मारेक और रेबीज के रोकथाम हेतु मुफ्त टीकाकरण सुविधा प्रदान की जा सके, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वयन से उक्त लिखित संक्रामक रोगों का प्रकोप टल जाता है और पशुपालकों को होने वाले वित्तीय नुकसान से बचाया जा सकता है।

9.2.9 राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आर.के.वी.वाई.)

वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान पशुपालन क्षेत्र की विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹3.00 करोड़ की राशि प्राप्त हुई थी।

9.2.10 प्रमुख के उत्पादन के अनुमान के लिए एकीकृत नमूना सर्वेक्षण

1977-78 के बाद से, निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों के साथ सालाना एकीकृत नमूना सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया गया है:

- मौसम के अनुसार और वार्षिक दूध, अंडे और ऊन के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाना।
- औसत जनसंख्या और उपज अनुमानों की गणना करना
- गोबर उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए
- फीड और चारे की औसत खपत की गणना करना
- जनसंख्या, उपज और उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना

यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य राज्य में भारतीय कृषि सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (ए.एच.एस. प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। यह पशुधन उत्पादों और पशुधन संख्या से संबंधित एक विश्वसनीय डाटाबेस प्रदान करता है।

9.3 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी दुग्ध उत्पादक संघ लिमिटेड (एच.पी.मिल्क फेड)

हिमाचल प्रदेश मिल्कफेड को 1980 में पंजीकृत किया गया था। लेकिन इसने अपना संचालन 2 अक्टूबर, 1983 से सरकार द्वारा मंडी, बिलासपुर, हमीरपुर, सिरमौर, सोलन और शिमला जिले के कुछ हिस्सों में डेयरी विकास गतिविधियों के हस्तांतरण के साथ अपना कार्य शुरू किया। ऊना जिले को बाद में 01 मई, 1988 से फेडरेशन में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था। 01 सितम्बर, 1988 से 01 जुलाई, 1992 तक राज्य के शेष भागों की दुग्ध आपूर्ति योजना भी इस दुग्ध संघ को हस्तांतरित की गई।

संगठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों को संगठित करना और दुग्ध उत्पादकों को उनके घर द्वार पर अतिरिक्त दूध के लिए एक लाभकारी बाजार प्रदान करना और शहरी लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में और उचित मूल्य पर दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश दूध महासंघ में 1,097 दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समितियां हैं। इन समितियों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या 46,973 है, जिसमें 225 महिला डेरी सहकारी समितियां भी कार्यरत हैं। वर्तमान में दुग्ध संघ 22 दुग्ध अभिशीतल केंद्र चला रहा है जिनकी कुल क्षमता 91,500 लीटर दूध प्रतिदिन है और 11 दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण प्लांट जिनकी कुल क्षमता 1,30,000 लीटर दूध प्रतिदिन है। 5 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन की क्षमता वाला एक मिल्क पाउडर प्लांट दत्तनगर, जिला शिमला में कार्यरत है और एक 16 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन क्षमता वाला पशु आहार संयंत्र भौर, जिला हमीरपुर में कार्यरत है। वर्ष 2022-23 में एक दिन में ग्राम डेरी

सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से गांवों से औसत दूध की खरीद लगभग 1,60,000 लीटर प्रतिदिन है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश दुग्ध संघ प्रतिदिन लगभग 23,000 लीटर दूध का विपणन कर रहा है जिसमें प्रतिष्ठित डेरीयों को थोक मात्रा में और सैनिक युनिट डगशाई, शिमला, पालमपुर, धर्मशाला (योल) में आपूर्ति की जाती है। हिम मिल्कफेड दुग्ध से बने पदार्थ जैसे कि दुग्ध पाउडर, घी मक्खन, दही, पनीर, मीठा सुगंधित दूध व खोया हिम ब्राण्ड के नाम से बना रही है।

मिल्कफेड ने 2022-23 के दौरान दिवाली त्योहार के लिए करीब 500 क्विंटल मिठाई का उत्पादन किया है। मिल्कफेड ने सुविधाजनक स्थानों पर अतिरिक्त मिल्क बार विकसित किए हैं ताकि यह उपभोक्ताओं के लिए अधिक सुलभ हो और उनकी मांगों को पूरा कर सके। मिल्कफेड ने सोलन और कुनिहार में एक वितरक को नियुक्त किया है और जी.एस.एस.एस. पोर्टमोर, एस.जे.वी.एन.एल., आई.टी.बी.पी. सहारन, सी.पी.आर.आई. बेमलोई, डी.ए.वी.न्यू शिमला, बाल आश्रम, आई.टी.आई. शिमला, जे.एन.वी. कुनिहार, और एस.वी.एम. विकासनगर सहित नए संस्थानों को दूध और दूध उत्पादों की आपूर्ति शुरू कर दी है। मिल्कफेड ने 1 अप्रैल, 2022 तक दूध उत्पादन दर को ₹2.0 प्रति लीटर बढ़ाकर ₹29.80 प्रति लीटर से ₹31.80 प्रति लीटर कर दिया है, जिससे 46,973 मिल्क फेडरेशन से जुड़े परिवारों को तत्काल वित्तीय लाभ मिल रहा है।

9.3.1 हिमाचल प्रदेश मिल्कफेड के नवाचार

- हिमाचल प्रदेश मिल्कफेड, कल्याण विभाग के आई.सी.डी.एस. प्रोजेक्ट की जरूरत को पूरा करने हेतु ने पंजीरी, बेकरी बिस्किट, सेवियों तथा पास्ता का उत्पादन करता है। वर्ष 2022-23 में 15,429.81 क्विंटल पंजीरी, 3,608.58 क्विंटल स्कीमड मिल्क पाउडर और 22,749.87 क्विंटल बेकरी बिस्किट और 8,320.71 क्विंटल गेंहू सेवियों को निर्मित कर उसकी आपूर्ति राज्य की आंगनवाड़ियों को की है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश दुग्ध संघ द्वारा लगभग 500 दुग्ध उत्पादकों और नव नियुक्त 14 तकनीकी सुपरडेंटों और 3 विपणन सहायकों को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले दूध के उत्पादन के लिए ग्राम स्तर पर शिक्षित करने हेतु एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया है।

- वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान, राज्य में डेयरी गतिविधियों में सुधार करने के लिए दुग्ध प्रसंग मण्डी में एक 50,000 एल.पी.डी. क्षमता का नया प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र चालू होने वाला है जो राज्य में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को लाभ पहुंचाएगा।
- दूध संयंत्र दत्रनगर में 50,000 लीटर प्रतिदिन क्षमता का एक नया संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है जिससे डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को लाभ मिलेगा।
- अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले दूध आपूर्ति के लिए 1,875 दुग्ध उत्पादकों को मिल्क कैन और स्टैनलेस स्टील की बाल्टियों के रूप में ₹2,000 प्रोत्साहन राशि का वितरण किया गया।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश दूध प्रसंग ने करसोग ओर लम्बा थाच में 5,000 लीटर क्षमता के बल्क मिल्क कूलर लगाए हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश दूध प्रसंग ने 350 स्वचालित दूध संचय इकाईयां विभिन्न स्थानीय डेयरी समितियों में लगाई है।

9.4 ऊन एकत्रीकरण एवं विपणन संघ

ऊन एकत्रीकरण एवं विपणन संघ का मुख्य उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऊनी उद्योग को बढ़ावा एवं विकास करना तथा ऊन उत्पादकों को बिचौलियों/व्यापारियों के शोषण से मुक्त करना है। ऊन संघ अपने उपरोक्त उद्देश्यों का अनुसरण करते हुए भेड़ व अंगोरा ऊन की खरीद, भेड़ों की चारागाह स्तर पर भेड़ कर्तन आयातित स्वचालित मशीनों द्वारा और ऊन के विक्रय के लिए प्रयासरत है। वर्ष 2022–23 में नवम्बर, 2022 तक 62,092 भेड़ों की चारागाह स्तर शियरिंग तथा 56,991 किलोग्राम भेड़ ऊन की खरीद की गई है जिसका मूल्य ₹34.97 लाख है जिससे राज्य के 535 प्रजनक परिवारों को लाभ हुआ है।

पशुपालन विभाग के सहयोग से संघ राज्य में भेड़ उत्पादकों के लाभ और उत्थान के लिए एक नई केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना भी लागू कर रहा है। चंबा, कांगड़ा, मंडी, कुल्लू, शिमला और किन्नौर जिलों में ₹2.0 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, विशेष रूप से डिपिंग और डी-वॉर्मिंग के तहत 6,00,000 भेड़ और बकरियों को कवर किया जाएगा।

सारणी 9.4

वर्ष 2023–24 के दौरान संघ की अनुमानित गतिविधियों का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विशेष	मात्रा	प्रत्याशित व्यय लाख में
1	भेड़ की ऊन	2,00,000 कि.ग्रा.	115.49
2	भेड़ें	1,05,000 की संख्या	—
3	भेड़ ऊन की सफाई कार्बोनाइजिंग	20,000 किग्रा	—

9.5 मत्स्य एवं जलचर पालन

मत्स्य राज्य में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण उप-क्षेत्र है। मत्स्य पालन को बढ़ावा देना सरकार की प्राथमिकता रही है और उसके लिए राज्य ने हिमाचल प्रदेश मत्स्य नियम-2020 बनाए हैं। राज्य की नदियों का जल, ट्राउट जल और जलाशय मत्स्य संसाधनों की समृद्ध क्षमता से संपन्न है। इन संसाधनों का विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से उपयोग करके घरेलू और निर्यात बाजार को पूरा करने के लिए प्रग्रहण, संस्कृति और संस्कृति आधारित प्रग्रहण मात्स्यिकी से मछली उत्पादन को काफी हद तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। यह ग्रामीण गरीबों, महिलाओं और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार और आय-सृजन के अवसर पैदा करेगा और राज्य में खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में योगदान देगा।

ब्यास, सतजुल और रावी नदियाँ अपनी अनुप्रवाह (downstream) यात्रा के दौरान कई धाराएँ सम्मिलित करती हैं और बहुमूल्य ठंडे पानी के मछली जीवों जैसे कि शिज़ोथोरैक्स, गोल्डन महासीर और विदेशी ट्राउट को आश्रय देती हैं। राज्य के ठंडे जल संसाधनों ने महत्वाकांक्षी इंडो-नॉर्वेजियन ट्राउट खेती परियोजना के सफल समापन और विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने के लिए पहाड़ी आबादी द्वारा दिखाई गई अद्रुत रुचि दिखाई है। गोबिंद सागर, पोंग बांध चमेरा और रंजीत सागर बांध जलाशयों में व्यावसायिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मछली प्रजातियाँ, स्थानीय आबादी के उत्थान के लिए साधन बन गई हैं।

9.5.1 मछली उत्पादन

राज्य में 6,175 मछुआरे अपनी आजीविका के लिए जलाशय मत्स्य पालन पर सीधे निर्भर है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान, दिसम्बर, 2022 तक संचयी मछली उत्पादन 17,136.91 मीट्रिक टन था। जिसका मूल्य ₹24,990.72 लाख था। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक) में राज्य के फार्मों से लगभग 6.33 टन ट्राउट की बिक्री कर ₹89.74 लाख की आय अर्जित की गई। मछली का उत्पादन एवं बिक्री सारणी 9.5 में दर्शाया गया है।

सारणी 9.5

मछली उत्पादन (मीट्रिक टन) और मछली उत्पादन का मूल्य (₹ लाख)

वर्ष	कुल उत्पादन	विकास दर	मछली उत्पादन का मूल्य	विकास दर
2012-13	8560.89	—	5818.13	—
2013-14	9834.14	14.9	8057.79	38.5
2014-15	10736.11	9.2	9737.31	20.8
2015-16	11798.72	9.9	10980.92	12.8
2016-17	12506.85	6.0	12121.19	10.4
2017-18	12765.36	2.1	15822.45	30.5
2018-19	13401.68	5.0	17157.31	8.4
2019-20	14020.14	4.6	18443.92	7.5
2020-21	15288.60	9.0	20161.09	9.3
2021-22	16015.81	4.8	23355.82	15.8
2022-23 अनुमानित	17136.91	7.0	24990.72	7.0
चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सी.ए.जी. आर.)	7.2		15.7	

पिछले एक दशक में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल मछली उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। 2012-13 और 2021-22 के बीच मछली उत्पादन दोगुना से अधिक हो गया और इसी अवधि के बीच 7.2 प्रतिशत का सी.ए.जी.आर. दर्ज की गई। सारणी 9.5 हिमाचल प्रदेश में मछली उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और वृद्धि को दर्शाती है। कुल मछली उत्पादन 2012-13 में 8,560.89 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 16,015.81 मीट्रिक टन हो गया और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 17,136.91 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। इसी अवधि में उत्पादन का मूल्य भी ₹5818.13 लाख से बढ़कर ₹24990.72 लाख हो गया।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्राउट की वृद्धि दर और उत्पादन ने पिछले दस वर्षों में एक अलग प्रवृत्ति दिखाई है, वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 में कुल ट्राउट उत्पादन 19.18 टन से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 में 6.73 टन हो गया, जो 2021-22 में बढ़कर 13.68 टन हो गया। और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 6.33 टन होने के अनुमान के साथ इस अवधि में -10.49 प्रतिशत का सी.ए.जी.आर. दर्ज की गई। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में कुल ट्राउट उत्पादन में 103.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। ट्राउट मछली से राजस्व वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹169.24 लाख से घटकर वर्ष 2022-23

में ₹89.74 लाख हो गया। सारणी 9.6 राज्य में ट्राउट उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और वर्षवार विकास दर को दर्शाती है।

सारणी 9.6

ट्राउट उत्पादन (टन) और मछली उत्पादन का मूल्य (₹ लाख)

वर्ष	कुल उत्पादन	वृद्धि	मछली उत्पादन का मूल्य	विकास दर
2012-13	19.18	—	98.48	—
2013-14	13.81	-28.0	114.41	16.2
2014-15	17.07	23.6	114.66	0.2
2015-16	17.63	3.3	120.93	5.5
2016-17	18.78	6.5	141.35	16.9
2017-18	10.32	-45.0	129.75	-8.2
2018-19	8.34	-19.2	118.22	-8.9
2019-20	7.71	-7.6	91.16	-22.9
2020-21	6.73	-12.7	101.72	11.6
2021-22	13.68	103.3	169.24	66.4
2022-23	6.33	-53.7	89.74	-47.0
चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक विकास दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.)	-10.49	—	-0.93	—

9.5.2 मत्स्य उत्पादों का निर्यात और आयात

मत्स्य उपक्षेत्र मछली के निर्यात और आयात में मिश्रित रुझान दिखाता है जैसा कि सारणी 9.7 में दिखाया गया है। 2012-13 और 2021-22 के बीच सभी स्रोतों से मछली का कुल निर्यात -1.18 प्रतिशत सी.ए.जी.आर. से घटा। 2012-13 और 2021-22 के बीच सभी स्रोतों से मछली का कुल आयात 12.17 प्रतिशत सी.ए.जी.आर. से बढ़ा। 2012-13 और 2021-22 के बीच निर्यात का मूल्य 15.73 प्रतिशत सी.ए.जी.आर. पर बढ़ा और मूल्य आयात 26.03 प्रतिशत सी.ए.जी.आर. से बढ़ा।

मछली उत्पादन के निर्यात और आयात की वर्ष दर वर्ष वृद्धि दर चित्र-9.6 में दर्शाई गई है:

सारणी 9.7

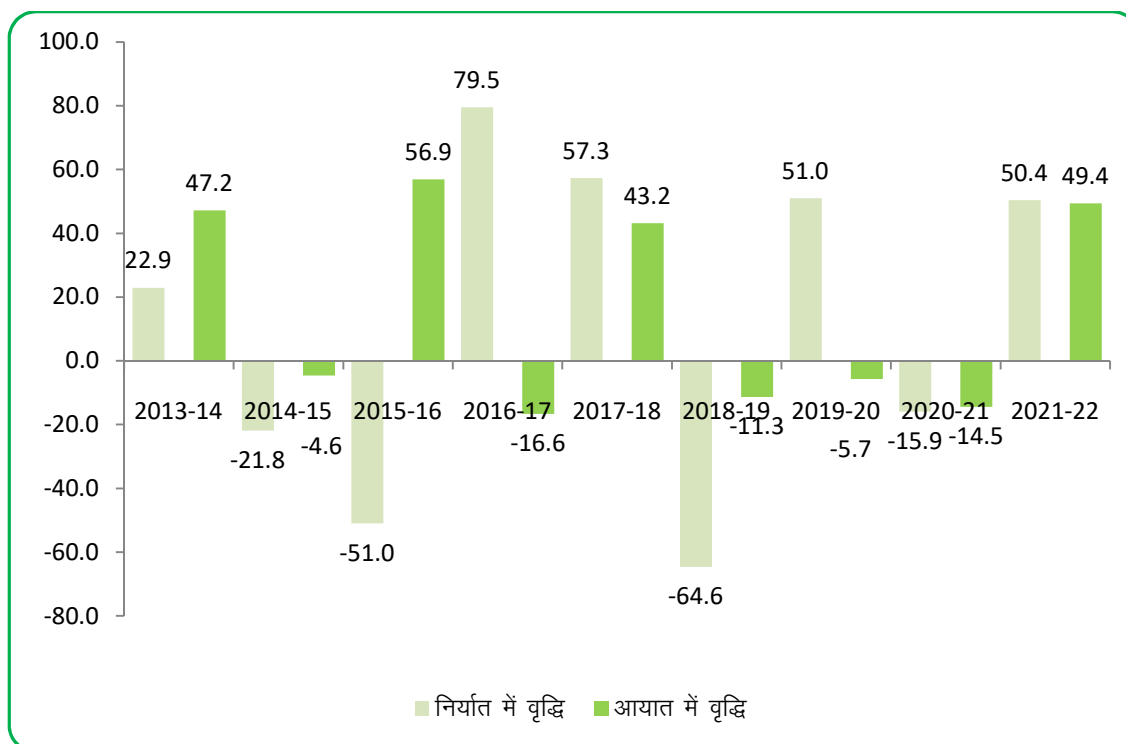
मछली का निर्यात और आयात

(₹ लाख में)

वर्ष	निर्यात	कीमत	आयात	कीमत
2012-13	1046.08	918.04	312.87	106.79
2013-14	1285.85	1283.56	460.60	342.67
2014-15	1004.99	1134.79	439.42	359.49
2015-16	492.80	514.04	689.48	539.98
2016-17	884.78	1095.70	574.72	476.01
2017-18	1391.90	1632.84	823.00	772.70
2018-19	492.33	693.17	729.81	796.82
2019-20	743.25	1857.73	688.13	773.33
2020-21	624.94	1874.71	588.66	673.51
2021-22	939.99	3417.90	879.66	856.61
चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक विकास दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.)	-1.18	15.73	12.17	26.03

चित्र-9.6

मत्स्य के निर्यात और आयात में वर्ष दर वर्ष वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)



9.5.3 मत्स्य क्षेत्र का विकास और योगदान

2022–23 में मौजूदा कीमतों पर मत्स्य उप-क्षेत्र कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. का 0.14 प्रतिशत और कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र जी.एस.वी.ए. का 1.0 प्रतिशत है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में मत्स्य क्षेत्र का विकास उत्साहजनक रहा है। मत्स्य उप-क्षेत्र के 2021–22 में 7.8 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले 2022–23 में 7.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़ने का अनुमान है।

9.6 मत्स्य पालन के लिए सरकारी पहल

सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों में जलाशयों, ग्रामीण तालाबों और वाणिज्यिक खेतों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए मत्स्य विभाग ने राज्य में कार्प तथा ट्राऊट बीज उत्पादन सुविधाओं की स्थापना की है। वर्ष 2022–23 में दिसम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य में 70 मि.मी. से ऊपर की कुल 23.14 लाख कॉमन कार्प फिंगरलिंगस, 4.19 लाख इसी आकार की आई.एम.सी. तथा 3.57 लाख रेनवों ब्राऊन ट्राऊट की फिंगरलिंगस का उत्पादन किया है। वर्ष 2022–23 में दिसम्बर, 2022 तक उत्पादित इस बीज का मूल्य लगभग ₹45.18 लाख है।

9.6.1 बीमा और कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

मत्स्य विभाग द्वारा जलाशय मछली दोहन में लगे मछुआरों के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए बहुत सी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। इस वर्ष मछुआरों को जीवन सुरक्षा निधि के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत मृत्यु/स्थाई दिव्यांगता की दशा में संतप्त परिवार को ₹5.00 लाख प्रदान किए जाते हैं और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण आपदा कोष योजना के अंतर्गत मत्स्य उपकरणों के नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए कुल लागत का 50 प्रतिशत प्रदान किया जाता है। वर्जित काल के दौरान मछुआरों के लिए जीवन यापन हेतु अंशदाई बचत योजना चलाई जा रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत मछुआरों के अंशदान के बराबर राशि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मछुआरों में दो किशतों में वितरित की जाती है। वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान बचत तथा राहत निधि योजना जिसे बदलकर प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना के घटक “मछली पकड़ने के प्रतिबंध या लीन अवधि के दौरान मत्स्य संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े सक्रिय पारंपरिक मछुआरों के परिवारों के लिए आजीविका और पोषण संबंधी सहायता” के अन्तर्गत 4,032 मछुआरों को कुल ₹181.44 लाख की राशि दी जाएगी। (₹60.48 लाख मछुआरों द्वारा एकत्रित किए गये हैं तथा ₹120.96 लाख केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय अनुदान)।

9.6.2 ट्राउट पशुधन बीमा योजना

चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान मत्स्य विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश ने प्रदेश के शीतल जल के मछली उत्पादकों के पशुधन को बीमा कवर प्रदान करने के लिए एक नई योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना की प्रीमियम राशि 65:35 के अनुपात में राज्य सरकार व लाभार्थी के बीच सांझा की जा रही है। यह बीमा युनाईटेड इंडिया इनशोरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के माध्यम से प्रदान किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान विभाग ने 5 मत्स्य पालकों द्वारा 5 ट्राउट इकाईयों को बीमाकृत किया है। प्रत्येक ट्राउट इकाईयों ₹19,175 के प्रीमियम के साथ प्रति वर्ष अधिकतम ₹2.50 लाख की इनपुट लागत के लिए बीमा प्रदान किया गया है। इस पहल से 666 ट्राउट उत्पादकों की 1,292 रेसवे/इकाईयों को लाभ प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

9.6.3 प्रधानमन्त्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना

केंद्र सरकार ने यह कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है और राज्य सरकार इसे क्रियान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार ने कुल ₹3,520.19 लाख की कई परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹2,875.99 लाख को स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है। सारणी 9.8 वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (दिसंबर 2022) के लिए मत्स्य क्षेत्र की उपलब्धियों के साथ-साथ वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को दर्शाती है।

सारणी 9.8

उपलब्धियां एवं लक्ष्य

क्र० सं०	विवरण	दिसम्बर, 2022 तक की उपलब्धियां	प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य 2022-23
1	मत्स्य उत्पादन (टन) (सभी साधनों से)	10733.64	17150.60
2	कार्प बीज उत्पादन (लाख)	180.69	758.00
3	खाने योग्य ट्राउट उत्पादन सरकारी क्षेत्र (टन)	6.33	16.00
4	खाने योग्य ट्राउट उत्पादन निजी क्षेत्र (टन)	709.57	1065.75
5	रोजगार सृजन (संख्या)	482	500
6	विभागीय राजस्व (लाखों में)	269.91	407.00

अध्याय

10



वानिकी, पर्यावरण और जल
संसाधन प्रबंधन

मुख्य बिन्दु

- राज्य का कुल 15,443 वर्ग किलोमीटर (27.74 प्रतिशत) वनाच्छादित है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिकारिक तौर पर वनों का क्षेत्रफल 37,948 वर्ग किमी है। यह राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 68.16 प्रतिशत है।
- वास्तविक वन क्षेत्र में से 3,163 वर्ग किलोमीटर अति घने वन 7,100 वर्ग किलोमीटर मध्यम घने वन और 5,180 वर्ग किलोमीटर खुले वन है।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में, वानिकी और लॉगिंग उप-क्षेत्र ने ₹6,053 करोड़ मूल्य वर्धन किया, जो कृषि क्षेत्र द्वारा सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.) का 24.36 प्रतिशत और कुल सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए.) का 3.28 प्रतिशत है।
- वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 15,000 हेक्टेयर में पौधरोपण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें से 12131 हेक्टेयर लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है।
- राज्य सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश गैर-जैव निम्नीकरणीय कचरा (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1995 के अंतर्गत समय-2 पर प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं के उपयोग और कचरा फैलाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।
- दिसंबर 2022 तक 17.09 लाख में से 16.64 लाख घरों में कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन (एफ.एच.टी.सी.) लगाये गए। राष्ट्रीय औसत 56.50 प्रतिशत की तुलना में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 97.37 प्रतिशत घरों में घरेलू कनेक्शन हैं।
- कमान क्षेत्र विकास (सी.ए.डी.) गतिविधियां चलाने के लिए 6,500 हेक्टेयर खेती योग्य कमान क्षेत्र (सी.सी.ए.) का भौतिक लक्ष्य है, जिसमें से ₹20.80 करोड़ की लागत से नवंबर 2022 तक 2,217.08 हेक्टेयर का लक्ष्य पूर्ण कर लिया गया है।

10.1 परिचय—राज्य में वन

हिमाचल प्रदेश ट्रांस-हिमालयन और हिमालयन जैव-भौगोलिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्थित है। राज्य की वनस्पतियों और जीवों की बहुतायत काफी हद तक शिवालिक, पश्चिमी हिमालय और ट्रांस-हिमालयन क्षेत्र की पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं की उपस्थिति के कारण है। राज्य का कुल 15,443 वर्ग किमी या 27.74 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र वनाच्छादित है। राज्य के भू-भाग का कुल 37,948 वर्ग किलोमीटर (या लगभग 68.16 प्रतिशत) आधिकारिक तौर पर वन भूमि के अधीन है। चैंपियन और सेठ की वनों की वर्गीकरण (1968) के अनुसार, वनों की आठ मुख्य श्रेणियां और 37 लघु श्रेणी के वन हैं। सबसे अधिक भूमि हिमालयन नम शीतोष्ण वन के अधीन है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश एक बहुत ही प्रभावशाली, विविध और अद्वितीय जीवों का घर है— जिनमें से कई दुर्लभ हैं। अनुच्छेद 48—ए के माध्यम से भारत का संविधान सभी स्तरों पर सरकारों को “पर्यावरण की रक्षा और सुधार के प्रयास और देश के वनों और वन्यजीवों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रयास” करने का निर्देश देता है। संविधान का अनुच्छेद 51 ए (जी) प्रत्येक नागरिक पर “जंगलों, झीलों, नदियों, वन्य जीवन सहित प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा और सुधार करने और जीवित प्राणियों के प्रति दया रखने” का कर्तव्य निर्धारित करता है। संवैधानिक ढांचे के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण संरक्षण की भावना को अपनाते हुए, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार अपने वनों और जैव विविधता की रक्षा करने और पर्यावरण को होने वाले नुकसान को कम करने के लिए कई पहल कर रही है। इस प्रयास में, सरकार पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के संरक्षण और लोगों की आजीविका की सुरक्षा के बीच संतुलन बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश वन नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य वनों का समुचित उपयोग, उनका संरक्षण और विस्तार करना है। वन विभाग का उद्देश्य सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एस.डी.जी.) को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य में वन आवरण को वर्तमान में इसके भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का लगभग 27.74 प्रतिशत (भारत की वन स्थिति रिपोर्ट 2021 के अनुसार) से बढ़ाकर 2030 तक 30 प्रतिशत करना है।

10.1.1 हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन आवरण

वन रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन क्षेत्र 37,948 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जो कि राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 68.16 प्रतिशत है। प्रभावी वन आवरण मुख्य रूप से इस तथ्य के कारण इस क्षेत्र की तुलना में बहुत कम है क्योंकि एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र या तो अल्पाइन घास का मैदान है या वृक्ष रेखा से ऊपर है। 15,443 वर्ग कि.मी. का क्षेत्रफल (27.74 प्रतिशत) वास्तविक वन क्षेत्र है जिसका घनत्व 10 से 70 प्रतिशत और उससे अधिक है। जिसमें 3,163 वर्ग कि.मी. अधिक घने जंगल, जिनका घनत्व 70 प्रतिशत और अधिक है 7,100 वर्ग कि.मी. मध्यम घने जंगल, जिनका घनत्व 40 प्रतिशत से 70 प्रतिशत के बीच तथा 5,180

वर्ग कि.मी. खुले जंगल जोकि 10 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत के बीच घनत्व वाला है। इसके अतिरिक्त 322 वर्ग कि.मी. झाड़ियों के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। सारणी 10.1 घनत्व के अनुसार वनों का एक विवरण देती है।

सारणी 10.1

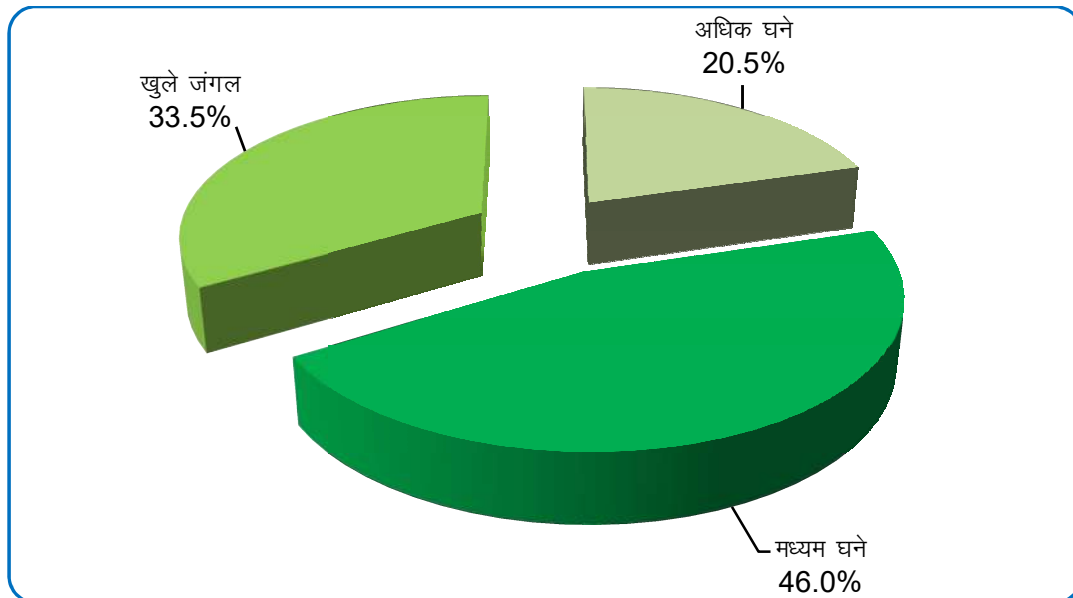
घनत्व के अनुसार वन

वर्ष	(क्षेत्रफल वर्ग कि.मी. में)			कुल वन आवरण
	अधिक घने जंगल 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक	मध्यम घने जंगल 40 से 70 प्रतिशत	खुले जंगल 10 से 40 प्रतिशत	
2011	3224	6381	5074	14679
2013	3224	6381	5078	14683
2015	3225	6387	5095	14707
2017	3110	6705	5285	15100
2019	3113	7126	5195	15434
2021	3163	7100	5180	15443

स्रोत: इंडिया स्टेट ऑफ फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट 2021

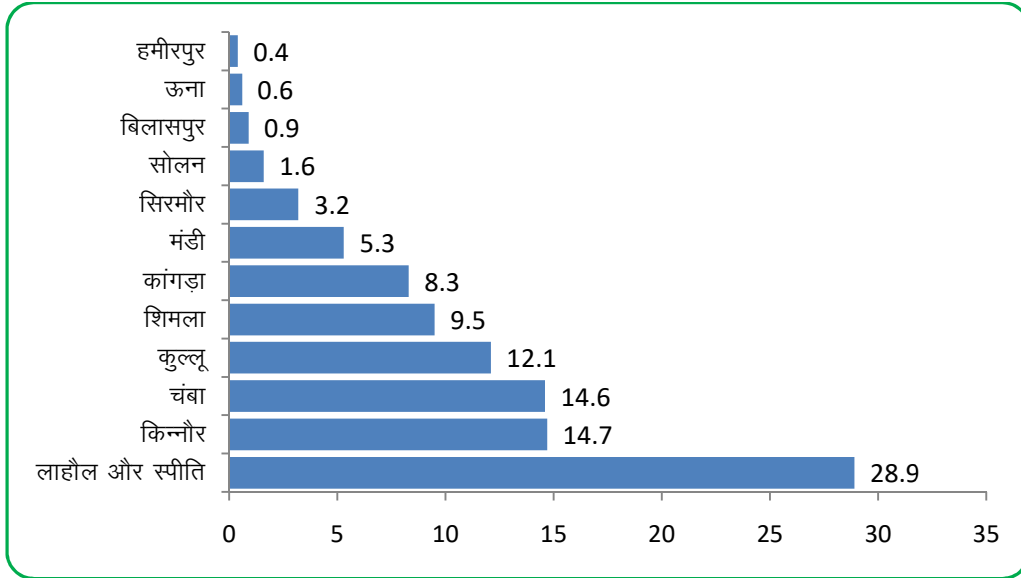
चित्र 10.1

श्रेणीवार वनों का भाग (प्रतिशत में)



सारणी 10.2

राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में जिलेवार वन आवरण



चित्र 10.2

जिले के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में जिलेवार वन क्षेत्र (प्रतिशत में)



सारणी 10.2

कानूनी स्थिति के अनुसार वन वर्गीकरण

(क्षेत्रफल वर्ग कि.मी. में)

वर्ष / जिला	आरक्षित वन	चिह्नित संरक्षित वन	अचिह्नित संरक्षित वन	अन्य वन	कुल वन
2019-20	1,883	12,852	16,035	7,178	37,948
1. बिलासपुर	1	156	186	0	343
2. चम्बा	374	4,566	572	11	5,523
3. हमीरपुर	0	99	66	0	165
4. कांगड़ा	70	580	1,572	909	3,131
5. किन्नौर	0	270	523	4,802	5,595
6. कुल्लू	164	3,360	892	174	4,590
7. लाहौल और स्पीति	70	397	10,486	0	10,953
8. मंडी	0	1,682	74	258	2,014
9. शिमला	56	1,348	1,378	809	3,591
10. सिरमौर	1,050	69	35	51	1,205
11. सोलन	54	281	127	164	626
12. ऊना	44	44	124	0	212

10.2 वानिकी और लॉगिंग का योगदान और विकास

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में, वानिकी और लॉगिंग उप-क्षेत्र ने ₹6,053 करोड़ का मूल्य वर्धन किया, जो कृषि क्षेत्र द्वारा सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए.) का 24.36 प्रतिशत और कुल सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए.) का 3.28 प्रतिशत है। (चित्र 10.3)

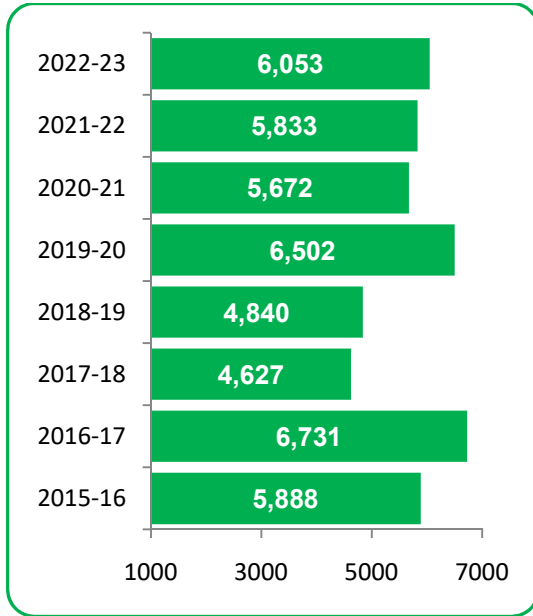
वानिकी और लॉगिंग द्वारा स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर जी.वी.ए. वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 में ₹4,008 करोड़ से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में ₹5,023 करोड़ हो गया, जो कि 25.32 प्रतिशत की कुल वृद्धि है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान वानिकी और लॉगिंग क्षेत्र में 2.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है।

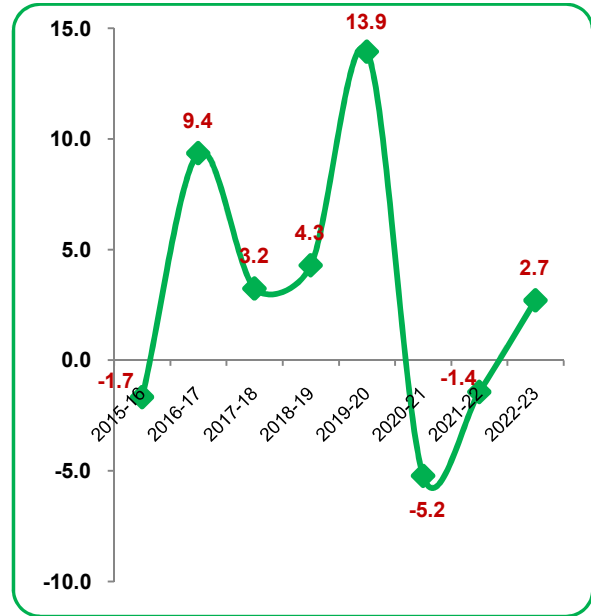
चित्र 10.3

वानिकी और लॉगिंग का योगदान और विकास (2015-16 से 2022-23)

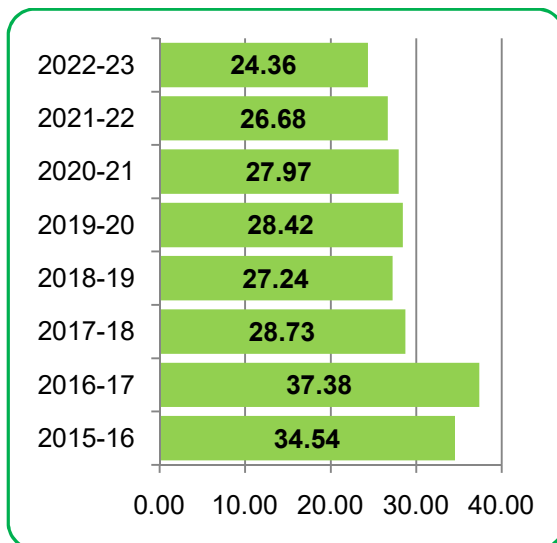
प्रचलित भाव पर वानिकी और लॉगिंग द्वारा सकल मूल्य वर्धन



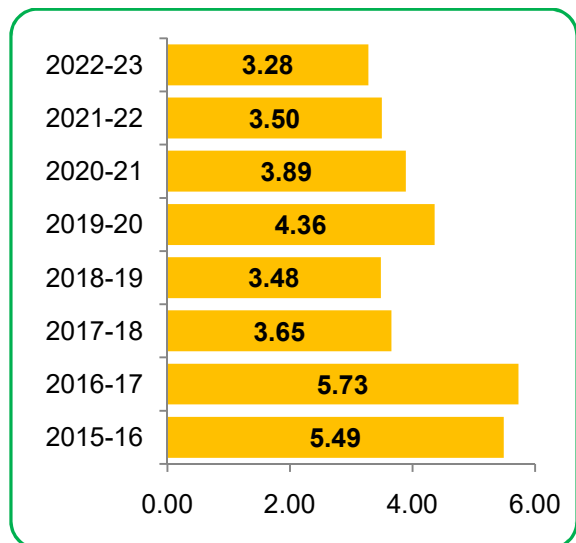
वानिकी और लॉगिंग की वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में) स्थिर कीमतों पर



वानिकी और लॉगिंग का प्रचलित कीमतों पर कृषि क्षेत्र में सकल मूल्य वर्धन में योगदान (प्रतिशत में)



वानिकी और लॉगिंग का राज्य सकल मूल्य वर्धन में प्रचलित भावों पर योगदान (प्रतिशत में)



10.3 वानिकी के लिए सरकार की पहल

वन विभाग द्वारा शुरू किए गए योजना कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य इन नीतिगत प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करना है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजना कार्यक्रम गतिविधियाँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

10.3.1 वन पौधारोपण

वन वृक्षारोपण विभिन्न राज्य योजनाओं जैसे प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण (कैम्पा), केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं “राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण कार्यक्रम” और हरित भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन के साथ-साथ बाहरी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है। राज्य की चरागाह एवं चराई भूमि का प्रबंधन राज्य योजना “चरागाह एवं चराई भूमि विकास” के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है। नई वानिकी योजना (सांझी वन योजना) के अंतर्गत वानिकी और पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में जनता को शिक्षित करने और सभी हितधारकों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए राज्य, सर्कल और डिवीजन स्तरों पर वन महोत्सव भी मनाया जाता है।

वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए कैम्पा और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजकों सहित 15,000 हेक्टेयर में वृक्षारोपण लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें से 12,131 हेक्टेयर लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया है और शेष लक्ष्य 31 मार्च, 2023 तक प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा।

10.3.2 वन प्रबंधन

राज्य में जनसंख्या में बढ़ोतरी, पशुपालन पद्धतियों में बदलाव और विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों के कारण वनों पर जैविक दबाव बढ़ रहा है। वनों को आग, अवैध कटान, अतिक्रमण और अन्य वन अपराधों का खतरा हमेशा बना रहता है। वन अपराधों की रोकथाम सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, संवेदनशील स्थानों पर चेकपोस्ट में सी.सी.टी.वी. स्थापित करके इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी द्वारा वन सुरक्षा को मजबूत किया जा रहा है। उन सभी वन मण्डलों में जहां आग एक प्रमुख विनाशकारी तत्व है, अग्निशमन उपकरण और आधुनिक तकनीक का आरम्भ किया गया है। वनों के कुशल प्रबंधन एवं सुरक्षा हेतु एक अच्छे संचार तंत्र की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इन कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना-वन अग्नि निवारण एवं प्रबंधन योजना और राज्य योजना “वन अग्नि प्रबंधन योजना” लागू की जा रही है।

10.3.3 प्रयोगात्मक वन संवर्धन तथा कटान में सहायक संचालन

हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनुमानित वन संपदा ₹1.50 लाख करोड़ की है। भारत के माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा तीन वृक्ष प्रजातियों खैर, चीड़ व साल की वन संवर्धन हरित कटान हेतु राज्य के तीन वन परिक्षेत्रों नुरपुर श्रृंखला, नुरपुर वन मण्डल, भराड़ी श्रृंखला, बिलासपुर वन मण्डल एवं पांवटा श्रृंखला, पांवटा साहिब वन मण्डल को प्रयोगात्मक रूप से अनुमति प्रदान की है। पेड़ों की कटाई का कार्य वर्ष 2018–19 के दौरान किया गया है और माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बनाई गई निगरानी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान क्षेत्रों का रखरखाव किया जा रहा है।

10.3.4 नई योजनाएं

स्थानीय समुदायों, छात्रों और आम जनता को वनों के महत्व और पर्यावरण संरक्षण, सतत फसल प्रबंधन और मूल्यवर्धन इत्यादि में उनकी भूमिका के बारे में जागरूक करने हेतु निम्नलिखित नई योजनाओं को शुरू किया गया है:

- **सामुदायिक वन संवर्धन योजना**

इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य वृक्षारोपण के माध्यम से वनों के संरक्षण और विकास में स्थानीय समुदायों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना, जंगलों की गुणवत्ता में सुधार और वन आवरण में वृद्धि करना है। यह योजना मौजूदा संयुक्त वन प्रबन्धन समितियों/ग्राम वन विकास समितियों (जे.एफ.एम.सी./वी.एफ.डी.एस.) के माध्यम से लागू की जा रही है। वर्ष के दौरान अनुमोदित सूक्ष्म योजना के अनुसार सभी चयनित स्थलों (जे.एफ.एम.सी./वी.एफ.डी.एस.) में वृक्षारोपण और मृदा संरक्षण गतिविधियां की जा रही हैं। इस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2022–23 में ₹301.77 लाख व्यय का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

- **वन समृद्धि जन समृद्धि योजना**

यह योजना स्थानीय समुदायों की सक्रिय भागीदारी के माध्यम से राज्य में उपलब्ध गैर काष्ठ वन उत्पाद (एन.टी.एफ.पी.) संसाधनों के आधार को सुदृढ़ करने, स्थानीय ग्रामीण समुदायों को अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए गैर-काष्ठ वन उत्पादों को इकट्ठा करने, संरक्षित करने और बेचने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई है।

- **एक बूटा बेटी के नाम**

लोगों को बेटियों के मूल्य और वन संरक्षण के महत्व के प्रति जागरूक करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 2019–20 में एक नया कार्यक्रम (एक बूटा बेटी के नाम) शुरू किया गया था। राज्य में कहीं भी बालिका के जन्म पर, वन विभाग मजबूत और स्वस्थ लम्बे पौधे उगाने के लिए रोपण 'किट' के साथ चिन्हित प्रजातियों के 5 पौधे उपहार में देगा। वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹409.32 लाख का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

- **विद्यार्थी वन मित्र योजना**

यह योजना शिक्षा विभाग और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना के तहत वर्ष 2022–23 में ₹38.15 लाख का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है। वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान छात्रों द्वारा वृक्षारोपण करने के लिए 65 नए विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया है।

- **अमृत सरोवर**

वर्ष 2022–23 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अमृत सरोवर निर्माण के लिए 154 स्थलों को चिन्हित किया गया है। अब तक 147 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण हो चुका है।

- **जल भंडारण योजना**

वर्ष 2022–23 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बांध निर्माण के लिए 82 स्थानों को चिन्हित किया गया है। ताकि जल संरक्षण किया जा सके। इस योजना के लिए वर्ष 2022–23 में ₹2,295.89 लाख का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है।

बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं

10.3.5 हिमाचल प्रदेश वन इकोसिस्टम्स क्लाइमेट प्रूफिंग परियोजना (के.एफ.डब्ल्यू. द्वारा प्राप्त सहायता)

हिमाचल प्रदेश वन इकोसिस्टम्स क्लाइमेट प्रूफिंग परियोजना के.एफ.डब्ल्यू बैंक (पुनर्निर्माण के लिए क्रेडिट संस्थान), जर्मनी के सहयोग से 7 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए वर्ष 2015–16 से प्रदेश के चम्बा और कांगड़ा जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत ₹308.45 करोड़ की है। इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश में चयनित वन पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों का पुनर्वास, संरक्षण और सतत उपयोग है, ताकि जलवायु

परिवर्तन के खिलाफ वन पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों की लचीलापन को बढ़ाया और सुरक्षित किया जा सके। यह जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैव विविधता के संरक्षण, जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों के स्थिरीकरण, प्राकृतिक संसाधन आधार के संरक्षण और बेहतर आजीविका के परिणाम के लिए वन पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों की अनुकूल क्षमता को मजबूत करने में योगदान देगा। चालू वित्त वर्ष में इस परियोजना के लिए ₹55.00 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा गया है, जिसमें से ₹25.85 करोड़ व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

10.3.6 हिमाचल प्रदेश वन इकोसिस्टम प्रबंधन व आजीविका सुधार परियोजना

जापान इंटरनेशनल कॉपरेशन एजेंसी (जाईका) के साथ ₹800 करोड़ की एक परियोजना "हिमाचल प्रदेश वन इकोसिस्टम प्रबंधन व आजीविका सुधार परियोजना" 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए शुरू की जा चुकी है। यह परियोजना बिलासपुर, कुल्लू, मण्डी, शिमला, कांगडा, किन्नौर और लाहौल-स्पिति जिलों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की जाएगी। इस परियोजना का मुख्यालय शिमला और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय कुल्लू और रामपुर बुशैहर में है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य वन और पर्वत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का संरक्षण करना और वैज्ञानिक और आधुनिक वन प्रबंधन प्रथाओं का उपयोग करके वन आवरण, घनत्व और उत्पादक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर वन और चरागाह पर निर्भर समुदायों की आजीविका में सुधार करना है; जैव विविधता और वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण को बढ़ाना है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिए ₹70.00 करोड़ प्रदान किए हैं तथा 31 मार्च, 2023 तक परियोजना से संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए कुल बजट का उपयोग किया जाएगा।

10.3.7 वन्यजीव-मानव इंटरफेस

राज्य हमेशा अपनी जैव विविधता के साथ सह-अस्तित्व में रहा है। लोगों ने वर्षों से अपनी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की जरूरतों के लिए और इनसे भोजन, फल, फाइबर, चारा, ईंधन, गोंद, तेल, राल आदि प्राप्त करने के लिए 600 से अधिक स्थानीय पौधों का उपयोग किया है। ये पौधे ग्रामीण आजीविका में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं। राज्य सरकार ने, इन घनिष्ठ ग्रामीण आजीविका संबंधों की सराहना करते हुए, स्थानीय समुदायों को भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 के तहत आरक्षित वनों और वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के तहत राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के रूप में गठित वनों को छोड़कर सभी वनों से इन भोगाधिकारों के उपयोग की अनुमति दी है।

1984 से शिकार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाने के बाद से जंगली जानवरों की आबादी में वृद्धि हुई है। कृषि के विस्तार के साथ-साथ अब तक अशांत क्षेत्रों में मानव हस्तक्षेप में वृद्धि के कारण मानव-पशु संघर्ष में वृद्धि हुई है। जबकि, जंगली सूअर, काला भालू और बंदर कभी-कभी खड़ी फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, तेंदुओं द्वारा घरेलू पशुओं को उठाने की भी

सूचना मिलती रहती है। तेंदुए और काले भालू द्वारा मानव जीवन को नुकसान पहुंचाने और चोट पहुंचाने के छिटपुट मामले सामने आए हैं।

वन्यजीव प्रबंधक बढ़ते मानव-जंगली जानवरों के संघर्षों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घकालिक नीति तैयार करने के लिए प्रयासरत हैं। राज्य सरकार इन मामलों के प्रति संवेदनशील है और घरेलू पशुओं के नुकसान और जंगली जानवरों के कारण मानव जीवन की क्षति या हानि के मामलों में मौद्रिक मुआवजे की राशि बढ़ा रही है। वनों और जानवरों को अलग करना असंभव है, क्योंकि दोनों ही पर्यावरण के आवश्यक घटक हैं।

10.3.8 पर्यावरण वानिकी एवं वन्यप्राणी

लुप्तप्राय पक्षी और पशु प्रजातियों को बचाने के अंतिम लक्ष्य के साथ संरक्षण, पर्यावरण और वन्य जीवन में सुधार, वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्यों/राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का निर्माण, और वन्यजीव आवास में वृद्धि सभी इस योजना का हिस्सा हैं।

10.4 पर्यावरण, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

पर्यावरण और वैज्ञानिक प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्थापना 13 अप्रैल, 2007 को पर्यावरण प्रबंधन की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार, कमजोर पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की रक्षा और विकास की निरंतरता को बढ़ाने के व्यापक उद्देश्य के साथ की गई थी।

सरकार की पहल

पर्यावरणीय क्षरण और आर्थिक विकास के आपसी संबंध के कारण राज्य आज प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। ये चुनौतियाँ पर्यावरणीय संसाधनों, जैसे वायु, भूमि, जल, वनस्पतियों और जीवों से संबंधित हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपने प्रमुख क्षेत्रों—जलविद्युत, पर्यटन और उद्योग के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण प्रबंधन के लिए ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उपयुक्त नीतियां तैयार कर रही है।

10.4.1 प्लास्टिक कचरा प्रबन्धन

राज्य सरकार ने समय समय पर हिमाचल प्रदेश गैर पुनर्नवीकरण कूड़ा नियन्त्रण अधिनियम, 1995 के अनुसार अधिसूचित कर प्लास्टिक वस्तुओं के इस्तेमाल एवं कूड़े पर सख्ती से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है। वर्ष 2022-23 में 1,224 उल्लंघन कर्ताओं से ₹13.50 लाख का जुर्माना एकत्रित किया गया है। इस अधिनियम के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पॉलीथीन बैग, प्लास्टिक और थर्मोकॉल कटलरी, सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक चम्मच, कटोरे, कटोरी, स्टिरिंग

स्टिक, कांटे, चाकू, स्ट्रॉ पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। गैर-पुनर्नवीकरण प्लास्टिक कचरे की पुनः खरीद योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹42.17 लाख का भुगतान 29,965 किलोग्राम की प्लास्टिक कचरे खरीद पर किया गया जिसे आवासों से कूड़ा इकट्ठा करने वालों और पंजीकृत कूड़ा बीनने वालों को ₹75 प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से दिया गया।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेष कार्यदल का गठन मुख्य सचिव, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की अध्यक्षता में किया गया है, जो मिशन मोड में एकल उपयोग प्लास्टिक को खत्म करने के उपाय करेगा।

10.4.2 आदर्श पर्यावरण ग्रामों का निर्माण

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग राज्य में आदर्श पर्यावरण ग्राम योजना को लागू कर रहा है। यह योजना पर्यावरण को प्रभावित न करने वाली जीवन शैली को अपनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर “पारिस्थितिक पदचिन्हों” को 50 प्रतिशत तक, योजना के शुरुआती वर्ष को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए, कम करने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई है। 19 गाँवों में यह योजना लागू की गई और कुल बजट ₹2.44 करोड़ इस योजना के तहत 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक उपयोग किया गया है।

10.4.3 अनुसंधान एवं विकास (आर.डी.) परियोजनाएं

अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं और अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों को विकसित करने के लिए “हिमाचल प्रदेश विशिष्ट अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाएं 2022-23” को वित्त पोषित किया जा रहा है।

10.4.4 अनुसूचित जाति विकास योजना

यह योजना सीमांत अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों/किसानों की क्षमता को मजबूत करने के लिए लागू की जा रही है ताकि सिंचाई, जल उठाने, हीटिंग और डेमो सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के माध्यम से स्थानों में प्रकाश व्यवस्था, पारंपरिक जल मिलों (घराटों) की बहाली और मशीनीकरण, प्राकृतिक झरनों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके।

10.4.5 राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण नेतृत्व पुरस्कार

हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यावरण नेतृत्व पुरस्कार योजना पर्यावरण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की नियमित योजनाओं में से एक है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान

उपयोग के लिए ₹25.00 लाख निर्धारित किए गए हैं और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पुरस्कारों के लिए 34 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

10.4.6 राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन ज्ञान प्रकोष्ठ (के.सी.सी.सी.)

पर्यावरण, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने राष्ट्रीय हिमालयन पारिस्थितिक तंत्र मिशन (एन.एम.एस.एच.ई.) के अन्तर्गत राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन ज्ञान प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया है। राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन ज्ञान प्रकोष्ठ के तहत गतिविधियों को लागू करने के लिए भारत सरकार के माध्यम से ₹1.12 करोड़ की पूंजी जुटायी गयी है। विभाग भूवैज्ञानिक, जल विज्ञान, पारिस्थितिक, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण और संरक्षण सूचना पर एक समेकित डेटाबेस बना रहा है। इस प्रकार, डेटा की निगरानी और विश्लेषण जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति को ज्ञान आधार बनाने में मदद करता है। किन्नौर और लाहौल-स्पीति जिलों के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन भेद्यता आकलन और अनुकूलन योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं और शिमला, कुल्लू और मंडी के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं।

10.4.7 ग्रामीण भारत में जलवायु अनुकूलन और वित्त (सी.ए.एफ.आर.आई.) परियोजना

सी.ए.एफ.आर.आई. परियोजना राज्य में जर्मन विकास सहयोग (जी.आई.जेड.) और पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.ई.एफ.सी.सी.) के समन्वय से भारत-जर्मन तकनीकी सहयोग के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित की जाती है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पंचायत राज संस्थाओं एवं महिला मण्डलों के लिए क्षमता विकास पैकेज तैयार एवं प्रारम्भ किया गया है तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान प्रदेश में विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये गये।

10.4.8 जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण पर ज्ञान नेटवर्क (के.एन.सी.सी. तथा डी.आर.आर.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश एस.डी.जी.-13 विजन 2030 लक्ष्यों को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष के दौरान राज्य में एच.पी.के.एन.सी.सी. तथा डी.आर.आर. स्थापित किया गया है। यह सूचना नेटवर्क राज्य और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर नीति निर्माताओं, अनुकूलन शोधकर्ताओं, निजी और अन्य गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को एक साथ लाएगा ताकि जलवायु परिवर्तन, रणनीतिक ज्ञान और सूचना के लिए राज्य मिशन में उक्त उद्देश्यों को बल दिया जा सके।

10.4.9 जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष (एन.ए.एफ.सी.सी.)

जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सिरमौर जिले के तीन विकास खण्डों के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को ₹20.00 करोड़ की वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ कार्यान्वयन पूरा कर लिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जलवायु संबंधी भेद्यता को कम करना और आवश्यक सामाजिक इंजीनियरिंग और क्षमता निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं के साथ जलवायु स्मार्ट खेती प्रौद्योगिकियों के एक पैकेज की शुरुआत करके ग्रामीण महिलाओं सहित ग्रामीण छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की अनुकूलन क्षमता में सुधार करना था जिसमें उन्नत खाद्य सुरक्षा और लचीलापन बढ़ाने के लिए उन्नत आजीविका विकल्प शामिल हैं।

विभाग ने जिला सिरमौर के तीन विकास खंडों के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन निधि के तहत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया है और 30,880 किसानों को जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है। इस परियोजना की उपलब्धियों को यूनाइटेड नेशंस फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज (यू.एन.एफ.सी.सी.सी.) जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन के 27वें कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ पार्टिज (सी.ओ.पी.-27) के दौरान भी प्रदर्शित किया गया है, जो मिस्र में 6 नवंबर, 2022 से 18 नवंबर, 2022 तक आयोजित की गई।

10.4.10 प्रदर्शन सूक्ष्म नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाएं

राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में 10 प्रदर्शन नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन सुविधाओं को पायलट परियोजनाओं के रूप में स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली है। भारत सरकार के एम.ओ.ई.एफ.ओ.ए. और सी.सी. द्वारा नेशनल मिशन ऑन हिमालयन स्टडीज योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹4.48 करोड़ की वित्तीय परिव्यय को मंजूरी दी गई।

10.4.11 स्टेट ऑफ एनवायरनमेंट रिपोर्ट-2022

पर्यावरण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने प्राकृतिक भूगोल, कृषि, बागवानी, जैव-विविधता, ऊर्जा, भूमि उपयोग, वन, स्वास्थ्य, उद्योग और खनन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति, परिवहन, जल संसाधन, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और प्रबंधन, समाज और पर्यावरण और प्राकृतिक आपदा जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित करते हुए पर्यावरण रिपोर्ट (एस.ओ.ई.आर.) 2022 को संशोधित और प्रकाशित किया है। पर्यावरण रिपोर्ट (एस.ओ.ई.आर.) को एम.ओ.ई.एफ.ओ.ए. और सी.सी. द्वारा भारत सरकार द्वारा दबाव, राज्य, प्रभाव और प्रतिक्रिया मॉडल (पी.एस.आइ.आर.) पर शुरू की गई योजना के तहत लाया गया है। यह रिपोर्ट विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस, 5 जून, 2022 को जारी की गई है।

10.5 हिमाचल प्रदेश विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण परिषद (हिमकोस्ट)

हिमाचल प्रदेश विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण परिषद (हिमकोस्ट), राज्य में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी है।

प्रमुख उपलब्धियां / नीतियां

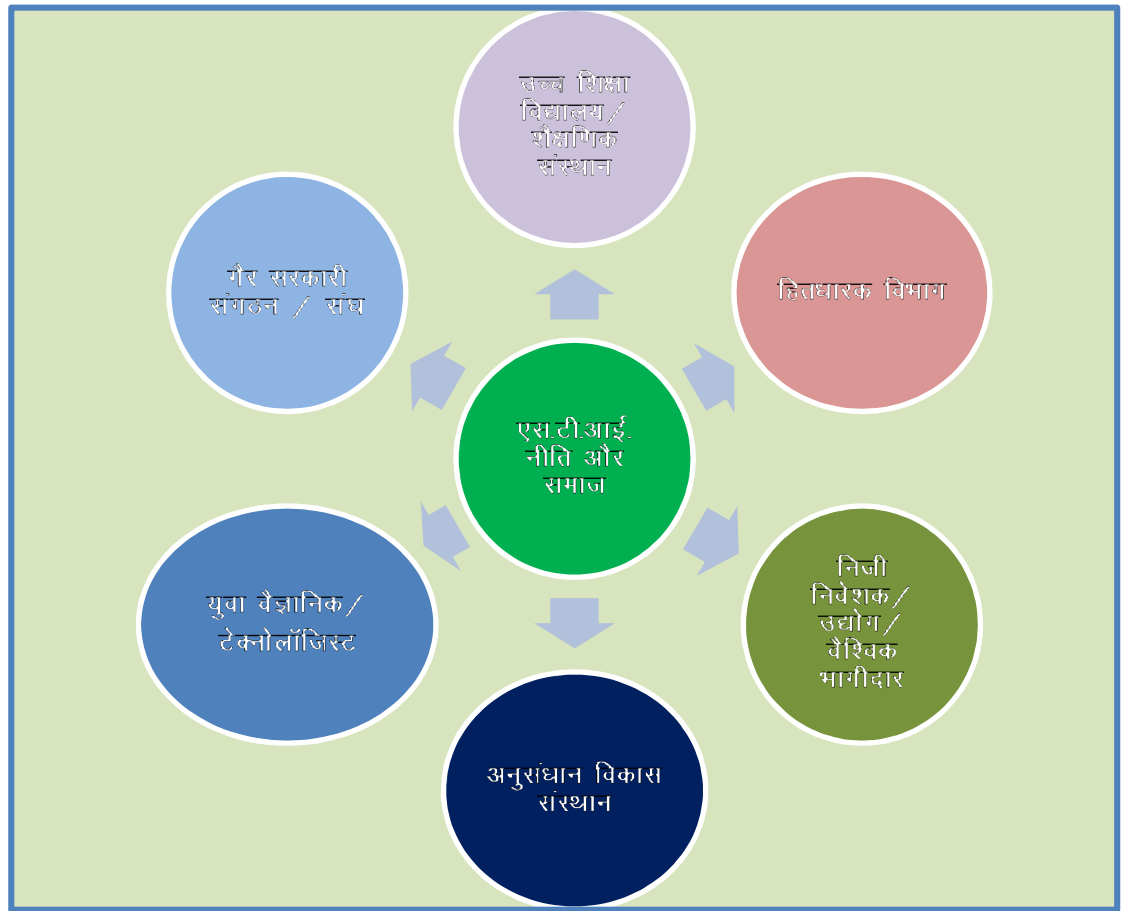
10.5.1 प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार नीति 2022

हिमकोस्ट ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार (एस.टी.आई.) नीति तैयार की है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के समग्र सतत विकास के लिए नवप्रवर्तकों और हितधारकों को उचित वातावरण और अवसर प्रदान करके राज्य में विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार को मजबूत करने और बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से नीति को अधिसूचित किया है।

10.5.1.1 उद्देश्य

- अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थानों और नवाचार केंद्रों को मजबूत करना।
- वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले अनुसंधान एवं विकास क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना।
- नवाचारों के लिए उपयुक्त पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का विकास।
- विज्ञान आधारित उपयुक्त आजीविका विकल्पों के लिए प्राकृतिक स्वदेशी संसाधनों का उपयोग करके चिन्हित किए गए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में एस.टी.आई. के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए आत्मनिर्भरता, तकनीकी क्षमता के राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों को पूरा करना।
- 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' दर्शन सहित पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणाली (टी.के.एस.) का लाभ उठाना।
- अनुसंधान एवं विकास गतिविधियों में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना।
- समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाना और वैज्ञानिक सोच विकसित करना।

10.5.1.2 नीति हितधारक



10.5.2 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एस.डी.जी.एस.) के अनुरूप राज्य में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी (एस.एंड.टी.) की जरूरतों का मानचित्रण

भौगोलिक बाधाओं को देखते हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे पहाड़ी राज्यों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदान अधिक महत्व रखते हैं, जो इसके विकास के लिए चुनौती के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। सतत विकास के लिए किसी भी योजना का आधार प्रकृति के साथ मानवीय संबंध, न्याय की भावना और हिमालय की विशिष्टताओं की स्वीकार्यता में हिस्सेदारी और लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए। हालाँकि, यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि राज्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में समृद्ध है और यह अपनी स्वयं की विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं से समझौता करते हुए अवैतनिक प्रबंधक और प्राकृतिक संपदा के संरक्षक के रूप में सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में, हिमकोस्ट ने राज्य की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की आवश्यकताओं का मानचित्रण किया है। राज्य में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की जरूरतों का मानचित्रण निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके किया जा रहा है:

- राज्य में द्वितीयक स्रोतों के माध्यम से मुख्य समस्याओं, मुद्दों और संभावित समाधानों की पहचान करना।
- माध्यमिक स्रोतों के आधार पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता वाले राज्य के प्रासंगिक क्षेत्रों में पहचाने गए मुद्दों का सूचीकरण और मानचित्रण।
- निष्कर्षों का प्रलेखन।

10.5.3 जलवायु परिवर्तन: हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रभाव और न्यूनीकरण

जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे वैश्विक चिंता के विषय हैं। हिमकोस्ट के तत्वावधान में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राज्य केंद्र (एस.सी.सी.सी.), जलवायु परिवर्तन और इसके विभिन्न पहलुओं के प्रभाव जैसे क्रायोस्फीयर (बर्फ, ग्लेशियर पर्माफ्रॉस्ट और जलवायु प्रेरित खतरों), कृषि, बागवानी और वानिकी क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन करने में लगा हुआ है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में किए गए कार्यों के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

10.5.3.1 क्रायोस्फेरिक अध्ययन (हिम, ग्लेशियर और जी.एल.ओ.एफ.)

- उपग्रह चित्रों के माध्यम से नियमित आधार पर हिमाचल प्रदेश में मौसमी हिमावरण का मानचित्रण।
- उपग्रह चित्रों के माध्यम से हिमाचल प्रदेश में ग्लेशियल झीलों (जी.एल.ओ.एफ.) का मानचित्रण और निगरानी।
- उच्च विभेदन उपग्रह डेटा का उपयोग करके हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी घाटियों में ग्लेशियरों का मानचित्रण और निगरानी। हाल के अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि चिनाब बेसिन में स्वच्छ ग्लेशियरों के मामले में 2001–2018 की अवधि के दौरान अपने क्षेत्र में 3.51 प्रतिशत की कमी और मलबे से ढके ग्लेशियरों के मामले में 1.17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई हैं। इसी तरह ब्यास बेसिन में स्वच्छ ग्लेशियरों और मलबे से ढके ग्लेशियरों के मामले में 2001–2018 की अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 5.15 प्रतिशत तथा 1.88 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। 2001–2018 के दौरान रावी बेसिन में स्वच्छ ग्लेशियरों के संदर्भ में 3.21 प्रतिशत और मलबे से ढके ग्लेशियरों के संदर्भ में 1.46 प्रतिशत के क्रम में गिरावट देखी गई है। बसपा बेसिन में, स्वच्छ और मलबे से ढके ग्लेशियरों के संदर्भ में 4.18 प्रतिशत और 2.34 प्रतिशत के क्रम का है

और स्पीति बेसिन में, यह स्वच्छ और मलबे से ढके ग्लेशियरों के मामले में 2.74 प्रतिशत और 1.88 प्रतिशत के क्रम का है।

10.5.3.2 आपदा प्रबंधन

- पारछू झील जो की 2004 के बाद से तिब्बत हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में बनी है, की नियमित टोनिंग की जा रही है। अपक्षरण के मौसम में हर साल अप्रैल से अक्टूबर तक उपग्रह डेटा का उपयोग करके निगरानी की जा रही है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी जिलों के लिए उच्च विभेदन उपग्रह डेटा का उपयोग करके जिलेवार बहु-खतरे के मानचित्र तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

हिमकोस्ट की अन्य उपलब्धियां/नीतिगत पहलें

- हिमकोस्ट ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी से संबंधित जागरूकता, लोकप्रियकरण, अनुसंधान, विकास और प्रसार के लिए ग्राम भोग, शोधी में विज्ञान शिक्षण और रचनात्मकता केंद्र का निर्माण किया है।
- ग्राम भोग, शोधी, शिमला में तारामंडल की स्थापना की जा रही है, जिसके लिए नेशनल सेंटर ऑफ साइंस म्यूजियम कोलकाता और एच.पी. काउंसिल फॉर साइंस, टेक्नोलॉजी एंड एनवायरनमेंट के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- हिमकोस्ट, 1993 से हर साल 10–17 आयु वर्ग के छात्रों के लिए बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस का आयोजन कर रहा है। यह आयोजन सब-डिवीजन स्तर, जिला स्तर और राज्य स्तर पर आयोजित किया जाता है। इस वर्ष 24,346 छात्रों ने इस आयोजन के लिए पंजीकरण कराया था जिसमें छह गतिविधियाँ जैसे विज्ञान प्रश्नोत्तरी, वैज्ञानिक परियोजना रिपोर्ट, गणितीय ओलंपियाड, इनोवेटिव साइंस मॉडल, साइंस एक्टिविटी कॉमर और साइंस स्किट शामिल थीं।
- जैविक विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्य के जैविक संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत उपयोग के लिए हिमकोस्ट के तत्वावधान में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है। बोर्ड ने राज्य के सभी स्थानीय निकायों में जैव विविधता प्रबंधन समितियों का गठन और जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर तैयार किए हैं जिसमें जैव विविधता के विभिन्न घटकों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है, राज्य के किसानों को वैकल्पिक आजीविका विकल्प प्रदान करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण औषधीय पौधों की खेती पर प्रगतिशील किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन किया गया। राज्य में तीन जैव विविधता विरासत स्थल,

जिला चंबा, पांगी ब्लॉक के सुराल भटोरी तथा हुडन भटोरी, व जिला लाहौल और स्पीति, उप तहसील उदयपुर की नैन गाहर ग्राम पंचायत मूरिंग को उस क्षेत्र की जैव विविधता के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन के लिए अधिसूचित किया गया है।

- वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान हिमकोस्ट ने भारत सरकार के चेन्नई में जी.आई. रजिस्ट्रार के साथ सिरमौरी लोइया, हिमाचली कैप और सेपू बड़ी के भौगोलिक संकेत टैग (जी.आई.) पंजीकरण के लिए आवेदन किए हैं। किन्नौरी ज्वैलरी, हिमाचली धाम, किन्नौरी सेब, थाची मेटल क्राफ्ट, चंबा चुख, करसोग कुल्थी और लाल चावल के लिए आवेदन का संकलन अंतिम चरण में हैं।
- हिमकोस्ट ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से “हिमाचल प्रदेश विशिष्ट अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं” का समर्थन करने के लिए धन प्रदान किया है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में इको क्लब की गतिविधियों को मजबूत करने के लिए हिमकोस्ट ने राज्य में 3,100 इको-क्लब स्थापित किए हैं। हिमकोस्ट ने इको क्लब स्कूलों में वर्षा जल संचयन हर्बल उद्यान/टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन गतिविधियों की स्थापना के लिए 144 इको क्लबों का समर्थन किया है। इको-क्लब के सदस्यों द्वारा कुल 26,106 पौधे रोपे गए।
- स्कूलों में ऊर्जा संरक्षण की अवधारणा का प्रचार करने के लिए हिमकोस्ट ने ग्रिड से जुड़े सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए 10 स्कूलों की पहचान की है।

10.6 जल जीवन मिशन (जे.जे.एम)

वर्ष 2024 तक प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन (एफ.एच.टी.सी.) प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, भारत सरकार द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 2019 को जल जीवन मिशन शुरू किया गया है। देश भर में इस मिशन को लागू करने के लिए ₹3.5 लाख करोड़ का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम उपयुक्त मात्रा में (55 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन) और आवश्यक स्तर की गुणवत्ता के साथ सेवाएं प्राप्त करने की घरेलू क्षमता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

17.09 लाख परिवारों में से 16.64 लाख को दिसंबर, 2022 तक एफ.एच.टी.सी प्रदान किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय औसत 56.50 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में हिमाचल प्रदेश में 97.37 प्रतिशत परिवारों को घरेलू कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा चुनी गई थर्ड पार्टी इंस्पेक्शन एजेंसी द्वारा किए गए कार्यात्मक मूल्यांकन में, राज्य को पोर्टेबिलिटी की श्रेणी में उन राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में प्रथम पुरस्कार मिला, जो अपने साठ प्रतिशत से अधिक घरों को नल का पानी उपलब्ध कराते हैं।

10.6.1 शहरी जलापूर्ति योजनाएं

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल 61 शहर हैं। जल शक्ति विभाग 59 शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के लिए जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली का रख-रखाव करता है। शिमला शहर की जल आपूर्ति शिमला जल प्रबंधन निगम और परवाणू शहर की हिमुडा के पास है। 59 योजनाओं में से 45 योजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। छह शहरों (सोलन, देहरा, ज्वालामुखी, डलहौजी, दौलतपुर और सुंदरनगर) में मौजूदा जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं का उन्नयन कार्य प्रगति पर है। रिवालसर, जवाली, हमीरपुर और नेरचौक के लिए 135 एल.पी.सी.डी. की नई जलापूर्ति योजनाओं का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। बैजनाथ-पपरोला एवं करसोग की जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के सुधार हेतु डी.पी.आर. स्वीकृत हो चुकी है तथा इस योजना पर शीघ्र ही कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा। शाहपुर, आनी, निरमंड, चिड़गांव, नेरवा, कंडाघाट और टाहलीवाल- 7 शहरों के लिए 135 एल.पी.सी.डी. की जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के सुधार के लिए डी.पी.आर. तैयार की जा रही हैं।

कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन-2.0 (अमृत 2.0) ने 13 शहरों (मंडी, अंब, ठियोग, भुंतर, राजगढ़, चंबा, हमीरपुर, बैजनाथ-पपरोला, सुन्नी, जवाली, रामपुर, नाहन, और डलहौजी) में छोटे हुए क्षेत्रों में सुधार/जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए कुल ₹154.07 करोड़ की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डी.पी.आर.) को मंजूरी दे दी है।

10.6.2 सीवरेज योजना की स्थिति

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 61 शहरी स्थानीय निकाय हैं। जल शक्ति विभाग को 60 नगर पालिकाओं स्थानीय निकायों के लिए सीवरेज प्रणाली उपलब्ध कराने का काम सौंपा गया है। शिमला शहर की सीवरेज प्रणाली शिमला जल प्रबंधन निगम (एस.जे.पी.एन.एल.) के पास है जल शक्ति विभाग ने 35 शहरों में सीवरेज सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाई हैं, जिनमें से 14 पूरी तरह से तैयार सीवरेज परियोजनाएं और 21 आंशिक रूप से पूरी हो चुकी सीवरेज परियोजनाएं हैं। जल शक्ति विभाग ने राज्य भर में 91.94 न्यूनतम तरल निर्वहन (एम.एल.डी.) की कुल उपचार क्षमता के साथ 68 सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एस.टी.पी.) स्थापित किए हैं, जिनमें से 57.17 एम.एल.डी. (62.18 प्रतिशत) का अब ऊपचार किया जा रहा है। 14 कस्बों के लिए सीवरेज योजनाओं के निर्माण/उन्नयन का कार्य चल रहा है और शेष 18 शहरों की योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं और राज्य मद या बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं (ई.ए.पी.) ए.एफ.डी. के अन्तर्गत वित्त के लिए प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं। ए.एफ.डी. के अंतर्गत आने वाले शहरों में नाहन,

बिलासपुर, करसोग, पालमपुर और मनाली (रंगरी) शामिल हैं। कुल्लू शहर के बचे हुए और निचले इलाकों में सीवरेज कनेक्टिविटी और कुल्लू में बड़ह में सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट(एस.टी.पी.) के उन्नयन को अमृत 2.0 के अन्तर्गत ₹11.10 करोड़ की मंजूरी दी गई है।

10.6.3 कमान क्षेत्र विकास

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने 75.06 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए, जिसमें 75.03 करोड़ रुपये हिमाचल प्रदेश कमान क्षेत्र विकास (एच.आई.एम.सी.ए.डी.) गतिविधियों के लिए लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं में निर्मित और उपयोग की गई क्षमता के बीच अंतर को पाटने के लिए और शेष राज्य में प्रमुख/मध्यम सिंचाई और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए है जिसमें केंद्रीय हिस्सा भी शामिल है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास (सी.ए.डी.) गतिविधियों को प्रदान करने के लिए 6500 हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र (सी.सी.ए.) का भौतिक लक्ष्य है, जिसमें से 20.80 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय के साथ नवंबर 2022 तक 2217.08 हेक्टेयर प्राप्त किया गया है।

10.6.4 हैंड पंप कार्यक्रम

गर्मी के मौसम में पानी की कमी का सामना करने वाले क्षेत्रों में हैंडपंप उपलब्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार का एक सक्रिय कार्यक्रम है। दिसंबर, 2022 तक कुल 41,614 हैंडपंप लगाए जा चुके हैं।

10.6.5 सिंचाई

हिमाचल प्रदेश के 55.67 मिलियन हेक्टेयर के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में से केवल 5.83 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में खेती की जाती है। इसमें से राज्य की सिंचाई क्षमता लगभग 3.35 मिलियन हेक्टेयर होने का अनुमान है। बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 0.50 लाख हेक्टेयर और शेष 2.85 लाख हेक्टेयर को लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के माध्यम से सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है। नवंबर 2022 तक, कुल 2.97 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

10.6.6 प्रमुख सिंचाई

राज्य में एकमात्र प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजना कांगड़ा जिले में शाहनहर परियोजना है। परियोजना पूरी होने पर, 15,287 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है। नवंबर 2022 तक कमान क्षेत्र विकास (सी.ए.डी.) द्वारा 15,287 हेक्टेयर में से 9,998.50 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सी.ए.डी. गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

10.6.7 मध्यम सिंचाई

मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना बल्ह घाटी वाम तट 2,780 हेक्टेयर, सिधाथा कांगड़ा 3,150 हेक्टेयर तथा चंगर क्षेत्र बिलासपुर 2,350 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र शामिल है। नवंबर 2022 तक सी.ए.डी सिधाथा क्षेत्र में 2,705 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सी.ए.डी. गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत लाया जा चुका है। फिना सिंह खेती कमान क्षेत्र 4,025 हेक्टेयर एवं हमीरपुर जिले में नादौन क्षेत्र 2,980 हेक्टेयर दोनों को एक मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना के भाग के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है।

10.6.8 लघु सिंचाई

वर्ष 2022-23 में 9,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु ₹218.03 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान है। नवम्बर, 2022 तक ₹30.25 करोड़ के व्यय से 2,270.08 हेक्टेयर को सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई गयी है।

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ਉਦਯੋਗ

मुख्य बिन्दु

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ने सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.एस. डी.पी.) में गत चार वर्षों के दौरान, औसतन 40.0 प्रतिशत का योगदान दिया है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.) गत 10 वर्षों में 6.0 प्रतिशत रही है।
- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (अग्रिम अनुमान) में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का (खनन और उत्खनन सहित) प्रचलित भावों पर कुल जी.वी.ए. ₹79,284 करोड़ है। यह हिमाचल के लिए सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धित (जी.एस.वी.ए) का 42.97 प्रतिशत योगदान दर्शाता है।
- प्रचलित कीमतों पर जी.वी.ए. में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र का योगदान, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के कुल मूल्यवर्धन का 71.75 प्रतिशत है तथा शेष 28.25 प्रतिशत निर्माण, खनन और उत्खनन, बिजली और अन्य उपयोगी उद्योगों से प्राप्त होता है।
- आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2020-21 के अनुसार, राज्य के 19.32 प्रतिशत कामकाजी वयस्क औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं जो 2021-22 (पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2021-22) में बढ़कर 20.12 प्रतिशत हो गया है।
- ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस रेटिंग में राज्य को "अचीवर्स" की श्रेणी में सराहनीय स्थान मिला है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सबसे तीव्र गति से उभरने वाला राज्य है।
- हिमाचल में निवेश के लिए केंद्रित क्षेत्र हैं: कृषि-व्यवसाय, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी, विनिर्माण और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, पर्यटन, आतिथ्य और नागरिक उड्डयन, आयुष, कल्याण और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, आवास, शहरी विकास, परिवहन और अवसंरचना, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी), सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाएं (आई.टी.ई.एस.) और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण, शिक्षा और कौशल विकास तथा नवीकरणीय आदि।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल कार्यबल में से) दर्शाता है कि प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और तृतीयक क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 57.23 प्रतिशत, 19.92 प्रतिशत और 22.85 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं।

11.1 परिचय—औद्योगिक क्षेत्र

16वीं शताब्दी में औद्योगिक क्रांति की शुरुआत के बाद से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास और श्रमिक उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के मामले में सबसे आगे रहा है। दक्षिण कोरिया, सिंगापुर और ताइवान नव औद्योगिक राष्ट्रों के कुछ उदाहरण हैं जो तेजी से आर्थिक विकास अर्जित करने के लिए औद्योगिक नीति और उद्योग समर्थन पर विश्वास किया। ये राष्ट्र आज दुनिया के सबसे धनी राष्ट्रों में से हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश ने हाल के वर्षों में औद्योगिकीकरण का उत्तम योगदान देखा है। पिछले चार वर्षों में, राज्य के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ने राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) में औसतन 40.0 प्रतिशत का योगदान दिया है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ने पिछले दशक के दौरान 6.0 प्रतिशत की चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सी.ए.जी.आर.) प्राप्त की है।

राज्य में चिकित्सा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, ऊर्जा, परिवहन, निर्माण, कपड़ा, रसायन और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स के क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण उद्योग फल-फूल रहा है। राज्य ने जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के साधन के रूप में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी पर महत्वपूर्ण बल दिया है। राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में राज्य में औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई तरह के कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। अपनी ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ई.ओ.डी.बी.) में सुधार के लिए, राज्य सरकार अब आवेदनों को ऑनलाइन जमा करने और स्वीकृत करने की अनुमति देती है, जिससे व्यवसायों के समय और धन की बचत होती है।

11.1.1 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र और इसके उप-क्षेत्र का योगदान

उद्योग क्षेत्र राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और हिमाचल में रोजगार की बहुत सारी संभावनाएं पैदा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। 2022-2023 (अग्रिम) में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का (खनन और उत्खनन सहित) कुल जी.वी.ए. (प्रचलित भावों में) ₹79,284 करोड़ अनुमानित है।

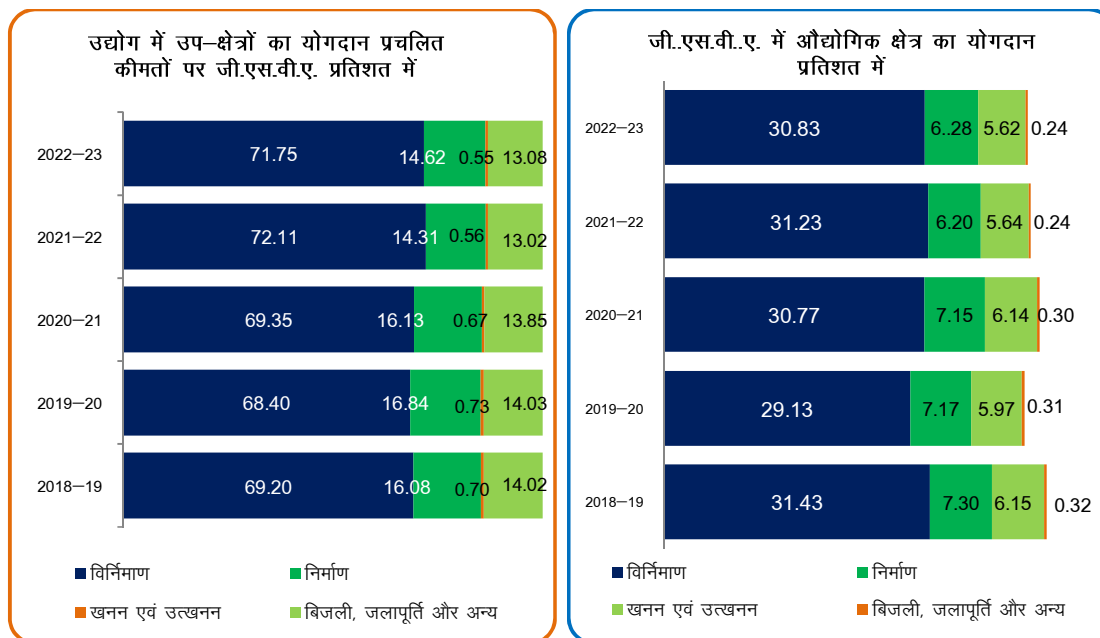
विनिर्माण क्षेत्र, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्रचलित भावों पर जी.वी.ए. में 71.75 प्रतिशत योगदान देता है, शेष योगदान निर्माण, खनन और उत्खनन, और बिजली और अन्य उपयोगिताओं के उप-क्षेत्रों से आता है।

जी.एस.वी.ए. में प्रचलित भावों पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र (खनन और उत्खनन सहित) का योगदान वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 42.97 प्रतिशत है जिसमें 30.83 प्रतिशत विनिर्माण क्षेत्र से आता है तथा निर्माण और बिजली, जल आपूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगिता सेवाओं का योगदान क्रमशः 6.28 और 5.62 प्रतिशत है।

सरकार राज्य द्वारा अवैध खनन की जांच के लिए की गई कड़ी कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप, प्रचलित भावों पर जी.एस.वी.ए. में खनन और उत्खनन क्षेत्र का योगदान वर्ष 2019–20 में 0.31 प्रतिशत से घटकर वर्ष 2022–23 में 0.24 प्रतिशत रह गया है (चित्र 11.1)।

चित्र 11.1

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उप-क्षेत्रों का योगदान और कुल जी.एस.वी.ए. में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का योगदान (प्रचलित भावों पर)



स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

11.1.2 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र और इसके उप-क्षेत्र का विकास

अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश में वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का जी.एस.वी.ए. 7.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ने की उम्मीद है और इसी अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का जी.वी.ए. 4.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के जी.वी.ए. में तेजी से वृद्धि का तात्पर्य है कि आपूर्ति श्रृंखला व्यवधान के प्रभाव अस्थायी थे और यह उद्योगों के लचीलेपन को प्रदर्शित करता है, जिसे सरकार की विकास-केंद्रित औद्योगिक नीतियों से बल मिला है।

11.1.2.1 विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के 6.7 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने की उम्मीद है जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में तीसरी उच्चतम विकास दर है (चित्र 11.2)। 2011–12 और 2021–22 के दौरान, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र ने अपने राष्ट्रीय समकक्षों (चित्र 11.4) की तुलना

में उप-क्षेत्रीय जी.एस.वी.ए. में उच्च सी.ए.जी.आर. का योगदान हुआ, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के तेजी से विनिर्माण विकास और व्यापार सुधारों के माध्यम से निवेश आकर्षित करने की क्षमता, बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचे के प्रावधान और संभावित निवेशकों को प्रतिस्पर्धी वित्तीय रियायतों की उपलब्धता को प्रदर्शित करता है।

11.1.2.2 निर्माण क्षेत्र

संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र की आय बढ़ाने के लिए और राज्य के बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास करने के लिए निर्माण उप-क्षेत्र का विकास महत्वपूर्ण है। निर्माण क्षेत्र में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान उच्चतम विकास दर जो 9.5 प्रतिशत अनुमानित है (चित्र 11.2)। वर्ष 2011-12 से 2021-22 के बीच निर्माण क्षेत्र का सी.ए.जी.आर. 6.0 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ा जो राष्ट्रीय औसत से 2.0 प्रतिशत अंक कम है (चित्र 11.4)।

11.1.2.3 बिजली, जलापूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगिता सेवा क्षेत्र

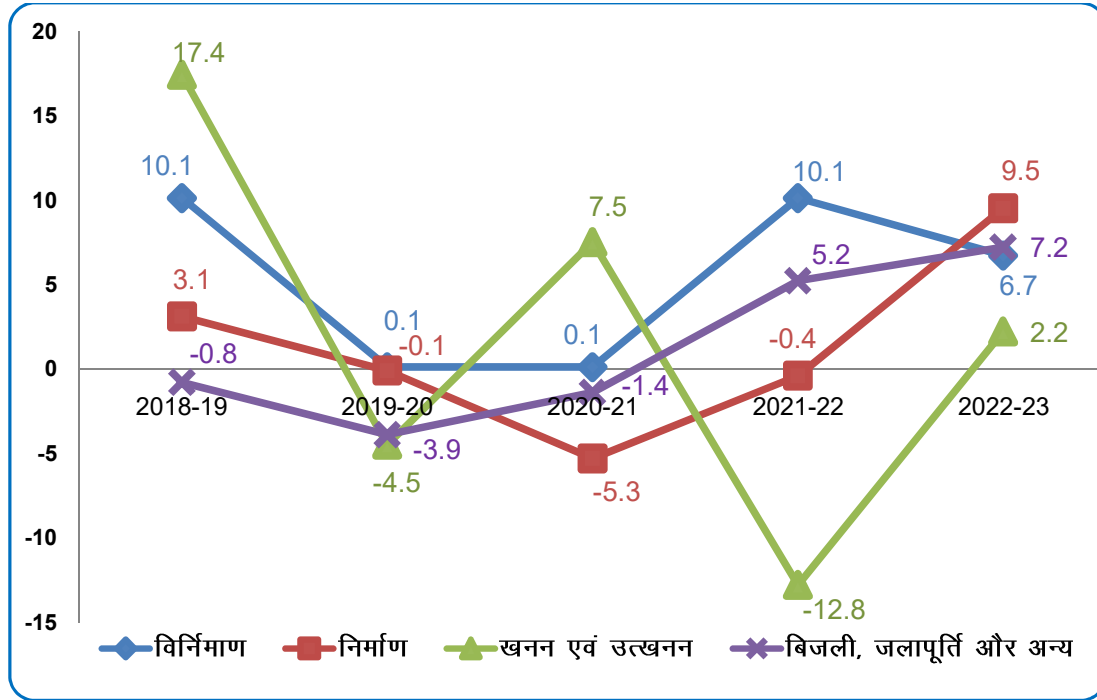
वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, बिजली, जल की आपूर्ति और अन्य उपयोगिता सेवा क्षेत्र में 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में दूसरी सबसे बड़ी विकास दर है (चित्र 11.2)। दूसरी ओर, 2011-12 और 2021-22 के बीच बिजली, गैस और पानी की आपूर्ति का सी.ए.जी.आर. 5.0 प्रतिशत है जो राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है।

11.1.2.4 खनन और उत्खनन क्षेत्र

खनन और उत्खनन क्षेत्र वित्तीय वर्ष, 2022-23 में 2.2 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने की उम्मीद है। दस वर्षों में खनन और उत्खनन उप-क्षेत्र के लिए सी.ए.जी.आर. 4.0 प्रतिशत था, जो हिमाचल में खनन गतिविधियों को कम कर पर्यावरण स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने का परिणाम है।

चित्र 11.2

स्थिर कीमतों पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की उप-क्षेत्रों की विकास दर

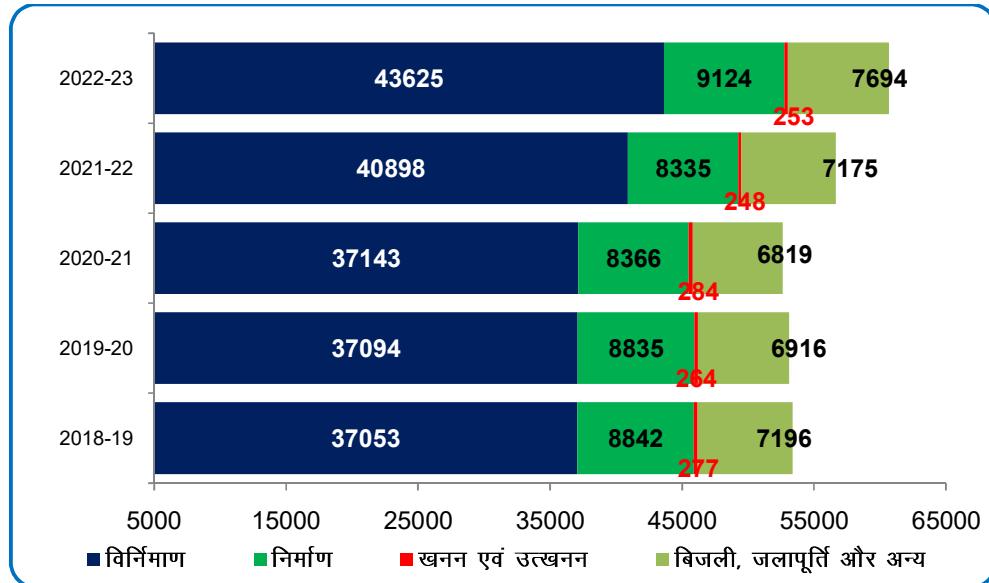


स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय हिमाचल प्रदेश

चित्र 11.3

स्थिर कीमतों पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का उप-क्षेत्रों का जी.एस.वी.ए.

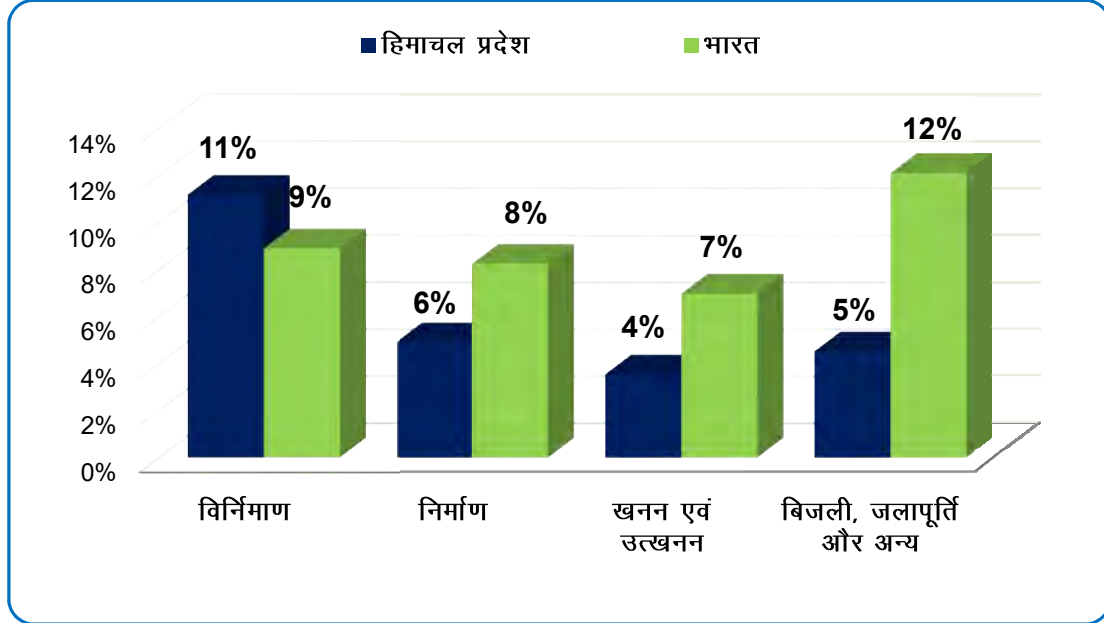
₹ करोड़ में



स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

चित्र 11.4

हिमाचल प्रदेश और भारत (2011-12 से 2021-22) के लिए औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रवार सी.ए.जी.आर. (प्रचलित भावों पर)



स्रोत: सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

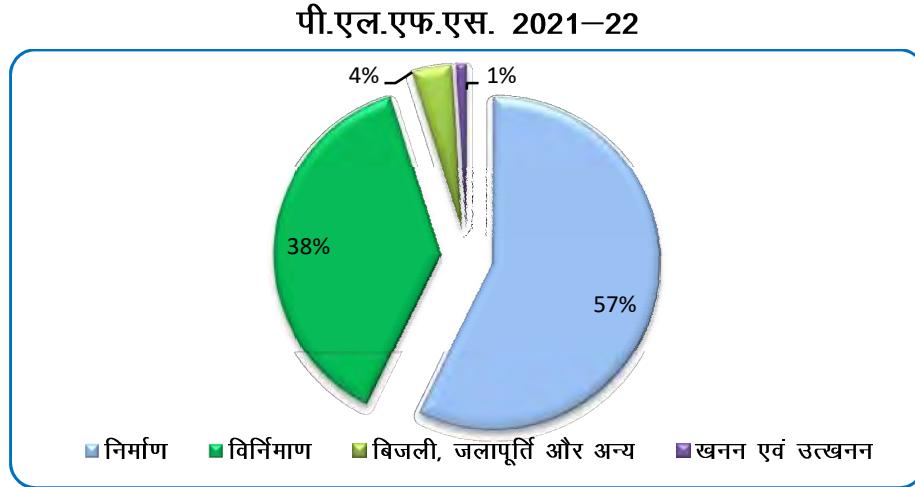
11.1.3 रोजगार अंशदान

वे व्यक्ति जो या तो काम कर रहे हैं (या कार्यरत हैं) या काम की तलाश कर रहे हैं या काम के लिए उपलब्ध हैं (या बेरोजगार) श्रम बल का गठन करते थे। आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2020-21 के अनुसार, राज्य के 19.32 प्रतिशत काम करने वाले वयस्क औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं जो 2021-22, पी.एल.एफ.एस. में बढ़कर 20.12 प्रतिशत हो गया है। राज्य में, लगभग 10,74,844 काम करने वाले वयस्क हैं जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं।

निर्माण और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र उद्योग क्षेत्र हैं जो राज्य के कार्यबल के उच्चतम प्रतिशत क्रमशः 11.53 प्रतिशत और 7.61 प्रतिशत रोजगार देते हैं। अन्य दो उप-क्षेत्र मिलकर राज्य के कार्यबल का 0.78 प्रतिशत रोजगार देते हैं। चित्र 11.5 से, यह दिखाई देता है कि निर्माण क्षेत्र की रोजगार में हिस्सेदारी 2020-21 में 34.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 38.0 प्रतिशत हो गई, जबकि बिजली और अन्य उपयोगिता की हिस्सेदारी 2020-21 में 8.0 प्रतिशत से घटकर 2021-22 में 4.0 प्रतिशत हो गई।

चित्र 11.5

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योग क्षेत्र में विभिन्न उप-क्षेत्रों में नियोजित श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत (15–59 वर्ष)



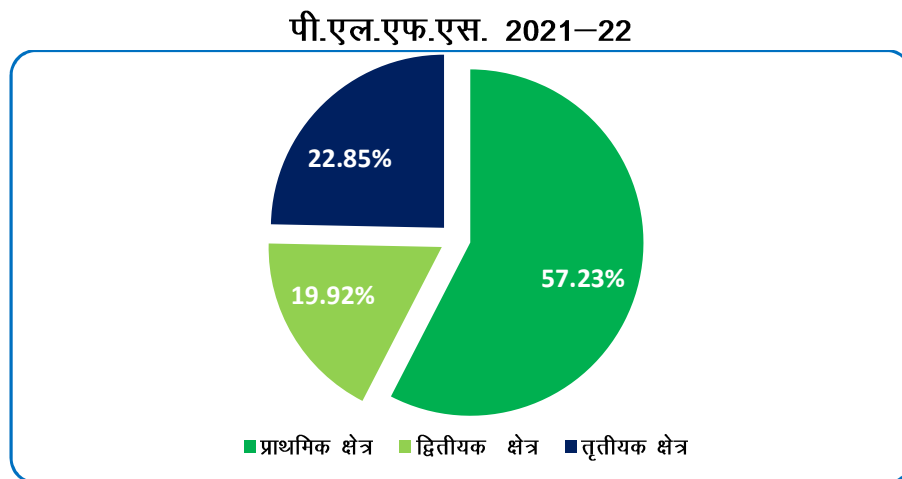
स्रोत: आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण 2021–22

11.1.4 द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यशील जनसंख्या का वितरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योग द्वारा आम तौर पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल कार्यबल में से) चित्र 11.6 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो दर्शाता है कि क्रमशः 57.23 प्रतिशत, 19.92 प्रतिशत और 22.85 प्रतिशत प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं। (पी.एल.एफ.एस.)

चित्र: 11.6

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए उद्योग (एन.आई.सी.–2008 के उद्योग वर्गों) द्वारा आम तौर पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल कार्यबल में से)



स्रोत: आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण 2021–22

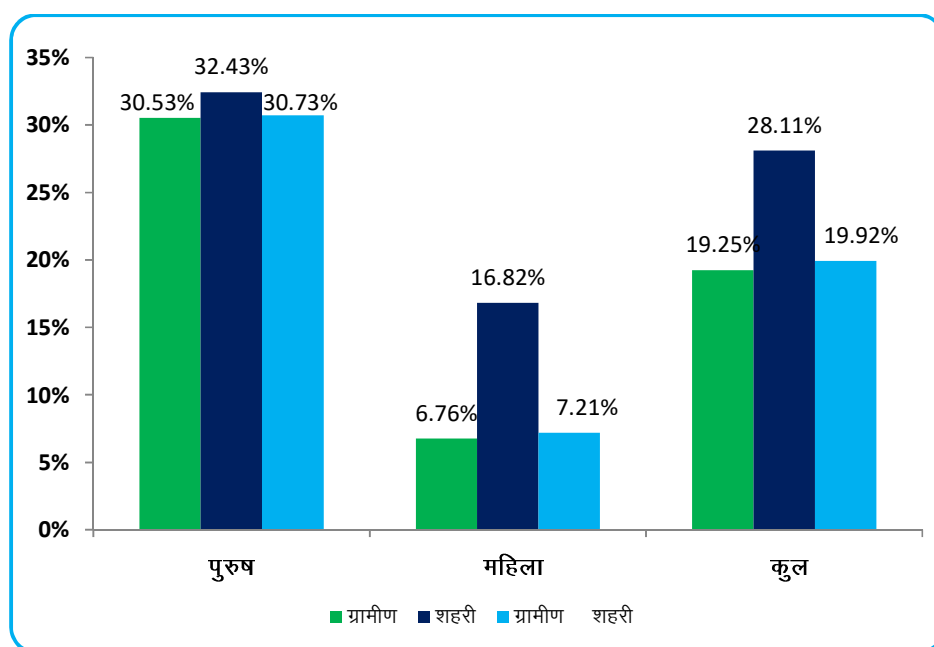
हिमाचल प्रदेश में शहरी क्षेत्र में 28.11 प्रतिशत श्रमशक्ति द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में केवल 19.25 प्रतिशत श्रमशक्ति द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है।

चित्र 11.7 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच श्रम बल में लिंग आधारित अंतर प्रदर्शित करता है। चूंकि केवल 6.76 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण महिलाएँ द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में श्रम बल में 30.53 प्रतिशत पुरुष इस क्षेत्र में लाभकारी रूप से कार्यरत हैं। तुलनात्मक रूप से, शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल 16.82 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ द्वितीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में 10.06 प्रतिशत अधिक), जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में 32.43 प्रतिशत पुरुष श्रम बल में लाभप्रद रोजगार में कार्यरत हैं।

चित्र 11.7

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए माध्यमिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत वितरण (ग्रामीण, शहरी और पुरुष और महिला)

पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2021-22



स्रोत: आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण 2021-22

11.2 हिमाचल प्रदेश औद्योगिक निवेश नीति

राज्य का औद्योगीकरण एक अपेक्षाकृत नई परिघटना है। राज्य का दर्जा मिलने के बाद ही औद्योगीकरण शुरू हुआ। 1971 में राज्य का दर्जा प्राप्त करने से पहले, राज्य में प्राथमिक औद्योगिक संस्थाएँ नाहन (सिरमौर) में नाहन फाउंड्री, कसौली (सोलन) में मोहन मीकिन्स बरुरी ट्रंग (मंडी) में नमक की खदानें, रोसिन और तारपीन का निर्माण नाहन और

बिलासपुर में और मंडी में चार छोटे बंदूकों के कारखाने आदि अस्तित्व में थे। राज्य सरकार ने निवेशकों के विश्वास को बढ़ाने और औद्योगिक विकास को उत्प्रेरित करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में औद्योगिक नीति के महत्व को स्वीकार किया। उद्योगों के लिए प्रोत्साहन पहली बार 1971 में घोषित किए गए थे और बदलती परिस्थितियों के उतर में 2009, 2015 और 2017 में संशोधित होने से पहले 1980, 1984, 1991, 1996, 1999 और 2004 में बदले गए थे।

औद्योगिक नीति 2019 का दूरदर्शिता विवरण है, "आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए एक सक्षम पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाना, ताकि हिमाचल को निवेश के लिए पसंदीदा गंतव्य के रूप में स्थापित हो सके और औद्योगिक एवं सेवा क्षेत्रों में सतत और संतुलित विकास सुनिश्चित हो सके।" विशेष रूप से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए अनुकूल औद्योगिक विकास वातावरण प्रदान करने के लिए 2022-23 में औद्योगिक नीति 2019 को दिसंबर, 2022 से दिसंबर, 2025 तक बढ़ाया गया है। यदि यह रणनीति लागू की जाती है, तो यह अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में मदद करेगी:

- कानूनों और प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण, स्व-प्रमाणन को अपनाने और समस्त स्वीकृतियों (ई.ओ.डी.बी.) के तेजी से डिजिटलीकरण द्वारा व्यवसाय करने में आसानी सुनिश्चित होगी।
- एक नए औद्योगिक बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण, या मौजूदा एक में सुधार, और एक निजी भूमि बैंक की स्थापना।
- विश्वसनीय, लागत प्रभावी बिजली का प्रावधान।
- राज्य प्रदत्त प्रोत्साहनों, रियायतों और सुविधाओं के वितरण को सुव्यवस्थित करने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य में निवेश को बनाए रखा जा सकता है और इसमें तेजी लाई जा सकती है।
- सभी स्तरों पर 80 प्रतिशत स्थायी हिमाचली को रोजगार की शर्त के साथ प्रोत्साहन, सुविधाएं और रियायतें प्रदान करना। नियमित आधार पर 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक स्थायी हिमाचली को रोजगार देने वाले उद्यमों को 50 प्रतिशत स्थायी हिमाचलियों के अतिरिक्त सृजित अतिरिक्त रोजगार पर प्रोत्साहन देना।

11.3 हिमाचल में निवेश के लिए प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने और अधिक रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए आठ प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों का चयन किया है। प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र का प्रमुख लक्ष्य निवेशक और उद्यमी अनुकूल और पारदर्शी प्रणाली स्थापित करना है, साथ ही विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सरल प्रक्रिया, व्यापार करने की सुविधा और आकर्षक नीतियां प्रदान करना है।

11.3.1 कृषि-व्यवसाय, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और कटाई उपरांत प्रौद्योगिकी

राज्य में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की प्रचुरता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि-व्यवसाय और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास के लिए नामित खाद्य पार्क, मेगा फूड पार्क, कृषि निर्यात क्षेत्र, अंतर्देशीय कंटेनर डिपो और अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र जैसी औद्योगिक सुविधाओं के रूप में बुनियादी ढांचा है।

चित्र: 11.8

कृषि-व्यवसाय, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट प्रौद्योगिकी की विशेषताएं



स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

चित्र: 11.9

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में निवेश के अवसरों का विवरण



स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.3.2 विनिर्माण और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स

राज्य ने कृषि से औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया है। 1950-51 में जी.एस.डी.पी. में द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान मात्र 7.0 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2022-23 में 42.97 प्रतिशत हो गया। औद्योगिक निवेश नीति-2019 में राज्य भर में औद्योगिक विकास के संतुलित विकास के लिए निवेशकों को राज्य की बी और सी श्रेणी की स्थापना के लिए उच्च प्रोत्साहन की उपलब्धता की जा रही है। विनिर्माण और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स क्षेत्र के मुख्य बिंदु निम्नलिखित हैं:

- राज्य में 47 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र और 17 औद्योगिक संपदा हैं और यह 300 मिलियन से अधिक ग्राहकों (भारत की 25 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या) तक बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करता है। इसने निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के माध्यम से क्रेमिका फूड पार्क के विकास में सहायता की। प्रचुर मात्रा में कच्चे माल और बेहतर कनेक्टिविटी के साथ, राज्य सरकार ने और अधिक फूड पार्कों के विकास की परिकल्पना की है।
- राज्य में विभिन्न स्थानों पर नए औद्योगिक पार्क प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं जैसे कांगड़ा में एकीकृत औद्योगिक टाउनशिप और सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क, एम. आई.आई.यू.एस. के अंतर्गत एकीकृत औद्योगिक टाउनशिप, मेगा फूड पार्क योजना के अंतर्गत मेगा फूड पार्क, ऊना में मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क, प्रस्तावित जैव प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क अदुवाल और बल्क ड्रग पार्क ऊना में, शिमला के मैहली में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क, मेडिकल डिवाइसेस पार्क सोलन में बनाने की नीति औद्योगिक निवेश नीति-2019 का समर्थन करती है।
- एशिया का सबसे बड़ा फार्मा हब हिमाचल प्रदेश देश का फार्मास्यूटिकल विनिर्माण हब है। लगभग सभी प्रमुख फार्मा दिग्गज यहां अपनी इकाइयां स्थापित कर चुके हैं या इकाइयां स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया में हैं। बददी में नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फार्मास्यूटिकल एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च (एन.आई.पी.ई.आर) की सहायता से एक अत्याधुनिक प्रयोगशाला भी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। हिमाचल प्रदेश भारत में फार्मा मांग का 35 प्रतिशत तक पूरा करता है।

सारणी 11.1

हिमाचल में निवेश योग्य परियोजना का विवरण

निवेश योग्य परियोजना	बल्क ड्रग पार्क	मेडिकल डिवाइस पार्क	औद्योगिक पार्क
स्थान	हरोली,	नालागढ़,	स्थल-1 चनौर, तहसील डाडासीबा,

	जिला ऊना	जिला सोलन	जिला कांगड़ा साइट-2 चव्हाण खन्नी, तहसील नूरपुर, जिला कांगड़ा
कुल क्षेत्रफल	1405 एकड़	265 एकड़	साइट-1 चनौर -23 हेक्टेयर साइट-2 चव्हाण, खानी, 85 हेक्टेयर

स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार





इन 2 पार्कों के लिए सुगम सड़क, बिजली आदि के लिए प्रारंभिक विकास कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। मेडिकल डिवाइस पार्क के लिए, केंद्र सरकार ने ₹30.00 करोड़ और राज्य सरकार की प्रारंभिक हिस्सेदारी राज्य के हिस्से के रूप में ₹74.95 करोड़ जारी किए हैं। "बल्क ड्रग पार्क के लिए" राज्य सरकार ने प्रारंभिक राज्य के हिस्से के रूप में ₹35.54 करोड़ जारी किए हैं और केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में जल्द ही ₹300 प्राप्त करोड़ की उम्मीद है। इन 2 पार्कों के चालू होने से राज्य में निवेश और रोजगार के अवसरों में बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

11.3.3 पर्यटन, आतिथ्य और नागरिक उड्डयन

हिमाचल प्रदेश विभिन्न रुचियों वाले पर्यटकों के लिए कई प्रकार के विकल्प प्रदान करता है और अवकाश, धार्मिक, साहसिक और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के लिए लोकप्रिय है। हिमाचल प्रदेश का पर्यटन क्षेत्र निजी निवेशकों को विकास की कहानी का हिस्सा बनने के लिए असंख्य अवसर प्रदान करता है।

चित्र: 11.10

पर्यटन, आतिथ्य और नागरिक उड्डयन में निवेश परियोजनाएं

	श्री आनंदपुर साहिब से श्री नैना देवी जी, शिकारी देवी (मंडी), न्यूगल (पालमपुर), शाहतलाई से दियोटसिद्ध, मक्लोडगंज से त्रिउंड (कांगड़ा) और नारकंडा से हाटू पीक शिमला तक रोपवे परियोजना
	त्रिउंड, पोग डैम, बीर बिलिंग (कांगड़ा), कसौली, चायल (सोलन), उलहौजी (चंबा), जंजैहली, शिकारी देवी-थुनाग, कमरुनाग (मंडी) और बागा सराहन, निरगंड कुल्लू में ग्लैपिंग में हाई क्लास टेंट आवास।
	हैली टैक्सी सेवा चंडीगढ़, शिमला धर्मशाला, मंडी, किन्नौर, लाहौल स्पीति और शिमला क्षेत्र में हैली यात्रा
	बांशाल (शिमला) में रकी लिफ्ट सुविधाओं के साथ रकी रिरॉट
	डारिंगरी (मंडी) और धर्मशाला में अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का होटल प्रबंधन
	धर्मशाला (मक्लोडगंज) में अन्य संबद्ध सेवाओं के साथ अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर का कन्वेंशन सेंटर

स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.3.4 आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष), कल्याण और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल

आयुष में आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी जैसी वैकल्पिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियां के अभ्यास शामिल हैं। राज्य आयुर्वेद में इस्तेमाल होने वाली हिमालय की कुछ दुर्लभ जड़ी-बूटियों का घर है। आयुर्वेदिक उपचार प्रदान करने में हिमाचल प्रदेश का समृद्ध इतिहास रहा है और यह विभिन्न लक्जरी वेलनेस रिसॉर्ट्स का घर है।

चित्र 11.11

आयुष, देखभाल और स्वास्थ्य सेवा क्षेत्र की प्रमुख विशेषताएं



स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.3.5 आवास, शहरी विकास, परिवहन और बुनियादी ढांचा

शिमला और धर्मशाला दोनों को स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के तहत स्मार्ट शहरों के रूप में विकसित किए जाने वाले सौ भारतीय शहरों में से दो के रूप में चुना गया है। बुनियादी ढांचा, प्रौद्योगिकी, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, आवास और सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पी.पी.पी.) आधार पर महत्वपूर्ण निवेश किया जाएगा।

सारणी 11.2

शहरी विकास क्षेत्र में निवेश परियोजना

शहरी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं		
क्रम संख्या	परियोजना	घटक
1.	स्मार्ट सिटी, धर्मशाला (₹679.86 करोड की परियोजना)	मैकलोडगंज पुनर्विकास परियोजना, थीम पार्क— मिनी, हिमाचल – चरान खड्ड, भागसू में फनिक्युलर, कन्वेंशन सेंटर – मैकलोडगंज, 22 स्थानों पर स्मार्ट पार्किंग (10 स्थानों पर वाणिज्यिक सहित), अपशिष्ट से बायोगैस संयंत्र, सार्वजनिक ई-शौचालय, पुनर्विकास कचहरी अड्डा, कोतवाली बाजार, मनोरंजन क्लब, इनडोर खेल परिसर, सांस्कृतिक केंद्र, ई-लाइब्रेरी।
2.	स्मार्ट सिटी, शिमला (₹1274.63 करोड रुपये की परियोजना)	लिफ्ट, एस्केलेटर का निर्माण, नई पार्किंग का विकास, ढली में बस स्टैंड का विकास, नए आई.एस.बी.टी पर बस पार्किंग, आईस स्केटिंग रिंग, सर्विस अपार्टमेंट, होटल और वाणिज्यिक स्थान का विकास, नेट मीटरी सहित सौर पैनलों की स्थापना।
3.	₹15 करोड रुपये (₹5 करोड प्रत्येक) की 3 ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बचे हुए कचरे के 10-20 प्रतिशत के निपटारे के लिए, डी.ओ.यू.डी. ने तीन क्षेत्रों में लैंडफिल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है, जैसे भारियाल, टूटू-तारा देवी बाईपास, शिमला (क्षेत्र 9,923 (वर्ग मीटर), पुराना कांगड़ा से ब्रिजेश्वरी मंदिर रोड, कांगड़ा (3,53,633 वर्ग मीटर का क्षेत्र) और गांव बडाला, ऊना (28,000 वर्ग मीटर)। सैनिटरी लैंडफिल को पी.पी.पी. मोड पर विकसित किया जा सकता है और डेवलपर साइट पर प्राप्त कचरे की मात्रा के आधार पर टिपिंग शुल्क प्रदान करेगा और क्षेत्रीय सैनिटरी लैंडफिल में निपटाया जाएगा।
4.	किफायती आवास परियोजना (₹544.50 करोड रुपये की परियोजना)	शिमला, बद्दी, नाहन, मंडी, धर्मशाला, नूरपुर, सुंदरनगर, नेरचौक, सरकाघाट, नारकंडा में किफायती आवास।

स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

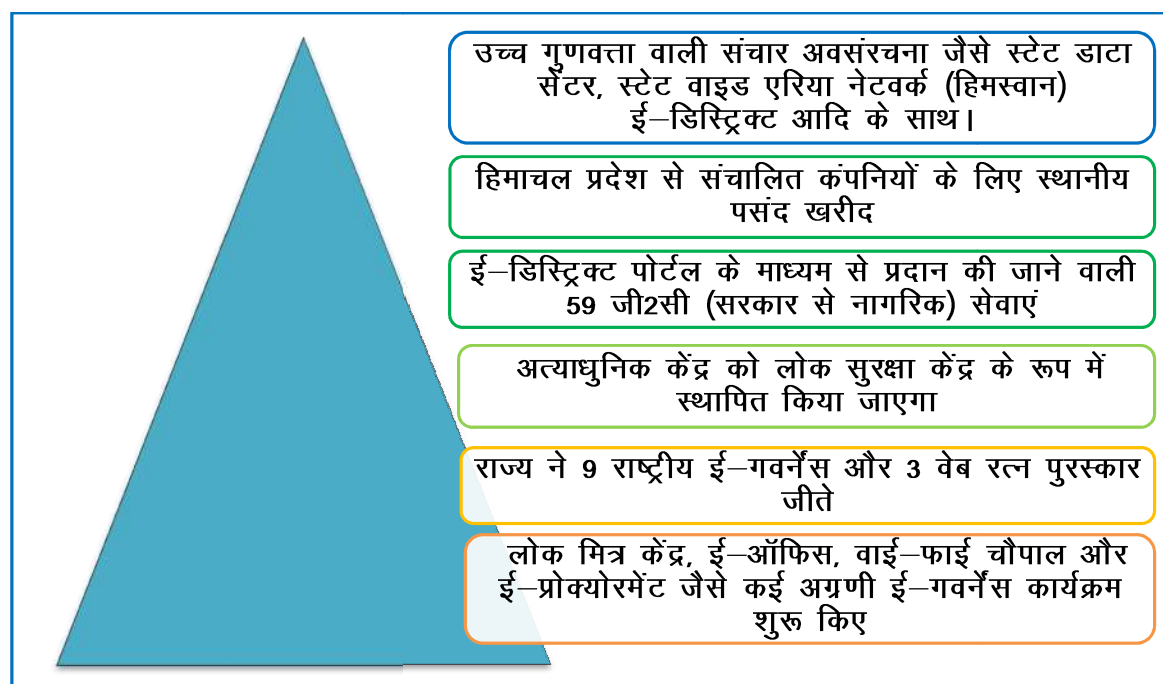
11.3.6 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी), सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाएं (आई.टी.ई.एस) और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण

भारत आई.टी, आई.टी-सक्षम सेवाओं, ई-कॉमर्स, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण, डिजिटल भुगतान और साइबर सुरक्षा जैसे क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त अवसरों के द्वारा अगले कुछ वर्षों में 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की आकांक्षा रखता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का उद्देश्य राज्य को बदलने के लिए आई.टी., आई.टी.ई.एस. और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों और शासन में निवेश के माध्यम से इस अवसर का लाभ उठाना है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में आई.टी., आई.टी.ई.एस. और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक ई-गवर्नेंस रोड मैप विकसित किया है। ई-गवर्नेंस रोड मैप के अर्न्तगत पहलों में एकीकृत उद्यम संरचना, आईटी पार्कों की स्थापना, साइबर सुरक्षा उपाय, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी, डेटा सेंटर और कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर आदि शामिल हैं।

चित्र 11.12

आई.टी, आई.टी.ई.एस. और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र के मुख्य बिन्दु



स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.3.7 शिक्षा और कौशल विकास

राज्य ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में न केवल शैक्षिक संकेतकों में अच्छे मानकों को प्राप्त करने में, बल्कि "समीक्षा कार्यक्रम: जैसी नई अभिनव पहलो में भी उल्लेखनीय प्रदर्शन

किया है। शिक्षा विभाग में समग्र शिक्षा के माध्यम से कार्यक्रमों के अनुकरणीय कार्यन्वयन के लिए सेवा कालीन शिक्षकों के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिक आधारित एकीकृत समीक्षा और निगरानी प्रणाली और सतत् कार्यक्रम पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यान्वयन के उदाहरण है। शिक्षण कार्यक्रम और "सतत शिक्षण कार्यक्रम: सेवारत शिक्षकों के लिए पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण" जैसी नई अभिनव पहलों शिक्षा विभाग में समग्र शिक्षा के माध्यम से कार्यक्रमों के अनुकरणीय कार्यान्वयन में भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रदर्शन किया है।

11.3.8 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा

राजस्व सृजन, रोजगार के अवसरों और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के मामले में अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के साथ, जल विद्युत विकास हिमाचल प्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास का प्रमुख इंजन है।

दोहन योग्य जलविद्युत क्षमता 23,500 मेगावाट है, जिसमें से 10,580 मेगावाट का पहले ही दोहन किया जा चुका है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को 100 प्रतिशत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के साथ बिजली का शुद्ध निर्यातक होने का अनूठा गौरव प्राप्त है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारत की दोहन योग्य जलविद्युत क्षमता का लगभग एक चौथाई हिस्सा है और राज्य में 100 प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मजबूत प्रसारण और वितरण नेटवर्क है।

चित्र 11.13

अक्षय ऊर्जा के लिए भारत सरकार की पहल

बड़ी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में घोषित करना	जलविद्युत टैरिफ को कम करने के लिए टैरिफ युक्तिकरण	जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के मंडारण के लिए फ्लड मॉडरेशन के लिए बजटीय सहायता	बुनियादी ढांचे को सक्षम करने की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए बजटीय प्रावधान
एचपीओ को गैर-सौर नवीकरणीय खरीद दायित्व के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की पहल के द्वारा एक अलग इकाई के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है	फ्री पावर रॉयल्टी की सीमा को बढ़ाना : आवंटित परियोजनाओं के लिए 12 साल की महत्वपूर्ण अवधि के लिए 12 प्रतिशत फ्री पावर शेयर की सीमा को बढ़ाया गया है	भविष्य में आवंटित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए संपूर्ण अनुबंध अवधि के लिए समान रूप से 12 प्रतिशत	अपफ्रंट प्रीमियम और कैपेसिटी एडिशन चार्ज में 20 लाख रुपये प्रति/मेगावाट से 1 लाख रुपये प्रति मेगावाट तक की कमी और लैंड लीज की राशि में ₹1 पी.सी. एम. की कमी
	डिस्कॉम द्वारा 25 मेगावाट तक की क्षमता वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए बिजली की अनिवार्य खरीद	प्रसारण शुल्क में छूट- 25 मेगावाट तक की क्षमता वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए ओपन एक्सेस शुल्क में	

स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.4 सरकारी पहल

11.4.1 राज्य प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

11.4.1.1 विनियामक अनुपालन का युक्तिकरण (ई.ओ.डी.वी.)

राज्य ने "ईज ऑफ लिविंग" और "ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस" में सुधार के राज्य और राष्ट्र के लक्ष्यों को साकार करने के लिए नियामक अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने के लिए कई पहलें की हैं। राज्य में विभिन्न विनियमों को कम करने के लिए इस संबंध में मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में अन्य प्रशासनिक सचिवों के साथ एक "स्टेट टास्क फोर्स" का गठन किया गया है। उद्योग विभाग सभी लाइन विभागों के साथ कार्यान्वयन और समन्वय करने के लिए नोडल एजेंसी है।

आर.आर.सी. अभ्यास के पीछे मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी बोझिल अनुपालनों की पहचान करना, कम करना, समाप्त करना, सरकार से व्यवसाय (जी टू बी), सरकार से नागरिक (जी टू सी) के बीच भौतिक स्पर्श बिंदुओं को कम करना और सरकार द्वारा सेवाओं की परेशानी मुक्त डिलीवरी प्रदान करना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने 31 जनवरी, 2023 तक आर.सी. बी. एक्शन प्लान 2022-2023 (बिजनेस इंटरफेस श्रेणी के साथ 961 अनुपालन और नागरिक इंटरफेस श्रेणी के साथ 1050) में कुल 2011 के बोझिल अनुपालना को कम कर दिया है।

11.4.1.2 मुख्यमंत्री स्वावलंबन योजना (एम.एम.एस.वाई.)

एम.एम.एस.वाई. राज्य सरकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में से एक है। यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं के लिए स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। सब्सिडी के 60 प्रतिशत "फ्रंट लोडिंग" के प्रावधान के साथ योजना को ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

ग्रामीण युवाओं को लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए कृषि, पशुपालन, रेशम उत्पादन और खनन से संबंधित गतिविधियों को जोड़कर इस योजना में हाल ही में संशोधन किया गया है। महिलाओं के लिए आयु सीमा को 18-45 वर्ष से संशोधित कर 18-50 वर्ष कर दिया गया है ताकि अधिक से अधिक महिलाएं योजना का लाभ उठा सकें और आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें। इस योजना की उच्च स्तर पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी की जा रही है और यह युवाओं में काफी लोकप्रिय है।

एम.एम.एस.वाई. के तहत, 2018-19 से अब तक, 13,720 के रोजगार के साथ 8,559 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है और इन परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए ₹249.59 करोड़ की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है। इस योजना के तहत ₹1 करोड़ तक के

निवेश की परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित सहायता दी जाती है। प्लांट और मशीनरी में 25 प्रतिशत (सामान्य उम्मीदवारों के लिए), अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी) के लिए 30 प्रतिशत, 35 प्रतिशत (महिला और दिव्यांगजन के नेतृत्व वाले उद्यम) की अधिकतम सीमा ₹60 लाख तक की सब्सिडी दी जाती है। ₹60 लाख के कर्ज पर 3 साल के लिए 5 प्रतिशत की निवेश सब्सिडी भी दी जाती है।

वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान अब तक बैंकों द्वारा 2,184 मामले स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और ₹60 करोड़ की सब्सिडी जारी की गई है। ये उद्यम स्वरोजगार के क्षेत्र में 2,600 नए रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करेंगे।

सारणी 11.3

एम.एम.एस.वाई. की उपलब्धि

वर्ष	यूनिट सेटअप	वास्तविक निवेश (₹ करोड़ में)	रोजगार सृजित	सब्सिडी जारी (₹ करोड़ में)
2018-19	212	43.87	668	8.50
2019-20	733	132.19	2,471	31.80
2020-21	1,330	229.13	3,990	79.50
2021-22	1,863	279.48	4,045	70.72
2022-23	1,209	201.63	2,546	59.07
कुल	5,347	886.32	13,720	249.59

स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.4.1.3 राज्य ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग आधारित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (एस.आर.ई.बी.टी.पी.)

ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग अर्थव्यवस्था आधारित उद्योगों में अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग श्रेणियों से संबंधित ग्रामीण उद्यमियों के कौशल को विकसित और उन्नत करने के लिए एस.आर.ई.बी.टी.पी. को लागू किया जा रहा है।

इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, औद्योगिक उद्यम के प्रशिक्षकों की देखरेख में 9 महीने की अवधि के लिए औद्योगिक उद्यमों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने के बाद उम्मीदवारों को ₹2400 का मासिक छात्रवृत्ति और ₹7000 का टूलकिट प्रदान की जा रही है।

11.4.1.4 हिमाचल राज्य खाद्य मिशन (एच.पी.एस.एफ.एम.)

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एम.एफ.पी.आई.) ने राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन के लिए 12वीं योजना (2012-13) के दौरान एक केंद्र प्रायोजित

योजना (सी.एस.एस.) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन (एन.एम.एफ.पी.) शुरू की थी। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार ने 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (2013-17) की शेष अवधि के दौरान मिशन को जारी रखने को मंजूरी दे दी थी। एन.एम.एफ.पी. का मूल उद्देश्य मंत्रालय की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का विकेंद्रीकरण है, जिससे राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की पर्याप्त भागीदारी होगी।

इस योजना को केंद्रीय सहायता से अलग कर दिया गया है और 2015-16 से राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी रखा गया है। एच.पी.एस.एफ.एम. के तहत, अब तक (2015 से जनवरी 2023 तक) 215 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण आधारित उद्यमों को स्थापना स्वीकृति दी गई है और इन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना में ₹60.62 करोड़ की अनुदान सहायता शामिल है।

11.4.1.5 मुख्यमंत्री स्टार्टअप नवाचार परियोजना नई उद्योग योजना

राज्य के "स्टार्टअप और इनोवेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स" में मदद करने के लिए शिक्षित युवाओं को नौकरी चाहने वाले से नौकरी निर्माता बनने में मदद करने और युवा लोगों और संभावित निवेशकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए व्यावसायिक कौशल के लिए "मुख्यमंत्री की स्टार्टअप/ इनोवेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स/न्यू इंडस्ट्रीज स्कीम" बनाई गई है।

इस नीति के अनुसार, उद्योग विभाग एक मजबूत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण कर रहा है जो नीतिगत आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन में है। इस पहल में स्टार्टअप के लिए अपने उद्यमों में उद्यमियों की सफलता में मदद करने के लिए कई प्रोत्साहनों की कल्पना की गई है, जिसमें एक वर्ष के लिए प्रति माह ₹25,000 का मासिक निर्वाह छात्रवृत्ति और प्लग-तथा-प्ले क्षमताओं के साथ मुफ्त इन्क्यूबेशन सुविधाएं शामिल हैं।

राज्य में उद्यम पूंजी और बीज निवेश को और सक्षम करने के लिए, सरकार ने हिमसप (हिमाचल स्टार्टअप) योजना की घोषणा की है, जिसके तहत कंपनियों को समर्थन देने के लिए पांच साल के लिए ₹10 करोड़ का फंड स्थापित किया गया है। मुख्यमंत्री के स्टार्टअप मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:

- संभावित स्टार्ट-अप कंपनियों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने पूरे राज्य में संचालित करने के लिए कुल बारह बिजनेस इन्क्यूबेटर्स को अधिकृत किया है।
- इन्क्यूबेशन के लिए 329 स्टार्टअप को चुना गया है जिसमें 280 स्टार्टअप ने अपनी इन्क्यूबेशन अवधि पूरी कर ली है और 49 स्टार्टअप इनक्यूबेशन के अधीन हैं। बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए इन्क्यूबेशन केंद्रों को ₹6.54 करोड़ की धनराशि वितरित की गई है।

- हिमसप योजना ने पूंजीगत सहायता के रूप में 10 विभिन्न व्यवसायों को लगभग ₹1.5 करोड़ का योगदान दिया है, और 78 विभिन्न कंपनियां अपने विचारों को बाजार में लाने में सफल रही हैं। चयनित स्टार्ट-अप्स को ₹4.97 करोड़ का भरण-पोषण भत्ता वितरित किया गया है

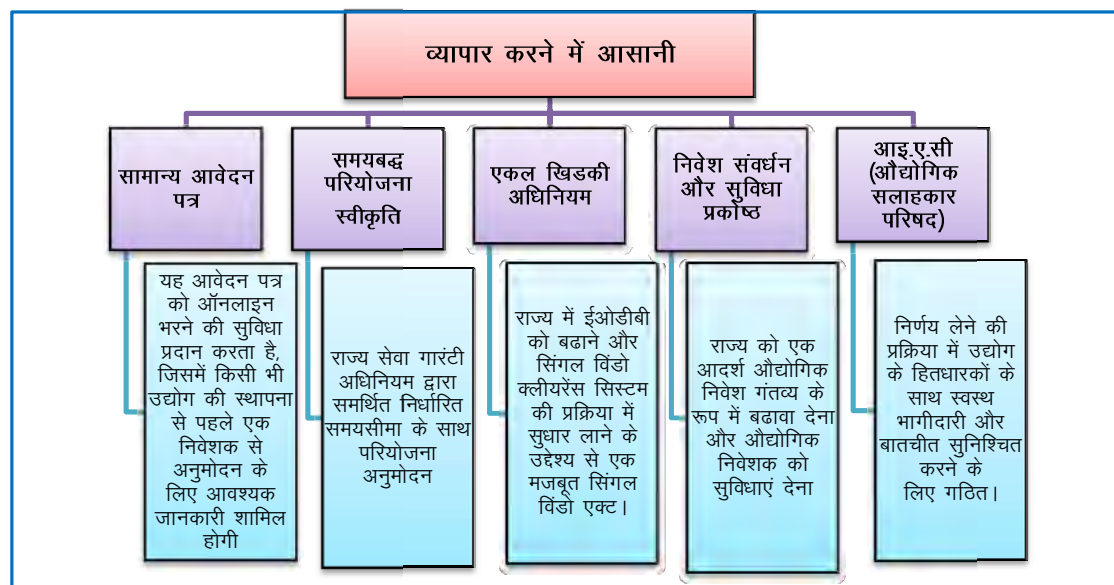
11.4.1.6 ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ई.ओ.डी.बी.)

राज्य के क्रियान्वयन में ई.ओ.डी.बी.सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन को 94.13 प्रतिशत हासिल किया है। 2011 में अधिनियमित एक मजबूत लोक सेवा गारंटी अधिनियम द्वारा समर्थित 2018 में राज्य एकल खिड़की (निवेश, संवर्धन और सुविधा) अधिनियम का अधिनियमन, निवेशकों को एक सक्षम और निवेश-अनुकूल वातावरण प्रदान करता है।

ई.ओ.डी.बी. रेटिंग में राज्य को "अचीवर्स" की श्रेणी में सराहनीय स्थान मिला है। हिमाचल सबसे तेज बढ़ने वाले राज्यों में से एक के रूप में उभरा है। यह रैंकिंग औद्योगिक निवेश के लिए एक व्यवहार्य वातावरण तैयार करेगी। राज्य ने 15 व्यापार नियामक क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हुए 301 व्यापार सुधारों को लागू किया है। "सिंगल विंडो पोर्टल- इमर्जिंग हिमाचल फॉर बिजनेस सर्विसेज और हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा पोर्टल- ई-डिस्ट्रिक्ट हिमाचल फॉर सिटिजन रिलेटेड सर्विसेज सभी बिजनेस, उद्योगों और नागरिक सेवाओं के लिए " वन स्टॉप समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए पूरी तरह कार्यात्मक हैं।

चित्र: 11.14

ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस के अन्तर्गत प्रावधान का चित्रण



स्रोत: उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

11.4.2 केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ

11.4.2.1 प्रधान मंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों का औपचारिकरण (पी.एम.एफ. एम.एफ.पी.ई.)

पी.एम.एफ.एम.एफ.पी.ई. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए शेयरिंग पैटर्न 90:10 अनुपात (भारत सरकार—90 प्रतिशत, राज्य—10 प्रतिशत) है। असंगठित क्षेत्र के खाद्य आधारित सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की सहायता करने और उन्हें संगठित क्षेत्र में लाने के उद्देश्य से आत्मनिर्भर भारत के तहत पी.एम.एफ.एम.एफ.पी.ई. योजना शुरू की गई है।

5 वर्षों 2020–21 से 2024–25 के लिए भारत के लिए कुल परिव्यय ₹10,000 करोड़ है। शिमला जिले के लिए वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट वन प्रोडक्ट (ओ.डी.ओ.पी.) दृष्टिकोण के तहत सेब को ओ.डी.ओ.पी. के रूप में चुना गया है। ओ.डी.ओ.पी. उत्पाद के लिए नहीं होने पर भी व्यक्तिगत और समूहों की मौजूदा इकाइयों को सहायता दी जाएगी और नई इकाइयों को केवल ओ.डी.ओ.पी. उत्पाद के लिए सहायता दी जाएगी।

11.4.2.2 प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पी.एम.ई.जी.पी.)

पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. केंद्र सरकार का एक क्रेडिट लिंक्ड सब्सिडी कार्यक्रम है। यह योजना 15 अगस्त, 2008 को दो योजनाओं, प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना और ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम को मिलाकर शुरू की गई थी।

योजना के तहत विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में परियोजना की अधिकतम लागत ₹50 लाख और सेवा क्षेत्र के तहत ₹20 लाख है। यदि कुल परियोजना लागत क्रमशः विनिर्माण और सेवा/व्यवसाय क्षेत्र के लिए ₹ 50 लाख या ₹ 20 लाख से अधिक है, तो शेष राशि बैंकों द्वारा बिना किसी सरकारी सब्सिडी के प्रदान की जा सकती है। सामान्य श्रेणी के उम्मीदवार को प्रस्तावित उद्यम/इकाई के स्थान के आधार पर 15–25 प्रतिशत अनुदान मिलता है और परियोजना लागत के लिए योगदान 10 प्रतिशत है। अन्य श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों को प्रस्तावित उद्यम/इकाई के स्थान के आधार पर 25–35 प्रतिशत मिलता है और उनका स्वयं का योगदान केवल 5 प्रतिशत है।

यह योजना उद्योग विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड (एच.पी.के.वी. आई.बी.) और खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (के.वी.आई.सी.) के राज्य कार्यालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। 2022–23 के दौरान, 410 परियोजनाओं/व्यक्तियों को उनके चुने हुए उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए ₹13.29 करोड़ की मार्जिन मनी सहायता प्रदान की गई है। पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. की स्थापना के बाद से अब तक लगभग 10,000 व्यक्तियों ने अपने उद्यम स्थापित किए हैं।

पी.एम.ई.जी.पी.के. उद्देश्य हैं:

- नए स्व-रोजगार उद्यमों/परियोजनाओं/सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के माध्यम से देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना।
- व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए पारंपरिक कारीगरों/ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं को एक साथ लाना और उन्हें उनके स्थान पर यथासंभव स्वरोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना।
- देश में पारंपरिक और भावी कारीगरों और ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगार युवाओं के एक बड़े वर्ग को निरंतर और स्थायी रोजगार प्रदान करना, ताकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण युवाओं के पलायन को रोकने में मदद मिल सके।
- कारीगरों की मजदूरी अर्जित करने की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना और ग्रामीण और शहरी रोजगार की विकास दर में वृद्धि में योगदान देना।

11.5 रेशम उत्पादन उद्योग

रेशम उत्पादन गतिविधियां राज्य के कमजोर वर्ग को अंशकालिक रोजगार प्रदान कर रही हैं। राज्य में रेशम कीट पालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के तहत 146 समुदाय आधारित संगठन और रेशम साथी नामित किए गए हैं।

11.6 खनन

पारदर्शिता लाने और समय बचाने के लिए खनन पट्टा स्वीकृत करने की पूरी प्रक्रिया अब ऑनलाइन है। राज्य के लिए अधिक राजस्व उत्पन्न करने के लिए, सरकार ने गौण खनिजों (रेत, पत्थर, बोल्टर और बजरी) की निकासी के लिए रॉयल्टी दरों को ₹60 प्रति टन से बढ़ाकर ₹80 प्रति टन कर दिया है। ईट भट्टा इकाइयों के संचालन में सुविधा हेतु कृषि भूमि एवं निजी भूमि में प्लाट के विकास हेतु सामान्य भूमि तल से 1.5 मीटर की गहराई तक की मिट्टी को हटाने को खनन गतिविधि नहीं माना जायेगा।

अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए सख्त प्रावधान किए गए हैं और अवैध खनन के लिए जुर्माना ₹25,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹5,00,000 कर दिया गया है और कारावास का प्रावधान 2 साल तक या दोनों दिए जा सकते हैं। सरकार एक ओर अवैध खनन को रोकने और नियमों में किए गए सख्त प्रावधानों के साथ अपराधियों को दंडित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, वहीं दूसरी ओर कानूनी गतिविधियों के लिए खनन सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है।

राज्य के सीमावर्ती जिले जैसे कांगड़ा, ऊना, सोलन और सिरमौर अवैध खनन के लिए प्रवण हैं। अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए जिला कांगड़ा, ऊना, जिला सोलन के उपमंडल नालागढ़ के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र व सिरमौर जिले के पांवटा साहिब क्षेत्र में खुली/मुफ्त बिक्री के लिए खनन पट्टे देने पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, अवैध खनन के साथ-साथ ओवरलोडिंग को रोकने के लिए जिला ऊना में 5 और

जिला सोलन में एक खनन जांच चौकी स्थापित की गई है। विगत 05 वर्षों के दौरान विभाग ने 220 से अधिक खनन स्थलों की निविदा सह नीलामी पद्धति से नीलामी की है।

11.7 हिमाचल प्रदेश में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एम.एस.एम.ई.) क्षेत्र

एम.एस.एम.ई. अपने-अपने राज्यों के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में व्यावसायिक नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करके और नए रोजगार की संभावनाएं पैदा करके महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को सहायता देने और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज के हिस्से के रूप में, निवेश और वार्षिक टर्नओवर का एक नया समग्र-मानदंड— और विनिर्माण और सेवा क्षेत्र के एम.एस.एम.ई. के लिए एक जैसी शर्त 1 जुलाई, 2020 (सारणी 11.4) से लागू किया की गई था।

सारणी 11.4

एम.एस.एम.ई. की संशोधित परिभाषा

समग्र मानदंड: संयंत्र और मशीनरी या उपकरण और वार्षिक कारोबार में निवेश			
वर्गीकरण	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम
विनिर्माण एवं सेवा प्रदान करने वाले उद्यम	निवेश < ₹1 करोड़	निवेश < ₹10 करोड़	निवेश < ₹50 करोड़
	टर्नओवर < ₹5 करोड़	टर्नओवर < ₹ 50 करोड़	< ₹ 250 करोड़ टर्नओवर

स्रोत: एम.एस.एम.ई.मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

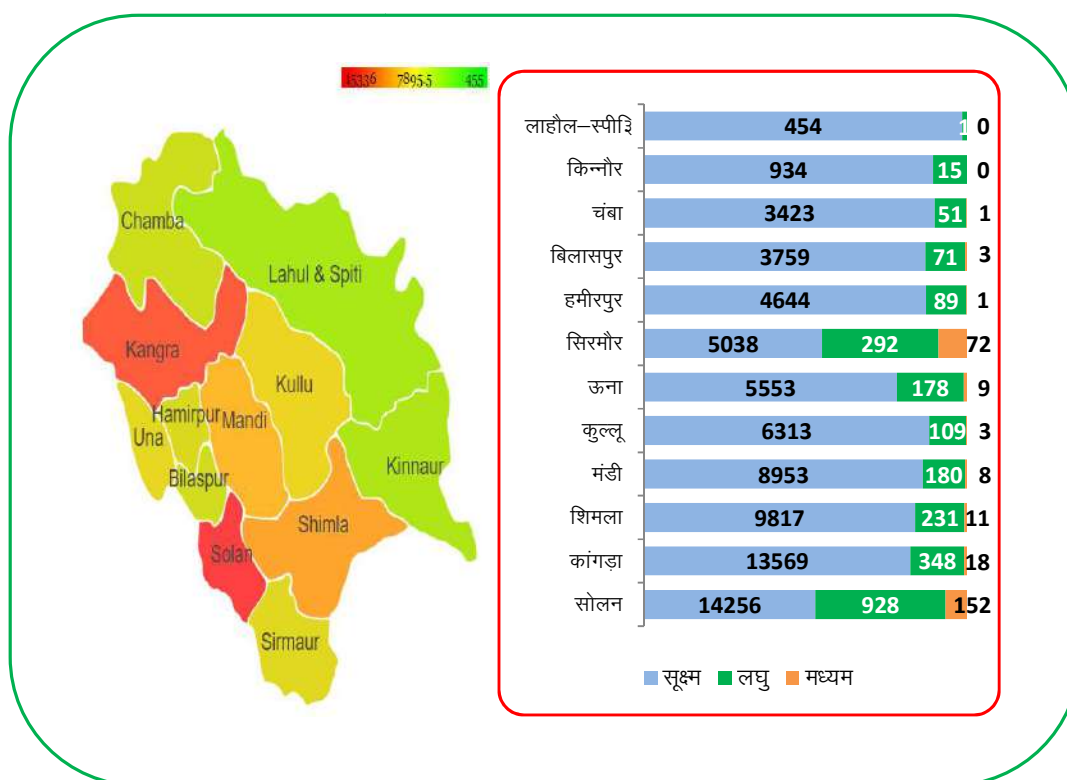
एम.एस.एम.ई. की संशोधित परिभाषा इन उद्यमों के विस्तार और विकास को सुगम बनाएगी। यह संशोधित पैमाने एम.एस.एम.ई. उत्पादकता को बढ़ा सकती हैं, जिसमें बाजार समर्थन, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अधिमान्य खरीद और सूक्ष्म लघु उद्यमों के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहन— क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एम.एस.ई.—सी.डी.पी.), प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सहित कई सरकारी प्रोत्साहन शामिल हैं। जनरेशन प्रोग्राम (पी.एम.ई.जी.पी.) और पारंपरिक उद्योगों के उत्थान के लिए फंड की योजना (एस.एफ.यू.आर.टी.आई.) और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों को सक्षम करना। यह सक्षम वातावरण प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देगा और एम.एस.एम.ई. के बीच संकुचन से बचाएगा।

एम.एस.एम.ई के लिए व्यवसाय करने में आसानी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा में किए गए उपायों में जुलाई, 2020 में नए उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल का शुभारंभ शामिल है। इसके तहत पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया पूरी तरह से ऑनलाइन, डिजिटल, पेपरलेस है और स्व-घोषणा पर आधारित है। नई पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया ने लेनदेन के समय और लागत को कम करके एम.एस.एम.ई के लिए व्यापार करने में आसानी को बढ़ावा दिया है।

राज्य में उद्यम पोर्टल पर दिनांक 09 फरवरी, 2023 की स्थिति में 79,484 उद्यम पंजीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 76,713 सूक्ष्म, 2,493 लघु एवं 278 मध्यम उद्यम हैं। उद्योग पोर्टल पर विनिर्माण और सेवा उद्यमों सहित पंजीकरण का जिलावार आंकड़ा चित्र 11.15 में सूचीबद्ध है:

चित्र 11.15

उद्यम पंजीकरण—एम.एस.एम.ई. में विनिर्माण और सेवा उद्यम



11.8 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (के.वी.आई.सी.)

के.वी.आई.सी. भारत सरकार द्वारा अप्रैल 1957 में (दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान) "खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956" के तहत स्थापित एक वैधानिक संगठन है। के.वी.आई.सी. का शिमला में एक राज्य खंड है और पूरे राज्य में 13 खादी संस्थान संचालित हैं। सारणी 11.5 के.वी.आई.सी. से संबद्ध/पंजीकृत समितियों और संस्थानों के माध्यम से उत्पादन और बिक्री की वर्तमान स्थिति को दर्शाती है।

सारणी 11.5

के.वी.आई.सी./के.वी.आई.बी. से संबद्ध/पंजीकृत समितियों और संस्थानों के माध्यम से उत्पादन और बिक्री की स्थिति

वर्ष	उत्पादन मूल्य	बिक्री मूल्य	रोजगार (संख्या में)
	(₹ लाख में)		
2017-18	440.58	796.99	1418
2018-19	370.10	828.55	1615
2019-20	559.95	856.16	1668
2020-21	234.61	568.73	1804
2021-22	329.00	763.00	1804
2022-23, दिसंबर तक	213.04	511.03	1164

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, हिमाचल प्रदेश

के.वी.आई.सी. खादी कार्यक्रम के अलावा, पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. को भी लागू कर रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत संबंधित राज्य में खादी और ग्राम औद्योगिक बोर्ड (के.वी.आई.सी.) और उद्योग निदेशालय की भागीदारी के साथ पूरे भारत में क्रेडिट लिंकड बैंक एंड सब्सिडी योजना लागू की जा रही है। स्थानीय सरकारी एजेंसियों और बैंकों के सक्रिय सहयोग से, के.वी.आई.सी. 2009 से पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. योजना लागू कर रहा है और शिक्षित और अशिक्षित युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा कर रहा है। औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थिति, सब्सिडी का उपयोग और रोजगार सृजन सारणी 11.6 में दर्शाया गया है।

सारणी 11.6

अनुदान और रोजगार की स्थिति (पी.एम.ई.जी.पी. के तहत)

वर्ष	परियोजना की संख्या	उपयोग किए गए अनुदान (₹ लाख में)	रोजगार सृजित
2017-18	886	2,042.50	7088
2018-19	1,399	4,135.61	11,192

2019-20	1,216	3,213.86	9,728
2020-21	1,208	3,381.10	9,664
2021-22	796	2,312.49	6,368
2022-23 दिसंबर तक	410	1,328.92	3,288

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, हिमाचल प्रदेश

केवीआईसी ने राज्य में पारंपरिक उद्योगों के उत्थान के लिए समूहों की भी पहचान की है। एस.एफ.यू.आर.टी.आई. के तहत सिरमौर मधुमक्खी पालन क्लस्टर की पहचान की गई है और महिला समाज कल्याण समिति, राजगढ़, सिरमौर कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी होगी। ली बी इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ बी कीपिंग एंड एग्रो एंटरप्राइजेज, लुधियाना के तकनीकी सहयोग से ₹255.76 लाख रुपये की परियोजना लागत वाले 300 कारीगरों को शामिल किया जाएगा।

11.9 हिमाचल प्रदेश खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड (एच.पी.के.वी.आई.बी.)

एच.पी.के.वी.आई.बी. विधान सभा के एक अधिनियम (1966 की संख्या 8) द्वारा बनाई गई एक वैधानिक निकाय है। यह 8 जनवरी, 1968 को अस्तित्व में आया। 1966 के मूल अधिनियम को बाद में 1981 और 1987 के दौरान संशोधित किया गया। बोर्ड के उद्देश्यों को मोटे तौर पर निम्नानुसार दिया गया है:

- रोजगार प्रदान करने का सामाजिक उद्देश्य।
- बिक्री योग्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का आर्थिक उद्देश्य।
- गरीबों के बीच आत्मनिर्भरता पैदा करने और एक मजबूत ग्रामीण सामुदायिक भावना का निर्माण का व्यापक उद्देश्य।

11.10 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम (एच.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी.)

एच.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी. राज्य में को सडकों, पुलों, स्टेडियम, सरकारी कॉलेजों, सरकारी भवन के निर्माण में विशेषज्ञता हासिल है। एच.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी. द्वारा राज्य में पॉलिटेक्निक, स्कूल भवन, जलापूर्ति, स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग, सीवरेज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बाथू में कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर, कौशल विकास केंद्र पलकवाह (ऊना) लेबर हॉस्टल बाथू और ट्रांजिट वर्कर्स हॉस्टल दुलेहड (ऊना) विकसित की गई कुछ अत्याधुनिक परियोजनाएँ हैं। निगम ने राज्य सरकार के लिए कई औद्योगिक क्षेत्र/संपदाओं/पार्कों का भी विकास किया है। यह बद्दी और दावनी में 424 औद्योगिक भूखंडों का मालिक है और कंदरौरी और पोंडोगा में अत्याधुनिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों का निर्माण किया है। इसके पांवटा साहिब और परवाणू में शेड भी हैं। एच.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी. बिटकैम एस्फालट (भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित) से बिटुमेन

और स्टील उत्पादों और कोल्ड मिक्स उत्पादों की आपूर्ति के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन और सेल का अधिकृत डीलर है, जो विभिन्न सरकारी विभाग और निजी जरूरतों को पूरा करता है।

11.11 हिमाचल प्रदेश अवसंरचना विकास बोर्ड (एच.पी.आई.डी.बी.)

एच.पी.आई.डी.बी. की स्थापना हिमाचल प्रदेश इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट एक्ट-2001 के उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण, निर्माण, रखरखाव और संचालन में राज्य सरकार और सरकारी एजेंसियों के अलावा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार की अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं में भागीदारी के लिए ढांचा प्रदान करने और उनकी ओर से संसाधन जुटाने के लिए की गई है। अब तक, निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्य किए गए हैं।

- राज्य सड़कें और पुल परियोजनाएं।
- सिंचाई और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य परियोजनाएं।
- स्वास्थ्य बुनियादी ढांचा।
- विद्युत परियोजनाएं।
- शहरी स्थानीय निकाय और अन्य अवसंरचना।

एच.पी.आई.डी.बी. अपनी मौजूदा गतिविधियों के अलावा राज्य सरकार के सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (पी.पी.पी.) प्रकोष्ठ के रूप में भी काम कर रहा है। एच.पी.आई.डी.बी. ने पी.पी.पी. मोड पर 20 परियोजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक आवंटित किया है और अन्य परियोजनाओं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यन्वयन स्थिति में हैं जैसा कि सारणी 11.7 और 11.8 में दिखाया गया है:

सारणी 11.7

पी.पी.पी. मॉडल पर आवंटित परियोजनाएं

क्षेत्र	आवंटित की गई परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1. शहरी	12
2. पर्यटन	7
3. पर्यावरण	1
कुल	20

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश अवसंरचना विकास बोर्ड

सारणी 11.8

कार्यन्वन स्थिति में परियोजनाओं की संख्या

क्षेत्र	पाइपलाइन में परियोजनाओं की संख्या
पर्यटन	6
शहरी	4
बागवानी	1
परिवहन	1
कुल	12

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश अवसंरचना विकास बोर्ड

श्री चिंतपूर्णी सदन, ब्लॉक सी, चिंतपूर्णी के संचालन और रखरखाव और टाउन हॉल, शिमला के ग्राउंड फ्लोर में हाई एंड कैफे के संचालन, रखरखाव और प्रबंधन के लिए बोली प्रक्रिया पूरी हो चुकी है और रियायत समझौते पर शीघ्र ही हस्ताक्षर किए जाने हैं। बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में मार्कडेय मंदिर परिसर के संचालन और प्रबंधन के लिए बोली प्रक्रिया और नगर निगम/ शिमला के छोटा शिमला, न्यू शिमला और चौड़ा मैदान में निर्मित/निर्माणाधीन बुक कैफे का संचालन, प्रबंधन और रखरखाव अंतिम चरण में है।

11.12 औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (आई.आई.पी.)

आई.आई.पी. औद्योगिक विकास को मापने का एक पैमाना है, इसमें पिछली अवधि की तुलना में विशिष्ट अवधि के दौरान उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भौतिक उत्पादन के सापेक्ष परिवर्तन शामिल हैं। इस सूचकांक का मुख्य उद्देश्य सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के योगदान का अनुमान लगाना है। प्रदेश में आई.आई.पी. को आधार वर्ष 2011-12 के आधार पर संकलित किया जा रहा है। आई.आई.पी. वार्षिक सूचकांकों अनुमान विनिर्माण, खनन, उत्खनन और बिजली की चयनित इकाइयों से सूचना एकत्र करके त्रैमासिक सूचकांकों के आधार पर पर किया गया है और सारणी 11.9 में दिखाया गया है।

सारणी 11.9

औद्योगिक उत्पादन का सूचकांक

वर्ष	खनन	विनिर्माण	विद्युत	सामान्य
2020-21	102.0	153.9	482.7	221.9
2021-22	105.2	176.5	462.3	235.3
2022-23	121.2	183.2	519.4	252.7

टिप्पणी: 2022-23 सूचकांक जून, 2022 की एक तिमाही के हैं

स्रोत: आर्थिक और सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में सामान्य सूचकांक 221.9 से बढ़कर 235.3 हो गया है, जो मुख्य रूप से खनन और विनिर्माण उद्योगों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के कारण 6.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। जहां तक वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के सूचकांकों का संबंध है, इन्हें एक तिमाही यानी जून, 2022 के आधार पर निकाला गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 की जून तिमाही के तिमाही सूचकांकों की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 की इसी तिमाही के सूचकांकों में 7.4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इसका कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि है, जो विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि के लिए एक स्वस्थ संकेत है।

अध्याय 12



ऊर्जा

मुख्य बिन्दु

- राज्य की पांच बारहमासी नदी घाटियों में लगभग 27,436 मेगावाट जलविद्युत बिजली का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है।
- राज्य की कुल जलविद्युत क्षमता में से अब तक 10,519 मेगावाट का दोहन किया जा चुका है, जिसमें से 7.6 प्रतिशत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के नियंत्रण में है जबकि शेष केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दोहन किया जा रहा है।
- राज्य ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक (एस.ई.सी.आई.) के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश का पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और नई पहल के कारण स्कोर सबसे अच्छा है।
- एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. ने राज्य में अपने स्वयं के बिजली घरों से 2203.61 एम.यू. का उत्पादन किया।
- एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. ने जी.ई.सी.-1 के हिस्से के रूप में 11 परियोजनाएं प्रदान की, जिनमें से 6 परियोजनाओं को संचालित किया गया है और अन्य 5 परियोजनाओं को विभिन्न माध्यमों से क्रियान्वित करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।
- एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. ने दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹1206.29 करोड़ अर्जित किए, जिसमें से 31 मार्च 2022 तक ₹867.42 करोड़ और 01 अप्रैल, 2022 से 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 के बीच ₹338.87 करोड़ अर्जित किए।
- राज्य में हिमऊर्जा की स्थापना के समय से ही 18.86 मेगावाट क्षमता के ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सोलर रूफ टॉप पावर प्लांट स्थापित किए। इससे वार्षिक ₹12.50 करोड़ की बचत होगी और राज्य में 13,140 टन कार्बन फुटप्रिंट की भरपाई होगी।
- 15 वर्षों के बाद, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अपनी जल-विद्युत, बायोमास और सौर ऊर्जा विकास में नई चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए अपनी पनबिजली नीति में बदलाव किया है। राज्य ने ऊर्जा नीति-2021 का प्रारूप तैयार किया। जिसका उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश की पूरी क्षमता का त्वरित दोहन, हरित, स्वच्छ और टिकाऊ ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना है।

12.1 परिचय

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पनबिजली उत्पादन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। पनबिजली की राष्ट्रीय क्षमता का लगभग 25 प्रतिशत इस राज्य की सीमाओं के भीतर है। राज्य में पांच बारहमासी नदी घाटियों पर विभिन्न जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के माध्यम से लगभग 27,436 मेगावाट जलविद्युत बिजली बनाने की क्षमता है। राज्य की कुल जलविद्युत क्षमता में से अब तक 10,519 मेगावाट का दोहन किया जाता है, जिसमें से केवल 7.6 प्रतिशत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के नियंत्रण में है, जबकि शेष केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उपयोग की जा रही है।

नीचे दी गई सारणी 12.1 राज्य में बिजली के उत्पादन और खपत की स्थिति को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करती है।

सारणी 12.1

बिजली का उत्पादन और खपत (मिलियन यूनिट)

क्र. सं.	मद	2021—22	2022—23 (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
1	बिजली उत्पन्न	2203.606	1938.38
2	बीबीएमबी व अन्य से खरीदी गई बिजली	12413.665	10403.755
3	ऊर्जा की खपत राज्य के भीतर		
(क)	घरेलू	2457.508	1926.340
(ख)	गैर-घरेलू गैर-वाणिज्यिक	149.103	117.091
(ग)	व्यावसायिक	621.877	522.551
(घ)	औद्योगिक	5993.304	4866.440
(ङ)	सार्वजनिक प्रकाश व्यवस्था	11.289	8.110
(च)	कृषि	85.104	69.730
(छ)	थोक और विविध	151.59	108.921
(ज)	राजकीय सिंचाई एवं जलापूर्ति योजना	665.511	541.901
(झ)	अस्थायी आपूर्ति	62.800	42.163
	कुल (3)	10198.086	8203.247
4	ऊर्जा राज्य के बाहर बेची जाती है	2819.410	543.830
	कुल खपत/बिक्री	13017.496	8747.077

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड

सारणी 12.1 से पता चलता है कि राज्य में उद्योग बिजली का सबसे अधिक उपभोग करते हैं और उसके बाद घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं का स्थान आता है।

12.2 ऊर्जा निदेशालय (डी.ओ.ई.)

2009 में, एक स्वतंत्र ऊर्जा निदेशालय की स्थापना की गई थी, पहले, यह हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड का हिस्सा था। ऊर्जा निदेशालय, बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना विभाग (एम. पी.पी.) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार (जी.ओ.एच.पी.) का नोडल कार्यालय है। यह हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के बिजली क्षेत्र में सभी बिजली उपयोगिताओं के साथ कुशल और समय पर समन्वय स्थापित करने का प्रयास करता है।

यह 5 मेगावाट से अधिक क्षमता वाली पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के आवंटन, पनबिजली सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण और सामाजिक मुद्दों से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी आर्थिक मंजूरी देने, स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि के प्रबंधन, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, बिजली प्रवाह के प्रबंधन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की बिजली प्राप्त हिस्सेदारी, बिक्री का प्रबन्धन, विभिन्न केंद्रीय,

राज्य और निजी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं से प्राप्त हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के विद्युत के हिस्से पावर शेयर की बिक्री, राज्य में ऊर्जा संरक्षण गतिविधियों का कार्यान्वयन और राज्य के लिए बांध सुरक्षा संगठन की क्षमता में सभी बड़े बांधों के लिए सुरक्षा पहलू का कार्यान्वयन करता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 (31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक) के दौरान 3,105 (एम.यू.एस.) की बिक्री से राजस्व के रूप में ₹1302.00 करोड़ अर्जित किए हैं। जनवरी, 2023 से मार्च, 2023 तक अनुमानित राजस्व ₹160.00 करोड़ है।

12.2.1 क्षमता वृद्धि

14.9 मेगावाट की कुल क्षमता वाली दो परियोजनाएँ, जिला शिमला में राजपुर एच.ई.पी. (9.9 मेगावाट) और जिला कुल्लू आनी एच.ई.पी. (5 मेगावाट) को 01.04.2022 से 31.12.2022 के बीच कमीशन किया गया था, जबकि 49.6 मेगावाट की दो परियोजनाएँ नामतः लंबादुग एच. ई.पी. (25 मेगावाट) जिला कांगडा और सेल्टी मसरंग एच.ई.पी. (24.6 मेगावाट) में 01.01. 2023 से 31.03.2023 के दौरान चालू होने की संभावना है। इसके अलावा, डी.ओ.ई. को दिसम्बर 2022 तक अपफ्रंट प्रीमियम और कैपेसिटी एडिशन चार्ज के रूप में ₹4164.00 लाख की आय प्राप्त हुई।

बॉक्स नंबर 1	
नए और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संयंत्र	
संयंत्र की श्रेणी	संस्थापित क्षमता
पवन ऊर्जा संयंत्र	0
सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र	33
बायोमास बिजली संयंत्र	0
ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के लिए अपशिष्ट	1
कुल	34

12.2.2 सरकार की ऊर्जा पात्रता

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का विवरण जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के पास ऊर्जा की पात्रता नीचे दी गई है:

सारणी 12.2

विभिन्न परियोजनाओं में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की पात्रता

क्र. सं.	पावर स्टेशन श्रेणी	फ्री और इक्विटी पावर शेयर (एम.डब्ल्यू.)	परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1	केंद्र क्षेत्र के स्टेशन	558 एम.डब्ल्यू.	8 परियोजनाएं
2	राज्य क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं	59 एम.डब्ल्यू.	10 परियोजनाएं
3	साझा उत्पादन की परियोजनाएं	28 एम.डब्ल्यू.	2 परियोजनाएं
4	निजी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएं	270 एम.डब्ल्यू.	69 परियोजनाएं
	क) कुल रॉयल्टी पावर (1+2+3+4)	915 एम.डब्ल्यू.	89 परियोजनाएं
	ख) इक्विटी पावर	438 एम.डब्ल्यू.	2 परियोजनाएं
	कुल बिक्री योग्य बिजली (क+ख)	1353 एम.डब्ल्यू.	91 परियोजनाएं

स्रोत: ऊर्जा निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

सारणी 12.2 से पता चलता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार राज्य में विभिन्न केंद्रीय क्षेत्र, संयुक्त क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं में कुल 1,352.55 मेगावाट की मुफ्त और इक्विटी बिजली की हकदार है। 1,352.55 मेगावाट की कुल उपलब्धता में से कुल 155 मेगावाट की क्षमता उन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में है जो सीधे हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड (एच.पी.एस. ई.बी.) प्रणाली से जुड़ी हैं और इसकी शक्ति का उपयोग पूरे वर्ष एच.पी.एस.ई.बी. लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जा रहा है। सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम (एस.जे.वी.एन.) की परियोजनाओं में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की बराबर भागीदारी के कारण कुल 438 मेगावाट क्षमता का उपयोग एच.पी.एस. ई.बी.एल. द्वारा अपने उपभोक्ताओं को 24×7 आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

12.3 राज्य ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक

इस सूचकांक की परिकल्पना नीति आयोग और ब्यूरो ऑफ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी (बी. ई. ई.) द्वारा 2022 के लिए की गई थी। सूचकांक की संरचना ऊर्जा खपत, ऊर्जा बचत क्षमता, ऊर्जा क्षमता और भवनों, उद्योग, नगर पालिकाओं, परिवहन, कृषि और डिस्कॉम में लागू करने के लिए विकसित की गई है। यह राज्यों की नीतियों और विनियमों, वित्तपोषण तंत्र, संस्थागत क्षमता, ऊर्जा दक्षता को अपनाने और ऊर्जा बचत का परीक्षण करता है।

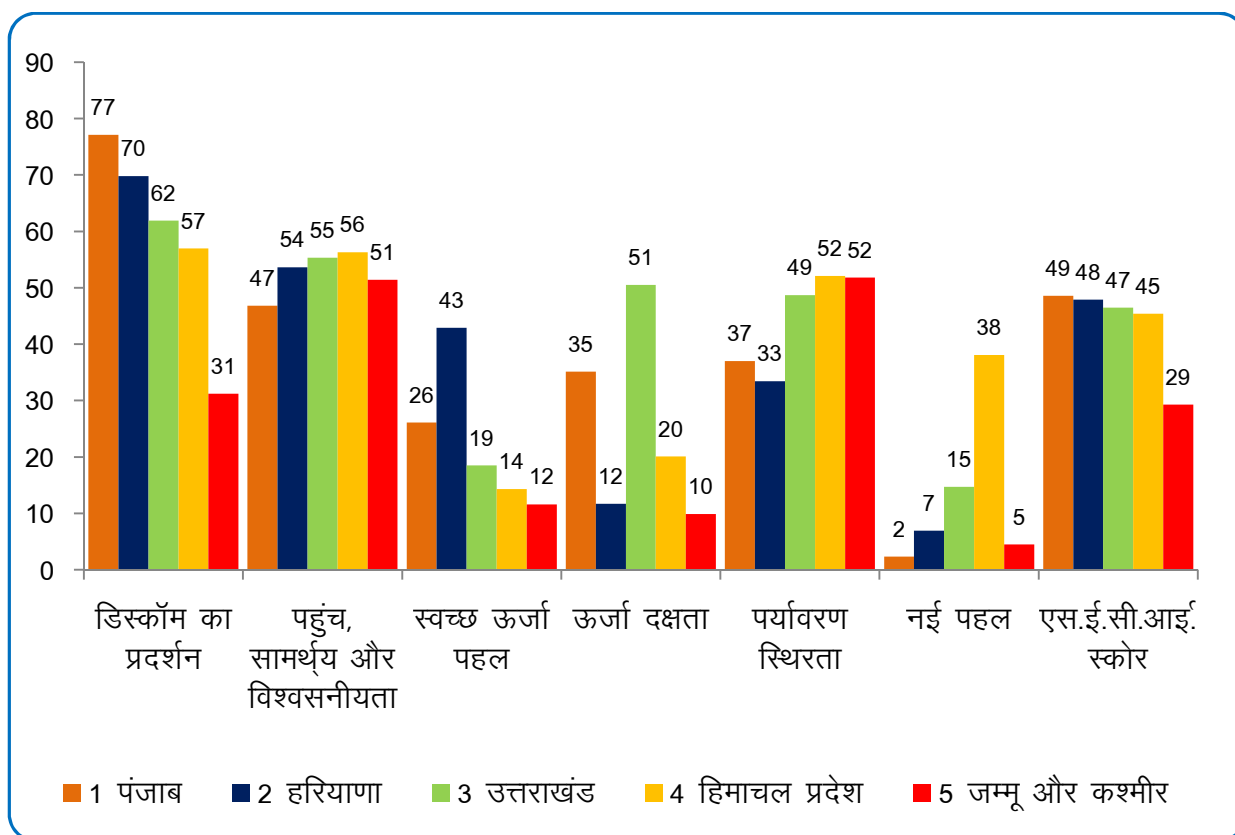
राज्य ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक में 6 पैरामीटर और 27 प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतक (के. पी.आई.) शामिल हैं:

पैरामीटर्स (6)	वेटेज (100 प्रतिशत)	संकेतक (27)
 डिस्कॉम का प्रदर्शन	40 प्रतिशत	9
 पहुंच, सामर्थ्य और ऊर्जा की विश्वसनीयता	15 प्रतिशत	5
 स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के लिए पहल	15 प्रतिशत	3
 ऊर्जा दक्षता	6 प्रतिशत	3
 पर्यावरण वहनीयता	12 प्रतिशत	4
 नई पहल	12 प्रतिशत	3

छः संकेतकों में से डिस्कॉम का प्रदर्शन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पैरामीटर है क्योंकि डिस्कॉम संपूर्ण ऊर्जा मूल्य श्रृंखला में महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी हैं और इसके प्रदर्शन को सबसे ज्यादा महत्व (40 प्रतिशत) दिया गया है। अन्य पैरामीटर जैसे ऊर्जा की पहुंच, सामर्थ्य और विश्वसनीयता, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के लिए पहल, ऊर्जा दक्षता, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता, और नई पहल को क्रमशः 15, 15, 6, 12 और 12 प्रतिशत महत्व दिया गया है। राज्य की ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक, ऊर्जा और जलवायु क्षेत्र में राज्यों के श्रेणी का प्रदर्शन करता है। प्रत्येक पैरामीटर के अन्तर्गत संकेतकों की सूची नीचे दी गई है।

चित्र 12.1

राज्य ऊर्जा दक्षता सूचकांक में पड़ोसी राज्यों और हिमाचल प्रदेश की तुलनात्मक स्थिति



टिप्पणी: डिस्कॉम – विद्युत वितरण कंपनियां, एस.ई.सी.आई. स्कोर – राज्य ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक
 स्रोत: राज्य ऊर्जा और जलवायु सूचकांक रिपोर्ट, नीति आयोग, 2022

कुल मिलाकर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पड़ोसी राज्यों एस.ई.सी.आई. में, डिस्कॉम में शीर्ष तीन प्रदर्शनकर्ता पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तराखंड हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सामर्थ्य और विश्वसनीयता,

पर्यावरण स्थिरता और नई पहल की पहुंच में उत्कृष्ट रहा है। राज्य को समग्र राज्यों में 7वां स्थान और विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों में दूसरा स्थान मिला है।

12.4 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड लिमिटेड (एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड लिमिटेड (एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल.) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सभी उपभोक्ताओं को निर्बाध और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए जिम्मेदार है। ट्रांसमिशन लाइन, सब ट्रांसमिशन लाइन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइन सभी बड़े नेटवर्क का हिस्सा हैं जो बिजली वितरित करते हैं। इसकी स्थापना के बाद से, बोर्ड ने इसे सौंपे गए लक्ष्यों के निष्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है, जो कि सारणी 12.3 में दिखाया गया है।

सारणी 12.3

एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. के अपने बिजली घरों से जिलावार बिजली उत्पादन (एम.यू. में)

जिले का नाम	2021–22	2022–23 (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
1. बिलासपुर	—	—
2. चंबा	11.78	8.53
3. हमीरपुर	—	—
4. कांगडा	166.16	122.42
5. किन्नौर	658.27	589.58
6. कुल्लू	—	—
7. लाहुल और स्पीति	9.04	7.31
8. मंडी	898.45	822.47
9. शिमला	232.32	186.20
10. सिरमौर	227.57	201.85
11. सोलन	—	—
12. ऊना	—	—
कुल	2,203.59	1,938.36

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड

एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. ने मंडी जिले के बिजली घरों से सबसे अधिक यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन किया है, इसके बाद किन्नौर का स्थान है। राज्य के पांच जिलों में बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ।

12.4.1 जल विद्युत उत्पादन

एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. में, 489.35 मेगावाट की कुल स्थापित क्षमता वाले 27 जलविद्युत संयंत्र चालू हैं। एक परियोजना, ऊहल चरण-3 (100 एम.यू.), ब्यास वैली पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बी.वी.पी.सी.एल.) द्वारा निर्माणाधीन है जो की एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. की सहायक कंपनी है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. के अपने बिजली संयंत्रों ने 2,203.59 एम.यू. ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया था। 2022-23 में (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक), 1,938.36 एमयू ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया गया था और दिसम्बर 2023 तक 222.60 एम.यू. का और अनुमान लगाया गया है।

12.4.2 ट्रांसमिशन

एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. के ट्रांसमिशन विंग ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 तक 5,164 मेगा वोल्ट एम्पीयर (एम.वी.ए.) और 3,633.22 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सी.के.एम.) ई.एच.वी. लाइनों की परिवर्तन क्षमता के साथ 56 अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टेज (ई.एच.वी.) सब-स्टेशन स्थापित किए हैं। 2022-23 के दौरान दिसम्बर, 2022 तक, 1 ई.एच.वी. सब-स्टेशन स्थापित किया गया है और 26.475 (सी.के.टी.) सर्किट किलोमीटर लाइनें चालू की जा चुकी हैं और बिजली ट्रांसफार्मरों के अतिरिक्त वृद्धि के माध्यम से 152 एम.वी.ए. क्षमता को जोड़ा गया है।

सारणी 12.4

एच.पी.एस.ई.बी.एल. के तहत नई हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक परियोजनाएँ

क्र.सं.	परियोजनाएँ	क्षमता (मेगावाट)	स्थिति
1	साई कोठी स्टेज-1,2, देवी कोठी और हेल	15,18,16,18	इन परियोजनाओं के लिए एफ.आर.ए. (वन अधिकार अधिनियम) सहित सभी अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एन.ओ.सी.) प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं। सेईकोठी-1 के लिए एफ.सी.ए. चरण-1 अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है एफ.सी.ए. चरण-2 चल रहा है।
2	रायसन और न्यू नोगली, टिक्कर और कुठार	18, 9, 5, 5	परियोजना की डी.पी.आर. तकनीकी आर्थिक मंजूरी के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सौंप दी गई है। विभिन्न विभागों, ग्राम पंचायतों, एफ.आर.ए. और एफ.सी.ए. से एन.ओ.सी. प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है।

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड लिमिटेड

12.5 हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच.पी.पी.सी.एल.)

एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. की स्थापना दिसम्बर 2006 में कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पनबिजली उत्पादन के सभी घटकों की योजना बनाने, बढ़ावा देने और समन्वय करने के लिए

की गई थी। एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. के पास नेशनल थर्मल पावर कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड(एन.टी.पी.सी.), सतलुज जल विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (एस.जे.वी.एन.एल.) और नेशनल हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक पावर कॉरपोरेशन (एन.एच.पी.सी.) के समान तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक कौशल हैं।

12.5.1 संचालन/निष्पादन के चरण में परियोजनाएं

एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. के पास जलविद्युत की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं हैं:

सारणी 12.5

संचालन/निष्पादन के चरण में परियोजनाएं

क्र.सं.	परियोजनाएं	क्षमता (मेगावाट)	स्थिति
1	एकीकृत कशांग	243	इसमें सतलुज की कशांग और केरांग धाराओं के विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है। कमीशनिंग की तारीख से, 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक परियोजना से 938.93 एम.यू. उत्पन्न किया गया है और 31 मार्च, 2023 तक उत्पादन के लक्ष्य 950.93 एम.यू. हैं। द्वितीय और तृतीय चरण के लिए परियोजना कार्य प्रगति पर है।
2	साबडा कुड्ड	111	310 एम.यू. के मुकाबले 295.30 एम.यू.का उत्पादन किया और ₹99.23 करोड का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।
3	सैज	100	चालू होने की तिथि से 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 परियोजना तक 2,126.43 एम.यू. का उत्पादन हुआ और 31 मार्च, 23 तक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 2,152.72 एम.यू. है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में बिजली की बिक्री से 188.50 करोड का राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ।
4	शोंग टोंग करछम	450	परियोजना का कार्य प्रगति पर है और परियोजना की निर्धारित कमीशनिंग तिथि मार्च, 2026 है।
5	रेणुका जी	40	आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति (सी.सी.ई.ए.) ने 15 दिसम्बर, 2021 को प्रधान मंत्री किसान सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पी.एम.के.एस.वा.ई.-ए.आ.ई.बी.पी.) के तहत परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने 27 दिसम्बर, 2021 को परियोजना का शिलान्यास किया है।
6	थाना प्लून	191	इसे मंडी जिले में ब्यास नदी पर प्रक्षेपित किया गया है और इससे 661 एम.यू. बिजली पैदा होगी। केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है।
7	नकथान	460	नकथान और तोश वार्ड दोनों द्वारा वन अधिकार के दावे दायर किए गए हैं और एफ.आर.ए. प्रमाणपत्रों के संबंध में मामला विचाराधीन है।

8	किशाऊ बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना	660	यह उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सीमा के साथ टोंस नदी के पार प्रस्तावित है। दिनांक 07 जनवरी, 2022 को मैसर्ज किशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा किशाऊ एमपीपी की संशोधित, अद्यतन, व्यापक और बैंक योग्य डीपीआर तैयार करने के लिए परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान की गई हैं और डी.पी.आर. अपडेशन का काम शुरू होगा।
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स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

12.5.2 विद्युत विकास के अन्य क्षेत्र

पनबिजली के अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन राज्य और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए बढ़ती ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सौर जैसे अन्य स्रोतों को शामिल करने और अपने बिजली विकास प्रयासों को व्यापक बनाने की योजना बनाई है।

i) बेरा-डोल सौर ऊर्जा परियोजना (5 मेगावाट)

एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. ने बिलासपुर में श्री नैना देवी जी तीर्थ के पास 5 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा सुविधा का निर्माण किया है। यह सरकार द्वारा राज्य में स्थापित पहली सौर ऊर्जा परियोजना थी। परियोजना के संचालन की तारीख (04 जनवरी, 2019) से दिसम्बर, 2022 तक परियोजना से 32.66 एम.यू. बिजली उत्पादन किया गया है।

ii) 150–200 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं

एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. राज्य में 150–200 मेगावाट सौर ऊर्जा क्षमता की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने की प्रक्रिया में है, जिसे विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित किया जाएगा।

12.5.3 निर्माण/कार्यान्वयन चरण के तहत परियोजनाओं के संबंध में वित्तीय उपलब्धियां

हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के निर्माणाधीन/कार्यान्वयन चरण की परियोजनाओं की उपलब्धियां निम्न सारणी में प्रस्तुत हैं:

सारणी 12.6

वित्तीय उपलब्धियां

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	बजट 2022-23	व्यय (अप्रैल 2022- दिसम्बर, 2022)	(₹करोड में)
				उपयोगिता (प्रतिशत में)
1	शोंग टोंग करछम	283.75	103.01	36.30
2	एकीकृत कशांग एचईपी चरण 2, 3	55.09	22.66	41.13
3	रेणुका जी बांध परियोजना	1080.50	1073.43	99.34
4	चांजू-3	107.78	4.67	4.33
5	देवथल चांजू	43.13	3.38	7.84
कुल		1570.25	1207.15	76.87

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

सारणी 12.7

बिजली की बिक्री से राजस्व सृजन

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	31.03.2022 तक बिजली की बिक्री से राजस्व सृजन	बिजली की बिक्री से राजस्व सृजन (01.04.2022 से 31.12.2022 तक)	(₹करोड में)
				कुल योग
1	एकीकृत कशांग एच.ई.पी. चरण-1	199.24	48.47	247.71
2	सैज एच.ई.पी.	517.95	188.51	706.46
3	साबडा कुड्डू	138.82	99.23	238.05
4	बेरा- डोल सौर परियोजना	11.41	2.66	14.07
कुल		867.42	338.87	1206.29

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

एच.पी.पी.सी.एल. ने दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹1206.29 करोड अर्जित किए, जिसमें से ₹867.42 करोड 31 मार्च, 2022 तक और ₹338.87 करोड अप्रैल, 2022 से दिसम्बर, 2022 के दौरान अर्जित किए।

12.6 हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर ट्रांसमिशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच.पी.पी.टी.सी. एल.)

यह निगम हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का एक उपक्रम है जिसकी स्थापना ट्रांसमिशन नेटवर्क को मजबूत करने और आगामी उत्पादन संयंत्रों से बिजली की निकासी की सुविधा के उद्देश्य से की गई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा निगम को सौंपे गए कार्यों में मुख्यतः प्रदेश में बनने वाली सभी नई 66 के.वी. की क्षमता से उपर की लाइनों व विद्युत उपकेन्द्रों के निर्माण करने के साथ-साथ विद्युत वोल्टेज में सुधार, वर्तमान संचार ढांचे में सम्वर्धन व मजबूती प्रदान करने तथा विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों व संचार लाइनों का निर्माण करते हुए प्रदेश के मास्टर संचरण योजना को लागू करना सम्मिलित है इसके अतिरिक्त निगम को राज्य में ट्रांसमिशन यूटिलिटी का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सौंपा गया है। जिसके अन्तर्गत संचार व समन्वय से जुड़े सभी मुद्दों पर सेंट्रल ट्रांसमिशन यूटिलिटी, केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण, केन्द्रीय व राज्य के मन्त्रालयों तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड लिमिटेड से समन्वय रखने की जिम्मेवारी भी सौंपी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त निगम की जिम्मेदारी आई.पी.पी.सी.पी.एम.यू.राज्य के सार्वजनिक उपक्रम, हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड व अन्य केन्द्र व राज्य क्षेत्र के विद्युत उत्पादक इकाईयों के लिए संचार और समन्वय से जुड़ी योजना बनाना भी सम्मिलित है। भारत सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के पावन सिस्टम मास्टर प्लान (पी.एस.एम.पी.) में में शामिल ट्रांसमिशन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण लेने की मंजूरी दे दी है।

सारणी 12.8 एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. द्वारा शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत करती है।

सारणी 12.8

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-2023 तक चालू परियोजनाएं (31 दिसम्बर, 2022) तक

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	एम.वी.ए.	सी.के.टी. किमी	लागत (₹करोड में)
1	220/66/22 के.वी., भोक्तू में सब-स्टेशन	57	0	32
2	400/220/66 के.वी., वांगटू में सब-स्टेशन	830	0	363
3	प्रगतिनगर में 220/400 के.वी., 1×315 एम.वी.ए. सब स्टेशन	315	0	161
4	33/132 के.वी., पंडोह में सब-स्टेशन	32	0	36
5	33/132 के.वी., चंबी में सब-स्टेशन	63	0	45
6	गुम्मा में 400 के.वी. झाखरी-अब्दुल्लापुर डी./सी. लाइन के दोनों सर्किटों का एल.आई.एल.ओ. और हाटकोटी से गुम्मा तक 220 के.वी.डी./सी.टी.एल.	0	58	105
ए.डी.बी. ट्रेच-2				
7	66 के.वी. स्विचिंग सबस्टेशन उरनी	0	0	27

8	33/220/400 के.वी. लाहल सब स्टेशन	693	0	280
9	220 के.वी. जारोर-बनला टी.एल.	0	36	57
10	220 के.वी. लाहल बुधिल टीएल	0	2	6
11	चम्बी में 132 के.वी. एल.आई.एल.ओ. कांगडा-देहरा टीएल	0	30	21
ए.डी.बी. ट्रेच-3				
12	बाजोली होली एच.ई.पी. से 400/220 के.वी. लाहल जी.आई.एस. तक 220 के.वी. डी./सी. लाइन (दिवन मूस)	0	37	69
13	उरनी में 66 के.वी. स्विचिंग स्टेशन से वांगटू सब स्टेशन (किन्नौर) तक 66 के.वी. डी./सी. लाइन	0	26	21
14	सुंडा एस.एस. से हाटकोटी (शिमला) तक 220 के.वी. डी./सी. टी.एल.	0	51	47
15	कुनिहार-पिंजौर ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के दूसरे सर्किट के एल.आई.एल.ओ. के लिए बड़ी सब-स्टेशन पर 2 220 के.वी. बेस का निर्माण।	0	5	5
16	हाटकोटी में 220 के.वी. स्विचिंग स्टेशन	0	0	40
17	निरमंड में 66/22 के.वी., 2×10 एम.वी.ए. जी.आई.एस. सबस्टेशन	20	0	38
18	सुंडा, शिमला में 220/132 के.वी. सबस्टेशन	200	0	65
जी.ई.सी.-1				
19	132/33 के.वी. अतिरिक्त पंडोह एस.एस.	32	0	16
20	400/220 के.वी. अतिरिक्त गुम्मा एस.एस.	315	0	42
21	220 के.वी. सनैल-हाटकोटी टी.एल.	0	27	26
22	220 के.वी. डी./सी. देहन एसएस से हमीरपुर एस.एस. (हमीरपुर)	0	116	120
23	देहन (कांगडा) में 132/220 के.वी., 2×100 एम.वी.ए. सब स्टेशन	200	0	72
24	220/66 के.वी. अतिरिक्त सुंडा सबस्टेशन	100	0	39
घरेलू फंडिंग (आर.ई.सी.)				
25	220/33 के.वी. करिया सब स्टेशन	63	0	52
26	220/33 के.वी. फोजल सब स्टेशन	100	0	72
27	220 के.वी. करिया-रजेरा टी.एल.	0	6	11
28	220 के.वी. लिलो फोजल - पतलीकुहल टी.एल.	0	20	17
29	220 के.वी. कशांग - भाभा टी.एल.	0	76	87
	कुल	3020	490	1972

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

हरित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सस्ती प्रेषण प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर-1(जी.ई.सी.-1) योजना शुरू की गई है। इस योजना को आंशिक रूप से (40 प्रतिशत) नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय(एम.एन.आर.ई.) से अनुदान के रूप में और आंशिक रूप से (40 प्रतिशत) जर्मन विकास बैंक से कम निश्चित ब्याज दर ऋण के रूप में और शेष इक्विटी से वित्त पोषित किया गया है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड से वित्तीय सहायता के साथ, एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. ने 5 परियोजनाओं को चालू किया है। इनके पूरा होने से चंबा, कुल्लू और किन्नौर जिलों के मौजूदा राज्य प्रेषण नेटवर्क में 163 एम.वी.ए. परिवर्तन क्षमता और 102 सी.के.एम. ट्रांसमिशन लाइन जुड़ गई है।

हरित ऊर्जा कॉरिडोर (जी.ई.सी.) -1 के अन्तर्गत, एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. ने 11 प्रेषण परियोजनाएं प्रदान की हैं, जिनमें से 6 परियोजनाओं को चालू कर दिया गया है और शेष 5 परियोजनाएं निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इन सभी परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने से विभिन्न जिलों में 847 एम.वी.ए. परिवर्तन क्षमता और 184 सी.के.एम. प्रेषण लाइनें जुड़ जाएंगी।

12.6.1 प्रमुख उपलब्धियां

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक, एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. ने ₹191.68 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत के साथ चार (4) ट्रांसमिशन लाइन और ₹214.58 करोड़ की अनुमानित लागत वाले चार (4) सब-स्टेशन को पूरा और चालू किया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त 197.56 सी.के.टी.के.एम. और 520 एम.वी.ए. ट्रांसमिशन क्षमता में की बढ़ौतरी हुई। एच.पी.पी.टी.सी.एल. ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक) के दौरान विभिन्न ट्रांसमिशन परियोजनाओं (पूर्ण और प्रगति पर) के लिए कुल पूंजीगत व्यय लगभग ₹168.97 करोड़ किया है।

12.7 हिमऊर्जा

हिमऊर्जा ने नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एम.एन.आर.ई.), भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से राज्य में अक्षय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के प्रयास किए हैं। राज्य में कार्यान्वित/कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे प्रमुख कार्यक्रम सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र/परियोजनाएं, सौर फोटोवोल्टिक लाइटें, सौर तापीय प्रणालियां और लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं (5.00 मेगावाट क्षमता तक) हैं।

सारणी 12.9

हिमऊर्जा के कार्यक्रम

सोलर थर्मल और सोलर फोटोवोल्टिक कार्यक्रम		
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	उपलब्धियां / संभावनाएं
1	सौर कुकर	संभावित लाभार्थियों को 37,934 नंबर बॉक्स टाइप और 912 नंबर डिश टाइप सोलर कुकर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।
2	सौर जल तापन प्रणाली	21,79,100 लीटर प्रति दिन का सोलर वाटर हीटिंग सिस्टम की क्षमता स्थापित की गई है।
3	एस.पी.वी. स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग सिस्टम	2,30,871 नंबर एस.पी.वी. स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग सिस्टम लगाए गए हैं।

4	एस.पी.वी. डोमेस्टिक लाइट	35,636 नंबर सोलर होम लाइटिंग सिस्टम प्रदान किए गए हैं।
5	एस.पी.वी. सौर लालटेन/लैंप	76,935 नंबर सोलर होम लाइटिंग सिस्टम प्रदान किए गए हैं।

स्रोत: हिमऊर्जा

12.7.1 सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र/परियोजनाएं

इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से, 18.86 मेगावाट ग्रिड से जुड़े सोलर रूफ टॉप पावर प्लांट लगाए गए हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य में ₹12.50 करोड़ की वार्षिक बचत होगी और 13,140 टन कार्बन फुटप्रिंट की भरपाई होगी। इसके अलावा, 3.98 मेगावाट ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र और 38.10 मेगावाट ग्राउंड-माउंटेड सौर ऊर्जा परियोजनाएं चालू की गई हैं।

12.7.2 5 मेगावाट क्षमता तक की लघु जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ

राज्य में हिमऊर्जा लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (5 मेगावाट तक) के दोहन के लिए उत्तरदायी है। दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 5 मेगावाट क्षमता तक की आवंटित परियोजनाओं का उल्लेख सारणी 12.10 में किया गया है। निजी क्षेत्र को 739 छोटी जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से सम्मानित किया गया है, जिसमें 7 परियोजनाएं बिल्ड, ऑपरेट और ट्रांसफर (बी.ओ.टी.) आधार पर दी गई हैं।

सारणी 12.10

लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं (निजी)

परियोजना चरण	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संचयी क्षमता (मेगावाट)
i) निजी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत		
आवंटित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	739	1,712.13
(क) आईए चरण	299	878.50
✓ परियोजनाओं को कमीशन किया गया	92	339.35
✓ निर्माणाधीन	34	102.04
✓ आईए द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित कार्य अभी प्रारंभ किया जाना है	146	372.06
✓ 2022 के दौरान रद्द	27	65.05
(ख) पूर्व-आई.ए. चरण	440	893.63

ii) राज्य क्षेत्र और बीओटी परियोजनाओं के तहत	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	संचयी क्षमता (मेगावाट)
आवंटित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	7	12.24
(1) अधिकृत	5	5.24
(2) निकासी चरण (बी.ओ.टी. आधार पर लागू किया जा रहा है)	2	7.00
iii) 100 किलोवाट कार्यक्रम तक की सूक्ष्म जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति		
आवंटित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	55 (5.5 मेगावाट)	

स्रोत: हिमऊर्जा

12.8 महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत पहल

राज्य की जल विद्युत नीति-2006 ने अपने उद्देश्यों को अच्छी तरह से पूरा किया है और पिछले 15 वर्षों में देश के ऊर्जा परिदृश्य में एक आदर्श बदलाव आया है। दिसम्बर, 2015 में हस्ताक्षरित पेरिस समझौते के अनुसार देश नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पूर्ण हरित ऊर्जा की ओर बढ़ रहा है। सौर और पवन ऊर्जा का हिस्सा हाइड्रो ऊर्जा की तुलना में तेज गति से बढ़ रहा है। आने वाले वर्षों में हाइब्रिड, बैटरी, पंप स्टोरेज और हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा के साथ हाइड्रो पावर केंद्र-बिंदु क्षेत्र होने जा रहा है। इसलिए हिमाचल प्रदेश की नई ऊर्जा नीति-2021 की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई। महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत पहलें इस प्रकार हैं:

- 15 साल बाद, हिमाचल प्रदेश हाइड्रो, बायोमास और सौर ऊर्जा विकास में नई चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए अपनी जल विद्युत नीति को संशोधित किया है।
- राज्य ने ऊर्जा नीति-2021 प्रारूप तैयार किया है इसका उद्देश्य हरित, स्वच्छ और टिकाऊ ऊर्जा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की पूरी क्षमता का त्वरित उपयोग किया जा सके।
- इसका उद्देश्य 2030 तक 10,000 मेगावाट जलविद्युत ऊर्जा का उपयोग और अधिकृत करना है, जिसमें 20,948 मेगावाट की परिचालन क्षमता है और इसके अलावा पम्प भण्डारण संयंत्रों/विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए नदी के जलविद्युत संयंत्रों के मौजूदा संचालन को उन्नत करना है।

अध्याय

13



श्रम और रोजगार

मुख्य बिन्दु

- रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार सहायता/ सूचना सेवा, तीन क्षेत्रीय रोजगार कार्यालयों, 9 जिला रोजगार कार्यालयों, 2 विश्वविद्यालयों में रोजगार सूचना एवं मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों और 65 उप-रोजगार कार्यालयों, दिव्यांगों के लिए एक विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय और एक केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास निगम (एच.पी.के.वी.एन.) राज्य सरकार का निगम है जो राज्य कौशल मिशन के रूप में 14 सितम्बर, 2015 को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अन्तर्गत गठित किया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं को परिक्षण देने हेतु कौशल विकास निगम द्वारा दो प्रमुख परियोजनाओं को लागू किया जा रहा है। जिसमें कि (i) एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) द्वारा पोषित हिमाचल युवा कौशल विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एस.डी.पी.) (ii) राज्य द्वारा कार्यान्वित प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी.एम.के.वी.वाई.) 2.0 तथा 3.0।
- एच.पी.के.वी.एन. संबंधित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एस.एस.सी.) के सहयोग से ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का विचार रखता है। एच.पी.के.वी.एन. संबंधित एस.एस.सी. के सहयोग से इलैक्ट्रिक वाहनों में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का भी विचार रखता है।
- आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) वर्ष 2021-22 के अनुसार, समस्त आयु का श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए, (58.1) उत्तराखंड (40.8), पंजाब (41.3), हरियाणा (35.4) और अखिल भारत (41.3) से अधिक है। महिलाओं के लिए यह दर इन सभी राज्यों व समस्त भारत से दुगने से भी ज्यादा है।
- वर्ष 2021-22 में श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात समस्त आयु वर्ग में हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति (55.8), उत्तराखंड (37.6), पंजाब (38.6), हरियाणा (32.3) और अखिल भारत (39.6) से बेहतर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में महिलाएं (50.5 प्रतिशत) अखिल भारतीय स्तर और पड़ोसी राज्यों में अपने समकक्षों की तुलना में आर्थिक गतिविधियों में अधिक सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहीं हैं।
- पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2021-22 के अनुसार सभी राज्यों और अखिल भारत स्तर पर सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस+एस.एस.) के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल में बेरोजगारी दर सबसे कम 4.0 प्रतिशत है, जबकि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 4.1 प्रतिशत, उत्तराखंड 7.8 प्रतिशत, पंजाब 6.4 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा 9.0 प्रतिशत है।

13.1 परिचय

भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2021-22 में कहा गया है कि आर्थिक विकास का अर्थ न केवल नौकरियों का सृजन है, परन्तु काम करने की स्थिति में सुधार भी शामिल है, जिसमें लोग स्वतंत्रता, सुरक्षा और सम्मान के साथ अपना काम कर सकते हैं। राज्य में स्वतंत्र और सुरक्षित काम करने का वातावरण, राज्य के नियोजित हस्तक्षेप, जिसमें नीतियां और सामाजिक सुरक्षा नेटवर्क शामिल है, के कारण है। देश के अन्य हिस्सों की तुलना में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि और गैर-कृषि, दोनों क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों की मजदूरी दर अधिक है (आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण)। हिमाचल प्रदेश में उच्च मजदूरी दर राज्य में प्रवासियों को आकर्षित करती है, खासकर उन राज्यों से जहां मजदूरी की दरें बहुत कम हैं। राज्य को अब अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर और रोजगार-गहन विकास की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए श्रम बल को कम-मूल्य-वर्धित से उच्च-मूल्य-वर्धित गतिविधियों की ओर बढ़ाना है। राज्य का लक्ष्य शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों में नए रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए, अर्थव्यवस्था में रोजगार प्रेरित समावेशी विकास करना है।

रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार सहायता और सूचना सेवा तीन क्षेत्रीय रोजगार कार्यालयों, 9 जिला रोजगार कार्यालयों, 2 विश्वविद्यालयों में रोजगार सूचना एवं मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों और 65 उप-रोजगार कार्यालयों, दिव्यागों के लिए एक विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय और एक केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं। युवाओं को व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं रोजगार परामर्श सम्बन्धित जानकारी के साथ-साथ रोजगार बाजार की जानकारी उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु सभी 77 रोजगार कार्यालयों को कम्प्यूटराईज किया जा चुका है और ऑनलाइन हैं।

13.1.1 न्यूनतम मजदूरी

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत कामगारों को न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारित व संशोधित करने के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देने के लिए राज्य न्यूनतम वेतन सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन किया है। राज्य सरकार ने दिनांक 01 अप्रैल, 2022 से अकुशल कामगारों का वेतन ₹300 से ₹350 प्रतिदिन अथवा ₹9,000 से ₹10,500 प्रतिमाह न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम 1948 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत सभी वर्तमान 19 अनुसूचित व्यवसायों के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया है।

13.1.2 रोजगार बाजार सूचना कार्यक्रम

वर्ष 1960 से रोजगार बाजार सूचना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार आंकड़े जिला स्तर पर एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं। प्रदेश में 31 मार्च, 2021 तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कुल

कामगारों की संख्या 2,79,365 और निजी क्षेत्र में कामगारों की संख्या 1,95,791 थी। उद्यमों की दृष्टि से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कुल 4,417 व निजी क्षेत्र में कुल 1,824 उद्यम कार्यरत थे।

13.1.3 व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन

श्रम एवं रोजगार विभाग द्वारा प्रदेश के युवाओं को व्यावसायिक /आजीविका मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जाता है और साथ ही स्कूलों/कॉलेजों/आई.टी.आई./ पॉलिटेक्निक आदि में मार्गदर्शन शिविर भी आयोजित करता है। आजीविका कार्यक्रमों में श्रम एवं रोजगार विभाग के अधिकारियों/सक्षम कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागों/संस्थानों के अधिकारी/प्रतिनिधियों आदि द्वारा युवाओं के लिए चलाई जा रही योजनाओं/ कल्याण कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी के अलावा कौशल विकास, कैरियर विकल्प, रोजगार/स्वरोजगार के अवसर आदि की जानकारी भी प्रदान की जाती हैं। इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान (31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक) 30,104 युवाओं को विभाग के सक्षम अधिकारियों द्वारा व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन और कैरियर परामर्श प्रदान किया गया।

13.1.4 केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष

हिमाचल प्रदेश के निजी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत एवं लगाई जा रही औद्योगिक इकाईयों, संस्थानों और प्रतिष्ठानों के लिए तकनीकी रूप से कुशल कामगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाने की दिशा में श्रम एवं रोजगार निदेशालय में गठित केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष हमेशा की तरह वर्ष 2022-23 में भी अपनी सेवाएं देता रहा है। इस प्रकार रोजगार कक्ष, रोजगार प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार निजी क्षेत्र में उचित रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सहायता करता है। केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष, निजी क्षेत्र के नियोक्ताओं की अकुशल कामगारों की मांग हेतु कैम्पस साक्षात्कार करवाता है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में, 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक केन्द्रीय रोजगार कक्ष के माध्यम से 4 जॉब फेयर और 242 कैम्पस साक्षात्कार करवाये गये, जिसमें 3,835 आवेदकों की नियुक्तियां की गई है।

13.1.5 विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय (दिव्यांगों हेतु)

सरकार द्वारा दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु श्रम एवं रोजगार निदेशालय में वर्ष 1976 से विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय की स्थापना की गई। यह कक्ष दिव्यांगों को व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन एवं सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रों के प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार दिलवाने में भी सहायता करता है। समाज के इस कमजोर वर्ग को कई प्रकार की सुविधाएं/रियायतें दी गई हैं जैसे कि मैडिकल बोर्ड जोकि जिला एवं राज्य स्तर पर गठित है, द्वारा मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण, आयु सीमा में 5 वर्ष की छूट, ऊपरी अंगों की (हाथ तथा बाजू) अपंगता होने पर टंकण योग्यता परीक्षा से छूट तथा तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी की रिक्तियों में 5 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण इत्यादि शामिल है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक) सक्रिय पंजीका में 1,722 दिव्यांगों को पंजीकृत करके

विकलांग पंजीकृतों की संख्या 18,421 हो गई है तथा 75 दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया गया है।

13.1.6 कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं बीमा योजना

राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा योजना सोलन, परवाणु, बरोटीवाला, नालागढ़, बद्दी जिला सोलन, मैहतपुर, गगरेट, बाथरी जिला ऊना, पांवटा साहिब, काला अम्ब जिला सिरमौर, गोलथाई जिला बिलासपुर, मण्डी, रती, नैर चौक, भंगरोटू, चक्कर व गुटकर, जिला मण्डी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र शोधी व शिमला नगर-निगम क्षेत्र जिला शिमला में लागू है। राज्य के लगभग 11,042 संस्थानों में 3,46,160 बीमा कामगार इस योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किए गए तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 30,214 संस्थानों में कार्यरत 20,08,516 कामगारों को मार्च, 2022 तक पंजीकृत किया गया।

13.1.7 भवन व अन्य सन्निर्माण कामगार (नियोजन तथा सेवा शर्तों का विनियम) अधिनियम-1996 व उपकर अधिनियम-1996

इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कल्याणकारी योजनाओं जिसमें मातृत्व/पैतृत्व लाभ, दिव्यांगता पेंशन, सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन, पारिवारिक पेंशन, चिकित्सा सहायता, स्वयं या दो बच्चों की शादी हेतु आर्थिक सहायता, कौशल विकास भत्ता, महिला कामगारों को साईकल तथा वॉशिंग मशीन, इंडक्शन हीटर या सोलर कूकर व सोलर लैम्प इत्यादि लाभाधियों को देने का प्रावधान किया गया है। कुल 2,270 संस्थान व 4,42,834 लाभार्थी हि.प्र. भवन एवं सन्निर्माण कामगार कल्याण बोर्ड में पंजीकृत किये गये हैं। कुल ₹447.86 करोड़ की राशि बोर्ड द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पात्र लाभार्थियों को बांटी गयी है और ₹870.20 करोड़ की धनराशि 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक हि.प्र. भवन एवं सन्निर्माण कामगार कल्याण बोर्ड शिमला के पास जमा की गई है।

13.1.8 कौशल विकास भत्ता योजना

कौशल विकास भत्ता योजना, 2013 के अन्तर्गत इस वित्तीय वर्ष में ₹94.00 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के पात्र बेरोजगार युवाओं को उनके कौशल विकास हेतु भत्ते का प्रावधान है ताकि उनकी कौशल विकास व रोजगार प्राप्त करने की क्षमता बढ़ सके। यह भत्ता बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को ₹1,000 प्रतिमाह और 50 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक स्थायी दिव्यांग आवेदकों को ₹1,500 प्रति माह की दर से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण के दौरान अधिकतम दो वर्ष तक देय है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 60,751 लाभार्थियों को ₹29.96 करोड़ कौशल विकास भत्ता दिया गया। विभाग औद्योगिक कौशल विकास भत्ता योजना, 2018 को भी लागू कर रहा है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ₹6.00 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत कौशल उन्नयन और बेहतर रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए राज्य के निजी

औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में लगे, रोजगार प्राप्त युवाओं को औद्योगिक कौशल विकास भत्ते का प्रावधान है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वितरण मापदंड कौशल विकास भत्ता योजना 2013 के अनुरूप है और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में, 1,580 लाभार्थियों को ₹1.00 करोड़ की राशि का वितरण किया गया।

13.1.9 बेरोजगारी भत्ता योजना

बेरोजगारी भत्ता योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹24.00 करोड़ के बजट का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पात्र हिमाचली बेरोजगारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ते का प्रावधान है। यह भत्ता ₹1,000 प्रतिमाह तथा 50 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक स्थायी विकलांग आवेदकों को ₹1,500 प्रतिमाह की दर से अधिकतम दो वर्ष तक देय है, ताकि वे एक निश्चित अवधि तक खुद को सक्षम बनाएं रख सकें। इस अवधि के दौरान दिसम्बर, 2022 तक कुल 35,541 लाभार्थियों को ₹19.73 करोड़ का लाभ दिया गया।

13.1.10 रोजगार कार्यालयों सम्बन्धी सूचना

इस वित्तीय वर्ष में दिसम्बर, 2022 तक, कुल 1,41,011 आवेदक रोजगार सहायता हेतु पंजीकृत हुए। इस अवधि में 821 नियुक्तियां सरकारी क्षेत्र में 1,339 अधिसूचित रिक्तियों के समकक्ष हुईं व 7,047 नियुक्तियां निजी क्षेत्र में 13,600 अधिसूचित रिक्तियों के समकक्ष हुईं। सभी रोजगार कार्यालयों में दिसम्बर, 2022 तक सक्रिय पंजिका में कुल संख्या 8,21,895 थी। इस वित्त वर्ष में जिलावार रोजगार केन्द्रों में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2022 तक पंजीकरण एवं नियुक्तियां, सारणी 13.1 में दर्शाई गई हैं:

सारणी 13.1

रोजगार केन्द्रों की सूचना

जिला	पंजीकरण	अधिसूचित रिक्तियां		नियोजन		सक्रिय पंजिका
		सरकारी	निजी	सरकारी	निजी	
बिलासपुर	10,351	0	100	39	518	55,043
चम्बा	8,501	202	3,657	26	691	62,436
हमीरपुर	10,882	25	1,060	170	245	61,989
कांगड़ा	31,985	10	333	77	1,892	1,66,325
किन्नौर	1,100	655	80	7	0	8,300
कुल्लू	8,415	0	149	29	1,097	53,826
लाहौल-स्पिति	569	0	0	0	0	5,226
मण्डी	32,132	0	0	249	223	1,61,085
शिमला	10,006	246	2,361	133	178	71,316

सिरमौर	8,018	0	3,198	0	614	60,475
सोलन	10,280	201	2,441	34	493	51,490
ऊना	8,772	0	221	57	1,096	64,384
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,41,011	1,339	13,600	821	7,047	8,21,895

नोट: नियुक्ति आंकड़ों में वे नियुक्तियाँ आंकड़े सम्मिलित नहीं हैं जोकि अन्य विभागों बोर्डों, निगमों ने अपने स्तर पर एवं हि.प्र. लोक सेवा आयोग व हि.प्र. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा सीधे एवं प्रतियोगिता आधार पर की गई हैं।

13.2 हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास निगम

हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास निगम (एच.पी.के.वी.एन.) राज्य सरकार का निगम है जो राज्य कौशल मिशन के रूप में 14 सितम्बर, 2015 को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अन्तर्गत गठित किया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं को परिक्षण देने हेतु कौशल विकास निगम द्वारा दो प्रमुख परियोजनाओं को लागू किया जा रहा है। जैसे कि (i) एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) द्वारा पोषित हिमाचल युवा कौशल विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एस.डी.पी.) (ii) राज्य कार्यन्वित प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी.एम.के.वी.वाई.) 2.0 तथा 3.0.

13.2.1 एशियन विकास बैंक की सहायता से हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एस.डी.पी.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना मई 2018 से लागू हुई है और जून 2023 को समाप्त हो जाएगी। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत ₹827.00 करोड़ है। जिनका विभाजन निम्नानुसार है:-

- i एशियन विकास बैंक का भाग : ₹661.00 करोड़ रुपये
- ii प्रदेश सरकार का भाग : ₹166.00 करोड़ रुपये

अभी तक ₹648.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुबंध दिये जा चुके हैं और एशियन विकास बैंक के शेयर में से इस परियोजना के तहत ₹307.00 करोड़ रुपये खर्च के रूप में प्राप्त कर लिये हैं तथा ₹67.00 करोड़ रुपये प्रदेश सरकार के शेयर में से व्यय हो चुके हैं। वर्तमान में विभिन्न कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के तहत 57,781 उम्मीदवारों को पंजीकृत किया गया है जिनमें से कुल 31,770 (55 प्रतिशत उपलब्धी) उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

i. उत्कृष्ट केन्द्र की स्थापना (सी.ओ.ई.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, एशियन विकास बैंक की सहायता से राज्य में दीर्घकालीन कौशल विकास की आवश्यकताओं के अन्तर्गत संस्थागत ढांचा बनाने के लिए एक उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र वाकनाघाट, सोलन में

सिविल कार्यों के लिए ₹68.00 करोड़ की लागत से स्थापित किया जा रहा है और इस केंद्र का कार्य जुलाई 2023 तक पूर्ण होने की उम्मीद है।

अगले पांच वर्षों में 750 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित करने की दृष्टि से 66 उम्मीदवारों के प्रथम बैच को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना शुरू कर दिया गया है, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत ₹64 करोड़ है और इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए 5 वर्षों के दौरान निम्न कार्यक्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित किया गया है:

1 खाद्य उत्पादन, 2 खाद्य एवं पेय पदार्थ परिचालन व प्रबन्धन, 3 होटल संचालन एवं प्रबंधन, 4 फिटनेस और वेलनेस, 5. खाद्य-तकनीक।

ii. सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के माध्यम से लघु अवधि के राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता प्रशिक्षण कोर्स

एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 67 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में लघु अवधि के प्रशिक्षण कोर्स शुरू किये हैं जिसमें 39391 का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हुए 16,000 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जिसमें कि मोटर वाहन, निर्माण, प्लंबिंग, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की सक्षम सेवाएं, पूंजीगत माल, परिधान, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक एवं हार्डवेयर, सौन्दर्य एवं स्वास्थ्य, लोह एवं स्टील, मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन आदि क्षेत्रों में नामांकन किया गया है।

iii. स्नातक युवाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

28 सरकारी डिग्री कॉलेजों के स्नातक के अंतिम वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों के रोजगार की सम्भावना को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से एच.पी.के.वी.एन. द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा के अनुरूप ग्रेजुएट एड ओन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है जो कि उनके मूल अध्ययन का पूरक होगा। इसके अन्तर्गत 7,500 का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हुए 7,974 विद्यार्थी पंजीकृत किये गये हैं और 5,291 विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

iv. राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचे (एन.एस.क्यू.एफ.) के अनुरूप पूर्व शिक्षा मान्यता प्राप्त प्रशिक्षण

पूर्व- शिक्षा मान्यता प्राप्त प्रशिक्षण हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना का एक घटक है जिसके तहत पूर्व सीखने के अनुभव या कौशल वाले 8,000 व्यक्तियों का मुल्यांकन और प्रमाणित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। अभी

तक इस कार्यक्रम में 7,500 विद्यार्थी पंजीकृत किये गये हैं और 6,419 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा चुका है।

v. प्रशिक्षण सेवा प्रदाताओं के माध्यम से अन्य लघु अवधि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं को नियुक्त किया है। कुल 9,600 के लक्ष्य के समकक्ष, 2,958 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

vi. वोकेशन डिग्री कार्यक्रम में स्नातक शिक्षा

व्यवसाय में स्नातक कार्यक्रम, एच.पी.के.वी.एन. तथा उच्च शिक्षा विभाग का संयुक्त कार्यक्रम है। यह 3 साल का पूर्णकालिक डिग्री कार्यक्रम राज्य के 18 डिग्री कॉलेजों में शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2017-18 से 2 क्षेत्रों (खुदरा प्रबन्धन, पर्यटन तथा आतिथ्य) में चल रहा है। अब तक 2,880 की संख्या के लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध 5,521 अभ्यर्थियों को नामांकन किया गया है और 1,796 अभ्यर्थियों को प्रमाणित किया गया है।

vii. दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की आजीविका आधारित कौशल प्रशिक्षण

एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने विभिन्न दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों में रोजगार और उद्यमिता कौशल के पोषण के लिए "नव धारणा" एक आजीविका आधारित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रासंगिक हितधारकों को खुदरा और पर्यटन एवं आतिथ्य जैसे क्षेत्रों में 600 उम्मीदवारों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदाता को चयनित किया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के रचना, नियंत्रण एवं रूपरेखा के अनिवार्य परिणामों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कुल प्रमाणित/प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षुओं का 1 प्रतिशत दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण का लक्ष्य वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए रखा है।

viii. 50 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, महिला पोलिटेक्निक, (रैहन, जिला कांगडा) तथा राजकीय अभियांत्रिक महाविद्यालयों के औजारों एवं उपकरणों का उन्नयन

हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना, 50 आई.टी.आई. के उन्नयन में भी मदद कर रहा है, जहां 23 ट्रेड राज्य कौंसिल ऑफ वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग से राष्ट्रीय कौंसिल ऑफ वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सर्टिफिकेट में परिवर्तित होंगे, जिसके अन्तर्गत ₹81.00 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय प्रावधान हैं। इसमें महिला पॉलिटेक्निक रैहन और सरकारी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों के लिए उपकरण भी शामिल हैं। उपरोक्त

समस्त तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के उन्नयन हेतु अधिप्राप्ति का कार्य वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान पूर्ण किया जाना है।

ix. शहरी आजीविका केन्द्र (सी.एल.सी.), ग्रामीण आजीविका केन्द्र (आर.एल.सी.) और मॉडल कैरियर केन्द्र (एम.सी.सी.)

राज्य भर में कौशल विकास गतिविधियों के लिए संस्थागत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए 5 शहरी आजीविका केन्द्र (सी.एल.सी.), 7 ग्रामीण आजीविका केन्द्र (आर.एल.सी.) और 10 मॉडल कैरियर केन्द्र (एम.सी.सी.) का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। जिसके अंतर्गत ₹84.00 करोड़ का बजटीय प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, महिला पॉलिटेक्निक रहन, कांगड़ा कुल निर्माण लागत ₹37.00 करोड़ के साथ पूरा हो चुका है और 197 उम्मीदवारों के नामांकन के साथ 3 ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण शुरू हो गया है।

13.2.2 प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पी.एम.के.वी.वाई.)

एच.पी.के.वी.एन., पी.एम.के.वी.वाई 2.0 (2016-20) और 3.0 (2020-21) के राज्य घटक के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेन्सी है, जिसमें युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये 371 रोजगार सूचियों में प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य है। यह योजना 2 अक्टूबर 2016 को शुरू की गई थी और अब तक एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने 22 क्षेत्रों में 16,584 से अधिक युवाओं को नामांकित किया है। इनमें से 11,300 से अधिक युवाओं का प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है। पी.एम.के.वी.वाई. 3.0 को दिसम्बर 2020 में शुरू किया गया था, जिसमें 501 उम्मीदवारों के नामांकन के विरुद्ध, 394 को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण के तहत प्रमाणित किया गया था। पी.एम.के.वी.वाई. 3.0 में आर.पी.एल. भी शामिल है जिसमें 1,664 उम्मीदवारों को नामांकित किया गया था और उनमें से 1235 को प्रमाणित किया गया था। इसके अलावा कस्टमाइज्ड कौशल कोर्स प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया, जिसमें 80 उम्मीदवारों को नामांकित किया गया और उनमें से 68 को प्रमाणित किया गया। पी.एम.के.वी.वाई. 3.0 बन्द होने की कगार पर है और पी.एम.के.वी.वाई. 4.0 जल्द ही शुरू होने की उम्मीद है।

13.2.3 आजीविका संवर्धन के लिए कौशल अधिग्रहण और ज्ञान जागरूकता (एस.ए.एन.के.ए.एल.पी.)

एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ₹2.10 करोड़ की स्वीकृत निधि के साथ आजीविका संवर्धन के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त कौशल अधिग्रहण और ज्ञान जागरूकता को लागू कर रहा है और इसका उद्देश्य पूरे राज्य में संस्थागत तंत्र और कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को मजबूत करना है।

13.2.4 नई पहल

i. प्रतिष्ठित सरकारी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के साथ समझौते

उच्च श्रेणी के प्रशिक्षणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने सरकारी संस्थाओं और सार्वजनिक विश्वविद्यालयों जैसे राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, सीडैक, होटल प्रबन्धन संस्थान, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी पर्वतारोहण और संबद्ध खेलों का संस्थान, सीटीआर, राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय, भारतीय अधिकृत लेखापाल संस्थान, उद्यान एवं वाणिकी विश्वविद्यालय तथा राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमिता एवं प्रबंधन संस्थान के साथ उच्च आकांक्षा उद्योग संचालित नौकरी भूमिकाओं में लगभग 15,160 हिमाचली युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। उक्त प्रशिक्षण के अंतर्गत वर्तमान में 9,935 से अधिक प्रशिक्षुओं को नामांकित किया गया है और 4,755 को प्रमाणित किया जा चुका है।

ii. अंग्रेजी, रोजगार और उद्यमिता (ई.ई.ई.) प्रशिक्षण

शिक्षा, रोजगार और उद्यमिता में अंतराल को पाटने के उद्देश्य से एच.पी.के.वी.एन. ने स्नातक अन्तिम वर्ष विद्यार्थियों के लिए 56 सरकारी डिग्री कॉलेजों में अंग्रेजी, रोजगार और उद्यमिता के (ई.ई.ई.) कार्यक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2022–2023 में शुरू किये हैं। इसके अंतर्गत 5,000 विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी बोलने, रोजगार और उद्यमिता कौशल के विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य है।

iii. फ्लेक्सी समझौता ज्ञापन योजना (फ्लेक्सी-एमओयू)

प्रायोगिक चरण में, 7 क्षेत्रों के कुल 1000 उम्मीदवारों के प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्य के साथ, फ्लेक्सी एमओयू योजना को न्यूनतम 70 प्रतिशत प्लेसमेंट परिणाम और प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों के सफल प्लेसमेंट के बाद 70 प्रतिशत भुगतान माइलस्टोन के साथ पेश किया गया है। प्रथम चरण में 200 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से 2 उद्योग/संगठनों का चयन किया गया और दूसरे चरण में कुल 300 प्रशिक्षुओं के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए 03 उद्योग/संगठनों का चयन किया गया है।

iv. ड्रोन सेवा तकनीशियन प्रशिक्षण के लिए सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई.टी.आई.) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन

उद्योग 4.0 पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए, राज्य भर के 09 सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई.टी.आई.) में कुल 360 उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचे के अनुरूप संरेखित ड्रोन सेवा तकनीशियन का अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण वर्ष 2022-23 में शुरू किया गया है।

13.2.5 आम जनता के लिए सेवा वितरण में सुधार या गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों के लाभ के लिए विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तावित नए कार्यक्रम/नितियां

i. दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण

एच.पी.के.वी.एन., राज्य के दिव्यांग उम्मीदवारों के लिए आजिविका के अवसर पैदा करने, कौशल और संबंधित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एस.डी.पी.) के शासनादेश को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यक मामलों और विशेष रूप से सक्षम सशक्तिकरण विभाग के सहयोग से भविष्य में 500 और उम्मीदवारों को कौशल प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य रखता है।

ii. ड्रोन फ्लाइंग प्रशिक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (एन.एस.डी.सी.) के सेक्टर स्किल काउंसिल (एस.एस.सी.) पंजीकृत निकायों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन

क) कृषि (कीटनाशकों और पोषण तत्वों को छिड़काव, फसल क्षति का पता लगाना, फसल और सिंचाई सर्वेक्षण आदि), स्वास्थ्य देखभाल (दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य आपात स्थितियों में वितरण के लिए सहायता, चिकित्सा आपूर्ति जैसे रक्त, टीके, दवाएं और प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण नमूने, रोग परीक्षण नमूनों का सुरक्षित परिवहन, उच्च-संक्रमण वाले क्षेत्रों में परीक्षण किटों का परिवहन, पी.पी.ई. किटों की डिलीवरी आदि) और अन्य अनुप्रयोगों जैसे बिजली लाइन निरीक्षण, जंगली जीवन निगरानी, भूमि सर्वेक्षण इत्यादि सहित विषयों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला में ड्रोन तकनीक का तेजी से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। एच.पी.के.वी.एन. निम्नलिखित जॉब रोल में, संबंधित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एस.एस.सी.) के सहयोग से ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का इरादा रखता है:

सारणी 13.2

क्र०	क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	कार्य भूमिका का नाम	प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य
1	इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स सैक्टर स्किल काउंसिल आफ इंडिया	ड्रोन सेवा तकनीशियन	100
2	एयरोस्पेस एंड एविएशन सैक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	ड्रोन आपरेटर— मल्टी रोटार	100
3	एग्रीकल्चर स्किल काउंसिल आफ इंडिया	किसान ड्रोन आपरेटर	100
4	टैलिकॉम सैक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	ड्रोन निगरानी और रखरखाव सहयोगी	100
जोड़			400

ख) इसके अतिरिक्त जीवाश्म ईंधन की तेजी से कमी के कारण इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन दूनिया भर में लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा मोटर वाहन उद्योग भी पारंपरिक ईंधन आधारित प्रौद्योगिकी से पर्यावरण के अनुकूल प्रौद्योगिकियों में स्थानांतरित हो रहा है। भारत सरकार ने देश में पर्यावरण के अनुकूल वाहनों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय विद्युत गतिशीलता मिशन योजना (NEMMP) के तहत 2015 में भारत में हाइब्रिड और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (FAME Scheme) को 2030 तक 30 प्रतिशत इलेक्ट्रिक कारों पर जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। इस संबंध में, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की प्राथमिकता सार्वजनिक और निजी परिवहन क्षेत्र में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा देना है, जिसके लिए चार्जिंग स्टेशन के संचालन और रखरखाव और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की सर्विस और रखरखाव में कुशल स्थानीय जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता होगी। वर्तमान में उपरोक्त आवश्यकता राज्य से बाहरी मानव संसाधन से पूरी की जा रही है और राज्य में किसी भी विभाग द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया जा रहा है। एच.पी.के.वी.एन. निम्नलिखित जॉब रोल में संबंधित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषदों (एस.एस.सी.) के सहयोग से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी में कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना प्रस्तावित है:

सारणी 13.3

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद	कार्य भूमिका का नाम	प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य
1	पॉवर सैक्टर स्किल काउंसिल	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ईवी) चार्जिंग स्टेशन तकनीशियन (संचालन और रखरखाव)	100

2	ऑटोमोटिव विकास परिषद	कौशल	इलेक्ट्रिक तकनीशियन	वाहन सेवा	100
3	ऑटोमोटिव विकास परिषद	कौशल	इलेक्ट्रिक तकनीशियन	वाहन रखरखाव	100
जोड़					300

iii. फलेक्सी समझौता ज्ञापन योजना

इस योजना में नियोक्ता/उद्योग कौशल मॉडल की परिकल्पना की गई है, जहां संभावित उद्योग/संगठन अपने परिसर में संभावित कर्मचारियों/प्रशिक्षुओं/उम्मीदवारों को कौशल प्रदान करते हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत न्यूनतम 70 प्रतिशत परिणाम के साथ 70 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षुओं को रोजगार प्रदान करना अनिवार्य होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, उम्मीदवारों के प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार की प्रारंभिक रुझान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य बजट के तहत फलेक्सी समझौता ज्ञापन योजना के अंतर्गत 500 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम जोड़ने का अनुरोध प्रस्तावित है।

iv. मासिक आधार पर रोजगार मेलों को आयोजन

एच.पी.के.वी.एन., उद्योग विभाग और श्रम एवं रोजगार विभाग के सहयोग से औद्योगिक संस्थानों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार राज्य भर में विभिन्न कौशल और संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रशिक्षित/प्रमाणित उम्मीदवारों के लिए मासिक आधार पर रोजगार मेले आयोजित करता आ रहा है।

v. एशियाई विकास बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त एच.पी.एस.डी.पी. के तहत विकसित किए जा रहे ग्रामीण आजीविका केंद्रों (आर.एल.सी.) और शहरी आजीविका केंद्रों (सी.एल.सी.) का संचालन

एशियाई विकास बैंक से आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न अत्याधुनिक आधारभूत संरचना को विकसित करने हेतु सम्बंधित विभागों जैसे शहरी विकास विभाग के लिए शहरी आजीविका केंद्र, ग्रामीण आजीविका विभाग के लिए ग्रामीण आजीविका केंद्र के परिचालन करने के उद्देश्य से एच.पी.के.वी.एन. कौशल प्रशिक्षण और संबंधित गतिविधियों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मूल विभागों को सुविधा और समर्थन प्रदान करेगा।

vi. अंग्रेजी, रोजगार और उद्यमिता (ई.ई.ई.) प्रशिक्षण

इस योजना की परिकल्पना दूसरे चरण में हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी डिग्री कॉलेजों के अंतिम वर्ष के स्नातक छात्रों के लिए संचार कौशल में सुधार और उन्नयन, रोजगार कौशल, क्षमता में वृद्धि और उद्यमशीलता के विचार और भावना को विकसित करने के लिए की गई है। पहले चरण में छात्रों की प्रारंभिक रुझान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एच.पी.के.वी.एन. राज्य के बजट के तहत शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2023-24 में अतिरिक्त 5,000 अंतिम वर्ष के स्नातक छात्रों को अंग्रेजी, रोजगार और उद्यमिता प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का उद्देश्य रखता है।

13.3 रोजगार परिदृश्य: हिमाचल प्रदेश, पड़ोसी राज्य और भारत

आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) एक नई श्रृंखला है, जिसे भारत सरकार ने 2017 में पंच वार्षिक रोजगार और बेरोजगारी सर्वेक्षण जो राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) जो की अब राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एन.एस.ओ.) है और सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.एस.पी.आई.) के अंतर्गत आता है, उसे बंद करके शुरू किया है। पी.एल.एफ.एस. डेटा अब राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर रोजगार और बेरोजगारी के आंकड़ों का प्राथमिक स्रोत है। भारत सरकार ने मई 2019 में पहली आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण(पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2017-18 रिपोर्ट जारी की, जो कि एन.एस.ओ. द्वारा जुलाई 2017 से जून 2018 तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण और जून 2020 में दूसरी पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2018-19 रिपोर्ट, जो एन.एस.ओ. द्वारा जुलाई 2018 से जून 2019 तक आयोजित किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है। वर्तमान में पांचवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट एन.एस.ओ. द्वारा जुलाई 2021 से जून 2022 तक आयोजित सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर प्रकाशित की है। गतिविधि की स्थिति द्वारा जनसंख्या के वर्गीकरण के लिए सर्वेक्षण में अपनाई गई सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस) दृष्टिकोण और वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर श्रम बल संकेतकों का अनुमान लगाया जाता है। सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) दृष्टिकोण के लिए संदर्भ अवधि एक वर्ष है और वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति दृष्टिकोण के लिए एक सप्ताह है।

13.3.1 हिमाचल प्रदेश में लेबर फोर्स

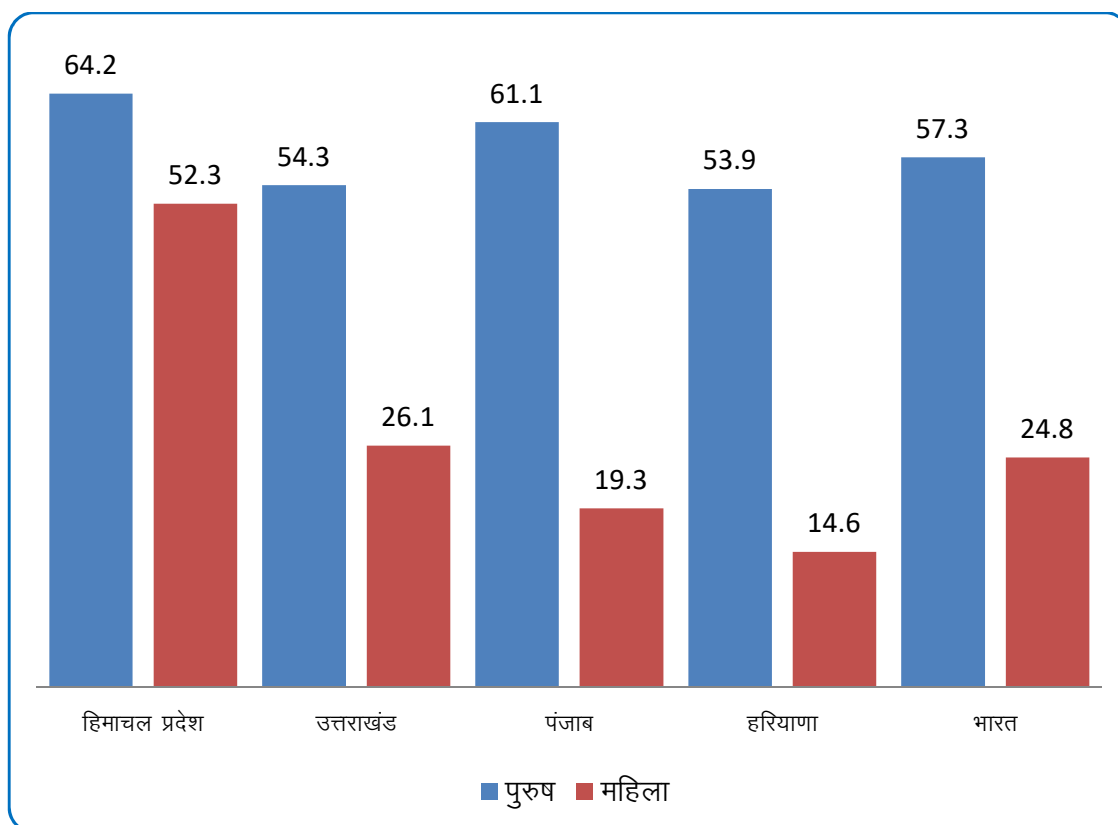
हिमाचल प्रदेश में श्रम बल की स्थिति का अंदाजा, श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.), श्रमिक जनसंख्या दर (डब्ल्यू.पी.आर.), दैनिक मजदूरी दर और औद्योगिक संबंधों में रुझानों से लगाया जा सकता है। आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण 2021-22 (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) के अनुसार, श्रम बल में, वे व्यक्ति जो काम कर रहे थे (या कार्यरत हैं) या 'काम की खोज या काम के लिए उपलब्ध (या बेरोजगार) हैं, शामिल किया जाता है। श्रम बल या दूसरे शब्दों में, आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय' आबादी, उस आबादी को संदर्भित करती है जो

उत्पादन के लिए श्रम की आपूर्ति करती है या आपूर्ति करना चाहती है और इसलिए यह 'नियोजित' और 'बेरोजगार' दोनों व्यक्तियों को शामिल करती है। श्रम बल भागीदारी दर को 'आबादी में व्यक्तियों के बीच श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत' के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

सारणी 13.4 पी.एल.एफ.एस. के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब, हरियाणा और भारत में 2020-21 और 2021-22 में एल.एफ.पी.आर. प्रस्तुत करती है। वर्ष 2021-22 में समस्त आयु का एल.एफ.पी.आर. हिमाचल प्रदेश (58.1) के लिए, उत्तराखंड (40.8), पंजाब (41.3), हरियाणा (35.4) और समस्त भारत (41.3) से अधिक है। महिलाओं के लिए यह इन सभी राज्यों व समस्त भारत से दुगने से भी ज्यादा है (चित्र 13.1)। हि0प्र0 में पी.एल.एफ.एस. आस पास के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इतना अधिक होने का कारण यह है कि कृषि अभी भी राज्य की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार है, और मुख्य रूप से कृषि अर्थव्यवस्थाएं उच्च श्रम बल भागीदारी दर करने को प्रवृत्त हैं।

चित्र 13.1

हिमाचल प्रदेश, पड़ोसी राज्य व पूरे भारत के लिए सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस. एस.) के अनुसार श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.) सभी आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए (पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2021-22)



सारणी 13.4

हिमाचल प्रदेश, पड़ोसी राज्य व पूरे भारत के लिए सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के अनुसार श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.) (प्रतिशत में)

क्रम संख्या	आयु के अनुसार समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
		पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2020-21)								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश								
		पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति
1	15-29 वर्ष	66.1	49.7	58.5	51.3	28.6	39.5	64.8	47.5	56.6
2	15-59 वर्ष	86.1	71.6	78.6	82.0	38.6	61.7	85.6	68.6	77.0
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	82.4	65.3	73.6	75.3	34.0	55.7	81.7	62.6	71.9
4	सभी उम्र	63.9	53.3	58.6	61.0	26.9	44.7	63.7	51.0	57.3
		उत्तराखंड								
1	15-29 वर्ष	57.0	22.9	40.7	54.8	11.4	35.3	56.3	19.6	39.1
2	15-59 वर्ष	78.0	38.5	58.3	77.4	21.2	50.5	77.8	33.3	55.9
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	73.1	36.5	54.8	71.1	19.3	46.3	72.5	31.5	52.3
4	सभी उम्र	53.5	28.4	41.4	56.3	15.6	37.0	54.3	24.7	40.1
		पंजाब								
1	15-29 वर्ष	63.6	16.9	40.6	63.9	17.5	43.2	63.7	17.1	41.6
2	15-59 वर्ष	82.3	26.4	54.3	82.6	24.5	54.9	82.5	25.7	54.5
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	77.1	24.0	50.3	77.4	21.5	50.4	77.2	23.1	50.4
4	सभी उम्र	58.7	19.4	39.2	60.6	17.1	39.7	59.5	18.5	39.4
		हरियाणा								
1	15-29 वर्ष	60.8	10.4	38.0	54.6	13.4	35.7	58.9	11.3	37.3
2	15-59 वर्ष	79.7	21.6	52.1	78.6	21.7	51.6	79.3	21.7	51.9
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	73.3	19.3	47.5	70.6	18.6	45.8	72.4	19.1	46.9
4	सभी उम्र	53.7	14.7	35.5	54.4	14.2	35.1	53.9	14.6	35.3
		भारत								
1	15-29 वर्ष	60.6	22.0	42.0	59.0	19.0	39.9	60.1	21.1	41.4
2	15-59 वर्ष	81.4	39.2	60.4	80.9	25.8	53.7	81.2	35.2	58.4
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9
4	सभी उम्र	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6

क्रम संख्या	आयु के अनुसार समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
		पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2021-22)								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश								
		पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति
		69.7	51.5	60.5	60.3	29.8	45.9	68.5	49.2	58.9
		86.8	74.2	80.3	83.1	42.6	64.2	86.4	71.2	78.6
		83.5	68.8	75.9	76.4	38.8	58.9	82.7	66.1	74.2
		64.6	54.3	59.3	61.0	31.5	47.4	64.2	52.3	58.1
		उत्तराखंड								
		56.7	22.9	41.3	55.2	21.7	39.7	56.3	22.6	40.9
		75.8	39.0	57.8	76.9	21.3	50.3	76.1	34.6	55.9
		72.3	38.0	55.3	70.2	18.8	45.5	71.7	33.1	52.8
		54.0	29.7	42.3	55.0	15.1	36.1	54.3	26.1	40.8
		पंजाब								
		67.2	19.8	46.0	63.1	21.4	45.6	65.9	20.3	45.8
		81.8	27.2	55.6	82.9	25.7	56.7	82.2	26.7	56.0
		77.2	24.7	51.8	77.4	22.4	51.8	77.2	24.0	51.8
		60.6	20.0	41.2	62.2	17.8	41.3	61.1	19.3	41.3
		हरियाणा								
		56.5	12.5	37.0	56.6	15.6	38.3	56.6	13.5	37.4
		76.6	21.0	50.8	77.5	21.9	51.3	76.9	21.4	51.0
		71.6	18.7	46.5	71.2	19.7	47.0	71.4	19.1	46.7
		53.5	14.3	35.0	54.7	15.3	36.2	53.9	14.6	35.4
		भारत								
		62.1	22.3	42.6	58.9	20.2	40.6	61.2	21.7	42.0
		82.1	39.3	60.8	81.2	26.5	54.5	81.8	35.6	58.9
		78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2
		56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3

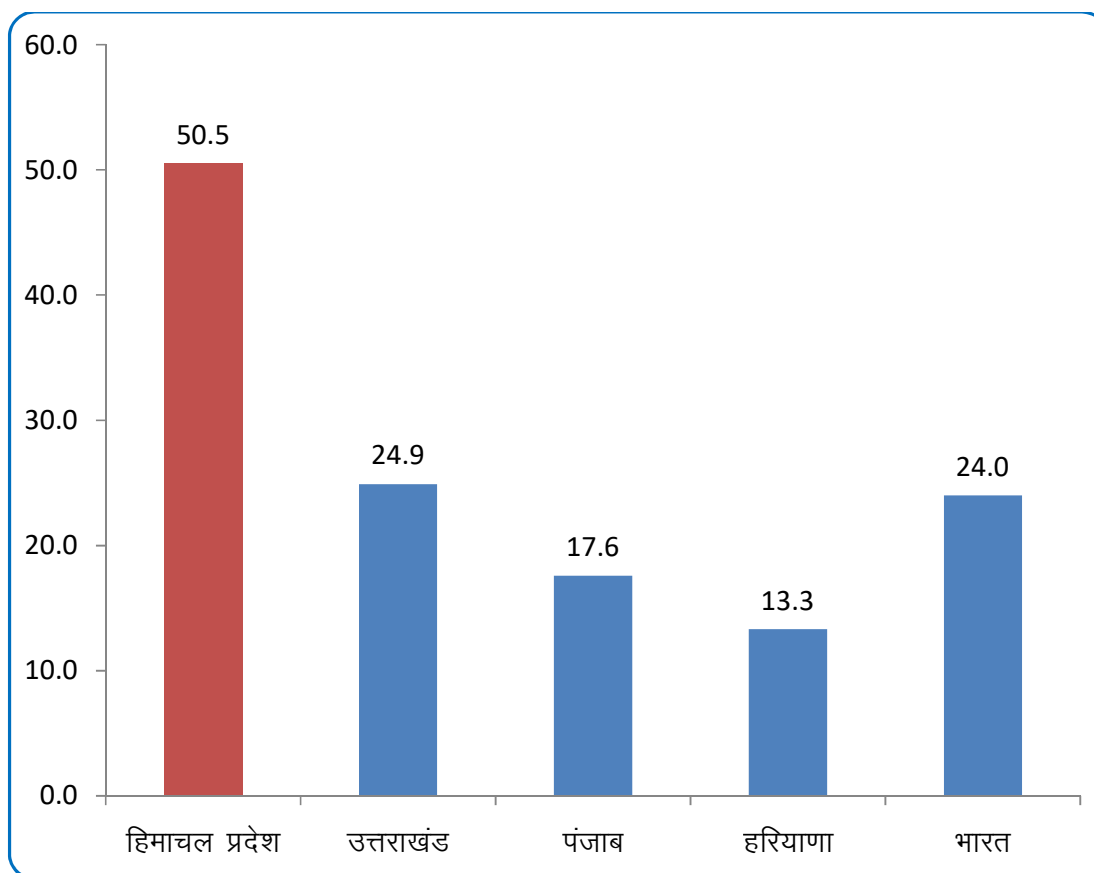
स्रोत : आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2020-21 और 2021-22

13.3.2 श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यू.पी.आर.)

डब्ल्यू.पी.आर. एक संकेतक है जिसका उपयोग रोजगार की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने और आबादी का अनुपात जो अर्थव्यवस्था में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन में सक्रिय योगदान देता है, को जानने के लिए किया जाता है। डब्ल्यू.पी.आर. को जनसंख्या में नियोजित व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। **सारिणी 13.5** हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब, हरियाणा, और भारत में श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात को दर्शाती है। यह सभी उम्र वर्ग में स्पष्ट है कि 2021-22 में हिमाचल प्रदेश का डब्ल्यू.पी.आर. (55.8), उत्तराखंड (37.6), पंजाब (38.6), हरियाणा (32.3) और पूरे भारत (39.6) से बेहतर है। सर्वेक्षण के नतीजों से स्पष्ट होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में महिलाएं (50.5 प्रतिशत) अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर और पड़ोसी राज्यों में अपने समकक्षों की तुलना में आर्थिक गतिविधियों में अधिक सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहीं हैं। (चित्र 13.2)

चित्र 13.2

सभी आयु वर्ग की महिला श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (ग्रामीण +शहरी) 2021-22



सारणी 13.5

हिमाचल, पड़ोसी राज्यों और सभी भारत के लिए सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के अनुसार श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यू.पी.आर.) (प्रतिशत में)

क्रम संख्या	आयु के अनुसार समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
		पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2020-21)								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश								
		पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति
1	15-29 वर्ष	56.6	45.5	51.4	39.2	22.4	30.5	55.1	43.0	49.4
2	15-59 वर्ष	82.2	70.0	75.9	76.6	35.2	57.2	81.6	66.8	74.1
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	79.2	64.0	71.4	70.6	31.1	51.8	78.4	61.1	69.5
4	सभी उम्र	61.5	52.2	56.8	57.2	24.6	41.6	61.1	49.8	55.4
		उत्तराखंड								
1	15-29 वर्ष	45.6	19.8	33.3	40.4	6.6	25.2	44.0	16.0	30.9
2	15-59 वर्ष	72.1	37.1	54.7	69.6	18.4	45.1	71.3	31.4	51.7
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	68.3	35.3	51.8	64.0	16.9	41.4	66.9	29.9	48.7
4	सभी उम्र	50.0	27.5	39.1	50.7	13.6	33.1	50.2	23.5	37.4
		पंजाब								
1	15-29 वर्ष	52.5	12.8	32.9	54.5	11.2	35.2	53.3	12.2	33.8
2	15-59 वर्ष	77.2	24.2	50.7	78.2	21.8	51.3	77.6	23.3	50.9
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	72.6	22.2	47.2	73.5	19.3	47.3	73.0	21.1	47.2
4	सभी उम्र	55.3	17.9	36.8	57.6	15.4	37.3	56.2	17.0	37.0
		हरियाणा								
1	15-29 वर्ष	53.0	9.2	33.2	44.2	8.8	28.0	50.3	9.0	31.6
2	15-59 वर्ष	74.6	20.9	49.1	72.3	19.7	47.2	73.8	20.5	48.5
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	68.9	18.7	44.9	65.2	16.9	42.1	67.7	18.1	44.0
4	सभी उम्र	50.5	14.3	33.6	50.1	12.8	32.2	50.4	13.8	33.1
		भारत								
1	15-29 वर्ष	53.6	20.2	37.5	49.2	14.3	32.6	52.3	18.5	36.1
2	15-59 वर्ष	77.9	38.4	58.2	75.7	23.4	49.9	77.2	33.9	55.7
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	75.1	35.8	55.5	70.0	21.2	45.8	73.5	31.4	52.6
4	सभी उम्र	54.9	27.1	41.3	54.9	17.0	36.3	54.9	24.2	39.8

क्रम संख्या	आयु के अनुसार समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
		पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2021-22)								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश								
		पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति
		59.2	47.7	53.4	50.8	17.9	35.3	58.2	44.5	51.3
		82.2	72.0	76.9	78.8	35.1	58.4	81.8	68.5	75.0
		79.7	67.0	73.1	72.7	32.1	53.8	78.9	63.8	71.2
		61.6	52.8	57.1	58.0	26.1	43.3	61.2	50.5	55.8
		उत्तराखंड								
		44.4	20.3	33.4	41.0	14.3	28.7	43.6	18.8	32.3
		68.3	37.8	53.4	69.5	17.7	44.7	68.7	32.7	51.2
		65.6	36.9	51.4	63.7	15.8	40.7	65.1	31.6	48.7
		49.1	28.9	39.3	50.0	12.7	32.3	49.3	24.9	37.6
		पंजाब								
		55.9	13.3	36.8	53.0	16.3	37.6	54.9	14.2	37.0
		76.5	24.6	51.5	77.9	23.5	53.0	77.0	24.2	52.0
		72.6	22.5	48.4	73.1	20.6	48.7	72.8	21.9	48.5
		57.0	18.2	38.5	58.8	16.3	38.8	57.6	17.6	38.6
		हरियाणा								
		43.8	8.3	28.1	45.3	11.0	30.0	44.3	9.2	28.7
		69.3	19.1	46.0	70.6	19.8	46.7	69.8	19.3	46.2
		65.1	17.1	42.3	65.0	17.9	42.8	65.0	17.4	42.5
		48.6	13.0	31.9	50.0	13.8	33.0	49.1	13.3	32.3
		भारत								
		55.0	20.4	38.0	49.6	15.9	33.6	53.5	19.1	36.8
		78.7	38.4	58.6	76.2	24.3	50.9	77.9	34.3	56.3
		75.3	35.8	55.6	70.4	21.9	46.6	73.8	31.7	52.9
		54.7	26.6	40.8	55.0	17.3	36.6	54.8	24.0	39.6

स्रोत: आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2020-21 और 2021-22

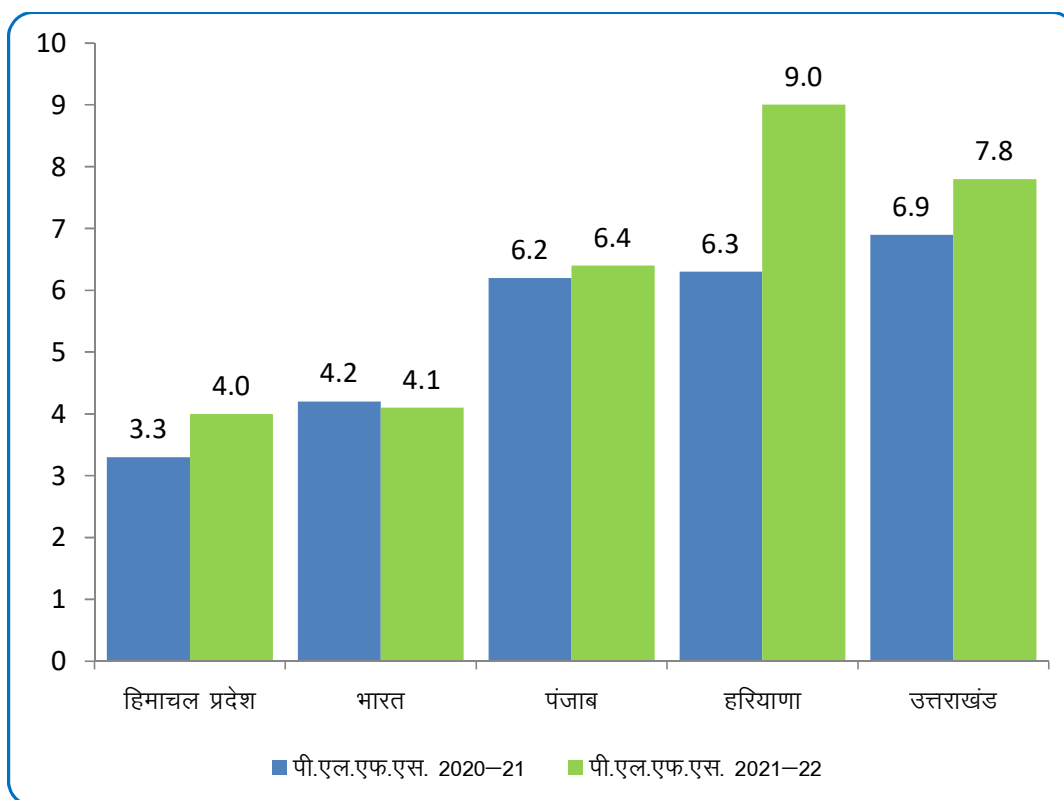
13.3.3 बेरोजगारी दर

बेरोजगारी दर (यू.आर.) को श्रम बल में व्यक्तियों के बीच बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। इसे पी.एल.एफ.एस. सर्वेक्षणों में सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) और साप्ताहिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में मापा जाता है जिसे **सारणी 13.6** में दर्शाया गया है। यह श्रम बल के उस हिस्से को दर्शाता है जो सक्रिय रूप से काम की तलाश में हैं या उपलब्ध हैं। पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2021-22 के अनुसार सभी राज्यों और अखिल भारत में सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के तहत हिमाचल में बेरोजगारी दर 4.0 प्रतिशत (सबसे कम) है, जबकि भारत में 4.1 प्रतिशत, उत्तराखंड 7.8 प्रतिशत, पंजाब 6.4 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा 9.0 प्रतिशत है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी दर 2020-21 में 3.3 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2021-22 में 4.0 प्रतिशत हो गई है। सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी दर पुरुषों के बीच 4.5 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं में 2.6 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों में यह दर 4.9 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं में 17.3 प्रतिशत थी।

चित्र 13.3

पी.एल.एफ.एस. 2020-21 और 2021-22 के दौरान सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर (प्रतिशत)



सारणी 13.6

हिमाचल, पड़ोसी राज्यों और अखिल भारतीय के लिए सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर (यू.आर.) (प्रतिशत में)

क्रम संख्या	आयु के अनुसार समूह	ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी			ग्रामीण			शहरी			ग्रामीण+शहरी		
		पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2020-21)									पी.एल.एफ.एस.(2021-22)								
		हिमाचल प्रदेश									हिमाचल प्रदेश								
		पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	व्यक्ति
1	15-29 वर्ष	14.4	8.6	12.6	19.0	34.6	21.7	14.5	20.1	15.3	15.0	7.4	11.8	15.7	40.0	23.1	15.1	9.5	12.8
2	15-59 वर्ष	4.5	2.3	3.5	6.6	8.8	7.2	4.7	2.7	3.8	5.3	2.9	4.2	5.2	17.7	9.0	5.3	3.8	4.6
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.3	8.5	6.9	4.1	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
4	सभी उम्र	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.3	8.5	6.9	4.0	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
उत्तराखंड																			
1	15-29 वर्ष	19.9	13.5	18.2	26.3	42.2	28.6	21.8	18.3	21.0	21.7	11.2	19.0	25.6	33.9	27.7	22.6	16.7	21.1
2	15-59 वर्ष	7.5	3.8	6.3	10.1	13.1	10.7	8.3	5.6	7.5	9.9	3.1	7.6	9.6	16.8	11.1	9.8	5.2	8.4
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	6.6	3.3	5.5	10.0	12.5	10.5	7.7	5.0	6.9	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
4	सभी उम्र	6.6	3.3	5.5	10.0	12.5	10.5	7.7	5.0	6.9	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
पंजाब																			
1	15-29 वर्ष	17.5	24.6	19.0	14.7	36.0	18.5	16.4	28.8	18.8	16.8	33.1	20.0	16.0	23.6	17.5	16.6	30.1	19.2
2	15-59 वर्ष	6.2	8.3	6.7	5.4	10.8	6.5	5.9	9.2	6.7	6.6	9.7	7.3	6.0	8.7	6.5	6.4	9.4	7.0
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	5.8	7.6	6.3	5.0	10.3	6.1	5.5	8.6	6.2	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.4
4	सभी उम्र	5.8	7.4	6.2	5.0	10.3	6.1	5.5	8.4	6.2	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.2	6.1	5.8	8.7	6.4
हरियाणा																			
1	15-29 वर्ष	12.7	11.5	12.6	19.0	34.6	21.7	14.5	20.1	15.3	22.5	33.5	24.1	19.9	29.7	21.7	21.6	32.0	23.3
2	15-59 वर्ष	6.3	3.4	5.8	8.1	9.6	8.4	6.9	5.5	6.6	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	5.9	3.2	5.4	7.7	9.5	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.3	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
4	सभी उम्र	5.9	3.2	5.4	7.8	9.5	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.3	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
भारत																			
1	15-29 वर्ष	11.6	8.2	10.7	16.6	24.9	18.5	13.0	12.5	12.9	11.4	8.5	10.6	15.8	21.6	17.2	12.6	11.8	12.4
2	15-59 वर्ष	4.3	2.2	3.6	6.4	9.1	7.1	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.2	2.3	3.6	6.1	8.3	6.6	4.8	3.6	4.4
3	15 वर्ष या अधिक	3.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
4	सभी उम्र	3.9	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1

स्रोत : आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (पी.एल.एफ.एस.) 2020-21 और 2021-22

सारणी 13.7

प्रमुख श्रम बल संकेतकों के आंकलन की विधि नीचे दी गई है

गतिविधि प्रोफाइल	प्रमुख श्रम बल संकेतक
श्रमिक	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.)= (कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की संख्या + बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या) / कुल जनसंख्या × 100 श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात(डब्ल्यू.पी.आर.)= नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या / कुल जनसंख्या × 100
बेरोजगार	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> आनुपातिक बेरोजगार (पी.यू.)= बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या / कुल जनसंख्या × 100
श्रम बल में नहीं	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> बेरोजगारी दर (यू.आर.)= बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या / (नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या + बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या) × 100

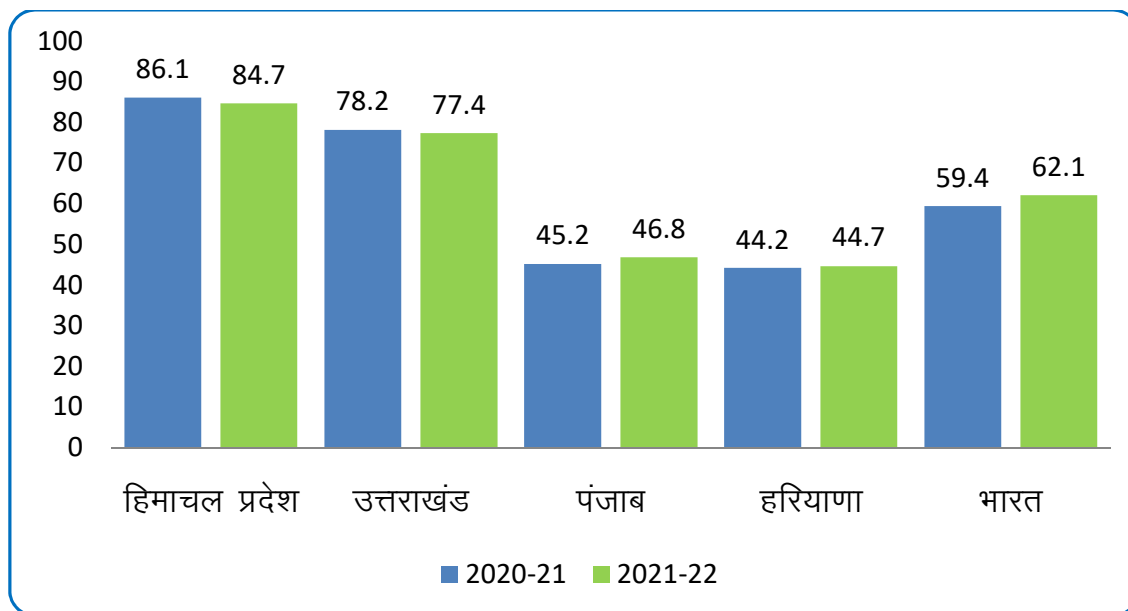
13.3.4 रोजगार में स्थिति के अनुसार सामान्य स्थिति में श्रमिकों का विवरण

सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस.एस.) के अनुसार श्रमिकों को रोजगार में उनकी स्थिति के अनुसार तीन व्यापक श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। ये श्रेणियां हैं: (i) स्व-नियोजित, (ii) नियमित वेतन/वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी और (iii) आकस्मिक श्रमिक। स्व-रोजगार की श्रेणी में दो उप-श्रेणियां निम्नानुसार बनाई गई हैं: (i) स्वयं खाता कार्यकर्ता और नियोक्ता (ii) घरेलु उद्यमों में अवैतनिक सहायक। **तालिका 13.8** वर्ष 2020-21 और 2021-22 में हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब, हरियाणा और भारत में रोजगार की स्थिति के अनुसार श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत वितरण प्रस्तुत करती है। सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के अनुसार वर्ष 2020-21 में हिमाचल प्रदेश में महिला स्व-रोजगार की स्थिति में स्वयं खाता कार्यकर्ता और नियोक्ता के रूप में (47.2 प्रतिशत) और घरेलु उद्यमों में अवैतनिक सहायक (38.9 प्रतिशत) अखिल भारतीय स्तर व पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में अधिक हैं। राज्य में महिलाओं की समान गतिविधियों का यह अनुपात वर्ष 2021-22 में घटकर क्रमशः 46.0 और 38.7 हो गया है, जो भी उसके समकक्षों की तुलना में अधिक है। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिकांश महिलाएं कृषि व सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं। दूसरी ओर वर्ष 2020-21 में उत्तराखंड (17.4), पंजाब (32.1), हरियाणा (37.5) और भारत (17.4) की तुलना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में मात्र 11.6 प्रतिशत महिलाएं नियमित वेतन/वेतनभोगी की स्थिति में हैं। वर्ष 2021-22 में यह अनुपात और बढ़कर 11.9 हो गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार महिला सशक्तिकरण, लिंग बजट और विभिन्न अन्य नौकरी उन्मुख योजनाओं के माध्यम से उन्हें अधिक रोजगार प्रदान करके इस विशेष व्यापक स्थिति में महिलाओं के अनुपात में वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य रखती है। आकस्मिक श्रमिक की स्थिति में हिमाचल प्रदेश में महिलाओं का अनुपात वर्ष 2020-21 में फिर अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों व अखिल भारतीय की तुलना में बहुत कम (2.2 प्रतिशत) है। आगे इसी तरह की स्थिति में वर्ष 2021-22 में महिलाओं का

अनुपात और बढ़कर 3.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है, जो इसके पड़ोसी राज्यों व पूरे भारत से कम है।

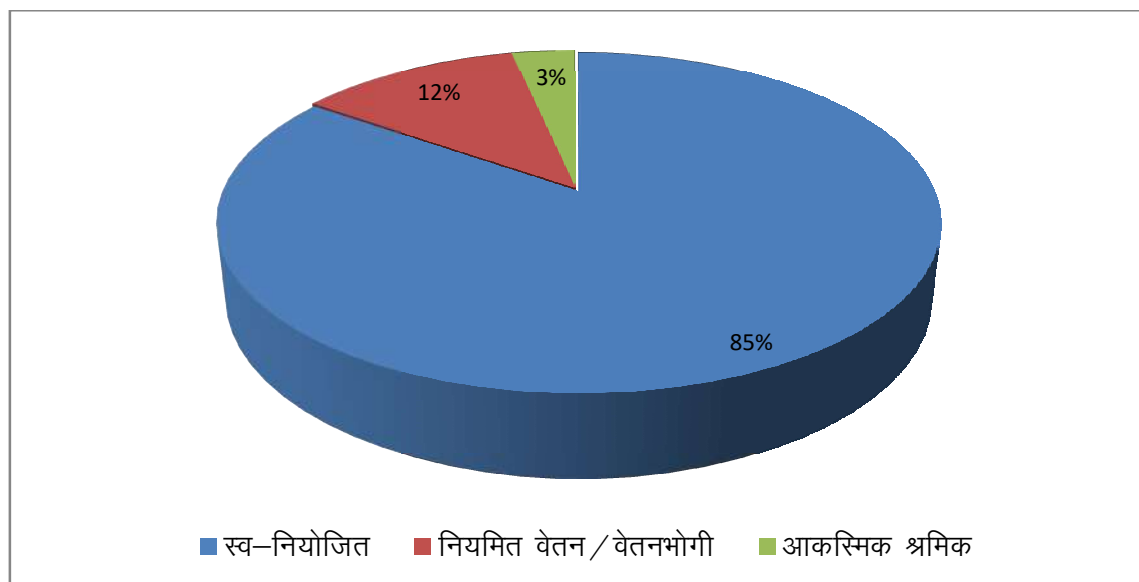
चित्र 13.4

स्व-नियोजित महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार में व्यापक स्थिति



चित्र 13.5

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए रोजगार में व्यापक स्थिति द्वारा सामान्य स्थिति में महिला श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत वितरण (2021-22)



सारणी 13.8

हिमाचल, पड़ोसी राज्यों और अखिल भारतीय के लिए रोजगार में व्यापक स्थिति द्वारा सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.+एस. एस.) में श्रमिकों का प्रतिशत वितरण

राज्य	स्व-नियोजित						नियमित वेतन/वेतनभोगी		आकस्मिक श्रमिक	
	स्वयं खाता कार्यकर्ता और नियोक्ता		घरेलु उद्यमों में अवैतनिक सहायक		सभी स्व-रोजगार		पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री
	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री
2020-21										
हिमाचल प्रदेश	41.6	47.2	13.0	38.9	54.6	86.1	28.7	11.6	16.7	2.2
उत्तराखंड	46.6	42.9	7.3	35.3	53.9	78.2	30.4	17.4	15.7	4.5
पंजाब	36.3	32.1	7.2	13.1	43.6	45.2	29.9	32.1	26.5	22.7
हरियाणा	38.1	31.4	6.9	12.8	45.0	44.2	37.5	37.5	17.4	18.3
भारत	44.8	22.8	9.2	36.6	53.9	59.4	22.7	17.4	23.3	23.2
2021-22										
हिमाचल प्रदेश	40.5	46.0	15.3	38.7	55.8	84.7	27.4	11.9	16.8	3.4
उत्तराखंड	44.5	42.6	7.1	34.8	51.6	77.4	34.1	18.0	14.3	4.6
पंजाब	34.3	32.3	9.4	14.5	43.7	46.8	29.2	37.1	27.1	16.1
हरियाणा	38.9	27.3	5.7	17.3	44.6	44.7	36.0	30.8	19.4	24.6
भारत	43.8	25.4	9.4	36.7	53.2	62.1	23.6	16.5	23.2	21.4

अध्याय

14



पर्यटन और परिवहन

मुख्य बिन्दु

- हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पर्यटन स्थल है जो दुनिया भर के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है। राज्य ने लगभग 139.23 लाख पर्यटकों को आकर्षित किया, जिनमें से 138.97 लाख भारतीय और 0.26 लाख विदेशियों ने नवम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य का भ्रमण किया।
- विभाग ने ब्याज अनुदान योजना के अंतर्गत 147 मामलों जिसमें वित्तीय वर्ष 2020–21 के 125 मामले और वित्तीय वर्ष 2021–22 के 22 मामलों को अनुशंसित किया है।
- वर्तमान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 03 हवाई अड्डे हैं जैसे शिमला हवाई अड्डा, कुल्लू हवाई अड्डा, और कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डा।
- राज्य में 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 21,06,438 (परिवहन एवं गैर परिवहन) वाहन पंजीकृत हैं।
- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.टी.एच.) ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बददी में वाहन फिटनेस के लिए निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दी है, परियोजना की लागत ₹16.35 करोड़ है।
- इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए विभाग ने राज्य के 381 ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए हैं, जिनमें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के 11 ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, 11 हिमाचल सड़क परिवहन निगम और 359 निजी ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूल शामिल हैं।
- परिवहन विभाग ने बेरोजगार युवाओं को विभिन्न श्रेणी के परमिट प्रदान करके 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 10,463 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया है।

14.1 परिचय

पर्यटन उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और विकासशील देशों के लिए बेहतरीन अवसर प्रदान करता है। 1980 के विश्व पर्यटन पर मनीला घोषणा ने इसके महत्व को बल दिया “राष्ट्रों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों और उनके अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों पर इसके प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों के कारण राष्ट्रों के जीवन के लिए आवश्यक गतिविधि के रूप में मान्यता दी”।

पर्यटन विश्व स्तर पर एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है, 2020 में जो वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत, वैश्विक रोजगार का 9.4 प्रतिशत, वैश्विक निर्यात का 7 प्रतिशत और सेवा निर्यात का 30 प्रतिशत योगदान देता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन प्राप्तियां दुनिया भर में गंतव्यों द्वारा अर्जित आय 1950 में \$ 2 बिलियन से बढ़कर 2021 में \$ 637 बिलियन हो गई। विश्व आर्थिक मंच (डब्ल्यू.ई.एफ.) ने अपने यात्रा और पर्यटन विकास सूचकांक 2021 में 4.1 के स्कोर के साथ भारत को 54वें स्थान पर (2019 में 46वें स्थान से नीचे) रखा है, लेकिन फिर भी, भारत दक्षिण एशिया में शीर्ष प्रदर्शनकर्ता बना हुआ है। जापान वैश्विक चार्ट में (1) सबसे ऊपर है और सबसे नीचे (117) स्थान देश चाड का है। भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 7 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत रोजगार के लिए योगदान देता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्राकृतिक सुंदरता से भरपूर है, जिसमें उच्च ऊंचाई वाले ट्रांस-हिमालय रेगिस्तान के विशाल इलाकों से लेकर घने हरे देवदार के जंगल, सेब के बागों से लेकर समतल खेतों तक, बर्फ से ढकी ऊंची हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं से लेकर बर्फ से ढकी झीलें और बहती नदियां हैं। यह राज्य को वास्तव में एक अद्भुत सैरगाह बनाता है।

पर्यटन हिमाचल के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 7.0 प्रतिशत है, और राज्य में कुल रोजगार में लगभग 14.42 प्रतिशत प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का योगदान देता है। आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार में योगदान देने के लिए क्षेत्र की विशाल क्षमता के बावजूद, वैश्विक पर्यटन अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि कई जगहों पर पर्यटन से होने वाले लाभों को कम आंका गया है। जिसके मुख्य कारण पर्यटकों की परिभाषा और पर्यटन के आर्थिक प्रभावों के मापन से जुड़े मुद्दे शामिल हैं। पर्यटन के अनुमानों का आर्थिक प्रभाव आगंतुकों की संख्या और श्रेणी के निष्पक्ष अनुमानों पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करता है, जैसा कि पर्यटन पर वैश्विक अध्ययन में उल्लेख किया गया है। इस प्रकार, पर्यटन से हिमाचल की अर्थव्यवस्था में योगदान राज्य द्वारा पर्यटन में किए गए निवेश के अनुरूप है या नहीं, यह पर्यटकों की संख्या और श्रेणी के अनुमानों की गुणवत्ता पर निर्भर करता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 2022 में जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, राज्य घरेलू और विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन के लिए शीर्ष 10 पर्यटन गंतव्य राज्यों में शामिल नहीं है।

कोविड-19 के प्रकोप ने राज्य में पर्यटन क्षेत्र को एक बड़ी और विकसित चुनौती के साथ प्रस्तुत किया लेकिन अब यह उद्योग लगभग पूरी तरह से सामान्य हो गया है।

14.2 ब्याज अनुदान योजना

सरकार द्वारा 2 जुलाई, 2020 को पर्यटन से जुड़े उद्यमियों को दैनिक कार्यों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए ब्याज अनुदान योजना शुरू की गई थी क्योंकि इन उद्यमियों को कोविड महामारी के कारण बहुत नुकसान हुआ था, इसे दिनांक 17 जून, 2021 को फिर से संशोधित किया गया था और इस योजना को 30 सितम्बर, 2022 तक बढ़ाया गया था।

विभाग ने ब्याज अनुदान योजना के अंतर्गत 147 मामले जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 के 125 मामलों सहित वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 के 22 मामलों को अनुशंसित किया है और 32 पर्यटन इकाइयों के ₹39,29,680 की ब्याज राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति करने में सक्षम है।

14.3 नई एशियाई विकास बैंक परियोजना-2 (ए.डी.बी.)

एशियाई विकास बैंक की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ \$ 291.04 मिलियन (ए.डी.बी. वित्तपोषण यूएस \$ 233.00 मिलियन) ₹ 2,095.70 करोड़ का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार (जी.ओ.आई) को प्रस्तुत किया गया था और इसे आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

भाग-1 और II भाग-1 की कुल लागत लगभग ₹ 938.50 करोड़ है और भाग II की लगभग ₹1,157.20 करोड़ है। पर्यटन और नागरिक उड्डयन विभाग ने उप-परियोजनाओं, भाग-1 की डी.पी.आर. तैयार करने के लिए दो सलाहकार फर्मों को नियुक्त किया है। ₹451.90 करोड़ रुपये की डी.पी.आर. तैयार कर एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) को सौंपी गई है।

14.4 स्वदेश दर्शन योजना

भारत सरकार, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए वर्ष 2017 में “स्वदेश दर्शन योजना” को मंजूरी दी थी। निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है:

- क्यारीघाट, जिला सोलन में कन्वेंशन सेंटर।
- शिमला हेलीपोर्ट।
- जिला कांगडा में ग्राम हाट।
- मनाली, जिला कुल्लु में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की आर्टीफिशियल क्लाइम्बिंग दीवार।
- भलेई माता, जिला चम्बा में कला व शिल्प सेंटर।

- मां हाटेश्वरी मन्दिर, हाटकोटी, जिला शिमला का विकास।
- सम्पूर्ण सर्किट के लिए संकेतक, गैन्टरीज, क्लोज्ड सर्किट टेलिविजन (सी.सी.टी.वी.) और वायरलेस फिडेलिटी (वाई.फाई.) की स्थापना।
- बीड़ बिलिंग, जिला कांगड़ा में पैराग्लाइडिंग केन्द्र प्रगति पर है।

14.5 विपणन और प्रचार

पर्यटन और नागरिक उड्डयन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता है। विभाग राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रिंट मीडिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, आउटडोर मीडिया, डिजिटल मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया और विभिन्न पर्यटन यात्रा मेलों/मार्ट/प्रदर्शनियों आदि में भागीदारी के माध्यम से पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। विभाग पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न ब्रॉशर, फोल्डर, पैम्फलेट, मोनाल पत्रिकाएं, कैलेंडर, गाइड मैप और कॉफी टेबल बुक इत्यादि द्वारा प्रचार करता है। विभागीय वेबसाइट और सोशल मीडिया हैंडल के माध्यम से भी सूचना का प्रसार किया जा रहा है, साथ ही विभाग ने पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए प्रदेश में पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं तथा इन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से प्रदेश में आने वाले पर्यटकों को सूचना उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है।

14.6 नागरिक उड्डयन

वर्तमान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 03 मौजूदा हवाई अड्डे हैं जैसे शिमला हवाई अड्डा, कुल्लू हवाई अड्डा और कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डा और 01 ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डा नागचला मंडी में विकास/निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित है।

03 हवाई अड्डों जैसे जुब्बड़हट्टी (जिला शिमला), भुंतर (जिला कुल्लू) और गग्गल (जिला कांगड़ा) की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

- शिमला (जुब्बड़हट्टी) हवाई अड्डा:** सरकार ने शिमला हवाई अड्डे के दोनों किनारों पर 30 मीटर तक रनवे एंड सेप्टी एरिया (आर.ई.एस.ए.) का काम पूरा कर लिया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा मैसर्स एलायंस एयर इंडिया लिमिटेड के माध्यम से शिमला-दिल्ली-शिमला मार्ग पर हवाई सेवाएं फिर से शुरू कर दी गई हैं। इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने मैसर्स एलायंस एयर एविएशन लिमिटेड के साथ 12 अक्टूबर, 2022 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन (एम.ओ.यू.) पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे। एविएशन लिमिटेड दो सेक्टरों यानी शिमला-कुल्लू-शिमला (सप्ताह में 04 दिन) और शिमला-धर्मशाला-शिमला (सप्ताह में 03 दिन) में हवाई परिवहन रैक (ए.टी. आर.) -42-600 के माध्यम से अपनी सेवाओं का विस्तार करेगा। 9 दिसंबर, 2022

से उड़ानें शुरू की गई हैं और इन मार्गों पर 100 प्रतिशत वायुबिलिटी गैप फंडिंग (वी.जी.एफ.) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन की जानी है।

- ii) **कुल्लू (भुंतर) हवाई अड्डा:** कुल्लू हवाई अड्डे के पास 30.5 मीटर की चौड़ाई के साथ 1,128 मीटर की मौजूदा हवाई पट्टी (रनवे) है जो लोड पेनल्टी के साथ 72 सीटर विमानों की लैंडिंग के लिए उपयुक्त है। एअर इंडिया द्वारा ए.टी.आर.-72 के माध्यम से उड़ान संचालन किया जा रहा है। कुल्लू हवाई अड्डे की न्यूनतम सुरक्षा/चौड़ाई बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, जिसके लिए वन संरक्षण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत (एफ.सी.ए.) अनुमति ली जा चुकी है।
- iii) **कांगड़ा (गग्गल) हवाई अड्डा:** कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डे का वर्तमान रनवे 1,372 मीटर X 30 मीटर है, जो लोड पेनल्टी के साथ 72 सीटर विमानों की लैंडिंग के लिए उपयुक्त है। एयर इंडिया की तरफ से ए.टी.आर.-72 के द्वारा फ्लाइट ऑपरेशन किया जा रहा है। ए.टी.आर.-72/क्यू.-400 और ए-320 प्रकार के विमानों के संचालन के लिए कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिए भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (ए.ए.आई.) से वांछित जानकारी सहित मास्टर प्लान प्राप्त हो गया है। कांगड़ा हवाई अड्डे को दो चरणों में विकसित किया जा सकता है अर्थात् चरण-I ए.टी.आर./72/क्यू.-400 प्रकार के विमानों के संचालन के लिए और चरण-II ए-320 प्रकार के विमानों के संचालन के लिए।
- iv) **नागचला, मंडी में प्रस्तावित ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डा:** 3,150 मीटर की लंबाई वाले रनवे की व्यवहार्यता का दो चरणों में पता लगाया गया (अर्थात् पहला चरण 2,100 मीटर और दूसरा चरण 1,050 मीटर)। तदनुसार, 2,868 बीघा भूमि चिन्हित की गई है जिसमें से 2,543 बीघा निजी भूमि है। सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन (एस.आई.ए.) अधिसूचना भी सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई है और प्रभाव आंकलन एस.आई.ए. इकाई और हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (एच.आई.पी.ए.) के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

मंडी हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिए संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी (जे.वी.सी.) की जानकारी के लिए संयुक्त उद्यम समझौते पर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार (जी.ओ.एच.पी.) और भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (ए.ए.आई.) के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। ए.ए.आई. की हिस्सेदारी 49 फीसदी और राज्य की 51 फीसदी रहेगी।

14.7 हिमाचल प्रदेश में हेलीपोर्ट / हैलीपैड

राज्य के पर्यटन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने तथा संयोजकता (कनेक्टिविटी) प्रदान करने के लिए 05 नए हेलीपोर्ट अर्थात् कंगनीधार (जिला मंडी), रक्षा भू-सूचना विज्ञान अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान (डी.जी.आर.ई.) एस.ए.एस.ई. मनाली (जिला कुल्लू), बद्दी (जिला सोलन) में एक-एक और 02 शिमला और रामपुर (जिला शिमला) को भारत सरकार की रीजनल कनेक्टिविटी स्कीम (आर.सी.एस.) उड़े देश का आम नागरिक -2 (उड़ान-2) के लिए विकसित किया जा रहा है।

शिमला, बद्दी और रामपुर हेलीपोर्ट का काम पूरा हो चुका है और निर्धारित परिचालन शुरू करने के लिए अंतिम लाइसेंसिंग के लिए नागरिक उड्डयन महानिदेशालय (डी.जी.सी.ए.) के निरीक्षण का इंतजार है। कंगनीधार (जिला मंडी) का कार्य प्रगति पर है, जबकि रक्षा मंत्रालय से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एन.ओ.सी.) प्राप्त कर एस.ए.एस.ई. मनाली हेलीपोर्ट का कार्य शीघ्र शुरू किया जाएगा।

वर्तमान में राज्य में 63 हैलीपैड हैं और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 38 नए हैलीपैड बनाए जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिला मुख्यालय में एक हेलीपोर्ट का निर्माण प्रस्तावित है, जिसके लिए जिला प्रशासन द्वारा भूमि चिन्हित कर ली गई है और इसे पर्यटन निदेशालय के नाम पर स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है।

14.8 नई राहें नई मंजिलें

प्रदेश के अनछुए क्षेत्रों को पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकसित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 में नये पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने के लिये नयी योजना "नई राहें, नई मंजिलें" लागू की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 एवं 2022-23 में प्रत्येक को ₹50.00 करोड़ (कुल ₹250.00 करोड़) की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित स्थानों का विकास किया जा रहा है:

- बीर-बिलिंग, जिला कांगड़ा में पैराग्लाइडिंग गंतव्य।
- चांशल, जिला शिमला को स्की स्थल के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है।
- जंजैहली जिला मंडी को इको-टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से विकसित किया जा रहा है।
- लारजी, तत्तापानी और पौंग बांध में बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास और जल क्रीड़ा गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना।
- सेर जगस, जिला सिरमौर में पैराग्लाइडिंग डेस्टिनेशन और नोहराधार से चूड़धार में इको-टूरिज्म विकसित किया जा रहा है।

- अटल रोहतांग सुरंग के दोनों सिरों पर पर्यटन संबंधी सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का विकास।
- शिव धाम का निर्माण।
- राज्य के विभिन्न धार्मिक स्थलों का सौंदर्यीकरण।

14.9 पर्यटन और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र

पर्यटन तथा नागरिक उड्डयन पहले ऐसे उद्योग थे जो महामारी से काफी प्रभावित हुए थे। भारत के वार्षिक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के एक बड़े हिस्से में योगदान देने वाला यह क्षेत्र राज्यों द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों और कर्फ्यू से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है। आतिथ्य क्षेत्र पर्यटन क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है।

पर्यटन राज्य में राजस्व सृजन और रोजगार का मुख्य स्रोत बना हुआ है। कोविड-19 ने लॉकडाउन के लिए मजबूर किया जिससे राज्य में पर्यटन क्षेत्र को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ। भौगोलिक लाभ पर्यटन क्षेत्र के लिए राज्य को उपार्जन की स्थिति में रखते हैं, लेकिन जब कोविड-19 महामारी को देखते हुए आवाजाही पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था तो पर्यटकों के आगमन में भारी कमी हुई थी।

पर्यटकों का आगमन किसी विशेष गंतव्य में पर्यटन की मांग के मुख्य संकेतकों में से एक है। सारणी 14.1 में, वर्ष 2012 से 2022 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में विदेशी और घरेलू पर्यटकों के आगमन के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। कोविड-19 महामारी के बाद घरेलू पर्यटकों का आगमन 2020 में 32.13 लाख से बढ़कर 2021 में 56.37 लाख और 2022 में कुल मिलाकर 150.99 लाख हो गया है। इससे पता चलता है कि पर्यटकों का आगमन पूर्व-महामारी के स्तर तक पहुंच रहा है। हमारे नाजुक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को देखते हुए यह सुनिश्चित करना समय की मांग है कि यह विकास सतत् तरीके से जारी रहे।

सारणी 14.1

पर्यटकों का आगमन लाखों में

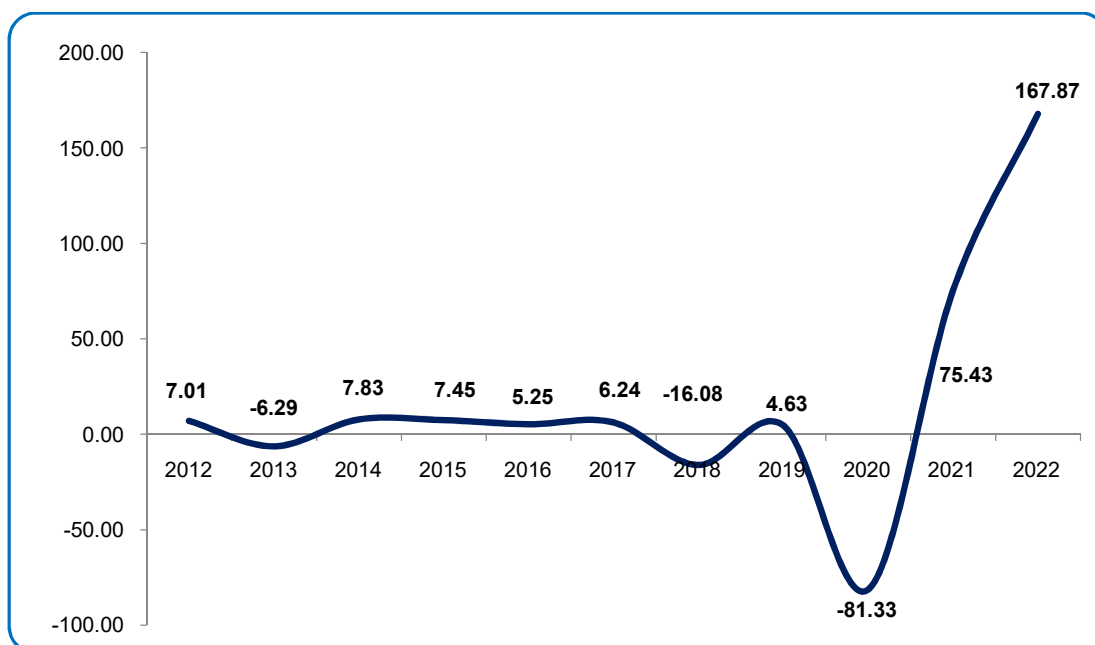
वर्ष	भारतीय	विदेशी	कुल
2012	156.46	5.00	161.46
2013	147.16	4.14	151.30
2014	159.25	3.90	163.15
2015	171.25	4.06	175.31
2016	179.98	4.53	184.51
2017	191.31	4.71	196.09

2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12
2020	31.70	0.43	32.13
2021	56.32	0.05	56.37
2022 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक	150.70	0.29	150.99

पर्यटकों के आगमन में राज्य में वर्ष-दर-वर्ष वृद्धि दर में भिन्नता देखी जाती है। हालाँकि, देशव्यापी तालाबंदी के समय विकास दर में एक बड़ा बदलाव देखा गया, जिसने न केवल घरेलू पर्यटकों को अपने घरों में बंद रहने के लिए मजबूर किया, बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानों पर प्रतिबंध के कारण विदेशी पर्यटकों को अपने देशों में वापस जाना पड़ा। चित्र 14.1 पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में पर्यटकों के आगमन में उच्चतम (-81.33 प्रतिशत) संकुचन दर्शाता है। लॉकडाउन के बाद पर्यटकों के आगमन में काफी सुधार हुआ है। यह वृद्धि दर 2021 में 75.43 प्रतिशत और 2022 में 167.87 प्रतिशत पर पहुंच गई है।

चित्र 14.1

पर्यटक अंतर्वाह की वर्ष-दर-वर्ष वृद्धि दर



नोट: इन आंकड़ों का डेटा कैलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित है
स्रोत: पर्यटन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

बॉक्स 14.1

राज्य में पर्यटकों की आमद का सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 2010=100)

वर्ष	घरेलू	विदेशी	कुल
2011	113.99	106.81	113.75
2012	122.12	110.29	121.72
2013	114.86	91.32	114.05
2014	124.3	85.91	122.98
2015	133.66	89.53	132.15
2016	140.48	99.81	139.09
2017	149.32	103.83	147.76
2018	125.62	78.61	124.01
2019	131.36	84.41	129.75
2020	24.75	9.41	24.22
2021	43.96	1.06	42.49
2022	117.63	6.46	113.83

नोट: इन आंकड़ों का डेटा कैलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित है
स्रोत: पर्यटन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

14.10 हिमाचल प्रदेश में सतत् पर्यटन

यूनेस्को स्थायी पर्यटन को ऐसे “पर्यटन के रूप में परिभाषित करता है जो स्थानीय लोगों और पर्यटक, सांस्कृतिक विरासत और पर्यावरण दोनों का सम्मान करता हो”। सतत् पर्यटन लोगों को एक रोमांचक और शैक्षिक अवकाश प्रदान करना चाहता है जो मेजबान देश के लोगों के लिए भी फायदेमंद है। सभी पर्यटन गतिविधियाँ, चाहे किसी भी कारण से हों—छुट्टियाँ, व्यापार यात्रा, सम्मेलन, साहसिक यात्रा और इकोटूरिज्म को टिकाऊ रखने की आवश्यकता है।

हिमाचल में विभिन्न प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित संपत्तियाँ हैं, जैसे हिमालय, झीलें, नदियाँ, बर्फ, ग्रामीण परिदृश्य, तीर्थ स्थान जैसे मंदिर, गुरुद्वारे और मठ, विरासत संरचनाएं, पारंपरिक नृत्य रूप और पोशाक, स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प और व्यंजन और कुछ उचित रूप से स्थापित शिमला, मनाली और धर्मशाला जैसे व्यावसायिक स्थल। हिमाचल प्रदेश की इन मौजूदा संपत्तियों का उपयोग पर्यटन उत्पादों को बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है जो पर्यटन विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित दस विषयों के इर्द-गिर्द घूमते हैं

चित्र 14.2

प्रचार विषय



स्रोत: पर्यटन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

सारणी 14.2

जिलों और संभावित क्षेत्रों का विषयवार प्रदर्शन

क्र. सं.	विषय	मौजूदा अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने वाले संभावित जिले	संभावित जिले
1	पारस्थितिकी पर्यटन	लाहौल स्पिति	किन्नौर, कांगड़ा, चम्बा और मण्डी (जैजहली, बरोट घाटी) कुल्लू, शिमला (चांसल)
2	कृषि/जैविक पर्यटन	चम्बा, शिमला, किन्नौर	सिरमौर (राजगढ़), मण्डी (करसोग घाटी), बिलासपुर (घुमारवीं), लाहौल स्पिति (स्पिति), चम्बा और कुल्लू
3	हिम पर्यटन	कुल्लू	शिमला (नारकंडा और चांशल), किन्नौर, लाहौल स्पिति और चम्बा
4	झील पर्यटन	लाहौल स्पिति, कांगड़ा	चम्बा, मण्डी, बिलासपुर, ऊना
5	साहसिक काम	कुल्लू चम्बा लाहौल स्पिति	किन्नौर, मण्डी, सिरमौर, कांगड़ा और शिमला
6	तीर्थ यात्रा	हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में धार्मिक सर्किटों के माध्यम से प्रचार और विपणन	
7	सांस्कृतिक विरासत	कुल्लू, शिमला, कांगड़ा, लाहौल स्पिति	चम्बा, सिरमौर (नाहन), किन्नौर, मण्डी और हमीरपूर
8	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण	कांगड़ा	सोलन (चायल), कुल्लू, किन्नौर, लाहौल स्पिति, मण्डी
9	फिल्म पर्यटन	शिमला, कुल्लू	लाहौल स्पिति, कांगड़ा (पालमपुर), कुल्लू (मनाली), चम्बा (परिन्गूल), शिमला (फागू)
10	बैठकें, प्रोत्साहन, सम्मेलन और प्रदर्शनियाँ (एम.आई.सी.ई.) पर्यटन	शिमला, सोलन, कांगड़ा	सोलन, कांगड़ा, कुल्लू और सिरमौर

14.11 हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम (एच.पी.टी.डी.सी.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम (एच.पी.टी.डी.सी.) 1972 में गठित हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास में अग्रणी है। यह आवास खानपान, परिवहन, सम्मेलन और खेल गतिविधियों सहित पर्यटन सेवाओं का पूरा पैकेज प्रदान करता है, राज्य के बेहतरीन होटलों और रेस्तरां की सबसे बड़ी श्रृंखला है जिसमें 55 होटलों में 2,442 बिस्तर वाले 1,083 कमरे हैं।

जैसा कि दुनिया भर में पर्यटन उद्योग कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रभाव से उबरने की कोशिश कर रहा है, एच.पी.टी.डी.सी. ने भी गतवर्षा के नुकसान से उबरने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया है। निगम ने सोलन जिले के क्यारीघाट में एक नवनिर्मित होटल क्यारी बंगले का संचालन शुरू किया है जिसमें कुल 68 बिस्तरों की क्षमता वाले 34 कमरे हैं। ग्रुप बुकिंग को सुविधाजनक बनाने और एच.पी.टी.डी.सी. के ट्रांसपोर्ट विंग को मजबूत करने के लिए 4 नए टैम्पो ट्रैवलर खरीदे गए हैं। एच.पी.टी.डी.सी. ने दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹ 83.36 करोड़ की आय अर्जित की है।

बॉक्स 14.2 विभिन्न राज्यों की अर्थव्यवस्था में पर्यटन का योगदान

राज्य (टी.एस.ए. संदर्भ वर्ष के साथ)	जी.वी.ए. में टी.डी.जी.वी.ए. का हिस्सा		कुल राज्य रोजगार में पर्यटन रोजगार का हिस्सा	
	प्रत्यक्ष (%)	प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (%)	प्रत्यक्ष (%)	प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (%)
हिमाचल प्रदेश-2015-16	3.94	9.12	2.68	14.27
उत्तराखण्ड-2015-16	4.07	9.68	3.42	17.10
गोवा-2015-16	7.39	16.86	15.86	32.77
केरल-2015-16	4.68	9.52	9.88	23.52
अखिल भारतीय -2015-16	2.78	5.35	5.40	12.38
हिमाचल प्रदेश -2018-19	3.46	7.53	3.89	14.42
उत्तराखण्ड-2018-19	2.96	6.59	11.77	26.87
अखिल भारतीय -2018-19	2.72	5.24	6.48	14.87

स्रोत: भारत: क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन सैटेलाइट लेखा, 2015-16, एन.सी.ए.ई.आर. उत्तराखण्ड के लिए टूरिज्म सैटेलाइट अकाउंट, 2018-19, एन.सी.ए.ई.आर. हिमाचल प्रदेश, 2018-19, एन.सी.ए.ई.आर.

सारणी 14.3

दिसंबर, 2022 तक एजेंसियां, गाइड, फोटोग्राफर और बिस्तर क्षमता/कमरों की संख्या

क. सं.	जिला	होटलों का संख्या	रेस्तरा की संख्या	कमरों की संख्या						बिस्तर क्षमता	यात्रा-भिकरण	फोटो ग्राफर	पर्यटक गाइड
				एस.बी.आर.	डी.बी.आर.	डी.ओ.आर.	एफ.एस.	टी.बी.आर.	कुल				
1	बिलासपुर	89	10	46	745	9	75	17	892	1,842	50	1	32
2	चम्बा	285	47	109	3,166	10	98	28	3,411	6,978	68	128	196
3	हमीरपुर	73	40	55	467	13	2	4	541	1,070	14	0	2
4	कांगड़ा	851	172	455	9,319	59	445	94	10,372	21,389	742	3	206
5	किन्नौर	155	9	195	1,595	99	50	35	1,974	4,703	36	0	23
6	कुल्लू	1,219	84	485	15,990	24	1,190	0	17,689	35,518	1,703	874	458
7	लाहौल स्पिति	136	0	218	1,488	15	28	0	1,749	3,486	45	0	26
8	मण्डी	251	39	145	2,052	43	99	33	2,372	4,365	196	3	76
9	शिमला	584	144	166	9,241	216	427	25	10,075	20,647	1,661	127	349
10	सिरमौर	135	94	98	1,286	43	30	34	1,491	3,224	18	0	56
11	सोलन	391	242	148	5,269	43	159	72	5,691	11,382	159	0	71
12	उना	128	26	79	1,208	12	51	7	1,357	2,828	13	0	0
	कुल	4,297	907	2,199	51,826	586	2,654	349	57,614	1,17,432	4,705	1,136	1,495
	होम-स्टे इकाईयां	3,733	0	76	10,105	1	211	4	10,397	19,919	—	—	—
	कुल योग	8,030	907	2,275	61,931	587	2,865	353	68,011	1,37,351	4,705	1,136	1,495

स्रोत: पर्यटन विकास निगम, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

एस.बी.आर.: एक बैडरूम

डी.बी.आर.: डबल बैडरूम

डी.ओ.आर.: छात्रावास

एफ.एस.: परिवार सूट

टी.बी.आर.: थ्री बैडरूम

14.12 सड़कें और पुल (राज्य क्षेत्र)

राज्य के तीव्र आर्थिक विकास के लिए सड़कें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण आधारभूत संरचना हैं। कृषि, बागवानी, उद्योग, खनन और वानिकी जैसे अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों का विकास कुशल सड़क नेटवर्क पर निर्भर करता है। रेलवे और जलमार्ग जैसे परिवहन के किसी अन्य उपर्युक्त और व्यवहार्य साधनों के अभाव में, सड़कें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे पहाड़ी राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। लगभग शून्य से शुरू करके दिसम्बर, 2022 तक राज्य सरकार ने 41,048 किलोमीटर मोटर योग्य सड़कों, (जीप योग्य और ट्रैक सहित) का निर्माण किया है। राज्य सरकार सड़क क्षेत्र को बहुत उच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में एक अच्छा सड़क नेटवर्क है। 9 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं जिनकी कुल लंबाई 1,208 किलोमीटर है। 19 राज्य राजमार्ग जिनकी कुल लंबाई 1,625 किलोमीटर है और 1753.05 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई के साथ 45 प्रमुख जिला सड़कें हैं। राज्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक विस्तार के लिए, सड़कें बुनियादी ढांचे का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं। कृषि, बागवानी, उद्योग, खनन और वानिकी जैसे प्रमुख आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक प्रभावी सड़क नेटवर्क आवश्यक है। रेलगाड़ियों और जलमार्गों जैसे परिवहन के किसी भी अन्य पर्याप्त और व्यावहारिक मार्गों के अभाव में सड़कें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे पहाड़ी राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सड़क क्षेत्र पर सबसे अधिक ध्यान दिया है।

वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य एवं दिसम्बर, 2022 तक की गई उपलब्धियों का विवरण सारणी 14.4 में दिया गया है:

सारणी 14.4

सड़कें और पुल

मद	इकाई	2022-23 के लिए लक्ष्य	उपलब्धियां दिसम्बर, 2022 तक
मोटर योग्य सड़क	किलोमीटर	1,060	650
जल निकासी	किलोमीटर	990	792
मैटलिंग और टायरिंग	किलोमीटर	2,065	1,523
जीप के योग्य	किलोमीटर	50	68
पुल	संख्या	75	76
गाँवों से सम्पर्क	संख्या	80	71

सारणी 14.5 में दर्शाए अनुसार राज्य में दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 10,704 गाँव सड़कों से जुड़ चुके हैं।

सारणी 14.5

सड़कों से जुड़े गाँव

सड़कों से जुड़े गाँव	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक
1500 जनसंख्या और अधिक	219	219	219
1000-1499	296	296	296
500-999	1,318	1,333	1,337
250-499	3,644	3,667	3,696
250 से नीचे	5,072	5,118	5,156
कुल	10,549	10,633	10,704

14.13 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र)

वर्तमान में, 2,609 कि.मी., 19 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग राज्य सड़क नेटवर्क की मुख्य जीवन रेखाएँ हैं, जिनमें से 1,025 कि.मी. राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित/विकसित किया जाता है, जबकि परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य में 213 कि.मी. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई का विकास किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण 784 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले 5 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास/अनुरक्षण का काम देख रहा है और सीमा सड़क संगठन ने भी 587 किलोमीटर के 3 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास/अनुरक्षण किया है।

14.14 परिवहन विकास परिचय

परिवहन विभाग मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 213 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत कार्य करता है। परिवहन विभाग मुख्य रूप से मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988, हिमाचल प्रदेश मोटर वाहन करानिधन अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रावधानों और वहां बनाए गए नियमों के अंतर्गत प्रवर्तन के लिए स्थापित किया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश का परिवहन विभाग परिवहन सुविधाओं के विकास में अन्य संगठनों की सहायता करता है और सड़क मार्ग से यात्रियों और सामानों की आवाजाही के लिए कुशल, पर्याप्त और सस्ती परिवहन सेवा प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता

है। वैधानिक कार्यों के निर्वहन में, विभाग प्रमुख राजस्व अर्जित करने वाले विभागों में से एक है जो राज्य को राजस्व मोटर वाहनों के करों के रूप में दे रहा है।

14.15 परिवहन विभाग

(1) राजस्व सृजन: विभाग का राजस्व संग्रह निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	संग्रह	वर्ष	अनुमानित संग्रह	संग्रह 31.12.2022 तक
2021-22	₹510.07 करोड़	2022-23	₹512.10 करोड़	₹500.44 करोड़

(2) वाहनों का प्रवर्तन: परिवहन विभाग के अधिकारी मोटर वाहन अधिनियम को लागू करते हैं जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है

क.सं.	मद	2022.23 (31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
1	विभिन्न अपराधों के लिए चालान किए गए वाहनों की संख्या।	16,569
2	जुर्माने से एकत्र की गई राशि।	₹487.86 लाख

3) वाहनों का पंजीकरण: राज्य में 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 21,06,438 वाहनों (परिवहन एवं गैर परिवहन) का पंजीकरण किया जा चुका है। दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक जिलेवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

सारणी 14.6

जिलावार पंजीकृत वाहन

क.सं.	जिला	पंजीकृत वाहन
1	बिलासपुर	1,06,501
2	चम्बा	79,578
3	हमीरपुर	1,47,659
4	कांगड़ा	5,30,854
5	किन्नौर	16,844

6	कुल्लू	1,08,579
7	लाहौल स्पिति	8,066
8	मण्डी	2,44,661
9	शिमला	2,20,419
10	सिरमौर	1,35,731
11	सोलन	2,91,557
12	ऊना	2,18,989
	कुल	21,06,438

14.16 परिवहन विभाग की नीतियां

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के परिवहन विभाग ने वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान निम्नलिखित उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं:

- i) **निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र:** सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर. टी.एच.) ने जिला सोलन के बद्दी में हिमाचल प्रदेश के पक्ष में वाहन उपयुक्तता के लिए निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र की स्थापना के लिए परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है। परियोजना की लागत ₹16.35 करोड़ थी। नागरिक कार्य के लिए विस्तृत अनुमान नागरिक कार्य के आर्किटेक्ट (मेसर्स कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव आर्किटेक्चरल सर्विसेज, नोएडा) द्वारा ₹11.57 करोड़ की राशि का तैयार किया गया था, जिसे 14 नवंबर, 2018 के पत्र के माध्यम से सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.टी. एच.) को प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

सभी कोडल औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद, सिविल कार्य ₹ 9.20 करोड़ के लिए मेसर्स कंबाइंड प्रमोटर्स एंड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रा० लि० के पक्ष में ई-निविदा प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से दिया गया था और विक्रेता/ठेकेदार ने मार्च, 2020 से सिविल कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। साइट पर अतिरिक्त फ्लार्ड ऐश की उपस्थिति से आवश्यक संरचनात्मक डिजाइन में बदलाव के कारण, कार्य लागत में ₹132.81 लाख जोड़े गए और अंततः जी.एस.टी. सहित परियोजना लागत ₹1,219.60 लाख हो गई।

अब तक ठेकेदार को ₹4.76 करोड़ की कुल राशि (भुगतान/प्रक्रिया) दी जा चुकी है और साइट पर काम चल रहा है। वर्तमान में सिविल कार्य का 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मोर्थ (एम.ओ.आर.टी.एच.) ने परियोजना के लिए ₹6.00 करोड़ की 3 किस्में जारी की हैं और अब तक, इसमें से ₹4.75 करोड़ ठेकेदार को और ₹14.71 लाख आर्किटेक्ट को चुकाए जा चुके हैं।

- ii) **ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर का निर्माण:** परिवहन नीति 2004 के अनुसार, परिवहन विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश ने चयनित स्थलों पर पार्किंग स्थल, बैठने की जगह, खाने की जगह, शौचालय, मनोरंजन केंद्र जैसी कई सुविधाएं बनाने/प्रदान करने के लिए, सभी जिलों में परिवहन नगरों की स्थापना की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है। राज्य के सभी जिलों के उपायुक्तों (डी.सी.) से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने संबंधित जिले में ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर के निर्माण/स्थापना के लिए कम से कम 50 बीघा उपयुक्त भूमि को चयनित करें। राज्य के 6 जिलों शिमला, कांगड़ा, हमीरपुर, सिरमौर, सोलन और ऊना में उपयुक्त भूमि चिन्हित की गई है। आगे की कार्रवाई की प्रक्रिया शुरू की जा रही है।
- iii) **ड्राइविंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूल (डी.टी.एस.) और प्रदूषण जांच केंद्र:** इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए, विभाग ने राज्य में 381 ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों को लाइसेंस दिया है, जिसमें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के 11 ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, 11 हिमाचल सड़क परिवहन निगम और 359 निजी ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण स्कूल शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा प्रदेश में 259 प्रदूषण जांच केंद्र भी अधिकृत किए गए हैं।
- iv) **रोजगार सृजन:** परिवहन विभाग ने बेरोजगार युवाओं को विभिन्न श्रेणी के परमिट देकर 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 10,463 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया है। जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार है:

सारणी 14.7

रोजगार सृजन की स्थिति

परमिट का प्रकार	प्रति व्यक्ति प्रत्येक परमिट के अर्न्तगत रोजगार की संख्या	अप्रैल से दिसंबर, 2022 की अवधि के लिए जारी किया गया परमिट	कुल रोजगार
टैक्सी/मैक्सी कैब	2	331	662
बस स्टेज कैरिज	3	11	33
ट्रक (माल ढुलाई)	3	2,992	8,976
यात्री सेवा वाहन (पी.एस.वी.)	2	396	792
कुल	2.8	3,730	10,463

v) इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन नीति

हिमाचल प्रदेश के संवेदनशील पर्वतीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को संरक्षित करने और वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन पर ध्यान देने के लिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ई.वी.एस.)

सहित स्वच्छ ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने वालों की अग्रणी श्रेणी में रहा है। एच. आर.टी.सी. देश में इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को इस्तेमाल करने वाले पहले राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों (एस.टी.यू.) में से एक है और शिमला और मनाली में 75 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों के साथ-साथ राज्य के विभिन्न शहरों और कस्बों में 50 इलेक्ट्रिक टैक्सियों का संचालन कर रहा है।

राज्य ने वर्ष 2022 में अपनी इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन नीति घोषित की है और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (ई.वी.) अपनाने के लिए शिमला, धर्मशाला, मंडी और बद्दी को मॉडल टाउन घोषित किया है। चार्जिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थापना के लिए एक सयुंक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और निजी/सार्वजनिक परिवहन में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को तेजी से अपनाने के लिए इन चार मॉडल कस्बों में फास्ट चार्जिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 30 स्थानों की पहचान की गई है।

सरकार ने आगे 612 स्थानों की पहचान की है, जहां एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (ई.ई.एस.एल.) की नीति के अनुसार पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप (पी.पी.पी.) मोड में चार्जिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्थापित किया जाएगा।

vi) स्कूली बच्चों के सुरक्षित परिवहन के लिए दिशानिर्देश

राज्य सरकार स्कूली बच्चों की सुरक्षा को लेकर गंभीर है। राज्य सरकार ने अधिसूचना दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 2018 के माध्यम से स्कूल बसों के लिए विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं। इस अधिसूचना में निहित दिशा-निर्देश के अनुसार सभी क्षेत्रीय परिवहन कार्यालयों (आर.टी.ओ.) और अन्य संबंधित विभागों को स्कूली बच्चों को ले जाने वाले वाहनों की 100 प्रतिशत चैकिंग का लक्ष्य रखा है एवं सख्ती से कार्यान्वयन के लिए परिचालित किया गया है और निदेशालय स्तर पर इसकी मॉनिटरिंग की जा रही है।

vii) मोटर साइकिल और मोटर कैंब किराए पर लेने की योजना

मोटर बाइक किराए पर लेने की योजना मोटर वाहन अधिनियम, 1988 के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत एक अधिसूचित योजना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य अधिसूचना संख्या. टीपीटी-ए(4)9/2015 दिनांक 25 मई, 2017 ने वर्ष 1997 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित रेंट-ए बाइक योजना को अपनाया। इसके बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य ने अधिसूचना संख्या.टीपीटी-ए(4)9/2015 दिनांक 6 मार्च, 2019 को राज्य में इस योजना को अधिसूचित किया। राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण ने 143 आवेदकों को 2,364 वाहन क्रय अनुमति प्रदान की।

viii) निजी बसों और टैक्सियों की फलीट स्ट्रेंथ

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 31 दिसंबर, 2021 तक निजी स्टेज कैरिज बसों की कुल संख्या 3,309 और टैक्सियों की संख्या (बैठने की क्षमता 4+1) 28,034, मैक्सी (6+1 और अधिक) की संख्या 12,267 है। जिलेवार और आर.टी.ओ. वार विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

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निजी बसों और टैक्सियों की फलीट स्ट्रेंथ

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आर.टी.ओ. वार स्टेज कैरिज बसों का विवरण 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक ।		
क्र.सं.	आर.टी.ओ. का नाम	निजी बसों की कुल संख्या
1	आर.टी.ओ. शिमला	252
2	आर.टी.ओ. किन्नौर स्थित रामपुर	82
3	आर.टी.ओ. सोलन	220
4	आर.टी.ओ. बददी स्थित नालागढ़	103
5	आर.टी.ओ. बिलासपुर	304
6	आर.टी.ओ. हमीरपुर	355
7	आर.टी.ओ. कुल्लू	164
8	आर.टी.ओ. ऊना	285
9	आर.टी.ओ. मण्डी	416
10	आर.टी.ओ. धर्मशाला	815
11	आर.टी.ओ. सिरमौर	169
12	आर.टी.ओ. चम्बा	144
कुल		3,309

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 31 दिसंबर, 2021 तक टैक्सी और मैक्सी की संख्या का जिलावार विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिला का नाम	कुल टैक्सियों की संख्या (4+1)	कुल मैक्सियों की संख्या (6+1 और उससे अधिक)
1	कुल्लू	6,140	2,979
2	शिमला	11,679	4,170
3	सोलन	1,430	606
4	सिरमौर	224	146
5	कांगड़ा	5,875	2,073
6	हमीरपुर	2,160	656
7	ऊना	328	253
8	मण्डी	3,100	2,741
9	लाहौल स्पिति	8	9
10	किन्नौर	29	8

11	बिलासपुर	1,053	669
12	चम्बा	1,359	857
कुल		33,385	15,167

14.17 सड़क परिवहन

सड़क परिवहन प्रदेश में आर्थिक गतिविधियों का मुख्य साधन है क्योंकि परिवहन के अन्य साधन जैसे रेलवे, हवाई मार्ग, टैक्सी, ऑटो रिक्शा आदि नगण्य हैं। इसलिए राज्य में पथ परिवहन निगम का अत्यधिक महत्व है। राज्य के भीतर और बाहर हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को यात्री परिवहन सेवाएं हिमाचल सड़क परिवहन निगम द्वारा 3,142 बसों, 75 इलेक्ट्रिक बसों, 38 टैक्सियों, 50 इलेक्ट्रिक टैक्सियों और 12 टेंपो ट्रैवलर्स के बेड़े के साथ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

14.17.1 यात्रियों के लाभ के लिए एच.आर.टी.सी. की योजनाएँ

वर्ष के दौरान लोगों के लाभ के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ चालू रहीं:

- i) **ग्रीन कार्ड योजना:** यदि यात्री द्वारा की गई यात्रा 50 किमी की है तो ग्रीन कार्डधारक को किराए में 25 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जाती है। इस कार्ड की कीमत ₹50 है और इसकी वैधता दो साल के लिए है।
- ii) **स्मार्ट कार्ड योजना:** निगम ने स्मार्ट कार्ड योजना शुरू की है। कार्ड की कीमत ₹ 50 है और इसकी वैधता दो साल के लिए है। इससे किराये में 10 प्रतिशत छूट मिलती है और एच.आर.टी.सी. साधारण, सुपर फास्ट, सेमी डीलक्स और डीलक्स बसों में भी मान्य है। वोल्वो और ए.सी, बसों में 1 अक्टूबर से 31 मार्च तक छूट दी जाती है।
- iii) **वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए सम्मान कार्ड योजना:** निगम ने 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए सम्मान कार्ड योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किराए में 30 फीसदी की छूट दी जाती है।
- iv) **महिलाओं को निःशुल्क सुविधा:** “रक्षाबंधन” और “भैया दूज” के अवसर पर महिलाओं को एच.आर.टी.सी. की साधारण बसों में निःशुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। ईद और बकरीद के मौके पर मुस्लिम महिलाओं को मुफ्त यात्रा की सुविधा दी गई है।
- v) **महिलाओं को किराए में छूट:** निगम ने महिलाओं को राज्य के भीतर साधारण बसों में किराए में 50 प्रतिशत की छूट की भी अनुमति दी है।
- vi) **राजकीय विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को निःशुल्क सुविधा:** सरकारी विद्यालयों के +2 कक्षा तक के विद्यार्थियों को एच.आर.टी.सी. की साधारण बसों में उनके आवास से विद्यालय एवं विद्यालय से निवास स्थान तक निःशुल्क यात्रा सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई गई है।

- vii) **गंभीर बीमारी से पीड़ित व्यक्ति को मुफ्त सुविधा:** कैंसर, रीढ़ की हड्डी में चोट, किडनी और डायलिसिस के रोगियों को एच.आर.टी.सी. बसों में एक अटेंडेंट के साथ डॉक्टर द्वारा जारी की गई परामर्श पर्ची के आधार पर राज्य के भीतर तथा बाहर चिकित्सा के उद्देश्य से मुफ्त यात्रा सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है।
- viii) **विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क सुविधा:** निगम 70 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक की निःशक्तता वाले विशेष सक्षम व्यक्तियों को राज्य के भीतर एक परिचारक के साथ निःशुल्क यात्रा सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है।
- ix) **वीरता पुरस्कार विजेताओं को निःशुल्क सुविधा:** वीरता पुरस्कार विजेताओं को राज्य में डीलक्स बसों के अतिरिक्त एच.आर.टी.सी. की साधारण बसों में निःशुल्क यात्रा सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई गई है।
- x) **लकजरी बसें:** जनता को बेहतर परिवहन सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए निगम 65 स्वामित्व वाली और उधार पट्टे की योजना के अंतर्गत 23 सुपर लकजरी (वोल्वो/स्कैनिया) बसें और 08 लकजरी ए.सी. बसें अंतरराज्यीय मार्गों पर चला रहा है।
- xi) **24X7 हेल्पलाइन:** यात्रियों की शिकायतों को दर्ज करने और उनका समाधान करने के लिए 24 X 7 एच.आर.टी.सी./निजी बस यात्रियों की हेल्पलाइन संख्या 94180-00529 और 0177-2656326 शुरू की गई हैं।
- xii) **प्रतिबंधित सड़कों पर टैक्सियाँ:** निगम द्वारा शिमला शहर में जनता के लिए सीलबन्द/ प्रतिबंधित सड़कों पर टैक्सियाँ भी शुरू की गई हैं।
- xiii) **शहीदों के परिवारों को मुफ्त यात्रा की सुविधा:** एच.आर.टी.सी. ने युद्ध में शहीद हुए सशस्त्र बलों के सैनिकों की विधवाओं, माता-पिता और 18 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों और शहीद हुए सैनिकों और पैरा मिलिट्री सैनिकों की विधवाओं, माता-पिता और 18 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को मुफ्त यात्रा सुविधा प्रदान की है।
- xiv) **पर्यटन स्थल के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की सुविधा:** निगम ने प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थलों के लिए पर्यटकों और आगंतुकों के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक बसों की शुरुआत की है।
- xv) **महिलाओं के लिए सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीनों की सुविधा:** महिलाओं के लाभ के लिए 38 बस स्टैंडों पर सैनिटरी पैड वेंडिंग मशीनें लगाई गई हैं।
- xvi) **बस स्टैंड पर विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्ति को व्हीलचेयर की सुविधा:** विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्ति को लाभ देने के लिए 42 बस स्टैंड पर व्हील चेयर की व्यवस्था की गई है।

- xvii) निगम के बस स्टैंडों पर जन सूचना प्रणाली का विकास:** बस स्टैंडों पर जन सूचना प्रणाली का विकास किया गया है ताकि यात्रियों को बसों के प्रस्थान एवं अन्य संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त हो सके।
- xviii) निगम ने स्मार्ट सिटी योजना के तहत 195 साधारण बसें, 11 सुपर लग्जरी ए.सी. वॉल्वो बसें, 12 टेंपो ट्रेवलर्स और 18 इनोवा क्रिस्टा खरीदीं, ताकि जनता और दूर-दराज के इलाकों में बेहतर परिवहन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।**
- xix) जनता की मांग पर निगम ने चंडीगढ़ से शिमला, शिमला से चंडीगढ़ इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट, शिमला से दिल्ली, मनाली से दिल्ली, मनाली से शिमला, जिस्पा से दिल्ली, मनाली से हरिद्वार और धर्मशाला से हरिद्वार के लिए 11 सुपर लग्जरी एसी वॉल्वो बसें शुरू कीं।**

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राष्ट्रीयकृत सड़क परिवहन

वर्ष	बसें	संलग्न बसें	इलेक्ट्रिक बसें	टैक्सियां	इलेक्ट्रिक टैक्सियां	अन्य	कुल	संचालनधीन मार्ग की संख्या	तय की गई दूरी ('000 किलोमीटर)
2009—10	2,005	21	.	.	.	82	2,108	2,004	1,62,855
2010—11	1,979	17	.	.	.	97	2,093	2,148	1,65,546
2011—12	2,024	0	.	.	.	93	2,117	2,048	1,65,417
2012—13	2,091	0	.	.	.	54	2,145	2,077	1,66,503
2013—14	2,054	33	.	.	.	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014—15	2,447	33	.	.	.	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015—16	2,645	34	.	.	.	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016—17	3,105	53	.	.	.	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017—18	3,110	62	.	.	.	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018—19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019—20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020—21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	77,767
2021—22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,43,717
2022—23 सितम्बर, 2022 तक	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,804	1,03,551

स्रोत: हिमाचल प्रदेश परिवहन निगम, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

अध्याय

15



शिक्षा

मुख्य बिन्दु

- शिक्षा पर राज्य सरकार का सर्वाधिक बल देती है, इसलिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 10,758 प्राथमिक, 1,965 माध्यमिक, 962 उच्च और 1,999 वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय पूरे राज्य में छात्रों के लिए सेवारत हैं। सरकार 166 डिग्री कॉलेज भी चलाती है।
- एसर-2022 हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रामीण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्य के सभी आयु वर्ग में सरकारी, निजी और अन्य संस्थानों में बच्चों का नामांकन, निजी स्कूलों की तुलना में सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन काफी अधिक है। सरकारी स्कूलों में 15-16 आयु वर्ग में लड़कियों (82.4 प्रतिशत) और लड़कों (77.6 प्रतिशत) का नामांकन सबसे अधिक है। इसी आयु वर्ग में 3.4 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल में नामांकित नहीं हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में 2011 में 82.80 प्रतिशत साक्षरता दर थी, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत 74.0 प्रतिशत से 8.8 प्रतिशत अधिक है। राज्यव्यापी, पुरुषों में 89.53 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं में 75.93 प्रतिशत थी। ये प्रतिशत जनगणना 2001 के औसत पुरुषों के लिए 85.35, महिलाओं के लिए 67.42 और कुल मिलाकर 76.48 से कहीं बेहतर हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) ने 2017-18 में "घरेलू सामाजिक उपभोग: शिक्षा" पर 75वें सर्वेक्षण द्वारा नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध करवाए हैं। 2017 में, शोध द्वारा राज्य के लिए 86.6 प्रतिशत साक्षरता बताई गई। 12.4 प्रतिशत लैंगिक असमानता के साथ पुरुष साक्षरता बढ़कर 92.9 प्रतिशत और महिला 80.5 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

- राज्य के सभी स्कूलों में छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात (पी.टी.आर.) की तुलना हरियाणा, उत्तराखंड, पंजाब और शेष भारत के स्कूलों से की गई। 2020–21 और 2021–22 की तुलना करने पर, हमारे राज्य के माध्यमिक विद्यालय की पी.टी.आर. में 7 से 6 तक का सुधार हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तराखंड के साथ-साथ शेष भारत के आसपास के राज्यों की तुलना में, हिमाचल प्रदेश पी.टी.आर. के सभी स्तरों पर अच्छा पाया जाता है।
- नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम (एन.आई.एल.पी.) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है, इसे 2022–23 से शुरू किया गया है और सभी 12 जिलों में राज्य के 89,000 प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों को साक्षर करने के उद्देश्य से 2026–27 तक चलेगा।
- डॉ. अम्बेडकर मेधावी छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश बोर्ड ऑफ स्कूल एजुकेशन (एच.पी.बी.ओ.एस.ई.) की मैट्रिक परीक्षा से अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी.) के शीर्ष 1,250 छात्र और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओ.बी.सी.) के 1000 मेधावी छात्र, अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए प्रति वर्ष ₹12,000 और ओ.बी.सी. के छात्रों को ₹10,000 प्रति वर्ष दिए जाते हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,577 एस.सी. छात्र और 1,359 ओ.बी.सी. छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
- कल्पना चावला छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत, एच.पी.बी.ओ.एस.ई. द्वारा दी गई योग्यता सूची के अनुसार प्रत्येक समूह में उत्तीर्ण अनुपात के आधार पर सभी विषयों जैसे कि विज्ञान, कला और वाणिज्य की शीर्ष 2000 मेधावी छात्राओं को 12वीं के बाद के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए प्रति वर्ष ₹15,000 दिए जाते हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,836 छात्राएं लाभान्वित हुई हैं।

15.1 परिचय

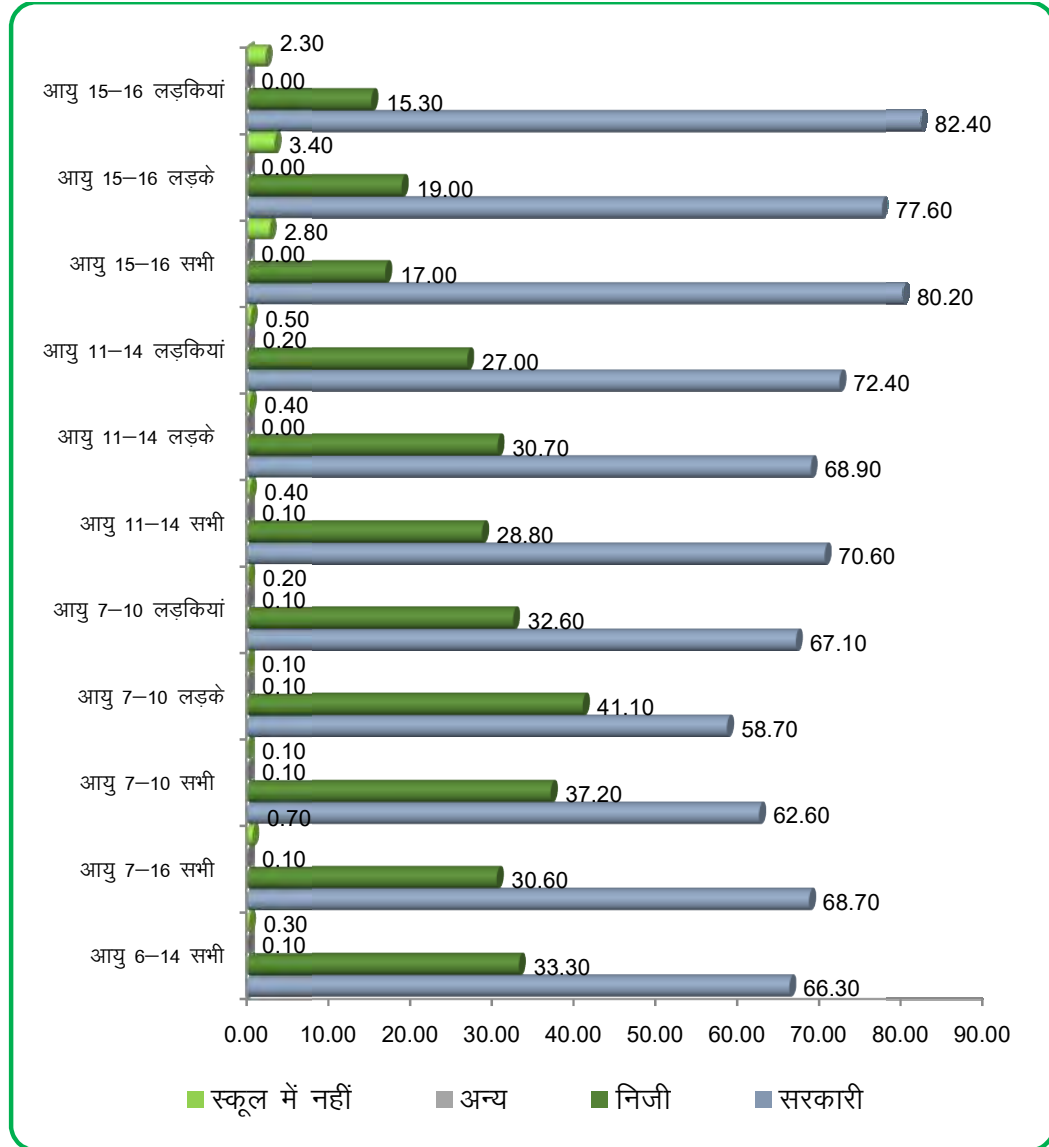
“शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है जिसे आप दुनिया को बदलने के लिए चुन सकते हैं”—नेल्सन मंडेला

पूर्ण राज्य बनने के समय राज्य की साक्षरता दर 31.96 प्रतिशत थी। हालाँकि, राज्य और अर्थव्यवस्था ने शैक्षिक बुनियादी ढाँचे के विस्तार के मामले में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है, जिसके कारण स्कूल में नामांकन और साक्षरता में वृद्धि हुई है। यह राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति, प्रशासनिक भागीदारी, और बड़े पैमाने पर समाज द्वारा लगातार जागरूक प्रयास करने के कारण है, अनुच्छेद 21ए, यह निर्धारित करता है कि “राज्य को 6 से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रदान करनी चाहिए, जिसे कि राज्य, कानून द्वारा निर्धारित कर सकता है” इसे 86वें संशोधन द्वारा भारतीय संविधान में जोड़ा गया था। बच्चों के मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार (आर.टी.ई.) अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत, सभी बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक स्कूल पूरा करने तक मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा राज्य द्वारा सुनिश्चित की जाती है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में 2011 में 82.80 प्रतिशत साक्षरता दर रही है, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत के 74.0 प्रतिशत से 8.8 प्रतिशत अधिक है। राज्यव्यापी, पुरुषों की 89.53 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं की 75.93 प्रतिशत थी। ये प्रतिशत पुरुषों के लिए 85.35, महिलाओं के लिए 67.42 और कुल मिलाकर 76.48, जनगणना 2001 के औसत से कहीं बेहतर हैं। लैंगिक अंतर 2001 में 17.93 प्रतिशत से गिरकर 2011 में 13.6 प्रतिशत हो गया। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ.) ने 2017-18 में “घरेलू सामाजिक उपभोग: शिक्षा” पर 75वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण से सम्बन्धित नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराए। 2017, में शोध द्वारा राज्य के लिए 86.6 प्रतिशत साक्षरता बताई गई। 12.4 प्रतिशत लैंगिक असमानता के साथ पुरुष साक्षरता बढ़कर 92.9 प्रतिशत और महिला 80.5 प्रतिशत हो गई।

चित्र 15.1

आयु वर्ग एवं सेक्स लिंग अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार के विद्यालयों में नामांकित बच्चों का प्रतिशत

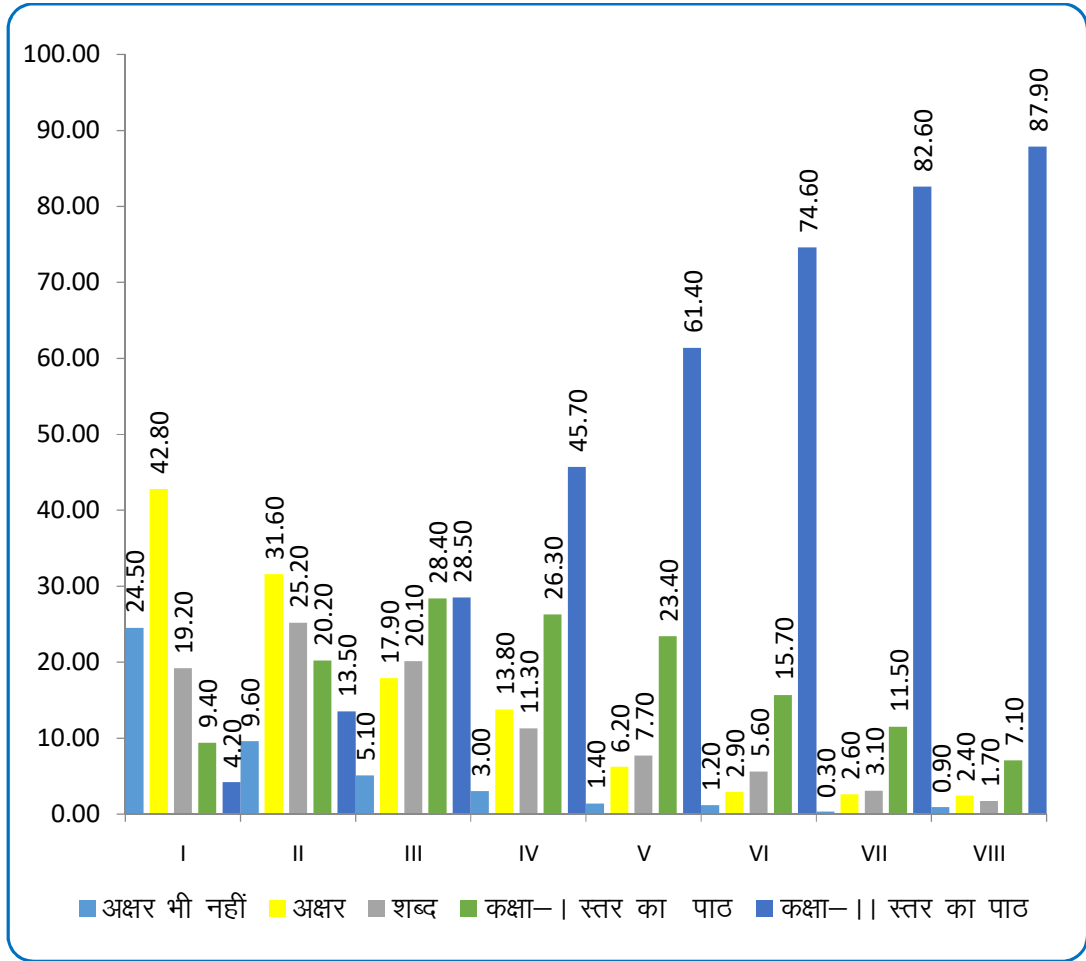


स्रोत: ए.एस.ई.आर, 2022 (ग्रामीण)

उपरोक्त चित्र राज्य के सरकारी, निजी और अन्य संस्थानों में बच्चों के नामांकन को दर्शाता है। सभी आयु वर्गों में निजी स्कूलों की तुलना में सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन काफी अधिक है। सरकारी स्कूलों में 15 से 16 साल की लड़कियों (82.4 प्रतिशत) और लड़कों (77.6 प्रतिशत) में नामांकन सबसे ज्यादा है। इसी आयु वर्ग में 2.8 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल में नामांकित नहीं हैं।

चित्र 15.2

ग्रेड और पढ़ने के स्तर के अनुसार बच्चों का प्रतिशत, 2022



स्रोत: ए.एस.ई.आर., 2022 (ग्रामीण)

ऊपर दिए गए चित्र के अनुसार बच्चों की पढ़ने की क्षमता को दर्शाते हैं। पढ़ना अपने आप में एक प्रगतिशील उपकरण है। ऊपर दिए गए चित्र में प्रत्येक बार दिए गए ग्रेड के भीतर बच्चों के पढ़ने के स्तर में भिन्नता को दर्शाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, कक्षा तृतीय के 5.10 प्रतिशत बच्चें अक्षर भी नहीं पढ़ सकते, 17.90 प्रतिशत अक्षर पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन शब्द या इससे अधिक नहीं, 20.10 प्रतिशत शब्द पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन पहली कक्षा के स्तर का पाठ नहीं पढ़ सकते और 28.50 प्रतिशत कक्षा दो स्तर का पाठ पढ़ सकते हैं। इन सभी श्रेणियों का योग 100 प्रतिशत है।

सारणी-15.1

ग्रेड और अंकगणितीय स्तर के अनुसार बच्चों का प्रतिशत, (सभी बच्चे), 2022

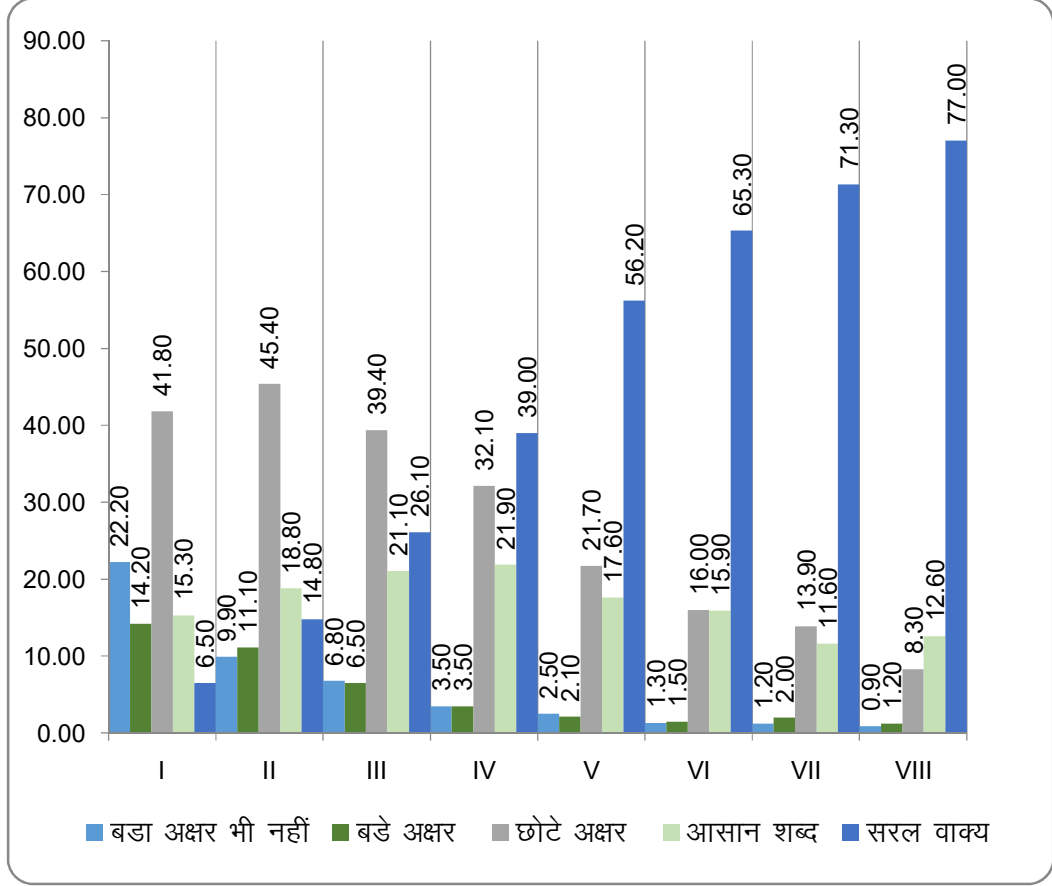
कक्षा	बिल्कुल भी पहचान नहीं सकते	संख्या की पहचान		घटाना	विभाजित करना	कुल
	1-9	1-9	11-99			
I	15.70	37.00	41.80	3.80	1.80	100
II	3.60	24.50	48.30	22.00	1.60	100
III	2.20	16.80	39.50	32.30	9.20	100
IV	0.80	10.00	30.50	32.10	26.60	100
V	0.80	5.70	26.00	25.00	42.50	100
VI	0.20	3.40	26.20	29.50	40.70	100
VII	0.20	2.20	23.80	24.20	49.70	100
VIII	0.50	2.00	20.80	24.40	52.30	100

स्रोत: ए.एस.ई.आर, 2022 (ग्रामीण)

उपरोक्त तालिका में प्रत्येक कक्षा में बच्चों की गणितीय क्षमता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। अंकगणितीय स्तर का मूल्यांकन भी एक प्रगतिशील साधन है, जिसमें प्रत्येक पंक्ति एक विशिष्ट ग्रेड के भीतर अंकगणितीय स्तरों की सीमा का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। उदाहरण के लिए कक्षा तृतीय में 2.20 प्रतिशत बच्चे 1-9 तक की संख्या को भी नहीं पहचान सकते, 16.80 प्रतिशत 9 तक की संख्या को पहचान सकते हैं लेकिन 99 या उससे अधिक की संख्या को नहीं पहचान सकते, 39.50 प्रतिशत 99 तक की संख्या को पहचान सकते हैं लेकिन घटाव नहीं कर सकते, 32.30 प्रतिशत घटाव कर सकते हैं लेकिन भाग नहीं कर सकते और 9.20 प्रतिशत भाग कर सकते हैं। प्रत्येक ग्रेड के लिए, इन सभी श्रेणियों का योग 100 प्रतिशत है।

चित्र 15.3

अंग्रेजी में पढ़ने समस्त ग्रेडों के स्तर के अनुसार बच्चों का प्रतिशत (सभी बच्चे), 2022

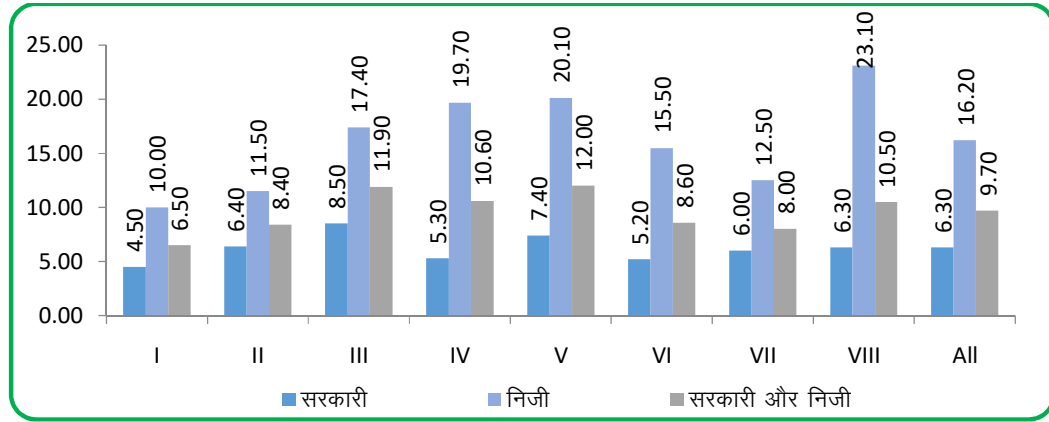


स्रोत: ए.एस.ई.आर., 2022 (ग्रामीण)

उपरोक्त चित्र के अनुसार बच्चों के अंग्रेजी पढ़ने के स्तर को प्रतिशत में प्रस्तुत करता है। प्रत्येक बार दिए गए ग्रेड के भीतर अंग्रेजी में बच्चों के पढ़ने के स्तर में भिन्नता दिखाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, कक्षा तृतीय के बच्चों में, 6.80 प्रतिशत बड़े अक्षर भी नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, 6.50 प्रतिशत बड़े अक्षर पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन छोटे अक्षर या अधिक नहीं, 39.40 प्रतिशत छोटे अक्षर पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन शब्द या अधिक नहीं, 21.10 प्रतिशत शब्द पढ़ सकते हैं शब्द लेकिन वाक्य नहीं, और 26.10 प्रतिशत वाक्य पढ़ सकते हैं। प्रत्येक ग्रेड के लिए, इन सभी श्रेणियों का योग 100 प्रतिशत है।

चित्र 15.4

सशुल्क ट्यूशन कक्षाओं में जाने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत, 2022

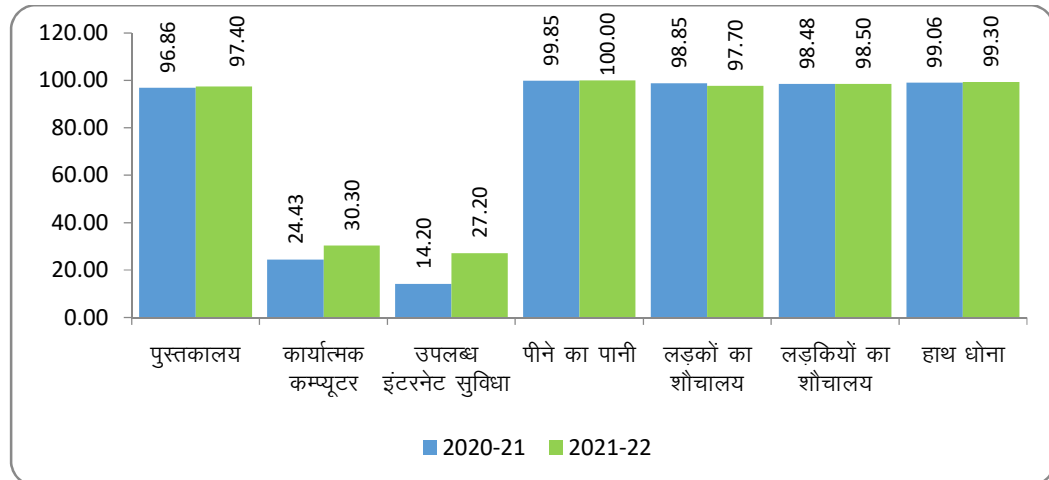


स्रोत: ए.एस.ई.आर., 2022 (ग्रामीण)

उपरोक्त चित्र सशुल्क ट्यूशन लेने वाले बच्चों की स्थिति को दर्शाता है। निजी स्कूलों में सशुल्क ट्यूशन लेने वाले छात्रों का प्रतिशत सरकारी स्कूलों के बच्चों के प्रतिशत से काफी अधिक है। कक्षा 8 के निजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले लगभग 23 प्रतिशत बच्चे सशुल्क ट्यूशन ले रहे हैं, उनका प्रतिशत किसी भी अन्य कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों से अधिक है, जबकि कक्षा 3 के सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का लगभग 9 प्रतिशत है जो किसी भी सरकारी स्कूल की अन्य कक्षा की तुलना में अधिक है, जो सशुल्क ट्यूशन ले रहे हैं।

चित्र 15.5

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विशिष्ट आधारभूत संरचना सुविधा वाले सरकारी स्कूलों का प्रतिशत

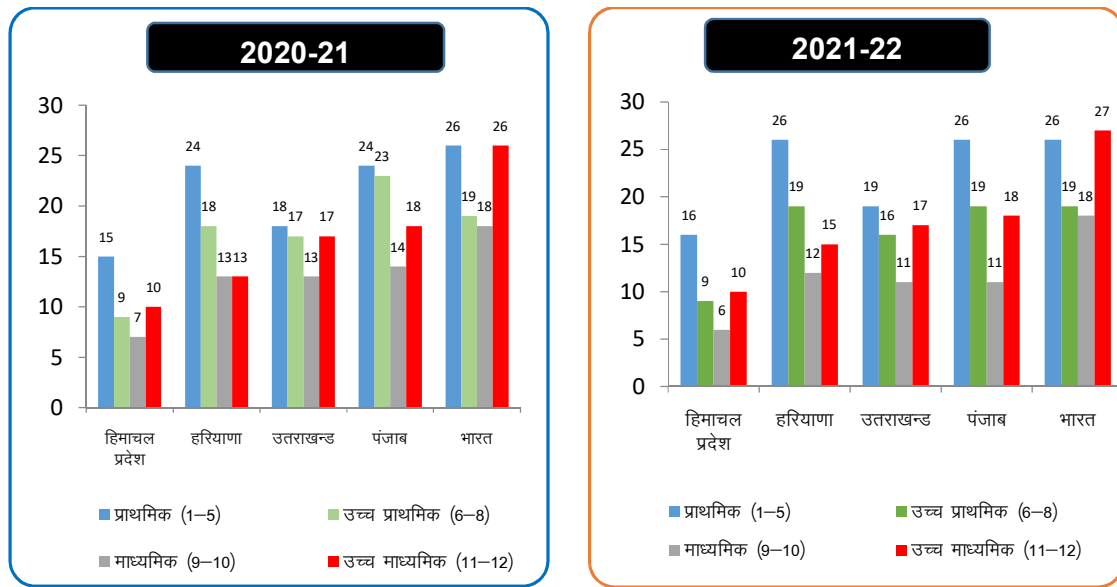


स्रोत: यू.डी.आई.एस.ई.+2020-21 और 2021-22

चित्र 15.5 वर्ष 2020-21 से 2021-22 में राज्य के सरकारी स्कूलों में उपलब्ध कुछ प्रमुख बुनियादी सुविधाओं की तुलना दर्शाता करता है। जिसमें उपलब्ध सुविधाएं जैसे पुस्तकालय, कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट सुविधा, पीने का पानी, लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय और हाथ धोने के लिए जगह आदि शामिल हैं। उपरोक्त चित्र में प्रस्तुत यू.डी.आई.एस.ई. + 2021-22 डेटा से पता चलता है कि लगभग सभी प्रमुख ढांचागत सुविधाओं में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2021-22 में सुधार हुआ है।

चित्र 15.6

स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात (पी.टी.आर.) 2020-21 और 2021-22



स्रोत: यू.डी.आई.एस.ई.+ 2020-21 और 2021-22

उपरोक्त चित्र 15.6 शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर राज्य के सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पी.टी.आर.) की तुलना हरियाणा, उत्तराखण्ड, पंजाब और भारत के साथ करता है। माध्यमिक स्तर पर हमारे राज्य का पी.टी.आर. 2020-21 से 2021-22 में सुधरा है, यह 2020-21 में 7 के मुकाबले 2021-22 में 6 पर पहुंच गया है। उच्च प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक सहित शेष स्तर अपरिवर्तित रहे हैं। केवल प्राथमिक स्तर पर यह अनुपात 15 से 16 तक मामूली रूप से कम हुआ है। हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने आसपास के राज्यों, पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तराखण्ड और पूरे भारत की तुलना में अनुकूल स्थिति में है, जहां पी.टी.आर. काफी अधिक है।

15.2 प्राथमिक शिक्षा

31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में 10,758 प्राथमिक पाठशालाएं तथा 1,965 माध्यमिक पाठशालाएं हैं। प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा जरूरत वाले स्कूलों में नई नियुक्तियों के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सरकार दिव्यांग बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धित जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए भी प्रयासरत है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धित सरकार की नीतियों का क्रियान्वयन निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य के साथ किया जा रहा है:

- प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सार्वभौमिकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना।
- यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सभी बच्चों की उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली प्रारम्भिक स्कूली शिक्षा तक पहुँच हो।
- राज्य में शिक्षा को हर बच्चे तक पहुंचाना।

राज्य प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं

वर्ष 2022-23 में विभिन्न प्रकार के निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं:

सारणी-15.2

प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए राज्य प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं

क. सं.	राज्य प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं	योजनाओं का विवरण	लाभान्वित विद्यार्थी
1	मेधावी छात्रवृत्ति योजना	5 वीं कक्षा के छात्र जिन्होंने हि0 प्र0 शिक्षा बोर्ड की परीक्षा में चार सबसे उपर वाले स्थान (दो लड़के दो लड़कियाँ) प्राप्त किए हो को ₹1200 प्रति माह दिया जाएगा। यह उन्हें इस शर्त के साथ 8वीं कक्षा तक मिलता रहेगा अगर वो सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ते रहेंगे तथा छठी व सातवीं कक्षा में कम से कम बी ग्रेड प्राप्त करेंगे।	1,669
2	आई.आर.डी.पी./ बी.पी.एल परिवार से संबंधित बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति	पहली से 5 वीं कक्षा के छात्रों को प्रति वर्ष ₹500 दिए जाते हैं और छठी से 8वीं कक्षा के छात्रों को ₹700 प्रति वर्ष दिए जाते हैं।	77,944
3	छात्रा उपस्थिति	पहली से पांचवीं कक्षा की उन छात्राओं को, जिनकी उपस्थिति कम से कम 90 प्रतिशत है,	28,957

		प्रतिवर्ष ₹20 दिए जाते हैं।	
4	निर्धनता छात्रवृत्ति	पहली से पांचवीं कक्षा के उन छात्रों को जिनके माता-पिता की आय ₹11,000 प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक नहीं है, उन्हें प्रति छात्र प्रति वर्ष ₹40 दिए जाते हैं।	2,619
5	सशस्त्र बलों में काम करने वाले सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति	पहली से पांचवीं कक्षा के उन छात्रों को जिनके माता-पिता युद्ध के दौरान शहीद हुए या उन्हें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक दिव्यांगता प्राप्त हुई, उन्हें प्रतिवर्ष ₹25,000 दिए जाते हैं और जिन्हें 50 प्रतिशत से कम दिव्यांगता प्राप्त हुई उन्हें प्रतिवर्ष ₹12,500 दिए जाते हैं।	5
6	लाहौल-स्पिति पैटर्न पर छात्रवृत्ति	इस छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश में जनजातिय क्षेत्रों में सरकारी पाठशालाओं में कक्षा प्रथम से आठवीं तक अध्ययनरत सभी विद्यार्थियों को ₹80 प्रति वर्ष दिए जाते हैं।	2,947
7	निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें	पहली से आठवीं कक्षा के सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों के लिए निःशुल्क पुस्तकें हिमाचल प्रदेश शिक्षा बोर्ड के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा प्रदान की जाती हैं।	सभी विद्यार्थी
8	प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विद्यालय का निर्माण और मरम्मत	₹2276.40 लाख के बजट प्रावधान से बुनियादि सुविधाओं का रख-रखाव किया गया तथा यह सुविधाएं ₹2600.00 लाख के बजट प्रावधान से विकसित की गई।	
9	प्रधानमंत्री पोषण योजना (मध्याह्न भोजन योजना)	यह योजना 2004 में प्राथमिक स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए लागू की गई थी और 2008 में इस योजना को राज्य में 8वीं कक्षा तक के बच्चों के लिए बढ़ाया गया था। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्व प्राथमिक, प्राथमिक (एन.आर.एस.टी. केंद्रों को सम्मिलित करते हुए जिन्हें एस.एस.ए. तथा कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड द्वारा सहायता मिलती है) तथा प्राथमिक से ऊपरी स्तर सरकारी व कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड के बच्चों को पक्का हुआ गर्म खाना प्रदान किया जाता है।	5,69,869

10	स्वर्ण जयंती ज्ञानोदय क्लस्टर श्रेष्ठ विद्यालय योजना	100 चिन्हित कलस्टर स्कूलों में यह योजना ₹15 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के साथ कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।	
11	स्वर्ण जयन्ती मिडल मैरिट छात्रवृत्ति योजना	यह योजना सरकारी स्कूलों में छठी, सातवीं व आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले मेधावी बच्चों के लिए है, इसके लिए मेधावी बच्चों का चयन राज्य स्तरीय परीक्षा द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसे (एस.सी.ई.आर.टी.) सोलन द्वारा आयोजित किया जाता है, इसमें चयनित बच्चों को छठी कक्षा में ₹4,000, सातवीं कक्षा में ₹5,000 तथा आठवीं कक्षा में ₹6,000 पुरस्कार के रूप में दिए जाएंगे।	100
12	नव भारत साक्षरता कार्यक्रम (एन.आई. एल.पी.)	यह एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना है जो कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए है। यह 2022-23 में प्रारम्भ हुई है जो कि 2026-27 तक चलेगी इसका उद्देश्य राज्य में 89,000 प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों को साक्षर करना है।	सभी 12 जिलों में

15.3 वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक शिक्षा

राज्य में शिक्षा पर सर्वाधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक, सरकारी क्षेत्र में 962 हाई स्कूल (जिनमें से 3 काम नहीं कर रहे हैं), 1,999 सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल (जिनमें से 1 काम नहीं कर रहा है) और जिनमें 11 संस्कृत कॉलेज, 166 डिग्री कॉलेज जिनमें से 5 काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। 1 राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एस. सी.ई.आर.टी.), 1 बी.एड. कॉलेज और 1 फाईन आर्ट कॉलेज सहित राज्य में चल रहा है।

15.4 छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ

समाज के वंचित वर्गों की शैक्षिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए राज्य/केंद्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न चरणों में विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति/वजीफा प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

सारणी-15.3

उच्च एवं माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए राज्य/केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं
2021-22

क्र. सं.	योजनाएं	छात्रवृत्ति और बुनियादी ढाँचा	कुल लाभान्वित विद्यार्थी
राज्य प्रायोजित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं			
1	डा0 अम्बेदकर मेधावी छात्रवृत्ति योजना	हिमाचल प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड से संबद्धित स्कूलों के परिणाम के आधार पर 10वीं कक्षा की परीक्षा के शीर्ष 1,250 अनुसूचित जाति और 1,000 अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों को क्रमशः ₹12,000 और ₹10,000 प्रतिवर्ष दिए जाते हैं ।	1,577 अनुसूचित जाति तथा 1,359 अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों को लाभ हुआ है।
2	स्वामी विवेकानन्द उत्कृष्ट छात्रवृत्ति योजना	एच.पी.बी.ओ.एस.ई. की 10वीं कक्षा की परीक्षा के आधार पर सामान्य श्रेणी के शीर्ष 2,000 मेधावी छात्रों को ₹10,000 प्रतिवर्ष दिए जाते हैं।	3,026 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
3	ठाकुर सेन नेगी उत्कृष्ट छात्रवृत्ति योजना	हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले शीर्ष 100 लड़कियां और 100 लड़कों को हिमाचल प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड (एच. पी.बी.ओ.एस.ई.) दसवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा के आधार पर ₹11,000 प्रतिवर्ष दिए जाते हैं।	210 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
4	महर्षि बाल्मीकि छात्रवृत्ति योजना	बाल्मीकि परिवारों से संबंधित हिमाचली लड़कियों को ₹9,000 प्रतिवर्ष दिए जाते हैं।	1 छात्रा लाभान्वित हुई।
5	इंदिरा गांधी उत्कृष्ट छात्रवृत्ति योजना	12वीं की मेरिट सूची (हिमाचल प्रदेश स्कूल शिक्षा बोर्ड से संबद्ध) के शीर्ष 10 छात्रों को 12वीं के बाद के पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए प्रति वर्ष ₹10,000 दिए जाते हैं।	48 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए।
6	सैनिक स्कूल	यह छात्रवृत्ति केवल सैनिक स्कूल	185 छात्र लाभान्वित

	सुजानपुर टिहरा छात्रवृत्ति	सुजानपुर टिहरा में अध्ययनरत हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थाई निवासी विद्यार्थियों को देय है। जो कि छठी कक्षा से 12वीं कक्षा तक प्रदान की जाती है।	हुए।
7	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी छात्रवृत्ति योजना	यह छात्रवृत्ति नेशनल अकादमी खडकवासला में ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हिमाचल प्रदेश के छात्रों को विभिन्न दरों से प्रदान की जा रही है।	—
8	कल्पना चावला छात्रवृत्ति योजना	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, एच.पी.बी. ओ.एस.ई. द्वारा दी गई मेरिट सूची के अनुसार प्रत्येक समूह में उत्तीर्ण अनुपात के आधार पर सभी विषयों जैसे कि विज्ञान, कला और वाणिज्य की शीर्ष 2000 मेधावी छात्रों को 12वीं के बाद के पाठकों के लिए प्रति वर्ष ₹15,000 दिए जाते हैं।	1,836 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
9	मुख्यमंत्री प्रोत्साहन योजना	किसी भी भारतीय तकनीकी संस्थान और अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान अनुसंधान में डिग्री कोर्स, भारतीय प्रबंधन अनुसंधान, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स धनबाद, झारखंड में और भारतीय विज्ञान अनुसंधान बेंगलूर के स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा कोर्स में प्रवेश प्राप्त होने पर एकमुश्त ₹75,000 का पुरस्कार दिया जाता है।	148 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
10	राष्ट्रीय भारतीय सैन्य कॉलेज छात्रवृत्ति	हिमाचल प्रदेश के छात्र जो यहाँ के मूल निवासी हैं और राष्ट्रीय भारतीय सैन्य कॉलेज, देहरादून में 8वीं से 12वीं कक्षा में अध्ययनरत हैं, ₹20,000 प्रति वर्ष की राशि दी जाती है।	7 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
11	आई.आर.डी.पी. छात्रवृत्ति योजना	वे छात्र जो आई.आर.डी.पी. परिवारों से संबंधित हैं और सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्थानों में पढ़ रहे हैं, 9वीं और 10वीं कक्षा के छात्रों के लिए ₹300, 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षा के लिए	16,303 विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए।

		₹800, कॉलेज के अनावासी छात्रों के लिए ₹1,200 और आवासीय छात्रों के लिए ₹2,400 प्रति माह दिया जा रहा है।	
12	विभिन्न युद्धों के दौरान शहीद हुए / दिव्यांग हुए सशस्त्र सेनाओं के बच्चों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	विभिन्न युद्धों के दौरान शहीद हुए / दिव्यांग हुए सशस्त्र सेनाओं के बच्चों के लिए 9वीं एवं 10वीं कक्षा के लड़कों को ₹300, लड़कियों को ₹600 प्रतिवर्ष, +1 एवं +2 कक्षा के छात्र एवं छात्रा को ₹800, प्रतिवर्ष, महाविद्यालय / विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर छात्र एवं छात्रा को ₹1,200, प्रति वर्ष एवं आवासीय सभी छात्रों को ₹2,400, प्रति वर्ष प्रदान किए जाते हैं।	वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।
13	मुख्यमंत्री ज्ञान दीप योजना (शिक्षा ऋण सब्सिडी)	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ₹10 लाख तक का शिक्षा ऋण दिया जाता है। चार प्रतिशत की सीमा तक शिक्षा पर ऋण पर ब्याज सब्सिडी दी जा रही है।	2021-22 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,047 विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए हैं।
केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं			
1. ओ.बी.सी. और अन्य के लिए वाइब्रेंट इंडिया के अन्तर्गत पी.एम. यंग अचीवर्स स्कॉलरशिप अवार्ड योजना (पी.एम.-वाई.ए.एस.ए.एस.वी.आई.):			
i	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्र / छात्राओं के लिये एवं डी.एन.टी. वर्ग के लिये पूर्व मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्र / छात्राओं के लिये एवं डी.एन.टी. वर्ग के लिये पूर्व मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति पुरस्कार उन छात्रों के मामले में स्वीकृत किया जाएगा जिनके माता-पिता / अभिभावकों की सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय ₹2,50,000 से अधिक नहीं है। छात्रों को समेकित शैक्षणिक भत्ता ₹4000 प्रति वर्ष दिया जाएगा।	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के छात्रों के लिये आंबटन की प्रक्रिया जारी है। आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर किसी भी छात्र ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आवेदन नहीं किया है। डी.एन.टी. वर्ग के किसी भी छात्र ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आवेदन

			नहीं किया है।
ii	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर छात्र/छात्राओं के लिये एंव डी.एन.टी. वर्ग के लिये मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	<p>मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति ₹2.50 लाख प्रति वर्ष तक की वार्षिक आय वाले सभी ओ.बी.सी./ई.बी.सी./डी.एन.टी. छात्रों को दी जाएगी।</p> <p>कुल ₹20,000 (शैक्षणिक भत्ता – ₹10,000, ट्यूशन शुल्क – ₹10,000) वार्षिक, समूह 1 के लिए डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन।</p> <p>कुल ₹13,000 (शैक्षणिक भत्ता – ₹8,000, ट्यूशन शुल्क = 5,000) वार्षिक (रुपये में), समूह 2 के लिए अन्य व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम डिग्री, डिप्लोमा, सर्टिफिकेट के अध्ययन।</p> <p>कुल ₹8,000 (शैक्षणिक भत्ता – ₹6,000, ट्यूशन शुल्क = ₹2,000) वार्षिक समूह 3 के लिए स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम के हकदार जो समूह-। और समूह-।। के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं।</p> <p>कुल 5,000 (शैक्षणिक भत्ता – 5,000, बिना ट्यूशन शुल्क) वार्षिक, समूह 4 के लिए सभी पोस्ट –मैट्रिकुलेशन गैर-डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के हकदार</p>	<p>इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 6,606 छात्र-छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।</p> <p>इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार से बजट प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।</p> <p>इस छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी डी.एन.टी. छात्र ने आवेदन नहीं किया है।</p>
2.	अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	<p>यह छात्रवृत्ति अनुसूचित जाति के सभी छात्रों को देय है जिनके माता पिता की वार्षिक आय ₹2,50,000 तक हो।</p> <p>डे स्कॉलर के लिए रुपये ₹7,000 और ग्रुप 1 के लिए हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹13,500 वार्षिक, डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के हकदार होंगे।</p> <p>डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹6,500 और हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹9,500 वार्षिक, समूह 2 के लिए अन्य व्यावसायिक</p>	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 21,487 छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

		<p>पाठ्यक्रम डिग्री, डिप्लोमा और प्रमाणपत्र के हकदार होंगे ।</p> <p>डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹3,000 और हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹6,000 वार्षिक गुप 3 के लिए स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम के हकदार जो समूह 1 और समूह 2 के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं।</p> <p>डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹2,500 और हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹4,000 वार्षिक , गुप 4 के लिए सभी पोस्ट-मैट्रिकुलेशन गैर-डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के हकदार होंगे ।</p>	
3.	अनुसूचित जन जाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	<p>अनुसूचित जन जाति,के सभी छात्रों को देय है जिनके माता पिता की वार्षिक आय ₹2,50,000 तक है।</p> <p>समूह 1 के लिए डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹6,600 हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹14,400 वार्षिक किश्त डिग्री और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए पात्र होंगे ।</p> <p>समूह 2 के लिए डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹6,360 हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹9,840 वार्षिक जो किसी अन्य व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम डिग्री, डिप्लोमा और स्ट्रीफिकेट पाठ्यक्रम के लिए पात्र होंगे ।</p> <p>समूह 3 में डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹3,600 और हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹6,840 वार्षिक, स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम के हकदार जो समूह 1 और समूह 2 के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं।</p> <p>समूह 4 में डे स्कॉलर के लिए ₹2,760 और हॉस्टलर्स के लिए ₹4,560 वार्षिक जो सभी पोस्ट-मैट्रिकुलेशन गैर-डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पात्र</p>	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 3,287 छात्र-छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

		होंगे ।	
4.	पूर्व मैट्रिक अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लिये छात्रवृत्ति	पूर्व मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 9वीं व 10वीं कक्षा के ऐसे छात्र/छात्राओं को देय है, जिनके माता-पिता/संरक्षक की वार्षिक आय ₹2.50 लाख से अधिक न हो। एक शैक्षणिक वर्ष में 10 महीने के लिए, डे स्कॉलर्स को ₹3,000 प्रति वर्ष और हॉस्टलर्स को ₹6,250 प्रति वर्ष स्कॉलरशिप दी जाएगी।	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 16,759 छात्र-छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।
5.	पूर्व मैट्रिक अनुसूचित जन-जाति वर्ग के लिये छात्रवृत्ति	पूर्व मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लिए 9वीं व 10वीं कक्षा के ऐसे छात्र/छात्राओं को देय है, जिनके माता-पिता/संरक्षक की वार्षिक आय ₹2.50 लाख से अधिक न हो। एक शैक्षणिक वर्ष में 10 महीने के लिए, डे स्कॉलर्स को ₹3,000 प्रति वर्ष और हॉस्टलर्स को ₹6,250 प्रति वर्ष स्कॉलरशिप दी जाएगी।	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 596 छात्र-छात्रों को लाभान्वित किया गया है।
6.	अल्प संख्यक वर्ग के लिए मैरिट-कम-मीन्स छात्रवृत्ति योजना	यह छात्रवृत्ति उन अल्प संख्यक छात्रों को दी जाती है जो मुस्लिम, सिख, इसाई व बुद्ध समुदाय से सम्बन्ध रखते हों। जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से कम अंक न हो तथा उनके माता-पिता की आय ₹2.50 लाख से अधिक न हो।	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 50 छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति का आबंटन भारत सरकार के स्तर पर किया जाता है।
7.	अल्प संख्यक वर्ग के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	यह छात्रवृत्ति अल्प संख्यक छात्रों को 12वीं से पी.एच.डी. तक दी जाती है जिनके अंक 50 प्रतिशत से कम न हों तथा उनके माता-पिता की आय ₹2.00 लाख से अधिक न हो।	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 633 विद्यार्थी को लाभान्वित हुए एवं छात्रवृत्ति का आबंटन भारत सरकार के स्तर पर किया जाता है।

8.	शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम (दिव्यांग) छात्र/छात्राओं के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	वह छात्र जिनकी दिव्यांगता 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो, जिसे राज्य सरकार के सक्षम चिकित्सक प्राधिकारी द्वारा सत्यापित किया गया और तथा जिनके माता पिता की सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय ₹2,50,000 से कम हो पूर्ण छात्रवृत्ति के पात्र हैं।	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्ति का आबंटन भारत सरकार के स्तर पर किया जाता है एवं इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 113 विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए।
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15.5 संस्कृत शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना

संस्कृत शिक्षा के प्रचार प्रसार हेतु प्रदेश सरकार के साथ-साथ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा भी निरन्तर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। गहन विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है:

- उच्च/वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक पाठशालाओं में संस्कृत पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना।
- संस्कृत पाठशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करना।
- संस्कृत के उत्थान तथा शोध/शोध परियोजनाओं हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना।

15.6 शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान स्टेट एजुकेशनल रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग काउंसिल सोलन और गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज ऑफ टीचर एजुकेशन धर्मशाला, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए, जिसमें स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के 601 शिक्षक तथा गैर शिक्षक कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

15.7 निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें

राज्य सरकार 9वीं और 10वीं कक्षा के सभी छात्रों को मुफ्त पाठ्य पुस्तकें प्रदान करती है। 2022-23 के दौरान इस योजना के तहत 1,34,866 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

15.8 विशेष रूप से सक्षम बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा

40 प्रतिशत से अधिक दिव्यांगता वाले छात्रों को जमा दो स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है तथा शिक्षा शुल्क और अन्य निधि भी नहीं ली जा रही है। विशेष

आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक शिक्षा शुल्क में भी छूट प्रदान की गई है।

15.9 लड़कियों को मुफ्त शिक्षा

राज्य में छात्राओं को विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक बिना किसी शिक्षण शुल्क के निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।

15.10 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षा

प्रदेश के सभी वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक पाठशालाओं में स्वयं आर्थिक प्रबन्धन आधार पर विद्यार्थियों द्वारा वैकल्पिक विषय को चयनित कर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है। आई.टी. शिक्षा के लिए विभाग द्वारा ₹110 प्रतिमाह प्रति विद्यार्थी फीस ली जा रही है। अनुसूचित जाति (बी.पी.एल.) परिवारों के छात्रों को 50 प्रतिशत शुल्क की छूट दी जाती है। वर्ष 2022-23 में कुल 1,18,597 विद्यार्थी आई.टी. शिक्षा के लिए नामांकित हुए जिसमें 6,976 अनुसूचित जाति (बी.पी.एल.) के विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए।

15.11 समग्र शिक्षा

समग्र शिक्षा के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ चल रही हैं:

i) राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आर.एम.एस.ए.)

आर.एम.एस.ए. 90:10 (90 प्रतिशत भारत सरकार और 10 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार) के साझा पैटर्न में चल रहा है। वर्तमान में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए आर.एम.एस.ए. के तहत गतिविधियां शुरू की जा रही हैं। कला उत्सव राज्य में कुल ₹12.00 लाख की राशि से आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

ii) सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) परियोजना

स्मार्ट क्लास रूम और मल्टी-मीडिया शिक्षण सहायक सामग्री का उपयोग करके शिक्षण और सीखने की गतिविधि को बेहतर बनाने और मजबूत करने के लिए, विभाग ने 2021-22 तक 2,137 सरकारी उच्च/वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में आई.सी.टी. को सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया है और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 418 सरकारी स्कूलों को शामिल किया जा रहा है।

iii) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा

राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता क्वालीफिकेशन फ्रेमवर्क योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान में 1,100 स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है और 2022-23 से 54

नव स्वीकृत व्यावसायिक स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षकों की भर्ती चल रही है और अप्रैल, 2023 से इन स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी। इस योजना के तहत मुख्य ट्रेड कृषि, मेड अप्स और होम फर्निशिंग, ऑटोमोटिव, ब्यूटी एंड वेलनेस, बी.एफ.एस.आई., इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और हार्डवेयर, हेल्थकेयर, और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी.) / सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाएं (आई.टी.ई.एस.), मीडिया और मनोरंजन, शारीरिक शिक्षा प्लंबिंग निजी सुरक्षा, खुदरा, दूरसंचार और पर्यटन एवं आतिथ्य छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। राज्य में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा 17 व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदाताओं के साथ अनुबंध निष्पादित किए गए हैं।

iv) माध्यमिक स्तर पर विशेष रूप से सक्षम लोगों के लिए समावेशी शिक्षा

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी जिलों में 12 मॉडल स्कूल पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं जिनमें से 4 स्कूल आवासीय सुविधा युक्त हैं। विशेष आवश्यकता वाले 5,758 बच्चों को सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकित किया गया है। वर्ष 2022-23 में हिमाचल के सभी जिलों के खण्डों में विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए 131 चिकित्सा जांच शिविर आयोजित किए गए।

15.12 राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा)

प्रदेश में उच्च शिक्षा व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) चलाया जा रहा है। इस योजना रुसा के अन्तर्गत 70 कॉलेजों और हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय (एच.पी.यू.) को अनुदान दिया जा रहा है।

15.13 मेधा प्रोत्साहन योजना

योजना का उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश के मेधावी छात्रों की सहायता करना है, जिनके परिवार की आय ₹2.50 लाख से अधिक नहीं है, उन्हें संयुक्त कानून प्रवेश परीक्षा (सी.एल. ए.टी.) / राष्ट्रीय योग्यता एवं प्रवेश परीक्षा (एन.ई.ई.टी.) / भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान-संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (आई.आई.टी.) / (जे.ई.ई.) अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई. आई.एम.एस.) / सशस्त्र बल चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (ए.एफ.एम.सी.) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अकादमी (एन.डी.ए.) / संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यू.पी.एस.सी.) / कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (एस.एस.सी.) / बैंकिंग आदि के लिए कोचिंग प्रदान की जाएगी। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान चयन प्रक्रिया चल रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 500 छात्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

15.14 स्वर्ण जयंती उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय और उत्कर्ष महाविद्यालय योजना

उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने प्रत्येक विधानसभा क्षेत्र से एक, कुल 68 स्कूलों की पहचान की है और चालू वित्त वर्ष में स्वर्ण जयंती उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय योजना के

अन्तर्गत उत्कृष्ट विद्यालय के रूप में नामित किया है और स्कूल परिसर के विकास सौंदर्यीकरण और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल सुविधाओं, के लिय प्रत्येक स्कूल के लिए ₹44.00 लाख का बजट स्वीकृत किया है। इसके साथ ही, वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 10 राजकीय डिग्री कॉलेजों को उत्कृष्ट महाविद्यालय के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

15.15 खेल से स्वास्थ्य योजना

खेल से स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 129 राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक पाठशालाओं और 57 राजकीय महाविद्यालयों में विभिन्न खेलों का सामान जैसे कि कबड्डी खेल के मैटस, जूडो मैटस, कुश्ती और भारतोलन व मुक्केबाजी के लिए रिंगस प्रदान किये हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान चयन प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

15.16 स्वर्ण जयंती सुपर 100 योजना

विभाग द्वारा इस योजनान्तर्गत व्यवसायिक/तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश हेतु कोचिंग के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों के 10वीं कक्षा के शीर्ष 100 मेधावी विद्यार्थियों को ₹1.00 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ कर दी गई है तथा इसके लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ₹1.10 करोड़ की राशि को स्वीकृत किया गया है और जिसमें से ₹42.43 लाख, चयनित छात्रों को वितरित किए गए हैं।

15.17 स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के लिए सी.वी. रमन वर्चुअल क्लास रूम

सी.वी. रमन वर्चुअल क्लासरूम योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 23 राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक (जी.एस.एस.) विद्यालयों एवं 13 महाविद्यालयों में वर्चुअल क्लास रूम स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है।

15.18 स्वर्ण जयंती विद्यार्थी अनुशिक्षण योजना

माननीय राज्यपाल द्वारा दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 2021 को शिक्षक दिवस के अवसर पर स्कूलों में "स्वर्ण जयंती विद्यार्थी अनुशिक्षण योजना" का आरम्भ किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 9वीं से 12वीं कक्षाओं में पढने वाले विद्यार्थियों को जे.ई.ई.-एन.ई.ई.टी. प्रवेश परीक्षा के लिए निःशुल्क कोचिंग प्रदान की जा रही है। प्रत्येक शनिवार और रविवार को इसके लिए अध्ययन सामग्री हर घर पाठशाला पोर्टल पर अपलोड की जा रही है।

15.19 बैचलर ऑफ वोकेशनल डिग्री कोर्स (बी.वोक)

राज्य के 18 महाविद्यालयों में दो क्षेत्रों "रिटेल मैनेजमेंट" और हॉस्पिटैलिटी एंड टूरिज्म में बी. वोक डिग्री प्रोग्राम शुरू हुआ। ये कॉलेज हैं राजकीय महाविद्यालय बिलासपुर, चंबा, धर्मशाला (कांगड़ा), नूरपुर (कांगड़ा), कुल्लू, मंडी, संजौली, (शिमला),

रामपुर (शिमला), ऊना, हमीरपुर, सोलन, नाहन (सिरमौर), ढलियारा (कांगड़ा), घुमारवीं (बिलासपुर), सरकाघाट (मंडी), हरिपुर (कुल्लू), सीमा (शिमला) और राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय (आर.के.एम.वी.) शिमला, कुल 2,533 छात्र शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 के दौरान प्रशिक्षण/नामांकित किए गए हैं।

15.20 तकनीकी शिक्षा

विभाग तकनीकी शिक्षा, व्यावसायिक एवं औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है और एक ऐसे स्तर पर पहुंच गया है जहां राज्य के इच्छुक प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी प्रदेश में ही तकनीकी शिक्षा तथा फार्मैसी में स्नातक, डिप्लोमा एवं सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स के लिए निम्नलिखित संस्थानों में प्रवेश ले सकते हैं:

सारणी-15.4

नाम तथा संस्थानों की संख्या

क्रमांक	संस्थान का नाम	संस्थानों की संख्या
1.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मण्डी स्थित कमांद	01
2.	राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान, हमीरपुर	01
3.	राष्ट्रीय फैशन टेक्नोलॉजी संस्थान, कांगड़ा	01
4.	भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, सिरमौर	01
5.	भारतीय सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, ऊना	01
6.	केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरिंग एवं प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान (सिपेट), बद्दी, तहसील नालागढ़, जिला सोलन	01
7.	क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (महिला) (आर.वी.टी. आई.), जुण्डला, तहसील शिमला ग्रामीण, जिला शिमला	01
8.	राजकीय अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय	05
9.	राजकीय फार्मैसी महाविद्यालय	04
10.	बी-फार्मैसी महाविद्यालय (निजी क्षेत्र में)	17
11.	अभियांत्रिकी महाविद्यालय (निजी क्षेत्र में)	7
12.	बहुतकनीकी (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	16
13.	बहुतकनीकी (निजी क्षेत्र में)	05
14.	डी0 फार्मैसी कालेज (निजी क्षेत्र में)	14
15.	सैकिण्ड सिफ्ट डिप्लोमा कोर्सिस (निजी क्षेत्र में)	03
16.	सहशिक्षा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	130
17.	स्टेट ऑफ आर्टस आई.टी.आई.	11

18.	मॉडल आई.टी.आई. नालागढ़ एवं संसारपूर, कागड़ा (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	02
19.	महिला औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	08
20.	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (दिव्यांगों के लिए) सुन्दरनगर (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	01
21.	मोटर ड्राइविंग स्कूल, ऊना (सरकारी क्षेत्र में)	01
22.	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (निजी क्षेत्र में)	140
23.	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	02
	योग	373

सारणी-15.5

कार्यरत संस्थानों में छात्र प्रवेश क्षमता

क्रमांक	संस्थानों का विवरण	छात्रों की संख्या
1	डिग्री स्तर	2,164
2	बी फार्मसी	1,420
3	डिप्लोमा स्तर	4,130
4	सरकारी/निजी आई.टी.आई	52,976
	कुल	60,690

15.21 हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के तहत अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण

हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना (एच.पी.एस.डी.पी.) के अर्न्तगत, हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास निगम (एच.पी.के.वी.एन.) ने 67 सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई.टी.आई.) के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के युवाओं को राष्ट्रीय कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एन.एस.क्यू.एफ.) संरेखित लघु अवधि कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम/पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि 200 से 1000 घंटे तक है।

- तीन वर्षों में 67 आई.टी.आई. द्वारा 39,611 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है। 15 नवंबर, 2022 तक 15,732 प्रशिक्षुओं को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए नामांकित किया गया है, जिनमें से 6,926 को उचित मूल्यांकन के बाद संबंधित क्षेत्र कौशल परिषद द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया था।

- राज्य क्षेत्र प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अल्पावधि एन.एसक्यू. एफ. सरेखित प्रशिक्षण 4 आई.टी.आई. शुरू करने के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा निदेशालय और हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास निगम (एच.पी.के.वी.एन.) के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।
- उपरोक्त 4 आई.टी.आई. द्वारा 278 प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना है, जिनमें से 258 को गहन मूल्यांकन के बाद संबंधित कौशल परिषद द्वारा प्रमाणित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए प्रवेश संस्थान स्तर पर प्रगति पर है।

15.22 औद्योगिक मूल्य संवर्धन परियोजना के लिए कौशल सुदृढीकरण (स्ट्राइव)

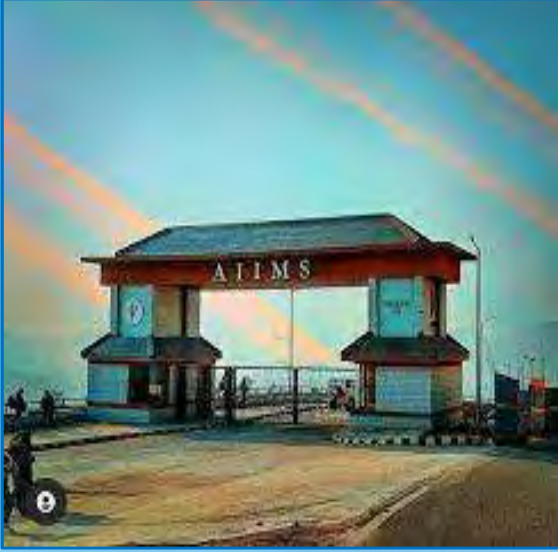
स्ट्राइव नामक केंद्र प्रायोजित परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 19 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई.टी.आई.) को उनकी सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करने और छात्रों को उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए चुना गया है और इस योजना के तहत ₹30.71 करोड़ की राशि आवंटित की गई है। ₹1.34 करोड़ आवंटन के अनुसार आई.टी.आई. को हस्तांतरित किए गए हैं और ₹11.80 करोड़ वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए राज्य निदेशालय को आवंटित किए गए हैं।

15.23 की गई अन्य पहलें

- राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान(एन.आई.टी.टी.टी.आर.), भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक प्रशासन संस्थान (हिपा) आदि द्वारा संचालित संकाय विकास कार्यक्रम ने 598 से अधिक शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित किया है।
- उद्योग-संस्थान की संपर्क में सुधार करने और छात्रों के लिए सर्वोत्तम प्लेसमेंट सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने प्रतिष्ठित उद्योगों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। अब तक, विभाग द्वारा 180 एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, जिसमें छात्रों के आदान-प्रदान तकनीकी शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने एक्सपोजर विजिट और कार्यशालाओं एवं “**एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत कार्यक्रम**” लागू करने के लिए केरल/कर्नाटक/गुजरात/आई.आई.टी./सी.आई.पी.टी. संस्थानों के साथ एम.ओ.यू. भी शामिल है।

अध्याय

16



स्वास्थ्य

मुख्य बिन्दु

- हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग 108 नागरिक अस्पतालों, 104 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, 580 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और 16 नागरिक औषधालयों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपचारात्मक, निवारक और पुनर्वास सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।
- बच्चों को बीमारी से बचाने और नवजात मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए बाल टीकाकरण एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। 2019–20 के राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एन.एफ.एच.एस.–5) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 12 से 23 महीने के आयु वर्ग में पूरी तरह से टीकाकृत बच्चों का प्रतिशत 2015–16 में 85.4 प्रतिशत था, जो कि 2019–20 में बढ़कर 96.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है। इसी तरह, 2015–16 की तुलना में 2019–20 में बच्चों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य टीकों, जैसे बी.सी.जी., पोलियो और डी.पी.टी. में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है।
- पंजाब (14.3) को छोड़कर हिमाचल प्रदेश में (15.3) हरियाणा (19.9), उत्तराखंड (16.6) और शेष भारत (19.5) की तुलना में अशोधित जन्म दर कम है, जो उत्साहजनक है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की नवजात मृत्यु दर 17 है जो आसपास के राज्यों और पूरे भारत की तुलना में कम है, इससे ये स्पष्ट होता है कि राज्य में बेहतर शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और राज्य के स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम अधिक प्रभावी हैं।
- जननी सुरक्षा योजना (जे.एस.वाई.) बी.पी.एल./एस.सी./एस.टी. महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देकर सरकारी अस्पतालों में संस्थागत प्रसव को बढ़ावा देने की योजना है। संस्थागत प्रसव कराने पर ₹1100 तथा होम डिलीवरी के बाद भी बी.पी.एल. लाभार्थी को ₹500 की प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाती है। इस योजना के तहत 5,906 महिलाओं को लाभान्वित किया गया है।

- आयुष्मान भारत–प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पी.एम.जे.ए.वाई.) प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष ₹5.00 लाख का स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगभग 4.78 लाख परिवार कैशलेस उपचार पाने के पात्र हैं। लगभग 4.35 लाख परिवारों को गोल्डन कार्ड प्राप्त हुए हैं और 1.79 लाख लाभार्थियों ने योजना की शुरुआत के बाद से ₹222.86 करोड़ के कैशलेस उपचार का लाभ उठाया है।
- शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022–23 के दौरान, सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में कुल 870 एम.बी.बी.एस. सीटें भरी गईं (720 सरकारी और 150 निजी क्षेत्र में)। अन्य 322 स्नातकोत्तर (एम.डी./एम.एस.) सीटें विभिन्न विशिष्टताओं में सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में आवंटित की गईं, जो कि 230 सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में और 92 निजी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में आवंटित की गईं।
- राज्य में आयुष स्वास्थ्य बुनियादी ढांचा आम जनता को व्यापक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।

16.1 परिचय

“आर्थिक विकास में अंतिम संसाधन लोग हैं। यह लोग हैं, न कि पूंजी या कच्चा माल जो अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास करता है।” – पीटर फर्डिनेंड ड्रकर द्वारा।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ.) स्वास्थ्य को “बीमारी या दिव्यांगता की अनुपस्थिति के बजाय पूर्ण शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक कल्याण की स्थिति” के रूप में परिभाषित करता है। आर्थिक विकास के इंजन के रूप में स्वास्थ्य की भूमिका पूरी तरह से निराधार नहीं है, क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में निवेश से लोगों को बेहतर, स्वस्थ जीवन मिलता है, जो बदले में उत्पादकता बढ़ाता है, और एक कुशल कार्यबल बनाता है, जिससे कि किसी भी देश को सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र (यू.एन.) द्वारा भी अपने सतत विकास लक्ष्य #3 के तहत सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पर जोर दिया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि 2030 तक “स्वस्थ जीवन सुनिश्चित करें और सभी उम्र के लोगों के लिए कल्याण को बढ़ावा दें”। स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में गतिविधियों का एक बहुत ही विविध सैट शामिल है जिसमें न केवल बीमारियों का पता लगाने वाली सेवाएं शामिल हैं बल्कि इसकी रोकथाम और जागरूकता भी शामिल है।

इसकी ओवरलेपिंग विशेषताओं, कार्यों और उद्देश्यों के कारण, भारत में स्वास्थ्य उद्योग काफी व्यापक है और अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए राजस्व के साथ-साथ रोजगार सृजन का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत प्रदान करता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य सूचकांकों ने भी लगातार सुधार दिखाया है, जो प्रभावी सेवा वितरण के लिए राज्य की मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता को प्रदर्शित करता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अपने स्वास्थ्य के बुनियादी ढांचे में महत्वपूर्ण निवेश किया है, जो प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के मामले में देश में सबसे अच्छा है।

राज्य ने परिणामों में भी लगातार प्रगति दर्ज की है। टीकाकरण के मामले को ही लें, जहां हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने पड़ोसियों और राष्ट्रीय स्तर से आगे खड़ा है। विशेष रूप से 1971 और 2001 के बीच हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाल मृत्यु दर में भी लगातार सुधार दर्ज किया गया हालांकि इसके बाद यह स्थिर हो गई। स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति की स्वतः-रिपोर्ट और स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूकता भी हिमाचल प्रदेश के निवासियों में आस-पास के राज्यों के निवासियों की तुलना में बेहतर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा मिलने के शुरुआती वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य के बुनियादी ढांचे और सेवा वितरण नेटवर्क में निवेश ने इसके सकारात्मक स्वास्थ्य परिणामों को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। पहाड़ी इलाकों के बावजूद ये निवेश पहुंच के मामले में प्रभावी थे। राष्ट्रीय परिवार और स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एन.एफ.एच.एस.) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि अधिकांश परिवार बीमार होने पर सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हैं। उपयोगकर्ताओं की संतुष्टि अच्छी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली का बड़ा अकादमिक प्रमाण है। भारतीय मानव विकास सर्वेक्षण (आई.एच.डी.

एस.) भी दर्शाता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में बड़ी संख्या में लोग सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हैं।

राज्य सरकार का दृष्टिकोण इस दशक में अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, संचारी और गैर-संचारी रोगों के उन्मूलन और अपनी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवा का विस्तार करके राज्य के सभी नागरिकों के अच्छे स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करना है। राज्य ने इस क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की है और अब कई अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में स्वास्थ्य सूचकांकों में उच्च स्थान पर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग 108 नागरिक अस्पतालों, 104 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, 580 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और 16 नागरिक औषधालयों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपचारात्मक, निवारक और पुनर्वास सेवाएं प्रदान करता है।

सारणी-16.1

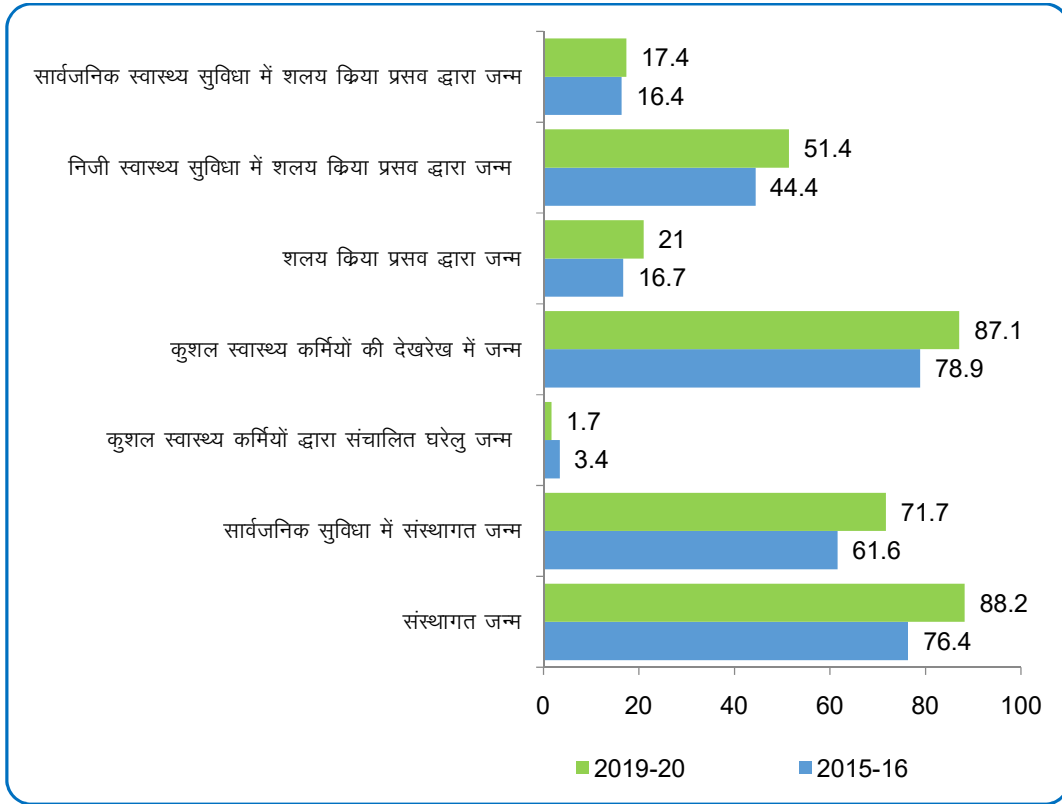
स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों की संख्या

स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
एलोपैथिक संस्थानों की संख्या			
1. चिकित्सालय	99	108	108
2. सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	91	104	104
3. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	574	580	580
4. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (ई.एस.आई.) औषधालय	16	16	16
योग	780	808	808
5. उपलब्ध बिस्तरों की संख्या	14,553	15,618	15,618

स्रोत: निदेशालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, हिमाचल प्रदेश

चित्र 16.1

प्रसव देखभाल (सर्वेक्षण से पहले पांच वर्षों में जन्म) (प्रतिशत में)

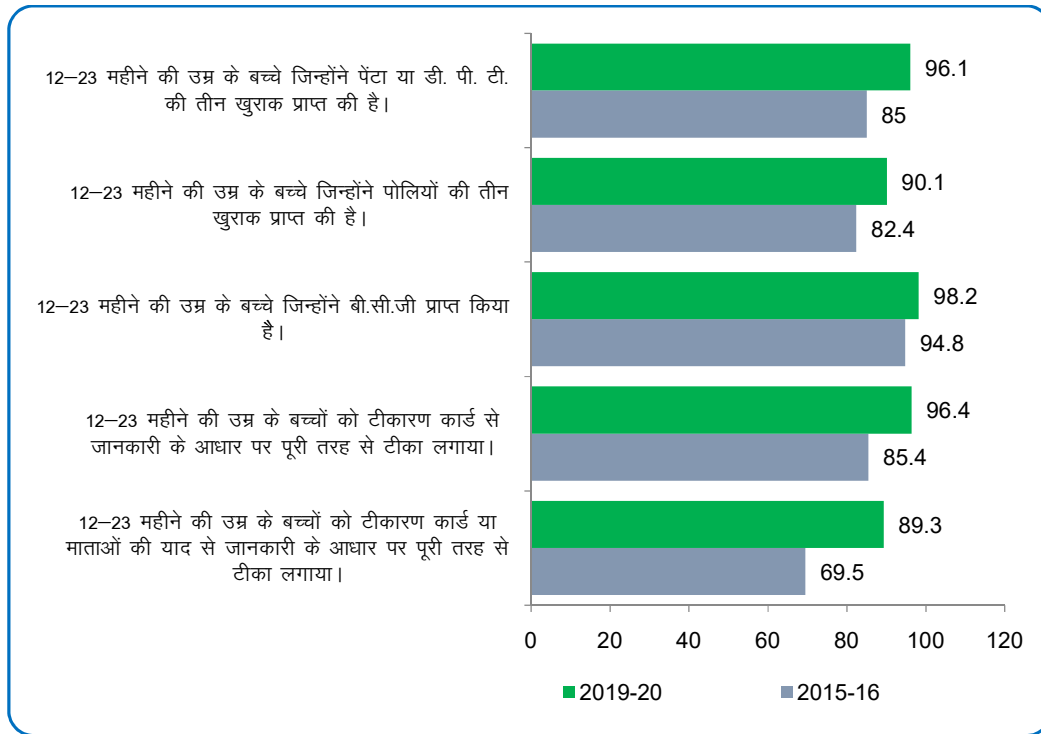


स्रोत: एन.एफ.एच.एस.-5, 2019-20

उपरोक्त चित्र 2015-16 और 2019-20 में संस्थागत जन्म, घर में संस्थागत जन्म, कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों द्वारा करवाए गए जन्म, कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की निगरानी में जन्म, सिजेरियन सेक्शन द्वारा करवाए गया जन्म आदि की तुलना दर्शाता करता है। देखभाल प्रणाली के सभी स्तरों पर विश्लेषण करने पर यह पाया गया है कि वर्ष 2015-16 में संस्थागत जन्मों का प्रतिशत 76.4 प्रतिशत था, जो वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़कर 88.2 प्रतिशत हो गया है, इसी प्रकार अन्य संकेतकों में भी पूर्व की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है केवल कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों द्वारा आयोजित घरेलू जन्म अनुपात को छोड़कर, जो 2015-16 में 3.4 से घटकर 2019-20 में 1.7 प्रतिशत हो गया है। जो दिखाता है कि अधिकांश महिलाएं शिशु मृत्यु दर और अन्य जटिलताओं से बचने के लिए संस्थागत प्रसव चाहती हैं और विशेषतः सरकारी सुविधा पर ही बल देती हैं। यह सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में आम जनता के विश्वास और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के प्रति उनके बेहतर जागरूकता स्तर को दर्शाता है।

चित्र 16.2

बच्चों का टीकाकरण (प्रतिशत में)



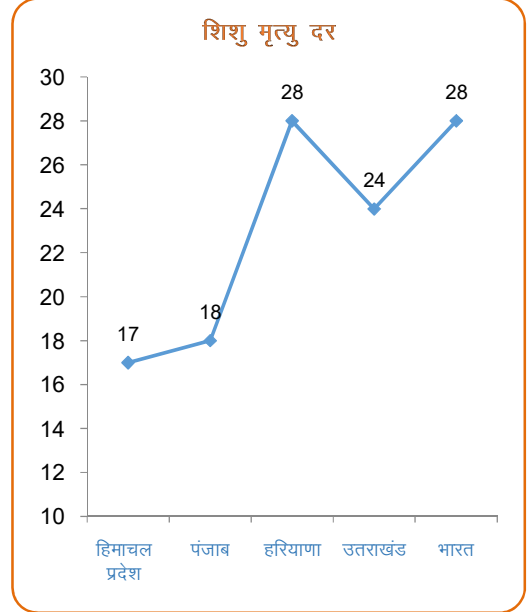
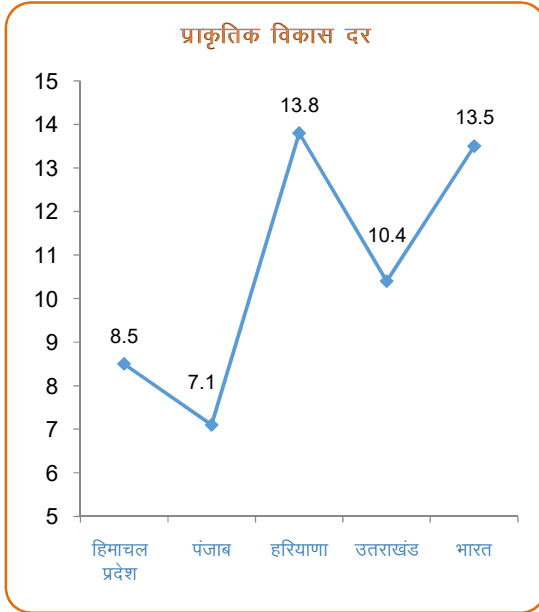
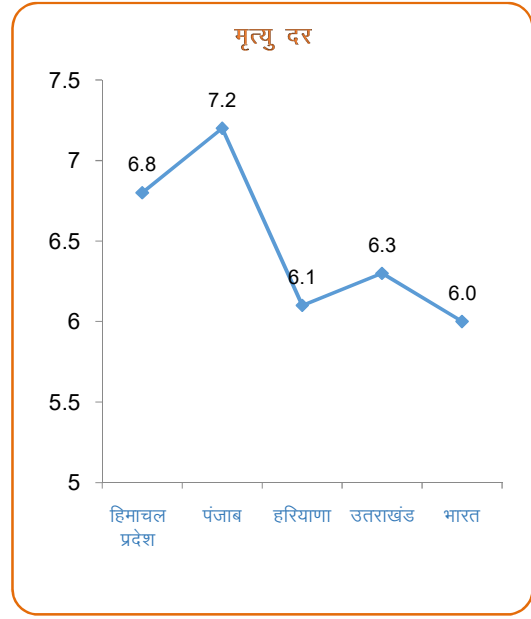
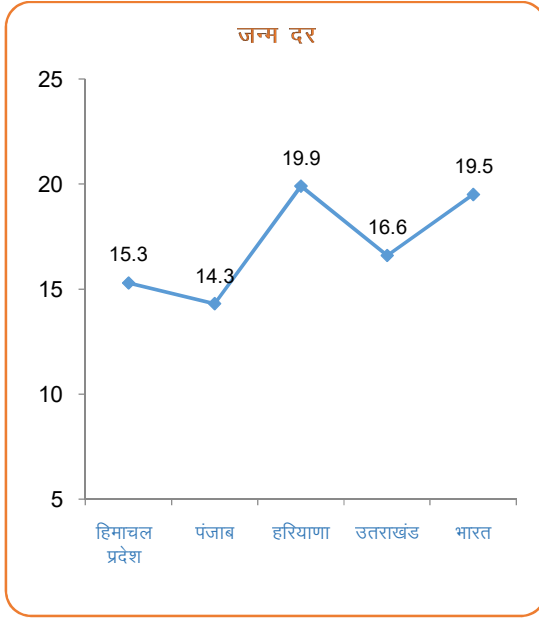
स्रोत: एन.एफ.एच.एस.-5, 2019-20

बच्चों को बीमारी से बचाने और नवजात मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए बच्चों का टीकाकरण बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। उपरोक्त चित्र 16.2 वर्ष 2015-16 और 2019-20 में बच्चों के टीकाकरण की स्थिति की तुलना दर्शाता है। 12 से 23 माह के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने पर यह देखा गया है कि वर्ष 2015-16 में पूर्ण टीकाकरण वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत 85.4 प्रतिशत था, जो कि टीकाकरण कार्ड की सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 2019-20 में बढ़कर 96.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है। इसी तरह, 2015-16 की तुलना में 2019-20 में बच्चों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य टीकों, जैसे बी.सी.जी., पोलियो और डी.पी.टी. में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है।

चित्र 16.3 में हमारे राज्य की 2020 तक की अशोधित जन्म दर व मृत्यु दर, प्राकृतिक विकास दर और शिशु मृत्यु दर की तुलना निकटवर्ती राज्यों और समग्र रूप से भारत से की गई है। हिमाचल की अशोधित जन्म दर 15.3 है, जो पंजाब (14.3) को छोड़कर हरियाणा (19.9), उत्तराखंड (16.6), और अखिल भारतीय (19.5) से कम है, जो तुलना में अनुकूल है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, नवजात मृत्यु दर 17 है, जो निकटवर्ती राज्यों और पूरे भारत की तुलना में कम है, यह दर्शाता है कि राज्य में बेहतर शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और राज्य के स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम अधिक प्रभावी हैं।

चित्र 16.3

अशोधित जन्म दर व मृत्यु दर, प्राकृतिक विकास दर और शिशु मृत्यु दर, 2020



स्रोत: एस.आर.एस बुलिटिन-2022

16.2 जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात: राज्य का अपने क्षेत्र में दूसरा स्थान

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान, उत्तरी राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात (एस.आर.बी.) कम था। हाल ही में एक सरकारी स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एच.एम.आई.एस.) के अध्ययन के अनुसार, केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर और लद्दाख क्षेत्र में एस.आर.बी. राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली में एस.आर.बी. राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है। यहां तक कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर और लद्दाख भी 934 के राष्ट्रीय औसत से बहुत अधिक नहीं हैं। जबकि लद्दाख क्षेत्र में उच्चतम एस.आर.बी. (943) था, हिमाचल और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्रमशः 941 और 940 के साथ दूसरे और तीसरे स्थान पर आए। इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि हिमाचल में राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक एस.आर.बी. है परन्तु यह स्थिति आदर्श नहीं है। एस.आर.बी. का स्तर 960 से अधिक होना चाहिए।

इस बीच, पंजाब (928), दिल्ली (924), हरियाणा (920), और चंडीगढ़ (892) उन 11 राज्यों और केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों में शामिल हैं, जहां एस.आर.बी. राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम हैं। वास्तव में, चंडीगढ़ केवल अंतिम स्थान पर स्थित दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव से ऊपर है। वास्तव में, चंडीगढ़ में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 2021-22 के दौरान इसमें उल्लेखनीय कमी आई थी। चंडीगढ़ में एस.आर.बी. 2020-21 में 941 था, लेकिन 2021-22 में यह 49 अंक गिरकर 892 पर आ गया। लद्दाख और हरियाणा अन्य उत्तरी राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं जहां एस.आर.बी. में कमी आई है। जबकि लद्दाख में एस.आर.बी. 973 से गिरकर 943 हो गया, हरियाणा में यह 927 से गिरकर 920 हो गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि स्थिति को देखते हुए गर्भाधान पूर्व और प्रसव पूर्व निदान तकनीक (पी.सी.पी.एन.डी.टी.) अधिनियम के मजबूत अनुप्रयोग की आवश्यकता है। लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, अधिनियम प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण को प्रतिबंधित करता है। अधिनियम को ठीक से लागू किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जन्म पर कोई लिंग असंतुलन न हो। बालिकाओं के प्रति लोगों के दृष्टिकोण को संशोधित करने के प्रयास बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए।

सारणी 16.2

जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात (एस.आर.बी.) 2022 में

क्र.स.	राज्य / केंद्रशासित प्रदेश का नाम	जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात (एस.आर.बी.)
1	लद्दाख	943
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	941
3	जम्मू-कश्मीर	940
4	पंजाब	928
5	दिल्ली	924
6	हरियाणा	920
7	चंडीगढ़	892
8	राष्ट्रीय औसत	934

स्रोत: स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली रिपोर्ट-2022

वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान राज्य में विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है:

सारणी-16.3

क्षय रोग को नियंत्रित करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में आधारभूत संरचना

क्र.स.	क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	संख्या
1	राज्य क्षय रोग सेनेटोरियम	1
2	जिला क्षय रोग केंद्र	12
3	ब्लॉक क्षय रोग युनिट	78
4	नामित माईक्रोस्कोपिक केंद्र (डी.एम.सी.)	238
5	माध्यमिक सन्दर्भ प्रयोगशाला	1
6	राज्य दवा भण्डार	1
7	जिला दवा भण्डार	12
8	राज्य क्षय रोग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	1
9	कार्टिज आधारित न्यूक्लिक एसिड और प्रवर्धन परीक्षण (सी.वी.एन.ए.टी.)-जांच प्रयोगशालाएं	30
10	कलचर एवं ड्रग टैस्ट प्रयोगशालाएं	2
11	नोडल ड्रग रेसिस्टेंट टी.वी. केन्द्र	4
12	जिला ड्रग रेसिस्टेंट टी. वी. केन्द्र	18
13	ट्रू-एन.ए.टी.(न्यूक्लियर एसिड एण्ड एम्पलीफिकेशन टैस्ट) मशीनें	42
	योग	440

सारणी-16.4

राज्य में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम

क.स.	कार्यक्रम	संक्षिप्त विवरण
1	राष्ट्रीय वैक्टर बोरन रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 2,23,562 स्लाइड्स की जांच की गई, जिनमें से 32 स्लाइडें पॉजिटिव पाई गईं। मलेरिया के कारण कोई भी मृत्यु दर्ज नहीं की गई।
2	राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	वर्ष 1995-96 में प्रचलन दर 5.14 थी, जोकि वर्ष 2022-23 में घटकर 0.14 प्रति दस हजार रह गई है। 30 नवंबर, 2022 तक कुष्ठ रोग के 112 नए मामलों का पता लगा है।
3	राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (एन.टी.ई.पी.) संशोधित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (आर.एन.टी.सी.पी.)	वर्ष, 2022 में, 15,968 नये रोगियों का निदान किया गया जिसमें कि 1,502 रोगी निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा अधिसूचित किए गए थे। कार्टिज आधारित न्यूक्लिक एसिड और एम्पलीफीकेशन टेस्ट (सी.वी.नॉट.) की 4 मशीनें लगाने के उपरान्त राज्य की दवा की सम्वेदनशीलता परीक्षण के प्रदर्शन की सार्वभौमिक प्रतिशतता 97 रही जो कि भारत में सबसे अधिक है। भारत सरकार के शासनादेश के अनुसार राज्य ने निक्षय पोषण योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹500 प्रति मरीज पोषण सहायता की शुरुआत की है अब तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पोषण सहायता के रूप में ₹29.56 करोड़ टी.बी. के मरीजों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण के माध्यम से दिए गए हैं। वर्ष 2022 में सभी मल्टीपल ड्रग रैसिस्टेंस (एम.डी.आर.) मरीजों को इस योजना से ₹83.15 लाख की राशि वितरित की गई।
4	मुख्यमंत्री क्षय रोग निवारण योजना	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 8,632 लोग लाभान्वित हुए।
5	मुस्कान कार्यक्रम	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,405 लोग लाभान्वित हुए।
6	राष्ट्रीय अन्धता निवारण कार्यक्रम	इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अंधेपन की व्यापकता दर को 0.87 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 0.30 प्रतिशत करना है। कार्यक्रम के तहत अप्रैल, 2022 से नवंबर 2022 तक 27,365 मोतियाबिंद के ऑपरेशन किए गए।
7	राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	इस कार्यक्रम को राज्य में सामुदायिक आवश्यकताओं के आकलन के आधार पर चलाया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 3,924 नसबंदी (150 पुरुष और 3,774 महिलाएं), 1,316 पी. पी. आई.यू.सी.डी, 115 पी.ए.आई.यू.सी.डी., 6,028 आई.यू.सी.डी. सम्मिलित किए गए, 8,126 ए.आई.सी. उपयोगकर्ता को दिसंबर, 2022 तक लाभ मिला।
8	व्यापक टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम	इसे माताओं, बच्चों और शिशुओं में रुग्णता और मृत्यु दर को कम करने के उद्देश्य से लागू किया गया है। वैक्सीन निवारक रोगों अर्थात्, तपेदिक, डिप्थीरिया, पर्तुसिस, नियो-नेटल, टेटनस, निमोनिया, पोलियोमाइलाइटिस और खसरा और रूबेला में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है।

9	हिमाचल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजना (हिमकेयर)	हिमकेयर उन परिवारों के लिए है जो आयुष्मान भारत के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं या सरकारी मेडिकल प्रतिपूर्ति का लाभ पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं। कैशलेस उपचार कवरेज प्रति वर्ष ₹5.00 लाख है। अब तक 6.83 लाख परिवार पंजीकृत किए गए हैं और 4.12 लाख लाभार्थियों ने योजना के आरंभ से ₹405.51 करोड़ की राशि का कैशलेस उपचार का लाभ उठाया है।
10	आयुष्मान भारत-प्रधानमन्त्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पी.एम.जे.ए.वाई.)	आयुष्मान भारत प्रति वर्ष प्रति परिवार ₹5.00 लाख का स्वास्थ्य बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगभग 4.78 लाख परिवार कैशलेस इलाज पाने के पात्र हैं। लगभग 4.35 लाख परिवारों ने स्वर्ण कार्ड प्राप्त किए हैं और इस योजना के आरम्भ से 1.79 लाख रोगियों ने ₹222.86 करोड़ की कैशलेस उपचार राशि का लाभ उठाया है।
11	स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केन्द्र	सभी स्वास्थ्य उप केन्द्र, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और नगरीय प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र जो कि संख्या में क्रमशः 553, 1573 व 20 हैं को स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केन्द्रों के रूप में अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है। 76 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को मॉडल स्वास्थ्य एवं कल्याण केन्द्रों के रूप में अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।
12	कैंसर मधुमेह तथा स्ट्रोक की रोकथाम एवं नियन्त्रण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम	इस कार्यक्रम के तहत निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं: क) टेलीस्ट्रोक प्रोजेक्ट ख) नेशनल डायलिसिस प्रोग्राम, ग) कैंसर केयर यूनिट्स घ) ई-हेल्थ कार्ड। च) प्रशामक उपचार इकाईयां (2019) छ) एकीकृत निरोग क्लिनिक (2020) ज) स्कूल सम्बन्धी पहलों को प्रोत्साहित करना (2020)
13	किशोर स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम	वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 8,22,846 सेनेटरी नैपकिन किशोर लड़कियों को ₹1.00 प्रति पैकेट (6 न0) की दर से दिसम्बर, 2022 तक बेचे गए।
14	जननी सुरक्षा योजना प्लस	जननी सुरक्षा योजना प्लस (जे.एस.वाई.) एक ऐसी योजना है जो सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में प्रसव कराने के लिए बी.पी.एल./एस.सी./एस.टी. को प्रोत्साहन देकर संस्थागत प्रसव को बढ़ावा देती है। संस्थागत प्रसव कराने वाली महिलाओं को ₹1100 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि तथा घर पर प्रसव के बाद भी बी.पी.एल. लाभार्थी को ₹500 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 5,906 महिलाओं को लाभ मिला है।
15	जननी शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम (जे.एस.एस.के.)	जननी शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम (जे.एस.एस.के.) गर्भवती महिलाओं और 1 वर्ष तक के बीमार शिशुओं दोनों के लिए जेब से होने वाले खर्च को खत्म करने के लिए है। यह पहल सभी लाभार्थियों को पूरी तरह से मुफ्त दवाओं, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों, निदान, रक्त, सर्जरी, परिवहन, भोजन और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में सभी उपयोगकर्ता शुल्कों से छूट का अधिकार देती है। 1,09,401 महिलाओं ने इसका लाभ उठाया है।
16	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान (पी.एम.एस.एम.ए.)	पी.एम.एस.एम.ए. का मूल उद्देश्य गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रसव पूर्व देखभाल, विलोपन, रेफरल, उपचार, उच्च जोखिम वाले गर्भधारण और गर्भावस्था के दूसरे व तीसरे तिमाही में जटिलताओं वाली महिलाओं के लिए अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही

		का प्रावधान करना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 36,729 महिलाएं लाभान्वित हुईं।
17	<p>बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम (क) एनीमिया मुक्त भारत</p> <p>(ख) राष्ट्रीय कृमि मुक्ति दिवस</p> <p>(ग) तीव्र डायरिया नियंत्रण पखवाड़ा</p> <p>(घ) राष्ट्रीय मिशन छोटे बच्चों की गृह आधारित देखभाल (एच.बी.वाई.सी.)</p>	<p>नवजात शिशु और बाल मृत्यु दर के कारकों में तेजी से कमी लाने के लिए भारत सरकार के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निम्न कदम उठाए जा रहे जिन्हें प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा रहा है:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 माह से 5 वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों को एक सप्ताह में दो बार आयरन फोलिक एसिड सिरप (8-10 खुराक) पिलाया जाता है। • सरकारी स्कूलों में 6 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को हर सप्ताह आयरन फोलिक एसिड की (गुलाबी) गोलियां दी जाती हैं। • गर्भवती महिलाओं को 360 आयरन फोलिक एसिड की गोलियां दी जाती हैं। • इस वर्ष दिसंबर, 2022 तक 7,15,672 लाभार्थियों को आयरन फोलिक एसिड दवा दी गई है। <p>1 वर्ष से 19 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों को स्कूलों और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के मंच के माध्यम से एक ही दिन में एल्बेंडाजोल की गोली खिलाई जाती है और छूटे हुए बच्चों को निश्चित मॉप अप डे पर यह गोली खिलाई जाती है। मृदा संचारित कृमि (एस.टी.एच.) सर्वेक्षण, 2019 के अनुसार राज्य का एस.टी.एच. प्रसार 0.3 प्रतिशत रहा है। इस दौरान विटामिन ए की खुराक 1 से 5 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को पिलाई जाती है जोकि बच्चों की दृष्टि और विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पोषक तत्व है। इस वर्ष 19.88 लाख बच्चों को Albendazole tablet दी गई और विटामिन ए की खुराक लगभग 4,99,821 बच्चों को पिलाई गई।</p> <p>यह कार्यक्रम बच्चों में डायरिया से मृत्यु को रोकने के उद्देश्य से आरंभ हुआ। डायरिया नियंत्रण पखवाड़ा प्रदेश में हर वर्ष जुलाई/अगस्त माह में चलाया जाता है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 5 वर्ष की आयु तक के सभी बच्चों को ओ.आर.एस. बांटा जाता है तथा डायरिया से पीड़ित बच्चों को ओ.आर.एस. के साथ जिंक की गोली दी जाती है। इस वर्ष डायरिया पखवाड़ा के दौरान 4,651 डायरिया से पीड़ित बच्चों को ओ.आर.एस. के साथ जिंक की खुराक दी गई और 7.27 लाख बच्चों को ओ.आर.एस. पैकेट वितरित किए गए।</p> <p>एच.बी.वाई.सी. राष्ट्रीय मिशन और पोषण अभियान के अंतर्गत आशा कार्यकर्ता 42 दिनों के बाद भी बच्चों के घर द्वार जाती हैं जब वे 3,6,9,12 और 15 महीने का हो जाते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य छोटे बच्चों के पोषण के स्तर में सुधार, समुचित विकास और बाल्यावस्था में होने वाली बीमारियों से उनके बचाव के बारे में बताया जाता है। यह केवल जिला चंबा और सिरमौर में ही चलाया जा रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम सभी जिलों में</p>

	<p>(इ) नवजात शिशुओं की गृह आधारित देखभाल</p> <p>(च) राष्ट्रीय बाल सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम</p>	<p>चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुरु किया जाएगा। इस वर्ष 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा 5,804 बच्चों की घरों में जाकर देखरेख की गई।</p> <p>इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवजात मृत्यु दर में कमी के लिए आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा घर पर नवजात शिशुओं व माताओं की निरंतर देखभाल के लिए 6 से 7 बार (42 दिनों तक) आवश्यक देखभाल व खतरों के लक्षण पर उन्हें शीघ्र इलाज हेतु भेजा जाता है। इस वर्ष दिसंबर, 2022 तक 6,930 नवजात शिशुओं के घर में जाकर आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा जांच की गई।</p> <p>इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जन्म से 18 वर्ष आयु के सभी बच्चों की सरकारी/सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों, आंगनवाडी केन्द्रों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच करना है। स्कूली बच्चों की वर्ष में 1 बार तथा आंगनवाडी केन्द्रों के बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य जांच वर्ष में 2 बार की जाती है। बच्चों की जांच चार विकारों, जन्म से विकृति दोष, पोष्टिकता का अभाव, रोग व विकास संबंधी विलंब के लिए प्रारंभिक जांच कर उपचार के लिए सरकारी अस्पतालों में भेजा जाता है। सभी सरकारी, गैर सरकारी स्कूलों, संगठनों, ट्रस्टों या ड्रापआउट वाले बच्चों को भी उपरोक्त विकारों के लिए मुफ्त इलाज किया जाता है। इस वर्ष 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 4,17,256 बच्चों की जांच की गई।</p>
18	राष्ट्रीय एड्स रोकथाम कार्यक्रम	<p>क) एकीकृत परामर्श और परीक्षण केंद्र (आई.सी.टी.सी.)— दिसम्बर, 2022 तक कुल जांच किए गए व्यक्तियों में से 64,190 ए.एस.सी. क्लाइंट थे जिनमें से 15 को एच.आई.वी. पॉजिटिव पाये गये। ख) प्रजनन मार्ग संक्रमण (आर.टी.आई.)/यौन संचारित संक्रमण (एस.टी.आई.)— दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 47,692 लोगों ने इन आर.टी.आई./एस.टी.आई क्लीनिकों की सेवाओं का लाभ उठाया है। ग) रक्त सुरक्षा— दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 571 वी.बी.डी. शिविर आयोजित किए गए हैं। घ) एंटी रेट्रोवायरल ट्रीटमेंट प्रोग्राम – 4 एंटी रेट्रोवायरल थैरेपी (ए.आर.टी.) सेंटर, जिन्हें राज्य में आई.जी.एम.सी. शिमला, आर.एच. हमीरपुर, मैडिकल कॉलेज नेर चौक मण्डी, आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.,टांडा में 2 एफ.ए.आर.टी. सेंटर ऊना व बिलासपुर में तथा 5 लिंक ए.आर.टी. सेंटर, एच.आई.वी./एड्स के रोगियों को मुफ्त दवाई प्रदान करने के लिए हैं। ङ) लक्षित हस्तक्षेप— उच्च जोखिम समूह के लिए राज्य में 18 लक्ष्य हस्तक्षेप परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। 1,280 लोगों ने आर.टी.आई./एस.टी.आई सेवाओं का लाभ लिया तथा 14,451 कुल जोखिम समूहों की स्क्रीनिंग की गई जिनमें से दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 27 एच.आई.वी. मामलों का पता लगाया गया।</p>

16.3 चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान

वर्तमान में चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में छह मेडिकल कॉलेज, एक डेंटल कॉलेज, एक अटल मेडिकल एंड रिसर्च यूनिवर्सिटी और एक अटल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल सुपर स्पेशलिटी काम कर रहे हैं, इसके अलावा निजी क्षेत्र में एक मेडिकल कॉलेज और चार डेंटल कॉलेज हैं। प्रधानमंत्री स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा योजना (पी.एम.एस.एस.वाई.) के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला बिलासपुर में एक अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) की स्थापना की गई है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 21 जनवरी, 2023 तक की राशि का संस्थानवार आवंटन और व्यय निम्न तालिका में दिया गया है:

सारणी 16.5

संस्थान-वार आवंटन और व्यय

(₹ करोड़ में)

संस्थान का नाम	आवंटन	व्यय
1. इन्दिरा गान्धी चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय (आई.जी.एम.सी.) एवं सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालय	250.98	209.24
2. हि0प्र0 राजकीय दन्त चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय	25.04	21.37
3. डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, टाण्डा	189.74	161.53
4. डॉ. यशवन्त सिंह परमार राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, नाहन	59.02	46.76
5. पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, चम्बा	89.08	64.82
6. डॉ. राधा कृष्णन राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, हमीरपुर	125.80	126.32
7. श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राजकीय चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, नेरचौक, मण्डी	91.15	80.06
8. अटल चिकित्सा एवं अनुसंधान विश्वविद्यालय, नेरचौक, मण्डी	4.58	4.58
9. अटल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल सुपर स्पेशलिटी, चमियाणा, शिमला	39.22	25.68

स्रोत: चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय, हि.प्र.

16.4 अकादमिक उपलब्धियां

चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान में शैक्षणिक उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

- i) **बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एंड बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी (एम.बी.बी.एस.) और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट (पी.जी.):** शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 के दौरान, सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में कुल 870 एम.बी.बी.एस. सीटें भरी गईं (720 सरकारी और 150 निजी क्षेत्र में)। अन्य 322 स्नातकोत्तर (एम.डी./एम.एस.) सीटें विभिन्न विशिष्टताओं में सरकारी और निजी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में आवंटित की गईं, सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में 230 और निजी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में 92 सीटें। ये सीटें इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज (आई.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल शिमला, डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल, टांडा कांगड़ा, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (एस.एल.बी.एस.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल, नेरचौक मंडी और महर्षि मार्कंडेयवर कॉलेज (एम.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल कुमारहट्टी सोलन को आवंटित की गई हैं।
- ii) **बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी (बी.डी.एस.) और मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी (एम.डी.एस.)** शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 के दौरान सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में 295 बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी (बी.डी.एस.) सीटें और 96 मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी (एम.डी.एस.) सीटें भरी गईं।
- iii) **नर्सिंग:** शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022-23 में सहायक नर्स मिडवाइफ (ए.एन.एम.) प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 334 सीटें, जनरल नर्सिंग और मिडवाइफरी (जी.एन.एम.) पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 1,610 सीटें, 1,900 बी.एस.सी. नर्सिंग, पोस्ट बेसिक बी.एस.सी. नर्सिंग की 655 एवं एम.एस.सी. नर्सिंग डिग्री कोर्स की 181 सीटों की स्वीकृति विभिन्न सरकारी एवं निजी संस्थानों में प्रदान की गयी है।
- iv) **छात्रवृत्ति/वजीफा:** राज्य सरकार ने बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन और बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी (एम.बी.बी.एस.) के स्टाइपेंड को ₹17,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹20,000 प्रति माह कर दिया है और बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी (बी.डी.एस.) इंटर्न छात्रों का स्टाइपेंड पहले की तरह ही ₹17,000 प्रति माह रखा गया है।
- v) **डिप्लोमेट ऑफ नेशनल बोर्ड (डी.एन.बी.) पाठ्यक्रम:** शैक्षिक सत्र 2022-23 के दौरान डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल, कांगड़ा टांडा में डी.एन.बी. पाठ्यक्रम के 2 स्पेशलिटी में चलाए जा रहे हैं, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (एस.एल.बी.एस.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल, नेरचौक मंडी में 8 विशेषताओं में, पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (पं. जे.एल.एन.जी.एम.सी.) चंबा में 3 स्पेशलिटी

में और डॉ. राधाकृष्णन गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. आर.के.जी.एम.सी.), हमीरपुर में 7 स्पेशलिटी में शुरू किया गया है।

- vi) **सुपर स्पेशियलिटी पाठ्यक्रम:** शैक्षणिक सत्र 2022–23 के दौरान, इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज (आई.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल शिमला में सुपर स्पेशियलिटी पाठ्यक्रमों में 7 सीटें विभिन्न विशिष्टताओं में भरी गईं और 2 सीटें डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद राजकीय मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ.आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.) और अस्पताल, कांगड़ा टांडा में सुपर स्पेशलिटी कोर्स के अन्तर्गत आवंटित की गईं।

दिसम्बर, 2022 तक संस्थानवार प्रमुख उपलब्धियां नीचे सारणी में दी गई हैं:

सारणी 16.6

संस्थानवार प्रमुख उपलब्धियां

संस्थान	विकसित सुविधाएं
इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज (आई.जी.एम.सी.), शिमला	क) पोजीट्रॉन एमिशन टोमोग्राफी (पी.ई.टी./सिंगल फोटोन एमिशन कंप्यूटेड टोमोग्राफी (एस.पी.ई.सी.टी.) मशीन की खरीद के साथ-साथ रेडियोथेरेपी विभाग में न्यूक्लियर मेडिसिन और मेडिकल ऑन्कोलॉजी का एक अलग ब्लॉक बनाने का प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है और उसी के लिए आगे की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है। ख) कैंसर अस्पताल में रेडियोलॉजी विभाग के लिए दो मुख्य मशीनों यानी रैखिक त्वरक और कंप्यूटेड टोमोग्राफी (सी.टी.) सिम्युलेटर की खरीद की प्रक्रिया पूरी की गई। ग) लेवल-1 ट्रॉमा सेंटर का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। घ) न्यू आउट पेशेंट डिपार्टमेंट (ओ.पी.डी.) ब्लॉक के निर्माण के लिए फंड जारी कर दिया गया है। ङ) रेडियोलॉजी विभाग में डिजिटल सबट्रेक्शन एंजियोग्राफी (डी.एस.ए.) स्थापित कर उसे क्रियाशील बनाया गया है। च) तृतीय कैंसर देखभाल केंद्र (टी.सी.सी.सी.) का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है और मार्च, 2023 में पूरा हो जाएगा। छ) डी.जी. सैट के प्रतिस्थापन की प्रक्रिया, सेंट्रल हीटिंग सिस्टम और फायर फाइटिंग सिस्टम लगाने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। ज) 128 स्लाइस कम्प्यूटरीकृत टोमोग्राफी (सी.टी.) स्कैन, दवाएं, ऑपरेटिंग माइक्रोस्कोप, एंडोस्कोपिक साइनस, सर्जरी सेट, अल्ट्रा साउंड मशीन, एनेस्थीसिया वर्कस्टेशन, फैकल्टी रिसर्च माइक्रोस्कोप तथा डी.ई.सी.ए. हैंड माइक्रोस्कोप मशीनरी खरीदी गई हैं।

<p>डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.), टांडा</p>	<p>क) पी.जी. छात्रावास (पुरुष और महिला) निर्माणाधीन है, जिसके मार्च, 2023 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है। ख) मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए उत्कृष्टता केंद्र का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने वाला है। ग) ट्रॉमा सेंटर (लेवल-॥) निर्माणाधीन रहा घ) 200 बिस्तरों वाला मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखभाल केंद्र का कार्य मार्च, 2023 तक पूरा होने वाला है। ड.) 128 स्लाइस सीटी स्कैन स्थापित की गई तथा 1.5 टेस्ला मैग्नेटिक रेजोनेंस इमेजिंग (एम.आर.आई.) मशीन की खरीद की जा रही है। च) नर्सिंग स्टाफ के लिए टाइप-III क्वार्टर, टाइप-IV और टाइप-V आवास, एम.बी.बी.एस. छात्राओं के लिए नए छात्रावास और फ़ैकल्टी ब्लॉक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। छ) कोविड रोगियों की सुविधा के लिए एक समर्पित मेक शिफ्ट कोविड-19 अस्पताल को लिक्विड मेडिकल ऑक्सीजन टैंक से जोड़ा गया है। ज) अतिरिक्त 20 के.एल. लिक्विड मेडिकल ऑक्सीजन टैंक लगाया गया है।</p>
<p>डॉ. यशवंत सिंह परमार राजकीय मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. वाई.एस.पी.जी.एम. सी.), नाहन</p>	<p>क) 3 डिफाइब्रिलेटर्स, 1 हाई और कलर डॉपलर vs6 मशीन और रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी जेनरेटर को स्थापित करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। ख) सेंट्रल प्रेशर स्विंग एडजॉर्शन (पी.एस.ए.) ऑक्सीजन जनरेशन प्लांट 960 एल.पी.एम. स्थापित किया गया। ग) मल्टी पैरामीटर मॉनिटर बी 125 खरीदा गया है। घ) ऑटो कलेव इनक्यूबेटर हॉट एयर ओवन, लेबोरेटरी रेफरिजेटर और बायोकेमिकल ऑक्सीजन डीमांड (वी.ओ.डी.) इन्क्यूबेटर खरीदे गए। ड.) मेडीकल कालेज के नए भवन, मातृ एवं शिशु (एम.सी.एच.) ब्लॉक तथा नर्सिंग भवन के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर रहा। च) मशीनरी और उपकरण भी खरीदे गए।</p>
<p>पं.जवाहर लाल नेहरू गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (पं.जे.एल.एन.जी.एम.सी.), चंबा</p>	<p>क) 128 स्लाइस कम्प्यूटरीकृत टोमोग्राफी (सी.टी.) स्कैन मशीन स्थापित की गई और आम जनता के लिए उपयोग में लाई गई। ख) दान में प्राप्त 800 एल.पी.एम. सेंट्रल ऑक्सीजन जनरेशन प्लांट स्थापित किया गया जिसने काम करना शुरू कर दिया। ग) जनरल नर्सिंग एंड मिडवाइफरी (जी.एन.एम.) प्रशिक्षण स्कूल का निर्माण किया गया। घ) विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टरों द्वारा क्षेत्र के डॉक्टरों के परामर्श के लिए टेलीमेडिसिन सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। ड.)</p>

	इको-कार्डियोग्राफी मशीन स्थापित कर दी गई है जिसने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। च) एम.सी.एच./ट्रॉमा केयर सुविधाओं और क्रिटिकल केयर ब्लॉकों और जिला एकीकृत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेजा गया है।
डॉ. राधाकृष्णन गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (डॉ. आर.के.जी.एम.सी.), हमीरपुर	क) अस्पताल ब्लॉक और शैक्षणिक ब्लॉक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर रहा। ख) सेंट्रल सीरियस रेटिनोपैथी (सी.एस.आर.) के अन्तर्गत दो और सेंट्रल पी.एस.ए. ऑक्सीजन जनरेशन प्लांट लगाए गए। ग) सी.एस.आर. के अन्तर्गत सी.टी. मशीन 50 स्लाइस लगाई गई है। घ) बाल चिकित्सा में, इनक्यूबेटर आई.एन.सी. 200 प्लॉनिक्स और एच.एफ.ओ. नियोनेटल वेंटिलेटर डीगेज स्थापित किए गए हैं। ड.) पोर्टेबल अल्ट्रा साउंड स्कैनिंग मशीन स्थापित की गई। च) रेडियोथेरेपी विभाग स्थापित किया गया। छ) एडवांस्ड कॉम्प्रिहेंशन एंड लैंग्वेज लर्निंग (सी.ए.एल.) लैब फार्माकोलॉजी विभाग में स्थापित की गई। ज) जैव रसायन प्रयोगशाला में पूरी तरह से स्वचालित रक्त रसायन विश्लेषक (ईएक्स/300) स्थापित किया गया। ज) श्वसन चिकित्सा विभाग में ब्रॉकोस्कोपी को कार्यात्मक बनाया गया।
श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज (एस.एल.बी.एस.जी.एम.सी.), मंडी	क) प्रसूति विभाग (ओ.बी.जी.) में एक कौशल प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की गई है और स्त्री रोग के लिए प्रक्रियाधीन है। ख) व्यापक स्तनपान प्रबंधन केंद्र (सी.एल.एम.सी.) बाल रोग नवजात गहन देखभाल इकाई (एन.आई.सी.यू.) और बाल चिकित्सा गहन देखभाल इकाई (पी.आई.सी.यू.) में स्थापित किया जा रहा है। ग) 10 बिस्तर वाले ड्रग रेजिस्टेंट क्षय रोग केन्द्र ने कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। घ) तृतीय देखभाल केंद्र के पहले चरण ने अपना ओ.पी.डी. कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है। ड.) कालेज में पोषण पुनर्वास केंद्र (एन.आर.सी.) स्थापित किया गया है।
हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट डेंटल कॉलेज एंड हॉस्पिटल, शिमला	क) डेंटल चेयर को बैकअप प्रदान करने के लिए 250 के.वी. ए. का डी.जी. सेट लगाया गया है। ख) बेहतर दंत चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य के विभिन्न स्थानों में डेंटल वैन की मदद से 25 से अधिक दंत चिकित्सा शिविरों का आयोजन किया गया। ग) कॉलेज के पुस्तकालय को सुसज्जित करने के लिए 600 से अधिक पुस्तकें खरीदी गईं।

	घ) छात्रों और कर्मचारियों को कॉलेज लाने ले जाने के लिए चार्टर्ड एच.आर.टी.सी. बसें शुरू की गईं। ड.) कॉलेज भवन और शौचालयों के रखरखाव का कार्य किया गया।
अटल मेडिकल एंड रिसर्च यूनिवर्सिटी, नेरचौक, मंडी	क) विश्वविद्यालय ने नवीनतम सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके छात्रों, कर्मचारियों और अन्य हितधारकों को ऑनलाइन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए एकीकृत विश्वविद्यालय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (आई.यू.एम.एस.) खरीदी गई। ख) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन(एन.एच.एम.) के विभिन्न चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों, चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों, स्टाफ नर्सों और महिला स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं की भर्ती परीक्षा आयोजित की गई।
अटल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल सुपर स्पेशलिटीज चमियाणा, शिमला	क) सात मॉड्यूलर ऑपरेशन थिएटर का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और दो छोटे ऑपरेशन थिएटर सहित दो और ऑपरेशन थिएटर का काम प्रगति पर है ख) इस संस्थान के सुपर स्पेशलिटी ब्लॉक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है। ग) मशीनरी और उपकरणों की खरीद की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है। घ) इस संस्थान के नए परिसर, आवासीय ब्लॉक और क्रिटिकल केयर ब्लॉक के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और वर्ष 2023-24 के प्रारम्भ में काम शुरू कर दिया जाएगा।

16.5 आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्धा और होम्योपैथी (आयुष)

आयुष विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। आयुष की स्थापना 1984 में हुई थी, राज्य में आयुष स्वास्थ्य अधोसंरचना के माध्यम से आम जनता को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए, राज्य आयुष नीति, 2019 को 6 नवंबर, 2019 को तैयार और अधिसूचित किया गया था। इस नीति के तहत, आयुष क्षेत्र में संभावित निवेशकों के साथ ₹1,335.25 करोड़ के 52 समझौता ज्ञापन (एम.ओ.यू.) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। जिनमें से ₹485.05 करोड़ के 26 एम.ओ.यू. धरातल पर उतारे गए तथा इनमें से ₹17.00 करोड़ के 4 एम.ओ.यू. क्रियाशील हो चुके हैं।

आयुष अवसंरचना का समग्र दृष्टिकोण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:

सारणी-16.7

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुष स्वास्थ्य अघोसंरचना की उपलब्धता

क.सं.	संस्थान	संख्या (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
1	पी.जी. आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज	1
2	फार्मास्युटिकल साइंस कॉलेज	1
3	क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल	2
4	आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल	34
5	नेचर केयर हॉस्पिटल	1
6	आयुर्वेदिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	445
7	आयुष हैल्थ एवं वेलनेस केन्द्र	740
8	अनुसंधान संस्थान भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति / हर्बल गार्डन	4
9	औषधि परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला	1
10	यूनानी स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	3
11	होम्योपैथिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	14
12	अमची क्लीनिक	4
13	आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी	3
	कुल	1253

सारणी-16.8

आयुष के अन्तर्गत प्रमुख उपलब्धियां

शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत उपलब्धियां	वर्ष 2022-23 में उपलब्धियां (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
स्कूल गोद लेने के लिए कार्यक्रम	इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों ने ए.एच.सी. के आसपास के स्कूलों का दौरा किया और छात्रों को व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता व मादक पदार्थों के सेवन न करने के बारे में जागरूक किया और स्वास्थ्य वार्ताएं भी आयोजित की गईं ।
साप्ताहिक योग दिवस	1,081 ए.एस.सी. में प्रत्येक शुक्रवार को 'साप्ताहिक योग दिवस' आयोजित किए गए जिससे कि 2,17,581 व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए ।
टी.बी.मुक्त हिमाचल	यह कार्यक्रम राज्य में लगातार चल रहा है और आयुष

अभियान	विभाग स्वास्थ्य विभाग के साथ मिलकर इसमें काम कर रहा है।
कल्याण क्लिनिक	23 कल्याण क्लिनिक, बाल आश्रम, बालिका आश्रम, वृद्धाश्रम आदि को वैलनैस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनाया गया, जहां विभाग द्वारा लाभार्थियों/विशेष बच्चों को चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है

16.6 पाठशाला आयुष वाटिका

पाठशाला आयुष वाटिका की परिकल्पना स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को जड़ी-बूटियों के पौधों के महत्व को समझाकर पारंपरिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए की गई थी, जिसका उद्घाटन हिमाचल प्रदेश के महामहिम राज्यपाल ने 8 अगस्त, 2022 को राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय, बलदेयां, जिला शिमला से किया है। राज्य भर में शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा चुने गए 200 स्कूलों में आयुष गार्डन स्थापित किए गए हैं और आयुष विभाग ने स्कूलों में वृक्षारोपण के लिए अपने हर्बल गार्डन से 60,792 औषधीय पौधे निःशुल्क प्रदान किए हैं।

अध्याय

17



समाज कल्याण

मुख्य बिन्दु

- वाक्यांश "अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग" एक सामूहिक शब्द है, जिसका उपयोग भारत सरकार द्वारा उन जातियों को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए किया जाता है जो या तो शैक्षिक या सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़ी हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने सामाजिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए कई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। इन योजनाओं में पुरानी पेंशन योजना, विशेष क्षमता राहत भत्ता, विधवा/परित्यक्ता/एकल नारी पेंशन आदि शामिल हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास निगम (एच.पी. एस.सी. और एस.टी.डी.सी.) और हिमाचल प्रदेश पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त और विकास निगम (एच.पी.बी.सी.एफ. और डी.सी.) कई स्व-रोजगार पहल चला रहे हैं।
- मशोबरा स्टेट होम में वर्तमान में 20 निवासी हैं। राज्य गृह छोड़ने के बाद ऐसी महिलाओं के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रति महिला ₹25,000 तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। महिलाओं को शादी के मामले में भी ₹51,000 दिए जाते हैं।
- 2022-23 के दौरान राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जाति विकास योजना के तहत दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹1,423.90 करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में अगस्त, 2022 तक अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) विकास योजना के तहत राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए ₹270.73 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश अल्पसंख्यक वित्त एवं विकास निगम द्वारा छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए 40 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक की विशेष क्षमता वाले विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्तियों को ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है।
- बाल संरक्षण योजना, मुख्यमंत्री बाल उद्धार योजना, बेटी है अनमोल योजना और सशक्त महिला योजना सहित महिलाओं, लड़कियों और बच्चों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए राज्य द्वारा कई कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

17.1 परिचय

सरकार उन लोगों के कल्याण के कार्य करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से हाशिए पर हैं, जिनमें महिलाएं, बच्चे, वरिष्ठ नागरिक, विशेष आवश्यकता वाले लोग और अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी.), अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) और पिछड़े वर्ग (बी.सी.) के सदस्य शामिल हैं। कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावशीलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि यह सुनिश्चित हो की लागू किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रम विशेष वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हैं और व्यवस्थित रूप से प्रदेय सरकार के नियोजित सामाजिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करते हो।

17.2 समाज कल्याण एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण

समाज में वंचित और हाशिए पर रहने वाले लोगों के सशक्तिकरण की जिम्मेदारी प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अल्पसंख्यक मामलों और विशेष रूप से दिव्यांगों के अधिकारिता (ईसोमा), विभाग की है। विभाग के कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप से इन लोगों की सामाजिक आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित हैं ताकि उन्हें हर प्रकार से समाज में जोड़ा जा सके। लक्ष्य समूहों का सामाजिक, शिक्षात्मक और आर्थिक विकास ईसोमा विभाग के कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं में प्राथमिकता पर रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन समूहों के लोगों के जीवन में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा के माध्यम से अत्यधिक अभाव, जोखिम और कमजोरियों दोनों को दर्शाता है। अगर सब कुछ बाजार और विकास के भरोसे छोड़ दिया जाए तो असमानता को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह न केवल सामाजिक असुरक्षा जैसे (बीमारी, बुढ़ापा, बेरोजगारी और सामाजिक बहिष्कार) से संबंधित है, बल्कि उन कार्यक्रमों से भी संबंधित है जो गरीबों के लिए आय प्रदान करते हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों का अस्तित्व सामाजिक सद्भाव को बनाए रखने और मानव पूंजी के अपूरणीय नुकसान को रोकने में मदद करता है। सिद्धांत और शोध के अनुसार सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपाय अधिक विकास और असमानता को कम करने के लिए फायदेमंद हैं। सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रमों के लिए निम्नलिखित पेंशन योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं:

17.2.1 वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना

वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजनाएं यह सुनिश्चित करने की पहल हैं कि जिन व्यक्तियों के पास जीवन की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं तक पहुंच नहीं है, उन्हें बेहतर संसाधनों की पहुंच प्रदान की जा जाती है।

17.2.2 दिव्यांगता राहत भत्ता

इस योजना के तहत दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि वे अपने जीवन की बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकें।

17.2.3 विधवा/परित्यक्ता/एकल नारी पेंशन

विधवा/परित्यक्ता/एकल नारी पेंशन योजना विधवाओं को मासिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है जिसका लक्ष्य एक सुरक्षित और बेहतर रहने का वातावरण सुनिश्चित करना है।

17.2.4 कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए पुनर्वास भत्ता

कुष्ठ पीड़ितों को मासिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिसे कुष्ठ रोग पुनर्वास भत्ता के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसके लिए कोई भी आयु और आय की सीमा नहीं है।

17.2.5 ट्रांसजेंडर पेंशन

ट्रांसजेंडर पेंशन उन लोगों को दी जाती है जिन्हें स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग के राज्य/जिला स्तर के मेडिकल बोर्ड द्वारा उनकी आयु और आमदनी के बिना अनुमोदित किया गया है।

17.2.6 इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन (बी.पी.एल.)

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, प्राप्तकर्ता जो कम से कम 60 वर्ष के हैं और बी.पी.एल. परिवारों से सम्बन्धित हैं, वे मासिक वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं।

17.2.7 इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा पेंशन

यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली विधवाओं की मदद करता है और यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि अगर वे गरीबी रेखा से नीचे आती हैं तो उन्हें सरकारी वित्तीय लाभ और भत्ते मिलते हैं।

17.2.8 इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन, राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अर्न्तगत शुरू किया गया एक कार्यक्रम है जो विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उनके जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए मासिक पेंशन प्रदान करता है।

सारणी 17.1

राज्य की सामाजिक सुरक्षा पेंशन योजनाएं

योजनाएं	पात्रता शर्तें/बजट प्रावधान	राशि (₹) प्रति माह
वृद्धावस्था पेंशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> विभाग द्वारा बिना किसी आय सीमा के सभी लाभार्थियों को वृद्धावस्था पेंशन प्रदान की जा रही है जिसके लिए दम्पति में से कोई भी सरकारी सेवा की पेंशन न ले रहा हो और न ही आयकर दाता हो। 60-69 वर्ष के पेंशनर 70 वर्ष व उससे अधिक के पेंशनर स्वर्ण जयंती नारी संबल योजना के तहत 65-69 वर्ष की महिला पेंशनर इस योजना के तहत 4,30,085 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य के लिए ₹661.51 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है जिसके विरुद्ध दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹585.91 करोड़ व्यय किए गए हैं। 	<p>1,000</p> <p>1,700</p> <p>1,150</p>
दिव्यांगता राहत भत्ता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जिनकी 40 प्रतिशत से 69 प्रतिशत तक दिव्यांगता हो तथा आय प्रति वर्ष ₹50,000 से कम है। बिना किसी आय सीमा के जिनकी 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक दिव्यांगता है। 70,061 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹101.26 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹85.81 करोड़ की राशि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई है। 	<p>1,150</p> <p>1,700</p>
विधवा/परित्यक्ता /एकल नारी पेंशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 से 69 वर्ष से अधिक की महिला जिनकी वार्षिक आय प्रति वर्ष ₹50,000 से कम है। 70 वर्ष तथा अधिक और बिना आय सीमा के 1,09,959 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹168.49 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹137.62 करोड़ की राशि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई। 	<p>1,150</p> <p>1,700</p>
कुष्ठ रोगी पुर्नवास भत्ता	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 वर्ष तक के कुष्ठ रोगी को बिना वार्षिक आय सीमा के। 70 वर्ष और अधिक के कुष्ठ रोगी को बिना वार्षिक आय सीमा के। 65-69 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की महिला लाभार्थी बिना आय सीमा के। 1,483 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य के लिए ₹193.00 लाख के बजट प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्तमान में विभाग द्वारा 904 पेंशनरों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन प्रदान की जा रही है जिसके लिए दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹123.98 लाख व्यय किए जा चुके हैं। 	<p>1,000</p> <p>1,700</p> <p>1,150</p>

ट्रांसजेंडर पेंशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69 वर्ष तक के ट्रांसजेंडर को बिना वार्षिक आय सीमा के। 70 वर्ष से अधिक के ट्रांसजेंडर को बिना वार्षिक आय सीमा के। 150 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹15.00 लाख के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹0.95 लाख की राशि 10 पेंशनरों को दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई। 	1,000 1,700
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन (बी.पी.एल.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 से 69 वर्ष के व्यक्ति जो बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हैं। 70 वर्ष और अधिक के व्यक्ति जो बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हैं। 65 से 69 वर्ष की महिला जो बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हैं। 1,04,012 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹41.46 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹39.97 करोड़ की राशि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई। 	1,000 1,700 1,150
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा पेंशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 वर्ष से 69 वर्ष तक की आयु की विधवाएं जो बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हैं। 70 वर्ष और अधिक आयु की विधवाएं जो बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हैं। 25,098 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹9.25 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹8.80 करोड़ की राशि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई। 	1,150 1,700
इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> विशेष रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति, जो 80 प्रतिशत तक दिव्यांग हो और बी.पी.एल. से संबंधित हो। 1,270 पेंशनरों के लक्ष्य हेतु ₹46.00 लाख के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध ₹45.93 लाख की राशि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय की गई। 	1,700

17.2.9 राष्ट्रीय पारिवारिक लाभ योजना

इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, बी.पी.एल. परिवार को ₹20,000 रुपये की राशि मदद के रूप में मिलेगी, जब उस परिवार के आजीविका कमाने वाले का निधन हो जाता है। दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 524 परिवारों को ₹4.00 करोड़ के बजट आवंटन के विरुद्ध ₹114.00 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

17.2.10 स्व-रोजगार योजना

हि.प्र. अल्पसंख्यक वित्त एवं विकास निगम, हि.प्र. पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति विकास निगम, यह तीन विभाग अनेक स्वयं-रोजगार योजनाएं चलाने हेतु राज्य सरकार से अनुदान राशि प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

इन निगमों द्वारा दिसम्बर, 2022 तक दिये गये ऋणों का विवरण सारणी 17.2 में है:

सारणी 17.2

निगम का नाम	योजना का नाम	लक्ष्य समूह	वित्तीय उपलब्धियाँ (लाख में)	भौतिक उपलब्धियाँ
हिमाचल प्रदेश पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम	सावधि ऋण (स्वरोजगार)	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	332.67	80
हिमाचल प्रदेश अल्पसंख्यक वित्त एवं विकास निगम	लघु व्यवसाय ऋण	अल्पसंख्यक	1025.80	159
		दिव्यांगजन	386.00	52
	कृषि इकाई	अल्पसंख्यक	10.00	01
		दिव्यांगजन	30.00	01
	शैक्षिक ऋण	अल्पसंख्यक	20.13	05
परिवहन क्षेत्र	दिव्यांगजन	9.41	01	
हिमाचल प्रदेश अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति विकास निगम	स्वरोजगार योजना	अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवार	100.45	213
	हस्तशिल्प विकास योजना		6.90	46
	ब्याज मुक्त शिक्षा ऋण		9.06	10
	अम्बेदकर लघु ऋण योजना / महिला समृद्धि योजना / आदिवासी महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना / लघु व्यवसाय योजना		50.99	110
	दलित वर्ग व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण योजना		0.00	347
	हिमस्वाबलम्बन योजना		10.00	01

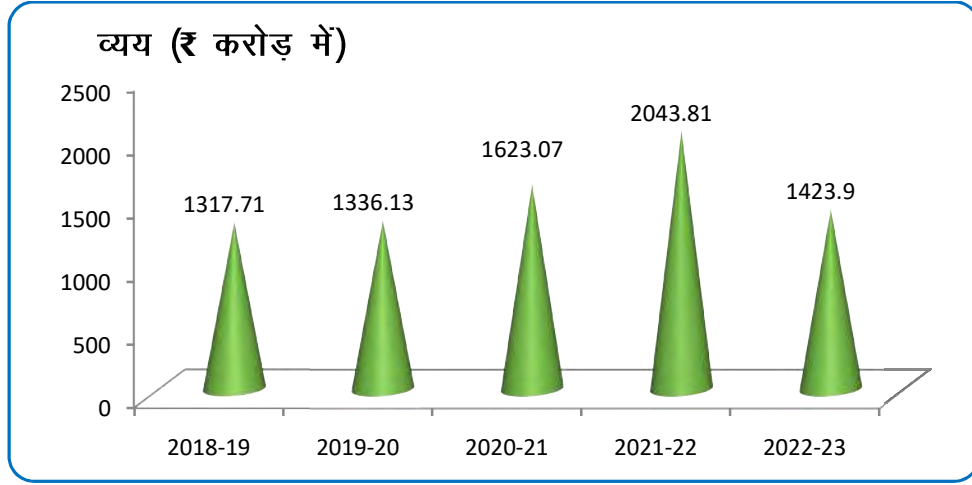
17.2.11 अनुसूचित जाति उप-योजना

कुल राज्य विकास योजना आवंटन का 25.19 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति विकास योजना के लिए व्यक्तिगत लाभार्थी कार्यक्रमों के अर्न्तगत विशेष कवरेज प्रदान करने और अनुसूचित जाति केंद्रित गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए अलग रखा गया है। अनुसूचित जाति विकास कार्यक्रम का बजट वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹2400.12 करोड़ है। इसके अलावा, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए एस.सी. विकास कार्यक्रम को अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय विकास बजट के रूप में ₹851.45 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जाति विकास योजना के तहत दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹1,423.90 करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। इन व्यय का वर्ष वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

चित्र 17.1

अनुसूचित जाति विकास योजनान्तर्गत व्यय



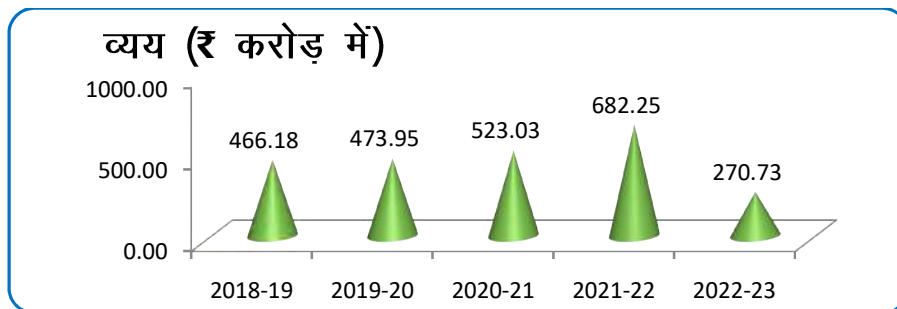
17.2.12 अनुसूचित जनजाति उप-योजना

आर्थिक विकास के लिए एस.टी. उप-दृष्टिकोण योजना क्षेत्रवार आधारित है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) विकास योजना के तहत अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए ₹855.40 करोड़ आवंटित किया गया है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति (एस.टी.) विकास योजना के हिस्से के रूप में, राज्य में एस.टी. के कल्याण के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में अगस्त, 2022 तक ₹270.73 करोड़ व्यय किए गए हैं। चित्र 17.2 में वर्ष वार व्यय का विश्लेषण दर्शाया गया है।

चित्र 17.2

एस.टी.सी./जनजाति उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय



17.2.13 अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग का कल्याण

2022-23 के दौरान लागू की गई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ इस प्रकार हैं:

सारणी 17.3

अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग व अल्पसंख्यको के लिए राज्य की विभिन्न योजनाएँ

योजना	संक्षिप्त विवरण
अंतर्जातीय विवाह के लिए प्रोत्साहन	अंतर्जातीय विवाह के लिए ₹50,000 का प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2022-23 के अन्तर्गत ₹3.10 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान प्रदान किया गया तथा 559 दम्पतियों को दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹3.02 करोड़ की राशि व्यय करके लाभान्वित किया गया।
स्वर्ण जयन्ती आश्रय योजना/अवास सبسिडी	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग को जिनकी आय 50,000 से अधिक नहीं है को गृह अनुदान ₹1,50,000 प्रति परिवार घर निर्माण के लिए दिए जाते हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के अन्तर्गत ₹75.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रदान किया गया है तथा 4,999 व्यक्तियों को दिसम्बर, 2022 तक लाभान्वित किया गया।
कंप्यूटर प्रशिक्षण और कार्य में निपुणता एवं संबंधित कार्यकलाप	अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, बी.पी.एल. अल्पसंख्यकों, दिव्यांग, एकल महिला और विधवा या जिनकी वार्षिक आय ₹2.00 लाख से कम है, को ₹1,350 प्रति माह और दिव्यांगों के लिए ₹1,500 की राशि प्रशिक्षण के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाती हैं और प्रशिक्षण के दौरान प्रशिक्षु को ₹1,000 प्रतिमाह और ₹1,200 प्रतिमाह विशेष रूप से विकलांगों प्रशिक्षु के लिए छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है। कंप्यूटर कार्य में प्रवीणता लाने के लिए संगठनों/कार्यालयों में 6 माह की नियुक्ति प्रदान की जाती है, इस अवधि में सामान्य वर्ग के अभ्यर्थी को ₹1,500 प्रति माह तथा दिव्यांग अभ्यर्थियों को ₹1,800 प्रति माह प्रदान किये जाते हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹5.57 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान प्रदान किया गया है और दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹7.07 लाख की राशि व्यय की गई है।
अनुवर्ती कार्यक्रम	अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग जिनकी वार्षिक आय ₹50,000 प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है, उन्हें बढ़ईगिरी, बुनाई, चमड़े के काम आदि के लिए उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए ₹1,300 और सिलाई मशीन की खरीद के लिए ₹1,800 दिए जाते हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹1.48 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है और दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 8,222 के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 164 व्यक्तियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए ₹2.94 लाख की राशि व्यय की

	गई है।
एस.सी./एस.टी. पर अत्याचार के शिकार को मुआवजा अत्याचार के निवारण (पी.ओ.ए.) एक्ट – 1989	एस.सी./एस.टी. अत्याचार के शिकार लोगों को ₹85,000 से ₹8.25 लाख तक की राहत प्रदान की जाती है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ₹3.15 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है तथा ₹1.46 करोड़ की राशि 219 व्यक्तियों को दिसम्बर, 2022 तक मुआवजे के रूप में प्रदान की गई है।
सिविल सेवाओं के लिए कोचिंग हेतु वित्तीय सहायता	हिमाचल के स्थाई निवासीयों को केंद्रीय लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा संचालित की जाने वाली प्रारंभिक परिक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने पर विभाग द्वारा ₹30,000 की राशि एक बार प्रदान की जाती है। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए इस योजना के तहत ₹5.00 लाख रुपये का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें से ₹4.50 लाख का व्यय कर 15 लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित किया गया।
नशीली दवाओं के सेवन पर रोकथाम	नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के खतरे को रोकने और दवा की मांग को कम करने के लिए, भारत सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने राज्य में एकीकृत पुनर्वास केंद्र नशा करने वालों के लिए 03 आई.आर.सी.ए. की स्थापना की है, जबकि राज्य सरकार ने एन.जी.ओ. के सहयोग से 02 आई.सी.आर.ए.एस. की स्थापना की है, जिन्हें सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं ताकि नशीली दवाओं के सेवन के खतरे को कम किया जा सके। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए इस योजना के तहत ₹52.00 लाख रुपये का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।
स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को अनुदान: वृद्ध आश्रम चलाने हेतु अनुदान	ऐसे वृद्धजनों के लिए राज्य में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों/विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा 09 वृद्धाश्रम, 22 डे केयर सेंटर, 01 हेल्पलाइन एवं परामर्श केंद्र तथा 05 वरिष्ठ नागरिक सुविधा केंद्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिन्हें सहायता अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए इस योजना के तहत ₹1.75 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें से नवम्बर 2022 तक ₹78.77 लाख की राशि का व्यय किया जा चुका है।
विशेष रूप से सक्षमों का कल्याण:	
विशेष रूप से सक्षम के लिए छात्रवृत्ति	40 प्रतिशत और उससे अधिक की विशेष क्षमता वाले सभी श्रेणियों के बच्चों को जो कि दैनिक मेधावी है। दैनिक मेधावी के लिए प्रति माह ₹625 से ₹3,750 तक और छात्रावास में रहने वाले छात्र के लिए ₹1,875 से ₹5,000 प्रति माह छात्रवृत्ति दी गई है। दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹1.13 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध 758 विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने हेतु ₹90.28 लाख की

	राशि व्यय की गई है।
विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्तियों से विवाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों को विवाह अनुदान	स्वस्थ पुरुष व महिला को दिव्यांग व्यक्ति से विवाह के लिए प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से 40 से 74 प्रतिशत की दिव्यांगता पर ₹25,000 दिए जाते हैं। 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक दिव्यांगता पर ₹50,000 दिए जाते हैं। ₹83.00 लाख के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹40.75 लाख की राशि से 130 लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित किया गया।
जागरूकता सृजन और अनुस्थापन	दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत स्वयं सहायता समूहों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए खण्ड और जिला स्तरीय संयुक्त शिविर आयोजित करने के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए ₹7.00 लाख का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।
स्व-रोजगार	हिमाचल प्रदेश अल्पसंख्यक वित्त और विकास निगम द्वारा 40 प्रतिशत और उससे अधिक की विशेष दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों को छोटे उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। वर्ष 2022-23 के अर्न्तगत दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹4.25 करोड़ की ऋण राशि 54 दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए जारी की गई है।
विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के संस्थान	दृष्टिहीन और श्रवण बाधित बच्चों को शिक्षा और व्यवसायिक पुनर्वास सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य में ढली-शिमला, दाड़ी-धर्मशाला तथा सुंदरनगर में तीन संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं। ₹3.02 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹2.21 करोड़ की राशि व्यय की गई। राज्य सरकार विशेष रूप से सक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिए चल रहे 09 एन.जी.ओ. (डे केयर सेंटर/होम) को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान कर रही है, जिसमें 219 विशेष से सक्षम व्यक्ति निवास कर रहे हैं। ₹1.25 करोड़ के बजट प्रावधान के विरुद्ध दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹32.66 लाख की राशि व्यय की गई।
दिव्यांग पुनर्वास केंद्र	दो दिव्यांग पुनर्वास केंद्र हमीरपुर और धर्मशाला में चलाए जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान ₹7.50 लाख की राशि प्रत्येक जिला पुनर्वास केंद्र को प्रदान की गई।
मानसिक रूप से बीमार ठीक हुए लोगों का पुनर्वास	प्रदेश में वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान दो हाफ वे होम स्थापित किए गए। इन दो हाफ वे होम के लिए चालु वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹1.00 करोड़ के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है।

17.3 महिला एवं बाल विकास

राज्य में सभी विषयों में समान विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार महिलाओं के कल्याण और सशक्तिकरण पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ कई उपायों को लागू कर रही है। ये कार्यक्रम पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच आय के अंतर को कम करने, घरेलू आय बढ़ाने और महिलाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित हैं। सरकार ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों के एक विशाल नेटवर्क के माध्यम से महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने और शादियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। उपरोक्त पहलों के अलावा, सरकार बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ, एकीकृत बाल संरक्षण सेवाएं, पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम, पोषण अभियान, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का निर्माण और नवीनीकरण, और तस्करी एवं वाणिज्यिक यौन शोषण के पीड़ितों के लिए उज्ज्वला जैसी केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को भी लागू कर रही है।

वर्ष 2011 में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग के एक भाग के रूप में महिला एवं बाल विकास निदेशालय की स्थापना की गई थी।

17.3.1 राज्य गृह सह सुरक्षात्मक गृह मशोबरा

इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य युवा लड़कियों, विधवा, बेसहारा तथा निराश्रय महिलाएं तथा जिनकी अस्मिता को खतरा हो, को निःशुल्क आश्रय, खाद्य, कपड़ा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा दवाईयां, परामर्श तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देना है। मशोबरा स्टेट होम में वर्तमान में 20 निवासी हैं। महिलाओं को सेवा सदन छोड़ने पर पुनर्वास के लिए ₹ 25,000 की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है तथा शादी करने के लिए उसे ₹ 51,000 की आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती है।

17.3.2 वन स्टॉप सेन्टर

वन स्टॉप सेन्टर एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य एक ही छत के नीचे निजी तथा सार्वजनिक स्थानों में हिंसा से प्रभावित महिलाओं को एकीकृत सहायता प्रदान करना है तथा चिकित्सकीय, कानूनी, मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा परामर्श सहायता सहित कई सेवाएं तत्काल आपातकालीन और गैर आपातकालीन स्थितियों में प्रदान करना है। वर्तमान में हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रत्येक जिले में एक “वन स्टॉप सेंटर” की स्थापना की गई है।

17.3.3 सक्षम गुड़िया बोर्ड

इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य बालिकाओं/किशोरियों के सशक्तिकरण, नीतिगत सिफारिशें करना, बचाव व सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित एक्ट, नियमों, नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के लिए तथा अपराध के खिलाफ बालिकाओं/किशोरियों की सुरक्षा के लिए उत्थान एवं

सशक्तिकरण हेतु विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करना है।

सारणी 17.4

महिला, बाल एवं लड़कियों के कल्याण के लिए राज्य की विभिन्न योजनाएँ

योजनाएँ	संक्षिप्त विवरण
बाल संरक्षण योजना	राज्य में 43 चाइल्ड केयर संस्थान हैं, जिनमें 36 चिल्ड्रेन होम, 2 ऑब्जर्वेशन होम-कम-स्पेशल होम-कम-प्लेस ऑफ सेपटी, 4 ओपन शेल्टर और 1 शिशु गृह शामिल हैं।
मुख्यमंत्री बाल उद्धार योजना	इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऐसे बच्चों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जो कि 18 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण होने उपरान्त उच्च/व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए बालभाल संस्थानों को छोड़कर चले जाते हैं। योजना के अन्तर्गत बाल देखभाल संस्था छोड़ने पर उन बच्चों को, जो स्वयं रोजगार कार्य शुरू करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें ₹35,000 की दर से आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त (बाल देखभाल संस्थाओं में रहने वाले) कक्षा 8 से 10+2 तक प्रत्येक कक्षा में शीर्ष दो स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले 2 बालकों एवं 2 बालिकाओं को ₹10,000 की दर से वार्षिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।
बाल/बालिका सुरक्षा योजना और दत्तक देखभाल कार्यक्रम	बच्चों के रखरखाव के लिए दत्तक माता-पिता के पक्ष में ₹4,000 प्रति माह प्रति बच्चे की राशि मंजूर की जाती है और ₹500 प्रति बच्चा प्रति माह राज्य से अतिरिक्त सहायता भी दी जाती है।
नाबालिग बलात्कार और बाल उत्पीड़न तथा वस्तुकरण पृष्ठभूमि पीड़िता का पुनर्वास	इस योजना का उद्देश्य गहन परामर्श, वित्तीय सुरक्षा, कौशल उन्नयन, पुनर्वास और आजीविका सहायता के माध्यम से बलात्कार और बाल शोषण के नाबालिग पीड़ितों को आत्मविश्वास और प्रतिष्ठा लौटाना है। अपराध की पुष्टि होने पर पीड़ित को 21 वर्ष की आयु तक ₹7,500 प्रतिमाह आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
आंगनबाड़ी सेवाएँ	विभाग, केन्द्र और राज्य के 90:10 के आधार पर पूरक पोषण, पोषण और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, टीकाकरण, स्वास्थ्य जांच रेफरल सेवा और गैर-औपचारिक पूर्व-विद्यालय शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है।
पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम व बाल पोषाहार टॉप-अप योजना	वर्ष 2022-23 में 06 माह से 6 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के 3,56,477 बच्चे, 92,829 गर्भवती एवं धात्री माताओं तथा 1,023 कुपोषित बच्चों को लाभान्वित किया जा रहा है। पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2022-23 में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ₹73.17 करोड़ तथा राज्य सरकार के द्वारा ₹8.13 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान है, जिसमें से ₹31.35 करोड़ केन्द्र सरकार का भाग तथा ₹3.48 करोड़ राज्य सरकार का भाग दिसम्बर, 2022 तक व्यय किए जा चुकी हैं। बाल पोषण टॉप-अप योजना में राज्य सरकार द्वारा ₹30.00 करोड़ का

	बजट प्रावधान किया गया है तथा दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹22.88 करोड़ की राशि व्यय की गई है।
मुख्यमंत्री कन्यादान योजना	इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बेसहारा लड़कियों के अभिभावकों को उनकी शादी के लिए ₹51,000 का अनुदान दिया जा रहा है, बशर्ते उनकी वार्षिक आय ₹50,000 से अधिक न हो। विवाह अनुदान तलाकशुदा महिलाओं, उनकी बेटियों, अनाथ लड़कियों के लिए है, जिनकी वार्षिक आय ₹50,000 से अधिक न हो।
महिलाओं के लिए स्वरोजगार सहायता	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ₹50,000 से कम वार्षिक आय वाली महिलाओं को ₹5,000 आय सृजन करने वाली गतिविधियों को चलाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
विधवा पुनः विवाह योजना	इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य विधवा पुनः विवाह के बाद पुनर्वास में मदद करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दम्पति को ₹65,000 प्रदान किए जाते हैं।
मदर टेरेसा असहाय मातृ संबल योजना	इस योजना का उद्देश्य निराश्रित विधवाओं, तलाकशुदा या परित्यक्त महिलाओं, या उन महिलाओं को जिनके पति पिछले 2 वर्षों से लापता हैं, उनके बच्चों के भरण-पोषण के लिए अधिकतर दो बच्चों को प्रति बच्चा, प्रति वर्ष ₹6,000 की सहायता प्रदान करना है, जब तक वे 18 वर्ष की आयु के ना हो और जिनकी पारिवारिक आय ₹50,000 से अधिक न हो।
विशेष महिला उत्थान योजना	इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शारीरिक और यौन शोषित महिलाओं को पुनर्वास के लिए तकनीकी व व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। इस योजना के द्वारा ₹3,000 प्रतिमाह छात्रवृत्ति तथा प्रशिक्षण अवधि पूरी होने के पश्चात् ₹800 प्रति प्रशिक्षु परीक्षा शुल्क प्रदान किया जाता है।
बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना	यह योजना सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित है जिसका उद्देश्य लिंग के आधारीत पक्षपात को रोकना है।
बेटी है अनमोल योजना	इस योजना के तहत बी.पी.एल. परिवारों से संबंधित दो लड़कियों के लिए प्रति परिवार ₹21,000 का उपरान्त जन्म अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। 12.08.2021 से पहले जन्म लेने वाली बालिकाओं को और स्कूल जाने पर प्रथम श्रेणी से स्नातक स्तर तक ₹450 से ₹5000 तक की छात्रवृत्ति व जन्म उपरान्त ₹12,000 अनुदान का प्रावधान है।
मुख्यमंत्री शगुन योजना	मुख्यमंत्री शगुन योजना प्रदेश में 01 अप्रैल, 2021 लागू की गई है। इस योजना के तहत बी.पी.एल. परिवार की लड़की की शादी के लिए ₹31,000 विवाह अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। यदि लड़की से विवाह करने वाला लड़का दूसरे राज्य का है तो भी अनुदान स्वीकार्य है।
प्रधानमंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना	इस योजना के अंतर्गत, पहले बच्चे के मामले में, ₹5,000 की राशि दो किशतों में दी जाती है और दूसरे बच्चे के लिए, ₹6,000 का लाभ एक किशत में प्रदान किया जाता है, अगर जन्म के बाद दूसरी संतान लड़की हो। वर्ष 2022-23 में नवम्बर, 2022 तक 17,541 लाभार्थी महिलाओं को प्रथम

	किश्त के रूप में ₹1.75 करोड़ 16,824 लाभार्थी महिलाओं को द्वितीय किश्त के रूप में ₹3.36 करोड़ तथा 16,731 लाभार्थी महिलाओं को तृतीया किश्त के रूप में ₹3.34 करोड़ दिए गए।
सशक्त महिला योजना	यह योजना 11-45 वर्ष की ग्रामीण महिलाओं के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण को बढ़ावा देने और उनके अधिकार के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने और उन्हें अपने अधिकार का एहसास करने और उन्हें पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए संस्थागत समर्थन की सुविधा प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित है। प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड के एक स्वयं सहायता समूह को ₹35,000 की एक मुश्त राशि आय सृजन गतिविधियों तथा आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए प्रदान की जाती है तथा प्रत्येक जिले से 10वीं तथा 12वीं की बोर्ड परीक्षा के आधार पर शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त करने वाली 5 बालिकाओं को ₹5,000 प्रति बालिका अवार्ड राशि के रूप में दी जाती है।
सुख-आश्रय सहायता कोष	जरूरतमंदों के लिए ₹101 करोड़ का आश्रय सहायता कोष बनाया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने यह कदम दया भाव से नहीं, बल्कि उन्हें उनका अधिकार दिलाने के लिए उठाया है। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आई.आई.टी.), अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (ए.आई.आई.एम.एस.), भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान (आई.आई.एम.), भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आई.आई.आई.टी.), पॉलिटेक्निक और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आई.टी.आई.) जैसे संस्थानों में प्रवेश पाने वाले जरूरतमंद बच्चों की शिक्षा का पूरा व्यय सरकार वहन करेगी। इसके अलावा उन्हें जेब खर्च भी दिया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार वृद्धाश्रमों और आश्रय गृहों में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिए अभिभावक की भूमिका निभाएगी। सरकार एकल महिलाओं और विशेष बच्चों को प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति ₹10,000 का अनुदान कपड़ों के लिए प्रदान करेगी।

अध्याय

18



ग्रामीण विकास और
पंचायती राज

मुख्य बिन्दु

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन-दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना (डी.ए.वाई.-एन.आर. एल.एम.) के अंतर्गत, चौधरी सरवन कुमार हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय (सी. एस.के.-एच.पी.के.वी.) पालमपुर में 8 प्रदर्शन दौरे आयोजित किए गए, सभी कृषि आजीविका ब्लॉकों में 1272 पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजित किए गए, 28,971 महिला किसान स्वयं सहायता समूह के सदस्यों को शिक्षित जागरूक किया गया तथा जिला कुल्लू की पशु सखियों द्वारा पशुपालन विभाग के सहयोग से गांठदार त्वचा रोग के लिए 9500 पशुओं का टीकाकरण किया गया।
- हिम-इरा ब्रांड की स्थापना की गई है, जहां स्थानीय स्वयं सहायता समूह भाग ले सकते हैं और अपने उत्पाद बेच सकते हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अप्रैल-दिसंबर) में पांच नए विकास खंड हिम-इरा साप्ताहिक बाजार का आयोजन करेंगे। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 (अप्रैल से दिसंबर) के लिए इन साप्ताहिक बाजारों की कुल बिक्री ₹156.00 लाख है।
- मुख्यमंत्री आवास योजना (एम.एम.ए.वाई.) के अंतर्गत 20 दिसंबर, 2022 तक, एजेंसी ने 1,397 घरों को मंजूरी दी और बजट प्रावधान में से ₹9.41 करोड़ व्यय किए।
- मातृ शक्ति बीमा योजना (एम. एस. बी. वाई.) वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 64 परिवारों को कुल ₹128.00 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता की पेशकश उपलब्ध करवाई गई।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान कलस्टर लेवल फेडरेशन कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ मोरिंगा (ड्रमस्टिक) प्लांटेशन सहित बागवानी रोपण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 3,873 कार्य किए गए और 11,47,390 पौधे लगाए गए।
- मुख्यमंत्री एक बीघा योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान एस. एच. जी. की महिलाओं के पक्ष में भूमि विकास, नर्सरी उत्पादन, फलों के पेड़ लगाने, वर्मी कम्पोस्ट निर्माण और अजोला पिट और एनिमल शेड से संबंधित कार्य के लिए ₹9.18 करोड़ के कुल 1456 कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए। जिनमें से ₹89.21 लाख के 109 कार्य पूरे किए गए।
- वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 15वें वित्त आयोग के तहत राज्य के लिए कुल ₹329.00 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से ₹164.50 करोड़ को आवंटित पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को वितरित किए गए हैं।

18.1 ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के माध्यम से समाज के लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे को मजबूत करने के उपाय शामिल हैं। इसमें ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार, ग्रामीण परिवारों की आय में सुधार और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा तंत्र से संबंधित वितरण प्रणाली के आयोजन भी शामिल हैं। विभाग सबसे प्रतिष्ठित योजना महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) को लागू करता है, जो एक वर्ष में प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार को 100 दिनों की गारंटी प्रदान करता है।

18.2 दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना—राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डी.ए.वाई.—एन.आर.एल.एम)

1 अप्रैल, 2013 से राज्य में स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना (एस.जी.एस.वाई.) का स्थान डी.ए.वाई.—एन.आर.एल.एम. ने ले लिया है। यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.डी.) की प्रमुख पहलों में से एक है, जिसका लक्ष्य कम आय वाले परिवारों को उचित स्वरोजगार और लंबी अवधि के निर्वाह के लिए कुशल वेतन वाली नौकरियों तक पहुंच प्रदान करके गरीबी को कम करना है। पूरे राज्य में 88 खण्डों में एन.आर.एल.एम. लागू किया जा रहा है।

18.2.1 इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन का उद्देश्य सभी गरीब परिवारों तक पहुंचना है, उन्हें स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) से जोड़ना है, ताकि स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों तक पहुंच बन सके और उन्हें तब तक पोषित करना है जब तक वे गरीबी से निकलकर एक अच्छा गुणवत्ता वाला जीवन व्यतीत करने लग जायें। यह कार्यक्रम महिला सशक्तिकरण पर केंद्रित है, इसलिए एन.आर.एल.एम. के तहत ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों (एच.एच.) को उनकी महिला सदस्यों के माध्यम से कवर किया जाता है। इन महिलाओं को पहले स्वयं सहायता समूहों में और उसके बाद भारत सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार उनकी सहायता करने के लिए गाँव/खण्ड /जिला संघों में संगठित किया जाता है। सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जाति जनगणना (एस.ई.सी.सी.) के अनुसार कम से कम एक अभाव मानदंड के आधार पर और गरीबों की भागीदारी पहचान (पी.आई.पी.) प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से पहचाने गए परिवारों को डी.ए.वाई.—एन.आर.एल.एम. लक्ष्य समूह के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है और यह परिवार इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सभी लाभों के पात्र होंगे।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश में योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन में उन सभी ग्रामीण गरीब और गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को शामिल किया जाएगा, जिन्हें 2011 के पी.आई.पी. और एस.ई.सी.सी. डेटा का उपयोग करके चुना गया है।

चयनित महिलाओं को एस.एच.जी. में बांटा गया है, और उनके फेडरेटेड इंस्टीट्यूशंस को आवर्ती सुलभ ऋण के लिए बैंकों से जोड़ा गया है। उपरोक्त समूहों के अलावा, एन.आर.एल.एम. एकल महिलाओं, युद्ध विधवाओं, विकलांगों और बुजुर्गों के कवरेज को जोड़ने की प्राथमिकता देता है जिनका कोई देखभाल करने वाले नहीं हैं।

18.2.2 महिला एस.एच.जी. को दिए जा रहे प्रोत्साहन निम्नानुसार हैं:

1) वित्तीय समावेशन

एन.आर.एल.एम. गरीबों को सस्ती लागत, प्रभावी, और विश्वसनीय वित्तीय सेवाओं तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। इनमें वित्तीय साक्षरता, बैंक खाता, बचत, ऋण, बीमा, प्रेषण, पेंशन और वित्तीय सेवाओं पर परामर्श शामिल हैं। एन.आर.एल.एम. वित्तीय समावेशन और निवेश रणनीति का मूल “गरीबों को बैंकिंग प्रणाली का पसंदीदा ग्राहक बनाना और बैंक ऋण को बढ़ावा देना” है।

- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पी.एम.एस.बी.वाई.) और प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पी.एम.जे.जे.बी.वाई.) जैसे सामाजिक बीमा कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से सभी पात्र एस.एच.जी. महिलाओं को जोड़ने पर सहमति व्यक्त की है। पी.एम.एस.बी.वाई. और पी.एम.जे.जे.बी.वाई. के प्रीमियम का भुगतान राज्य सरकार करेगी। इसे पूरा करने के लिए, एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. ने एक विशेष प्रयास शुरू किया, और लगभग 2.10 लाख एस.एच.जी. महिलाओं को पी.एम.एस.बी.वाई. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, 1.65 लाख महिलाओं को पी.एम.जे.जे.बी.वाई. योजना के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।
- आर.बी.आई. द्वारा हाल ही में जारी मास्टर सर्कुलर में यह अधिसूचित किया गया है कि राज्य के सभी जिलों में सभी स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बैंकों के माध्यम से 7 प्रतिशत पर ऋण लाभ मिलेगा। श्रेणी-I और II जिलों की शर्त को आर.बी.आई. ने हटा दिया है। इससे स्वयं सहायता समूहों को आजीविका गतिविधियों को शुरू करने या विस्तार करने के लिए बैंकों से सस्ती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी।

2) कृषि आजीविका

- वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 में, एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. ने 15 नए खण्डों (पिछले वित्तीय वर्षों के 41 खण्डों के अलावा) में कृषि आजीविका हस्तक्षेप शुरू

किया। कृषि आजीविका हस्तक्षेप 2,070 समुदायों तक पहुंच गया है, जिसमें 37,770 महिला किसानों की पहचान की गई है और 1,270 कृषि आजीविका सी.आर.पी. (कृषि सखी और पशुसखी, कृषि उद्योग सखी) की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें कृषि-पारिस्थितिकीय और सतत पशुधन प्रथाओं में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। चयनित महिला किसानों को कृषि आजीविका सी.आर.पी. द्वारा कृषि पारिस्थितिक प्रथाओं और सतत पशुधन पर शिक्षित किया जा रहा है, और उन्हें बैकयार्ड किचन गार्डन/ कृषि पोषण उद्यानों के निर्माण के साथ-साथ बीजामृत और जीवामृत जैसे जैव उर्वरकों को तैयार करने में सहायता की है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 42 कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटरों के विकास के लिए कुल ₹1.68 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है, जहां स्वयं सहायता समूह महिलाएं कृषि उपकरण किराए पर ले सकती हैं। डी.ए.वाई. एन.आर.एल.एम. के अंतर्गत गठित ग्रामीण संगठनों की आजीविका उप समितियां इन कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर का संचालन और प्रबंधन करेंगी। एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. ने अपने सभी ब्लॉकों में प्राकृतिक खेती भी शुरू कर दी है।

- पूर्वगामी के अलावा, सभी कृषि आजीविका ब्लॉकों में 1,272 पशु स्वास्थ्य शिविर आयोजित किए गए हैं, और हिमाचल प्रदेश पशुपालन विभाग के सहयोग से 28,971 महिला किसान एस.एच.जी. सदस्यों को गांठदार त्वचा रोग के बारे में शिक्षित एवं जागरूक किया गया है।
- 240 फार्म लाइवलीहुड सी.आर.पी./महिला किसान/एस.एच.जी. सदस्यों के लिए चौधरी सरवन कुमार हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पालमपुर और वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद-हिमालयी जैव संसाधन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान(सी.एस.आई.आर.-आई.एच.बी.टी.) पालमपुर और वाटरशैड विकास घटक- प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0 के सहयोग से आठ प्रदर्शन दौरे आयोजित किए गए।
- 80 उत्पादक समूह बनाए गए हैं इन समूहों में 1,620 महिला किसानों को जोड़ा गया है।
- पशुपालन विभाग के सहयोग से जिला कुल्लू की पशु सखियों ने 9500 पशुओं का टीकाकरण किया।

3) गैर कृषि आजीविका

गैर-कृषि आजीविका गतिविधियों में उन सभी गतिविधियों को शामिल करने के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है जो आय पैदा करने वाली गतिविधियों (वस्तुओं के रूप में आय सहित) या मजदूरी या स्वरोजगार से जुड़ी हैं, जो कृषि नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो आय उत्पन्न करती हैं। इस संबंध में एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम.

ने राज्य में गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र से संबंधित कई नई पहल की हैं। गैर-कृषि के तहत स्थायी आजीविका प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख गतिविधियां और कार्यक्रम हैं:

i) हिम इरा ब्रांड पंजीकरण

राज्य में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के अंतर्गत गठित स्व-सहायता समूह अपने उत्पादों को अलग-अलग नामों से बेच रहे थे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सीमित बाजार पहुंच और ग्राहक कम/दोबारा न आने वाले ग्राहकों की दर शून्य थी एस.एच.जी. उत्पादों "हिम इरा" की बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए और सभी एस.एच.जी. उत्पादों को एक छतरी के नीचे बेचने के लिए हिम इरा ब्रांड और लोगो को पंजीकृत किया गया है।

ब्रांड का पंजीकरण से प्राप्त सहायता

- एस.एच.जी. उत्पादों को नई पहचान दी गई है
- उत्पादों की पहचान बढ़ी है ।
- बाजार पहुंच में वृद्धि ।
- ब्रांड की साख बढ़ने में मदद ।
- रेंज में नए उत्पादों को जोड़ने में सहायता ।
- ब्रांड के शेयर बनाने में ।
- विश्वसनीयता में बढ़ोतरी एवं खरीद में आसानी ।

ii) हिम इरा एस.एच.जी. की दुकानें

- बजट 2020-21 में, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह सदस्यों द्वारा प्रबंधित और चलाए जा रहे स्टोर खोलने की घोषणा की थी। विभाग ने राज्य भर में हिम इरा एस.एच.जी. के 100 स्टोर खोलने का फैसला किया। प्रदेश में अब तक 95 व्यवसाय खोले जा चुके हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में अब तक 31 नई हिम इरा दुकानें खुल चुकी हैं।
- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए, इन दुकानों द्वारा 20 दिसंबर, 2022 तक लगभग ₹130.00 लाख की कुल बिक्री की गई है।

iii) हिम इरा साप्ताहिक बाजार

- एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. ने हिम इरा ब्रांड नाम के तहत साप्ताहिक बाजार आयोजित करने की योजना बनाई थी। जहां स्थानीय क्षेत्र के स्वयं सहायता समूह भाग ले सकते हैं और अपने उत्पादों को बेच सकते हैं।

- इस कार्यक्रम ने उन्हें आत्मविश्वास अर्जित करने और परिवार की आय में योगदान करने में मदद की है। हिम इरा साप्ताहिक बाजार आदर्श स्थानों जैसे खण्डों और जिलों में आयोजन किए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, 72 खण्डों हिम इरा साप्ताहिक बाजारों का आयोजन करते हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 (अप्रैल-दिसंबर) में 5 नए विकास खंडों द्वारा हिम इरा साप्ताहिक बाजार का आयोजन किया जाएगा। और वित्तीय वर्ष (अप्रैल-दिसंबर) की अवधि में ₹156.00 लाख बिक्री की गई है।

iv) हिम इरा कैंटीन

हिम इरा कैंटीन ग्रामीण एस.एच.जी. महिलाओं को अतिरिक्त आय उत्पन्न करने का विकल्प प्रदान करती है। इसका उद्देश्य एक अनूठा और पारंपरिक भोजन का अनुभव कराना है जो "अतीथी देवो भव" पर केंद्रित है। अधिकारियों, कर्मियों, छात्रों और मेहमानों को उचित मूल्य पर और उत्कृष्ट सेवा के साथ उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला भोजन देने के लिए हिम इरा कैंटीन संस्थान के परिसर के अंदर सैनिटरी कैंटीन उपलब्ध करवाने का प्रयास करेगी। वर्तमान में सरकारी संस्थानों में 21 हिम इरा कैंटीन चल रही हैं।

v) हिम-अन्नपूर्णा फूड वैन

हिम अन्नपूर्णा फूड वैन योजना के तहत एक फूड वैन शुरू करने की है जिसका स्वामित्व, संचालन और प्रबंधन राज्य के स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा किया जाएगा। जिला ऊना और कांगड़ा हिम इरा फूड वैन चला रहे हैं। जबकि बाकी जिले इस सुविधा से वंचित हैं।

4) सूक्ष्म खाद्य उद्यमों के प्रधान मंत्री औपचारिककरण (पी.एम.एफ.एम.ई.)

- पी.एम.एफ.एम.ई. परियोजना, जो केन्द्र सरकार की परियोजना है राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कार्यों में रुचि रखने वाले एस.एच.जी. समूहों को ₹40,000 की राशि में बीज राशि के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। एस.एच.जी. को सीड फाइनेंसिंग की पेशकश की जा रही है ताकि उन्हें अपने कारोबार का विस्तार करने और अधिक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर अधिक पैसा कमाने में मदद मिल सके।
- आज तक, ₹357.00 लाख की राशि राज्य में 200 समुदाय आधारित संगठनों (सी.बी.ओ.) को वितरित की गई है, जिसमें 918 एस.एच.जी. लाभार्थी शामिल हैं। उद्योग विभाग को दिसंबर, 2022 तक कुल ₹798.00 लाख की राशि के साथ 2,067 एस.एच.जी. लाभार्थियों के प्रस्तावों की सिफारिश की गई है।

5) स्टार्ट अप ग्रामीण उद्यमी कार्यक्रम (एस.वी.ई.पी.)

- एस.वी.ई.पी. एक केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित योजना है, जिसका प्राथमिक लक्ष्य ग्रामीण उद्यमिता विकास के लिए एक स्थायी प्रतिमान का निर्माण करके ग्रामीण गरीबों को अपना व्यवसाय स्थापित करने में सहायता करना है।
- यह योजना मंडी सदर (खण्ड) में लागू की जा रही है और एस.वी.ई.पी. के अंतर्गत मंडी सदर खण्ड में कुल 2,018 फर्मों को चार साल की अवधि के दौरान समर्थन दिया जाने का प्रावधान है। एक खण्ड संसाधन केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है, और व्यवसाय जुटाए जा रहे हैं। 30 कम्प्युनिटी रिसोर्स पर्सन-एंटरप्राइज प्रमोशन (सी.आर.पी.-ई.पी.) को प्रशिक्षित कर नजदीक में रखा गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए पांच अतिरिक्त एस.वी.ई.पी. खण्ड जोड़े गए हैं।

सामाजिक समावेश और सामाजिक विकास

सामाजिक समावेशन: सामाजिक समावेशन के तहत स्वयं सहायता समूह का श्रेणीवार समावेश अब तक निम्नलिखित तालिका में अंकित किया गया है:

सारणी 18.1

सामाजिक समावेश वर्ष 2022-23

कुल स्वयं सहायता समूह	अनुसूचित जाति स्वयं सहायता समूह	एस.एच.जी प्रदान की संख्या परिक्रामी निधि @ ₹15,000	अनुसूचित जनजाति स्वयं सहायता समूह	एस.एच.जी प्रदान की संख्या परिक्रामी निधि की @ ₹15,000	अल्प-संख्यक स्वयं सहायता समूह	एस.एच.जी प्रदान की संख्या परिक्रामी निधि की @ ₹15,000	दिव्यांग व्यक्ति	एस.एच.जी प्रदान की संख्या परिक्रामी निधि की @ ₹ 15,000	बुजुर्ग स्वयं सहायता समूह
41,008	1,780	2,080	332	305	19	43	153	32	589

- अब तक, इस घटक के परिणामस्वरूप 768 बुजुर्ग एसएचजी, 2 क्लस्टर स्तर संघ (सी.एल.एफ.), और 5 ग्राम संगठन (वी.ओ.) बन गए हैं। इनमें से, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने सामाजिक पुनर्निर्माण के अंतर्गत 108 बुजुर्ग एस.एच.जी. के लिए कुल एस.एच.जी. ₹6.61 करोड़ रुपये (₹50,000 प्रति स्वयं सहायता समूह) के अनुदान को मंजूरी दी है। इन एस.एच.जी. के लिए स्टार्ट-अप और रिवॉल्विंग फंड की आपूर्ति पहले ही की जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, अब तक 566 दिव्यांग व्यक्ति स्वयं सहायता समूह स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। इनमें से 276 एस.एच.जी. को ₹15,000 प्रति एस.एच.जी. की दर से प्रिक्रामी निधि मिला है। 4 खण्डों (खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, डेयरी गतिविधि और विपणन) में 202 बुजुर्ग ई.सी. सदस्यों को स्थायी आजीविका पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

- आज तक, 102 भेद्यता न्यूनीकरण योजनाएं (वी.आर.पी.) विकसित की गई हैं, और 72 वी.ओ. को ₹1.50 लाख प्रति वी.ओ. की दर से वेरीयैबल रेफ्रिजरेट प्लो (वी.आर.एफ.) के रूप में ₹108.00 लाख आवंटित किए गए हैं। सामाजिक समावेश गतिविधियों पर अनुमानित वार्षिक व्यय ₹41.00 लाख है। चौपाल और टूटू के दो बुजुर्ग क्लस्टर लेवल फेडरेशन स्वयं सहायता समूहों (सी.एल.एफ.-एस.एच.जी.) ने फूड कार्निवाल, रिज मैदान, शिमला में भाग लिया और कुल ₹1.35 लाख मूल्य के मोटा अनाज, सेब से बने खाद्य पदार्थ, अदरक कैंडी आदि की बिक्री की।

18.3 खाद्य, पोषण, स्वास्थ्य और धुलाई (एफ.एन.एच.डब्ल्यू.)

इस घटक के अर्न्तगत वर्ष की राज्य परिचालन रणनीति और खाद्य पोषण, स्वास्थ्य और धुलाई राज्य कोर कमेटी की स्थापना की गई है। 25 खण्डों में, 172 सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों (स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और लिंग) सी.आर.पी. एच.एन.जी. को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और वे खाद्य पोषण, स्वास्थ्य और धुलाई को लागू करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। वितरण और जागरूकता के लिए, एनीमिया और मासिक धर्म स्वच्छता खाद्य समूह चार्ट पर 9 प्रकार के सूचना शिक्षा संचार (आई.ई.सी.) तैयार किए गए हैं और सभी 12 जिलों, 88 खण्डों, 3,615 ग्राम पंचायतों, 20 सी.एल.एफ. और 1,300 ग्राम संगठनों (वी.ओ.) को दिए गए हैं। पूरे वित्तीय वर्ष में एफ.एन.एच.डब्ल्यू. गतिविधियों पर व्यय की गई अनुमानित राशि ₹40.00 लाख है।

पोषण माह-वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, लगभग 38,700 स्वयं सहायता समूह ने राज्य भर में अपने संबंधित स्थानों पर इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया और 10,250 किचन गार्डन लगाए गए। इसके अलावा, कर्मचारियों, एस.एच.जी. और सम्बंधित वर्ग को कोविड-19 वैक्सीन की पहली और दूसरी खुराक का 100 प्रतिशत प्राप्त हो चुका है और आवश्यकतानुसार बूस्टर खुराक प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

18.4 लिंग

इस घटक में तीन वर्ष की राज्य परिचालन रणनीति और एक जेंडर स्टेट कोर कमेटी की स्थापना शामिल है। 25 खण्डों में, 172 सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्तियों स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और लिंग (सी.आर.पी.-एच.एन.जी.) को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और वे एफ.एन.एच.डब्ल्यू. को लागू करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, सी.आर.पी.-एच.एन.जी. ने राज्य के लिंग रोल आउट के लिए 9 खण्डों में 20 सी.एल.एफ. स्तर और 278 वीओ स्तर की सामाजिक कार्य समितियों को लिंग एकीकरण और संस्थागत तंत्र पर प्रशिक्षित किया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए कुल 820 जेंडर प्वाइंट पर्सन (जी.पी.पी.) को प्रशिक्षित किया गया। विभिन्न विभागों की सहायता से, "लिंग आधारित हिंसा" के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रीय लिंग अभियान (14 दिसंबर, 2022-14 जनवरी, 2023) शुरू किया गया था।

इसके अलावा, इस वर्ष 5 क्लस्टर लेवल फेडरेशन (सी.एल.एफ.) विसर्जन स्थल, 9 खण्डों में जी.पी. स्तर पर जेंडर फोरम और खण्ड स्तर पर एक लोक अधिकार केंद्र शुरू किया जाएगा। वर्ष के दौरान लैंगिक गतिविधियों पर खर्च किए गए धन का एक रफ अनुमान ₹52.00 लाख है।

पंचायत राज संस्थानों और समुदाय आधारित संगठनों (पी.आर.आई.–सी.बी.ओ.) का अभिसरण

एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. ने दो खण्डों, राजगढ़ और ठियोग में 20–20 ग्राम पंचायतों में पी.आर.आई.–सी.बी.ओ. कन्वर्जेंस परियोजना शुरू करने के लिए एन.आर.ओ. कुदुम्बश्री केरला के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इसके अलावा, एच.पी.एस.आर.एल.एम. जल्द ही राज्य के अन्य चार खण्डों की 20–20 ग्राम पंचायतों में काम करेगा।

इसके अलावा, राज्य की 3,184 ग्राम पंचायतों के 3,192 ग्रामीण गरीबी उन्मूलन योजनाएँ 3,192 स्रोत व्यक्ति /सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति (वी.पी.आर.पी.) विकसित की जा रही हैं, जो एक मोबाइल-आधारित ऐप का उपयोग कर रही हैं, जिसे ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जी.पी.डी.पी.) में एकीकृत किया जाएगा। पूरे वित्तीय वर्ष में (पी.आर.आई. और सी.बी.ओ.) अभिसरण प्रयासों पर व्यय की गई अनुमानित राशि ₹186.00 लाख है।

18.5 मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम कुशल योजना (एम.एम.जी.के.वाई.)

मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम कुशल योजना में पारंपरिक शिल्पकार और कारीगर शामिल होंगे जो किसी अन्य कौशल विकास योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। यह एक तरह की कौशल योजना है जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश की सभी पारंपरिक कला और शिल्प शामिल हैं और इसमें 3–6 महीने तक चलने वाले 31 स्वीकृत पारंपरिक पाठ्यक्रम हैं, जैसे कांगड़ा/थंगका पेंटिंग, पत्थर/लकड़ी की नक्काशी, लघु प्रतिकृति मंदिर/हथकरघा, चंबा रुमाल, लौह उपकरण बनाना, जूट/पाइन/बांस उत्पाद, इत्यादि।

वित्त वर्ष 2022–23 के लिए, 3500 प्रशिक्षुओं और 700 प्रशिक्षकों को इस उपक्रम से लाभ उठाने का सुझाव दिया गया था, जिसमें पहले बैच में 362 मास्टर प्रशिक्षकों को चुना गया था, जो 1820 प्रशिक्षुओं को पारंपरिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

18.6 मुख्यमंत्री एक बीघा योजना (एम.एम.1बी.एस.)

यह योजना मई, 2020 में हिमाचल प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा शुरू की गई थी, यह एन.आर.एल.एम और मनरेगा के बीच एक अभिसरण योजना है। डी.ए.वाई.–एन.आर.एल.एम के तहत गठित एस.एच.जी. की कोई भी महिला इस योजना का लाभ ₹1.00 लाख तक उठा सकती है, यदि उसके पास मनरेगा जॉब कार्ड है।

मुख्यमंत्री एक बीघा योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य पोषक एवं स्वास्थ्यवर्धक सब्जी और फलों का उत्पादन करने के लिए घरों में पीछे किचन गार्डन के विकास द्वारा खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान मुख्यमंत्री एक बीघा भूमि विकास योजना, नर्सरी उत्पादन, फल वृक्षारोपण, वर्मी कम्पोस्ट निर्माण एवं अजोला पिट पशुशाला से संबंधित कार्य के निर्माण के लिए एस.एच.जी. की महिलाओं के पक्ष में कुल 1456 कार्य के लिए ₹9.18 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए गए। जिनमें से ₹89.21 लाख के 109 कार्य पूर्ण किए गए।

सारणी 18.2

जिलावार भौतिक एवं वित्तीय लक्ष्य व उपलब्धियां वर्ष 2022-23

क्र. सं.	जिला का नाम	स्वयं सहायता समूह का गठन		दी गई परिक्रमा राशि (लाख ₹ में)				दिया गया सामुदायिक निवेश (लाख ₹ में)				ऋण वितरण (लाख ₹ में)			
		लक्ष्य	उपलब्धियां	स्वयं सहायता समूह का लक्ष्य	दी गई परिक्रमा राशि का लक्ष्य	स्वयं सहायता समूह की उपलब्धियां	दी गई परिक्रमा राशि की उपलब्धियां	स्वयं सहायता समूह का लक्ष्य	दिया गया सामुदायिक निवेश का लक्ष्य	स्वयं सहायता समूह की उपलब्धियां	दिया गया सामुदायिक निवेश की उपलब्धियां	स्वयं सहायता समूह का लक्ष्य	दिया गया ऋण वितरण	स्वयं सहायता समूह की उपलब्धियां	दिया गया ऋण वितरण
1	बिलासपुर	300	380	541	81.15	318	70.20	140	70.00	84	43.05	700	800.0	337	443.55
2	चम्बा	525	324	693	103.95	240	51.35	176	88.00	112	54.57	1500	1700.0	92	225.66
3	हमीरपुर	450	531	701	105.15	257	56.20	175	87.50	98	49.50	1100	1300.0	189	277.71
4	कांगड़ा	1200	1868	1764	264.60	1021	190.10	549	274.50	305	125.17	2900	3500.0	807	1755.67
5	किन्नौर	225	126	185	27.75	101	23.10	50	25.00	40	20.00	300	400.0	34	63.60
6	कुल्लू	450	415	881	132.15	449	103.25	240	120.00	144	76.75	500	700.0	162	270.29
7	लाहौल-स्पिति	150	27	118	17.70	58	9.00	11	5.50	04	1.95	200	300.0	0	0.00
8	मण्डी	1050	1254	2110	316.50	1452	339.40	494	247.00	398	203.11	2300	2800.0	946	1769.40
9	शिमला	975	957	1368	205.20	894	205.25	374	187.00	174	88.67	2100	2500.0	718	1413.55
10	सिरमौर	525	765	558	83.70	820	159.70	257	128.50	823	481.70	900	1100.0	158	356.38
11	सेलन	375	275	522	78.30	420	95.25	140	70.00	202	90.67	900	1100.0	191	345.63
12	ऊना	375	403	559	83.85	511	116.30	144	72.00	135	61.06	900	1300.0	465	1006.88
कुल योग		6600	7325	10000	1500.00	6541	1419.10	2750	1375.00	2519	1296.20	14300	17500.0	4099	7928.32

18.7 दीनदयाल उपाध्याय-ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डी.डी.यू-जी.के.वाई)

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय-ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डी.डी.यू-जी.के.वाई), ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के माध्यम से हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख लक्ष्य वंचित ग्रामीण बच्चों को कौशल प्रदान करना और उन्हें नियमित मासिक आधार पर न्यूनतम वेतन या उससे अधिक अर्जित करने वाला रोजगार प्रदान करना है।

इस योजना के तहत लाभ हैं:

- डी.डी.यू-जी.के.वाई. लक्षित आबादी में 15 से 35 वर्ष की आयु के गरीब ग्रामीण युवा, महिलाएं, और अन्य कमजोर समूह जैसे विकलांग लोग शामिल हैं अधिकतम आयु प्रतिबंध को 45 वर्ष तक कर दिया गया है।
- गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले (बी.पी.एल.) परिवार भी कौशल कार्यक्रम के लिए पात्र होंगे।

18.7.1 योजना का विशेष बल

- ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.डी.) द्वारा मामले-दर-मामले के आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के अनुपात के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर 50 प्रतिशत वित्त पोषण अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित है।
- अल्पसंख्यक समूह के लिए 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान।
- राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि प्राप्तकर्ताओं में से 3 प्रतिशत दिव्यांग हैं।
- महिलाओं पर विशेष बल, प्राप्त करने वालों में 33 प्रतिशत महिलाएं होंगी।

सारणी 18.3

4 जनवरी, 2023 तक योजना की उपलब्धियां

वित्तीय वर्ष	कुल प्रशिक्षण	नौकरी पर नियुक्ति
2017-22	6334	3174
2022-23	2251	1393
कुल योग	8585	4567

18.8 जलागम विकास कार्यक्रम (डब्ल्यू.डी.सी.–प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना 2.0)

राज्य में केंद्र और राज्य के बीच 90:10 के वित्त पोषण के आधार पर बंजर भूमि और अपशिष्ट भूमि, सूखाग्रस्त और मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों के पुनर्वास के लक्ष्य साथ वाटरशेड विकास परियोजना संचालित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2021–2026 के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है। मार्च 2022, में वित्त पोषण प्राप्त हुआ, जिसके बाद राज्य की प्रारंभिक गतिविधियां शुरू हुईं।

i) जलागम विकास का उदगम

जलागम विकास के दृष्टिकोण का धीरे-धीरे विकास हुआ है जिसका प्रारंभिक उद्देश्य धीरे-धीरे मिट्टी और जल संरक्षण के साथ नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में गाद को कम करना तथा जलागम की सीमाओं के भीतर एक परिदृश्य में जैविक, भौतिक और सामाजिक तत्वों का प्रावधान करना है।

जलागम विकास के लिए 'रिज टू वैली' रणनीति को प्राकृतिक संसाधन के प्रबंधन और आजीविका संभावनाओं के लिए स्थायी उत्पादन प्रणालियों के उद्देश्य से पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक निवेश के प्रतिमान के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों और उनके परिणामों का सामान्य रूप से पारिस्थितिकी पर और विशेष रूप से कृषि उत्पादन प्रणालियों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है, विशेष रूप से भारत में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर अधिकांश लोगों के लिए दीर्घकालिक आजीविका के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियां खड़ी हो गई हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में, ऊपरी क्षेत्रों में गैर जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग और दुरुपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप झरनों और उनके संबंधित पुनर्भरण क्षेत्रों को खिलाने वाले जलभृत क्षेत्रों को नुकसान पहुँचाया गया है। परिणामस्वरूप उचित वाटरशेड विकास पहलों के माध्यम से झरनों का कायाकल्प किया जाना चाहिए।



ii) वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाओं के उद्देश्य

- एकीकृत जलागम प्रबंधन के माध्यम से वर्षा सिंचित/बंजर भूमि की उत्पादक क्षमता में सुधार करना।
- आजीविका और वाटरशेड स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समुदाय आधारित स्थानीय संस्थानों को मजबूत करना और
- क्रॉस लर्निंग और प्रोत्साहन तंत्र के माध्यम से जलागम परियोजनाओं की दक्षता में सुधार करना।

विस्तृत स्तर पर, जलागम विकास अवयवों –प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (डब्ल्यू.डी.सी.-पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.)-2.0 परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य देश के कम संपन्न वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि आर्थिक विकास को गति देना है। जलागम स्तर पर विकास योजना को किसानों के लिए अधिक आय प्राप्त करने, भूमिहीन लोगों के लिए बेहतर आजीविका की संभावनाओं, लाभ साझा करने में निष्पक्षता, सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और प्रबंधन और पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से स्थायी कार्य योजना द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाना है।

iii) डब्ल्यू.डी.सी.-पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.-2.0 (प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-2.0) के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति:

सारणी 18.4

डब्ल्यू.डी.सी.-पी.एम.के.एस.वाई. -2.0 के अंतर्गत व्यय

क्र० सं०	जिलावार परियोजना का नाम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत की संख्या	परियोजना क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर)	कुल परियोजना लागत (लाख ₹ में)	ग्राम पंचायतों के नाम
1	बिलासपुर-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	घुमारवीं	7	2100	588.00	गतवाड, भराडी, लेहरी सरेल, घंडालवीं, बरोटा, तडौण, डांगर
2	चम्बा-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	तिस्सा	2	1500	420.00	थल्ली, संतेवा
3	चम्बा -डब्ल्यूडीसी-02 (2021-22)	भरमौर	3	2000	560.00	सिउर, उलांसा, गरोला
4	चम्बा- डब्ल्यूडीसी-03 (2021-22)	पांगी	2	1500	420.00	धारवास, कारयास
5	हमीरपुर-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	भोरंज	7	2000	560.00	धमरोल, धीराड, जाहू, बडेहर, कक्कड़, भलवानी, पपला
6	कांगड़ा-डब्ल्यूडीसी	बैजनाथ	7	3500	980.00	फतहार, कंदराल,

	-01 (2021-22)					खड़नाल, धनग,भट्ट, संसल, धरेद
7	कांगड़ा-डब्ल्यूडीसी -02(2021-22)	फतेहपुर	6	3000	840.00	रेहान, खरौटा, माछोत, नंगल समलेट,सुनीत
8	कांगड़ा-डब्ल्यूडीसी -03 (2021-22)	सुलह	10	3000	840.00	चौकी, करवाना, बलोटा, बछवई,भड़रोल, मालनू, चेंचरी, गड़ियाड़ा,चम्बी, कहनफट
9	कांगड़ा-डब्ल्यूडीसी -04 (2021-22)	इंदौरा	6	1500	420.00	मल्हारी, इंदौरा, भापू, दहकुलारा,चाणौर, आजाखास
10	कांगड़ा-डब्ल्यूडीसी -05 (2021-22)	लंबागांव	5	1500	420.00	बीजापुर, सरी, दगोह, मटियाल, अपर लंबागांव
11	किन्नौर-डब्ल्यूडीसी -01 (2021-22)	कल्या	3	1500	420.00	तेलंगी, किलबा, मेबार
12	कुल्लू-डब्ल्यूडीसी-0 1 (2021-22)	आनी	7	2500	700.00	कराड, कोहिला, खानी, फनौती, खंगा,बटाला, लझेरी
13	कुल्लू-डब्ल्यूडीसी-0 2 (2021-22)	निरमंड	5	2000	560.00	खरगा, कुशवा, बखान, तूनन, पोषण
14	लाहौल-स्पीति-डब्ल्यूडीसी -01(2021-22)	लाहौल	2	1500	420.00	उदयपुर, टिंडी
15	मंडी-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	सिराज	6	2500	700.00	जैनशाला, भगाचनोगी, थाना, कलहनी, भाटकीधर, खबीह
16	मंडी -डब्ल्यूडीसी-02 (2021-22)	बल्ह	7	2500	700.00	बैरकोट, बहल, दासेहरा, हाल्यातर, कसरला, कथ्याहूँ, लुहाखर
17	मंडी-डब्ल्यूडीसी-03 (2021-22)	गोहर	3	1580	442.40	मशाओगल, कुटाहाची, जच्छ
18	मंडी-डब्ल्यूडीसी-04 (2021-22)	बालीचौकी	7	2000	560.00	खोलानाल, खहारी, सोमगढ़, कौ, देवधर, पंजैन, भानवास
19	शिमला-डब्ल्यूडीसी -01 (2021-22)	छौहारा	6	2000	560.00	बनोटी, सरीबासा, टोडसा, जांगला, थाना, रनोल
20	सिरमौर-डब्ल्यूडीसी -01 (2021-22)	पांवटा साहिब	9	3000	840.00	कलथा बधाना, शिव-रुधना, टोनरू डंडा अंज, डंडा, नगोटा, भैला,

						भरली-एग्रो, राजपुरा
21	सिरमौर-डब्ल्यूडीसी-02 (2021-22)	पच्छाद	3	2600	728.00	कथार, बनी बखोली, टिककरी कुठार
22	सोलन-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	धर्मपुर	7	2000	560.00	प्रथा, नारायणी, बारियान, गोयला, कालूझंडा, नलका, पट्टा नाली
23	सोलन-डब्ल्यूडीसी-02 (2021-22)	नालागढ़	2	1500	420.00	किशनपुरा, माजरा
24	ऊना-डब्ल्यूडीसी-01 (2021-22)	गगरेट	2	1720	481.60	अमलेहर, अंबोटा
25	ऊना-डब्ल्यूडीसी-02 (2021-22)	बंगाना	4	2000	560.00	दोबार, थानाकलां, दीहर, खैराल्टा
26	ऊना-डब्ल्यूडीसी-03 (2021-22)	ऊना	4	1500	420.00	लामलेरी, दंगोली, मदनपुर, झांबर
	कुल योग		132	54000	15120.00	

iv) डब्ल्यू.डी.सी.-पी.एम.के.एस.वाई.-2.0 के तहत डी.पी.आर. तैयार करने में लगी एजेंसियां

सारणी 18.5

कुल डी.पी.आर.	एजेंसियां का नाम	ज़िला का नाम	असाइन किए गए विकास खण्ड
26	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान (एस.आई. आर. डी.)	सिरमौर	पांवटा साहिब, पच्छाद
	आई0आई0टी0 मण्डी	कुल्लू, लाहौल और स्पीति मण्डी	आनी, निरमंड लाहौल, सिराज, बल्ह, गोहर, बालीचौकी
	एन0आई0टी0 हमीरपुर	बिलासपुर, चम्बा, हमीरपुर, कांगड़ा, ऊना	घुमारवीं, तिस्सा, भरमौर, पांगी भोरंज, बैजनाथ, फतेहपुर, सुलह, इंदौरा, लंबागांव गगरेट, बंगाना, ऊना
	हिमकोस्टे	किन्नौर, शिमला, सोलन	कल्या, छौहरा, धर्मपुर, नालागढ़

v) आरंभिक गतिविधियाँ

जलागम विकास टीम गांव की जनता के साथ संबंध बनाने और जन-केंद्रित परियोजना विकास में उनका विश्वास अर्जित करने के लिए आरंभिक –स्तर की गतिविधियों में संलग्न हैं।

सारणी 18.6

प्रारम्भिक गतिविधियों की कुल संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख ₹ में)
214	₹ 263.00

सारणी 18.7

प्रारंभिक गतिविधियों के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली गतिविधियों के प्रकार	
• वर्षा आश्रय	• बावड़ी और बावड़ी मरम्मत
• शौचालय	• जोहर, दिग्गी
• आउटडोर जिम के साथ वृक्षारोपण	• फार्म तालाब
• तालाब और तालाब की मरम्मत	• चेक डैम
• ट्रेंच वर्क आदि	

vi) अमृत सरोवर

मिशन अमृत सरोवर का उद्घाटन राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस, 24 अप्रैल, 2022 को भविष्य के लिए जल संरक्षण के लक्ष्य के साथ किया गया था। मिशन का लक्ष्य देश के हर क्षेत्र में जल निकायों को विकसित और पुनर्जीवित करना है।

राज्य में अमृत सरोवरों का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

सारणी 18.8

क्र.सं.	जिला का नाम	चिन्हित
1	बिलासपुर	0
2	चम्बा	02
3	हमीरपुर	03
4	कांगड़ा	04
5	किन्नौर	03
6	कुल्लू	28

7	लाहौल-स्पिति	0
8	मण्डी	15
9	शिमला	02
10	सिरमौर	20
11	सोलन	05
12	ऊना	04
	कुल योग	86

vii) **संस्थान और क्षमता निर्माण (आई.एंड.सी.बी.)**

“जलयान अभियान” (27 जून से 30 जून 2022 तक डब्ल्यू.डी.सी. और पी.एम.के.एस. वाई. 2.0 के अन्तर्गत)

27-30 जून 2022 को चार दिवसीय संवेदीकरण अभियान ‘जलयान’ सभी 26 परियोजना खण्डों में आयोजित किया गया था जिसमें निम्न गतिविधियां शामिल थीं:

- वृक्षारोपण अभियान
- पोस्टर बनाने की प्रतियोगिताएं
- आजीविका प्रदर्शनियां आदि।

viii) **विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट गतिविधियां (डी.पी.आर.)**

परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 26 विकास खण्डों की विभिन्न डी.पी.आर. गतिविधियां हैं: –

सारणी 18.9

चेक डैम	क्रेट वाल	फार्म तालाब	कुहल	तालाब
जौहर	सिंचाई टैंक	रिटेलिंग वॉल	कंटूर टेंच	ग्ली प्लग

प्रस्तावित गतिविधियों की संख्या को परियोजना चरण के 3 वर्षों की अवधि में निष्पादित किया जाएगा।

18.9 प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण (पी.एम.ए.वाई.-जी.)

वर्ष 2024 तक, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना सभी बेघर और कच्चे घरवालों परिवारों के साथ-साथ पुरानी संरचनाओं में रहने वाले लोगों को बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवास की पेशकश करना चाहता है। एक यूनिट (घर) की लागत केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच 90:10 के अनुपात में बांटी गई है। 2019-20 से प्रभावी यह योजना एक घर के निर्माण के लिए प्रति प्राप्तकर्ता ₹1.50 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने ₹1.30 लाख की इकाई लागत के अलावा, प्रति घर ₹20,000 की

राशि आवंटित की है। भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.आर.डी.) ने आवास प्लस सर्वेक्षण के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए 3,514 घरों का लक्ष्य रखा है। विभाग द्वारा 20 दिसम्बर 2022 तक 3,487 आवास स्वीकृत कर वांछित संख्या में से 671 आवास पूर्ण कर लिये गये हैं।

18.10 मुख्यमंत्री आवास योजना (एम.एम.ए.वाई.)

राज्य सरकार ने गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले सभी प्रकार के लोगों के लिए इस योजना की घोषणा की है। चालू वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹21.48 करोड़ के बजट का अनुमान है, जिसमें पूरे राज्य में विभिन्न प्रकार के 1,432 आवास बनाए जाने का लक्ष्य है। 20 दिसंबर, 2022 तक, एजेंसी ने 1397 घरों को मंजूरी दी और बजट का ₹94.10 लाख खर्च किया।

18.11 सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना (एस.ए.जी.वाई.)

एस.ए.जी.वाई. का मुख्य लक्ष्य बेहतर बुनियादी सुविधाओं, उच्च उत्पादकता, मानव विकास में वृद्धि, बेहतर आजीविका के अवसरों और कम असमानताओं, अधिकारों और पात्रता तक पहुंच, व्यापक सामाजिक गतिशीलता और बढ़ी हुई सामाजिक पूंजी के माध्यम से चिन्हित ग्राम पंचायतों के समग्र विकास और गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करना है। निम्नलिखित गांवों को एस.ए.जी.वाई. के दूसरे चरण कार्यान्वयन के हिस्से के रूप में नामित किया गया है:

सारणी 18.10

माननीय सांसद का नाम	आदर्श ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	जिले का नाम	संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का नाम
श्री किशन कपूर	मंगला	मैहला	चम्बा	कांगड़ा
श्री किशन कपूर	मेल	भटियात	चम्बा	कांगड़ा
श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह	चौतड़ा	चौतड़ा	मण्डी	मण्डी
श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह	नौण	गोहर	मण्डी	मण्डी
श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह	गाहर	नग्गर	कुल्लू	मण्डी
श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह	बड़ाच्छ	ननखड़ी	शिमला	मण्डी
श्री सुरेश कश्यप	कौलवाला-भूड़	नाहन	सिरमौर	शिमला
श्री सुरेश कश्यप	कोटी-पड़होग	राजगढ़	सिरमौर	शिमला

18.12 श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रुर्बन मिशन (एस.पी.एम.आर.एम.)

एस.पी.एम.आर.एम. की स्थापना भारत में फरवरी 2016 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शहरी सुविधाएं प्रदान करके पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 300 क्लस्टर विकसित करने के उद्देश्य के

साथ की गई थी। इस मिशन के लिए क्लस्टर को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई संभावित स्थानों (उप-जिलों) की सूची से चुना गया था। क्लस्टर को ग्रामीण आबादी, गैर-सक्रिय गतिविधियों, या आर्थिक विकास के संभावित क्षेत्रों, पर्यटकों के आकर्षण और धार्मिक महत्व के आधार पर चुना गया है।

इस मिशन के तहत लगभग ₹50.00 करोड़ की कुल परियोजना लागत पर प्रत्येक रूरबन क्लस्टर बनाया गया है, जिसमें से 70 प्रतिशत अन्य विभागों की योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से दिया जाता है और 30 प्रतिशत अन्य विभागों के कार्यक्रमों द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। केंद्र और राज्य वित्तीय रूप से आवश्यक अंतर (90:10) साझा करते हैं।

i) रूरबन क्लस्टर

रूरबन क्लस्टर, मैदानी और तटीय क्षेत्रों में 25000 से 50000 तक की आबादी वाले और रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 5000 से 15000 तक की आबादी वाले भौगोलिक रूप से जुड़े गांवों के समूह हैं। रूरबन क्लस्टर को प्लानिंग रेगुलेशंस (स्टेट टाउन एंड कंट्री प्लानिंग एक्ट्स/अन्य समान एक्ट्स) के अनुसार नियोजित लेआउट के साथ अधिसूचित किया जाता है। अंत में, इन योजनाओं को जिला योजनाओं/मास्टर प्लानों के साथ मिला दिया जाता है।

ii) एकीकृत क्लस्टर कार्य योजना

इंटीग्रेटेड क्लस्टर एक्शन प्लान एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है जो बेसलाइन अध्ययन को कवर करता है और क्लस्टर की आवश्यकताओं को रेखांकित करता है। डी.पी.आर. आई.सी.ए.पी. अनुमोदन के बाद राज्य स्तरीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा बनाई और अधिकृत की जाती हैं।

iii) क्रिटिकल गैप फंड (सी.जी.एफ)

क्रिटिकल गैप फंड एक समय का फंड है, जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रोजेक्ट्स को चल देने के लिए दिया जाता है। भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय द्वारा आवंटित 300 क्लस्टरों में से इन 6 क्लस्टरों को हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए मिशन के 3 चरणों में विकसित किया जा रहा है।

सारणी 18.11

सी.जी.एफ. के अन्तर्गत क्लस्टर

क्र०सं०	जिला का नाम	क्लस्टर नाम	का चरण	स्वीकृति दिनांक
1	किन्नौर	सांगला	I	मार्च, 2016
2	सोलन	हिन्नर	I	मार्च, 2016
3	मण्डी	औट	II	अक्टूबर, 2016
4	चम्बा	सिंहुता	II	अगस्त, 2017
5	शिमला	घणाहट्टी	III	अगस्त, 2017
6	किन्नौर	मूरंग	III	अगस्त, 2017

सारणी 18.12

वर्ष 2022–23 की भौतिक एवं वित्तीय उपलब्धियां आज तक
(करोड़ ₹ में)

क्र. म.	क्लस्टर का नाम	उपयोग की गई धनराशि		पुर्ण किये गये कार्य
		सी.जी.एफ.	कन्वर्जेन्स (अभिकरण)	
1	सांगला	9.88	28.85	191
2	हिन्नर	8.68	30.48	140
3	औट	5.61	16.43	80
4	सिंहुता	4.79	11.63	94
5	घणाहट्टी	5.85	18.49	47
6	मूरंग	4.72	31.87	30
	कुल योग	39.53	137.75	582

18.13 मातृ शक्ति बीमा योजना

इस योजना में 10–75 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के भीतर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली सभी महिलाओं को शामिल किया गया है। यह पॉलिसी परिवार के सदस्यों / बीमा कृत महिलाओं को किसी भी प्रकार की दुर्घटना, सर्जिकल ऑपरेशन जैसे नसबंदी, बच्चे के जन्म प्रसव के समय दुर्घटना, डूबने, बाढ़ में बह जाने, भूस्खलन, कीट के काटने के कारण होने वाली दिव्यांगता के मामले में राहत प्रदान करती है और यह योजना विवाहित महिलाओं को उनके पति की दुर्घटना में मृत्यु के मामले में भी लाभ देती है। मुआवजा राशि इस प्रकार है:

- मृत्यु ₹2.00 लाख।
- स्थायी पूर्ण दिव्यांगता ₹2.00 लाख।
- एक अंग और एक आँख या दोनों आँखों और दोनों अंगों की हानि ₹2.00 लाख।
- एक अंग/एक कान की हानि ₹1.00 लाख।
- पति की मृत्यु के मामले में ₹2.00 लाख।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, इस योजना ने 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक 64 परिवारों को कुल ₹128.00 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करवाई।

18.14 स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण (एस.बी.एम.-जी.)

2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को, भारत सरकार ने "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)" शुरू किया और 28 अक्टूबर, 2016 को हिमाचल प्रदेश को खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओ.डी.एफ.) राज्य घोषित किया गया। (एस.बी.एम.-जी.) अब निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों/घटकों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है:

- नॉनलाइनियर रिजिड खण्ड नॉर्मल-मोड एनालिसिस मेथड (नोलब), व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय, सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसरों का निर्माण (आई एच.एच.एल. ,सी.एस.सी.एस.सी.)
- ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (नॉन-बायोडिग्रेडेबल और बायो-डिग्रेडेबल)
- तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (ग्रे पानी और काला पानी)
- गोबर्धन परियोजनाएं
- आई.ई.सी./क्षमता निर्माण।

राज्य में एस.बी.एम.-जी. के द्वितीय चरण को लागू करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए निर्देशों को 01 अप्रैल 2020 से लागू किया गया। मुख्य अंश निम्नलिखित हैं।

सारणी 18.13

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता

घटक	वित्तीय सहायता
गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रह रहे एवं गरीबी की रेखा से बाहर रहने वाले परिवारों के लिए व्यक्तिगत शौचालय निर्माण हेतु अनुदान	₹12000 प्रति इकाई तक (यह राशि पानी के प्रबंधन हाथ धोने, सफाई एवं स्वच्छता को बनाए रखने को मिलकर यह प्रावधान किया गया है)।
ठोस एवं ठोस एवं तरल कचरा प्रबंधन	ग्रामीण स्तर पर ग्रामीण स्तर पर ठोस एवं तरल
	गाँव का आकार आबादी 5000
	वित्तीय प्रबंधन ठोस एवं तरल कचरा प्रबंधन प्रति व्यक्ति

गतिविधियाँ	कचरा प्रबंधन गतिविधियाँ	तक	₹60.00 रसोई एवं स्नानागार के पानी का प्रबंधन ₹280.00 प्रति व्यक्ति
		5000 से अधिक आबादी	ठोस एवं तरल कचरा प्रबंधन प्रति व्यक्ति ₹45.00 रसोई एवं स्नानागार के पानी का प्रबंधन ₹660.00 प्रति व्यक्ति
		नोट: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> इस कुल राशि में से 30 प्रतिशत राशि 15 वें वित्त आयोग की धनराशि में से वहन की जाएगी। प्रत्येक गाँव कम से कम कुल ₹1.00 लाख तक आवश्यकता अनुसार ठोस कचरा एवं रसोई एवं स्नानागार प्रबंधन पर व्यय करेंगे। 	
	जिला स्तर पर ठोस एवं तरल कचरा प्रबंधन	प्लास्टिक कचरा प्रबंधन (एक प्रति विकास खंड)	₹16.00 लाख प्रति इकाई
	मल प्रबंधन एफ.एस.एम.	₹230.00 प्रति व्यक्ति	मल प्रबंधन (एफ.एस.एम.)
	गोबर्धन परियोजना	₹50.00 लाख प्रति जिला	गोबर्धन परियोजना
सार्वजनिक सामुदायिक शौचालय (सी.एस.सी.)		₹3.00 लाख नोट: इस कुल राशि में से 30 प्रतिशत राशि 15 वें वित्त आयोग की धनराशि में से वहन की जाएगी।	

18.14.1 वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान उपलब्धियाँ

- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए 13,067 व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालय स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान कुल 643 सी.एस.सी. बनाए गए।
- ठोस और तरल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए 5,000 से अधिक बस्तियों का चयन किया गया है।
- प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन इकाइयों के लिए कुल 31 स्थानों की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 39 स्थलों पर काम चल रहा है और 11 इकाइयों का कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है।
- तीन गोबर्धन स्थल का कार्य समाप्त हो चुके हैं, नौ निर्माणाधीन हैं, और चौदह पूरे होने वाले हैं।
- खण्ड मुख्यालय में दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण में 13,000 से अधिक पी.आर.आई. प्रतिनिधियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

18.14.2 स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एस.बी.एम.–जी.) के तहत विशेष पहल:

- ग्राम स्तर पर एक सरकारी सुविधा केंद्र में सामुदायिक प्रबंधित स्वच्छता परिसर की स्थापना, संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए दिशानिर्देश विकसित किए गए हैं और क्षेत्रीय के अधिकारियों को वितरित किए गए हैं।
- ग्राम पंचायतों में ठोस और तरल कचरे के प्रबंधन के लिए एक मैनुअल तैयार किया गया है और क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को वितरित किया गया है।
- संशोधित महर्षि वाल्मीकि संपूर्ण स्वच्छता पुरस्कार दिशानिर्देश बनाए गए हैं और फील्ड अधिकारियों को भेजे गए हैं।
- प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन इकाई की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
- मनरेगा और 15वें वित्तियोग फंडिंग के सहयोग से स्वच्छता से संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे सोख गड्ढे, जुड़वां गड्ढे आदि बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

18.15 पंचवटी योजना

पंचवटी योजना 2020–21 में शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना का प्रमुख लक्ष्य पार्कों और उद्यानों का निर्माण करना है जो बुजुर्गों को फुरसत की गतिविधियों का आनंद लेने के लिए स्थान प्रदान करेगा। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा), स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (जी) और 14वें वित्तियोग के सहयोग से कम से कम एक बीघा समतल भूमि पर इन पार्कों और उद्यानों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 में (03 जनवरी, 2023 तक) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 353 स्थलों का निर्माण पूर्ण किया गया।

18.16 वृक्षारोपण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 के दौरान, 3,873 कार्य किए गए और 11,47,390 पौधों को बागवानी वृक्षारोपण की प्राथमिकता और प्रचार के हिस्से के रूप में लगाया गया, जिसमें क्लस्टर स्तर संघों के साथ मोरिंगा (ड्रमस्टिक) वृक्षारोपण शामिल है – कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां के रूप में सी.एल.एफ. या सी.एल.एफ. के अलावा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां हो सकती हैं।

18.17 महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा)

05 सितंबर, 2005 को, भारत सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम को अधिसूचित किया।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2022–23 (03 जनवरी, 2023 तक) के दौरान की गई प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

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₹ लाख			संख्या	
केन्द्रीय हिस्सा	राज्य हिस्सा	कुल व्यय	अर्जित कार्य दिवस (लाख)	रोजगार प्रदान किया गया (परिवार संख्या)
1,00,607.36	13,035.23	1,04,769.60	232.94	5,75,651

18.18 पंचायती राज

राज्य में 12 जिला परिषदें, 81 पंचायत समितियां और 3,615 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं। विभाग की प्रमुख उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं:

- 15वें वित्त आयोग का कार्यान्वयन 2020-21 में शुरू हुआ। 15वें वित्त आयोग के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए राज्य के लिए ₹329.00 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसमें से ₹164.50 करोड़ भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए हैं और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को वितरित किए गए हैं।
- राज्य वित्त आयोग (एस.एफ.सी.) अनुदान के तहत कुल स्वीकृत ₹23.60 करोड़ के प्रावधान में से नवसृजित 134 ग्राम पंचायतों को नए पंचायत घरों के निर्माण के लिए ₹15.00 करोड़ की राशि प्राप्त हुई है, जबकि राज्य में मौजूदा पंचायत घरों की मरम्मत /रखरखाव/उन्नयन के लिए ₹8.60 करोड़ की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है।
- संशोधित राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आर.जी.एस.ए.) केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना को 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से 31 मार्च, 2026 तक लागू करने के लिए 14 मार्च, 2022 को भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत किया गया था। (15वें वित्त आयोग की अवधि के साथ सह-समाप्ति)।
- वित्तीय वर्ष 2023 के लिए, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (एम.ओ.पी.आर.) ने संशोधित आर.जी.एस.ए. के तहत ₹194.03 करोड़ का अनुदान अधिकृत किया है, जिसमें से ₹67.43 करोड़ 90:10 के अनुपात में दिया गया है। (₹60.96 करोड़ केंद्र का हिस्सा और ₹6.47 करोड़ राज्य का हिस्सा) विभिन्न घटकों के लिए जैसे कि 536 इकाइयों के लिए एक कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर का विकास, 70,000 प्रतिभागियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण, ड्रग प्रिवेंशन रिसोर्स सेंटर डी.पी.आर.सी. के लिए संस्थागत संरचना, इत्यादि।
- राज्य वित्त आयोग (एस.एफ.सी.) द्वारा जिला परिषद ग्राम पंचायत संवर्ग के अंतर्गत विभिन्न श्रेणियों के श्रमिकों के वेतन/मजदूरी/मानदेय और प्रदर्शन संबंधी प्रोत्साहन के तीन स्तरों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने के

लिए ₹352.00 करोड़ का अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 31 दिसंबर, 2022 तक ₹330.24 करोड़ वितरित किए गए।

6. राज्य सरकार ग्राम पंचायत के प्रभावी और निर्बाध संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में पंचायत सचिव नियुक्त करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए जिला पंचायत संवर्ग में कुल 389 पंचायत सचिव एवं 124 तकनीकी सहायक के पद स्थापित किए गए।
7. विभाग ने कई ऐप स्थापित किए हैं जिनके माध्यम से आम जनता विभिन्न ऑनलाइन सेवाओं जैसे परिवार रजिस्ट्री, राशन कार्ड, विवाह पंजीकरण आदि का उपयोग कर सकती है। ई-ग्राम स्वराज सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोग्राम का उपयोग करके पंचायत खातों तक पहुँचा जा सकता है। इन ई-एप्लीकेशन में और सुधार किया जाएगा।

अध्याय

19



आवास एवं शहरी विकास

मुख्य बिन्दु

- हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार, आवास एवम् शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण (हिमुडा) के माध्यम से सभी आर्थिक स्तरों के व्यक्तियों की आवास आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विभिन्न प्रकार के मकान, फ्लैट और विकसित भूखंड प्रदान कर रही है।
- 15वें वित्तायोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों एवं छावनी परिषदों के लिए दो प्रकार की अनुदान राशि वितरण करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। पहली अनुदान राशि (40 प्रतिशत) जोकि बिना शर्त के प्रदान की जाती है और दूसरी अनुदान राशि (60 प्रतिशत) वह है जोकि 15वें वित्तायोग द्वारा सुझाई गई कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने के उपरान्त जारी की जाती है।
- स्वच्छ, भारत अभियान (शहरी) 2.0 का मुख्य उद्देश्य शहरों/कस्बों को खुले में शौच मुक्त व नागरिकों को स्वस्थ और रहने योग्य वातावरण प्रदान करना है। अभी तक इस अभियान के अन्तर्गत 6,715 व्यक्तिगत शौचालय बनाए जा चुके हैं, जिनके पास शौचालय सुविधा नहीं है। 391 सामुदायिक और 1,273 सार्वजनिक शौचालय शीटें नई व पुनर्निर्मित की जा चुकी है।
- शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में पार्किंग की समस्या के समाधान हेतु इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹14.40 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान है।
- सरकार ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए एक योजना शुरु की है जिसमें सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले शीर्ष पर रहने वाले एक नगर निगम, तीन नगर परिषदों और तीन नगर पंचायतों को पुरस्कार राशि प्रदान की जाती है।
- मुख्यमंत्री शहरी आजीविका गारंटी योजना (एम.एम.एस.ए.जी.वाई.) के अन्तर्गत कुल 4,95,173 श्रम दिवसों के साथ 13,941 लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं और अब तक ₹13.90 करोड़ की राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश नगर एवं ग्राम योजना अधिनियम, 1977 को 55 योजना क्षेत्रों (राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 1.60 प्रतिशत) और 35 विशेष क्षेत्रों (राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 2.06 प्रतिशत) में लागू किया गया है।
- रियल इस्टेट विनियामक प्राधिकरण हिमाचल प्रदेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र को विनियमित और बढ़ावा देने के साथ-2 हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूखण्डों, अपार्टमेंट्स या भवनों की बिक्री एक कुशल तरीके से हो और उपभोक्ता/घर खरीदारों के हितों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।

19.1 आवास

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार, आवास एवम् शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण (हिमुडा) के माध्यम से सभी आर्थिक स्तरों के व्यक्तियों की आवास आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप मकान, फ्लैट और विकसित भूखंड प्रदान कर रही है, ताकि विभिन्न आय समूहों के लोगों की आवास मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए हिमुडा द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए दिसम्बर, 2022 तक ₹75.82 करोड़ व्यय हो चुका है। वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 281 फ्लैटों, 2 आवासों और 202 विभिन्न श्रेणियों के रिहायशी प्लॉटों को विकसित करने का लक्ष्य है जिनमें से 2 आवासों, 56 फ्लैटों का निर्माण तथा 186 प्लॉटों को विकसित किया जा चुका है। हिमुडा का धर्मशाला, सोहाला (सिरमौर), चेततरा (ऊना) में नई आवासीय कॉलोनियों तथा शिमला में व्यावसायिक परिसर को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन कॉलोनियों में 938 प्लॉटों, 1,455 फ्लैटों और 23 कॉटेज का निर्माण कार्य होगा। उपरोक्त के अलावा हिमुडा ने भारत सरकार के आवास व शहरी मामलों के मंत्रालय को जठिया देवी (शिमला हिलज) में एक माउंटेन टाउनशिप स्थापित करने के लिए एक डीपीआर प्रस्तुत की है, जिसकी अनुमानित परियोजना लागत ₹1373.44 करोड़ है। इसके अतिरिक्त सनौली, सपरून, शील (सोलन), धर्मपुर (सोलन) परवाणू, नालागढ़, देहरा, ढौंडी (मण्डी) और रजवाड़ी (मण्डी) में आवासीय कॉलोनियों का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

19.1.1 हिमुडा की पहल

वर्ष 2022-23 में विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों में वेतन रोजगार माध्यम से 5,95,690 कार्य दिवसों के सृजन का अनुमान है जिसका निष्पादन हिमुडा द्वारा निजी ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

19.2 शहरी विकास

वर्तमान में नगर निगम शिमला, धर्मशाला, सोलन, मण्डी व पालमपुर सहित हिमाचल प्रदेश में 61 शहरी स्थानीय निकाय है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोगों को मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार प्रतिवर्ष इन शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को सहायता अनुदान राशि प्रदान कर रही है। राज्य वित्तायोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में इन शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को ₹183.76 करोड़ की राशि अभी तक प्रदान की जा चुकी है। इस राशि में इन निकायों के लिए विकास कार्यों तथा उनके आय व व्यय के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान राशि सम्मिलित है।

19.2.1 शहरी क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का रख-रखाव

61 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा लगभग 3,349 किलोमीटर सड़कें, रास्ते गलियों तथा नालियों का रख-रखाव किया जा रहा है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में इन सड़कों के लिए सरकार द्वारा ₹6.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

19.3 दीन दयाल अन्तोदय योजना राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डी.ए.वाई.एन.यू.एल.एम.)

योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य शहरी क्षेत्रों में रह रहे गरीब परिवारों का सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं संस्थागत क्षमता विकास करना तथा प्रशिक्षण व वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से रोजगार एवं स्वरोजगार अवसर प्रदान करते हुए सतत् तौर पर आजीविका साधनों को सुदृढ़ करना है जिससे वे सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

इस योजना के मुख्य घटक निम्नलिखित हैं:

- i) कौशल प्रशिक्षण एवं प्लैसमेंट के माध्यम से रोजगार।
- ii) सामाजिक जागरूकता एवं संस्थागत विकास।
- iii) क्षमता वर्धन एवं प्रशिक्षण।
- iv) स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम।
- v) शहरी आवासहीनों के लिए आश्रय।
- vi) शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता।
- vii) प्रगतिशील एवं विशेष परियोजनाएं।

19.3.1 वर्ष 2022-23 की उपलब्धियां निम्नलिखित हैं:

- अब तक 325 स्वयं सहायता समूह बनाए जा चुके हैं।
- इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1,158 लाभार्थियों को विभिन्न व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है तथा 927 लाभार्थियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है।
- लघु उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिए 260 व्यक्तियों तथा 5,169 स्वयं सहायता समूहों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण प्रदान किया गया है।
- प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि योजना के अन्तर्गत 7,005 ऋण आवेदन बैंकों में जमा कर दिए गए हैं जिसमें से अभी तक 5,791 आवेदन स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं तथा 5,502 आवेदकों को ऋण स्वीकृत एवं प्रदान किये जा चुके हैं।

19.4 केन्द्रीय वित्तायोग अनुदान

15वें वित्तायोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों एवं छावनी परिषदों के लिए दो प्रकार की अनुदान राशि वितरण करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। पहली अनुदान राशि (40 प्रतिशत) जोकि बिना शर्त के प्रदान की जाती है और दूसरी अनुदान राशि (60 प्रतिशत) वह है जोकि 15वें वित्तायोग द्वारा सुझाई गई कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने के उपरान्त जारी की जाती है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए ₹162.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान रखा गया है, इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा 15वें वित्तायोग के अन्तर्गत ₹5.65 करोड़ की स्वास्थ्य अनुदान राशि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जारी की गई। वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 की सशर्त अनुदान बंधा और विबंध राशि (टाईड और अन्न-टाईड) की दूसरी किश्त ₹78.00 करोड़ शहरी स्थानीय निकायों एवं छावनी परिषदों को वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में जारी की जा चुकी है।

19.5 बाहरी रुपांतरण तथा पुनरावर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन (अमरुत) व अमरुत-2.0

अमरुत : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शहर के उन क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है जहां यह सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस के अन्तर्गत शिमला और कुल्लू शहरों का चयन किया गया है। इस योजना का कुल आकार ₹304.52 करोड़ निर्धारित है, जिसमें 75 योजनाएं शामिल हैं। कुल 75 परियोजनाओं में से ₹178.48 करोड़ की 58 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी है और शेष ₹126.03 करोड़ की 17 परियोजनाएं मार्च 2023 तक पूरी कर ली जाएंगी।

अमरुत-2.0: अमरुत-2.0 मिशन का शुभारंभ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा शहरों को पानी की सर्कुलर अर्थव्यवस्था के माध्यम से 'जल उपलब्धता' और 'स्वयं सक्षम' बनाने के उद्देश्य से 01 अक्टूबर, 2021 को किया गया। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य पेयजल आपूर्ति को सद्दृढ़ करना, सीवरेज और सैपटेज प्रबन्धन, उपचारित अपशिष्ट जल का पुनर्चक्रण/पुनः उपयोग, जल निकायों के कायाकल्प और हरित स्थानों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। इस योजना की अवधि वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक है। सभी वैधानिक कस्वों (61 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों + 7 छावनी परिषदों) को कवर करने के प्रस्ताव के साथ फंडिंग पैटर्न 90:10 अनुपात (केन्द्र: राज्य) है। परियोजना के लिए कुल आबंटन ₹280.00 करोड़ (केन्द्र से ₹252.00 करोड़ और राज्य से ₹28.00 करोड़) है।

19.6 स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एस.सी.एम.)

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन जून, 2015 में शुरू किया गया था और इस मिशन के अन्तर्गत नगर निगम धर्मशाला की परियोजना को स्वीकृत किया गया था। वर्ष 2017-18 में भारत सरकार

द्वारा नगर निगम शिमला को भी स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया था। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में इस योजना के लिए ₹100 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार से ₹294.00 करोड़ की राशि केन्द्रीय भाग के रूप में प्राप्त हुई है। धर्मशाला स्मार्ट सिटी की कुल 76 परियोजनाओं में से 34 परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं तथा 42 परियोजनाओं का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। शिमला स्मार्ट सिटी की कुल 53 परियोजनाओं में से 28 शीघ्र कार्यान्वित होने वाली परियोजनाओं को चुन लिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं को आगे 212 घटकों में विभाजित किया गया है जिनमें से 79 घटकों का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा 133 घटकों का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

19.7 स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी)

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान (शहरी) 2.0 भारत सरकार का एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है और भारत सरकार के आवास एवं शहरी विकास मामलों के मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी शहरी नगर निकायों में कार्यान्वित है। इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य शहरों/कस्बों को खुले में शौच मुक्त व नागरिकों को स्वस्थ और रहने योग्य वातावरण प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्य प्रगति पर हैं:

- i) शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत शौचालय के निर्माण के लिए धन संवितरित करना और शहरों में सार्वजनिक/सामुदायिक शौचालयों की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करना। अभी तक इस अभियान के अन्तर्गत 6,715 व्यक्तिगत शौचालय, जिनके पास शौचालय सुविधा नहीं है, के लिए बनाए जा चुके हैं और 391 सामुदायिक और 1,273 सार्वजनिक शौचालय शीटें नई व पुनर्निर्मित की जा चुकी हैं।
- ii) पुराने अपशिष्ट स्थलों की निकासी के लिए विभिन्न शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को ₹3.05 करोड़ की राशि जारी की गई है। इस के अतिरिक्त, स्वच्छ भारत अभियान (शहरी) 2.0 के अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन घटक के तहत भारत सरकार के आवास एवं शहरी विकास मामलों के मंत्रालय से ₹20.00 करोड़ की मांग की गई है।
- iii) राज्य में साधारण जनता को जागरुक करने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियां जिनमें नियमित रूप से जागरुकता, स्वच्छता पखवाड़ा, होडिंग/बैनर, नुक्कड़ नाटक, प्रिंट एवं इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया द्वारा संचालित की जा रही हैं।

19.8 प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना सभी के लिए आवास (शहरी)

भारत सरकार द्वारा यह नई योजना शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए शुरू की गई है, जिसका कार्यकाल 17 जून, 2015 से 31 मार्च, 2024 तक है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य शहरों को स्लम मुक्त करके उन्हें आवास में बसाना, निम्न एवं मध्यम आय वर्ग के लिए ऋण आधारित सब्सिडी योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभार्थियों को बैंकों से ऋण उपलब्ध करवाकर आवासों का निर्माण करना, सार्वजनिक एवं निजी भागीदारी के माध्यम से आवासीय मकान सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के परिवारों को स्वयं उनके द्वारा नए आवासों के निर्माण एवं मौजूदा आवास के सुधार के लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित किया गया है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए ₹5.00 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

19.9 पार्किंग का निर्माण

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में पार्किंग की समस्या के समाधान हेतु इस वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में ₹14.40 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान है जिसमें से ₹11.21 करोड़ की राशि 6 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को पार्किंग के निर्माण हेतु जारी की जा चुकी है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता 75:25 के आधार पर उपलब्ध करवाई जाती है (75 प्रतिशत सरकार द्वारा और 25 प्रतिशत सम्बन्धित नगरीय निकाय द्वारा वहन की जाती है)

19.10 अटल श्रेष्ठ शहर योजना (ए.एस.एस.वाई.)

सरकार ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए यह एक योजना शुरू की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत सबसे अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने वाली शीर्ष तीन नगर परिषदों और तीन नगर पंचायतों को नगद पुरस्कार दिया जाता है। वर्ष 2022-23 के बजट भाषण में मुख्यमंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश ने "अटल श्रेष्ठ शहर योजना" के दायरे को बढ़ाकर नगर निगमों को भी शामिल किया है। नगर निगम को शामिल करके योजना का दायरा अब सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है। सर्वोत्तम प्रदर्शन करने वाले एक नगर निगम, तीन नगर परिषदों और तीन नगर पंचायतों को हर वर्ष स्वर्गीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी की जयंती 25 दिसंबर को या सरकार द्वारा तय की गई किसी अन्य तिथि को माननीय मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा अटल श्रेष्ठ शहर पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया जाएगा। पुरस्कार राशि का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

सारणी 19.1

वर्ष-2020 के लिए पुरस्कृत शहरी स्थानीय निकाय

क्र.सं.	श्रेणी नगर परिषद	पुरस्कार राशि	शीर्ष अंक प्राप्त करने वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकाय
1.	प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता	₹1.00 करोड़	नाहन
2.	द्वितीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.75 करोड़	मनाली
3.	तृतीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.50 करोड़	कुल्लू
क्र.सं.	श्रेणी नगर पंचायत	पुरस्कार राशि	शीर्ष अंक प्राप्त करने वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकाय
1.	प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.75 करोड़	चौपाल
2.	द्वितीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.50 करोड़	गगरेट
3.	तृतीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.25 करोड़	कोटखाई

सारणी 19.2

वर्ष-2021 के लिए पुरस्कृत शहरी स्थानीय निकाय

क्र.सं.	श्रेणी नगर परिषद	पुरस्कार राशि	शीर्ष अंक प्राप्त करने वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकाय
1.	प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता	₹1.00 करोड़	कुल्लू
2.	द्वितीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.75 करोड़	ऊना
3.	तृतीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.50 करोड़	बद्दी
क्र.सं.	श्रेणी नगर पंचायत	पुरस्कार राशि	शीर्ष अंक प्राप्त करने वाले शहरी स्थानीय निकाय
1.	प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.75 करोड़	अर्की
2.	द्वितीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹0.50 करोड़	सुन्नी
3.	तृतीय पुरस्कार विजेता	₹ 0.25 करोड़	नारकण्डा

19.11 मुख्यमंत्री शहरी आजीविका गारंटी योजना (एम.एम.एस.ए.जी.वाई.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कोविड-19 महामारी के वर्तमान परिदृश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुख्यमंत्री शहरी आजीविका गारंटी योजना 16 मई, 2020 को शुरू की गई जिसका ध्येय लोगों को आजीविका सुरक्षा देने हेतु शहरी क्षेत्रों में हर घर को 120 दिनों का गारंटीड रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना है। यह योजना 19 अप्रैल, 2021 और 26 मार्च, 2022 को पुनः अधिसूचित की गई। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत घर के पंजीकृत सभी वयस्क सदस्य कार्य करने के पात्र होंगे। शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले स्थानीय निवासी जो

अपने घर या किराए पर रहते हों काम करने के लिए पात्र हैं। कार्य करने के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा 65 वर्ष है। शहरी विकास विभाग ने एम.एम.एस.ए.जी.वाई. का ऑनलाईन पोर्टल शुरू किया है। लाभार्थी शहरी स्थानीय निकाए के कार्यालय में जाये बिना अपना पंजीकरण करवा सकते हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल 4,95,173 श्रम दिवसों के साथ 13,941 लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं और अब तक ₹13.90 करोड़ की राशि वितरित की जा चुकी है।

19.12 नगर एवम् ग्राम योजना

कार्यात्मक, सतत् और नियोजित विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश नगर एवं ग्राम योजना अधिनियम, 1977 को 55 योजना क्षेत्रों (राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 1.60 प्रतिशत है) और 35 विशेष क्षेत्रों (राज्य के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 2.06 प्रतिशत) में लागू किया गया है।

पहले

1. हिमाचल प्रदेश नगर एवं ग्राम योजना अधिनियम में राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना दिनांक 11 अक्टूबर, 2022 द्वारा संशोधन किया गया है, जिसके तहत योजना अनुमति की वैधता का समय 5 वर्ष (3 वर्ष, 2 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है) से बढ़ाकर सदा के लिए कर दिया गया है। इस कदम से उन लोगों को मदद मिलेगी जो सीमित अवधि में निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं कर सके। इस से आम लोगों को योजना अनुमति की वैधता की समाप्ति पर कार्यालय के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे।
2. अधिसूचना दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2022 द्वारा राज्य सरकार ने अटल सुरंग के दक्षिण पोर्टल में हिमाचल प्रदेश नगर एवं ग्राम योजना अधिनियम, 1977 के प्रावधानों को लागू किया है ताकि सुरंग के चालू होने के कारण भविष्य में होने वाले अनधिकृत और अनियोजित विकास गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके।
3. अधिसूचना दिनांक 14 अक्टूबर, 2022 द्वारा राज्य सरकार ने नगर एवं ग्राम योजना नियम, 2014, के परिशिष्ट-7 में संशोधन को अधिसूचित किया है जो रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं के विनियमों से संबंधित है। खरीददारों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए, बिक्री योग्य और गैर-बिक्री योग्य क्षेत्रों को स्पष्ट रूप से सीमांकित किया गया है।
4. भारत सरकार की अमृत उप-योजना के तहत शिमला योजना क्षेत्र के लिये जी.आई.एस. आधारित विकास योजना सरकार को भेज दी गई है तथा कुल्लू योजना क्षेत्र के लिये जी.आई.एस. आधारित विकास योजना बनाने का कार्य अंतिम चरण पर है।

5. सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में आवेदकों के आवागमन को कम करने हेतु पंजीकृत निजी पेशेवरों (आरपीपी) के लिए अधिसूचित मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी), जोकि केवल 500 वर्ग मीटर के भूखण्डों आवासीय उपयोग हेतु सभी अधिसूचित योजना/ विशेष क्षेत्रों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) में विकास की अनुमति देने हेतु मान्य होगी, जल्द ही विभाग के ऑनलाइन पोर्टल में शामिल करने के पश्चात शुरू की जाएगी।
6. विभाग के वेब पोर्टल को ऑटो विकास नियंत्रण विनियम (डीसीआर) क्षमता के साथ विकसित किया जा रहा है। इससे योजना अनुमति के लिए प्रस्तुत नक्शों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत स्कैनिंग हो सकेगी। ऑटो डीसीआर एकमुश्त रिपोर्ट जनरेट करेगा। आवेदक डीसीआर से संबंधित कमियों को जान सकेंगे, जिन्हें आवेदकों द्वारा सुधारना होगा। वेब पोर्टल को ऑटो डीसीआर क्षमता के साथ विकसित करने का कार्य मैसर्स एबीएम नॉलेजवेयर लिमिटेड को सौंप दिया गया है तथा मई 2023 के अंत तक इसे पूरा कर लिया जाएगा, जिसमें पंजीकृत निजी पेशेवरों के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया, 500 वर्ग मीटर तक के भूखण्डों पर आवासीय उपयोग हेतु विकास अनुमति देने का कार्य भी शामिल है।
7. नगर निगम मण्डी, सोलन और पालमपुर के गठन हेतु शामिल किए गये क्षेत्रों तथा नवगठित शहरी स्थानीय निकायों नामतः नगर पंचायत चिरगाँव, नेरवा, निरमंड, तथा शाहपुर को नगर एवं ग्राम योजना अधिनियम 1977 (एक्ट न0 12 अधिनियम 1977) के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार को अनुमोदन हेतु भेजा जा रहा है।

19.13 रियल इस्टेट नियामक अधिनियम (रेरा.)

रियल इस्टेट विनियामक प्राधिकरण हिमाचल प्रदेश ने 1 जनवरी, 2020 से अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। इस प्राधिकरण का मुख्य उद्देश्य रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र को विनियमित और बढ़ावा देने के साथ-2 हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूखण्डों, अपार्टमेंट्स या भवनों की बिक्री एक कुशल तरीके से हो और उपभोक्ता/घर खरीदारों के हितों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है। शिकायतों को दर्ज करने के अतिरिक्त रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं तथा रियल एस्टेट एजेंटों को पंजीकृत करने की प्रक्रिया करता है। इस प्राधिकरण ने 31 दिसम्बर, 2022 तक 133 रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं तथा 23 रियल एस्टेट एजेंटों को पंजीकृत किया है। प्राधिकरण के पास अब तक लगभग 57 शिकायतें दर्ज की गई हैं जिनमें से 24 का निपटारा कर दिया गया है तथा शेष 33 में सुनवाई प्रक्रियाधीन है। यह प्राधिकरण पार्टियों के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से शिकायतों के मामलों को निपटाने की पहल कर रहा है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप आबंटियों/घर खरीदारों को ₹2.18 करोड़ की राशि वापस कर दी गई है। हि.प्र.रेरा उपभोक्ता

अनुकूल तरीके से काम कर रहा है और शिकायतों की सभी सुनवाई ऑनलाइन मोड (वेबएक्स) के माध्यम से की जा रही है। यह प्राधिकरण संबन्धित विभागों के समन्वय से रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं के लंबित अनुमोदनों के सभी मामलों को ऑनलाईन माध्यम से निगरानी कर प्रोमोटर्स को समय पर अनुमतियां उपलब्ध करवाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर रहा है।

19.14 भवन निर्माण लागत सूचकांक

राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन ने आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य में भवन सामग्री के भाव एकत्र करने व भवन लागत सूचकांक को संकलित करने का काम सौंपा है। विभाग आधार वर्ष 2011-12 पर राज्य स्तरीय भवन निर्माण लागत सूचकांक (BCCI) तैयार करके जारी कर रहा है। तिमाही सूचकांकों के आधार पर, वार्षिक सूचकांकों को तैयार किया गया है और इन्हें निम्नलिखित सारणी में दर्शाया गया है:

सारणी 19.3

भवन निर्माण लागत सूचकांक

वर्ष	सामग्री लागत सूचकांक	श्रम लागत सूचकांक	अन्य व्यय सूचकांक	समग्र भवन निर्माण लागत सूचकांक
2020-21	132.64	132.31	131.87	132.44
2021-22	140.82	140.29	140.30	140.63
2022-23*	146.43	145.87	148.85	146.76

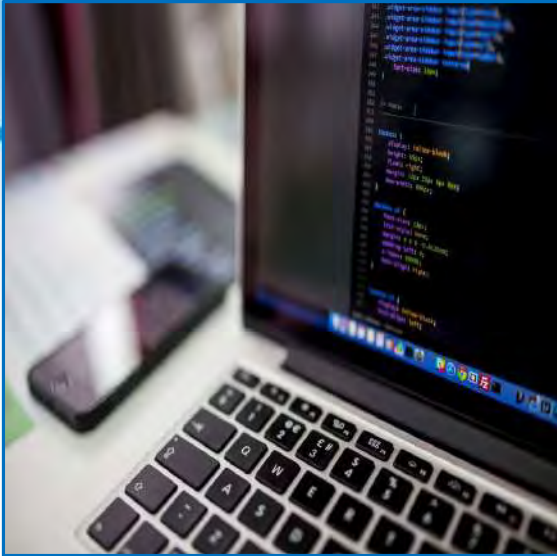
* सूचकांक तीन तिमाहियों के औसत है अर्थात जून, सितम्बर और दिसम्बर, 2022

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

उपरोक्त सारणी के अनुसार, सामग्री लागत सूचकांक वर्ष 2021-22 में 132.64 से बढ़कर 140.82 हो गया है जो वर्ष 2022-23 में और भी बढ़कर 146.43 हो गया है। परिवहन लागत में वृद्धि के कारण भवन निर्माण सामग्री की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है। श्रम लागत सूचकांक भी 2021-22 में 132.31 से बढ़कर 140.29 और वर्ष 2022-23 में बढ़कर 145.87 हो गया है, इस सूचकांक के वेतन घटक में वृद्धि के कारण श्रम लागत सूचकांकों में वृद्धि दर्ज हुई। इसी प्रकार घटक अन्य व्यय, जिसमें संविदात्मक और पर्यवेक्षी शुल्क आदि शामिल है, अन्य व्यय सूचकांक के अन्तर्गत आता है, यह भी 2021-22 में 131.87 से बढ़कर 140.30 हो गया है और वर्ष 2022-23 में बढ़कर 148.85 हो गया है। इन सभी सूचकांकों में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप समग्र भवन निर्माण लागत सूचकांक वर्ष 2020-21 में 132.44 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 146.76 हो गया है।

अध्याय

20



सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी

मुख्य बिन्दु

- संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी.) किसी भी प्रकार की जानकारी के उत्पादन, विश्लेषण, भंडारण, पुनर्प्राप्ति और प्रसार के उद्देश्यों के लिए संगणना संसाधनों का स्रोत है।
- जब ई-गवर्नेंस और आई.टी. की बात आती है, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश देश के समस्त राज्यों ई-डिस्ट्रिक्ट आई.टी. स्टेट डाटा सेंटर, स्टेट वाइड एरिया नेटवर्क (हिमस्वान) आगे है। राज्य आई.टी. और आई.टी.ई.एस. उद्योग आदि के विस्तार के लिए काफी संभावनाएं प्रदान करता है और आधारभूत आई.सी.टी. ढांचे का निर्माण किया है।
- एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन @ 1100 राज्य के निवासियों की समस्याओं के त्वरित समाधान के लिए एक कुशल साधन है। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में 22 दिसंबर, 2022 तक एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से 1,23,567 शिकायतें दर्ज की गई थी, जिनमें से 1,13,224 (92 प्रतिशत) का समाधान किया गया था, जिसमें 82,349 (67 प्रतिशत) शिकायतें शामिल थीं, जिन्हें संबंधित निवासियों के परामर्श के बाद ठीक से निपटाया गया था।
- हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के तहत, तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग ने मंडी, सिरमौर, शिमला, कांगड़ा, सोलन (2 आई.टी.आई.) और कुल्लू जिलों में सात सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आई.टी.आई.) में एक ड्रोन तकनीशियन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।
- 13 मार्च, 2022 को, आई.टी.आई. शाहपुर जो कांगड़ा, हिमाचल प्रदेश में है इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी (आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.) के साथ साझेदारी में पहले ड्रोन उड़ान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल (डी.एफ.टी.एस.) के रूप में आरम्भ किया गया। 6 अगस्त 2022 को पीरियोडिकल कॉन्फिडेंशियल डेमी ऑफिशियल (पी.सी.डी.ओ.) अणू जुब्बल, शिमला में सेब के बाग में ड्रोन से छिड़काव कर इसका सफल परीक्षण देखा गया तथा 3 मिनट में 2 बीघा क्षेत्र कवर किया गया।
- कुल 88 हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय शाखाओं, 62 निदेशालयों, 11 उपायुक्त कार्यालयों, 10 पुलिस अधीक्षक कार्यालयों और 50 अतिरिक्त फील्ड कार्यालयों में ई-ऑफिस की मैपिंग की गई है।

- राज्य भर में कनेक्शनों को और बढ़ाने के लिए, राज्य सरकार भारतनेट के दूसरे चरण के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए भारत सरकार के साथ कार्य कर रही है। इस चरण में राज्य की शेष 3,205 ग्राम पंचायतों को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर के माध्यम से जोड़ा जाएगा।
- वर्तमान में, हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा साइट, राजस्व, महिला एवं बाल विकास, पंचायती राज, ग्रामीण विकास, शहरी विकास आदि कई विभागों को 113 ऑनलाइन सेवाएं प्रदान करती है।
- नवंबर, 2022 के अंत तक, 46 कार्यक्रमों के तहत 17.26 लाख लाभार्थियों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ योजना के तहत डी.बी.टी. के माध्यम से कुल ₹2054.32 करोड़ वितरित किए गए हैं। ऑनलाइन लिटिगेशन ट्रैकिंग सिस्टम एप्लिकेशन में अब 12,725 सक्रिय मामले दर्ज हैं और 61 विभागों को बोर्ड पर लाया गया है।

20.1 परिचय

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी.) किसी भी प्रकार की जानकारी के उत्पादन, विश्लेषण, भंडारण, पुनर्प्राप्ति और प्रसार के उद्देश्यों के लिए कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों का स्तोत्र है।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डी.ई.आई.टी.वाई.) कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट और अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों (इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता के लाइसेंस के अलावा अन्य सभी मामले) के उपयोग से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय नियमों को विकसित करने, लागू करने और संशोधित करने का प्रभारी है। कंप्यूटर आधारित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रसंस्करण, हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर सहित, प्रक्रियाओं का मानकीकरण और अंतरराष्ट्रीय निकायों से संबंधित मामले, देश भर में ज्ञान संस्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए कई गीगाबिट बैंडविड्थ के साथ राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान नेटवर्क की स्थापना, ज्ञान-आधारित उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देना, सभी नागरिकों के लिए इंटरनेट का उपयोग, और ई-गवर्नेंस (जो सभी सरकारी सेवाओं को आम आदमी को उसके इलाके में उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास करता है) सभी ऐसे क्षेत्रों के उदाहरण हैं जहां नीति प्रासंगिक है।

20.1.1 हिमाचल प्रदेश आई.टी. नीति

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों में आई.टी. नीति में सबसे आगे है। ई-डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्टेट डाटा सेंटर, स्टेट वाइड एरिया नेटवर्क (हिमस्वान), आदि के साथ राज्य आईटी और आई.टी.ई.एस. उद्योग के विस्तार के लिए काफी संभावनाएं प्रदान करता है और बुनियादी आई.सी.टी. ढांचे का निर्माण करता है। राज्य सरकार अब ई-जिला साइट के माध्यम से 59 जी.टू.सी. सेवाएं प्रदान करती है।

20.1.2 लोक मित्र केंद्र नीति (एल.एम.के.)

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार आम जनता, विशेष रूप से राज्य के दूर-दराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को उनके द्वार पर शासन में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.टी.) का उपयोग करने के लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

लोक मित्र केंद्र नाम का वेब-सक्षम, सरकार-नागरिक इंटरफेस इस दिशा में हिमाचल प्रदेश में विद्यमान है। लोक मित्र केंद्रों का उद्देश्य भौतिक सेवा वितरण बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करके नागरिकों के इलाके में ई-सेवाएं प्रदान करना है। एल.एम.के. की परिकल्पना एक परिवर्तन साधन के रूप में की गई है जो विकास के लिए सामाजिक रूप से समावेशी सामुदायिक भागीदारी के लिए एक संरचित मंच प्रदान करेगा।

वर्तमान में, राज्य में 3,800 समान्य सेवा केन्द्र (सी.एस.सी.एस.) हैं तथा इनमें 2,400 एल.एम.के. हैं। इस नीति का उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में एल.एम.के. के माध्यम से अंतिम छोर तक सेवाओं की डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करना है।

वर्तमान में, राज्य में 1,810 सक्रिय एल.एम.के. हैं और वे निम्नलिखित सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहे हैं:

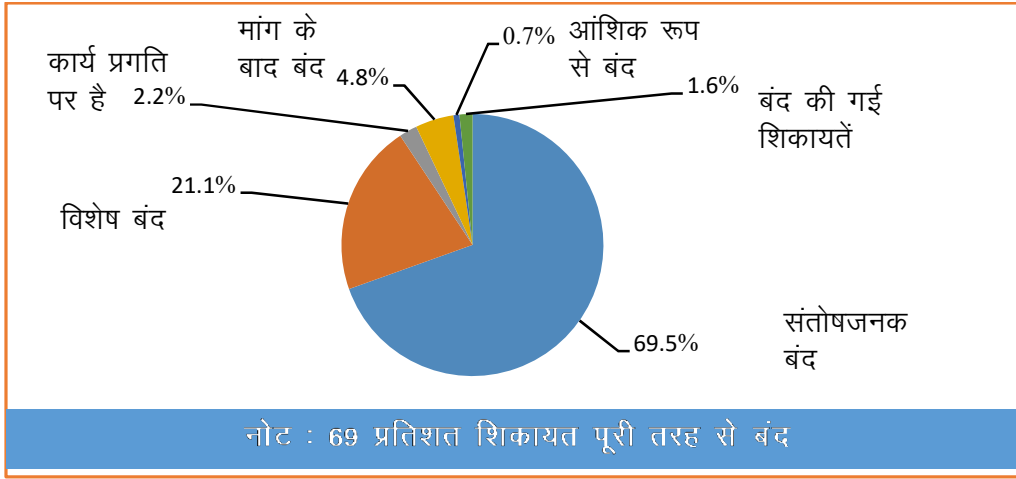
- हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड बिल संग्रह
- नकल जमाबंदी
- आई.पी.एच. जल बिल संग्रह

20.1.3 मुख्यमंत्री सेवा संकल्प हेल्पलाइन @ 1100 (एम.एम.एस.एस.)

एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन @ 1100 राज्य के निवासियों की समस्याओं के त्वरित समाधान के लिए एक कुशल साधन है। 22 दिसंबर, 2022 तक, वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से 1,23,567 शिकायतें दर्ज की गई थीं, जिनमें से 1,13,224 (92 प्रतिशत) का समाधान कर दिया गया था, तथा 82,349 (67 प्रतिशत) वे शिकायतों भी शामिल हैं, जिन्हें संबंधित निवासियों के परामर्श के बाद समाधान कर दिया गया था।

कुल मिलाकर, एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन के आरम्भ के बाद से, एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन के माध्यम से 22 दिसंबर, 2022 तक कुल 4,75,058 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनमें से 4,64,438 (98 प्रतिशत) शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया है, जिनमें से 3,30,386 वे शिकायतों (69 प्रतिशत) भी शामिल हैं जिनका समाधान संबंधित नागरिकों की संतुष्टि के उपरांत किया जाता है।

एम.एम.एस.एस. के साथ मिलकर नशा निवारण हेल्पलाइन (एल.एन.एच.) भी बनाई गई है, जो राज्य में उन रोगियों को सहायता प्रदान करेगी जो नशे से प्रभावित हैं। एन.एन.एच. के माध्यम से 110 मामले दर्ज किए गए, जिनमें से 99 का समाधान कर दिया गया है। एम.एम.एस.एस. हेल्पलाइन ने जरूरतमंद महिलाओं की सहायता के लिए 24x7 महिला हेल्पलाइन भी शुरू की है। हेल्पलाइन 181 के माध्यम से 582 मामले सामने आए हैं, जिनमें से 580 का समाधान किया जा चुका है।



20.1.4 ई-ऑफिस

राज्य के विभिन्न विभागों में ई-ऑफिस को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि कार्यालय कागज रहित हो सकें तथा कार्यालय के कार्य में दक्षता एवं पारदर्शिता का विस्तार हो। वर्तमान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय की 88 शाखाओं, 62 निदेशालयों, 11 उपायुक्त कार्यालयों, 10 पुलिस अधीक्षक कार्यालयों और 50 अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में ई-ऑफिस की मैपिंग की गई है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि मैप किए गए कार्यालय फाइलों और पत्रों के प्रसंस्करण के लिए ई-ऑफिस का उपयोग शुरू कर दें। उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों में ई-ऑफिस का उपयोग नीचे दिया गया है:

सारणी 20.1

क्र.सं.	कार्यालयों	ई-ऑफिस मैप किया गया	ई-ऑफिस का प्रभावी ढंग	आंशिक रूप से ई-ऑफिस
1.	हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय	88 शाखाएँ	---	8
2.	निदेशालयों	62	18	13
3.	डीसी कार्यालय	11	3	3
4.	एसपी कार्यालय	10	2	3
5.	अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	50	3	6

कार्यालय में उपयोग के लिए और विस्तार देने के लिए सक्सेस और फोर्टी-क्लाइंट का उपयोग करके एप्लिकेशन को कहीं से भी कभी भी उपलब्ध हो सकता है जो

अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को किसी भी नेटवर्क से ई-ऑफिस का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देता है। सभी निदेशालयों को बैंडविड्थ 100 एम.बी.पी.एस. क्षमता में अपग्रेड किया गया।

20.1.5 शासन और सुधार ड्रोन का उपयोग करना

मानव रहित विमान प्रणाली (यू.ए.एस), जिसे आमतौर पर ड्रोन के रूप में जाना जाता है, अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों जैसे – दवा वितरण, कृषि, खनन, बुनियादी ढांचा, निगरानी, आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया, परिवहन, भू-स्थानिक मानचित्रण, रक्षा और कानून प्रवर्तन आदि के लिए जबरदस्त लाभ प्रदान करता है। ड्रोन अपनी पहुंच, बहुमुखी प्रतिभा और उपयोग में आसानी के कारण विशेष रूप से भारत के दूरस्थ और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में रोजगार और आर्थिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण निर्माता हो सकते हैं। भारत में 2,030 तक वैश्विक ड्रोन हब बनने की क्षमता है।

राज्य आई.टी. विभाग ने सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में ड्रोन के उपयोग की शुरुआत करने और हिमाचल में ड्रोन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। 27 दिसंबर, 2021 को मण्डी में जी.ए.आर.यू.डी. (गवर्नेंस एंड रिफॉर्मस यूजिंग ड्रोन) परियोजना का शुभारंभ किया गया। जी.ए.आर.यू.डी. में निम्नलिखित घटकों के साथ एक चतुर्भुज रणनीति होगी:

- 1) **ड्रोन-सक्षम शासन:** शासन और विभिन्न विभागों के कामकाज में ड्रोन के उपयोग की खोज और वृद्धि के उद्देश्य से – स्वास्थ्य, प्रदूषण निगरानी, सेब परिवहन आदि में उपयोग का पता लगाने के लिए किया गया।
- 2) **ड्रोन महोत्सव और मेला:** विभागों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्र में ड्रोन के उपयोग के लिए जागरूकता पैदा करने और उत्साह पैदा करने के उद्देश्य से – धर्मशाला और मंडी में ड्रोन मेला आयोजित किया गया।
- 3) **ड्रोन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सक्षम नीति:** ड्रोन और ड्रोन सक्षम प्रौद्योगिकियों में निजी क्षेत्र की स्थापना और भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से – हिमाचल प्रदेश ड्रोन नीति-2022 को अधिसूचित किया गया।
- 4) **ड्रोन फ्लाइंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूल:** फ्लाइंग ट्रेनिंग स्कूलों का एक नेटवर्क बनाने के उद्देश्य से, इस क्षेत्र में अपेक्षित नौकरी के अवसरों का दोहन करने में हिमाचल को अग्रणी राज्य बनाना है।

20.1.6 ड्रोन महोत्सव और मेला

14 दिसंबर, 2021 को शासन सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी के संभावित प्रयोगों की जांच के लिए धर्मशाला में पहला ड्रोन मेला आयोजित किया गया था।

- छात्रों, युवाओं, किसानों और अन्य हितधारकों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करना।

- ड्रोन के उपयोग में तेजी लाने के लिए उद्योग-शैक्षणिक संस्थानों-हितधारकों के बीच तालमेल ।

20.1.7 ड्रोन उड़ान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल/ पाठ्यक्रम

- 13 मार्च, 2022 को, आई.टी.आई. शाहपुर, कांगड़ा, हिमाचल प्रदेश में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी (आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.) के साथ साझेदारी में पहले ड्रोन उड़ान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल (डी.एफ.टी.एस.) के रूप में आरम्भ किया गया ।
- राजकीय महाविद्यालयों एवं तकनीकी शिक्षा महाविद्यालयों के 50 विद्यार्थियों का ड्रोन उड़ाने का प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण कर लिया गया है ।
- राज्य में राजस्व, वन, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (पी.सी.बी.), तकनीकी शिक्षा और शिक्षा विभाग के 59 सरकारी अधिकारियों का ड्रोन उड़ान प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है ।
- तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश कौशल विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 7 सरकारी आई.टी.आई. मंडी, सिरमौर, शिमला, कांगड़ा, सोलन (2 आई.टी.आई.) और कुल्लू में ड्रोन तकनीशियन पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया ।

20.1.8 ड्रोन के विस्तार देने के लिए सक्षम नीति

- 13 जून, 2022 को हिमाचल प्रदेश ड्रोन रणनीति, 2022 की घोषणा की गई, जिससे हिमाचल प्रदेश विशेष ड्रोन प्रोत्साहन नीति वाले अन्य राज्यों में शामिल हो गया ।
- ड्रोन नीति और ड्रोन-सक्षम प्रौद्योगिकी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, उद्योगों, ड्रोन फ्लाइट प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों की स्थापना के माध्यम से लाइसेंस प्राप्त जनशक्ति पूल के निर्माण और विभिन्न ड्रोन संबंधित पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से कौशल विकास ड्रोन नीति पर केंद्रित है ।
- भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 (एन.ई.पी.) और कौशल योग्यता ढांचा (एन.एस.क्यू.एफ.) के अन्तर्गत स्कूलों में ड्रोन उड़ाने संबंधी पाठ्यक्रमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

20.1.9 अवधारणा के प्रमाण (पी.ओ.सी.) की स्थापना के लिए ड्रोन परीक्षण

डी.आई.टी. ने ड्रोन कंपनियों के सहयोग से राज्य में निम्नलिखित प्रूफ ऑफ कॉन्सेप्ट्स (पी.ओ.सी.) आयोजित किए हैं:

सूर्योदय से सूर्यास्त तक खरपतवारनाशी के छिड़काव के लिए 20 उड़ानें संचालित करके पूरी की गई।

20.1.10 हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा (ई-जिला) पोर्टल

सरकारी कार्यालयों में आने-जाने वालों की भीड़ कम करने और राज्य के नागरिकों को उनके घर द्वार पर विभिन्न सरकारी सेवाओं की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा पोर्टल बनाया गया है, जहां आम जनता सरकारी योजनाओं/सेवाओं तक सबसे आसान और पारदर्शी तरीके से इस्तेमाल कर सकती है।

इस वित्त वर्ष के 2021-22 दौरान विभाग ने ऑनलाइन डिलीवरी के लिए हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा पोर्टल में 17 नई सेवाएं जोड़ी हैं। इन 17 सेवाओं में से 6 सेवाएं पशुपालन की, 5 सेवाएं कृषि विभाग की, 2 सेवाएं हिमाचल प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना सोसाइटी की, 1 सेवा महिला एवं बाल कल्याण विभाग की, 1 सेवा खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग की हैं और जल शक्ति विभाग की 1 सेवा शामिल है।

अब इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से राजस्व, महिला एवं बाल विकास, पंचायती राज, ग्रामीण विकास, शहरी विकास आदि विभागों में 113 ऑनलाइन सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं। हिमाचल ऑनलाइन सेवा पोर्टल के माध्यम से दैनिक आधार पर विभिन्न सेवाओं के लिए औसतन 5,000 लेनदेन होते हैं। चालू वित्त वर्ष में, दिसंबर, 2022 तक कुल 15,20,485 लेन देन किए गए हैं।

20.1.11 आधार

30 सितंबर, 2022 तक राज्य में 74,31,000 (लाइव) निवासी (अनुमानित जनसंख्या 2022) हैं। राज्य में कुल 103.98 प्रतिशत (लाइव) यू.आई.डी. सृजित किए गए हैं। राज्य में 5 वर्ष से ऊपर की आबादी के लिए आधार संप्रति स्तर 100 प्रतिशत से अधिक है। राज्य ने आधार सृजित करने के संबंध में देश में समग्र रूप से चौथा रैंक और 0-5 वर्ष आयु वर्ग में प्रथम रैंक प्राप्त किया है। छूटी हुई आबादी और आधार अपडेशन को कवर करने के लिए, और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग और सामान्य सेवा केंद्र- विशेष प्रायोजन वाहन (सी. एस.सी. और एस.पी.वी.) के माध्यम से सभी जिलों खण्डों को कवर करने के लिए वर्तमान में 430 स्थायी नामांकन केंद्र (पी.ई.सी.) कार्य कर रहे हैं

20.1.12 प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डी.बी.टी.)

राज्य में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनाया जा रहा है कि सरकारी पहल और कार्यक्रमों के सभी मौद्रिक लाभ उन व्यक्तियों तक पहुंचें जो समय पर इसके पात्र हैं ताकि किसी भी तरह का धन का दुरुपयोग न हो। वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 में संबंधित विभागों के साथ आई.टी. विभाग द्वारा चयनित कुल 160 योजनाओं में से 46 (केंद्र-17 राज्य-29) योजनाओं में डी.बी.टी. लागू किया गया है। अब तक (नवंबर,

2022 के महीने के अंत तक) 46 कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 17.26 लाख लाभार्थियों को ₹2,054.32 करोड़ का डी.बी.टी. हस्तांतरण किया जा चुका है।

20.1.13 हिमस्वान

सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश (डी.आई.टी.-हिमाचल प्रदेश) ने राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना (एन.ई.जी.पी.) (हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट वाइड एरिया नेटवर्क) के हिस्से के रूप में हिमस्वान नामक एक सुरक्षित नेटवर्क स्थापित किया। हिमस्वान जी.टू.जी. (सरकार से सरकार), जी.टू.सी. (सरकार से नागरिक), और जी.टू.बी. (सरकार से व्यवसाय) सेवाओं प्रभावी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वितरण को सक्षम बनाता है इसके साथ-साथ खण्ड स्तर तक सभी राज्य सरकार के विभागों के लिए सुरक्षित नेटवर्क कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाता है। फरवरी 2008 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से, हिमस्वान ने पूरे राज्य में 2,402 राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों में कनेक्टिविटी सक्षम की है। बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए बैंडविड्थ बढ़ाने के लिए नई मल्टीप्रोटोकॉल लेबल स्विचिंग (एम.पी.एल.एस.) तकनीक का इस्तेमाल किया गया है जो कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान यह महत्वपूर्ण थी। हिमस्वान का उपयोग करते हुए, सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों के साथ कई वर्चुअल बैठकें की हैं। न्यूनतम बैंडविड्थ के लिए अब 8 एम.बी.पी.एस. की आवश्यकता है। सभी जिला स्तरीय निदेशालयों और भारी इंटरनेट उपयोग वाले कार्यालयों में इंटरनेट की गति को बढ़ाकर 100 एम.पी.बी.एस. कर दिया गया है। वर्तमान श्रेणी की निम्नानुसार स्थिति व्यवस्थित की गयी है।

सारणी 20.2

क्र. सं.	कार्यालयों की श्रेणी	न्यूनतम बैंडविड्थ (एम.बी.पी.एस.)	जुड़े हुए कार्यालयों की संख्या
1	निदेशालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	100	98
2	जिला स्तरीय कार्यालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	32	34
3	जिला स्तरीय कार्यालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	20	369
4	जिला स्तरीय कार्यालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	12	491
5	जिला स्तरीय कार्यालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	10	8
6	जिला स्तरीय कार्यालय / अन्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय	8	1402
कुल योग			2,402

20.1.14 भारत नेट

हर भारतीय घर को हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट से जोड़ने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने भारत नेट आरम्भ किया, जिसका प्राथमिक लक्ष्य सेवा से वंचित क्षेत्रों जैसे ग्रामीण समुदायों में हाई-स्पीड इंटरनेट की सुविधा प्रदान करना है। ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को आपस में जोड़ने की यह योजना विश्व में अनूठी है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में 3,615 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, जिनमें से सभी भारत नेट की पहल के कारण इंटरनेट से जुड़ जाएंगी। प्रथम चरण में भारत नेट के अन्तर्गत 410 ग्राम पंचायत कवर की जा चुकी है।

राज्य सरकार भारत नेट के दूसरे चरण के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी कर रही है, जिसका उद्देश्य राज्य भर में कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य की शेष 3,205 ग्राम पंचायत को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल से जोड़ना है।

20.1.15 हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट डाटा सेंटर (एच.पी.एस.डी.सी.)

राज्य में सरकार से सरकार (जी.टू.जी.), सरकार से नागरिक (जी.टू.सी.), और सरकार से व्यवसाय (जी.टू.वी.) सेवाओं की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिलीवरी को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, हिमाचल प्रदेश के आई.टी. विभाग ने एच.पी.एस.डी.सी. की स्थापना की, जो कि सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.सी.टी.) का एक मुख्य आधारभूत ढांचा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट डेटा सेंटर अब विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों, नियामक निकायों और सार्वजनिक कंपनियों की 156 वेबसाइटों और ऐप्स को होस्ट करता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट डाटा सेंटर में ऐसे मंच का माहौल प्रदान करता है जहां 27 ऐप्स की अतिसंवेदनशीलता के लिए जांच की जाती है। किसी भी वेबसाइट, पोर्टल, या एप्लिकेशन को हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट डेटा सेंटर से सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन पास किए बिना होस्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है कि यह सभी प्रासंगिक नियमों का अनुपालन करता है।

वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, विभिन्न विभागों के 20 नई एप्लीकेशन/ वेबसाइट एच.पी.एस.डी.सी. में होस्ट किए गए हैं। एच.पी.एस.डी.सी. की वर्तमान क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है, अगले 5 वर्षों के लिए राज्य में विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों के डिजिटलीकरण की बढ़ती जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए एच.पी.एस.डी.सी. का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

20.1.16 सी.एम. डैशबोर्ड

प्रमुख परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए एक सीएम डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया गया है। पहले चरण में, 8 विभाग राजस्व, महिला बाल और विकास, जल शक्ति, पी. डब्ल्यू.डी., ग्रामीण विभाग, शिक्षा, जनजातीय और स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं जिनमें निदेशक स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन, चिकित्सा शिक्षा निदेशालय शामिल हैं, सीएम डैशबोर्ड के साथ एकीकरण के लिए चयनित किए गए थे और संबंधित विभागों के परामर्श से कुल 81

प्रमुख प्रदर्शन संकेतक (के.पी.आई.) की पहचान की गई थी। तदनुसार, सभी डेटा एंट्री फॉर्म, रिपोर्ट और विभागीय डैशबोर्ड विकसित किए गए हैं और उपयोगकर्ता स्वीकृति परीक्षण (यू.ए.टी.) का विकास किया गया है। विभागीय स्तर पर किया जा चुका है।

सीएम डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल को अपडेट करने के लिए 8 विभागों के संबंधित अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों को पहले ही कई प्रशिक्षण दिए जा चुके हैं। सीएम डैशबोर्ड एप्लिकेशन परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिसमें भौतिक प्रगति, धन का उपयोग, विभागीय स्तर की निगरानी, शामिल हो प्रगति के आधार पर जिलों/क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की रैंकिंग इत्यादि शामिल है।

20.1.17 हिम परिवार

हिमाचल प्रदेश का सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग वर्तमान परिवार रजिस्टर के आधार पर अपनी सामाजिक रजिस्ट्री (हिम परिवार) का निर्माण कर रहा है, जो राज्य में सक्रिय लाभ वितरण की जांच के लिए एकल स्रोत के रूप में काम करेगा। ई.-पी.डी.एस. (राशन कार्ड) डेटाबेस के 45 लाख से अधिक लाभार्थियों का ई.के.वाई.सी. पूरा हो चुका है और इन लाभार्थियों के लिए परिवार डेटा के साथ मैपिंग की जा चुकी है। हिम परिवार कार्यक्रमों के लिए योग्य परिवारों की पहचान में सहायता करेगा तथा संपूर्ण इको सिस्टम लाभार्थियों की समावेशन और बहिष्करण सूची की पहचान करने में सहायता करेगा एवं यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि केवल उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को ही सामाजिक आर्थिक लाभ मिले।

20.1.18 ई-कैबिनेट

लोगों के लाभ के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रभावी निर्णय लेने और नीतियों की निगरानी को सुगम बनाने के लिए एक पेपरलेस ई-कैबिनेट प्रणाली लागू की गई है। इससे न केवल कैबिनेट नोट की प्रक्रिया में लगने वाला समय कम होगा बल्कि पूरी प्रक्रिया की गोपनीयता बनाए रखने की सुरक्षा में भी सुधार होगा।

20.1.19 मुकदमेबाजी निगरानी प्रणाली

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग ने सरकारी एजेंसियों से जुड़े कई अदालतों में लंबित मामलों पर नजर रखने के लिए सामान्य सॉफ्टवेयर बनाया है। इस कार्यक्रम का उपयोग करते हुए, प्रशासनिक सचिव विभाग प्रमुख और विभागीय अधिकारी अपने अदालती मामलों की प्रगति की निगरानी कर सकते हैं, जिसमें लक्षित मामलों की कुल संख्या, समय पर उत्तर दाखिल करना, मामले में आवश्यक व्यक्तिगत उपस्थिति इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

सॉफ्टवेयर में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं शामिल हैं:

- मुकदमेबाजी निगरानी प्रणाली पर मामले का विवरण ऑनलाइन दर्ज करना।

- सुनवाई के लिए सूचीबद्ध मामले, समयबद्ध तरीके से दाखिल किए जाने वाले उत्तर – 0–7, 8–15, 16–30 दिनों की लंबित रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है।
- व्यक्तिगत उपस्थिति की आवश्यकता वाले मामले
- न्यायालयवार लंबित मामलों की रिपोर्ट
- पर्यवेक्षी कार्यालयों द्वारा लंबित मामलों की आसानी से निगरानी की जा सकती है कुल 61 विभागों को शामिल किया गया है और 12,725 मामले एल.एम.एस. एप्लीकेशन पर ऑनलाइन दर्ज किए गए हैं।

20.1.21 राजस्व प्रबंधन प्रणाली (आर.एम.एस.)

आई.टी. विभाग एक व्यापक उद्यम संसाधन योजना (ई.आर.पी.) प्रणाली स्थापित करने के लिए राजस्व विभाग के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर रहा है ताकि राजस्व प्रबंधन प्रणाली (आर.एम.एस.) स्थापित किया जा सके। आर.एम.एस. पोर्टल की उपलब्धता के पहले चरण में राजस्व न्यायालय और ऑनलाइन सहायता आवेदन मॉड्यूल शामिल हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी राजस्व न्यायालयों को आर.एम.एस. साइट के अंतर्गत देखा जा सकता है, जो एक पूर्ण विशेषताओं वाली न्यायालय प्रबंधन प्रणाली के रूप में कार्य करता है। सभी प्रासंगिक मामले की जानकारी नागरिकों और वकीलों के लिए स्वतंत्र रूप से उपलब्ध है। मामले का सारांश, अद्यतन, अंतिम आदेश, मामले की सूचियाँ, आदि सम्बंधित डेटा प्रणाली में उपलब्ध है। राजस्व न्यायालय मॉड्यूल का उपयोग करते हुए 13,811 मामले आर.एम.एस. प्रणाली में दर्ज किए गए हैं। इसके विपरीत, आर.एम.एस. साइट का आर.एम.एस.–रिलीफ मॉड्यूल हिमाचल प्रदेश रिलीफ मैनुअल, 2012 के अनुसार सभी प्रकार की सहायता को संभालने के लिए एक संपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। सभी प्रकार के सहायता आवेदन अब इंटरनेट पर नागरिकों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

20.1.22 नीतिगत पहलें: स्टेट राइट ऑफ वे (आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू) नीति, 2021 में संशोधन

भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में 5जी कनेक्टिविटी को लागू करने के लिए 5जी तकनीक की शुरुआत की है और अद्यतन कर इंडियन टेलीग्राफ राइट ऑफ वे (संशोधन नियम) नियम, 2022 को अद्यतन कर अधिसूचित किया है। संशोधित भारतीय टेलीग्राफ राइट ऑफ वे (संशोधन नियम) नियम, 2022 में छोटे सेल और टेलीग्राफ लाइनों की स्थापना के लिए स्ट्रीट फर्नीचर के उपयोग के प्रावधान शामिल हैं। पूरे देश में एकरूपता प्रदान करने के लिए दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टी.एस.पी.) इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेवा प्रदाताओं (आई.एस.पी.) द्वारा राइट ऑफ वे क्लियरेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए शुल्क को भी संशोधित नीति में सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है। टेलीकॉम क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्टेट राइट ऑफ वे पॉलिसी 2021

को संशोधित इंडियन टेलीग्राफ राइट ऑफ वे (संशोधन नियम) नियम, 2022 के साथ जोड़ा जाएगा।

20.2 हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निगम लिमिटेड

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश, के पास एच.पी. राज्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विकास निगम लिमिटेड का प्रशासनिक पर्यवेक्षण है। निगम के प्राथमिक कार्य प्रदेश में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर और संबंधित सेवाएं, ऑफिस ऑटोमेशन और चिकित्सा अनुप्रयोगों के लिए पैकेज्ड सॉफ्टवेयर हार्डवेयर और सरकार को अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण प्रदान करना शामिल है। यह उपयुक्त ओ.ई.एम., वेंडर और ए.एस.पी. के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए गए हार्डवेयर का उचित रखरखाव भी सुनिश्चित करता है।

20.2.1 उद्देश्य और गतिविधियाँ

20.2.1.1 एच.पी.एस.ई.डी.सी. कंप्यूटर डिवीजन:

मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य:

- i) विभागों के लिए सिस्टम और व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन आयोजित करना।
- ii) चन्हित अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्रों के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज विकसित करना।
- iii) पूरे राज्य में हार्डवेयर के समग्र मानकीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपयुक्त हार्डवेयर का सुझाव देना और खरीदना।
- iv) संबंधित मूल उपकरण निर्माता/विक्रेता/सक्रिय सर्वर पेज (ओ.ई.एम./विक्रेता/ए.एस.पी.) के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए गए हार्डवेयर का उचित रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करना।
- v) लोकल एरिया नेटवर्क (एल.ए.एन.) इलेक्ट्रिकल और सिविल कार्यो सहित कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर की स्थापना के लिए साइट विकसित करना।
- vi) आई.टी./ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं को लागू करने में उपयोगकर्ता विभाग का प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करना।
- vii) सरकारी विभागों/संगठनों की वेबसाइटों का विकास (डेटाबेस एकीकरण के साथ स्थिर और गतिशील वेबसाइटें)
- viii) डाटा एंट्री और दस्तावेज स्कैनिंग कार्य।
- ix) परिसर में हैंडहोल्डिंग एंड ट्रेनिंग ऑन सिस्टम (कंप्यूटर बेसिक्स, एम.एस. ऑफिस इत्यादि)

x) कार्यान्वयन के लिए संसाधन (हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर/जनशक्ति) की आपूर्ति करना जिसमें

- ई-शासन परियोजनाएं
- सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट
- टर्न-की बेसिक आधारित परियोजना निष्पादन।
- जनशक्ति की तैनाती।

20.2.2 जी.ई.एम. पोर्टल के माध्यम से खरीद

निगम पूरे राज्य में तकनीकी उपकरण और कार्यालय स्वचालन भी प्रदान करता है। पिछले वर्ष के विपरीत, कंप्यूटर विभाग अब ₹47.56 करोड़ का कारोबार उत्पन्न करता है, जिसमें हार्डवेयर और सहायक उपकरण शामिल हैं। प्राथमिक गैर-कंप्यूटर क्षेत्र ने अपना राजस्व ₹0.92 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर ₹2.45 करोड़ कर दिया। इस खंड के माध्यम से बेचे जाने वाले उत्पादों में फोटोकॉपियर, लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले/लाइट एमिटिंग डायॉड (एल.सी.डी./एल.ई.डी.) टी.वी., फैक्स मशीन, एल.सी.डी. प्रोजेक्टर, प्रदूषण उपकरण, पब्लिक एड्रेस (पी.ए.) सिस्टम, और डिजिटल कैमरे आदि शामिल हैं।

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जी.डी.पी.	सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
जी.वी.ए.	सकल मूल्य वर्धन
जी.ओ.एच.पी.	हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

जी.टू.सी.	सरकार से नागरिक
जी.टू.वी.	सरकार से व्यवसाय
जी.टू.जी.	सरकार से सरकार
जी.एस.वी.ए.	सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन
जी.एल.ओ.एफ.	हिमनद झील विस्फोट बाढ़
जी.आई.	भौगोलिक संकेत
जी.आई.जेड.	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए जर्मन एजेंसी
जे.एफ.एम.सी.	संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन समिति
जे.जे.एम.	जल जीवन मिशन
जे.वी.सी.	संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी
जे.एस.एस.के.	जननी शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम
जे.एस.वाई.	जननी सुरक्षा योजना
जे.एन.वी.	जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय
जे.एल.जी.	संयुक्त देयता समूह
जे.आई.सी.ए.	जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एजेंसी
नैबकॉन्स	नाबार्ड कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज
अमृत 2.0	कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन के लिए अटल मिशन-2.0
अमेरिकी डॉलर\$	संयुक्त राज्य का डॉलर
टी.ई.सी.	तकनीकी आर्थिक मंजूरी
टी.बी.	क्षयरोग
टी.के.एस.	पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणाली
टी.डी.एफ.	आदिवासी विकास निधि
टी.आई.ई.एस.	व्यापार अवसंरचना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं
आयुष	आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी
आई.ई.सी.	आयात निर्यात कोड
आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी
आई.टी./आई.पी.	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी/इंटरनेट प्रोटोकॉल
आई.एस.ए.एम.	कृषि विपणन के लिए एकीकृत योजना
आई.एस.एम.	इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स
आई.एच.डी.एस.	भारतीय मानव विकास सर्वेक्षण
आई.यू.एम.एस.	एकीकृत विश्वविद्यालय प्रबंधन प्रणाली
आई.यू.सी.डी.	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान
आई.यू.सी.डी.	अंतर्गर्भाशयी गर्भनिरोधक उपकरण
आई.पी.पी.	स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों
आई.सी.टी.	सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी
आई.सी.टी.सी.	एकीकृत परामर्श और परीक्षण केंद्र
आई.जी.एम.सी.	इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज

आई.जी.ई.	व्यक्तिगत और समूह उद्यम
आई.जी.आर.यू.ए.	इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी
आई.टी.	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी
आई.टी.ई.एस.	सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षम सेवाएं
आई.टी.बी.पी.	भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस
आई.टी.आई.	औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
आई.आई.एस.सी.	भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान
आई.आई.पी.	औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक
आई.आई.टी.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान
आई.आई.टी.-जे.ई.ई.	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान-संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा
आई.आर.एल.	मध्यवर्ती संदर्भ प्रयोगशाला
आई.आर.डी.पी.	एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम
आर.ई.एस.ए.	मार्ग और सुरक्षा क्षेत्र
आर.बी.आई.	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
आर.सी.एस.	क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना
आर.टी.ओ.	क्षेत्रीय परिवहन कार्यालय
आर.एंड.डी.	अनुसंधान और विकास
आर.एंड.डी.	भारत अनुसंधान और विकास
आर.एम.एस.	राजस्व प्रबंधन प्रणाली
आर.एम.एस.ए.	राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान
आर.एस.ई.टी.आई.	ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
आर.एच.	क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल
आर.एन.टी.सी.पी.	संशोधित राष्ट्रीय टी.बी. नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
आर.के.एम.वी.	राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय
आर.पी.जी.एम.सी.	राजिंदर प्रसाद गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज
आर.वी.टी.आई.	क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
आर.जी.एस.ए.	सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान
आर.टी.	एंटीरेट्रोवाइरल उपचार
आर.टी.ई.एक्ट.	निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम
आर.टी.आई.	प्रजनन पथ संक्रमण
आर.आई.डी.एफ.	ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि
आर.आर.बी.	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक
आर.आर.सी.	विनियामक अनुपालन का युक्तिकरण
आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू.	राइट ऑफ वे
आशा	मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता
ओ.एफ.सी.	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल
ओ.एन.डी.सी.	डिजिटल कॉमर्स के लिए खुला नेटवर्क
ओ.बी.सी	अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग

ओ.पी.डी.	बाह्य रोगी विभाग
ओपेक	पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों का संगठन
ओ.डी.ओ.पी.	वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट वन प्रोडक्ट
ओ.टी.एन.एफ.एस.ए.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अलावा अन्य
ओ.आर.एस.	मौखिक पुनर्जलीकरण समाधान
ग्रा.पं.	ग्राम पंचायत
लीड्स	लॉजिस्टिक्स ईज अक्रॉस डिफरेंट स्टेट्स

शब्दावली

मूल कीमत	मूल कीमत वह राशि है जो उत्पादक द्वारा क्रेता से उत्पादित किसी वस्तु या सेवा की इकाई के लिए देय सभी करों को घटाकर और साथ ही उत्पादक द्वारा उसके उत्पादन या बिक्री के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाली किसी भी सब्सिडी को जोड़कर प्राप्त की जाती है। इसमें निर्माता द्वारा लिया जाने वाला परिवहन शुल्क शामिल नहीं है।
आकस्मिक श्रम	एक व्यक्ति जो आकस्मिक रूप से दूसरों के कृषि या गैर कृषि उद्यमों (घरेलू और गैर घरेलू दोनों) में लगा हुआ था और बदले में दैनिक या आवधिक कार्य अनुबंध की शर्तों के अनुसार मज़दूरी प्राप्त करता है उसे आकस्मिक श्रम माना जाता है।
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सी.पी.आई.)	उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सी.पी.आई.) को एक निश्चित स्थान पर एक परिभाषित जनसंख्या समूह के औसत परिवार द्वारा उपभोग किए जाने वाली वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के एक निश्चित वस्तुओं के समूह के खुदरा कीमतों के स्तर में समयोपरि परिवर्तन को मापने का तन्त्र है।
स्थिर कीमतें	स्थिर कीमतें मुद्रास्फीति के प्रभावों के लिए समायोजित होती हैं। स्थिर कीमतों का उपयोग हमें उत्पादन में वास्तविक मूल्य परिवर्तन को मापने में सक्षम बनाता है (न कि केवल मुद्रास्फीति के प्रभाव के कारण वृद्धि)।
वर्तमान दैनिक स्थिति	किसी व्यक्ति के लिए वर्तमान दैनिक गतिविधि की स्थिति को प्राथमिकता या अधिक समय मापदंड का उपयोग करते हुए संदर्भ सप्ताह के प्रत्येक दिन उसकी गतिविधि की स्थिति के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है।
वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति	व्यक्ति की वर्तमान साप्ताहिक गतिविधि स्थिति सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले 7 दिनों की संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान किसी व्यक्ति के लिए प्राप्त गतिविधि की स्थिति है। यह एक निश्चित प्राथमिकता या अधिक समय मापदंड के आधार पर तय किया जाता है। प्राथमिकता मानदंड के अनुसार "काम नहीं कर रहे बल्कि काम के लिए इच्छुक या उपलब्ध" की स्थिति पर काम करने वालों की स्थिति को प्राथमिकता मिलती है, और 'न तो काम कर रहा है और न ही काम के लिए उपलब्ध है" की स्थिति पर काम नहीं कर रहे बल्कि काम के लिए इच्छुक या उपलब्ध को प्राथमिकता मिलती है।
प्रचलित मूल्य	प्रचलित मूल्य सकल घरेलू उत्पाद/मुद्रास्फीति/परिसंपत्ति की कीमतों को अर्थव्यवस्था में देखी गई वास्तविक कीमतों का उपयोग करके मापते हैं। वर्तमान कीमतें मुद्रास्फीति के लिए कोई समायोजन नहीं करती हैं। वर्तमान मूल्य वे हैं जो किसी निश्चित समय पर इंगित किए जाते हैं।

जनसंख्या घनत्व	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। भौगोलिक इकाई, वार्ड, शहर, जिला, राज्य, देश और विश्व है।
राजकोषीय घाटा	राजकोषीय घाटा सरकार के व्यय और उसके राजस्व के बीच का अन्तर है (उस धन को छोड़कर जो उसने उधार लिया है)। किसी देश के राजकोषीय घाटे को आमतौर पर उसके सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी.डी.पी.) के प्रतिशत के रूप में दर्शाया जाता है।
सकल राज्य आय	सकल राज्य आय जी.एस.डी.पी. से उत्पादन और आयात पर शुद्ध कर घटाकर, कर्मचारियों का मुआवजा घटाकर, शेष दुनिया को देय संपत्ति आय घटाकर, जमा शेष दुनिया से प्राप्त संबंधित वस्तु (दूसरे शब्दों में, सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद घटाकर गैर-निवासी इकाइयों के लिए प्राथमिक आय जमा अनिवासी इकाइयों से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राथमिक आय) है। बाजार मूल्यों पर जी.एस.आई. को मापने का एक वैकल्पिक तरीका जो सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए सकल प्राथमिक आय के शेष के कुल मूल्य के रूप में है। (ध्यान दें कि सकल राज्य आय सकल राज्य उत्पाद (जी.एस.पी.) के बराबर होती है, जैसा कि पहले आमतौर पर राष्ट्रीय खातों में उपयोग किया जाता था)।
सकल मूल्य वर्धित (जी.वी.ए)	सकल मूल्य वर्धित किसी अर्थव्यवस्था के किसी क्षेत्र, उद्योग या क्षेत्र में उत्पादित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य का माप है। राष्ट्रीय खातों में जी.वी.ए., उत्पादन और उत्पादन लागत का अंतर है।
मूल कीमतों पर सकल मूल्य वर्धन	मूल कीमतों पर वर्धित सकल मूल्य को मूल कीमतों पर मूल्य वर्धित उत्पाद के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है जिसमें उत्पादन से क्रेताओं की कीमतों पर मूल्यांकित मध्यवर्ती उपभोग को घटाया गया है। यहां जी.वी.ए. उस कीमत से जाना जाता है जिसके साथ उत्पादन का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। उत्पादक के दृष्टिकोण से इनपुट के लिए साधनों/कारकों की कीमतें और उत्पादन के लिए मूल कीमतें वास्तव में भुगतान और प्राप्त कीमतों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। उनका उपयोग सकल मूल्य वर्धित माप की ओर ले जाता है जो विशेष रूप से उत्पादक के लिए प्रासंगिक है।
शिशु मृत्यु दर	शिशु मृत्यु दर प्रत्येक 1,000 जीवित जन्मों के लिए शिशु मृत्यु (शिशु के पहले जन्मदिन से पहले मृत्यु) की संख्या का अनुमान है।
मुद्रास्फीति	मुद्रास्फीति को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए कीमतों के सामान्य स्तर में निरंतर वृद्धि के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है। इसे वार्षिक प्रतिशत वृद्धि के रूप में मापा जाता है। जैसे-जैसे मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है, हमारे पास मौजूद प्रत्येक रूपया किसी एक वस्तु या सेवा का एक छोटा सा प्रतिशत खरीदता है।
श्रम बल	श्रम बल वे व्यक्ति जो या तो 'काम कर रहे' (कार्यरत) या 'काम

	की तलाश या उपलब्ध' (या बेरोजगार) थे, श्रम बल का गठन करते हैं।
श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (एल.एफ.पी.आर.)	श्रम बल भागीदारी दर, श्रम बल और समूह के कुल आकार (समान आयु सीमा की राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या) का अनुपात है।
साक्षरता दर	साक्षरता दर से अभिप्राय छः या उससे ऊपर की उम्र की जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत से है जो प्रतिदिन के कार्यों में साधारण वाक्यों को लिखने व पढ़ने की क्षमता रखता है।
बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक	बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक, तीव्र बहुआयामी गरीबी का माप है जिसमें स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं जीवन स्तर में वंचित रहा को समाहित करके पारंपरिक मौद्रिक गरीबी उपायों को शामिल किया जाता है, जिसका एक व्यक्ति एक साथ सामना करता है।
राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण	राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण संपूर्ण भारत में परिवारों के एक प्रतिनिधि नमूने के माध्यम से व्यापक पैमाने पर अयोजित किया जाने वाला एक बहु-आयामी सर्वेक्षण है।
वृद्धावस्था निर्भरता अनुपात	इससे अभिप्राय 60 या इससे अधिक आयु वाली जनसंख्या का, 15-59 वर्ष के आयु की जनसंख्या के अनुपात से है।
प्रति व्यक्ति आय	प्रति व्यक्ति द्वारा एक वर्ष के अन्दर अर्जित आय प्रति व्यक्ति आय कहलाती है। इसका आकलन किसी क्षेत्र में कुल आय से उस क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या को भाग देकर किया जाता है।
खुदरा मूल्य	किसी वस्तु के खुदरा मूल्य से अभिप्राय, ऐसी कीमत से है जिसे अंतिम उपभोक्ता द्वारा सापेक्षित छोटे वस्तुओं के विनिमय/या लेन-देन के लिए दिया जाता है।
लिंग अनुपात	लिंगानुपात को प्रति 1,000 पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की संख्या के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है।
सामान्य प्रधान स्थिति	यह स्थिति 365 दिनों के संदर्भ अवधि के दौरान अपेक्षित लम्बी अवधि की गतिविधि के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जाती है।
बेरोजगारी की दर	यह अर्थव्यवस्था में उपलब्ध श्रम बल तथा बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का अनुपात बताता है। इसकी गणना बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कुल श्रम बल से विभाजित करके की जाती है।
सामान्य प्रधान स्थिति (यू.पी.एस.) या सामान्य स्थिति (पी.एस.)	जिस गतिविधि पर किसी व्यक्ति ने सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पहले पिछले 365 दिनों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय बिताया हों, उसे उस व्यक्ति की सामान्य प्रमुख गतिविधि माना जाता है। सामान्य प्रधान गतिविधि स्थिति (यू.पी.एस.) जिसे सामान्य स्थिति के रूप में लिखा जाता है, को अधिकतम समय मापदण्ड का उपयोग करके निर्धारित किया जाता है और उस गतिविधि की स्थिति को संदर्भित करता है जिस पर उसने वर्ष का अधिकतम समय बिताया।
सामान्य प्रधान सहायक स्थिति (यू.पी.एस.एस.) या	यह दृष्टिकोण उन लोगों में से 'श्रमिकों' की पहचान करने का प्रयास करता है, जिन्हें यू.पी.एस. दृष्टिकोण के अधिक समय मानदंड के आधार पर 'बेरोजगार' या 'सेवाहर श्रम बल' के रूप में

सामान्य स्थिति	वर्गीकृत किया गया था। इस दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार वे सभी व्यक्ति जो या तो बेरोजगार हैं या श्रम बल से बाहर हैं, लेकिन संदर्भ वर्ष के दौरान कम से कम 30 दिनों की छोटी अवधि के लिए काम किया है, उन्हें सहायक स्थिति मज़दूर के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (डब्ल्यू.पी.आई)	थोक मूल्य सूचकांक लेनदेन के प्रारम्भिक चरण के स्तर पर थोक बिक्री के लिए वस्तुओं की कीमतों में परिवर्तन को मापता है।
श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यू.पी.आर)	श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात कुल जनसंख्या में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के प्रतिशत को परिभाषित करता है।

भाग - ॥

सांख्यिकीय सारणी

2022-22

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सारणी- 1

चयनित संकेतक 1950-51 से 2021-2022

मद / वर्ष	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
आर्थिक संकेतक																	
राज्य सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (₹ करोड)																	
(i) प्रचलित कीमतों पर	27*	48*	223*	794**	2815**	5661***	72720****	82820	94764	103772	114239	125634	138551	148383	159164	155251	176269
(ii) स्थिर कीमतों पर	..	..	..	794**	1285**	5004***	72720****	77384	82847	89060	96274	103055	109406	116414	121187	117555	126433
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹ में)																	
(i) प्रचलित कीमतों पर	240	359	651	1704**	4910**	22795***	87721****	99730	114095	123299	135512	150290	165497	174804	186559	177924	201271
(ii) स्थिर कीमतों पर	..	..	..	1704**	2241**	21959***	87721****	92672	98816	105241	112723	122208	129303	136292	140945	134111	143639
उत्पादन																	
(क) खाद्यान्न अनाज (लाख टन)				11.58	14.33	11.12	15.44	15.41	15.85	16.08	16.37	15.63	15.81	16.92	15.94	15.21	16.92
(ख) फलों का उत्पादन (लाख टन)				1.4	3.86	4.28	3.73	5.56	8.66	7.52	9.29	6.12	5.65	4.95	8.45	6.24	7.54
(ग) बिजली उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)	0.4	..	52.8	245.1	1262	1153	1906	1815	1951	2097	1573	1596	1941	1955	2246	1961	2203
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार 2011-12 = 100)							100.0	106.9	112.5	113.9	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.8	121.8	123.4	139.4
सामाजिक संकेतक																	
जनसंख्या (लाख में)	11.09	28.12	34.60	42.81	51.17	60.78	69.23	69.82	70.41	71.00	71.58	72.06	72.53	73.00	73.47	73.94	74.31
साक्षरता दर (प्रतिशत)																	
(क) पुरुष	7.5	27.2	42.3	53.2	75.4	85.3	89.5										
(ख) महिला	2.9	6.2	20.0	31.5	52.1	67.4	75.9										
कुल	4.8	17.1	31.3	42.5	63.9	76.5	82.8										

*निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद।

**आधार 1980-81

*** आधार 1999-2000

****आधार 2011-12

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग

सारणी- 2
सकल तथा निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

(रैंकरोड़)

वर्ष	बाजार कीमतों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		बाजार कीमतों पर निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद / प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹)	
	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51*	27	27	27	27	240	..
1960-61*	48	35	48	35	359	..
1966-67*	138	91	138	91	440	..
1970-71*	223	223	223	223	651	..
1980-81	794	794	723	723	1704	..
1990-91	2815	1285	2522	1151	4910	..
(आधार 1993-94)						
1994-95	5825	5244	5193	4664	9451	8489
1995-96	6698	5569	5930	4921	10607	8801
1996-97	7755	5955	6803	5199	11960	9140
1997-98	8837	6335	7807	5571	13488	9625
1998-99	10696	6792	9508	5966	16144	10131
(आधार 1999-2000)						
1999-2000	14112	14112	12467	12467	20806	20806
2000-01	15661	15004	13853	13262	22795	21824
2001-02	17148	15786	15215	13938	24608	22543
2002-03	18905	16585	16751	14617	26627	23234
2003-04	20721	17925	18127	15596	28333	24377
(आधार 2004-05)						
2004-05	24077	24077	21189	21189	33348	33348
2005-06	27127	26107	23743	23009	36949	35806
2006-07	30281	28483	26247	24819	40393	38195
2007-08	33963	30917	28873	26362	43966	40143
2008-09	41483	33210	33115	27649	49909	41666
2009-10	48189	35897	39141	29149	58402	43492
2010-11	56980	39054	46216	31590	68297	46682
नई श्रृंखला (आधार 2011-12)						
2011-12	72720	72720	60536	60536	87721	87721
2012-13	82820	77384	69432	64519	99730	92672
2013-14	94764	82847	80129	69398	114095	98816
2014-15	103772	89060	87345	74553	123299	105241
2015-16	114239	96274	96850	80563	135512	112723
2016-17	125634	103055	108359	88112	150290	122208
2017-18	138551	109406	119704	93525	165497	129303
2018-19	148383	116414	127257	99221	174804	136292
2019-20	159164	121187	136692	103270	186559	140945
2020-21(द्वितीय संशोधित अनुमान)	155251	117555	131201	98893	177924	134111
2021-22 (प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान)	176269	126433	149242	106509	201271	143639

नोट- *निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद।

राज्य सकल घरेलू उत्पाद व निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद 1950-51से 2010-11 तक कारक लागत पर।

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग।

सारणी- 3
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर /
निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय
(प्रचलित तथा स्थिर कीमतों पर)

(प्रतिशत)

वर्ष	बाजार कीमतों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹ करोड़)		बाजार कीमतों पर निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹करोड़)		प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद / प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹)	
	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर	प्रचलित कीमतों पर	स्थिर कीमतों पर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(आधार 1980-81)						
1990-91	15.6	3.9	15.5	2.5	12.3	(-)0.4
1991-92	17.8	0.4	18.0	0.6	15.9	(-)1.3
1992-93	15.3	5.6	14.7	4.6	12.2	2.5
(आधार 1993-94)						
1994-95	21.7	9.6	22.2	9.7	20.8	7.9
1995-96	15.0	6.2	14.2	5.5	12.3	3.7
1996-97	15.8	6.9	14.7	5.7	12.8	3.9
1997-98	13.9	6.4	14.8	7.1	12.8	5.3
1998-99	21.0	7.2	21.8	7.1	19.7	5.2
(आधार 1999-2000)						
2000-01	10.9	6.3	11.1	6.4	9.6	4.9
2001-02	9.5	5.2	9.8	5.1	7.9	3.3
2002-03	10.2	5.1	10.1	4.9	8.2	3.5
2003-04	9.6	8.1	8.2	6.7	6.4	4.9
(आधार 2004-05)						
2005-06	12.7	8.4	12.1	8.6	10.8	7.4
2006-07	11.6	9.1	10.5	7.9	9.3	6.7
2007-08	12.2	8.5	10.0	6.2	8.8	5.1
2008-09	22.1	7.4	14.7	4.9	13.5	3.8
2009-10	16.2	8.1	18.2	5.4	17.0	4.4
2010-11	18.2	8.8	18.1	8.4	16.9	7.3
नई श्रृंखला						
(आधार 2011-12)						
2012-13	13.9	6.4	14.7	6.6	13.7	5.6
2013-14	14.4	7.1	15.4	7.6	14.4	6.6
2014-15	9.5	7.5	9.0	7.4	8.1	6.5
2015-16	10.1	8.1	10.9	8.1	9.9	7.1
2016-17	10.0	7.0	11.9	9.4	10.9	8.4
2017-18	10.3	6.2	10.5	6.1	10.1	5.8
2018-19	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4
2019-20	7.3	4.1	7.4	4.1	6.7	3.4
2020-21 (द्वितीय संशोधित अनुमान)	-2.5	-3.0	-4.0	-4.2	-4.6	-4.8
2021-22 (प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान)	13.5	7.6	13.8	7.7	13.1	7.1

नोट- सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद व निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद 1950-51 से 2010-11 तक कारक लागत पर।

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग।

सारणी - 4
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद बाजार कीमतों पर
(प्रचलित कीमतों पर)

(₹करोड)

वर्ष	कृषि वानिकी तथा मत्स्य पालन, खनन तथा उत्खनन	विनिर्माण, निर्माण, बिजली, गैस तथा जलापूर्ति	परिवहन संचार तथा व्यापार	बैंकिंग तथा अचल संपत्ति सेवाओं का	बीमा तथा व्यवसाय स्वामित्व	लोक प्रशासन, रक्षा तथा अन्य सेवाएँ	आधार पर सकल वर्धित मूल्य	उत्पाद कर (-)उत्पाद अनुदान	बाजार पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद कीमतों
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27	
1960-61*	30	5	3	3	7	--	--	48	
1966-67*	104	24	16	6	21	--	--	171	
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223	
पुरानी श्रृंखला (आधार 1980-81)									
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794	
1981-82	448	178	79	90	130	--	--	925	
1982-83	437	206	85	103	156	--	--	987	
1983-84	525	220	102	111	169	--	--	1127	
1984-85	489	224	105	121	200	--	--	1139	
1985-86	576	312	123	132	228	--	--	1371	
1986-87	615	339	145	150	268	--	--	1517	
1987-88	627	416	168	162	349	--	--	1722	
1988-89	781	549	204	196	427	--	--	2157	
1989-90	895	568	229	237	506	--	--	2435	
1990-91	987	746	260	266	556	--	--	2815	
1991-92	1243	841	316	301	616	--	--	3317	
1992-93	1368	1014	378	371	693	--	--	3824	
(आधार 1993-94)									
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782	
1994-95	1802	1875	683	570	895	--	--	5825	
1995-96	1979	2246	783	622	1068	--	--	6698	
1996-97	2229	2690	909	696	1231	--	--	7755	
1997-98	2488	2958	1116	727	1548	--	--	8837	
1998-99	2930	3560	1303	858	2045	--	--	10696	
(आधार 1999-2k)									
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112	
2000-01	3954	5602	2056	1365	2684	--	--	15661	
2001-02	4442	6095	2305	1552	2754	--	--	17148	
2002-03	4657	6867	2742	1678	2961	--	--	18905	
2003-04	5194	7468	2888	2042	3129	--	--	20721	
(आधार 2004-05)									
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077	
2005-06	6858	10373	4007	1918	3971	--	--	27127	
2006-07	7010	12101	4235	2177	4758	--	--	30281	
2007-08	7887	13507	5027	2405	5137	--	--	33963	
2008-09	8316	17848	6141	2778	6400	--	--	41483	
2009-10	9166	20679	7471	3268	7605	--	--	48189	
2010-11	10914	24040	8347	3672	10007	--	--	56980	
नई श्रृंखला (आधार 2011-12)									
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720	
2012-13	13443	33935	8660	11346	11524	78908	3912	82820	
2013-14	15262	38440	10285	13002	12369	89358	5406	94764	
2014-15	15265	41617	11764	14724	13961	97331	6441	103772	
2015-16	17393	45652	13141	15936	15135	107257	6982	114239	
2016-17	18762	50237	14200	16897	17399	117495	8139	125634	
2017-18	16473	56692	15863	18008	19563	126599	11952	138551	
2018-19	18207	62381	17513	19686	21197	138984	9399	148383	
2019-20	23340	63013	18927	20288	23474	149042	10122	159164	
2020-21 (द्वितीय संशोधित अनुमान)	20714	64212	15865	21457	23471	145719	9532	155251	
2021-22 (प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान)	22272	71686	23192	22746	26546	166442	9827	176269	

नोट- *निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद।

राज्य सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद व निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद 1950-51 से 2010-11 तक कारक लागत पर।

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग।

सारणी - 5
बाजार कीमतों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
(स्थिर कीमतों पर)

(₹करोड)

वर्ष	कृषि वानिकी तथा मत्स्य पालन, खनन तथा उत्खनन	विनिर्माण, निर्माण, बिजली, गैस तथा पानी की आपूर्ति	परिवहन संचार तथा व्यापार	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा अचल संपत्ति तथा आवास व्यवसाय सेवाओं का स्वामित्व	लोक प्रशासन, रक्षा तथा अन्य सेवाएँ	आधार कीमतों पर सकल वर्धित मूल्य	उत्पाद कर (-) उत्पाद अनुदान	बजार कीमतों लागत पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27
1960-61*	20	5	3	0	7	--	--	35
1966-67*	57	18	9	4	13	--	--	101
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223
(आधार 1980-81)								
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794
1981-82	405	164	72	84	116	--	--	841
1982-83	355	173	74	88	128	--	--	818
1983-84	396	168	81	92	124	--	--	861
1984-85	343	161	78	95	137	--	--	814
1985-86	387	207	85	100	147	--	--	926
1986-87	417	208	95	113	158	--	--	991
1987-88	360	235	98	119	188	--	--	1000
1988-89	400	288	108	116	212	--	--	1124
1989-90	488	265	112	139	234	--	--	1238
1990-91	484	316	117	141	227	--	--	1285
1991-92	465	323	124	152	226	--	--	1290
1992-93	469	362	135	162	234	--	--	1362
(आधार 1993-94)								
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782
1994-95	1590	1686	625	532	811	--	--	5244
1995-96	1622	1856	669	535	886	--	--	5568
1996-97	1646	2084	712	578	935	--	--	5955
1997-98	1673	2179	791	597	1095	--	--	6335
1998-99	1692	2324	867	631	1278	--	--	6792
(आधार 1999-2000)								
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112
2000-01	3773	5437	1920	1252	2622	--	--	15004
2001-02	4093	5694	2080	1336	2583	--	--	15786
2002-03	4184	6153	2186	1370	2692	--	--	16585
2003-04	4671	6544	2356	1582	2772	--	--	17925
(आधार 2004-05)								
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077
2005-06	6578	9960	3820	1958	3791	--	--	26107
2006-07	6539	11315	4078	2270	4282	--	--	28484
2007-08	7118	12371	4488	2513	4427	--	--	30917
2008-09	7059	13547	5179	2625	4800	--	--	33210
2009-10	6340	15390	5757	3040	5370	--	--	35897
2010-11	7496	15987	5999	3578	5994	--	--	39054
नई श्रृंखला (आधार 2011-12)								
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720
2012-13	12725	32049	8040	10598	10714	74126	3258	77384
2013-14	13954	34223	9134	11203	10775	79289	3558	82847
2014-15	13525	37551	10099	12354	11573	85102	3958	89060
2015-16	14674	40724	11460	12793	12275	91926	4348	96274
2016-17	14478	44934	12075	13351	13479	98317	4738	103055
2017-18	13748	49485	12684	13688	14525	104130	5277	109407
2018-19	14186	53092	13054	14632	15049	110012	6403	116414
2019-20	16764	52845	13902	14365	15920	114066	7122	121187
2020-21 (द्वितीय संशोधित अनुमान)	15680	52328	13045	14590	15317	110960	6595	117555
2021-22 (प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान)	16395	56408	15084	14741	16526	119153	7280	126433

नोट- *निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद।

राज्य सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद व निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद 1950-51 से 2010-11 तक कारक लागत पर।
स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग।

सारणी —6

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (स्थिर कीमतों पर)

वर्ष	कृषि वानिकी तथा मत्स्य पालन, खनन तथा उत्खनन	विनिर्माण, निर्माण, बिजली, गैस तथा पानी की आपूर्ति	परिवहन संचार तथा व्यापार	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा अचल संपत्ति तथा आवास व्यवसाय सेवाओं का स्वामित्व	लोक प्रशासन, रक्षा तथा अन्य सेवाएँ	बाजार कीमतों पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(आधार 1980-81)						
1981-82	8.3	5.1	7.7	6.3	0	5.9
1982-83	12.6	5.5	2.8	4.7	10.3	(-) 2.7
1983-84	11.5	2.9	9.5	4.5	3.1	5.3
1984-85	13.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	10.5	(-) 5.5
1985-86	13.1	29.4	8.8	5.3	7.3	13.8
1986-87	7.5	0.5	11.8	13	7.5	7
1987-88	13.7	13	3.2	5.3	18.1	0.9
1988-89	11.1	22.6	10.2	2.5	12.8	12.4
1989-90	22	(-) 8.0	3.7	18.1	10.4	10.1
1990-91	(-) 0.8	19.3	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.8
1991-92	3.9	2.2	5.1	7.8	0.4	0.4
1992-93	0.9	12.1	8.9	6.7	3.5	5.6
(आधार 1993-94)						
1994-95	1.2	28.4	9.9	5.9	(-) 2.5	9.6
1995-96	2	10.1	7.1	0.5	9.3	6.2
1996-97	1.5	12.3	6.5	8	5.5	6.9
1997-98	1.6	4.5	10.9	3.3	17.1	6.4
1998-99	1.2	6.6	9.6	5.7	16.6	7.2
(आधार 1999-2k)						
2000-01	15.6	5.3	10.5	(-) 2.6	(-) 1.5	6.3
2001-02	8.5	4.7	8.3	6.7	(-) 1.5	5.2
2002-03	2.2	8.1	5.1	2.5	4.2	5.1
2003-04	11.6	6.4	7.8	15.5	3	8.1
(आधार 2004-05)						
2005-06	6.1	8.5	10.2	10.8	9.3	8.4
2006-07	(-) 0.6	13.6	6.8	15.9	12.9	9.1
2007-08	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.7	3.4	8.5
2008-09	(-) 0.8	9.5	15.4	4.5	8.4	7.4
2009-10	(-) 10.2	13.6	11.2	15.8	11.9	8.1
2010-11	18.2	3.9	4.2	17.7	11.6	8.8
श्रृंखला (आधार 2011-12)						
2012-13	6.8	5.4	6.1	10.1	8.4	6.4
2013-14	9.7	6.8	13.6	5.7	0.6	7.1
2014-15	(-) 3.1	9.7	10.6	10.3	7.4	7.5
2015-16	8.5	8.4	13.5	3.6	6.1	8.1
2016-17	(-) 1.3	10.3	5.4	4.4	9.8	7
2017-18	(-) 5.0	10.1	5	2.5	7.8	6.2
2018-19	3.2	7.3	2.9	6.9	3.6	6.4
2019-20	18.2	-0.5	6.5	0.0	5.8	4.1
2020-21(द्वितीय संशोधित अनुमान)	-6.5	-1.0	-6.2	-0.3	-3.8	-3.0
2021-22(प्रथम संशोधित अनुमान)	4.6	7.8	15.6	1.0	7.9	7.6

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग

सारणी-7
हिमाचल प्रदेश में जनसंख्या की प्रमुख विशेषताएं

वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या (लाख में)	दस-वार्षिक विकास दर	लिंगानुपात (महिलाएं प्रति हजार पुरुष)	प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर घनत्व	साक्षरता प्रतिशत	शहरी जनसंख्या प्रतिशत
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1951	23.86	5.42	912	43	..	4.1
1961	28.12	17.87	938	51	21.27	6.3
1971	34.60	23.04	958	62	31.96	7.0
1981	42.81	23.71	973	77	42.48	7.6
1991	51.71	20.79	976	93	63.86	8.7
2001	60.78	17.54	968	109	76.48	9.8
2011	68.65	12.94	972	123	82.80	10.0

स्रोत:— भारत की जनगणना 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 तथा 2011.

सारणी-8
क्षेत्र, जनसंख्या, लिंगानुपात व घनत्व का जिलावार 2011 की जनगणना

जिला	क्षेत्रफल वर्ग किलोमीटर		जनसंख्या		लिंगानुपात (महिलाएं प्रति हजार पुरुष)	प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर घनत्व
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.
बिलासपुर	1,167	(2.10)	3,81,956	(5.56)	981	327
चंबा	6,522	(11.71)	5,19,080	(7.56)	986	80
हमीरपुर	1,118	(2.01)	4,54,768	(6.63)	1095	407
कांगड़ा	5,739	(10.31)	15,10,075	(22.00)	1012	263
किन्नौर	6,401	(11.50)	84,121	(1.23)	819	13
कुल्लू	5,503	(9.88)	4,37,903	(6.38)	942	80
लाहौल-स्पीति	13,841	(24.86)	31,564	(0.46)	903	2
मंडी	3,950	(7.09)	9,99,777	(14.56)	1007	253
शिमला	5,131	(9.22)	8,14,010	(11.86)	915	159
सेरमौर	2,825	(5.07)	5,29,855	(7.72)	918	188
सोलन	1,936	(3.48)	5,80,320	(8.45)	880	300
ऊना	1,540	(2.77)	5,21,173	(7.59)	976	338
हिमाचल प्रदेश	55,673	(100.00)	68,64,602	(100.00)	972	123

स्रोत:— भारत की जनगणना, 2011

सारणी-9

लिंगानुपात ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जनसंख्या-2011 जनगणना

जिला	जनसंख्या								
	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल		
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
बिलासपुर	179653	177174	356827	13111	12018	25129	192764	189192	381956
चंबा	241963	241009	482972	19357	16751	36108	261320	257760	519080
हमीरपुर	200748	222590	423338	16322	15108	31430	217070	237698	454768
कांगडा	705365	718429	1423794	45226	41055	86281	750591	759484	1510075
किन्नौर	46249	37872	84121	0	0	0	46249	37872	84121
कुल्लू	203269	193243	396512	22183	19208	41391	225452	212451	437903
लाहौल-स्पीति	16588	14976	31564	0	0	0	16588	14976	31564
मंडी	466050	471090	937140	32015	30622	62637	498065	501712	999777
शिमला	314295	298364	612659	110744	90607	201351	425039	388971	814010
सिरमौर	246175	226515	472690	30114	27051	57165	276289	253566	529855
सोलन	249736	228437	478173	59018	43129	102147	308754	271566	580320
रुना	240254	236006	476260	23438	21475	44913	263692	257481	521173
हिमाचलप्रदेश	3110345	3065705	6176050	371528	317024	688552	3481873	3382729	6864602

स्रोत:- भारत की जनगणना-2011

सारणी-10

मुख्य फसल का उत्पादन

(‘000 टन में)

फसलें	2020-21	2021-22 (अंतिम)	2022-23 (लक्ष्य)	2023-24 (लक्ष्य)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
खाद्यान्न (अनाज एवं दालें)				
क. अनाज				
1. चावल	138.46	199.05	143.00	199.00
2. मक्का	725.01	759.61	741.00	742.00
3. रागी	0.49	0.49	2.01	1.07
4. छोटे अनाज	2.15	2.63	4.50	3.26
5. गेहूँ	575.57	643.93	617.00	620.00
6. जौ	29.01	25.89	29.00	30.00
कुल-अनाज	1470.69	1631.60	1536.51	1595.33
ख. दालें				
1. चना	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.37
2. अन्य दालें	50.23	60.09	57.00	56.00
कुल दालें	50.57	60.43	57.41	56.37
कुल- खाद्यान्न	1521.26	1692.03	1593.92	1651.70
1. आलू	196.30	195.15	195.00	195.00
2. सब्जियाँ	1867.41	1803.89	1759.00	1850.00
3. अदरक	33.89	33.94	34.00	34.00

स्रोत:- कृषि निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-11
पोषक तत्वों के सेवन में उर्वरकों का योगदान
(मीट्रिक टन)

वर्ष / जिला	खरीफ (एन+पी+के)	रबी (एन+पी+के)	कुल (एन+पी+के)
1	2	3	4
2016-2017	22063	34428	56491
2017-2018	21156	36404	57560
2018-2019	21690	35865	57555
2019-2020	25898	35880	61778
2020-2021	29269	35973	65242
2021-2022	26369	31524	57894
जिलावार			
बिलासपुर	1036	739	1774
चंबा	961	640	1601
हमीरपुर	1500	802	2302
कांगड़ा	3656	4687	8343
किन्नौर	110	360	469
कुल्लू	2259	3626	5887
लाहौल-स्पीति	462	142	604
मंडी	2974	3651	6624
शिमला	4400	8398	12798
सिरमौर	2591	2487	5078
सोलन	1882	1956	3839
ऊना	4538	4036	8575

स्रोत :- कृषि निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-12
जिला-वार कार्यरत जोतों की संख्या तथा क्षेत्रफल
(2015-16 कृषि गणना)

जिला	संख्या	क्षेत्रफल(हैक्टर)
1.	2.	3.
बिलासपुर	59201	49073
चंबा	72221	54866
हमीरपुर	75950	72943
कांगड़ा	235735	197091
किन्नौर	10983	13684
कुल्लू	77163	39974
लाहौल-स्पीति	4267	6710
मंडी	160500	124429
शिमला	121971	118893
सिरमौर	51815	98095
सोलन	55609	85335
ऊना	71394	83133

स्रोत:—भू-अभिलेख निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-13

पशुधन तथा कुक्कट

(हजारों में)

वर्ग	2003	2007	2012	2019
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
क .पशुधन				
1. मवेशी	2,196	2,269	2,149	1828
2. भैंस	773	762	716	647
3. भेड़	906	901	805	791
4. बकरियाँ	1,116	1,241	1,119	1108
5. घोड़ा तथा छोटा घोड़ा	17	13	15	9
6. खच्चर तथा गधा	33	26	31	25
7. सूअर	3	2	5	2
8. अन्य पशुधन	2	2	4	3
कुल पशुधन	5,046	5,216	4,844	4413
ख .कुक्कट	764	809	1,104	1342

स्रोत:—पशुपालन निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-14

मुख्य एवं गौण वन उपज का उत्पादन व मूल्य

वर्ष	मुख्य उत्पाद		गौण उत्पाद वनोपज (₹'000 में मूल्य)		
	इमारती लकड़ी ('000 घन मीटर)	ईंधन (टन)	बिरोजा	चारा व चराई	अन्य उत्पाद
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2011-12	146.1	18	1,02,457	947	80,141
2012-13	207.1	33	76,278	918	1,68,374
2013-14	245.1	39	85,451	878	2,10,615
2014-15	242.9	775	83,262	1,035	2,29,280
2015-16	148.2	..	94,249	542	5,69,832
2016-17	225.1	..	84,434	382	4,37,722
2017-18	226.5	..	74,655	646	3,51,587
2018-19	187.6	50	58,809	401	4,14,361
2019-20	230.8	178	59,510	582	6,32,175
2020-21	196.02	183	45938	487	4,11,227
2021-22 (संभावित)	196.02	183	45938	487	4,11,227

स्रोत: वन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

*निकाले गए/एकत्रित किए गए जलाऊ लकड़ी में चारकोल भी शामिल है।

नोट: बांस और राल का मूल्य विभाग द्वारा एच.पी.एस.एफ.डी.सी. लिमिटेड से प्राप्त रॉयल्टी है और औषधीय जड़ी बूटियों का मूल्य अनुमानित मूल्य है।

सारणी-15 वनों का क्षेत्रफल

(वर्ग किलोमीटर)

वर्ष	आरक्षित वन	संरक्षित वन	गैर वर्गीकृत वन	अन्य वन	वन विभाग के नियंत्रण के अधीन न आने वाले वन	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2010-11	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2011-12	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2012-13	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2013-14	1,898	33,123	886	369	750	37,033
2014-15	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2015-16	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2016-17	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
वर्ष	आरक्षित वन	संरक्षित वन	अन्य वन	गैर-सीमांकित संरक्षित वन	वन विभाग के नियंत्रण के अधीन न आने वाले वन	कुल
2017-18	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2018-19	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2019-20	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948
2020-21	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	37,948

स्रोत:- वन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

* अस्थायी

नोट:- अन्य वनों में अवर्गीकृत, शामलात, सहकारी वन समितियां, चारागाह बिल्ला द्रख्तन, पट्टी वन आदि शामिल हैं।

सारणी-16 उचित मूल्य की दुकानें

(31-12-2022 तक)

जिला	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.
बिलासपुर	236	9	245
चंबा	490	18	508
हमीरपुर	284	18	302
कांगड़ा	1031	82	1113
किन्नौर	67	-	67
कुल्लू	434	35	469
लाहौल-स्पीति	65	-	65
मंडी	778	47	825
शिमला	510	79	589
सिरमौर	322	27	349
सोलन	280	46	326
ऊना	276	29	305
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4,773	390	5,163

स्रोत: खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, हिमाचल प्रदेश.

सारणी -17

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल.पी.जी.) उपभोक्ता

(31.12.2022 तक)

जिला	एस. बी. सी.	डी. बी. सी.	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.
बिलासपुर	60,524	70,657	1,31,181
चंबा	1,01,888	52,196	1,54,084
हमीरपुर	67,427	90,437	1,57,864
कांगड़ा	3,01,549	2,54,395	5,55,944
किन्नौर	9,494	19,989	29,483
कुल्लू	61,215	92,610	1,53,825
लाहौल-स्पीति	2,703	6,767	9,470
मंडी	1,58,054	1,72,097	3,30,151
शिमला	90,281	2,07,515	2,97,796
सिरमौर	76,078	74,914	1,50,992
सोलन	63,453	1,35,977	1,99,430
ऊना	66,486	89,979	1,56,465
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,59,152	12,67,533	23,26,685

स्रोत: खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-18

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिलावार पेट्रोल / डीजल की खुदरा दुकानें

(31.12.2022 तक)

जिला	इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड	हिन्दुतान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड	अन्य	कुल
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
बिलासपुर	20	11	16	7	54
चंबा	12	3	5	-	20
हमीरपुर	21	7	10	4	42
कांगड़ा	62	24	19	8	113
किन्नौर	4	-	2	-	6
कुल्लू	15	6	6	1	28
लाहौल-स्पीति	2	-	-	-	2
मंडी	33	9	16	5	63
शिमला	27	7	20	3	57
सिरमौर	17	8	10	2	37
सोलन	37	17	19	6	79
ऊना	39	11	19	2	71
हिमाचल प्रदेश	289	103	142	38	572

स्रोत: खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, हिमाचल प्रदेश.

सारणी-19

गैस अभिकरणों का जिलावार / कंपनी वार विवरण

(31.12.2022 तक)

जिला	इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड	हिन्दुतान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड	आई. बी. पी. सी.	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
बिलासपुर	10	-	4	-	14
चंबा	7	2	1	-	10
हमीरपुर	9	-	-	-	9
कांगड़ा	23	3	10	-	36
किन्नौर	5	-	1	-	6
कुल्लू	6	5	2	-	13
लाहौल-स्पीति	2	1	-	-	3
मंडी	20	5	2	-	27
शिमला	24	3	2	-	29
सिरमौर	13	1	2	-	16
सोलन	11	3	5	-	19
ऊना	8	2	2	-	12
हिमाचल प्रदेश	138	25	31	-	194

स्रोत: खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा उपभोक्ता मामले, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-20 सहकारिता

मद	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. संस्थायें (संख्या):			
कृषि	2132	2139	2144
गैर-कृषि	2662	2670	2692
शहरी बैंक	5	5	5
राज्य तथा केंद्रीय बैंक	4	4	4
अन्य माध्यमिक संस्थायें	40	31	36
II. सदस्यता ('000)			
कृषि संस्थायें	1256	1307	1343
गैर-कृषि संस्थायें	311	326	386
शहरी बैंक	28	28	28
राज्य तथा केंद्रीय बैंक	136	138	139
अन्य माध्यमिक संस्थायें	4	4	3
III. कार्यशील पूंजी (₹लाखों में)			
कृषि संस्थायें	672018.51	784050.37	757818.29
गैर-कृषि संस्थायें	137365.50	245474.32	350902.56
शहरी बैंक	132062.56	136337.33	142177.90
राज्य तथा केंद्रीय बैंक	2921275.11	3110246.76	3345325.88
अन्य माध्यमिक संस्थायें	5003.80	10240.90	5079.52
कुल	3867725.48	4286349.68	4601304.15
IV. दिए गए ऋण (₹लाखों में)			
कृषि संस्थायें	83000.21	75845.73	65733.38
गैर-कृषि संस्थायें	7563.53	10106.29	7327.73
शहरी बैंक	29046.43	14770.51	17914.17
प्राथमिक भूमि बंधक बैंक तथा राज्य तथा केंद्रीय बैंक	473160.77	941318.66	924713.80
V. बकाया ऋण (₹लाखों में)			
कृषि संस्थायें	139751.19	175482.56	139681.31
गैर-कृषि संस्थायें	34400.60	38838.39	44247.56
शहरी बैंक	77997.77	82042.80	81608.09
प्राथमिक भूमि बंधक बैंक तथा राज्य तथा केंद्रीय बैंक	1065673.26	1199446.57	1229508.09

स्रोत: सहकारिता विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश.

सारणी-21
विद्युत उत्पादन एवं खपत

(मीट्रिक इकाई)

क्र०सं०	मद्	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक)
1	2	3	4	5
1	उत्पादित विद्युत	1961.34	2203.606	1938.38
2	बी.बी.एम.बी. तथा अन्य राज्यों से क्रय की गई विद्युत	11845.767	12413.665	10403.755
3	राज्य में खपत की गई विद्युत	8635.308	10198.086	8203.247
क	घरेलू	2356.535	2457.508	1926.340
ख	गैर घरेलू गैर व्यावसायिक	124.648	149.103	117.091
ग	व्यावसायिक	518.24	621.877	522.551
घ	सार्वजनिक प्रकाश व्यवस्था	10.479	5993.304	4866.440
ङ	कृषि	72.639	11.289	8.110
च	उद्योग	4769.451	85.104	69.730
छ	सरकारी सिंचाई एवं पेयजल योजना	602.924	151.59	108.921
ज	अस्थायी आपूर्ति	46.897	665.511	541.901
झ	बल्क तथा विविध	133.310	62.800	42.163
4	राज्य के बाहर	3431.31	2819.410	543.830
	कुल खपत/बेची गई	12066.618	13017.496	8747.077

स्रोत: राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-22

फलों के उत्पादन का क्षेत्रफल

(हेक्टेयर)

वर्ष	सेब	अन्य शीतोष्ण फल	मेवे तथा सूखे फल	नींबू प्रजाति	अन्य उप उष्णकटिबंधीय फल	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2007-08	94,726	26,341	11,181	21,373	46,881	2,00,502
2008-09	97,438	26,546	11,096	21,588	47,961	2,04,629
2009-10	99,564	26,875	11,037	22,050	48,628	2,08,154
2010-11	1,01,485	27,091	11,022	22,305	49,392	2,11,295
2011-12	1,03,644	27,472	11,039	22,396	50,023	2,14,574
2012-13	1,06,440	27,637	10,902	22,809	50,514	2,18,303
2013-14	1,07,686	27,792	10,819	23,110	51,298	2,20,706
2014-15	1,09,553	27,900	10,621	23,704	52,574	2,24,352
2015-16	1,10,679	27,908	10,491	24,063	53,658	2,26,799
2016-17	1,11,896	28,163	10,364	24,475	54,304	2,29,202
2017-18	1,12,634	28,369	10,301	24,649	54,899	2,30,852
2018-19	1,13,154	28,414	10,194	24,869	55,508	2,32,139
2019-20	1,14,144	27,956	10,070	25,051	56,079	2,33,300
2020-21	1,14,646	27,870	10,029	25,654	56,580	2,34,779
2021-22	1,15,016	27,911	9,786	26,096	56,976	2,35,785

स्रोत: बागवानी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-23

फलों का उत्पादन

('000 टन)

वर्ष	सेब	अन्य शीतोष्ण फल	मेवे तथा सूखे फल	नींबू प्रजाति	अन्य उप उष्णकटिबंधीय फल	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2010-11	892.11	61.38	3.62	28.68	42.04	1027.82
2011-12	275.04	31.18	2.49	25.04	39.08	372.82
2012-13	412.40	55.03	2.81	24.32	61.16	555.71
2013-14	738.72	66.13	3.48	22.27	35.74	866.34
2014-15	625.20	43.61	2.41	22.17	58.55	751.94
2015-16	777.13	70.26	3.37	26.62	51.45	928.83
2016-17	468.13	51.50	2.99	28.05	61.21	611.88
2017-18	446.57	45.15	3.38	26.85	43.35	565.30
2018-19	368.60	37.15	3.65	29.34	56.62	495.36
2019-20	715.25	49.85	4.24	32.11	43.97	845.42
2020-21	481.6	40.65	4.69	33.29	64.80	624.49
2021-22	611.90	52.76	3.68	32.93	52.69	753.96
2022-23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक)	674.64	47.82	3.17	11.87	55.90	793.40

स्रोत: बागवानी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-24

हिमाचल प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारी

31मार्च तक	नियमित	अंशकालिक कर्मचारी	वर्क चार्जड	दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2006	1,61,803	13,312	12,332	31,337
2007	1,74,388	13,219	6,185	21,242
2008	1,82,746	13,168	5,904	14,824
2009	1,89,065	13,050	2,167	11,908
2010	1,90,560	13,088	0	11,551
2011	1,87,604	11,639	0	10,170
2012	1,87,419	11,780	0	9,979
2013	1,84,761	8,153	0	12,337
2014	1,83,600	7,750	0	11,599
2015	1,82,049	6,312	0	11,512
2016	1,78,744	5,687	0	10,950
2017	1,77,338	4,666	0	10,578
2018	1,81,376	4,048	0	7,760
2019	1,81,231	3,334	0	7,253
2020	1,81,379	3,619	0	6,256
2021	1,87,899	3,086	0	4,930
2022	1,90,137	2,430	0	4,412

नोट: अनुबंध, तदर्थ तथा स्वयंसेवी कर्मचारी के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं।

स्रोत: आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-25

पर्यटक आगमन वर्ष 2022

जिला	भारतीय	विदेशी	कुल
1.	2.	3.	4.
बिलासपुर	1844175	0	1844175
चंबा	410584	515	411099
हमीरपुर	206255	0	206255
कांगड़ा	404305	6538	410843
किन्नौर	382211	1964	384175
कुल्लू	2876513	3706	2880219
लाहौल-स्पीति	742058	3792	745850
मंडी	2271014	720	2271734
शिमला	2565269	10698	2575967
सिरमौर	1383705	136	1383841
सोलन	1754554	1259	1755813
ऊना	230301	5	230306
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15070944	29333	15100277

स्रोत:-पर्यटन एवं नागरिक उड्डयन विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

सारणी-26
शिक्षा

कार्यरत शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या	2021-22 दिसंबर, 2022 तक
1.	2.
1. प्राथमिक	10,758
2. माध्यमिक	1,965
3. उच्च विद्यालय	962
4. उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय	1,999
5. डिग्री महाविद्यालय*	166
कुल	15,850

स्रोत:—शिक्षा विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।

सारणी-27
चिकित्सा तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य

मद	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (दिसंबर, 2022 तक)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. एलोपैथिक संस्थान			
(i) संस्थानों की संख्या			
(क) अस्पताल	99	108	108
(ख) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	91	104	104
(ग) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	574	580	580
(घ) ईएसआई डिस्पेंसरी	16	16	16
कुल	780	808	808
(ii) उपलब्ध बिस्तर	14,553	15,618	15,618
2. आयुर्वेदिक संस्थान			
(क) स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालय		1	1
(ख) फार्मास्युटिकल साइंस महाविद्यालय		1	1
(ग) क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल		2	2
(घ) आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल	33	31	34
(ङ) प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा केंद्र	1	1	1
(च) आयुर्वेदिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	1182	1185	1185
(छ) अनुसंधान संस्थान हर्बल गार्डन	1	4	4
(ज) औषधि परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला	0	1	1
(झ) आयुर्वेदिक फार्मसी	3	3	3
(ञ) आमची स्वास्थ्य केंद्र	0	4	4
(ii) आयुर्वेदिक संस्थानों में उपलब्ध बिस्तर	775	775	790
3. युनानी औषधालयों की संख्या	3	3	3
4. होम्योपैथी औषधालयों की संख्या	14	14	14

स्रोत:—स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण तथा आयुर्वेद निदेशालय, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।

सारणी-28

सड़कें

(किलोमीटर में)

सड़क के प्रकार	2021-22	2022-23 (दिसम्बर, 2022 तक)
1.	2.	3.
1. फोर लेन	262	262
2. दोहरी सड़कें	1584	1584
3. एकहरी सड़कें	37399	38049
4. जीप चलने योग्य सड़कें	1085	1153
5. जीप चलने अयोग्य सड़कें	0	0
कुल	40,330	41048

स्रोत:— लोक निर्माण विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश।

नोट:— आंकड़ों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग भी शामिल हैं।

सारणी-29

राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन

वर्ष	मोटर वाहनों की संख्या							संचालित मार्गों की संख्या	परिचालित की गई दूरी (‘000 किलोमीटर)
	बसें	संलग्न बसें	इलेक्ट्रिक बसें	टैक्सियां	इलेक्ट्रिक टैक्सी	अन्य	कुल		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
2012-13	2,091	0	0	0	0	54	2,145	2,077	1,66,503
2013-14	2,054	33	0	0	0	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014-15	2,447	33	0	0	0	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015-16	2,645	34	0	0	0	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016-17	3,105	53	0	0	0	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017-18	3,110	62	0	0	0	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018-19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019-20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020-21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	77,767
2021-22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,437,17
2022-23 जून से दिसम्बर तक	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,804	1,035,51

स्रोत:— हिमाचल पथ परिवहन निगम, शिमला।

सारणी-30

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

वर्ष/माह	औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए आधार : 2016 = 100	
	सामान्य सूचकांक	खाद्य सूचकांक
1.	2.	3.
2018 *	261	278
2019 *	274	287
2020	122	121
2021	123	120
2022	130 (P)	128 (P)
जनवरी*	126.0	121.6
फरवरी*	126.4	122.7
मार्च*	126.9	122.8
अप्रैल*	129.1	126.5
मई*	131.3	128.5
जून*	131.9	129.1
जुलाई*	129.7	129.2
अगस्त*	131.2	131.4
सितंबर	131.2	131.2
अक्टूबर	131.7	131.9
नवंबर	131.3	131.2
दिसंबर	130.2	127.5

स्रोत:- श्रम ब्यूरो भारत सरकार

* आधार वर्ष 2001 = 100

(P) अनंतिम

सारणी-31

थोक मूल्य के भारतीय सूचकांक

मद	(आधार : 2011-12=100)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	2.	3.	4.
सभी वस्तुएं	121.8	123.4	139.4
I. मुख्य सामग्री :	143.2	145.7	160.7
(क) खाद्य सामग्री :	155.7	160.7	167.3
(ख) गैर-खाद्य सामग्री :	128.7	130.5	158.1
(ग) खनिज	155.9	164.9	197.2
II. ईंधन, बिजली, प्रकाश तथा स्नेहक	102.2	94.0	124.6
III. विनिर्मित उत्पाद	118.3	121.5	135
(क) खाद्य उत्पादों	133.9	141.4	157.9
(ख) पेय पदार्थ, तंबाकू तथा तंबाकू उत्पाद	123.6	124.5	126.8
(ग) वस्त्र	117.7	117.6	135.2
(घ) लकड़ी एवं लकड़ी के उत्पाद	133.7	134.6	141.0
(ङ) कागज एवं कागज के उत्पादों	121.1	121.7	137.5
(च) चमड़ा एवं चमड़े के उत्पाद	118.6	117.9	119.2
(छ) रबर एवं प्लास्टिक के उत्पाद	108.5	111.3	124.8
(ज) रासायनिक एवं रासायनिक उत्पाद	117.5	118.2	133.5
(झ) गैर-धात्विक खनिज उत्पाद	116.7	117.6	123.7
(ञ) मुख्य धातु, मिश्र धातु एवं धातु उत्पाद	106.2	111.4	140.1
(ट) बिजली मशीनों सहित मशीनें एवं उनके पुर्जे	113.1	114.0	120.0
(ड) परिवहन उपकरण एवं पुर्जे	117.9	126.2	131.7

स्रोत: वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार।

सारणी-32 अपराध की घटनाएं

जिला / अन्य	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	2	3	4	5	6
बिलासपुर	1409	1460	1562	1349	1319
चंबा	1061	1183	1300	1245	1134
हमीरपुर	950	938	1102	901	1020
कांगड़ा	3649	3841	3850	3390	3348
किन्नौर	317	338	416	471	465
कुल्लू	1403	1639	1585	1413	1639
लाहौल-स्पीति	172	141	83	130	215
मंडी	2710	2917	3308	2567	2535
शिमला	2911	2674	2704	2621	2426
सिरमौर	1363	1402	1260	1336	1402
सोलन	1112	1005	1033	953	1102
ऊना	1613	1320	1329	1355	1317
रेलवे एवं ट्रैफिक	13	13	10	14	15
सी.आई.डी.	20	82	37	32	18
बढ़ी	886	961	1045	1051	1087
पी.एस. साइबर अपराध	5	10	06	05	11
हिमाचल प्रदेश	19594	19924	20630	18833	19053

स्रोत: पुलिस विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश.

सारणी-33

विकास बजट परिव्यय

(₹ करोड़ में)

क्रमांक	विकास के मुख्य /लघु मद	स्वीकृत परिव्यय (2022-23)
1	2	3
I	आर्थिक सेवाएं कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएँ	
	1.कृषि	157.74
	2.बागवानी	248.05
	3.मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	90.55
	4.पशुपालन	32.82
	5.डेयरी विकास	30.51
	6.मत्स्य	8.72
	7.वानिकी तथा वन्यजीव	317.67
	8.कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	0.0
	9. सहकारिता	1.99
	10. बागवानी विपणन	19.77
	कुल -I	907.82
II	ग्रामीण विकास	
	1. डी.आर.डी.ए. प्रशासन	12.53
	2. प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण)	8.11
	3. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी।	140.00
	4. एन.आर.एल.एम.	3.00
	5. डी.डी.यू.-जी.के.वाई.	7.68
	6. राष्ट्रीय आर-शहरी मिशन	4.00
	7.पी.एम.के.एस.वाय(डब्ल.डी.सी.)	2.50
	8.राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन	0.00
	9. अन्य	15.00
	9.भूमि सुधार	20.79
	10.समुदाय विकास तथा पंचायतें	53.53
	कुल -II	267.14
III	विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	1.50
	कुल -III	1.50

जारी.....

सारणी-33 ...

(रुँकरोडु डें)

1	2	3
IV	सिंचाई तथल डलडु नलडुतुरण	
	1. डुरडुख तथल डुधुडुडु सिंचाई	15.14
	2. लघु सिंचाई	197.02
	3. कडुडुडु डुरलरलडु डेवलडुडुडुडु	75.03
	4. डलडु नलडुतुरण	23.26
	कुल - IV	310.45
V	रुऑरुडु	
	1. रुऑरुडु	741.00
	2. रुऑरुडु के डुरै-डुडुरडुडुडुडु सुतुरुतु	14.25
	कुल - V	755.25
VI	उदुडुग तथल खनलऑ	
	1. डुरलडु तथल लघु उदुडुग	130.14
	2. अनुडु उदुडुग (वल डुस आई के अललवल)	11.00
	3. खनलऑ	0.00
	कुल - VI	141.14
VII	डुरलवलहन	
	1. नलगरलक उडुडुडुन	910.50
	2. सडुके तथल डुल	1361.00
	3. सडुक डुरलवलहन	423.77
	4. रेल डुरलवलहन	50.00
	5. डुरलवलहन सेवलऑु के अललवल अनुडु	2.00
	कुल -VII	2747.27
VIII	वलऑुनल, डुरुदुडुगलकल डुवु डुरलडुवरण	
	1. वैऑुनलक अनुसुंधलन	14.17
	2. डुरलरलसुथलतलकल तथल डुरलडुवरण	1.24
	3. सुऑुनल डुरुदुडुगलकल	27.0
	कुल - VIII	42.41
IX	सलडुनलडु आरुथलक सेवलऑु	
	1. सऑुवललडु आरुथलक सेवलऑु	40.58
	2. उतुडुडुडु शुलुक तथल करलधलन	8.00
	3. डुरलडुतुन	66.12
	4. नलगरलक आडुडुतल	252.24
	5. अनुडु सलडुनलडु आरुथलक सेवलऑु	0.000
	6. वऑुन तथल डुडुडु	0.07
	7. ऑुलल डुऑुनल / ऑुलल डुरलषुडु	412.84
	कुल -IX	779.85
	कुल आरुथलक सेवलऑु	5952.83

जारी.....

सारणी-33

(रुकोडु डें)

1	2	3
X	B. सामाजिक सेवाएं	
	1. सामान्य शिक्षा	
	a) प्राथमिक शिक्षा तथा साक्षरता	217.76
	b) उच्च / माध्यमिक शिक्षा	250.21
	2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	156.21
	3. खेल एवं युवा सेवाएं	30.25
	4. कला एवं संस्कृति	35.02
	5. स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण	430.34
	6. जल आपूर्ति स्वच्छता	629.10
	7. आवास सहित पुलिस आवास	125.35
	8. शहरी विकास	154.30
	9. सूचना एवं प्रचार	0.96
	10. एस.सी, एस.टी एवं ओ.बी.सी. का कल्याण	1031.20
	11. श्रम एवं रोजगार	126.15
	12. महिला एवं बाल विकास	257.15
	13. पोषण	7.90
	कुल -X	3451.90
XI	C. सामान्य सेवाएं	
	1. जेल	12.00
	2. लोक निर्माण	33.47
	3. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	73.62
	कुल -XI	119.09
	कुल योग	9523.82

स्रोत: - योजना विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश

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भारत 2023 INDIA

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