



ANNUAL PLAN (2003-04) & Five Year Plan 2002-07

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C O N T E N T

	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
CHAPTER – I	GROWTH PROFILE OF STATE ECONOMY	4-36
CHAPTER – II	REVIEW OF NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-02)	37-46
CHAPTER – III	GROWTH SCENARIO FOR TENTH PLAN FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH	47-54
CHAPTER – IV	POLICY FRAME WORK AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	55-63
CHAPTER – V	STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH	64-80
CHAPTER – VI	ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004 – AN OUTLINE	81-87
CHAPTER– VII	DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN HIMACHAL PRADESH	88-100
CHAPTER–VIII	BACKWARD AREA SUB PLAN	101-114
CHAPTER– IX	EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS	115-121

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES		
A.	ECONOMIC SERVICES	123-205
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities :	123-151
II.	Rural Development	152-158
III.	Special Area Programme	159
IV.	Irrigation and Flood Control	160-177
V.	Energy	178-185
VI.	Industries and Minerals	186-191
VII.	Transport	192-199
VIII.	Science, Technology and Environment	200-203
IX.	General Economic Services	204-205
B.	SOCIAL SERVICES	206-247
X.	Education, Sports Art and Culture	206-216
XI.	Health	217-223
XII.	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	224-233
XIII.	Information and Public Relation	234-236
XIV.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes / Other Backward Classes	237-239
XV.	Labour and Labour Welfare	240-241
XVI.	Social Welfare and Nutrition	242-247
C.	GENERAL SERVICES	248-250
I.	Stationery and Printing	248
II.	Public Works	249
III.	Others	250
STATEMENTS		
G.N. – I	Head of Development-wise Outlay and Expenditure	251-259
G.N.-II	Head of Development-wise/ Scheme-wise Outlay and Expenditure	260-301
G.N. – III	Physical Targets and Achievements	302-328

Chapter - I - GROWTH PROFILE OF STATE ECONOMY

After India became free in 1947, there was a demand in some quarters for the merger of Hill States with the east Punjab but it met with vehement opposition from the rulers and people. In what is Himachal Pradesh today, the Praja Mandal workers and the rulers had different opinions about the future of these hilly States. After a brief spell of hectic negotiation, the rulers and the Praja Mandal workers decided to inform Government of India to form a union of these small hill States with the name of Himachal Pradesh. In view of these events, the Central Government decided to integrate all these principalities into a single unit to be administered by Govt. of India through a Chief Commissioner.

As a result, Himachal Pradesh came into being as a part 'C' State of the Indian Union on 15th April, 1948 by integration/merger together of 31 big and small hill States. These States were Baghat, Bhajji, Baghal, Bija, Balsen, Bushehar, Chamba, Darkoti, Deloth-Dhadi, Dhami, Ghund, Jubbal, Khaneti, Kyarkoti, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mandi, Madhan, Mahlog, Mangal, Kot(Ratesh), Keonthal, Rawinigarh, Sangri, Sirmaur, Suket, Tharoch and Theog. All these areas at that time constituted four districts viz. Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur with an area of 27,169 square kilometres. In 1954, the neighbouring State of Bilaspur was integrated with Himachal Pradesh, thereby adding one more district with an area of 1167 square kilometres.

Himachal Pradesh continued as a part 'C' State of the Indian Union till 1956 when the States' Reorganisation Commission submitted its recommendations to abolish the categorisation of States as part A,B,C, etc. and recommended the merger of all part 'C' States either with the adjoining States of higher status or to maintain these independently as union territories till a further decision was taken. Himachal Pradesh continued to exist as a Union Territory till the conferment of Statehood on 25th January, 1971.

In 1960, the border Chini tehsil of Mahasu district was carved out as a separate administrative unit and district Kinnaur was formed raising the total number of districts to six. On 1st November, 1966, the then Punjab State was reorganised with the formation of Haryana as a separate State and merger of the then Kullu, Kangra, Shimla and some hilly areas of Hoshiarpur district and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district into Himachal Pradesh constituting the four new districts viz. Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Kangra and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh and merging Dalhousie into Chamba district. With this addition, Himachal Pradesh comprised of ten districts, an area of 55,673 sq. kilometres and a population of 28.12 lakh according to 1961 census.

On 1st September 1972, two more districts viz. Hamirpur and Una were created by trifurcation of Kangra district and the Mahasu and Solan districts were reorganised as Shimla and Solan districts. In this re-organisation, Shimla town was re-organised with the erstwhile Mahasu district to form Shimla district.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

(i) LOCATION

1.1.1. Himachal Pradesh is situated between 30° 22' 40" to 33° 12' 20" north latitudes and 75° 45' 55" to 79° 04' 20" east longitudes. The altitude in the Pradesh, a wholly mountainous region in the lap of Himalayas, ranges from 350 metres to 6975 metres above mean sea level. It is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Tibet on north/north east, Uttar Pradesh in the east/south east; Haryana in south and Punjab in south west/west.

(ii) CLIMATE

1.1.2. Himachal Pradesh can be divided into three regions:- (i) The shivalik ranges (the height from plain upto 915 metres); (ii) Colder Zone (the height is about 4500 metres); and (iii) the axis and crystalline core of the whole system (the height above 4500 metres but below 5500 metres).

1.1.3. The climatic conditions, therefore, vary from the semi-tropical to semi-artic. Physiographically, the State can be divided into five zones based on altitudes and moisture regime conditions. These vary from Wet Humid Sub-temperate situation to dry temperate alpine high lands.

1.1.4. Besides, the seasonal variations, the climate of Himachal Pradesh varies at different altitudes. The average rainfall is 152 cms. (60 inches). The highest rainfall occurs in Kangra district followed by Shimla district.

(iii) FORESTS

1.1.5. Forests are an important resource of Himachal Pradesh. Although the area classified as "Area Under Forest" is 67 percent of the total area of the Pradesh, yet 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.

1.1.6. Current scenario is described in the following table :-

(Area in Sq. Kms.)

Sr. No.	Category	Area	Remarks
1.	Geographical Area of the State	55,673	-
2.	Area required under Forest cover as per NFP 1988	37,115	Total culturable area under recorded forests is 20640 sq.kms. For the purposes of policy requirements
3.	Area required under tree cover as per State Forest Policy, 1980	27,835	Unculturable area forming vital eco-system and wildlife habitats shall also have to be considered.
4.	Forest area as per forest record	37,016	
5.	Unculturable Area	16,376	Includes snow-covered area, permanent high altitude pastures, rocky wastes and above tree line unfit for tree growth.

Sr. No.	Category	Area	Remarks
6.	Culturable Area	20,640	
7.	Area already under good forest cover (SFR-FSI,1999) above 40 % Crown Density	9,120	Requiring protection and regeneration.
8.	Area under open forests (SFR-FSI,1999) between 10 % & 40 % Crown Density	3,962	Requiring protection and improvement in density.
9.	Balance Culturable area	7,558	Includes scrub, blank areas and areas covered by plantations, which are not picked up in the satellite imagery (say post 1980 plantations).
10.	Plantations (Post 1980 till 2000-01)	5,992	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Balance available for afforestation	1,566	Includes scrub and village grazing lands.
12.	Area under Scrubs	566	Requires conversion into useful forests.

1.1.7 In view of the above scenario, category wise break up for the area in Himachal Pradesh is as under:

CATEGORY	AREA IN SQ. KM
Total Geographical Area	55,673
Area under management with the Forest Department.	37,016
Area under alpine pasture including under permanent snow	16,376
Balance area	20,640
Area over which forests can be raised/tree cover can be provided.	16,048

1.1.8 As per latest State Forest Report of FSI, an area of 13,082 Sq. Km. is actual forest cover area with 10 % crown density . This is constituted by 9,120 sq.km. of dense forests, having a crown density of above 40% and 3,962 Sq. Km. with crown density between 10 to 40%. In addition to this, 566 Sq. Km. area has been described as scrubs.

1.1.9 Afforestation works are required to be done on area which has been classified as scrub i.e. 566 Sq.Km., low density forests 3,962 Sq. Km. and the balance of 10,730 Sq. Km. (20640-9120=11520) over which no forests exist, totaling to 16,048 Sq.Km.

1.1.10. Forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh is estimated at over Rs. 1,00,000 crore. Most of precious coniferous forests are of such nature that these can not be truly regenerated by human beings if these are cut once. The State Govt. has imposed a complete ban on commercial felling and the only removals from the forests are either by way of timber distribution rights to our people or salvage extraction. Even the silviculturally harvestible volume according to working plan prescriptions would be annually worth over Rs. 250 crore. However, the State Govt. has denied itself this resource for about two decades now primarily for preserving the fragile Himalayan ecology and environment to serve the national interests.

(iv) RIVERS & LAKES

1.1.11. Himachal Pradesh has the privilege of snowfed perennial rivers and rivulets flowing in almost all parts of the Pradesh. Yamuna, with its important tributaries of Tons, Pabbar and Giri in the east and Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab in the west flow through various parts of the Pradesh. Some of the important natural lakes worth mentioning are Khajjiar, Ghadasu Lamba Dal, Manimahesh, Mahakali in Chamba Distt.; Dal, Kareri in Kangra Distt.; Rewalsar, Kumarwah, Prashar in Mandi district; Bhrgu and Dashahr in Kullu Distt.; Chandratal and Surajtal in Lahaul & Spiti Distt.; Chandra Naun in Shimla district; and Renuka in Sirmaur Distt. The man made lakes include Gobind Sagar in Bilaspur district; Pong lake in Kangra district; Pandoh lake in Mandi district; and Chamera lake in Chamba district.

(v) MINERAL WEALTH

1.1.12. Himachal Pradesh is blessed with mineral wealth. As per investigation of Geological Survey of India, the minerals available in Himachal Pradesh include lime stone, byrytes, clays, mica, iron-pyrites, salt, gypsum, slate, antimony and lead. The distribution of these minerals is scattered all over the State and includes lime stone in Bilaspur, Sirmaur and Kangra districts; Salt and Slates in Mandi District; Gypsum in Rajban Bharli Sirmour distt.; Lahaul & Spiti and Sapatu in Solan distt.; Byryte in Sirmour, Iron ore in Mandi and Kangra; and uranium in Kullu and Hamirpur.

(vi) SOILS

1.1.13. The soils of the State can broadly be divided into nine groups on the basis of their development and physico-chemical properties. These are : (i) alluvial soils, (ii) brown hill soil, (iii) brown earth, (iv) brown forests soils, (v) grey wooded or podzolic soils, (vi) grey brown podzolic soils, (vii) planosolic soils, (viii) humus and iron podzols (ix) alpine humus mountain speletal soils. The soil found in the districts of Mandi, Kangra, Bilaspur, Una, Solan, Hamirpur and Sirmaur is generally brown, alluvial and grey brown podzolic, Kullu and Shimla have grey-wooded podzolic soils, while Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti and some parts of Chamba district have humus mountain speletal soils.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

1.2.1. Since 1st September, 1972, there have been no changes in the administrative structure of Himachal Pradesh except carving out of new sub-divisions, sub-tehsils, raising of sub-tehsils to the level of tehsils. Presently, there are 12 district, 52 sub-divisions, 109 tehsils and sub-tehsils in Himachal Pradesh.

1.2.2. From development point of view, the Pradesh is divided into 75 development blocks. The smallest unit for development- cum-administration is Panchayat and their number is 3037. The State has a three tier Panchayati Raj structure comprising of 12 Zila Parishads, 75 Panchayat Samitis and 3037 Gram Panchayats.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.3.1 According to Surveyor General of India, the total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,673 Square Kilometres which is divided into twelve administrative districts. Out of this total area, 45,318 Square Kilometres is the measured area according to the revenue papers. Although there are minor variations in the area according to village papers vis-à-vis the area according to Surveyor General of India for almost all the districts yet the major difference by way of a shortfall is accounted for by Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti and Sirmour districts. Area-wise, Hamirpur is the smallest district of the Pradesh which covers an area of 1,118 Sq. kilometres (2.01%) and Lahaul & Spiti has the largest area of 13,835 Sq. Kilometres (24.85%).

1.3.2 The total population of Himachal Pradesh, according to 2001 census was 60,77,248 and it gave a density of population at 109 persons per square kilometre. There are wide variations in area and population of the districts and the district-wise density varies from 2 persons per sq. kilometre in Lahaul and Spiti to 369 persons in Hamirpur district. Out of the total population, the number of males and females is 30,85,256 and 29,91,992, respectively, which means that the number of females per 1000 males is 970. The sex ratio of females per thousand males has been rising continuously in Himachal Pradesh since 1951 census but declined from 976 in 1991 census to 970 in 2001 census. The decline is pronounced in the 0-6 years age group and is a matter of concern for policy planners. The total percentage of rural population is 90.21% of the total population residing in 16,807 inhabited villages.

1.3.3 The scheduled caste population in the State is 13,10,296 persons (1991 census) which is 25.34% of the total. The scheduled tribe population of the Pradesh which has its concentration in districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti and parts of Chamba district and scattered in other districts is 2,18,349 which is 4.22% of the total. About 60 percent of the State's tribal population falls under the tribal sub-plan areas.

1.3.4 There are 57 Urban Local Bodies viz. one Nagar Nigam, 20 Municipal Councils and 32 Nagar Pachayats in Himachal Pradesh. In addition to it, there are seven cantonment areas and one census town. The population of these urban settlements is 5,94,881 as per 2001 census. The largest one is the Shimla Town with a population of 1,42,161 and the smallest one, is Narkanda with a population of 712.

1.3.5 There are 17,79,100 main workers and 4,35,279 marginal workers in the State as per 1991 census. This means that there is one main worker for every 2.91 persons and one marginal worker for 11.88 persons. Combining the number of main and marginal workers, it works out that there is one worker for every 2.34 persons.

1.3.6 According to 2001 census, the overall literacy percentage of Himachal Pradesh was 77.13% (86.02% for males and 68.08% for females). Comparatively, it is much higher than the all-India literacy rate which is 65.38%. The literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is also improving faster than the all-India figures. Himachal Pradesh is characterised by a very strong correlation between sex ratio (females per thousand and males) and literacy. Districts with higher density of female population vis-a-vis male population have high literacy rates.

IV. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

1.4.1 The population of the State registered a decadal growth of 17.53 percent as against 21.34 percent at All-India level during the decade 1991-2001, thus recording a decline of 3.26 percent as compared to the preceding decade 1981-91. This has been possible through a three-pronged strategy of intensive health cover, improvement in literacy rates, specially among the women and making family planning a people's movement alongwith a positive thrust of incentives. The important comparative demographic indicators are presented in the following table :-

TABLE-1 : COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC TREND DURING 1981-2001 DECADE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Population:				
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.80	51.70	60.77
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.85
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.92
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	N.A.
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	N.A.
4.	Density of Population per square kilometre	Persons	77	93	109
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	%	23.71	20.79	17.53
6.	Literacy Percentage:				
	(a) Total	%	42.48	63.86	77.13
	(b) Male	%	53.19	75.36	86.02
	(c) Female	%	31.46	52.13	68.08
7.	Percentage Composition:				
	(a) Rural Population	%	92.40	91.31	90.21
	(b) Urban Population	%	7.60	8.69	9.79
8.	Percentage of Total Population:				
	(a) Scheduled Castes	%	24.62	25.34	N.A.
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	%	4.61	4.22	N.A.
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	976	970

V. OCCUPATION:

1.5.1 The mainstay of the people of Himachal Pradesh is agriculture on which 66.71% population depends for their livelihood. The topography being mostly hilly, the type of cultivation is terraced. Close to 80 percent of all holdings fall in the category of small and marginal farmers. Due to ideal climate for fruits cultivation, horticulture and vegetable growing (seasonal as well as off-season) well diversified farm economy has developed rapidly during the past three decades. Percentage of main workers to total population is 34.41 and the percentage of cultivators to total main workers is 63.25. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers is 2.66 as per 1991 census.

VI. HUMAN RESOURCES :

1.6.1 The population of Himachal Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 60.77 lakh out of which 54.82 lakh (90.21 percent) live in rural areas and 5.95 lakh (9.79 percent) in Urban areas, thus the majority of population is associated with such economic activities as are related to rural economy.

1.6.2 The following table depicts the decadal increase in work force (1981-91):-

TABLE – 2 : DETAILS OF WORK FORCE 1981-91 DECADE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	%age increase
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Total Population	Lakh Persons	42.80	51.70	20.79
2.	Main Workers:	Lakh Persons	14.71	17.79	20.94
	(a) Cultivators	Lakh Persons	10.02	11.25	12.28
	(b) Agricultural Labourers	Lakh Persons	0.40	0.59	47.50
	(c) Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, Plantation and Allied Activities	Lakh Persons	0.37	0.44	18.96
	(d) Mining & Quarrying	Lakh Persons	0.04	0.05	25.00
	(e) Manufacturing , Processing , Servicing & Repairs	Lakh Persons	0.79	0.92	16.45
	(f) Construction	Lakh Persons	0.79	0.86	8.86
	(g) Trade and Commerce	Lakh Persons	0.53	0.78	47.17
	(h) Transport, Storage & Communication	Lakh Persons	0.27	0.34	25.93
	(i) Other Services	Lakh Persons	1.50	2.56	70.67
3.	Marginal Workers	Lakh Persons	3.43	4.35	26.82
4.	Non-Workers	Lakh Perosns	24.67	29.56	19.82

1.6.3 The above table reveals that in the 1981-91 decade, work force increased from 18.14 lakh in 1981 to 22.14 lakh in 1991, recording a growth of 22.05% as against 20.79% growth of population over the same period. In the year, 1981 the work force constituted 42.38% of the total

population while in 1991, it accounted for 42.82%. Thus the rate of growth of work force as against the total population of 1981 and 1991 census remained almost the same. The percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population also remained almost the same, if we compare these against the total population of the decade. In the year 1981 main worker constituted 34.37% of the total population while in 1991 it accounted for 34.41 %. The marginal workers and non workers constituted for 8.01% and 57.64% of the total population in 1981 while it accounted for 8.41% and 57.18 % of the total population in 1991. There has not been any structural change in the worker participation rates during the 1981-91 decade.

1.6.4 The other feature of the work force reveals that main workers recorded a 70.67% growth in other services sectors over a decade's period which shows that most of the employment opportunities were created in the private sector.

VII. GROWTH OF STATE ECONOMY

1.7.1 State Income is the single most common and comprehensive economic indicator used to measure the economic health of a State economy. In Himachal Pradesh, first estimates of State Income were released in the year 1963 covering the period 1950-51 to 1960-61. Since Himachal Pradesh underwent many territorial changes after independence and emerged as a full-fledged State in the year 1971, a new series of State Domestic Product was developed for the year 1966-67 to 1969-70 with the base year 1960-61. The third series of State Domestic Product prepared in the Pradesh was based on 1970-71 prices which consisted of the estimates up to 1986-87. After the release of the new series of National Accounts Statistics by Central Statistical Organisation in February, 1989, Himachal Pradesh also brought out a new series of estimates based on 1980-81 prices.

1.7.2 A new series of quick estimates were brought out during 1999-2000 based on the 1993-94 prices. According to these estimates, the State income of the Pradesh during 1993-94 to 2001-02 period increased from Rs. 4250.03 crore to Rs. 7379.73 crore at constant prices and to Rs. 13212.00 crore at current prices. The compound annual growth rate of the State domestic product during this period is 7.14% and is among the five best performing states in the country. The per capita income at constant prices increased from Rs. 7870 in 1993-94 to Rs. 11936 in 2001-02 while at current prices, it rose to Rs. 21368 during the same period.

1.7.3 The quick estimates of State income for the year 1993-94 to 2001-02 at current and constant (1993-94) prices and per capita income alongwith percentage changes over the previous year at 1993-94 prices are given in the following table:-

TABLE – 3 : MOVEMENT OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	State Income		Per Capita Income		Percentage Change Over the Previous Years at 1993-94 Prices	
	At Constant Prices (Rs. in crore)	At Current Prices (Rs.in crore)	At Constant Prices (In Rs.)	At Current Prices (In Rs.)	Net State Domestic Product	Per Capita Income
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	4250.03	4250.03	7870	7870	-	-
1994-95	4663.85	5192.46	8489	9451	9.7	7.9
1995-96	4920.52	5930.24	8801	10607	5.5	3.7
1996-97	5198.86	6802.87	9140	11960	5.7	3.9
1997-98	5571.01	7806.98	9625	13488	7.1	5.3
1998-99	5966.28	9507.46	10131	16144	7.1	5.3
1999-2000	6621.85	10882.00	11051	18160	10.1	9.1
2000-2001	7026.80	11887.00	11563	19560	6.1	4.6
2001-2002	7379.73	13212.00	11936	21368	5.0	3.2

1.7.4 The growth rate of state economy recorded during the Five Year Plan periods beginning from the first five year plan 1951-56 onwards alongwith comparison with the National Economy is given in the table below:-

TABLE – 4 : COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATE OF H.P. AND NATIONAL ECONOMY RECORDED DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIODS

Plan Period	Average Annual Growth Rate of Economy At Constant Prices	
	Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.
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)	(+) 3.0	(+) 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)	(+) 6.2	(+) 5.4
Annual Plan (1997-98)	(+) 7.1	(+) 5.0

1.	2.	3.
Annual Plan (1998-99)	(+) 7.1	(+) 6.6
Annual Plan (1999-2000)	(+) 10.1	(+) 6.1
Annual Plan (2000-01)	(+) 6.1	(+) 4.0
Annual Plan (2001-02)	(+) 5.0	(+) 5.4

1.7.5 The growth analysis presented in the above table reveals that Himachal Pradesh achieved an annual average growth rate of 1.6% in the first Five Year Plan period 1951-56. After Second Five Year Plan 1956-61 onwards and up to Fifth Five Year Plan period 1974-78, we were able to achieve a growth rate of about 3 to 4 percent. During the two annual plans of 1978-79 and 1979-80 the economy revealed a negative growth rate of (-)3.6 percent but again showed a recovery during Sixth Plan period 1980-85. During Seventh Plan period 1985-90, State achieved all time high growth rate of 8.8%.

1.7.6 During Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-97), an annual average growth rate of 6.3 percent was achieved against the envisaged target of 6 percent for the State economy. The national economy attained an average growth rate of 6.2 percent against the target of 5.6 percent for this period. During Annual Plan 1997-98, the State economy achieved a growth of 7.1% whereas a growth rate of 5.0% was recorded at the National level. During the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), i.e at the end of Annual Plan 2001-02 the State economy achieved a growth of 5.0% and at the national level the economy registered a growth of 5.4%.

1.7.7 The following table presents decadal and Sector-wise movement of the State Domestic Product:-

TABLE –5 : PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

Sl. No.	Sectors	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Primary	71.01	63.14	58.56	50.35	37.82	38.65	32.62	31.92	27.58	26.41	27.37	26.50
2.	Secondary	9.50	9.71	16.73	18.69	25.03	24.81	30.17	30.40	32.34	33.01	32.50	32.05
3.	Tertiary	19.49	27.15	24.71	30.96	37.15	36.54	37.21	37.68	40.08	40.58	40.13	41.45

1.7.8 It is clear from the above table that Primary Sector contributed 71.01 % of the SDP in 1950-51 which declined to 26.50% in 2001-02. The contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors has increased year after year. In 1950-51, the secondary sector contribution to SDP was 9.5%, which went up to 32.05% in the year 2001-02. Similarly, the tertiary sector contribution to State Domestic Product in 1950-51 was 19.49% which went up to 41.45% in 2001-02. This structural shift from Primary to Secondary and Tertiary Sectors is a healthy sign of growing economy.

1.7.9 Movement of per Capita Income at current prices indicating its level at the beginning

of each Five Year Plan/ Annual Plan period in respect of Himachal Pradesh vis-a-vis All- India is given in the following table :-

TABLE – 6 : COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA INCOME OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ALL INDIA (In Rs.)

Plan Period	Year of the Plan Period	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	
		Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.	4.
First Plan	1951-52	240	239
Second Plan	1956-57	286	274
Third Plan	1961-62	398	337
Annual Plan	1966-67	440	509
Annual Plan	1967-68	532	588
Annual Plan	1968-69	576	604
Fourth Plan	1969-70	586	651
Fifth Plan	1974-75	1020	1034
Annual Plan	1978-79	1249	1316
Annual Plan	1979-80	1258	1390
Sixth Plan	1980-81	1704	1630
Seventh Plan	1985-86	2649	2730
Annual Plan	1990-91	4910	4983
Annual Plan	1991-92	5691	5603
Annual plan	1992-93	6390	6262
Annual Plan	1993-94	7870	7698
Annual Plan	1994-95	9451	8844
Annual Plan	1995-96	10607	10103
Annual Plan	1996-97	11960	11554
Annual Plan	1997-98	13488	12729
Annual Plan	1998-99	16144	14682
Annual Plan	1999-2000	18160	16047
Annual Plan	2000-2001	19560	16047
Annual Plan	2001-2002	21368	NA

VIII. PLAN INVESTMENT:

1.8.1 Himachal Pradesh has so far gone through planned development for a period of fifty years. The investment vis-a-vis the per capita annual investment made over the various plan periods is given in the following table :-

TABLE -7 : PLAN INVESTMENTS

Plan Period	Total Investments (Rs.in Lakh)	Per Capita Annual Investment (in Rs.)
1.	2.	3.
First Plan (1951-56)	527.25	4.00
Second Plan (1956-61)	1602.60	11.00
Third Plan (1961-66)	3384.47	21.60
Annual Plans (1966-67) to (1968-69)	3978.18	40.00
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	11342.97	61.20
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	16148.48	100.50
Annual Plans (1978-79) and (1979-80)	14755.53	176.50
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	65566.00	287.80
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	132475.75	544.59
Annual Plans (1990-91)& (1991-92)	39381.46	765.32
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	348072.00	6732.53
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	789672.00	15274.12
Annual Plan (1997-98)	129433.00	2503.54
Annual Plan (1998-99)	153965.92	2978.06
Annual Plan (1999-2000)	162350.56	3140.24
Annual Plan (2000-01)	172217.00	3331.08
Annual Plan (2001-2002)	172000.00	2830.34
Annual Plan (2002-2003)	204177.78	3359.84

1.8.2 Comparative position of the originally approved outlays, revised approved outlays and actual expenditure since 1974-75 is depicted in the following table:-

TABLE-8 : YEAR –WISE ORIGINALLY APPROVED OUTLAYS /REVISED APPROVED OUTLAYS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Lakh)

Plan Tenure	Original Approved Outlay	Revised Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1974-78	23895.00	15743.00	16214.10
1978-79	7300.00	7329.11	7362.18
1979-80	7768.79	-	7945.36
1980-85	56000.00	62217.00	66471.00
1985-90	105000.00	118800.00	132476.00
1990-91	36000.00	-	37762.93
1991-92	41000.00	-	40482.00
1992-93	48600.00	49050.00	49234.00
1993-94	56000.00	56282.00	57072.00
1994-95	65000.00	66632.00	66675.00
1995-96	75000.00	83500.00	85091.00
1996-97	90050.00	91536.16	91833.00
1992-97	250200.00	334600.00	348072.00
1997-98	100800.00	122019.70	129433.00
1998-99	144000.00	144400.00	153965.92
1999-2000	160000.00	160117.00	162350.56
2000-2001	138200.00	172000.00	172217.00
2001-2002	172000.00	172000.00	172000.00
1997-2002	570000.00	748800.00	789672.00
2002-2003	184000.00	204177.78	204177.78

IX. DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES :

1. ROADS AND BRIDGES :

1.9.1 During the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), "Roads" were given highest priority. During this period Rs. 225.41 lakh were spent on the development of roads which amounted to 42.75% of the total plan investment of Rs. 527.25 lakh. With this investment, the State achieved an additional 2413 K.M. length of roads. The progress made in the development of roads by 1971 at the time of formation of a full-fledged State and level reached by the end of Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Five Year Plans and achievements made by the end of Annual Plan (2001-02) is given in the following table :-

TABLE –9 : ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Position as on				Position as on				
			1971	At the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85)	At the end of 7 th Plan (1985-90)	At the end of 8 th Plan (1992-97)	31 st March, 1998	31 st March, 1999	31 st March, 2000	31 st March, 2001	31 st March, 2002
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Motorable Road	Kms	7609	14663	16883	19760	20270	20800	21474	22206	22763
2.	Roads Provided with Cross Drainage	Kms	2755	6245	7493	8917	9197	9657	10299	10970	11697
3.	Metalled and tarred length	Kms	2218	5300	6392	8094	8444	8907	9742	10664	11441
4.	Bridges	No.	232	598	742	968	996	1038	1095	1148	1206
5.	Villages connected with Roads										
	(a) Above 1500 Population	No.	-	165	175	184	184	184	184	185	186
	(b) 1000-1500 Population	No.	-	198	214	223	223	223	224	224	224
	(c) 500-1000 Population	No.	-	756	809	827	831	839	843	847	849
	(d) 200-500 Population	No.	-	2324	2413	2479	2489	2517	2551	2575	2588
	(e) Less than 200 Population	No.	-	3640	3805	3914	3927	3973	4001	4036	4063
	Total (5)			7083	7416	7627	7654	7736	7803	7867	7910

Besides increase in the motorable road density from 13.66 Kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area in 1971 to 40.89 kms. between 1971-2002, the quality of this crucial infrastructure has also been very significantly improved. Whereas only 29.1% of the motorable roads were metalled and tarred in 1971, the percentage at the end of March, 2002 stands at 50.3. Similarly, the percentage of roads with cross drainage increased from 36.2% in 1971 to 51.4% in March, 2002.

1.9.2 The following data depicts the position of road length from 1971 to 2002:-

TABLE –10 : ROAD LENGTH IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Type of Road	Position as on 31 st March									
	1971	1981	1991	1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
(a) Motorable Double lane	1765	1994	1994	2000	2250	2290	2320	2329	2332	2336
(b) Motorable Single lane	5844	10611	15296	16160	17510	17980	18480	19145	19874	20427
Total Motorable roads	7609	12605	17290	18160	19760	20270	20800	21474	22206	22763
(c) Jeepable	608	633	826	865	921	961	1001	950	906	781
(d) Less than Jeepable (Track)	2400	4195	4329	4328	4475	4542	4580	4310	4105	3959
Total	10617	17433	22445	23353	25156	25773	26381	26734	27217	27503

2. IRRIGATION POTENTIAL AND AREA COVERED UNDER IRRIGATION :

1.9.3 In the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), Irrigation was given second priority and investment of Rs. 55.18 lakh was envisaged against which the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 33.70 lakh. By the end of the year 1999-2000 which was the third year of 9th plan (1997-02), the State achieved addition to CCA potential of an area of about 1.00 Lakh hectares under major/minor irrigation schemes implemented through plans.

1.9.4 The following table presents irrigation potential in H.P.:-

TABLE –11 : ASSESSED IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Area
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Total Geographical Area	Lakh Hect.	55.67
2.	Net Area Sown	Lakh Hect.	5.83
3.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Available		
	(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	0.50
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	2.85
	Total (3)	Lakh Hect.	3.35
4.	C.C.A. created upto the end of 31.3.2002:-		
	(i) By Rural Development and Agriculture Department	Lakh Hect.	0.93
	(ii) I & PH Department Schemes	Lakh Hect.	1.04
	Total (4)	Lakh Hect.	1.97

1.9.5 CCA created under various irrigation schemes by the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85), Seventh Plan (1985-90), Annual Plans (1990-91) & (1991-92), Eighth Plan(1992-97) and achievements made during the Annual Plan (1997-98), Annual Plan (1998-99), Annual

Plan(1999-2000), Annual Plan(2000-01) and 2001-02 are given in the following table:-

TABLE-12 : SCHEME-WISE CCA CREATION

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Plan Period				Year-wise achievements made during 9 th Five Year Plan 1997-2002					Cumulative Achievement by the end of (2001-02) (Col. 7 to Col.12)
			By the end of 6 th Plan (1980-85)	By the end of 7 th Plan (1985-90)	By the end of Annual Plan (1991-92)	By the end of 9 th Plan (1992-97)	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Hect	6386	8136	8386	10936	300	150	150	200	100	11836
2.	Minor Irrigation	Hect	57344	67915	73811	82595	2000	2000	2120	1819	2073	92607
3.	Kuhals and Others	Hect	82478	85573	92761	92796	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	92796
	Total :	Hect	146208	161624	174958	186327	2300	2150	2270	2019	2173	197239

3. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY :

1.9.6 According to 1981 census, there were 16,807 inhabited villages in the Pradesh out of which 11,887 villages were categorised as problem villages and 4,920 as non-problem villages. Till 31st March, 1995, drinking water facilities had been provided to all the census villages. During 1991-93 a status survey in respect of Rural Water Supply was got conducted by the Govt. of India. In this survey the smallest unit was kept a "habitation" instead of the census village. The habitations were further sub-divided into two categories :-

1. Main habitation, which goes by the name of census villages.
2. Other habitations, which form the part of census villages.

1.9.7 As per latest survey conducted, total number of habitations were 45367, the break up of which as on 1-4-2003 is as under :-

Not Covered (NC)	Partially Covered(PC)	Fully Covered(FC)	Total
574	8877	35916	45367

1.9.8 The N.C. category habitations have to be provided safe drinking water on priority. Efforts are afoot to tie-up central sector allocation to cover these in as short a time as possible. Universal NC habitation coverage is targetted by the end of 2003-04.

4. POWER GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION

1.9.9 Himachal Pradesh has been blessed with vast hydro-electric potential in its five river basins, namely Yamuna, Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab. So far a potential of 21530 MW has been identified. Out of this available hydel potential only 3934.74 MW has been exploited by various agencies, which also includes 326.20 MW by H.P. State Electricity Board.

1.9.10 The details of the projects under operation with HPSEB are as under:-

1. Giri	60.00 MW
2. Bassi	60.00 MW
3. SVP Bhaba	120.00 MW
4. Andhra	16.95 MW
5. Thiroth	4.50 MW
6. Binwa	6.00 MW
7. Baner	12.00 MW
8. Gaj	10.50 MW
9. Ghanwi Project	22.50 MW
10. Gumma	3.00 MW
11. Mini Micros(14 Nos.)	11.22 MW

Total :	326.67 MW

1.9.11 The details of the projects under execution by HPSEB/Private Sector/Joint Sector is as under:-

I. By HPSEB:-

(i) Bhaba Augmentation P/H.	3.00 MW
(ii) Holi	3.00 MW
(iii) Larji Project	126.00 MW
(iv) Khauli HEP	12.00 MW
(v) Uhl Stage-III	100.00 MW
(vi) Kashang HEP	66.00 MW

Total :	310.00 MW

II. Joint Venture:-

- (i) Nathpa Jhakri. 1500.00 MW Joint venture of
GOI & HP Govt. through SJVNL (formerly NJPC)

III. Central Sector:-

- (a) NHPC :
(i) Parbati HEP 2051.00 MW
(ii) Chamera Stage-II 300.00 MW
(iii) Chamera Stage- III (Hibra) 231.00 MW

- (b) NTPC :
(i) Kol Dam 800.00 MW

Total : 3382.00 MW

IV. Private Sector:-

- (i) Baspa Stage-II. 300.00 MW M/S Jai Prakash Hydro Power
Ltd. The Project has been commissioned.
- (ii) Malana 86.00 MW M/S Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills
Ltd. The project has been completed in the year 2001.

Total : 386.00 MW

1.9.12 The details of the projects which have been proposed to be executed in Private Sector and are in various stages of implementation:-

I. Projects for which MOU and Implementation Agreements have already been signed:-

(i) **Dhamwari Sunda**

70.00 MW Implementation Agreement signed with M/S Dhamwari Power Company Private Ltd. on 17.10.96. Environment and forest clearance stands accorded by MOEF and the techno-economic clearance stands accorded by CEA. The company is in process of signing PPA for sale of power and achieving financial closure.

(ii) **Neogal** 15.00 MW

Implementation Agreement signed with M/S Om Power Company Ltd. on 04.07.98. Environmental and Forest clearance issued, TEC issued, PPA signed and company is in the process of achieving financial closure.

(iii) Karcham-Wangtoo

1000.00 MW The agreement was signed between M/S JHPL and GOHP on 18.11.99. The company is pursuing statutory/non- statutory clearances from GOHP/GOI.

(iv) Allain-Duhangan

192.00 MW The implementation agreement was signed between M/S RSWM and GOHP on 22-2-2001. The company has obtained the TEC from CEA and Environmental & Forest Clearance from MOEF. The company is in process of signing PPA, of land and achieving financial closure.

(v) Patikari

16.00 MW The agreement was signed between M/S Patikari Power Pvt. Ltd. and GOHP on 9.11.2001. TEC issued, PPA signed & the company is in process of obtaining forest and environmental clearance and achieving financial closure.

(vi) Malana-II

100.00 MW The agreement was signed between M/s Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. and GOHP on 14.1.2003. The company is pursuing statutory/non statutory clearances from GOHP/GOI.

Total : 1393.00 MW

1.9.13 The MOU in respect of following Hydroelectric Projects were signed between GOHP and the respective IPPs during 2002-03. The respective companies are in process of preparation of Detailed Project Reports.

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (in MW)	Company	Date of MOU
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
(i)	Sainj	100	M/S Jindal Hydroelectric Company Ltd.,New Delhi.	14.6.2002
(ii)	Dhaura Sidh	80	M/S G.V.K. Industries,Hyderabad.	20.6.2002
(iii)	Tangnu Romai	44	M/S PCP International, Chandigarh.	5.7.2002
(iv)	Paudital Lassa	36	M/S Shree Jailaxmi Power Corp. Guntur.	6.6.2002
(v)	Lambadug	15	M/S Himachal Consortium, Bangalore.	13.6.2002
(vi)	Baragaon	10.5	M/S Padmini Traders(P) Ltd.,Noida	6.6.2002
(vii)	Sai Kothi	17	M/S Venture Energy Technology Ltd.,Delhi.	14.6.2002
Total :		302.5		

1.9.14 Projects for which DPRs are ready and are to be taken up for execution in State/Private/Joint Venture:-

(i) Kuther HEP in Ravi Basin	260.00 MW
(ii) Sawara Kuddu in Yamuna Basin	144.00 MW
(iii) Hibra HEP in Ravi Basin	231.00 MW
(iv) Renuka Dam in Yamuna Basin	40.00 MW

Total :	675.00 MW

1.9.15 Basin-wise details of the Projects which are under investigation are given as under :-

I. Satluj Basin :

1. Thopan Pawari	400 MW.
2. Shongtong Karcham	225 MW.
3. Rampur HEP	439 MW.
4. Sorang HEP	100 MW.

II. Yamuna Basin :

1. Shalvi HEP	7 MW.
2. Chirgaon Majhgaon	46 MW.
3. Paudital Lassa	36 MW.
4. Tangnu Raomai	44 MW.

III. Beas Basin :

1. Sainj HEP	100 MW.
2. Dhaulasidh	50 MW.

IV. Ravi Basin :

1. Siul HEP	13 MW.
2. Saikothi HEP	17 MW.
3. Bajoli Holi HEP	200 MW.

V. Chenab Basin :

1. Gyspa Dam	240 MW.
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1.9.16 It is mentioned that action for executing the remaining hydel projects in the State Sector will be taken up in phases depending upon the availability of funds and modalities of execution.

1.9.17 The year-wise data on power generation and power purchase from outside w.e.f. 1980-81 has been depicted in the following table:-

TABLE-13 : GENERATION

Generation Year	Generation MU	Electricity Purchased MU
1.	2.	3.
1980-81	245.07	265.41
1985-86	596.83	392.12
1989-90	935.51	887.58
1990-91	1262.40	1058.69
1991-92	1050.37	1200.72
1992-93	1087.38	1256.16
1993-94	976.60	1338.98
1994-95	1131.69	1685.43
1995-96	1285.42	1926.35
1996-97	1251.93	2065.58
1997-98	1306.008	2287.61
1998-99	1484.493	2333.831
1999-2000	1201.319	2520.149
2000-2001	1153.321	2539.338
2001-2002	1149.501	2588.836

1.9.18 It would be seen that power generation which was 245.07 MU in 1980-81 touched the level of 1262.40 MU in 1990-91. The electricity generation process got a set back in the year 1993-94, when it dipped to a level of 976.60 M.U. due to the blockage of Satluj river at Bhaba which brought the generation process to a halt. Thereafter, the generation went up so rapidly that it touched the highest level in the year 1998-99. The shortfall in over-all generation during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is mainly due to less snowfall and scanty rainfall. The total electricity generation in the year 2001-02 touched the level of 1149.501 MU.

TABLE-14 : SALE OF POWER**(In Million Kwh)**

Year	Sale within the State	Sale Outside the State	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1980-81	264.73	147.13	411.86
1984-85	470.02	217.28	687.30
1985-86	563.32	223.93	787.25
1989-90	897.10	359.487	1256.587
1990-91	1008.74	717.715	1726.455
1991-92	1022.02	581.866	1603.886
1992-93	1083.28	581.749	1665.029
1993-94	1155.63	511.047	1666.677
1994-95	1339.68	752.721	2092.401
1995-96	1597.68	802.400	2400.080
1996-97	1757.61	732.453	2490.063
1997-98	1946.54	721.458	2667.998
1998-99	2083.42	713.289	2796.709
1999-2000	2181.741	681.985	2863.726
2000-2001	2205.866	615.618	2821.484
2001-2002	2331.860	548.837	2880.697

1.9.19 It would be seen that the sale of power within the State is on an increase and registered an increase of 77.54 percent during 1984-85 over 1980-81 period. During 1989-90, the sale within the State was 897.10 Million Kwh and registered an increase of 90.86 percent over 1984-85 period. During 1994-95, the sales within the State was 1339.68 Million Kwh and registered an increase of 49.33% over 1989-90 period. The sale of power outside the State which was 147.13 Million Kwh in 1980-81 continued to rise and reached the level of 717.715 Million Kwh in 1990-91 and recorded an increase of 485.00 percent over 1980-81 period. The power sale within and outside the State during 2001-2002 was of the order of 2880.697 Million Kwh. The aggregate availability being 3738.34 Million units, the transmission and distribution losses and auxiliary consumption come to 857.64 million units which accounted for 22.95% of the total energy availability.

1.9.20 The trend in power consumption in the State among different end uses is given below:-

TABLE-15 : POWER CONSUMPTION

(Million Kwh)

Sl.No.	End Users	1989-90	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Decadal Change in %age Share
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Domestic (%)	197.6 (22.02)	253.1 (24.7)	283.153 (26.14)	312.506 (27.04)	348.521 (26.02)	387.539 (24.26)	426.771 (24.28)	474.371 (24.37)	537.553 (25.80)	594.494 (27.25)	636.516 (28.86)	664.419 (28.49)	(+)
2.	Commercial (%)	73.6 (8.2)	83.7 (8.2)	88.068 (8.13)	91.711 (7.94)	103.080 (7.69)	112.046 (7.01)	120.549 (6.86)	134.898 (6.93)	139.817 (6.71)	148.881 (6.82)	161.622 (7.33)	174.963 (7.50)	(-)
3.	Industrial (%)	443.5 (49.44)	467.2 (47.7)	512.260 (47.29)	552.488 (47.81)	655.941 (48.96)	818.238 (51.21)	910.622 (51.81)	1019.64 (52.38)	1073.453 (51.53)	1111.437 (50.94)	1069.017 (48.46)	1122.544 (48.15)	(+)
4.	Govt. Irri. & W.S.S. (%)	87.4 (9.74)	94.8 (9.3)	121.701 (11.23)	123.047 (10.65)	141.387 (10.56)	149.380 (9.35)	149.334 (8.50)	162.814 (8.37)	175.860 (8.44)	183.985 (8.43)	208.83 (9.44)	202.268 (8.67)	(-)
5.	Agriculture (%)	25.8 (2.88)	29.8 (2.92)	14.141 (1.31)	13.559 (1.17)	11.945 (0.89)	12.236 (0.77)	11.375 (0.65)	10.532 (0.54)	12.031 (0.58)	16.541 (0.76)	19.198 (0.87)	18.048 (0.78)	(-)
6.	Public Lighting (%)	3.5 (0.39)	3.2 (0.31)	3.582 (0.33)	4.107 (0.35)	4.409 (0.33)	4.832 (0.30)	6.158 (0.35)	6.049 (0.31)	6.711 (0.32)	7.917 (0.36)	8.394 (0.38)	9.135 (6.39)	(+)
7.	Bulk/Misc. (%)	65.7 (7.33)	70.2 (6.87)	60.372 (5.57)	58.216 (5.04)	74.399 (5.55)	113.408 (7.10)	132.797 (7.55)	138.241 (7.10)	137.995 (6.62)	118.487 (5.44)	102.936 (4.67)	140.493 (6.02)	(-)
	Total :	897.1	1002.00	1083.277	1155.634	1339.682	1597.679	1757.606	1946.545	2083.420	2181.742	2206..513	2331.870	

1.9.21 The above data indicates that industrial consumption has increased to 1122.544 MU at the end of the year 2001-2002 which is more than the consumption recorded during the year 2000-2001. It is further added that industrial consumption alone accounts for about 48.15% of the total consumption of H.P. In terms of decadal changes in consumption by end user, the shares of commercial, bulk/miscellaneous, agriculture and public lighting purposes have declined whereas the share of domestic and industrial sectors have gone up. Increase has been most significant in the domestic sector which shows a rise in the standard of living on the one hand and also indicates pro-forest and environment bias.

5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION :

1.9.22 According to 1991 census, the number of census villages was 19,388. Of these, 2391 villages were un-inhabited and the rest 16,997 villages were inhabited. The State achieved 100 percent rural electrification target during 1988-89 in the then 16,807 inhabited census villages. Since then, the attention is being given to the improvement in the distribution system, intensive electrification and electrification of left out hamlets.

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

1.9.23 The Animal Husbandry infrastructure created since Sixth Plan onwards is depicted in the following table :-

TABLE -16 : VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS

Sr. No.	Institutions	Number at the End of			At the end of Annual Plan (1997-98)	At the end of Annual Plan (1998-99)	At the end of Annual Plan (1999-2k)	At the end of Annual Plan (2000-01)	At the end of Annual Plan (2001-02)
		6 th Plan (1980-85)	7 th Plan (1985-90)	8 th Plan (1992-97)					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Hospitals	197	230	302	302	302	302	302	302
2.	Dispensaries	395	514	977	1232	1433	1583	1585	1585
3.	Central Vety. Dispensaries	-	-	25	25	25	25	25	25
4.	Mobile Dispensaries	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
5.	Polyclinics	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7

7. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:

1.9.24 The production of important animal products is depicted in the following table:-

TABLE-17 : LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Sr. No	Name of the Product	Unit	1985-86	1989-90	1991-92	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Milk	000' Tonnes	431.140	529.190	596.860	610.080	692.000	713.962	723.654	741.266	760.411	760.000
2.	Eggs	Lakh Number	377.000	491.000	580.000	697.000	720.000	750.384	775.200	800.539	815.677	880.000
3.	Wool	Lakh Kg.	12.95	14.05	15.66	15.10	15.56	15.65	15.72	15.76	15.82	16.15

8. GROWTH OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS:

1.9.25 The growth of Health Institutions in Himachal Pradesh from 1971 onwards is depicted in the following table:-

TABLE-18 : HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN H.P. AS ON 31ST MARCH OF EACH YEAR

Sr. No	Items	1971	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Hospitals*	39	58	73	73	69	74	79	90	103	103	103
2.	Primary Health Centres Incl. PHC's**	72	77	145	225	275	310	377	367	367	369	435
3.	Allopathic Dispensaries	119	186	214	197	165	167	154	156	155	155	155
4.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries***	363	404	430	592	674	826	981	1081	1126	1128	1128
5.	Health Sub-Centres	256	856	1299	1851	1907	1980	2069	2069	2069	2068	2068
6.	Dental College	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Total :	849	1581	2161	2938	3091	3357	3661	3764	3820	3823	3889

* Includes Ayurvedic Hospitals also.

** Decrease due to upgradation of 10 CHCs and 1 PHC into Civil Hospitals during 1998-99

*** Includes Unani and Homeopathic Dispensaries.

1.9.26 It would be seen that the growth of medical institutions in the State has reduced the pressure on these institutions resulting in a better medical care to the people. This is reflected in considerable lowering of crude birth and death rates and significant improvement in the infant mortality rate. The comparative data on vital statistics for Himachal Pradesh and All-India is as under:-

TABLE-19 : COMPARATIVE DATA ON VITAL STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Parameter	All India	Himachal Pradesh
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Birth/Thousand (2001)	25.8	21.00
2.	Death/Thousand (2001)	8.5	7.00
3.	Infant Mortality/Thousand (2001)	66	54
4.	Couple Protection Rate		
	i) As on 31.3.2000	46.2	51.57
	ii) As on 31.3.2002	N.A.	50.54
5.	Life Expectancy at birth (1993-97)/Years	58.7	65.1

1.9.27 The decadal birth rate and death rate of H.P. is depicted in the following table :-

TABLE-20 : COMPARATIVE DATA ON BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE IN H.P.

(Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Differential
1.	2.	3.	4.
1971	37.3	15.6	21.7
1981	31.5	11.1	20.4
1991	28.4	8.9	19.5
1999	23.8	7.3	16.5
2001(SRS 2000)	22.1	7.2	14.9

TABLE-21 : COMPARATIVE DATA ON INFANT MORTALITY RATE

(Per Thousand)

Year	Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.
1971	118	129
1981	71	110
1991	75	80
1999	62	70
2001 (SRS 2000)	54	66

1.9.28 The decadal variation in the population since 1901 has been reported as under in respect of H.P.:-

TABLE-22 : DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION

Year	Persons	%age Decadal Variation
1.	2.	3.
1901	1,920,294	-
1911	1,896,944	(-) 1.22
1921	1,928,206	(+) 1.65
1931	2,029,113	(+) 5.23
1941	2,263,245	(+) 11.54
1951	2,385,981	(+) 5.42
1961	2,812,463	(+) 17.87
1971	3,460,434	(+) 23.04
1981	4,280,818	(+) 23.71
1991	5,170,877	(+) 20.79
2001	6,077,248	(+) 17.53

9. EDUCATION :

1.9.29 The literacy percentage in Himachal Pradesh increased from 31.96 percent in 1971 to 42.48 percent in 1981, 63.86% in 1991 and has now reached 77.13% as per 2001 census. This literacy rate is higher than the national average. The march of education continued ahead through concerted efforts of spread of educational institutions, providing incentives for retention specially of SC/ST and OBC category children and enlarged enrolment, the data of which is given below:-

TABLE-23 : ENROLMENT DATA

Sr. No.	Age Group	Percentage of Enrolment to Total Population							
		1985-86	1989-90	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	6-11 Years								
	(a) Boys	111	110	104	109	104	105	103	104
	(b) Girls	91	100	94	101	102	105	103	104
	Total	100	105	99	105	103	105	103	104
2.	11-14 Years								
	(a) Boys	90	90	91	100	100	100	100	100
	(b) Girls	60	74	76	89	90	90	90	91
	Total	75	82	84	95	95	95	95	95.5

10. GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1.9.30 The decadal achievements of Educational Institutions upto 1990-91 and achievements by the end of Annual Plan 1992-93, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and 2001-02 are given in the following table :-

TABLE-24 : EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sr. No.	Institutions	As on 31 st March										
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Primary Schools	3768	6093	7548	7548	7611	9138	10484	10533	10633	10633	10633
2.	Middle Schools	742	1032	995	994	994	1030	1214	1474	1672	1674	1674
3.	High Schools	435	582	860	862	882	949	980	980	981	977	978
4.	Senior Secondary Schools	-	3	150	150	178	282	424	464	525	536	536
5.	Colleges	15	25	25	27	27	32	37	37	37	37*	37

(*) : Includes one evening College.

11. TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

1.9.31 In the field of technical education, the Pradesh has made significant strides. The position of technical institutions functioning in the State is depicted in the following table :-

TABLE-25 : TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Sr. No.	Institutions	As on 31 st March									
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	2.	1986	1989	1992	1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1.	National Institute of Technology (formerly REC)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Polytechnics	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
3.	Industrial Training Institutes	31	31	32	32	34	34	34	34	44	44
4.	Motor Driving & Heavy earth Moving Operator Training Institute under SCVT Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	ITC in Private Sector										

X. PRODUCTION DETAILS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION:

1.10.1 The decadal details of Area and Production of foodgrains, Major commercial crops in H.P. upto 1990-91 and achievements during the Annual Plan 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 are depicted in the following table :-

TABLE-26 : STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS AND MAJOR COMMERCIAL CROPS IN H.P. (AREA IN 000 HECT. AND PRODUCTION IN 000 M.T.)

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Year 1980-81		Year 1990-91		Year 1996-97		Year 1997-98		Year 1998-99		Year 1999-2000		Year 2000-01		Year 2001-02	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1.	FOOD GRAINS	876.393	1183.373	874.209	1433.096	838.564	1318.300	853.584	1448.105	836.971	1313.015	822.418	1446.138	813.876	1112.051	817.226	1598.922
A.	Total Kharif	467.524	682.548	459.208	783.788	434.112	719.428	441.625	761.418	423.948	800.681	419.401	823.315	419.338	832.265	420.217	924.829
1.	Maize	288.686	523.114	319.111	654.957	307.291	589.439	311.861	620.684	300.976	662.282	299.906	681.424	298.052	683.642	301.282	768.198
2.	Rice	111.093	124.641	84.939	106.497	81.740	108.624	86.178	120.444	82.152	116.997	80.221	120.365	81.519	124.893	80.579	137.418
3.	Ragi	10.608	7.826	5.961	4.061	4.437	2.514	4.062	4.248	3.673	4.159	3.956	4.441	4.130	4.161	4.007	4.692

18.	6.298	8.223	674.093	637.608	34.685	1.109	1.231	785.385	155.00
17.	9.706	24.643	397.009	366.518	25.017	1.442	4.332	49.560	12.800
16.	7.067	12.500	279.788	251.319	21.441	1.490	5.565	743.700	160.000
15.	10.777	24.860	394.538	362.680	25.643	1.346	4.869	50.600	15.500
14.	7.414	9.671	622.823	583.300	32.496	1.527	5.500	706.178	182.678
13.	11.108	24.210	403.017	370.587	25.901	1.694	4.835	47.473	14.373
12.	7.231	10.012	512.334	481.267	27.756	1.293	2.018	656.584	153.184
11.	10.525	26.649	413.023	379.718	26.752	1.911	4.642	45.936	13.836
10.	7.375	8.667	686.687	641.305	41.335	2.500	1.547	609.741	156.441
9.	11.673	27.851	411.959	377.343	27.693	2.334	4.589	43.763	13.763
8.	11.014	7.837	598.872	561.859	33.040	2.653	1.320	594.100	150.800
7.	12.722	27.922	404.452	372.992	24.587	2.451	4.422	47.520	14.220
6.	10.320	7.953	649.308	601.716	43.051	2.225	2.316	482.900	115.000
5.	16.014	33.183	415.001	376.278	29.295	3.360	6.068	39.523	16.000
4.	15.025	11.942	500.825	442.631	50.477	4.774	2.943	236.358	100.000
3.	22.816	34.321	408.869	349.798	35.556	14.257	9.258	27.507	15.000
2.	Millets	Pulses	Total Rabi	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Pulses	COMMERCIAL CROPS	Potato
1.	4.	5.	B.	1.	2.	3.	4.	II.	1.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
2.	Ginger (Dry)	2,507	1,358	1,523	2,900	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,300	3,100	3,400	3,100	3,500	3,100	3,700	2,610	2,900
3.	Vegetables	10,000	135,000	22,000	365,000	30,000	440,000	27,000	450,000	29,000	500,000	30,000	520,000	32,000	580,000	34,150	627,445
III.	APPLE PRODUCTION	43,331	118,013	62,828	342,071	80,338	288,538	83,056	234,253	85,631	393,653	88,673	49,129	90,348	376,776	93,122	180,528
IV.	ALL FRUITS PRODUCTION	92,425	139,828	163,330	386,314	196,212	351,625	202,362	279,693	207,240	447,684	212,951	89,415	217,336	128,049	223,577	263,446

• Figures pertain to 1979-80.

2. FISHERIES :

1.10.2 Himachal Pradesh is blessed with some of the finest rivers viz. Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab originating from the permanent glaciers and spring-beds. The rivers and their branches are bestowed with exotic trout, mahseer, snow trout, Louches, indigenous lesser barilas and minor carps. Besides, there are many natural lakes located in the higher reaches and man made impoundments harbouring more than 78 species of fish. The level of fish production and fish seed production is depicted in the following table :-

TABLE-27 : FISH PRODUCTION

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1985-86	1989-90	1991-92	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Fish Production (Inland)	000' Tonnes	2.95	4.62	5.99	6.39	6.26	6.68	6.79	6.99	7.02	7.21
2.	Fish Seed Production											
	i) Fry	Million	6.78	18.09	22.98	22.86	21.97	23.35	23.21	23.63	25.77	27.53
	ii) Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
	iii) Nursery	Area Hect.	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

XI. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCENARIO :

1.11.1 The position of rural infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh as on 31.3.2002 is as under :-

TABLE -28 POSITION OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE END OF 31ST MARCH, 2002

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Position as on 31.3.2002
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Road Length (Motorable)	Kms.	22763
2.	Village connected with Roads	Nos.	7910
3.	Bridges	Nos.	1206
4.	Primary Schools	Nos.	10633
5.	Middle Schools	Nos.	1674
6.	High Schools	Nos.	978
7.	Senior Secondary Schools	Nos.	536
8.	Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	302
9.	Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	1585
10.	Primary Health Centres including CHC's & Upgraded PHC's	Nos.	435
11.	Health Sub-Centres	Nos.	2068
12.	Civil Dispensaries	Nos.	155
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Nos.	1128
14.	CCA Created	Lakh Hect.	1.97

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-02)

2.1.1 The national approach to the Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002) aimed at building on the successes of Eighth Five Year Plan. The problems that emerged particularly, in the areas such as capital formation in agriculture, living standards of the poor, infrastructure, social sectors, regional disparity and fiscal deficit were to be addressed. Working on these broad parameters, the following objectives were envisaged to be achieved:-

- i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and reduction of poverty;
- ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;
- iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;
- iv) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;
- v) Containing the growth rate of population;
- vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;
- vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development;
- viii) Promoting and developing peoples' participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups;
- ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

2.1.2 The above objectives, sought to be achieved with the principle of "Growth with Equity" needed to be seen in the context of four important dimensions of State policy. These were: a) Quality of Life of the Citizens; b) Generation of Productive Employment; c) Regional Balance and d) Self-Reliance.

2.1.3 The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-02) of the State was initially approved at Rs. 5700 crore at 1996-97 prices but subsequently aggregate sizes of the approved Annual Plans went higher and ultimately the size of the Ninth Five Year Plan was revised to Rs. 7488.00 crore in nominal terms. The sector wise spread of outlay and expenditure is given as under:-

Table-1

HIMACHAL PRADESH SECTOR-WISE OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs.in Crore)

Sr. No	Sector	Ninth Plan (1997-02) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan(1997-98)		Annual Plan (1998-99)		Annual Plan (1999-2000)		Annual Plan (2000-01)		Annual Plan (2001-02)		Total	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Revised Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	842.80	132.84	151.96	183.00	187.87	202.04	191.27	182.87	200.84	186.26	186.26	887.01	918.20
2.	Rural Development	240.19	48.60	57.52	67.37	61.02	71.22	61.32	68.28	61.34	68.08	68.08	323.55	309.28
3.	Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.87	4.00	4.00	12.00	19.87
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	258.85	43.69	56.21	65.70	60.62	80.15	67.92	69.50	63.12	69.78	69.78	328.82	317.65
5.	Energy	1052.10	167.14	236.93	223.51	263.68	249.63	304.60	335.15	202.09	258.93	258.93	1234.36	1266.23
6.	Industry & Minerals	150.00	25.00	34.52	27.39	25.61	30.24	20.18	24.66	21.06	14.79	14.79	122.08	116.16
7.	Transport	613.50	109.33	128.47	196.19	193.07	230.74	242.43	246.28	294.96	253.84	253.84	1036.38	1112.77
8.	Communication	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.49	0.46
9.	Science, Technology & Environment	7.09	1.26	1.90	1.50	1.97	1.60	0.65	1.58	1.51	1.01	1.01	6.95	7.04
10.	General Economic Services	322.83	64.37	162.65	71.57	149.27	89.37	63.18	50.82	61.60	51.42	51.42	327.55	488.12
11.	Social Services	2106.43	396.00	436.58	568.43	560.56	615.73	639.75	710.13	777.47	798.38	798.38	3088.67	3212.74
12.	General Services	105.01	19.77	27.59	35.34	31.99	25.28	25.14	26.41	30.14	13.34	13.34	120.14	128.20
	Total	5700.00	1008.00	1294.33	1440.00	1539.66	1600.00	1620.56	1720.00	1722.17	1720.00	1720.00	7488.00	7896.72

2.1.4.1 As would be seen from the data, Himachal Pradesh was among the very few states to have achieved the plan investment targetted for the Ninth Plan in real terms. Not only was the financial content achieved in a larger measure than originally envisaged, the physical content of the plan was also realised to a significant extent.

Table-2

Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices during the 9th Five Year Plan

Economic Activity/ Sector	1997- 98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Total 9thPlan	% age
1 Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	22.15	22.23	21.15	20.83	21.78	1299075	21.58
2 Forestry & Logging	4.82	4.15	3.91	4.13	4.28	254405	4.23
3 Fishing	0.30	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.21	14754	0.25
4 Mining & Quarring	0.87	0.76	0.74	0.68	0.73	45048	0.75
Total- Primary	28.15	27.40	26.05	25.87	27.00	1613282	26.79
5 Manufacturing	13.27	12.66	13.87	14.60	13.85	826443	13.73
5.1 Registered	10.08	9.86	11.07	11.55	10.66	645129	10.71
5.2 Unregistered	3.19	2.79	2.80	3.05	3.20	181314	3.02
6 Construction	13.68	13.92	13.24	13.81	13.51	820051	13.62
7 Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	6.52	6.71	5.72	6.20	5.95	371973	6.18
Total -Secondary	33.47	33.28	32.83	34.62	33.31	2018467	33.53
8 Transport, Storage & Co	3.93	4.08	4.04	4.29	4.70	256120	4.25
8.1 Railways	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	3814	0.06
8.2 Transport by other Means	2.97	3.16	3.07	3.28	3.64	196265	3.25
8.3 Communication	0.90	0.85	0.91	0.94	1.00	55798	0.93
8.4 Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	243	0.01
9 Trade, Hotel & Resturant	8.70	8.10	8.74	8.46	8.68	514486	8.55
Total- Transport, Communication & Trade	12.64	12.18	12.78	12.75	13.39	770606	12.80
10 Banking & Insurance	3.80	4.17	4.26	4.03	3.81	241725	4.01
11 Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business.	4.43	3.85	3.77	3.62	3.57	228597	3.80
Total- Finance & Real Estate	8.23	8.02	8.03	7.65	7.38	470322	7.81
12 Public Administration	7.46	7.67	8.15	7.81	8.36	477863	7.94
13 Other Services	10.05	11.45	12.16	11.30	10.56	670458	11.13
Total- Community & Personal Services	17.51	19.12	20.31	19.11	18.92	1148321	19.07
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT							
AT FACTOR COST	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	6020998	100.00

2.1.5 The above table clearly reveals that more than 50% of the total GSDP is contributed by Primary and Secondary sectors. Services sector contributes about 1/5th of the GSDP. No significant fluctuations are observed in sectoral contribution. The economic analysis of the

development trend of the state clearly shows that Himachal is now on a very healthy path of development as the primary sector contribution has shifted to secondary and services sectors. The percentage contribution of primary sector, was 28.15 percent during 1997-98 which declined to 27 percent at the end of 2001-02 whereas overall contribution from this sector was 26.79 percent at the end of 9th Plan period. The contribution of the secondary sector more or less has remained almost at the same level i.e.33.47 percent in 1997-98 to 33.31 percent during 2001-02 and overall contribution also remained at the same level i.e.33.53 percent. The percentage contribution of services and transport, communication and trade sectors increased from 17.51 and 12.64 percent from the beginning of the 9th Plan period to 19.92 and 13.39 percent respectively by the end of the plan period. The sector, which shows a marginal declining trend during the 9th Plan period, is Finance and Real Estate.

2. State's Approach to Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002:

2.2.1 The State Government designed its own enabling programmes within the overall National objectives keeping in view the peculiar hilly conditions and policies of the State Government. The approach, inter-alia, reflected the aspirations of the people. The main objectives of the the State's approach aimed at the following aspects:-

I. Human Development:-

2.2.2 Human Development in its all facets was the main focus of the State's development strategy. There was no denying the fact that the developmental efforts succeeded to some extent, in achieving the main goals of the Five Year Plans. These included reduction in poverty, providing of gainful employment opportunities and raising of per capita income. The agriculture and industrial production increased manifold but equitable distribution of income still remained a problem. In terms of measures of distributive justice, the track record of Himachal Pradesh was a matter of envy for other States. The overall development measured against social indicators like health, food, nutrition, education including literacy and skills, employment conditions of work, consumption of basic necessities, transportation, housing including household facilities, clothing, recreation and entertainment, social security etc. showed a large disparity among different sections of the society at the National level whereas these disparities were at a fairly low level in HP as compared to all-India situation. Towards further developing the human capital, socio-economic development of human beings was the prime objective of our approach to Ninth Five Year Plan. The strategy aimed to benefit the weaker sections of the society particularly the women and children by well designed affirmative measures. A brief outline of the set of enabling programmes to achieve these objectives is outlined below:-

a) Universalisation of Education:-

2.2.3 Himachal Pradesh had a low literacy rate of only 7% according to 1951 census as against national average of 16.6%. During the course of next 50 years, the State made spectacular achievements by attaining 77.13% literacy rate as against National average of 65.38%. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, education strategy aimed at the disadvantaged sections of the society, particularly the girls and children of SCs/STs/OBCs. As a first step, primary education was made compulsory and preparatory work for the National Programme of Sarv Shiksha

Abhiyan for achieving the Universal Elementary Education was initiated . It envisaged to provide quality elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years with focus of education of girls and children belonging to SCs/ STs. The main objectives of the programme were as under:-

- i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Scheme 'Back to School' by 2003;
- ii) All children to complete 8 years of the schooling by 2010;
- iii) Quality Elementary Education for all by 2010;
- iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for left-out children;
- v) To bridge the gap in respect of gender inequity and social categories at primary stage by 2007 and elementary level by 2010;
- vi) To achieve Zero Drop Out Rate by 2010;

2.2.4 The programme was driven by World Bank funding to the Govt. of India which was implemented as a centrally sponsored programme on a 85:15 cost sharing during the Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-02) between the Centre and State Govt. respectively. The sharing pattern will be 75:25 during the tenth Five Year Plan and 50:50 thereafter. The States will have to maintain their level of investment in Elementary Education as in 1999-2000. The contribution as State Share for SSA will be over and above this investment.

2.2.5 An amount of Rs. 155.60 lakh was sanctioned and released by Government of India to the State which was 100% grant-in-aid to the State for pre- project activities. The house - hold survey conducted in eight non DPEP districts showed that there were only 6507 out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years as on 30-9-2001 which were less than the 1% of the eligible population. The Govt. of India approved the Annual Work Plan and budget amounting to Rs. 1617.59 lakh and Rs. 2906.38 lakh for the year 2000-2001 and 2003 respectively. The Govt. of India has released a sum of Rs. 687.38 lakh during the year 2001-02, while a sum of Rs. 1696.98 lakh has been received during the year 2002-03.

2.2.6 With the aim of providing a minimum of 3 class rooms in every Primary School of the State, and in order to save the children of the tender age from the vagaries of nature and adverse climatic conditions, the State Government launched an ambitious scheme titled as 'Sarswati Bal Vidya Sankalp Yojna' on the auspicious Himachal Day on 15th April, 1999. Under this yojna, a total number of 13612 rooms were proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.11 crores in a phase manner in a period of three years.

2.2.7 Infrastructure expansion programme was launched to provide access to all eligible children within one Km. from their respective places. The thrust was on the opening of new institutions based on a comprehensive mapping of the deficient unserved areas.

2.2.8 The education sector outlay during Ninth Five Year Plan period aggregated to Rs. 917.21 crore which formed 12.25 % of the aggregate State plan investment outlay of Rs. 7488 Crore for the Ninth Plan period.

2.2.9 The details of education institutions opened during the Ninth Five Year Plan is given in the following table:-

Table-3 Educational Institutions

Sr. No.	Institutions	Unit	Targets	Year wise Achievements					Total Achievement (1997-02)	% age
				1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Primary Schools	Nos.	500	1346	176	100	-	-	1622	324.40
2.	Middle Schools	Nos.	1400	369	300	260	9	-	938	67.00
3.	High Schools	Nos.	400	174	40	62	7	1	284	71.00
4.	Senior Secondary Schools	Nos.	100	142	40	61	11	1	255	255.00
5.	Colleges	Nos.	-	4	1	-	1	3	9	-

Table-4 Enrolment of Students in Elementary Education

Sr. No.	Age- Group	Percentage of Enrolment to Total Population				
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	6-11 Years:					
(a)	Boys	104	105	103	104	100
(b)	Girls	102	105	103	104	100
Total		103	105	103	104	100
2.	11-14 Years:					
(a)	Boys	100	100	100	100	101
(b)	Girls	90	90	90	91	96
Total		95	95	95	95.5	98

2.2.10 As is evident from the above data, the enrolment rate in age group 6-11 years was 103 in 1997-98 which rose to 104 during 2000-01. Similarly, the enrolment ratio in age group 11-14 years was 95 in 1997-98 which increased to 95.5 during 2000-01. As such, despite a marked increase in 6-11 years age-group enrolment, the inter age-group retention rate went up by 0.5 percent

b) Health for All:-

2.2.11 The underlying aim during the Ninth Plan was to consolidate the efforts of the State to control birth rate and death rate to provide better health care facilities. The performance in terms of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate has reached levels which are better than the national average. The birth rate in 2001 was 21 per thousand. The death rate for the same period was 7 per thousand. In the case of infant mortality rate, Himachal Pradesh achieved a level of 54 per thousand. The simple annual population growth rate recorded by 1981 census was 2.15 which came down to 1.91 according to 1991 census.

c) Housing:

2.2.12 In a hilly State like Himachal Pradesh, severe climatic conditions make the living of mankind extremely difficult. It makes the reasonable housing availability a necessity of life. For the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), it was envisaged to construct 31000 Housing units to the people living below the poverty line under 'Gandhi Kuteer Yojna'. Against this target, 16719 houses were constructed.

d) Safe Drinking Water :

2.2.13 Under the basic minimum services programme, supply of safe drinking water in Urban & Rural Areas was given highest priority. The main thrust was to cover 'NC' habitations. The status as on 31.3.2002 was as under :-

NC	PC	FC	Total
1074	10252	34041	45367

2.2.14 The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has accorded top priority for the coverage of NC and PC (0-10 lpcd.) habitations in the following order :-

- i) NC (Main)
- ii) NC (other)
- iii) PC (0-10) Main
- iv) PC (0-10) Other

2.2.15 Physical and Financial achievements during the Ninth Plan were as under:-

Sector	Financial(Rs.in Lakh)	Physical(Habitations)
State	35959.21	3412 Habs.
Centre	19909.17	5305 Habs.
Total:	55868.38	8718 Habs.

2.2.16 There were 56 Towns in H.P. with the Poulation of 5.95 lakh. During the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, funds of the order of Rs. 10720.61 lakh were spent under the State Sector for the augementation of the Urban Water Supply and schemes for 18 towns were completed.

2.2.17 The sectoral spread of the Approved Outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) is given below:-

Sr. No.	Sector	Approved Outlay (Rs. in Crore)	%age to Total Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.
A.	ECONOMIC SERVICES	4279.19	57.15
B.	SOCIAL SERVICES	3088.67	41.25
C.	GENERAL SERVICES	120.14	1.60
	TOTAL :	7488.00	100.00

2.2.18 It is evident from the above that the Economic Services sector claimed the major share of 57.15 percent of the total Ninth Plan provision. The share of Social Sector stood at 41.25 percent and that of General Services 1.60 percent.

2.2.19. As mentioned above, the Ninth Five Year Plan outlays were approved at 1996-97 prices. However, at the beginning of every successive plans, the Annual Plan sizes were determined on the basis of current prices each year. Consequently, the approved Ninth Five Year Plan size came to Rs. 7488 crore as against the earlier approved size of Rs. 5700 crore, at 1996-97 prices. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 7488 crore the actual expenditure by the end of plan period is of the order of about Rs. 7896.72 crore. The year-wise details of approved outlay and expenditure of Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-02 are given in the following table:-

Table-5
Outlay And Expenditure-Annual Plans (1997-98 to 2001-02)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Annual Plan Period	Outlay Originally Approved	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1997-98	1008.00	1294.33
2.	1998-99	1440.00	1539.66
3.	1999-2000	1600.00	1620.56
4.	2000-01	1720.00	1722.17
5.	2001-02	1720.00	1720.00
	Total	7488.00	7896.72

2.2.20 The physical performance of selected items during the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-02 is given as under:-

Table-6
The Physical Performance of Selected Items.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Ninth Plan Target	Achievement 1997-2002 (Actual)	Performance Percentage (Actual)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Foodgrain Production	Lakh Tonnes	16.78	13.81	82.30
2.	Vegetable Production	Lakh Tonnes	6.50	5.80	89.23
3.	Fruit Production	Lakh Tonnes	6.00	4.28	71.33
4.	Fertilizer Consumption	'000 Tonnes	42.50	35.55	83.65
5.	Hops Production	Tonnes	400.00	114.20	28.55
6.	Olive Production	Qtls.	200.00	193.00	96.50
7.	Mushroom Production	Tonnes	3500.00	2945.00	84.14
8.	Honey Production	Tonnes	650.00	835.00	128.46
9.	Milk Production	Lakh Tonnes	7.75	7.60	98.06
10.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.50	16.10	97.58
11.	Fish Production	Tonnes	8000.00	7215.00	90.19
12.	Afforestation	Lakh Hect.	1.39	1.35	97.12
13.	IRDP Families to be assisted				
	i) SGSY	Disbursement of Credit (Lakh Rs.)	7000.00	9542.72	136.32
14.	JGSY	Lakh Mandays	112.00	67.71	60.45
15.	Rural Sanitation (Latrines to be Constructed)	Nos.	-	17508	-
16.	Additional CCA to be created	Hects.	6000.00	7939.00	132.32
17.	Road length to be added	Kms.	1920.00	2597.00	135.26
18.	Additional Hydel Capacity to be added	M.W	33.5	27.5	82.09
19.	Electricity Generated	M.U.	6851	6294.64	91.88
20.	Biogas Plants to be set-up	Nos.	60000	3439	5.73
21.	Rural Water Supply left out habitations to be covered	Nos.	2500	6793	271.72
22.	Population in Slums to be covered under EIUS	Nos.	37500.00	77150.00	205.73
23.	Hand Pumps	Nos.	2000	2934	146.00
24.	New PHCs	Nos.	165	68	41.21
25.	New/ Upgraded CHC's	Nos.	15	13	86.67
26.	New Sub-Centres	Nos.	250	16	6.40
27.	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensary	Nos.	600	310	51.67

3. Performance of State Economy during Ninth Plan 1997-02.

2.3.1 At the outset of the approach and goals set for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-02, an average growth rate of 7% was envisaged for the State Economy. Our performance with regard to State Domestic Product and per capita income during the years for which data has become available is given in the following table:-

TABLE-7 MOVEMENT OF STATE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Sr. No.	Year	State Income		Per Capita Income		Annual Growth Rate	
		At Constant Prices (Rs.in Crore)	At Current Prices (Rs.in Crore)	At Constant Prices (In Rs.)	At Current Prices (In Rs.)	State Domestic Product	Per Capita Income
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	1997-98	5571.01	7806.98	9625	13488	7.1	5.3
2.	1998-99	5966.28	9507.46	10131	11644	7.1	5.3
3.	1999-2000	6621.85	10882.00	11051	18160	10.1	9.1
4.	2000-01	7026.80	11887.00	11563	19560	6.1	4.6
5.	2001-02	7379.73	13212.00	11936	21368	5.0	3.2

2.3.2 The above table shows that State Income estimates based on the 1993-94 prices. According to these estimates, the State income of Pradesh during 1997-98 to 2001-02 period increased from Rs. 5571.01 crore to Rs. 7379.73 crore at constant prices and Rs. 7806.98 to Rs. 13212.00 crore at current prices. The per capita income at constant prices increased from Rs. 9625 in 1997-98 to Rs. 11936 in 2001-2002 while at current prices it rose to Rs. 21368 during the same period.

2.3.3 It may also be seen that the target for economic growth set for the Ninth Plan was realised by Himachal Pradesh. The economy grew at an average rate of growth which was marginally higher than the envisaged target.

CHAPTER - III

GROWTH SCENARIO FOR THE TENTH PLAN FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH.

I. HISTORICAL INTROSPECTION AND TARGETS

In the fiftieth meeting of the National Development Council on 20th December, 2002, it was resolved that the growth target for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) will be 8 per cent per annum. It was for the first time in the history of Indian Planning that such an ambitious growth target for the economy had been envisaged. In the first three decades, the national economy grew at an average rate of about 3.5 per cent per annum, sometimes, also quoted as “the Hindu rate of growth”. Taking out about 2.2 per cent growth in population, the real income grew at a measly rate of about 1.3 per cent per annum over the three decade period upto 1980. During the same period, the State economy of Himachal Pradesh grew at a simple average rate of about 2.8 per cent. If population growth of about 2.2 per cent was discounted, the rate of growth in real incomes came to a paltry 0.6 per cent per annum. There was nothing much to write home about the economic growth in the State.

3.1.2. The decade of eighties saw an upswing in the rate of economic growth at the national as well as sub-national levels. Increased public spending and large investments in the infrastructure stock, generally accompanied by a better than average monsoon performance, led to the national economy growing at an average rate of 5.5 per cent in these ten years(1980-81 to 1989-90) whereas the economy of Himachal Pradesh came up one better and grew at an average rate of 5.8 per cent per annum.

3.1.3. The initial reform years (1990-91, 1991-92) saw a slump in the economy at large. One need not recount the too obvious factors leading to this. However, as the reform process gathered momentum, the Eighth Plan (1992-97) witnessed an upsurge in the overall performance of economy. The national economy grew at a rate of 6.2 per cent per annum whereas the state economy of Himachal Pradesh registered a growth rate of 6.3 per cent per annum. The growth performance for the Ninth Plan showed some recession at the national level as the rate of economic growth came down to at 5.4 per cent per annum. The economy of Himachal Pradesh posted an impressive average annual growth rate of 6.2 per cent per annum. This resume is an attempt to indicate that given the right direction and a right combination of policies aimed at structural, economic and governance initiatives and reforms, it should not be an uphill task to set for ourselves a lofty target of 8 per cent per annum rate of economic growth at the national level during the Tenth Plan and even a higher target for the States like Himachal Pradesh.

3.1.4. In the run up to finalisation of the Tenth Plan, the Planning Commission has disaggregated the growth targets State-wise as also sector-wise. For Himachal Pradesh, the overall growth target has been fixed at 8.9 per cent per annum. The macro-sectoral targets are 4.55 per cent for primary sector, 12.49 per cent for secondary sector and 8.26 per cent for the tertiary sector. Before a comment is made on the possibility of achieving these, it would be of relevance to look as how the State economy has diversified over the years. Table 1 below gives the pattern of structural changes in the State economy:-

Table 1 : Structural Changes in the State Economy of Himachal Pradesh.

Year	Sectoral Contribution (% to total)		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1950-51	71	10	19
1960-61	63	10	27
1970-71	58	17	25
1980-81	50	31	19
1990-91	38	25	37
1995-96	29	33	38
2001-02	22	35	43

3.1.5. The above data indicates that the State economy has diversified along the right path over time. At the onset of the Tenth Plan, primary sector accounts for 22 percent, secondary 35 per cent and tertiary 43 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product. If we apply the target growth rates to the base numbers for 2001-02, then by the end of the Tenth Plan (March, 2007), the total GSDP should reach Rs. 12471 crore(1993-94 prices) and the respective sectoral contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors would be Rs. 2253 crore, Rs. 5037 crore and Rs. 5181 crore, respectively. These will account for 18 per cent, 40 per cent and 42 per cent of the GSDP. This sectoral contribution scenario implies a reduction of 4 percentage points in primary sector, an increase of 5 percentage points in secondary sector and a reduction of 1 percentage point in the contribution by the tertiary sector. The comparative figures for base year/terminal year of the Tenth Plan are contained in the table given below:-

Table 2 : Sectoral Contribution and Share of GSDP for the Tenth Plan.

Year	Contribution of (Rs. crore)			Percentage Share		
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
2001-02	1804	2797	3485	22	35	43
2006-07	2253	5037	5181	18	40	42
Change	(+)449	(+)2240	(+)1696	(-4	(+)5	(-1

3.1.6. The data presented in the above table indicates that incremental product in the primary sector would be 24.9 per cent of the base figure, 80.0 per cent in the case of the secondary sector and 48.8 per cent in the tertiary sector, over the Tenth Plan period. Given the right kind of policies and supporting environment, it appears that primary and tertiary sectors should not pose an insurmountable scenario of growth. However, even given the right kind of policies and enabling environment, the expectation appears to be a bit too ambitious in the case of secondary sector.

II. PRIMARY SECTOR:

3.2.1. With this background, one may like to look at the overall potential and the need for policy changes along with the enabling environment scenario. Talking of primary sector, the areas which merit a deep look and analysis in the context of Himachal Pradesh should include horticulture, vegetable growing, maize and forestry and logging. It is necessary to analyse data on these activities over the last decade to make the analysis of the forecast and suggested policy prescriptions more relevant to the growth expectations for the Tenth Plan. The disaggregated data on core activities in the primary sector is presented in the following table:-

Year	Contribution to GSDP (Rs. crore)					
	Agr.	A.H.	Hort.	Fty. & logging	Fishing	Mining
1993-94	568	447	172	331	19	29
1994-95	643	442	98	354	15	39
1995-96	626	444	164	324	17	48
1996-97	616	448	184	334	18	47
1997-98	655	442	144	341	19	63
1998-99	612	454	224	316	19	67
1999-00	679	456	55	314	19	76
2000-01	649	480	215	315	20	76
2001-02(P)	762	476	142	319	20	85

3.2.2. It is evident from the above data that the contribution of animal husbandry fishing and mining has shown a slow but sustained increment over time. The contributions of agriculture and horticulture suffer from very erratic behaviour linked to weather/climatic conditions. In the case of agriculture, the contribution could sustain a certain level of increment if the policy of bringing more area under “high performance hybrid maize” is followed. The productivity of crops other than “maize” and “vegetables” does not offer much potential for incremental contribution to domestic product-basically on account of limitations and constraints under which the sector operates. As for horticulture, one can not expect significant productivity improvements in a five year time-frame. In the context of the Tenth Plan, root stock changes and replant programmes should not be expected to yield much with reference to temperate fruits. The scenario in the case of sub-tropical and other fruits is too dismal in terms of productivity. In the limited context of growth scenario for the Tenth Plan, it would be worthwhile to restrict the scope of analysis to “Vegetables” and “Maize” as major contributors to the required increment. Over the Ninth Plan, we need to “up” the growth rate by 2.78 percentage points. Given the assumption that the sector would have growth on the historical basis, the net increment to the gross domestic product required to attain 4.55 per cent growth would come to about Rs. 823 crore at constant prices.

3.2.3 Let us now look at the possibilities of attaining the above increment. In the year 2001-02, the base year for the Tenth Plan, out of a total area of 3.10 lakh hectares under maize cultivation 35% of the area was under high yielding hybrids and 65% area was commanded by other maize. The productivity per hectare for the two categories has a range of 35-40 quintals per hectare and 15-20 quintals per hectare, respectively. The differential in output is 20 quintals per hectare. In the Tenth Plan, the area under high performance hybrids could be enhanced to reach 60% of the total area, which will give an additional output of 1.55 lakh tonnes in the terminal year. Over the five year period, it is estimated to give incremental output of 0.31 lakh tonnes in 2002-03, 0.62 lakh tonnes in 2003-04, 0.93 lakh tonnes in 2004-05, 1.24 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 and 1.55 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. In the year 2001-02, the maize output increased by 0.9 lakh tonnes and the value addition at 1993-94 prices was of the order of Rs. 30 crore. The estimated increment on account of above at constant prices could come to about Rs. 155 crore. This one prescription, therefore, can meet about 19% of the targeted increment. The supply of requisite qualities of seed, technology and extension effort required do not appear as constraints in the context of realising this increased output over the Tenth Plan period. For handling increased output of maize (since the State is already surplus in maize output), it would be necessary that the industries sector makes space for special promotion of maize based industries to further increase the value addition. Without such linkages, increased production could become a problem.

3.2.4 Let us now look at the vegetable output scenario. The “vegetable” sector other than potato and ginger has shown significant potential over the last decade. Whereas the area under vegetables has gone up from 25500 hectares in 1996-97 to 34000 hectares in 2001-02, the output has increased from 4.40 lakh tonnes to 6.27 lakh tonnes. This gives a per hectare productivity of 18.44 tonnes against the all-India average of 17 tonnes. Given the right choice of locations and approach under area expansion, it should not be difficult to realise the target of cumulative area at 54000 hectares and a per hectare productivity of 20 tonnes by the terminal year of the Tenth Plan. Adequate demonstrable examples are available where productivity of 25 tonnes per hectare has been attained. Annual area increment could be targeted at 4000 hectares and with a realistic productivity at 20 tonnes per hectare, such an area expansion could give an annual incremental output of 0.80 lakh tonnes and a cumulative increment of 12 lakh tonnes. The production in the year 2006-07 could, therefore, be targeted to reach 10.80 lakh tonnes. The estimated increment on this basis over the Tenth Plan period would be of the order of about Rs. 350 crore.

3.2.5 Maize and vegetables put together meet Rs. 505 crore of increment required. The gap to be covered remains at Rs. 318 crore. In case the silvicultural operations are re-introduced, it could lead to an annual increment of the order of about Rs. 50 crore. Policy changes in trading of khair wood and resin should be expected to yield additional contribution. Given this scenario and a possibility of revision in the rates of royalty for major as well as minor minerals, it seems eminently possible to attain 4.55% per annum growth rate during the Tenth Plan in the primary sector.

3.2.6 In addition to the above, the new frontiers of expanding area under aromatic and medicinal plants could lead to higher value addition per unit of area than the conventional cereal cultivation. It is a little premature at this stage to make assumptions of value addition and quantifying the contribution of these activities to GSDP. These have been talked about aloud but are still on the “Proving Grounds”.

3.2.7. Before closing discussion on primary sector, it would, however be use to outline the strategy in horticulture so that the growth is possible to be sustained in the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12). Nearly one fifth of the bearing apple plantations are over aged and it is this segment of the area which pulls down the productivity to a large extent, apart from the vagaries of nature. Our strategy during the Tenth Plan should focus on replacement of all such orchards by new, dwarf, spur bearing and high density high yielding plantations. It calls for 3000 hectares of replacement each year, which in other words implies no net increase in area under apples in the coming years keeping in view the capacity to generate planting material. The concomitant challenge would be shepherding resources to provide planting material at this rate. Unless the productivity takes a quantum leap, it will become counter-productive for our apple growers to carry on with apples in the face of global competition and competition from China, specifically.

3.2.8. In horticulture, significant improvement in productivity in the existing orchards is possible within five years' time by adopting short term strategies like Improvement in orchard management techniques, especially pruning of fruit trees; improving pollination in orchards; encouraging the orchardists to develop water harvesting facilities and install drip irrigation system on a large scale; providing technical support in the field to the orchardists for adopting proper plant protection measures and use of adequate and balanced plant nutrients based on leaf and soil analyses and increasing fertilizer use efficiency.

III. SECONDARY SECTOR:

3.3.1. As mentioned earlier, the growth target for the secondary sector for the Tenth Plan has been fixed at 12.49 per cent against the average growth rate of 10.15 per cent during 1993-94 to 2001-02 and 6.08 per cent during the Ninth Plan. The data in Annexure I to this paper reveals that there had been a dip in the growth rate of the secondary sector during the Ninth Plan and the sector witnessed the lowest growth rate of only 3.25 per cent during 2001-02. Let us look at the composition of the contributions from various activities in the recent years and attempt to analyse the problem. The data is presented in the following table:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Secondary	Manufacturing			Const- ruction	Electr./Gas Water Supply
		Regd.	Unregd.	Total		
1999-00	2468	827	226	1053	993	422
2000-01	2709	890	250	1140	1096	473
2001-02	2797	909	264	1173	1119	505
Average	2658	875	247	1122	1069	467
(percent)	(100)	(33)	(9)	(42)	(40)	(18)

3.3.2. In the recent context, “manufacturing” accounts for 42%, “Construction” 40% and “Electricity, Gas & Water Supply” accounts for 18% of the Contribution to total Contribution of the Secondary sector. Even within manufacturing, 33% out of 42 is contributed by registered manufacturing. In the projected growth scenario for the Tenth Plan, we may have to support a

policy framework which kick-starts higher growth in the manufacturing sector and in the construction activity. On the contribution of “Electricity, Gas and Water Supply” sector, we should not be constrained by historical data so far. The reason for this argument is that very large installations will come into generation in the course of the Tenth Plan and the State will have a quantum leap almost every year in the “owned” generation either by way of free power/power on account of equity participation or due to the share in the new generation as a “State in the Region”. With these preliminary comments, let us look at the sub-sectoral growth scenarios and the possibilities towards attaining 12.5% growth rate per annum at an overall level.

3.3.3. Talking of the manufacturing sector, the new package recently announced by the Government of India for promoting industrialisation in Himachal Pradesh should come extremely handy. The major components of the package include:-

- i) 100% Excise Duty exemption for a period of 10 years;
- ii) Capital Investment subsidy at the rate of 15%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 39 lakh;
- iii) Income tax exemption for a period of 10 years;
- iv) Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund to be provided on a 4:1 ratio between GOI and SIDBI instead of the earlier ratio of 2:3;
- v) Grant for Growth Centre to increase from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 15 crore per Centre;
- vi) Funding of Deendyal Hath Kargha Yojna to improve from 75:25 sharing between GOI and the State to 90:10; and
- vii) For PMRY, the eligibility age raised from 35 years to 40 years, rate of subsidy raised from 12.5% to 20% and subsidy ceiling raised from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 15,000 per case.

3.3.4. With the above bonanza for promotion of industrial activity in the State, it will not be asking for the moon if we expect the growth rate to be improved by 4-5 per cent. Two things need to be taken care of. First is that the State Government provides first class infrastructure, quality power supply and a hassle-free working environment for industrialists. Policies for ensuring this have been pronounced in the past. All we need to do is to ensure transparent and efficient administration of these pronouncements. For the sake of brevity, one need not outline the details in this behalf here. The second and equally important thing relates to choice of industrialists and industry. Here the State Government has to get the right kind of people and nationally and internationally famous industrial entities into Himachal and scrupulously avoid the “fly by night operators” or such people whose only object is to corner the incentives and then disappear.

3.3.5. As for construction activity, the environment is highly conducive to promote the activity, specially in the personal housing sector and it should certainly do much better in the coming years. The existing income tax concessions should not be tinkered with by the Government of India in the overall national interest and in keeping with the higher growth target for the national economy as well. It may be noted that the union budget for 2003-04 has taken this in to cognizance and continued the interest deductible under income tax up to Rs. 1.50 lakh for construction or purchase of a self occupied house properly. In addition, it has been provided to exempt from income tax the income from housing projects for construction of residential units of prescribed specification, approved by the local authorities, up to 31.3.2005. The Finance Ministry is further examining additional incentives to basic infrastructural developments that must accompany slum upgradation, sewerage systems and green field housing projects. A spurt in housing activity would also lead to

employment generation and stimulate demand for core industries like steel, cement, wood based output, sanitary ware etc.

3.3.6. In the sub-sector of “Electricity. Gas and Water Supply”, the activity most relevant to Himachal Pradesh in the context of growth scenario for the Tenth Plan is expanding base of hydro-electric generation. Since the accounting system for this sector takes into cognizance the generation and sale (inclusive of purchase from and sale to outside the State), expenditure on employees engaged in the sector and the gross budgetary support to the activity, early prognostications point towards nearly doubling the contribution of this activity over the Tenth Plan period. The assumption is based on coming in to generation of the 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakkri project and 300 MW Chamera II project in the public sector and Baspa (300 MW) in the private sector. The current owned generation is about 400 MW. This will go up to about 1000 MW, mainly as a result of 510 MW State share of Nathpa Jhakkri and 36 MW each from Chamera and Baspa. Given this scenario, the possibility of attaining an average annual growth rate of about 12.5 per cent or even higher is eminently feasible.

IV. TERTIARY SECTOR:

3.4.1. As for the target for tertiary sector, it appears achievable in concomitance with the growth profile of the primary and secondary sectors. The Tenth Plan should, therefore, become a landmark in the developmental history of the State, should lead to more equitable growth and significant reduction in poverty and also mitigate the unemployment content in the economy.

ANNEXURE-I**Time series on Gross State Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh at 1993-94 prices
(Rs. crore)**

Year	Primary (Changes)	Secondary (Changes)	Tertiary (Changes)	Total (Changes)
1993-94	1567	1313	1903	4783
1994-95	1590 (1.47)	1686 (28.41)	1968 (3.42)	5244 (9.63)
1995-96	1622 (2.01)	1856 (10.08)	2090 (6.20)	5568 (6.18)
1996-97	1645 (1.01)	2084 (12.28)	2226 (6.51)	5955 (6.95)
1997-98	1673 (1.02)	2179 (4.56)	2483 (11.55)	6335 (6.38)
1998-99	1693 (1.19)	2324 (6.65)	2775 (11.76)	6792 (7.21)
1999-2000	1635 (-3.43)	2468 (6.20)	3138 (13.08)	7241 (6.61)
2000-01	1729 (5.75)	2709 (9.76)	3255 (3.73)	7693 (6.24)
2001-02	1804 (4.34)	2797 (3.25)	3485 (7.07)	8086 (5.11)
Average for 1993-94 to 2001-02	1.67	10.15	7.92	6.79
Average for 9 th plan	1.77	6.08	9.44	6.31

ANNEXURE - II**PROJECTIONS OF GSDP FOR TENTH PLAN****(Rs. Crore)**

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	
				Disaggregated	Aggregate
2002-03	1886	3146	3772	8804	8805
2003-04	1972	3539	4084	9595	9589
2004-05	2061	3981	4421	10463	10442
2005-06	2155	4478	4786	11419	11371
2006-07	2253	5037	5181	12471	12383
Underlying Assumption of growth	4.55% P.A.	12.49% P.A.	8.26% P.A.	Summation	8.9% P.A.

CHAPTER – IV

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON THE EVE OF TENTH PLAN

1. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.

4.1.1. Himachal Pradesh is among the best covered States in the country with regard to PDS network. We have 4000 PDS outlets giving a coverage of about 1600 population per outlet. Food security of the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society is given greater attention through special schemes. The total food grain issued through the PDS system during 2002-03 came to 1,37,500 metric tons. Despite crop failures at the local level, the State has not witnessed any crisis situation on the front of food availability so far and it proves the adequacy and efficacy of the PDS network.

4.1.2. The State Government is taking special care to address the problem of malnutrition among the most vulnerable segment of the population, namely the pre-school children and the pregnant and lactating mothers. Apart from the fixed point Anganwaris under the ICDS programme which covers all the CD blocks of the State, mobile Anganwaris are also being organized to cover such beneficiaries as cannot reach the Anganwaris. The number of Anganwaris is 7354 and these are being supplemented by 3703 mobile Anganwaris. The State plans to increase the number of mobile units to 7354 and with that expansion, universal coverage of the target population shall be ensured.

4.1.3. The mid day meals programme is being run in all the primary schools in the State. So far, dry ration was being given to the children but the State Government has initiated the programme for providing cooked meals in the tribal areas of the State from the current year. Depending upon the success and acceptability of this programme, it could be expanded to other areas in a phased manner and depending upon the resource availability. However, dry ration will continue to be distributed to primary school children at the prescribed rate of 3 kilograms per child per month in all other schools, as heretofore.

2. UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

4.2.1. Having programmed, legislated the enabling legislation and achieved the universalization of primary education, the State has embarked upon universalization of middle education to achieve the goal of universalization of elementary education. The goal of universal enrollment at primary level is set to be achieved by 2003 and the current enrollment is 99 per cent. There are no gaps between the male and female enrollment in the State. The drop out rate at the elementary level ranges between 1 to 3 per cent in different districts. These have been possible as a result of a series of affirmative measures initiated by the State Government from time to time.

4.2.2. Universal elementary education is to be achieved by 2010 and the strategies adopted to achieve this include involvement of PRIs, PTAs, MTAs and VECs in enrolment and retention of children, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities and updating of curricula and improvising the text books. The HP Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1997 was enacted during

1997 under which specific powers have been conferred on the PRIs in accordance with the spirit of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.

4.2.3. The success story of educational and literacy revolution in Himachal Pradesh is widely known and has been recognized as an ideal mode for achieving universal elementary education. The recognition has come from Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, World Bank, PROBE report, National Human Development report and also from independent media like “India Today” study of the “State of the States”. The State would now concentrate on consolidating the gains made and also plan for quality improvement.

4.2.4 Expansion and consolidation of the educational infrastructure remained the centerpiece of the ideology of the successive Governments in the State. The recent unplanned expansion of new institutions in the last five years has led to a situation where we are facing a serious shortage of teachers at the middle and high school levels. The State government will focus on provision of adequate number of teachers in all the schools and make efforts for quality improvement.

3. HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNISATION AND THEIR INTEGRATION WITH PROGRAMMES FOR FOOD SECURITY, SAFE DRINKING WATER AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

4.3.1 Himachal Pradesh has an extensive network of health care institutions. Population served per PHC in the State is about 14000 as compared to the norm of 20000 for the hill States. The State has over 2600 allopathic institutions and another 1200 ayurvedic institutions. The total number of Panchayats in the State is 3037. Although the health care services have been expanded considerably, yet some gaps remain to cater to the sparse population. These will be made good during the Tenth Plan. In terms of critical health related statistics, the State has achieved higher levels as compared to the national aggregates. The IMR stands at 54 per thousand, the crude birth rate at 7 and the crude death rate at 21. Two critical areas have been identified for future action and these relate to low birth weight and low percentage of institutional deliveries. About 30 % children are underweight at birth and 29 % deliveries are institutional. It, however, deserves attention that 78 % of the deliveries are handled by trained birth attendants.

4.3.2 Immunization coverage has been near universal for over a decade now and the incidence of illness related to non-immunization is almost totally absent. Immunisation certificate has been made mandatory for admission to the schools.

4.3.3 One of the serious constraints being faced by the State is the shortage of doctors, specialists and all categories of para-medical staff. Availability of the required strength of such personnel is constrained by inadequacy of training facilities on the one hand, and general unwillingness of the doctors to go and serve the remote interiors of the State, on the other. Efforts will be made to overcome both by expanding the training facilities as also by providing affirmative incentives to the personnel for serving the remote rural areas.

4.3.4 To ensure sustainability of the gains made, linkages with the activities like nutrition, provision of safe drinking water, organization of women in social and economic activities have been institutionalized and active participation of the PRIs in promoting these programmes is also being ensured.

4.3.5 Intensive awareness campaigns have been organized for enhancing awareness about HIV/AIDS/STDs and these will continue to be carried out in future on a sustained basis. As per a national baseline survey of April, 2001, awareness level about HIV/AIDS in the general population has been found as 90.5 per cent. HIV/AIDS cases are being detected in the State in the Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centres. Five such centres are functioning in five districts and the remaining seven districts will have this facility soon.

4. INCOME GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN BY BOOSTING MICRO CREDIT PROGRAMMES THROUGH SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGs) AND PROVIDING AVENUES FOR SUBSEQUENT UPGRADATION THROUGH CREDIT SUPPORT

4.4.1 The programme of economic empowerment of women was launched in 1995 in two pilot blocks under the Indira Mahila Yojna and is now being implemented in 8 blocks under the modified name of “Swayam Sidha”. In addition to this, the economic empowerment programmes have been implemented under IRDP where a certain percentage of coverage was earmarked for women headed households and the earlier programme of DWCRA.

4.4.2 A sort of revolution in economic empowerment of women has built up in the recent past through the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and this movement has been imparted greater resilience in Himachal Pradesh due to a strong presence of Mahila Mandals. The total number of SHGs organized now stands at about 15000 out of which about 7200 groups have been linked with micro credit. These groups have been able to generate savings of over Rs. 5 crore and also have an excellent track record of on-time repayment of loans.

4.4.3 Future strategy in this area would include higher coverage of women beneficiaries under SGSY, form about 50000 SHGs by convergence of all similar activities being run by various departments, gradually delink microfinance from subsidy and create infrastructure for capacity enhancement and skill upgradation.

4.4.4 Finally, the micro credit movement can only succeed if the economic activities are provided post production linkages in terms of marketing. Apart from establishment of a chain of 50 Gramin Bhandars for marketing, the State would also endeavour to limit production to a select few items and activities for development of a centralized marketing structure, based on local specialisation and creation of *niche* markets for special Himachali products.

5. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

4.5.1 Himachal Pradesh is one of the few states in the country where the gender equity is an integral part of the social ethos as well as the stance on developmental programmes. This is amply evidenced by the fact that the State has a high sex ratio of 970 females per thousand males. The female literacy is way above the national level. The State also has a high incidence of women employment than most states of the country.

4.5.2 Ever since the initiation of poverty amelioration programmes, the State Government has implemented strategies to ensure that the women headed households get precedence in assistance. The DWCRA programme was successfully implemented in the State. The State has a strong Mahila Mandal presence as a result of which the implementation of the women centred programmes is ensured.

4.5.3 Lately, the movement for formulation of Self Help Groups and linking them to micro credit has gathered reasonable momentum in the State towards economic self reliance of the women.

4.5.4 Special insurance cover has been provided to the women belonging to the families living below the poverty line, in addition to the usual support for social security. The coverage of widow pension scheme and that of the Old age pension scheme in the State is among the highest in the country.

4.5.5 Legal framework for providing rights of inheritance to the women already exist in the State. In fact, women not only occupy a higher social status in the society, they even manage the economic activities in some of the districts.

6. DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH PROPER INCENTIVE, CREDIT, MARKETING AND PRICING POLICIES IN AREAS OF NATURAL AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE ON THE BASIS OF AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONES

4.6.1 Farm diversification in the context of Himachal Pradesh implies getting away from conventional agriculture and concentrating on production of such commodities in which the State has a natural advantage and a niche market. With this precept, the diversification in Himachal Pradesh has proceeded towards production of fruits and vegetables and to a limited extent in the areas of apiculture, mushroom and hops cultivation, floriculture, cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants and pisciculture.

4.6.2 In the field of vegetable cultivation, the State is already producing over 6 lakh tonnes and it is targeted that vegetables will cover an area of 50000 hectares by the end of Tenth Plan and the production will reach the level of 10 lakh tonnes.

4.6.3 In order to ensure better and competitive economic returns to the farmers, 52 principal market yards/sub yards have been constructed at different potential places in the State. The construction of link roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna and the RIDF facility from NABARD is helping timely transportation of the produce to markets. Activities like construction of Rural Godowns, Agro-Clinics and Agri-Business centres are envisaged to be promoted to achieve faster growth in Agriculture Sector.

4.6.4 Since irrigation is the basic input for the crops, therefore, the State is laying emphasis on exploitation of irrigation potential, besides water harvesting and moisture conservation measures. For construction of tanks, the farmers are being provided subsidy @ Rs. 8000/- per tank. Resource supplementation for enhancing irrigation infrastructure is being achieved through RIDF, AIBP and Integrated Watershed Development Projects.

4.6.5 For credit to the farmers for growing commercial crops, the Banking Sector is extending Credit to the farmers through their credit plans. To facilitate easy availability of crop loans to the farmers, 85,860 Kisan Credit Cards have been issued by the banks. The credit flow to agriculture at 27% is far below the requirement and needs to be increased. The cooperative network in the State will be strengthened for credit support for production as also marketing.

7. RENEWED FOCUS ON CONVERGENCE OF LAND AND WATER POLICIES, COMPLETION OF UNFINISHED LAND REFORMS AND RECLAMATION OF WASTELANDS

4.7.1 The State Government has been pursuing the land reforms in the Pradesh ever since its inception in 1948. With a view to achieve this aim, the State Government has enacted several land reforms laws to abolish big land-lordism, provide land to tillers and provide land to the poor sections of the society like landless, houseless and other eligible persons. Himachal Pradesh is quoted as having implemented the land reforms effectively as a result of which it is a more equal society in terms of access to land and near absence of landless agricultural labour.

4.7.2 Given the constraints of limited availability of land and competing claims on demand for land for various developmental purposes, the State Government has adopted a cautious policy for permitting diversion of land use. The State has abundant water but topography limits the use as well as availability. The convergence of land and water policies is being achieved by integrated watershed development programmes all across the State.

8. REFORM IN TENANCY LAWS AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING LAWS AND PRIORITY TO IRRIGATION

4.8.1. The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms Act, 1972 came into force with effect from 21.2.1974. All the occupancy tenants were made landowners, free from all encumbrances and all rights of the landowners stood extinguished. Such tenants were required to pay compensation equal to 48 times the land revenue and rates and cesses chargeable in respect of the land. In respect of tenancies other than occupancy tenants, a landowner holding less than 1-1/2 acres of irrigated land on 3 acres un-irrigated land in his personal cultivation was entitled to resume tenancy land to make up the land under his personal cultivation to the extent of these limits subject to the condition that he could not resume more than 50% of land from a tenant. The landowners who were minors or unmarried women or divorced or separated from husband or widow or serving members of Armed forces were allowed protection. The Act also prohibited transfer of land to a non-agriculturist. Up to January, 2000, 4,22,348 tenants have been conferred proprietary rights of the land measuring 8,72,926 Bighas.

4.8.2. Regarding Reforms in the Marketing Laws, the key issues emerged in the National conference on Marketing Reforms held on 27th September, 2002 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, are being examined with the perspective to promotion of competitive Agriculture Markets in Private/Cooperative Sector, Direct Marketing, Contract farming, rationalization of Market Fees, Marketing Credit and Negotiable Receipt System etc. Since, this whole issue needs deep introspection, therefore, the H.P. Marketing Board is examining this issue in consultation with the

officers of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Traders and Progressive Farmers besides their Market Secretaries to make necessary amendments in the existing H.P. Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1969, if required. While doing so, the spirit of free trade and commerce and globalization in marketing/requirements of the W.T.O. regime etc. would also be taken into consideration.

4.8.3. Unlike elsewhere in the country, Himachal Pradesh has not witnessed any declining trend in the public sector investment in agriculture or irrigation. On the contrary, there has been an increase in the public sector investment in irrigation in Himachal Pradesh. The RIDF facility of NABARD and the AIBP facility of the Government of India have been accessed and incremental resources obtained from these as well as the normal State Plan schemes for creation of irrigation potential in the State. Against a total estimated potential of 3.35 lakh hectares, a CCA of about 2 lakh hectares has been created up to the end of 2002-03 out of which about 1.90 lakh hectares was created up to the end of 1997-98. There has been a slow down in this sector during 1998-2003 period and it will be the endeavour of the State Government to maintain the earlier tempo. As for the investments, it has grown from Rs. 54.83 crore in 1998-99 to Rs. 69.21 crore in 2002-03. Irrigation has been and will continue to be a priority sector in the State Plans in view of its critical significance for diversification of farm economy in the State.

9. PRIORITY TO RURAL EMPLOYMENT BY BUILDING UP FOOD PROCESSING AND OTHER NON-FARM ACTIVITIES

4.9.1 The State Government has been laying considerable emphasis on the VSI sector for creation of rural employment opportunities, keeping in view the fact that it provides maximum employment outside the farm sector on the one hand, and contributes over 50 per cent of the value added in the manufacturing sector, on the other. The State has 29500 SSI units having an investment of Rs. 685 crore and providing employment of 1.26 lakh persons. Activities in this sector will be further intensified to generate greater rural employment opportunities. In addition, the handloom sector employs about 50000 weavers in the State and 10000 families are directly linked to sericulture programme which has been accorded the status of priority industry. Keeping in view the recent policy announcements for industrial promotion in Himachal Pradesh, the State Government will endeavour to double the target of new SSI units being set up in the State. Also, the coverage under PMRY will be accelerated from the existing level of about 2300-2400 disbursements.

4.9.2 Keeping in view the potential for setting up food and fruit processing units to provide post harvest linkages to the diversified farm output and also with a view to enhancing the element of value addition, it is proposed to set up a Food Processing Industrial Park in the State, besides generally promoting the fruit and vegetable processing at a decentralized level.

10. POWER SECTOR REFORMS

4.10.1 The State Government is committed to Power sector reforms to ensure commercial viability of the State Power Board and supply reliable and quality power to consumers at

competitive rates. To this end, an MOU was signed between the State Government and the Union Ministry of Power in March, 2001. Based on the elements of the MOU, some milestones like setting up the SERC, universal electrification of villages and 100 % metering of the supply have already been implemented. In fact, universal electrification of all the census villages was achieved way back in the year 1987-88 for which the then Government had set a deadline and achieved it despite serious physical and financial constraints.

3.10.2 A well thought out turnaround strategy is being followed through this MOU for improved functioning of the Power sector by creating a positive ambience for better performance, ironing out technological gaps while creating ground for higher technical functioning, financial engineering and financial management and good governance and appropriate Government Policy Support.

4.10.3 The implementation of the various elements of the MOU is being constantly monitored through the prescribed milestones and the reform process as has been decided to be followed by the State is proceeding on course.

11. DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

4.11.1 Government of Himachal Pradesh enacted the successor legislation for PRIs and ULBs pursuant to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments in 1994. The elections to these bodies have since been held twice and all the statutory arrangements like setting up of the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission have also been accomplished. The process of devolution of powers to these bodies of local governance is a continuous process and has to follow their capacity to take on and manage the responsibilities. Keeping this in view, the State government has already devolved the powers to tax at the local level and supervise a wide range of activities. In the whole design, the Gram Sabha has been assigned a pivotal role and to that effect, it has been made mandatory to hold four meetings of the Gram Sabha every year on the first Sunday of January, April, July and October.

4.11.2 Micro planning has also been prescribed as a necessary ingredient in the process of formulation of district plans. The recommendations of the First and the Second State Finance Commissions have been accepted by the State Government in totality and implemented as such. A high powered committee has been appointed by the State Government to enhance the devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to the PRIs and ULBs. The control of the State Government in the matters of resource raising has been removed to a considerable extent.

12. PRIORITY TO SOCIAL SECTOR AND RURAL AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

4.12.1 Himachal Pradesh is a predominantly rural State. Over 90 per cent of the population lives in the villages. The population is sparsely scattered over a vast area with difficult topography. As such, the creation of socio-economic infrastructure is not only difficult but expensive as well. Despite these inherent constraints and realizing the importance of human capital, Himachal Pradesh has acquitted itself well in the matter of social development and creation of rural infrastructure. This has been possible as a result of progressively incremental investments in the social sector.

4.12.2 Starting with about 16 per cent share of outlay in social services to the total plan investments in the Fifth Five Year Plan upon attainment of Statehood, the State government has accorded higher priority to Social Services and the investments have gone up to 22 per cent in Seventh Plan, 30 per cent in the Eighth Plan, 41 per cent in the Ninth Plan and over 47 per cent in the Tenth Plan. The fact that these investments have been effective is amply evidenced by the levels of social development in the State which rank among the best in the country on a variety of social development indicators. The levels reached in literacy and in particular the female literacy, health indices, water supply and sanitation coverage, social security cover, food security and housing and asset ownership, etc. are pointers to the fact that Himachal Pradesh is a more equal society.

4.12.3 As for the investments in rural and urban infrastructure, these have also grown progressively over time and the gains are reflected in extensive road network, universal rural electrification, provision of irrigation, veterinary infrastructure, urban water and sewerage services, etc. Given the resource constraints, efforts will be made to provide incremental outlays for these activities. It, however, needs to be underlined that in the absence of sustained support from the Central Government, the gains made in the field of social development and rural infrastructure run the risk of erosion.

13. E-GOVERNANCE

4.13.1 The State Government has approved its IT policy in the year 2001. E-Governance is one of the major aspirations among the goals of this policy. The strategy and guidelines for moving towards E-Governance have also been issued to all the departments/boards/corporations in H.P. so that in their effort and zeal to computerize, they should understand what are the problems which need to be addressed, what are the requirements in terms of infrastructure, software development and trainings etc. and what should be their e-governance roadmap. To initiate e-governance projects, some humble beginnings have already been made by way of setting up citizen information centres, on a pilot basis computerization of some Government offices like Excise & Taxation Department, District Collectorates, Tourism Department, Transport Department, Revenue Department and the likes which have a significant interface with citizens. The Government is in the process to initiate a project for setting up a “H.P. State Wide Area Network” to facilitate the delivery process of Government Services to the citizens throughout the State. Under e-Governance, a Lokmitra project has already been established for public interface in Hamirpur District on pilot basis and is proposed to be replicated in all the districts in a phased manner.

14. ENHANCING COMMUNITY AND PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS PROGRAMMES

4.14.1 The Government of Himachal Pradesh has been consistently laying greater emphasis on community participation at large in various developmental and social welfare programmes and has also been assigning special focus to involvement of various under privileged sections of the society in this behalf. The decentralized PRI sector provides for intensive community participation in all the rural development, rural employment and poverty alleviation programmes through the elected representatives and also through the Gram Sabha. Community participation in programmes like Forestry, Education, Health, Irrigation, watershed development and natural resource management etc. has now become an integral part of the project formulation and implementation ethos. Various stake holders and user groups are being organized to take on active role in formulation of the programmes, their implementation and benefit sharing. Not only this, the user groups and stake holders are also being assigned the responsibility of operation and maintenance of the assets and infrastructure being created under various programmes. Effective community participation is also being ensured through the Vikas Mein Jan Sahyog Programme under which the stake holders make advance cash contributions not only for project implementation but also for creation of a maintenance corpus for the asset. The State Government will progressively enhance the content of community participation in various developmental programmes.

15. CONCERN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

4.15.1 Himachal Pradesh has been implementing the tribal sub plan since 1974-75 and a special component plan for scheduled castes from 1979-80. The tribal sub plan areas account for 3% of the population and 43% of the geographical area. Keeping these in view, 9% of the total state plan allocation is earmarked for these areas under a single consolidated demand and is administered through single line administration. Himachal Pradesh does not have the problem of land alienation in the tribal areas. There has been no incidence of atrocities against tribals or that of bonded labour in the tribal areas.

4.15.2 As regards the development of scheduled castes, the State Government earmarks 11% of the total plan outlay for the special component plan for scheduled castes. The formulation and implementation of the component plan has also been decentralized and the process provides enough space for designing programmes and schemes which are locally relevant. The H.P. State Commission for women looks after the required safeguards against women to a considerable extent and the Commission has to have at least one member each from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes community, respectively.

4.15.3 The State Government has also implemented the programmes relating to liberation of persons engaged in unclean occupations and their socio economic rehabilitation. Consequent upon liberation from scavenging, a total of 9265 persons were found eligible for training and rehabilitation out of which 4502 persons have been provided training and 2716 persons rehabilitated. All the remaining eligible beneficiaries shall be trained and rehabilitated during the Tenth Five Year Plan. High Powered Committees under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and Chief Secretary have been constituted to monitor various programmes and activities.

CHAPTER-V

STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Introduction

5.1.1 In 1971, Himachal Pradesh received fullfledged Statehood. The five decades that preceded this were full of conflicting currents. Those were the heady days of the freedom movement — and it was a time that held both promise and uncertainty. Then came the point when Himachal sought a clear geographical and political identity to match its cultural and historical heritage. It was a stage of disappointments that was tinged with hope; it as a time when there seemed to be no road ahead — and if there was, it seemed to be covered in shadows. Today, with over three decades of statehood behind it, the Human Development Report of Himachal Pradesh lives an excellent opportunity to take stock of various interventions and processes. Himachal Pradesh has made immense progress as a State and in several aspects, it has established benchmarks that have become role models for the other hill states of the country.

5.1.2 Worldwide, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting as the stimulating and catalysing agency, Human Development Reports (HDRs) have led to what is now called the ‘human development movement’. The concept of these studies was pioneered by the late Mahbub ul Haq and by Amartya Sen. These are based on the benchmarks that define ‘human development’ as the ‘process of enlarging people’s choices, and where the most critical ones are to be able to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect’ (UNDP, 1990, p. 10). The key dimensions of human rights include the promotion of gender equity and economic, social and cultural rights — particularly those pertaining to health care, food, water, education, environment and culture.

5.1.3 The HDRs have proposed composite indices that go beyond income based measures. The Human Development Index (HDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI) have been introduced in various HDRs since 1990. The methodology used has been evolved after taking into account the need to strike a balance between indicators that capture the complexity of human development, gender development, gender empowerment and human poverty. It avoids the inclusion of too many indicators that could produce a perplexing picture. Given the size of India, the HDRs are prepared at the state level. In the case of the Himachal Pradesh HDR, certain innovations were required in the indices¹ as data for certain indicators were not available or were inapplicable. The principles followed by the United Nations Development Programme — under whose aegis the HDRs are prepared — and the Planning Commission of the Government of India, with the state governments are — (i) government ownership, (ii) the analysis and contents of the HDR should be undertaken by an independent team of experts at the behest of the state government, (iii) integrity and coherence in the contents of the HDRs and addition of value to the users of the HDR, (iv) commitment to the

widespread dissemination and discussion of the state HDRs making use of a variety of methods, and (v) cost-effectiveness in the preparation of the HDRs.

5.1.4 In Himachal Pradesh, since 1971, there has been a steady movement targeted at the well being of its people. This has stemmed from strong political and administrative commitments and the active involvement of the people. The roads, the schools, the expansion in health care all combine to create a picture that indicates human well being — or at least its outline. But this is hardly a time for complacency — at best, it may be said that the foundations are in position and it is now time to build the edifice. There are areas which need to be immediately addressed — the indications of the rise of poverty, protection of the fragile environment, the possibility of the appearance of gender imbalances, inadequate health facilities in far flung areas, the need to create fresh employment avenues and develop new sectors of the economy. The core issue that remains is Himachal has to protect what it already has and yet, forge ahead.

5.1.5 The Himachal Pradesh HDR has been able to restate the success of several aspects relating to the planning and developmental process, it has suggested certain other directions and in some respects, there some are unexpected revelations too.

2. Background — Historical, Geographical and Developmental

5.2.1. After 1947, and in various stages, three broad components amalgamated to create the State of Himachal Pradesh as we know it today. These were the erstwhile princely states of Himachal and their tributaries, pockets of ‘British India’ and tracts of the Punjab which came after the states’ reorganisation. With the dream of Statehood realised, Himachal found that it had to grapple with several issues that would determine the future well-being of its people. For a start, it was strapped with the substantial financial burden of an inherited administrative structure and at the same time, its resources were extremely limited. This meant that the State had to turn to the Centre to support its developmental programmes. On the surface, Himachal seemed to have no shortage of what could be termed as ‘natural bequests’; yet to translate these into actual benefits for the people — without forsaking future yields in terms of both humans and the environment — was a daunting task. The infrastructure that existed at the time of Independence and even upto Statehood was marginal. There are large gaps in the availability of data, yet certain basic statements may be made without the risk of oversimplification — communications network, including roads were few and far between, illiteracy was widespread, education even upto the primary level was negligible, health facilities left a lot to be desired — though in terms of gender inequities, Himachal seemed to have held a better position on certain counts than many other States.

5.2.2 The geography of the State encompasses a spectrum as diverse as wide valleys and low rolling hills, medium and high hills, snow clad mountains and the cold-deserts of the trans-Himalaya. The altitude varies between 350 metres in the plains bordering neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana to the permanently snow-covered mountains that reach upto 6975 metres above mean sea level — in the context of planning and development, this has required both imagination and innovation. If population is concentrated in certain ‘salubrious pockets’ like the Kangra valley, it is widely dispersed in the trans-Himalaya, for example, the density of population per square kilometre is 369 in the district of Hamirpur and is only 2 in Lahaul & Spiti.² At any given point in a year, varied weather conditions prevail in different areas, for example, at the height of summer, it is hot in the lower tracts and valleys, while the high passes connecting the trans-Himalaya may still be

snowbound or, in the monsoons, Dharamsala in Kangra becomes one of the wettest places in India while past the mountains, there is aridity. Thick forests characterise the landscape on the northern slopes in the lower and mid hills and the southern ones in the higher hills. The separation of a few hundred metres can determine the hospitality or the cultivable nature of a pocket. All these variations come within the compactness of the State's 55,673 sq. km. There exists a cyclic form where economic constraints have been perpetuated by natural constraints, which, in turn have been vitiated by economic constraints. The cost of creation and maintenance of infrastructure is extremely high and escalates not only because of high transportation expenses of construction material, but also due to the non-availability of local skilled and unskilled manpower. Road blockages caused by frequent slips and slides also result in unwarranted delays in the execution of works. Expectedly, this has added another dimension to the planning process and adds a rider to any comparison made with the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana which lie on the northern plains.

5.2.3 The State is divided into four distinct stratigraphical zones, Table 1, which are based on the variations of altitude, climate, geology, soil, flora, fauna and topography. These are the Outer

TABLE 1: Biophysical Zones of Himachal Pradesh
Una, Hamirpur, Mandi

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Biomes</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total Area (sq. km.)</i>	<i>Population *</i>
A	Sub Arctic, Alpine, Cold Temperate	Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti	20,236	1,17,174**
B	Alpine, Cold Temperate, Warm Temperate	Kullu, Chamba	12,031	8,40,364
C	Cold Temperate, Warm Temperate	Shimla, Kangra	10,870	20,60,281
D	Warm Temperate, Sub Tropical	Sirmaur, Solan, Bilaspur,	12,536	30,59,429

* Population figures have been taken from Provisional Population Totals, Census of India, 2001.

** Includes projected population of Kinnaur where population enumeration could not be held due to a natural calamity.

Himalayas or Shiwaliks where the average elevation is 600 metres, followed by the Lesser or Lower Himalayas, the Greater Himalayas and the Tethys or the Trans Himalayas.

There are gaps in data, but a broad picture of the land use pattern in the State can be gathered from Table 2 above.

5.2.4 An important component of nature's gifts to Himachal Pradesh are its five rivers — the Beas, the Chenab (Chander-Bhaga), the Ravi, the Satluj and the Yamuna. These are perennial in nature and yet, steep gradients limit the scope of flow irrigation. This leaves no option except to adopt lift irrigation, which is relatively expensive, and the maintenance costs are high because of frequent landslips and channel blockages. Agriculture in the State is largely dependent on the North-west monsoons and the western disturbances, which are known for their uncertain character. The perennial nature of the five rivers ensures a vast potential for hydropower generation but huge capital requirements and high ecological and rehabilitation costs are again an impediment. Constrained with the availability of resources, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE 2: Land Use 1997–98 (per cent of total geographical area)

<i>District</i>	<i>Forests</i>	<i>Barren and uncultivable land</i>	<i>Land put to non-agricultural uses</i>	<i>Culturable waste land</i>	<i>Permanent pastures and other grazing land</i>	<i>Miscl. tree crops and groves not included in area sown</i>	<i>Current fallow land</i>	<i>Other fallow land</i>	<i>Net area sown</i>	<i>Area sown more than once</i>	<i>Total cropped area</i>
Bilaspur	10.67	5.60	10.40	4.95	38.44	0.11	1.04	1.37	26.37	24.29	50.86
Chamba	41.61	0.79	1.83	0.94	54.06	0.00	0.32	0.02	6.49	3.67	10.16
Hamirpur	18.07	48.93	15.63	5.13	0.36	0.11	6.76	0.90	32.57	31.52	64.09
Kangra	38.62	4.90	13.12	4.38	7.88	9.47	1.37	0.19	20.75	18.04	38.78
Kinnaur	6.12	14.16	8.00	0.97	34.06	0.13	0.25	0.02	1.19	0.37	1.56
Kullu	n.a.	0.20	1.02	0.57	0.05	0.11	0.47	0.04	6.65	4.82	11.47
Lahaul & Spiti	9.79	38.17	0.35	0.05	16.69	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.24
Mandi	44.09	4.59	1.73	1.07	24.32	0.06	1.48	0.07	23.07	18.37	41.44
Shimla	22.33	3.27	1.52	1.88	39.51	0.32	2.43	0.28	13.85	7.02	20.87
Sirmaur	17.17	2.90	3.45	4.65	21.46	13.08	1.60	0.32	14.94	12.83	27.77
Solan	10.48	6.78	5.14	6.71	40.59	0.43	2.55	0.40	20.37	13.55	33.92
Una	18.57	20.38	7.80	7.30	6.23	0.93	2.96	9.82	26.14	22.68	48.82
Himachal Pradesh	19.52	13.94	4.04	1.87	24.07	1.75	1.00	0.41	10.06	7.66	17.72

Source: Annual Season and Crop Report 1997–98, Directorate of Land Records, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

has already started encouraging private participation for harnessing an estimated potential of 20,000 MW of hydel power. Returns on investment made on the hydel power projects have not started flowing in because of the long gestation periods. In fact even when the returns start coming, they may not be adequate in the near future or in a medium term perspective, as by then, expenditure requirements on revenue and capital accounts will have increased to much higher levels. If both ecological and rehabilitation costs are also taken into account, there will be a further alteration in the cost benefit ratio.

5.2.5 Historically, the important source of non-tax revenue forests can no more be relied upon for additional resource generation because of ecological concerns — and there is also the fact that the regeneration of flora at higher altitudes has a relatively lower success rate. The State of Forest Report, 1997 classifies 63.6 per cent of the total area of the State as forest area, but the effective forest cover is only 12,521 sq. km. (22.5 per cent). This is so because large areas are either covered by alpine meadows or lie above the tree line. The most striking feature of the forests of Himachal Pradesh is the enormous diversity of woody plant species which range from soft wood conifers to hardwood deciduous flowering plant species. These species owe their origin to the larger Holarctic Floristic kingdom (the area that extends from Europe to North America), and its Boreal and Tethyan sub-kingdom (the ancient Mediterranean). These plants have been brought into the region by past paleo-climatic spells that were favourable to their migration. The forests of Himachal Pradesh —

especially in the temperate climatic zone — are in various stages of consolidation which are reflected by different forest types and by prominent tree associations. The deciduous and mixed deciduous forests harbours species and rich flora and fauna that are of immense ecological and economic significance. These forests perform three distinct ecological functions — (i) they act as efficient carbon dioxide sinks, (ii) they control the bio-geochemical cycle, and (iii) they influence the hydrology of streams. Apart from these, they also have great economic, social and cultural importance for the country and the region as a whole.

5.2.6 The survival rate for the plantation of coniferous trees is extremely low as these trees are not known to be particularly amenable to regeneration by human efforts. The State Government has already banned the commercial felling of trees and the only means of extraction of trees from the forests is either by way of ‘timber distribution rights’ to people dependent on forests for their livelihood or by salvage extraction. The deteriorating ecology of the already fragile Himalayas may leave the State with limited options on revenue generating activities related to the forests.

5.2.7 The absence of a sizeable market for finished and intermediate products, and low endowments of industrial raw materials are factors responsible for slow industrial growth. The State has to rely on external markets for the import of raw materials and for the disposal of finished goods. Distant markets result in high transportation costs, resulting in a high cost of production, which erode the competitive edge for local entrepreneurs and narrow down the scope for the development of medium and large-scale industries in the State. These factors have resulted in the confinement of industrial activities to pockets that border the neighbouring states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, which have large markets for procuring raw materials and for disposing off finished products.

3. Net State Domestic Product

5.3.1 Between 1950–51 and 1965–66, the years before Statehood, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) recorded an annual compound growth rate of 2.64 per cent. During the fourteen year period between 1967–68 to 1979–80, the NSDP grew at an annual compound rate of 2.49 per cent. At the time of Statehood, the NSDP was Rs 223.24 crores and this rose to Rs 517.76 crores during 1979–80 at current prices. The State Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh increased from Rs 794.04 crores in 1980–81 to Rs 2,521.47 crores in 1990–91 and to Rs 11,535.66 crores in the year 2000–2001 at current prices. At 1980–81 prices, it increased to Rs 1,150.80 crores in 1990–91 and to Rs 2,306.44 crores in 2000–2001, thereby registering an average annual increase of 6.5 per cent.

5.3.2 Plan-wise, the growth rate of the NSDP during the First Plan was very low, this was followed by a fairly high growth rate in the Second Plan. In the Third and Fourth Plans, the growth rate was lower than in the Second Plan, but since then, there has been a consistent rise and at 8.8 per cent, the growth rate in the Seventh Plan was the highest recorded since the beginning of the planning era. During the Eighth Plan, the average annual growth declined to 5.6 per cent. The planwise comparison with the growth rate of national income shows that during three plans — the Second, Third and Seventh — the growth rate of the NSDP of Himachal Pradesh was higher than that of national income and during the remaining plans, the latter’s growth rate was higher.

4. Per Capita Income

5.4.1 While per capita income may not be the only benchmark of human development, it is widely regarded to be the most critical one. In the mid 1950s, among the States of India, Himachal was close to the bottom in terms of per capita income — only Bihar, Orissa and Manipur were lower. With remarkable advances and occasional retreats, in the mid-1990s Himachal stood somewhere in the middle on this count. The per capita income increased from Rs 651 in 1970–71 to Rs 10,659 in 1997–98, thus registering an increase of 1537 per cent at current prices whereas at constant prices (1980–81), it rose from Rs 1562 to Rs 2725, thus showing an increase of 74.46 per cent. This was been due to an increase in the State Domestic Product. The annual percentage change in per capita income at constant prices showed a rising trend with the exception of the years 1972–73, 1974–75, 1976–77, 1979–80, 1982–83, 1984–85, 1987–88, 1990–91 and 1991–92, which were drought years and when agricultural production declined. The average increase in growth rate for the decade 1970–71 to 1979–80 was 0.44 per cent and rose to 3.88 per cent for the decade 1980–81 to 1989–90. There was a slight decline in the average growth rate of per capita income to 2.45 per cent during the period 1990–91 to 1997–98.

5. Production Structure

5.5.1 Over time, the production structure of the State has been steadily transformed with the share of the primary sector in SDP nearly halving between 1966 and 1998, and the share of the nascent secondary sector nearly quadrupling during this period. However, although the share of the tertiary sector did rise, as elsewhere in the country, this rise has been inconsistent and rather slow. The tardy growth of this sector has implications for employment generation, because the sector has the reputation of being a relatively labour-intensive one.

5.5.2 During the three decades between 1950–51 and 1982–83, the structure of production underwent a substantial change and the share of the agricultural sector fell to 43.4 per cent in 1982–83, while more than half, 56.6 per cent was accounted for by the non-agricultural sectors.

5.5.3 Between 1990–91 and 1999–2000, the secondary sector recorded the highest growth rate at 9.75 per cent, followed by the tertiary sector at 7.85 per cent and the primary at 4.78 per cent. In the same time frame, the share of the primary sector in the State's income declined from 37.45 per cent to 29.32 per cent; the secondary sector rose from 23.95 per cent to 29.80 per cent and the tertiary sector rose marginally from 39.12 per cent to 40.88 per cent.

6. Poverty

5.6.1 Poverty, as expressed by headcount ratios, have been estimated by the Planning Commission since the early 1970s. The latest of these estimates are for the year 1993–94. The Planning Commission estimates have, however, attracted wide-ranging debate and even an expert group appointed by itself has questioned the Commission's methodology. The latter has come up with its own estimates for different years. Neither of these estimates show a definite trend in income poverty in the State. When the estimates are considered inter-temporally and in an inter-state setting, four facts and hypotheses emerge from the examination of the available data and related studies on the subject:

- i. In all the years for which data are available, the incidence of income poverty in the State turns out to be much lower than the national average;
- ii. Himachal Pradesh also figures among the states with the lowest poverty ratios. Even in 1993–94, the poverty ratio for the State is the seventh lowest among 16 states;³
- iii. The poverty situation in the State in 1993–94 was worse than in any of the earlier years. B.S. Minhas *et al.* have, in fact, ranked Himachal Pradesh among the States with poor performance in poverty alleviation insofar as the absolute number of the poor in the State has been seen to rise over the 1970–71 to 1987–88 period; and
- iv. In the 1983 to 1993–94 period, the poverty ratio in Himachal Pradesh rose by an annual average rate of 5.66 per cent. It is thus seen that around the mid- 1990s, the dynamics of socio-economic forces and public policy had still left a little under one-third of the people of the State suffering from absolute poverty. One of the possible reasons for the increase in the incidence of poverty in Himachal Pradesh could be the failure of development programmes to generate employment corresponding to the rate of growth of population.

7. Employment

5.7.2 The total workforce of the State increased by 66 per cent in a span of two decades from 1981– 2001. The percentage of males in the total workforce decreased from 62.93 per cent to 56.33 per cent, whereas, percentage of females in the total workforce registered an increase from 37.07 per cent to 43.66 per cent during the same period. The decade of 1981–1991 witnessed a growth rate of 2.09 per cent in full time job opportunities in the State, and the maximum growth rate was recorded for the tertiary sector at 5.97 per cent. Overall, the following inferences may be drawn — (i) main workers are dominated by males though females are making their presence rapidly felt in the stream of main workers, (ii) the primary sector continues to be the main sector providing employment to main and marginal workers, though employment in the tertiary sector is increasing slowly but surely, and (iii) employment in the tertiary sector has increased more or less steadily without large variations across the districts, except in the district of Hamirpur where employment in the tertiary sector has increased at a relatively higher rate.

The Net State Domestic Product per main worker for all sectors was Rs 13,508 in 1991 — which is almost half of that in the tertiary sector (Rs 25,493), approximately one-third of that in the secondary sector (Rs 32,373) and a little less than double of that in the primary sector (Rs 7302). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for the State has been 74.39 per cent; and it is 87.58 per cent for males and 59.44 per cent for females for the labour force in the age group of 15 to 59 years. The rate is considerably higher in rural areas. The LFPR for males does not differ much in rural and urban areas — though the participation of females in urban areas is significantly lower than in rural areas. The thrust of Government policy regarding employment is:

- i. Supplementing and complementing land based agricultural activities with animal husbandry and other diversified horticultural activities to make the livelihood of marginal cultivators and agricultural labourers sustainable.

- ii. Increasing marginal returns on investment in the primary sector.
- iii. Policies for the provision of income generating assets aimed at encouraging small scale and cottage industries and providing gainful employment opportunities through backward and forward linkages.
- iv. Direct expenditure on employment generation.
- v. Enhancing labour productivity by investing on health and education.

8. Population and Demography

5.8.1 The decennial growth rate of population in the State increased marginally from 23 per cent in 1961–71 to 23.7 per cent over the subsequent decade, but declined to 20.8 per cent in 1981–91 and declined further to 17.5 per cent in 1991– 2001. Correspondingly, the average annual exponential growth rate of population of the State also came down from 2.2 per cent in 1971–81 to 1.9 per cent in 1981–91, the latter being lower than the average of 2.14 per cent for the country as a whole.⁴ Crucially, the population growth rate is determined by the fertility rate and this showed a consistent decline over the 1971–94 period. The NFHS had studied in detail the fertility behaviour of married females in different states, including Himachal Pradesh. It compared the current fertility, measured by the total fertility rate, for three years prior to the survey — the years 1990 to 1992 — with cohort fertility which measures the mean number of children ever born to women aged 40–49 years at the time of the survey. Since the NFHS found the current fertility (i.e. total fertility) rate to be lower than the cohort fertility rate, it concluded that ‘a substantial fertility decline has taken place in Himachal Pradesh’.⁵ As per the NFHS–2, the State had the lowest TFR in the Northern Region and the third lowest in the whole country.⁶ As elsewhere in India, in Himachal Pradesh the TFR has been lower in urban areas than in rural areas at all relevant ages.

5.8.2 The decrease in TFR may be explained by the fact that more than half of the married couples are effectively protected against unwanted pregnancies through the use of various family planning methods. According to NFHS–2, at 67.7 per cent, the State has the highest percentage of married women covered by any contraceptive method, and by ‘any modern method’ the figure was 60.8 per cent. These proportions are higher than the national averages, which are 48.2 per cent for any contraceptive method and 42.8 per cent for any modern method. This is thanks to various family planning interventions in the State where in 1971, only 8.2 per cent of families were using any family planning method.

5.8.3 The trends in sex ratio which emerge from the population census data, reflect in a substantial way the changes that could be occurring in attitudes towards the girl child and the general biases towards the females and their empowerment. The successive population censuses since 1971, show a consistent improvement in the sex ratio in Himachal Pradesh. This has risen from 958 in 1971, to 976 in 1991. The NFHS (1992) estimated a sex ratio of 1063 for Himachal Pradesh, which according to the survey was the highest for any state in the country. The NFHS wondered if this discrepancy between its own estimate of sex ratio and that of the 1991 census could be attributed to ‘under enumeration of females in the 1991 census’⁷ and this discrepancy is confirmed by the Provisional Population Figure for the year 2001 which puts the sex ratio at 970 and is a matter of serious concern.

5.8.4 The age structure of population in Himachal Pradesh reflects the largest category to be the 15 to 59 age group. This is the working age group and are also the ‘reproductive’ years in women. This implies that over the next decade that (i) the number of ‘senior citizens’ will increase substantially raising the old age dependency ratio, and (ii) the population is also likely to rise considerably also raising the overall dependency ratio.

9. Health

5.9.1 Life expectancy data since 1981 is available for overlapping periods. These

TABLE 3: Gender-wise Rural–Urban Age Structure of Population by Residence

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	
0-14	17,00,492 (36.01)	8,67,395 (36.56)	8,33,142 (35.51)	1,37,452 (30.62)	72,448 (29.54)	65,094 (31.92)	18,38,034
15-59	26,10,881 (55.30)	12,87,369 (54.27)	13,23,512 (56.40)	2,84,916 (63.43)	1,58,408 (64.58)	1,26,508 (62.04)	28,95,797
60+	3,95,597 (0.31)	2,09,161 (8.82)	1,86,436 (7.95)	24,406 (5.43)	13,081 (5.33)	11,325 (5.55)	4,20,257
Age not mentioned (ANM)	14,711 (0.31)	8,313 (0.35)	6,398 (0.27)	2,332 (0.52)	1,337 (0.52)	995 (0.49)	17,043
Total	47,21,681	23,72,193	23,46,488	4,49,196	2,45,274	2,03,922	51,70,877

Note: Figures in parentheses, rounded off to 2 decimal places indicate percentage of corresponding (column) total.

Source: Based on *Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh*, 1998.

estimates do not seem to be very reliable and credible since different sources provide contradictory figures even for the same period. According to these estimates, life expectancy at birth rose quite sharply between the 1970s and the 1980s, but there was hardly a change during the period between 1981 and 1993. Over time, these figures also do not bring out any improvement in the life expectancy of females vis-à-vis that of males, but there has been slight improvement in life expectancy of both males and females during 1993–97. For the period 1986–90, the LEB was 62.8 years against the national average 57.7 years.

5.9.2 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), has fallen from 118 in 1971 to 62 in 1999 —which is almost half. Some sources also provide sex-wise data on the IMR for a relatively recent period which brings out a welcome trend of the female IMR having fallen from 92 in 1985, to 53 in 1993, with the male IMR declining only marginally during this period.⁸ It is however, difficult to say how far the sample registration system, the source of this data has brought out these trends reliably.

5.9.3 The couple protection rate, showing the proportion of married couples effectively protected against unwanted pregnancies through the use of contraception, provides one of the links between the health care system and demographic trends. Data for the period between 1971 and 2001, shows a rise in couple protection rate that increased from a mere 8.2 per cent to a healthy 52.2 per cent. At the same time, these figures also show that in the 1990s, there has been some slowing down in the growth of contraceptive use, and even at end of the period, a little under half the married couples still

remained unprotected against unwanted pregnancies.

5.9.4 The number of hospital beds per lakh population may be taken as an index of medical facilities available and in 2001, this was not much different from 1966. In between there has been a decline in the value of this index. The relative inadequacy of the health care system in the State is clearly brought out by these data. This is also reflected in the share of public health expenditure in total revenue expenditure, which has averaged about 7 per cent over the period and has not shown a rising trend.

5.9.5 The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also decided to incorporate the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM & H) in the health care delivery system of the State and a separate Department for ISM & H was opened in 1985. During the Eighth Plan, the State Government laid special emphasis on the expansion of ISM & H services and 300 new dispensaries and two hospitals were added to the existing strength of 532 institutions. About one-third of the total patients in the State — numbering about 32 lakhs — came for treatment in ISM & H institutions despite very poor infrastructure in terms of building, equipment and specialised services. As a result, in March 1999, treatment by the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy was being provided to the population of the State through two regional ayurvedic hospitals, ten district ayurvedic hospitals, two ayurvedic pharmacies, three homeopathic dispensaries, three unani dispensaries, one nature care unit, 1057 ayurvedic dispensaries and one Ayurvedic Research Institute.

5.9.6 Private health services remain very low in the State and an increase in outlay was — and is — necessary to cope with the needs of a rising population and for improving the quality of public health services. However, two some- what redeeming features in this respect may be noted. In the first place, the above-mentioned proportion of public health expenditure has consistently remained above the national average over the years and secondly, there has been a rapid rise in per capita public expenditure on health since 1970–71.⁹ Perhaps much of this has been neutralised by the rise in the general price level. There is also a serious shortage of medical personnel. Despite the improvement recorded in the 1990s, in the year 2000, 16.42 per cent of sanctioned posts for doctors were still lying vacant in the State. For other medical staff, 22.42 per cent posts of staff nurses, 10.68 per cent posts of female health workers.

TABLE 4: Growth of Government Medical Institutions

	1973–74	1983–84	1993–94	1999–2000*
General Hospitals	37	37	39	50
Community Health Centres	0	6	29	65
Rural Hospitals	0	17	13	0
Primary Health Centres	76	78	218	302
Civil Dispensaries	173	222	167	155
Sub-centres	284	1298	1852	2069
Beds available	3922	4881	7060	8747

Note: * Estimated as on 31 March 2000.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5: Average Number of People Covered by Different Types of Medical Institutions in Himachal Pradesh

Type of Medical Institutions	Coverage of population by a single unit
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	1996	2000
General Hospital	1, 20,960	1,22,683
Community Health Centre	94,372	94,372
Primary Health Centre	23,300	20,312
Sub-centre	2909	2,965
Civil Dispensary	34,455	39,575
Ayurvedic Hospitals	4,73,761	2,78,825
Ayurvedic Dispensaries	8627	5531

Note: Calculated on the basis of estimated population of 1996 and 2000 as worked out by the RGI.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh.

and 20.50 per cent posts of male health workers were lying vacant. The highest number of vacancies lying unfilled were for the posts of ophthalmic assistants (34.48 per cent), laboratory assistants (31 per cent) and laboratory technicians (25 per cent).

5.9.7 NGO participation in various health and related sectors also remains low in the State, and by and large, where NGOs are functioning, they are acting as extensions of the state mechanism.

10. Literacy and Education

5.10.1 Himachal Pradesh seems to have started on a very low note in the early 1950s with regard to the state of literacy and education. In the 'old' Himachal Pradesh, the 1951 population census revealed an overall literacy ratio of just 4.8 per cent with the female literacy ratio being a mere 2 per cent. The former figure then was the lowest among all the States and Union Territories of the country.¹⁰ Even in 1971, the total literacy ratio was only 32 per cent and at that time, just about a fifth of the females were literate. Two decades later, in 1991, the total literacy ratio had increased to 63.9 per cent, with even the female literacy rate having made a significant gain and risen to 52.1 per cent. It is noteworthy that in this respect, the State rose from the bottom of the pile, to emerge as the fifth most literate state of the Indian Union by 1991 — and the PROBE report speaks of the 'schooling revolution in Himachal Pradesh'. The growth of primary education in the State has come to be especially commended in an inter State context. ¹¹ The situation has further improved during the decade of the 1990s as is evident from the literacy rates reported in the Provisional Population Figures of Census 2001. The growth of literacy has been boosted by the rising enrolment ratios of both boys and girls and significant gains were recorded in this respect in the 1980s, with universal enrolment among both boys and girls having been attained at the primary level. Similar gains, though somewhat less striking, were made in these ratios at the higher middle level. During the 1990s, these gains were further consolidated, with enrolment ratios even at the middle level approaching 100 per cent and more significant increases in enrolment being achieved in the case of girls. The introduction of the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) has further added to the strength of the education framework.

5.10.2 The role of the public sector in general, and that of budgetary allocations in promoting education in the state has been well recognised. The PROBE report, for example, notes that, 'Development planning in Himachal Pradesh has included a consistent emphasis on developing the rural infrastructure, with roads and schools receiving high priority'.¹² Education has claimed nearly one-fifth of total public revenue expenditure in most years. There is however, a declining trend and this came down from a healthy 27.2 per cent in 1977–78 to 18.6 per cent in the mid-1990s.

5.10.3 In the expansion of the school network in the State, the factor of accessibility of schools remains one of the most critical factors. Given the terrain and climate, what on paper may seem a reachable distance, may not be so in reality. Unlike the health sector, there has been considerable expansion by the private sector in the field of education — though the expense and quality factors remain to be assessed.

11. Gender

5.11.1 In Himachal Pradesh, some positive features of social life and certain customs have made for lower gender discrimination — though it would be too simplistic to gloss over its presence. In most parts of the State, a significant characteristic is the absence of the pernicious ‘purdah’ system. The PROBE team, during its study of elementary education, also recorded some of the positive features of gender relations in Himachal Pradesh and noted that the ‘ . . . patriarchal relations here leave more scope for female independence. One major consideration is that Himachali women have a high involvement in work outside the home. This contributes to their economic independence, freedom of movement, decision-making power and social recognition. Women’s autonomy has been reinforced by local kinship practices (involving, for instance, enduring links between parents and married daughters), and by high rates of male out-migration. Due to this, gender discrimination is less common in Himachal Pradesh than elsewhere in north India.’¹³

5.11.2 The indicators followed on gender bias have led to the following conclusions:

- i. In terms of what are called the indices of ‘female disadvantage in survival’, the indicators in this state were quite favourable till 1991 and include an improving sex ratio over time, a slow rise in female longevity according to some estimates, and some evidence on the sex-based Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) pointing to a sharper decline in female IMR than the male IMR. However, the provisional figures of the Census 2001 indicate to a considerable decline in the sex ratio particularly, in the age group of 0–6 years and has come as a surprise.
- ii. The changes observed in reproductive behaviour, in the form of a rising couple protection rate and a corresponding decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), show that female empowerment in Himachal Pradesh is slowly taking shape, insofar as these offer them choices of when to have a baby, or to have one at all.
- iii. In the important area of literacy and school enrolment, the female literacy rate has risen more than 2.5 times in two decades (1971–91), though this has not helped to narrow the gender gap in literacy, the gap (male literacy minus female literacy rate being equal to 23.3 in 1991), remained practically unchanged during this period; and a low gender bias in school enrolment clearly emerged, especially in the case of the disadvantaged SC/ST classes in the educationally backward districts, where data are available.
- iv. The female work participation rate in the State is higher than in the neighbouring states and compared to the country as a whole. This, along with more than half the female population of the State enjoying the benefit of literacy, may have contributed to a lower female child survival disadvantage, thus leading to a relatively high and rising sex ratio.

5.11.3 Achievements under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme indicate that there is no discrimination between the boy and girl child for the purposes of immunisation. The percentage achievement under CSSM and Maternal Child Health Programme for TT (PW), DPT, Polio, BCG, Measles, Iron and Folic Acid to the mother and Vitamin A to children are 89.82, 96.42, 96.65, 101.76, 91.57, 93.59 and 79.65 per cent respectively for the year 1997–98. The percentage achievement in immunisation during 1999–2000 for DPT, Polio, BCG, Measles and Vitamin A first dose has been 98.48, 98.20, 103.35, 93.74 and 91.09 per cent respectively.¹⁴

5.11.4 To sum up, most indices of gender disparity are favourable in this State, especially in comparison with other states of the country. These, combined with some benign features of gender relations referred to earlier, may have produced an overall milieu which makes for relatively low gender disparity in the State.

12. Intra-state Comparisons

5.12.1 Himachal Pradesh can be broadly divided into two distinct regions based on geomorphological and climatic features. Seven districts namely, Chamba, Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmaur, Kullu and Mandi are characterised by high mountains of the relatively younger Himalayan Range — though a few parts of Kullu, Mandi and Sirmaur districts have valleys and broad ridges. The climate in these districts ranges from temperate in the valleys, lower hills and ridges, to arctic in the higher mountains. This second region has plains, wide valleys and low hills and comprises the districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Solan and Una. The climate in this region varies from the tropical to the sub-tropical. These districts are quite close to the relatively developed urban centres of the Punjab and Haryana and the population of this region is exposed to the dynamics of a fast changing society and a rapidly altering economic environment. Noticeably, the geographical features have had far reaching economic implications. In the geography of the State, one can trace the origin of inter- and intra- regional inequalities.

5.12.2 The region with higher mountains is termed as the ‘High Mountain Horse Shoe’ (HMHS) — this term is derived from the horseshoe shape it forms; and the other region is referred to as the ‘Low Hills and Plains’ (LHP). The HMHS is a relatively thinly populated area as compared to the LHP, which has a population density that is more than the State’s average. The decadal growth rate of population between 1991–2001 was also higher for the HMHS — except in Lahaul & Spiti where the population density stands at just two persons per square kilometre. A relatively lower sex ratio in the HMHS districts indicates to a greater gender disparity as compared to that in LHP districts. In general, the LHP districts have higher sex ratios than the State’s average.

5.12.3 Relatively lower CBRs, IMRs, GFRs and TFRs as indicators of the status of reproductive health, score better in the LHP districts compared to the HMHS ones. Although the number of hospital beds available per 1,00,000 people in HMHS districts is generally higher than the LHP districts, it is a necessity in the mountains where the population is sparsely dispersed and the means of communications like roads are not well developed.

5.12.4 In terms of education, the HMHS districts have relatively lower Education Attainment Indices in comparison with those of the LHP districts. The Education Attainment Index has been worked out by incorporating the literacy rate and combined enrolment ratios for the primary and secondary levels of education. The HMHS districts are not as developed as the LHP ones — the incidence of rural poverty is much higher in them as is indicated by the percentage of rural households living below the poverty line; the major contribution of the total foodgrain production in the State also comes from the

LHP districts; their industrial backwardness can be judged from the lower number of factories registered in them — an issue that needs an in-depth analysis is whether a higher number of crimes and atrocities against women can be linked to a greater exposure to an ‘outside culture’ and frequent interaction with the population of the urban centres of the Punjab and Haryana. A lower number of habitations with access to safe drinking water in the HMHS districts is another indicator of backwardness.

13. Status of Human Development in Himachal Pradesh — A Comparison between NCAER and Other Sources of Data

5.13.1 In 1999, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) published a comprehensive ‘India: Human Development Report’. With reference to Himachal Pradesh, some comparisons are made here with the data from other sources. While making these comparisons, some special features of the NCAER Report must be kept in mind and are — (i) the Report is based on its own data generated through a survey conducted in 1994, (ii) it primarily refers to India’s rural sector, (iii) it uses some indices of well-being of the people which are different from those used by the UNDP in its annual HDRs, and (iv) the NCAER Report does not attempt to calculate the composite human development indices of Indian states on the pattern of those provided by the UNDP reports for different countries. For Himachal Pradesh, the NCAER collected data from 1225 sample households.

5.13.2 In some indices, both sets of data bring out a similar picture of the status of HD in the State, like (i) literacy ratios are high including those of the females, (ii) the gross enrolment ratios in classes I–VIII too are high and these indicate only a minor degree of gender disparity, (iii) the female work participation rate is satisfactory by Indian norms, (iv) the fertility rate is low, (v) the couple protection rate and proportion of fully immunised infants (aged 12–23 months) are not low — though not very impressive either, and (vi) the two facilities within the household impinging on health and hygiene — which are the availability of protected water and toilets do not portray a very satisfactory picture, especially the latter facility and calls for further improvement. In these respects, therefore, the status of HD in the State is shown to be nearly identical by the two sets of data and in the bargain, each reinforces the confidence level of the authenticity of the other.

5.13.3 However, with regard to certain other indicators, there are wide differences in the data from these alternative sources. In the case of per capita income, other sources place this nearly 53 per cent higher than the NCAER estimate. There is a wide gap between poverty estimates (the head-count ratio) of the two sources. The NCAER estimate ranks Himachal Pradesh as the state with the third highest poverty ratio in contrast to the alternative source which ranks the State somewhere in the middle among the same states as considered by the former. The NCAER ranks Himachal Pradesh only above Orissa and West Bengal.¹⁵

14. Comparisons with the Neighbouring States and the All-India Figures

5.14.1 Comparisons with the neighbouring states and the all-India figures, using certain core indicators, are detailed in Table 7 below.

5.14.2 As mentioned earlier, comparisons with the neighbours carry a rider on account of certain basic differences like terrain, accessibility, climate and levels of development.

15. Human Development Indices in the HPHDR

5.15.1 Slight variations in calculating Human Development Indices have been made from the standard methodology as prescribed by the UNDP for incorporating the former into the SHDR's. District level data on the Life Expectancy at Birth have not been made available by any of district wise population figures by single year of age have not been made available in any of the Census reports. Hence, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), in place of Life Expectancy at Birth have been used to arrive at the Health/Life Index. The Health Indices hence arrived at — alongwith the Income Indices and Educational Attainment Indices — have been incorporated into the Human Development Indices. The methodology adopted for calculating other two Indices has been standard. Human Development Indices and other constituent Indices calculated by following deviations are not strictly comparable with those for the districts of other States because of obvious reasons. However, these indices give a fair idea about the inter district variations in the levels of human development the agencies. It was also not possible to construct life tables from the Census data as

5.15.2 The Human Development Index for Himachal Pradesh has been worked out as 0.433 (a strict comparison with other states is not possible because of methodological differences). The district of Kullu tops in Human Development as it has the highest HDI. Shimla, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and Solan are the other districts which have higher Human Development Indices than the State as a whole, and these districts have second, third, fourth and fifth ranks respectively. All other districts have a lower Human Development Index than that for the State — with Mandi district at the bottom (0.390). Both Bilaspur and Chamba hold the seventh rank with the HDI at 0.423. Una, Hamirpur and Sirmour are the districts with tenth, ninth and eighth ranks respectively.

The ranks of various districts in terms of the Human Development :

TABLE 6: Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, 1993–1997: Himachal Pradesh and India

<i>Expectation of Life at Age (in years)</i>	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			<i>India</i>		
	<i>Overall</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Overall</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0 (birth)	65.1	64.6	65.2	61.1	60.4	61.8
1	68.5	68.1	68.5	65.3	64.5	66.0
5	65.4	64.7	65.6	63.4	62.2	64.6
10	60.8	60.1	61.1	59.1	57.8	60.4
20	51.3	50.6	51.7	49.9	48.5	51.3
30	42.5	42.0	42.7	41.1	39.5	42.7
40	33.7	33.5	33.7	32.2	30.7	33.8
50	25.2	25.1	25.0	23.8	22.5	25.1
60	18.1	18.7	17.2	16.5	15.5	17.5
70+	12.2	13.9	10.1	10.8	10.1	11.4

Source: Abridged from Statements 5, 6 and 7 pertaining to Expectation of Life 1992–93 and 1993–1997 made available by The Vital Statistics Division, Registrar General Office, RK Puram, New Delhi.

**TABLE 7: Indicators of Human Development —
Himachal Pradesh vis-à-vis All-India and Neighbouring States**

Indicators	Year	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	Punjab	J & K	All-India
1. Annual average growth rate of GDP/SDP per capita at constant 1980–81 prices (%)	1990-91 to 1996-97	2.27	2.27	2.61	1.80	3.46

2. Per capita income (at current prices) and rank among 18 Indian states (Rs)	1998-99	13,432 (10)	1,949 (3)	20,463 (2)	10,272 (14)	14,682
3. Sectoral share in GDP/SDP (%)	1996-97					
(i) Primary sector		33.56	39.95	42.18	42.64	28.80
(ii) Secondary sector		26.85	27.65	22.88	8.38	28.30
(iii) Tertiary sector		39.59	32.40	32.94	48.98	42.90
4. Population below the poverty line according to Planning Commission estimate (%)	1999-2000					
(i) 30-day recall		7.63	8.74	6.16	3.48	26.10
(ii) 7-day recall		7.27	7.79	5.34	3.53	23.33
5. Decennial growth rate of population (%)	1991-2001	17.53	28.06	19.76	29.04	21.34

Indicators	Year	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana	Punjab	J & K	All-India
6. Sex Ratio:	2001					
(i) Females per 1000 of male population		970	861	874	900	933
(ii) Age group 0–6 years		897	820	793	937	927
7. Total Fertility Rate	1992-93	2.03	3.14	2.48	2.13	2.70
8. Female work participation rate (%)	1991	34.8	10.8	4.4	-	22.3
9. Life expectancy at birth	1991-95					
Male		64.1	63.0	66.1	-	59.7
Female		64.7	64.0	68.4	-	60.9
Total		64.5	63.4	67.2	-	60.3
10. Infant Mortality Rate	1998	64	69	54	45	72
11. Couple Protection Rate (%)	1999	51.5	55.8	73.1	15.4	48.6
12. Percentage of children under age 4 who were underweight	1992-93	47.0	37.9	45.9	44.5	53.4
13. Percentage of infants (age 12– 23 months) fully vaccinated	1992-93 1998-99	62.9 83.4	53.5 62.7	61.9 72.1	65.7 56.7	35.4 42.0
14. Percentage of households with safe drinking water facilities	1991	77.3	74.3	92.7	-	62.3
15. Percentage of households with toilet facilities	1991	12.4	22.5	33.2	-	23.7
16. Per capita expenditure on medical, public health and family welfare (Rs)	1997-98	209.9	104.0	156.1	224.7	99.1
17. Literacy rate (%)	2001					
(i) Male		86.0	79.3	75.6	65.8	75.9
(ii) Female		68.1	56.3	63.6	41.8	54.2
(iii) Total		77.1	68.6	69.9	54.5	65.4
18. Gross Enrolment Ratios (%)	1996-97					
Classes I–V:						
(i) Boys		109.0	80.5	80.2	-	98.6
(ii) Girls		101.0	79.2	81.5	-	81.8
(iii) Total		105.0	79.9	80.8	-	90.5
Classes VI–VIII:						
(i) Boys		100.0	64.7	64.8	-	70.8
(ii) Girls		89.0	55.9	60.8	-	52.8
(iii) Total		95.0	60.7	62.9	-	62.3
19. Per capita public expenditure on education, sports, arts and culture (Rs)	1997-98	629.2	426.1	549.8	592.2	407.5

Note: The sources of the above table are detailed with Table 1.2 of the HPHDR.

5.15.3 Index do not co-vary with those in terms of other constituent indices. For example, Kullu despite being ranked first in terms of Human Development Index has managed to get the ninth rank in terms of Educational Attainment Index. Similarly, Una has got second rank in terms of Educational Attainment Index but has been ranked tenth in terms of HDI.

5.15.4 A cursory look at the Table 8 reveals that Human Development Indices alone do not reflect the levels of development in the fields of health and education and in terms of per capita income. Also, the proxies used to capture human 'well being' do not cover all aspects of human development; hence these Gender Development Indices should be used with a little caution. The attempt to calculate the Gender Empowerment Index (GEM) was abandoned, as the futility of the exercise became evident. The essence of empowerment is the redressal of women's subordination. Defined, as it is, the GEM does not capture the true picture of Himachal Pradesh. For instance, in situations where literacy is more in the nature of functional literacy, and where a sizeable non-onetised sector exists, the wisdom of estimating professional/managerial/administrative indices is questionable. Moreover, the methodology does not permit women's involvement in local groups as *Mahila Mandals* etc to be included. Simultaneously, certain information inputs were not available.¹⁶

5.15.5 The selected variables may not also be appropriate for different regions having different geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic and environmental conditions. Notwithstanding the limitations in using the Human Development Index, its importance in giving a broad idea about the level of human development cannot be undermined.

16. Human Development in Himachal Pradesh — Conclusions on its Current Status and Trends

5.16.1 Over the last half a century, in terms of different indices of HD, the life of the people of Himachal Pradesh has improved considerably. The processes of economic growth and the changes in the production structure have had a significant effect on the living standards of the hill people. Forces have been set into motion that help them enjoy the benefits of longer and healthier lives. They are also becoming more knowledgeable through the spread of literacy and formal education. A silent demographic transition seems to be underway.

5.16.2 That the different processes of transformation do not operate in a uniform or predictable manner is to state the obvious. In the case of some dimensions of HD, the people of Himachal Pradesh may have benefited more than in others. Where has the State performed better and, given the benchmarks of its neighbours and the hindsight of time, where has it faltered?

17. Progress

5.17.1 The following points indicate where the process of human development has become better:

- i. Economic growth, as measured by the growth of real per capita income, has been fairly rapid over time. This has enabled the State to hold its own among the middle income states of the country. It has risen from the ranks of the poorest states and has managed to prevent a relapse. But compared to its more prosperous neighbours, especially Punjab, the growth of per capita income in Himachal Pradesh has been rather slow.

- ii. Among the more positive trends in the State and its improving status in comparison to other states, can be counted the demographic transition that has been underway in recent decades. Quantitatively, the transition manifests itself in the form of declining population growth rate and the TFR, and qualitatively, in the improving sex ratio, which according to the NFHS estimate is the highest in the country. This is an unmistakable sign of that transition.
- iii The rapid growth of literacy, both male and female, and the spread of elementary education which has just about become universal in the 6 to 14 age group, are among the most encouraging aspects of HD in this State. Independent researchers like the PROBE Team have not only referenced the ‘schooling revolution’ in the State but have also lauded its achievements in qualitative terms in this sector in comparison to the lesser performing states. This performance has been deservedly ascribed to the State Government’s support to the sector in the form of budgetary support and provision of educational infrastructure.
- iv In the area of public health and medical facilities, even though performance in the State has been rather mixed, some indicators like the reduction of the IMR over time, covering of quite a large proportion of infants under the immunisation programme, and provision of safe drinking water to the people, do point to a much better level of attainment, especially in comparison to that of the neighbouring states and to the all- India position.

TABLE 8: Human Development Indices for the Districts of Himachal Pradesh

<i>Districts/State</i>	<i>Income</i>		<i>Educational Attainment</i>		<i>Health/Life Index</i>		<i>Human Development</i>	
	<i>Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Bilaspur	0.183	7	0.747	4	0.340	7	0.423	7
Chamba	0.191	6	0.510	12	0.569	2	0.423	7
Hamirpur	0.103	11	0.810	1	0.299	9	0.404	9
Kangra	0.163	8	0.752	3	0.382	10	0.432	6
Kinnaur	0.349	2	0.626	10	0.556	3	0.510	3
Kullu	0.238	5	0.663	9	0.701	1	0.534	1
Lahaul & Spiti	0.471	1	0.678	7	0.257	11	0.469	4
Mandi	0.132	10	0.711	5	0.326	8	0.390	11
Shimla	0.304	3	0.681	6	0.569	2	0.518	2
Simaur	0.155	9	0.571	11	0.500	4	0.409	8
Solan	0.255	4	0.676	8	0.431	6	0.454	5
Una	0.090	12	0.759	2	0.347	5	0.399	10
Himachal Pradesh	0.184		0.697		0.417		0.433	

18. Challenges

5.18.1 The current status of HD and the performance over time has not been upto expectations in the following sectors:

- i. Perhaps the most worrying aspect of HD in the State is the relatively high incidence of poverty. In 1993–94, a little under one-third of the population was estimated to be still living below the poverty line. In the past decade, there has been a deterioration in this respect — and among the major states of the country, the rate of deterioration was found to be the highest. This has, unfortunately, distorted the over-all HD profile of the State.
- ii. In terms of indicators of health status and medical facilities, the performance has been somewhat unsatisfactory. These include critical indices like life expectancy at birth which for over a decade or so seems to have remained almost stagnant, medical facilities like hospital beds in relation to the population which have not shown a rising trend and the couple protection rate which still leaves a little under half of the married couples unprotected against unwanted pregnancies. A better performance in the last mentioned index of medical facilities, would have certainly helped in hastening the demographic transition in the State.
- iii. The relatively slower progress in the important health sector can be primarily ascribed to the low proportion of public expenditure being allocated to it. Even though on a per capita basis, the public expenditure on medical facilities is currently quite high, especially if considered in an inter-state perspective, yet due to (i) the rising costs of health infrastructure and medicines, (ii) presumably the higher building and maintenance costs of such infrastructure in the hills, and (iii) perhaps the relative inefficiency in the provision of public health services, the per capita public health expenditure advantage has not commensurately translated into better service delivery.

TABLE-9 TRENDS IN INDICATORS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN H.P.

Years	Average growth rate of GDP per capita (at 1980-8 prices) %	Years	Sectoral shares in GDP (%)			Years	% of population below poverty line	
			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		Planning Commission	Expert Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71 to 1979-80	0.44	1966-67	60.00	8.00	32.00	1972-73	15.1	23.5 (1973-74)
1980-81 to 1989-90	3.56	1970-71	58.56	16.73	24.71	1983-84	13.5	14.1 (1983)
1990-91 to 1998-99	2.88	1980-81	47.22	19.70	33.08	1987-88	9.2	13.8
		1990-91	35.05	36.52	38.43	1993-94	28.4	30.0
		1998-99	31.98	26.36	41.66	1999-2000	7.6 (30 day recall)	-

Years	Decennial Growth rate of population (%)	Years	Females per 1000 of male population	Years	Total fertility rate
10	11	12	13	14	15
1961-71	23.0	1971	958	1981	3.8
1971-81	23.7	1981	973	1991	3.2
1981-91	20.8	1991	976	1998	2.4
1991-2001	17.5 (7)*	2001	970		

Years	<u>Life expectancy at birth (years)</u>			Years	Infant mortality rate	Years	Couple protection rate (%)
	Male	Female	Total				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1970-75	54.8	50.9	-	1971	118	1971	8.2
1981-91	62.9	63.5	63.2	1981	71	1981	25.6
1988-92	63.5	63.0	63.3	1991	75	1990-91	52.1
1989-93	63.6	63.6	63.6	1999	62	2000-01	52.2
1993-97	64.6	65.2	65.1				

Years	Hospital beds per lakh of population	Years	% of total public revenue expenditure allocated to public health and family welfare.	Years	<u>Literacy rate (%)</u>		
					Male	Total	Female
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1966	148.23	1965-66	7.33	1971	43.2	20.2	32.0
1971	132.64	1970-71	6.39	1981	53.2	31.5	42.5
1981	81.76	1980-81	8.24	1991	75.4	52.1	63.9
1991	87.79	1991-92	7.24	2001	86.0	68.1	77.1
2001 (March end)	144.76	1999-2000	6.48				

Years	<u>Gross enrolment ratios</u>						Years	% of total public revenue expenditure on education and allied activities
	<u>Classes I – V</u>			<u>Classes VI – VIII</u>				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1971-72	-	-	85	-	-	55	1977-78	27.2
1985-86	111	91	100	90	60	75	1986-87	20.6
1992-93	104	94	99	91	76	84	1990-91	22.6
1997-98	104	102	103	100	90	95	1999-2000	21.5

CHAPTER - VI

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004 - AN OUTLINE

The State of Himachal Pradesh is endowed with huge hydro-electric potential with a capacity of 20000 Megawatt, wide range of tourism activities, forest wealth, strong diversified farm for producing different types of vegetables even in off-seasons, floriculture alongside horticulture and minerals.

6.1.2 The State Government's strategy for the 10th Five Year Plan covers the basic objectives of **Growth, Equity** and **Sustainability**. For the attainment of these goals the State Government has outlined specific targets which can be summarized below :-

- (i) Hydel capacity addition of 6100 MW by 2010.
- (ii) By 2010, State's free power share will be about 800 MW and we shall be generating annual revenue of about Rs. 700-800 crore at current prices.
- (iii) Vegetable production target of 10 lakh tonnes by 2007.
- (iv) Providing drinking water to all the PC/NC habitations by the end of 10th Plan.
- (v) Attracting large scale private investment in IT & BT sectors, besides a quantum jump in the industrial investment at large in pursuance of the new package of incentives announced by the Government of India.
- (vi) Universal rural connectivity to open up the economy.
- (vii) Consolidate the gains made in the social sectors.

6.1.3 Himachal Pradesh Government aims at an indicative target of 8.9 percent average GDP growth as envisaged for the State in the 10th Five Year Plan. To realise this ambitious growth rate, it would require combination of an increase in gross domestic capital formation and an increase in efficiency of resource use. This would bring us closer to Prime Minister's vision of doubling per capita income in 10 years and reducing poverty by 15 percentage points in the same period.

6.1.4 The core strategy for the Tenth Plan would centre around actualizing an additional 6100 MW of hydro-electric potential which is already at different stages of implementation, diversifying the farm sector to take specific advantage of our special agro-climatic conditions, providing universal rural connectivity to give a fillip to overall economic activity and attracting large scale private investment in the hydro-power, information technology and bio-technology sectors and both welcoming and facilitating the establishment of institutions of excellence in both as well as new economy sectors.

6.1.5 The areas of immense importance which need to be addressed and given special attention during the 10th Five Year Plan in the context of Himachal Pradesh are as under :-

1. Increasing fiscal deficit and deteriorating financial position of the State.
2. Need to further accelerate the pace of harnessing the huge hydropower potential in the State.
3. Stagnation in the Agriculture / Horticulture productivity, except in vegetables.
4. Lack of tourism infrastructural facilities which is an impediment in converting the enormous tourism potential available in the State to its economic advantage.

5. Providing of drinking water to areas suffering from chronic drinking water supply and universal access to all the villages.
6. Connectivity to all the villages.
7. Rising level of unemployment resulting from high levels of literacy.

6.1.6 The 10th Five Year Plan size has been approved at Rs. 10300.00 crore. The Sector-wise approved outlay for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) are given in the table below :-

Table – 1
Sector Wise Outlay- 2002–07

		(Rs. In Crore)
Sl.No.	Sector	Approved Outlay for 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	1201.69
2.	Rural Development	415.49
3.	Irrigation and Flood Control	453.17
4.	Energy	1257.68
5.	Industries and Mineral	104.73
6.	Transport & Communication	1638.05
7.	Science, Tech. & Environment	6.42
8.	General Eco. Services	223.74
9.	Social Services	4893.48
10.	General Services	105.55
	Total	10300.00

6.1.7 As would be evident from the above table, Social Services Sector has been accorded the highest priority by making allocation of 47.51% of the aggregate outlay of the 10th Five Year Plan 2002- 2007. This was necessitated in view of the Government resolve to continue with Human Resource Development as the main plank of its developmental strategy. The higher allocation for Social Services Sector aims at making adequate budget provision for:-

- i. Coverage of all School going children in the age group of 6-14 years under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and providing of elementary education to all upto the Middle Standard.
- ii. Resolving of potable drinking water problem by fully covering the NC/PC habitations.
- iii. Remedy the inadequate and poor health delivery system, providing of infrastructural facilities in all Medical Institutions and improving of health care facilities.
- iv. Construction of housing units for families living below the poverty line.
- v. Expanding the coverage of social security pensions.

6.1.8 The 2nd priority, as would reveal from the above table, has been given to Transport Sector to provide connectivity to all inhabited villages. Although sizeable investment has already been

made in the activity of providing connectivity to the villages in the State and emphasis still continues, yet it is extremely important to mention here that there is a massive mismatch between the actual requirement of resources for reaching the avowed target of universal connectivity to rural habitations and the availability of resources through the State Plan and PMGSY. Given the current pace of investments, it is impossible for the State to reach the universal rural connectivity target by the end of the Tenth Plan. Some special dispensation will need to be worked out for achieving the national target in rural connectivity in Himachal Pradesh. In the sequence, the third priority goes to Energy Sector to harness the 20000 MW Hydel potential to pave the way for self reliance.

6.1.9 The physical targets proposed for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan (2003-04) are summarized in the following table :-

Table -2
Targets of Selected Items for the Period 2002- 2007

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Foodgrain Production	000 M.T.	1875.00
2.	Vegetable Production	000 M.T.	1000.00
3.	Fertilizer consumption	000 Tonnes	46.00
4.	Fruit Production	000 M.T.	657.67
5.	Mushroom Production	M.T.	15000.00
6.	Hops Production	M.T.	200.00
7.	Olive Production	Qtls.	200.00
8.	Production of Honey	M.T.	1000.00
9.	Milk Production	Lakh Tonnes	8.40
10.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.50
11.	Fish Production	Tonnes	9000.00
12.	Afforestation	Hectares	11595
13.	IRD Families to be assisted :		
	i) SGSY (Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana)	Disbursement of Credit	10000.00
14.	Additional CCA to be Created	Hectares	10000.00
15.	Installed capacity to be added	MW	645.833
16.	New PHCs	Nos.	165
17.	New Sub Centres	Nos.	250
18.	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	Nos.	125
19.	Rural Water Supply left-out Habitations to be covered	Nos.	8000
20.	Coverage under EIUS	Nos.	90000
21.	Construction of Housing Units	Nos.	10000
22.	Handpumps	Nos.	5000

6.1.10 Year 2002-03 is the first of 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07. For this Annual Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1840.00 crore was approved by the Planning Commission. However, the size was later on revised to Rs. 2041.77 crore in accordance with the additional grant of central assistance amounting

to Rs. 201.77 crore. The sectoral spread of the approved outlay, revised outlay and actual expenditure of the year 2002-03 is given in the table below :-

Table-3
Annual Plan Outlay- 2002-03

(Rs. in Crore)				
Sl. No.	Sector	Approved Plan Outlay	Revised Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	218.57	238.81	238.81
2.	Rural Development	78.88	86.74	86.74
3.	S.A.P.	4.16	4.16	4.16
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	87.36	85.47	85.47
5.	Energy	205.77	309.40	309.40
6.	Industry	17.33	16.86	16.86
7.	Transport	289.10	284.18	284.18
8.	Communication	0.35	0.21	0.21
9.	Science & Technology	1.38	1.58	1.58
10.	General Economic Services	55.71	82.47	82.47
11.	Social Services	861.85	908.92	908.92
12.	General Services	19.54	22.97	22.97
	Total	1840.00	2041.77	2041.77

6.1.11 In the beginning of the year 2002-03, to be precise, in February, 2003 general elections were held to the State Assembly and the Congress Party took-over the reins from the BJP-HVC ruling combine. After this change in the political system, the developmental policies and programmes have also undergone some change within the overall frame work of 10th Five Year Plan. The new Government has decided to adopt Congress Election Manifesto as its policy document for implementation during the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07. The main features of the Congress Election Manifesto would be dovetailed in the developmental strategies and programmes during the 10th Five Year Plan.

6.1.12 In a further significant step, the State Government has transferred all committed liabilities on account of salary, wages, maintenance, subsidies, incentives, scholarships and social security pension to the non-plan which has brought down the plan size in nominal terms but the plan now contains no such liabilities except in the Health, Transport and Water Supply sectors. After considering all these factors and objectives set for the year 2002-07, a plan size of Rs. 1335.00 crore has been approved for the Annual Plan 2003-04. The sectoral distribution of outlay is given as under :-

Table-4
Annual Plan 2003-2004 Sectoral Outlay

			(Rs. in Crore)
Sl. No.	Sector	Proposed Outlay	%age to total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	104.19	7.80
2.	Rural Development	33.82	2.53
3.	S.A.P.	4.16	0.31
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	88.14	6.60
5.	Energy	156.88	11.75
6.	Industry	10.11	0.76
7.	Transport	245.40	18.38
8.	Communication	0.05	0.01
9.	Science & Technology	0.49	0.04
10.	General Economic Services	52.11	3.90
11.	Social Services	613.09	45.93
12.	General Services	26.56	1.99
	Total	1335.00	100.00

6.1.13 As would be evident from the table given above, an over-riding priority has been given to the social services sector followed by Transport Sector which also contains Outlays for Roads & Bridges. Third priority has been accorded to the Energy Sector to harness the existing hydel potential of the State.

6.1.14 Physical targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04 are summarized in the following table :-

Table-5
Targets of Selected Items for the Period 2003- 2004

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Target
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Foodgrain Production	000 M.T.	1783.00
2.	Vegetable Production	000 M.T.	775.00
3.	Fertilizer consumption	M.T.	42500.00
4.	Fruit Production	000MT	522.15
5.	Mushroom Production	M.T.	3200.00
6.	Hops Production	M.T.	40.00
7.	Olive Production	Qtls.	40.00
8.	Milk Production	000 Tonnes	800.00
9.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.20
10.	Fish Production	Tonnes	9000.00
11.	Afforestation	Hectares	5045
12.	IRD Families to be assisted :		
	i) SGSY (Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana)	Disbursement of Credit (Rs. In Lakh)	2244.90
13.	Additional CCA to be Created	Hectares	2000.00
14.	Road length to be Added.	Kms.	400.00
15.	Installed capacity to be added	MW	329.333
16.	Power to be generated	Million Units	1381.000
17.	Opening of Ayurvedic Disp.	Nos.	25
18.	Rural Water Supply left-out Habitations to be covered	Nos.	1850
19.	Construction of Housing Units	Nos.	2700
20.	Handpumps	Nos.	584

2. Salient Features of Earmarked Schemes :

6.2.1 A major focus in this year's Annual Plan will be Human Development which will shift the basic approach of Development Planning from mere material attainment in general, and growth of per capita income in particular to Planning for enhancement of human well being. The results will be evidenced in the social indicators on health, longevity, literacy, environmental sustainability etc. To further the initiative on sustainable Human Development, sufficient provision, based on ACA allocation by the Central Government and the Planning Commission has been provided under the PMGY during the Annual Plan 2003-04. The component-wise details are given as under :-

- i) **Rural Electrification :** There are few left out hamlets and houses in the tribal areas where electricity is still to be provided. To further strengthen the existing distribution system various intensive electrification schemes have been prepared which are required to be implemented so as to improve low voltage problem of the consumers living in the remote tribal areas of the State. This aspect has been taken care of under the PMGY for which a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been made during the Annual Plan 2003-04.

- ii) Rural Health :** To achieve sustainable improvement in coverage and quality of health services, Rs. 600.00 lakh has been provided under the PMGY during the year 2003-2004. These funds will be used for strengthening of existing and functioning Primary Health Care Institutions by procurement of drugs and essential consumables, repair of essential equipment, repair/replacement of furniture and maintenance of infrastructure in Sub-Centers, PHCs & CHCs.
- iii) Elementary Education :** A major initiative, has been the launching of the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan to ensure that the schemes of elementary education are implemented in a holistic manner. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan will take care of all components in Primary & Upper Primary Schools. Under this scheme, it is proposed to ensure that every child in the 6-14 age group is provided elementary education by 2010 AD. There will be special focus on children belonging to SCs/STs communities, urban slum dwellers and low female literacy blocks. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been provided under PMGY during Annual Plan 2003-04.
- iv) Rural Water Supply :** To provide safe drinking water on a sustainable basis in rural areas, a provision of Rs. 3500.00 lakh has been made under PMGY during the Annual Plan 2003-04. These efforts will also be supplemented by the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz., Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, currently known as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission”. In all it is envisaged to cover 500 NC 1000 PC habitations during the year 2003-04.
- v) Rural Housing :** Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. While accepting the fact that housing is essentially a private activity, housing policies and programmes have to recognize that State intervention is necessary to meet the housing requirements of the vulnerable sections and to create an enabling environment in achieving the goal of “Shelter For All “ on self sustainable basis. The Himachal Pradesh Government has resolved to construct 10000 housing units for the BPL families during the next five years. For the Annual Plan 2003-04 a provision of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been made under PMGY. With this Outlay, 2700 housing units will be constructed for the BPL families.
- vi) Nutrition Programme :** For the implementation of this programme an outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

CHAPTER – VII

DECENTRALISED PLANNING IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The concept of decentralized planning is as old as the Gandhian economic thought. The development of village economics through active participation of people for their own development and the ideology of self sustaining village economics is, in fact, ingrained into Indian Philosophy from vedic times. The most important aim of planning is to identify a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more prosperous life. The basic objectives of planning can be grouped under four heads, growth, modernization, self reliance and social justice. In one form or another but possibly with varying emphasis, these objectives reflect the views of all sections of the population and represent a national consensus on the aim of planning. The concept of decentralized planning was accepted in principle, since the beginning of planning era in the country but the first step towards the decentralization was taken during the First Five Year Plan. In Himachal Pradesh conscious efforts for the formulation of the District Plans, were made during the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to tackle the problems of poverty, unemployment, inequality, infrastructure backwardness more directly and effectively. The Decentralized Planning process was initiated in a phased manner and the steps taken in this direction to ensure adequate involvement of people and their representatives in the decision making process are briefly discussed in the succeeding paragraphs :-

1. Sectoral Decentralized Planning Programme (5% Earmarking of funds in selected Heads of Development)

7.1.1 Under this programme, 5 percent funds from the approved outlays in selected heads of development are taken out and, thereafter, allocated to the districts of non-tribal areas, i.e. 60% on the basis of population and 40% percent on the basis of geographical area. The programme was introduced in the year 1993-94. The districts are given total freedom for identifying projects to be implemented under this programme. Only constraint applied is that no diversions are allowed from earmarked outlays under rural water supply head of development. The DC is, required to get works approved from the District Planning, Development and 20-Point Programme Review Committee. The basic thought behind this measure was that, as and when District Level Public Grievances Redressal Committees meet, they are faced with minor developmental grievances which do not find place in the budget and at the same time are so small in financial implications that these could be instantly met to enhance satisfaction level of people through public grievances redressal machinery. The programme has been in operation over a decade now and has met with a great success.

7.1.2 The State Govt. decided that from the year 1998-99 onwards, there would be no earmarking of funds for SDP under Panchayati Raj and Local Self Govt. Plan heads of development because of flow of funds as per recommendations of the State Finance Commission to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. Hence, there are only 14 selected heads of development left now under which SDP funds of 5 percent are earmarked.

The salient features of this programme are as under:-

1. The works/ schemes to be implemented under this programme are required to be approved by the District Planning , Development and 20-Point Programme Review Committee.
2. Keeping in view the geographical conditions and local needs, DCs are authorised for inter-sectoral reappropriation / diversion of plan funds within selected heads of development during the respective financial year with approval of Distt. Planning, Development and 20-Point Programme Review Committee and, thereafter, to intimate to the State Planning Department. No reappropriation/ diversion of plan funds in respect of Rural Water Supply head is allowed. Reappropriation / diversion proposals within other selected heads of development, need to be formally got approved during the relevant financial year. Post facto approvals after the expiry of the financial year are generally not entertained.
3. The earmarked funds should be utilized during the respective financial year and unspent allocations need to be surrendered well- in -time . Generally, there should be no occasion for surrender of resources since demands always outstrip the availability of resources.
4. Under SDP, funds can be utilized for the purchase of materials / equipments needed for the project and consumed in the process of implementation, but no store articles can be purchased.
5. The funds under this programme can be spent only on the schemes / works of the selected heads of development, not on other sectors/ heads.
6. No funds under SDP will be utilized as Grants-in-aid.
7. Under this programme, only those developmental works should be considered for execution whose estimates and designs are technically approved by the competent Technical Authority / Personnel of Govt./ Semi Govt./ Govt. undertakings within the delegated technical powers. The Technical Officer / Authority who can technically approve the estimates, will also be competent to assess the work and authorise disbursement of payments.
8. No departmental charges will be levied under this programme.
9. The earmarked funds can also be utilized for completion of ongoing developmental schemes of the selected heads of development, having inadequate budgetary provision so as to ensure completion of the same towards speedy accrual of maximum benefits to the people / area.
10. Repairs/ Renovation of Govt. owned public assets like schools, health institutions, Veterinary institutions, Water Supply, Irrigation Kuhls, Village link roads etc. will be a valid charge out of the allocation under Sectoral Decentralized.
11. The DCs will be competent to accord A/A & E/S under SDP, subject to the availability of budgetary provisions under selected heads of developments and fulfilment of other requirements.
12. Under SDP, neither recurring expenditure / liability can be created nor bunching of sanctions and phasing of work beyond one financial year is allowed. Also, revision of estimates and, revision of sanctions are not allowed.
13. The developmental works to be executed under SDP should lead to a community benefit (consisting atleast five families). No works benefiting individuals/single family can be taken up under this programme.
14. The work to be executed under SDP are required to be completed within the same financial year or within one year from the date of sanction. The phasing of work and financial sanction for more than one financial year is not permissible.
15. Under SDP the expenditure on following items is not permissible:-

- (i) Purchase of vehicles of any kind,
- (ii) Use of SDP funds for organising fairs/expenditure on any work within the premise to temples,
- (iii) Purchase of Photostat and Fax machine etc.,
- (iv) Purchase of Type-Writers,
- (v) Purchase of Calculator etc.

TABLE-I
District-wise Allocation under Sectoral Decentralized Planning.
(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of District	Allocation for the year 2002-2003	Allocation for the year 2003-2004
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bilaspur	55.30	30.24
2.	Chamba	77.02	46.30
3.	Hamirpur	243.57	45.94
4.	Kangra	510.66	129.10
5.	Kullu	103.20	72.04
6.	Mandi	188.76	95.64
7.	Shimla	504.75	141.58
8.	Sirmour	109.67	53.45
9.	Solan	102.98	40.88
10.	Una	80.08	92.12
	Total :	1975.99	747.29

2. Vikas Mein Jan Sahyog (VMJS)

To ensure effective people's participation in the untied funds (decentralization planning) some funds were diverted from the Local District Planning allocation in the year 1991-92 to start a new programme "Gaon Bhi Apna, Kam Bhi Apna". In the year 1994 the programme was restructured and renamed as "Vikas Mein Jan Sahyog". Under this programme, an open offer was given to the public to come forward with a public share of 30% of the project cost and Govt. would provide the rest by sanctioning a developmental scheme benefiting the community. During the initial year, it was provided under the programme that a developmental scheme would be sanctioned in the ratio of 70:30, 70% Govt. share & 30% Public share in rural areas and 50:50 in Urban areas. The maximum limit for the sanction of a scheme by the Deputy Commissioner was kept at Rs. 70,000. In the year 1995, the guidelines of the programme were revised. According to Govt. decision, the public share for the sanction of a particular scheme in rural areas was raised to 75% of the estimated cost of the project, thereby reducing the public share to 25%. The limit for the sanction of project was also raised to Rs. 1.00 lakh. Subsequently, in the year 1997 the limit for the scheme to be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners was raised to Rs. 3.00 lakh. In the year 1999 this limit was raised to Rs. 5.00 lakh.

7.2.2 At the State level, the funds are budgeted in Demand No. 15 and controlled by Pr. Adviser-cum-Secretary (Planning), Himachal Pradesh. The pattern of allocation of funds is

60% on the basis of population and 40% on the basis of geographical area. Other salient features are given below :

1. This programme is an integral part of Decentralised Planning Scheme.
2. In Urban areas, cost sharing ratio between the Community and the Govt. is 50:50 except in case of Govt. assets like school buildings, health and veterinary institutions buildings, construction of drinking water supply schemes and sewerage schemes and installation of handpumps where sharing pattern is in the ratio of 25:75 between community and the Govt.
3. In rural areas, cost sharing is in the ratio of 25:75 between community and the Govt. However, in the case of Tribal Areas, Panchayats declared as Backward and areas predominantly inhabited by SCs, STs and OBCs cost sharing is in the ratio of 15:85 between Community and the Govt.
4. Any individual can also get a public asset constructed either as a purely philanthropic nature or to commemorate the memory of his/her ancestors by sharing 50 percent cost of the work.
5. The community has an important role in selection of implementing agency for execution of works.
6. Works are required to be completed within one year from the date of sanction.
7. Works being constructed/executed under VMJS are subject to a close monitoring through local committees to be constituted by DC.
8. Community and the Govt. are liable to contribute 10% funds additionally, subject to their proportionate share in construction cost of community works for the maintenance of assets which are to be maintained.
9. The projects/assets of the following nature can be sanctioned under this programme :
 - i) Construction of buildings of Govt. educational institutions.
 - ii) Construction of multipurpose community/public assets.
 - iii) Construction of motorable roads and rope-ways.
 - iv) Construction of irrigation schemes/drinking water schemes/installation of hand-pumps.
 - v) Construction of buildings of public health services.
 - vi) Provision of important missing links; such as three phase transmission lines, transformers, X-Ray plants Ambulances etc.

TABLE-II
District-Wise Allocation under VMJS

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of District	Allocation for the year 2002-2003	Allocation for the year 2003-2004
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bilaspur	92.09	44.35
2.	Chamba	131.25	103.10
3.	Hamirpur	182.38	35.94
4.	Kangra	322.75	144.83
5.	Kullu	190.14	62.04
6.	Mandi	226.82	85.64
7.	Shimla	223.46	102.94
8.	Sirmour	119.65	47.86
9.	Solan	102.20	40.88
10.	Una	97.80	39.12
11.	Kinnaur	59.77	44.32
12.	Lahaul & Spiti	67.75	57.99
	Total :	1816.06	809.01

3. Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojna (VKVNY)

7.3.1 The State Government launched a new programme called “Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojna” in the year 1999-2000. This scheme was discontinued in 2001-02 but re-started in the year 2003-04 . The main objectives of this programme are as under:-

- (i) Equal amount of funds would be available to all Hon’ble MLA’s for the local development works.
- (ii) All the Hon’ble MLA’s will be in a position to priorities and formulate medium term and balance development would be ensured.
- (iii) As the schemes /works will be formulated/determined by the Hon’ble MLAs and they will also take keen interest in the implementation and monitoring of each scheme thereby resulting effective utilisation of the limited financial resources.

7.3.2 The scheme/works of the following nature can be under -taken under this scheme:-

- i) Construction of buildings of Educational Institutions.
- ii) Construction of Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Veterinary Institutions and Health Sub Centers etc.
- iii) Installation of Hand Pumps.
- iv) Construction of Motorable / Jeepable link roads in rural areas.
- vi) Construction of Community Bhawan in rural areas.
- vii) Providing of other important infrastructural facilities for the benefit of people at large such as X-Ray Plants, Ultra Sound machines and ECG machine etc.
- viii) Purchase of Ambulance for Health Institutions.
- ix) Construction of Foot Bridges in rural areas.

- x) Construction of Path in rural areas for two wheeler.
- xi) Drinking Water Supply Schemes for left out villages.
- xii) Local Irrigation Schemes.
- xiii) Construction of toilets in the Schools.
- xiv) Construction of concrete based or black topped path.
- xv) Drinking water schemes to the left-out basties where there is a requirement of public taps by laying down additional pipes.

7.3.3 The scheme envisaged allocation of Rs.15 lakh per MLA during the year 1999-2000 for taking up developmental scheme works in his constituency . This allocation was enhanced to Rs. 20 lakh in the year 2000-01 and Rs. 24 lakh per MLA in the year 2003-04.

7.3.4. It is ensured by the Deputy Commissioners that schemes, recommended by the concerned MLAs of the area are sanctioned within a month's time and funds utilized within one year of the sanction.

TABLE-III

District-wise allocation under VKVNY

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of District	Allocation for the year 2003-04
1.	2.	3.
1.	Bilaspur	96.00
2.	Chamba	120.00
3.	Hamirpur	120.00
4.	Kangra	384.00
5.	Kullu	72.00
6.	Mandi	240.00
7.	Shimla	192.00
8.	Sirmour	120.00
9.	Solan	120.00
10.	Una	120.00
11.	Kinnaur	24.00
12.	Lahaul & Spiti	24.00
	Total	1632.00

4. Mukhya Mantri Gram Path Yojana (MMGPY)

7.4.1. In the year 2002-2003 a new Scheme " Mukhya Mantri Gram Path Yojana" was started in the Pradesh which aims at providing connectivity to villages from nearby motorable roads. Under this scheme only Kuchha Paths would be metalled besides having a provision for the construction of small culverts / bridges which would otherwise be necessary for providing smooth and all weather connectivity to the people residing in far flung areas. The State Govt.

has also permitted construction of Jeepable and Tractorable link roads upto 2 Kms in view of hilly and difficult geographical areas . This scheme is implemented in non-tribal areas of the Pradesh with a budget allocation of Rs. 10 .00 crore per annum.

7.4.2 Towards strengthening of decentralised Planning process and to ensure balanced development in all the areas of the Pradesh and on the demand of people at the local level, this scheme has been launched. At the State level Planning Department , Himachal Pradesh will control the budget and Pr. Advisor-cum-Secretary (Planning), H.P. Government will be Head of the Department. At the district level concerned D.C's (Non-Tribal areas) would be the Controlling officer under this programme.

7.4.3 The salient features of this programme are:-

- 1 Allocation of funds to the district is made on the basis of total rural population and total number of inhabited villages in the district on 50:50 ratio as per 1991 census.
- 2 Under this programme neither recurring expenditure/ liability can be created nor construction of kuchha path is allowed.
- 3 The Block Development Officers will supply the list of works in-consultation with public representatives to the D.Cs and D.Cs. are authorised to sanction works on the basis of the shelf / data received from B.D.Os. and other sources.
- 4 No departmental charges will be levied under this programme and all the sanctioned schemes are to be completed within a period of three month from the date of sanction of the work.
- 5 The works are to be completed within the sanctioned amount and no additional / revised sanction of funds will be allowed.
- 6 Only those developmental works should be considered for execution whose estimates and designs are technically approved by the Rural Development Department J.E./A.E./XEN according to their technical powers.
- 7 The Deputy Commissioners at their own level are allowed to utilize 1% contingency of the allotted budget at the District Headquarter or Block level.
- 8 Under this programme the schemes / works to be implemented are to be approved by the District Planning , Development and 20 Point Programme Review Committee.
- 9 The U.C.s / C.Cs of the completed schemes will be maintained by the concerned D.Cs at the District level (by the Planning Cells).
- 10 The D.Cs will be responsible for submission of physical and financial monthly progress reports by the 10th of every month to the Planning Department.

- 11 The works executed out of MMGPY funds will be maintained by the concerned Panchayat from their own resources / revenue. Affidavit to this effect is to be obtained from the concerned Panchayat before the sanction of work.
- 12 11% of the allotted total budget under MMGPY will be spent for the construction of path / link roads in the Scheduled Castes concentrated population villages.

TABLE -1V

Allocation under Mukhya Mantri Gram Path Yojana .

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr.No	Name of District	Allocation for the year 2002-2003.	Allocation for the year 2003-2004.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bilaspur	44.20	58.96
2.	Chamba	55.51	74.04
3.	Hamirpur	64.88	86.48
4.	Kangra	172.77	230.36
5.	Kullu	26.75	35.64
6.	Mandi	122.58	163.44
7.	Shimla	92.43	123.24
8.	Sirmour	49.68	66.24
9.	Solan	80.56	107.40
10.	Una	40.64	54.20
	Total	750.00	1000.00

5. MONITORING PROCESS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

7.5.1 The State Planning Department, after the passing of the budget by the State Legislative Assembly, desegregates the Sectoral Plan outlays in consultation with the departments, district-wise and scheme-wise and conveys the same to the districts. Based on this information, the District Planning, Development and Twenty Point Programme Review Committees monitor the progress of implementation of the dis-aggregated district plans. The process of the review includes a detailed analysis of the physical content of the desegregated District Sectoral Programmes and in some cases, also involves the emergence of the diversion proposals from one sector to another depending upon the actual implementation possibilities of various programmes.

7.5.2 The works being executed under SDP, VKVNY, VMJS and MPLADS are monitored regularly in the quarterly meetings of District Planning, Development and 20 Point Programme Review Committees. The works under these programmes/schemes are monitored and supervised effectively in the following manner :

<u>Authorised Authority</u>	<u>Inspections (%age)</u>
1. Block Development & Panchayat Officer / Junior Engineer(Dev.)	100%
2. District Planning Officer	15%
3. Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	10%
4. ADC / ADM	5%
5. Deputy Commissioner	4%
6. Officer from the State Planning Department	1%

In addition, the Chairman, Panchayat Samiti and Pradhan, Gram Panchayat, can also inspect the works being executed in their areas.

6. Member Of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

7.6.1 Member of Parliament are approached by their constituents, quite often, for small works of capital nature to be done in their constituencies. Hence, there was a demand made by MPs that they should be able to recommend works to be done in their constituencies. Considering these suggestions, the Prime Minister announced in Parliament on 23rd December, 1993, the “Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme”.

7.6.2 Under this Central Sector scheme, each MP will have the choice to suggest to the Head of the District works to the tune of Rs. 1.00 crore per year, from the financial year 1994-95 to be taken up in his/her constituency. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the whole of the State as they do, may select works for implementation in one or more District (s) as they may choose. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may also select works for implementation in one or more Districts, anywhere in the country. The allocation per MP per year stands increased to Rs. 2 crore from the year 1998-1999.

7.6.3 MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME:-

1. Each MP will give a choice of works to the concerned Head of the District who will get them implemented by following the established procedures, that is, he may be guided by the procedure laid down by the State Government subject to these Guidelines. In regard to works in urban areas their implementation can be done through Commissioners/ Chief Executive Officers of Corporations, Municipalities, etc., or through the Heads of District concerned as per the option of the MPs. Implementation agencies can be either Government or Panchayati Raj institutions or any other reputed non-governmental organization who may be considered by the District Head as capable of implementing the works satisfactorily. The Head of the District shall identify the agency through which a particular work recommended by the MP should be executed.

2. The works under the scheme shall be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets. Funds provided under the scheme should not be used for incurring revenue expenditure .
3. Sometimes execution of work, by their very nature, may span into more than one year . In such circumstances, funds under the scheme could be made available to the executing agency either in advance or over more than one year , phasing of execution of work being clearly kept in view .
4. The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the MP himself.
5. The funds under MPLADS may be used for creation of durable assets which shall always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLADS funds would vest in the government. The sale/ transfer/ disposal of the assets created out of MPLADS funds shall not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Government .
6. The Heads of Districts should ensure that provision for maintenance and upkeep of the works to be taken up under this Scheme is forthcoming from the concerned local body or the relevant agency, that is, Government – aided institution , registered society etc.

7.6.4. SANCTION AND EXECUTION OF WORKS.

1. In identifying and selecting works and giving administrative sanction for the same, the Head of the District should in variably get the concurrence of the Member of Parliament.
2. As far as possible , all sanctions for works should be accorded within 45 days from the date of receipt of proposal from the concerned MP.
3. So far as technical and administrative sanctions are concerned, decision making should be only at the district level .
4. In case, a constituency fall in more than one District, the Head of the District who receives the money released by the Government of India shall make the required funds available to the other concerned District (s) in keeping with MP's choice so that the Head (s) of such other District (s) could implement the works suggested by the MP in his District (s).
5. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India , would have the nodal responsibilities for this scheme at the Centre . The Department concerned of the State Government will issue general instructions to all the planning and implementing agencies at the District level.
6. In respect of elected Members of Rajya Sabha , the unspent balance left by the predecessor Members of Rajya Sabha in a particular State will be equally distributed among the successor Rajya Sabha Members in that particular State.

7.6.5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS:-

1. For effective implementation of the works taken up under this scheme, each State Government/ UT Administration shall designate one nodal Department for physical monitoring through field inspection and for coordination with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India . The Heads of Districts shall visit and inspect at least 10% of these works every year. Similarly, it should be the responsibility of the senior officers of implementing agencies of these works to regularly visit the work spots and ensure that the works are progressing satisfactorily as per the prescribed procedures and specifications. Likewise, officers of District at the sub-divisional and block level shall also closely monitor implementation of these works through visits to work sites. The Head of the District should also involve the MPs in such inspections and monitoring to the maximum extent feasible.

2. The Chief Secretary or in his absence a Senior Principal Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary should conduct a meeting involving the Heads of Districts and MPs to assess the progress of works under the scheme at least once in a year.

7.6.6 ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF WORKS THAT CAN BE TAKEN UP UNDER MPLADS:-

1. Construction of building for schools , hostels, libraries and other buildings of educational institutions belonging to Government or local bodies. Such building belonging to aided institutions and unaided but recognized institutions can also be constructed provided, however, that the institution be in existence.
2. Construction of tube-well and water tanks for providing water to the people in villages, towns or cities, or execution of other works , which may help in this respect. Water tankers can also be purchased for providing drinking water.
3. Construction of roads including part roads, approach roads, link roads etc. in villages and towns and cities. Very selectively kutchra roads can also be constructed where the MP concerned and the District Head agree to meet the locally felt need.
4. Construction of culverts/ bridges on the roads of above description and of open cut or tube wells.
5. Construction of common shelters for the old or handicapped.
6. Construction of buildings for local bodies for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for cultural and sports activities or for hospitals. Provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centres, sports associations, physical education training institutions etc. is also permissible .
7. Special forestry, farm forestry , horticulture , pastures, parks and gardens in Government and community lands or other surrendered lands .
8. Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
9. Construction of public irrigation and public drainage facilities.

10. Construction of common gobar gas plants, non-conventional energy systems/ devices for community use and related activities.
11. Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities.
12. Construction of public libraries and reading rooms.
13. Construction of crèches and anganwadis.
14. Construction of public health care buildings, including family welfare sub-centres together with the ANM residential quarters. Such buildings belonging to aided institutions also can be constructed.
15. Construction of crematoriums and structures on burials / cremation grounds.
16. Construction of public toilets and bathrooms.
17. Construction of drains and gutters.
18. Construction of footpaths, pathways and footbridges.
19. Provision of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, public toilets etc. in slum areas of cities, town and villages and in SC/ST habitations, provision of common work-sheds in slums and for artisans.
20. Construction of residential schools in tribal areas.
21. Construction of bus-sheds/ stops for public transport passengers.
22. Construction of veterinary aid centres, artificial insemination centres and breeding centres.
23. Procurement of hospital equipment like X-Ray machines ,ambulances for Government Hospitals and setting up of mobile dispensaries in rural areas by Government Panchayati Raj Institutions. Ambulances can be provided to reputed service organizations like Red Cross, Ramakrishna Mission etc.
24. Electronic Projects:
 - i) Computer in education project of High school/ College
 - ii) Information footpath
 - iii) Ham Club in high schools
 - iv) Citizen band radio
 - v) Bibliographic data –base projects.
25. Construction of Level Crossing at unmanned Railways crossing.
26. Purchase of Audio-Visual Aids of educational nature for Government , Government –aided and also unaided but Government recognized educational institutions provided there is proper place and proper provision for safe custody of these aids.

27. Purchase of Night Soil Disposal System for local bodies.
28. Purchase of motor boats for floods and cyclone affected areas.
29. “Works relating to animal care/ welfare like construction of buildings/ shelters, provision of ambulances, medical equipment and development of infrastructure facilities like provision of drinking water, drainage etc.”
30. “Works relating to installation / procurement of pump set / pumping machinery for drainage/ sewerage disposal facility.”
31. “Works relating to the construction of Shopping Complex/ Market Yards by and for Local Bodies (Panchayats / Municipality)”.

CHAPTER - VIII

BACKWARD AREA SUB PLAN

The most backward pockets in our country had not been receiving special attention through the general process of development. It is in this context that the need for specific mechanism to take care of developmental backlog of such areas was felt-towards the end of Fourth Plan. The evolution of a sub-Plan concept manifested itself as the tribal sub-Plan across the country during the Fifth Plan. Even beyond this it was realised that disparities in the level of development persisted in areas outside the Tribal Sub Plan and such areas were not tribal areas by design of the Constitution of India. Redressal of such micro- level disparities was perhaps, attempted in Himachal Pradesh during the seventies. To begin with such micro level pockets constituted very small areas with extreme economic backwardness with near total absence of basic developmental infrastructure, were identified. Hence this necessity gave birth to the formulation of the Backward Area Sub Plan, which was designed to look after the developmental needs at the micro level for these identified areas.

8.1.2 After the introduction of the Tribal Sub-Plan in Himachal Pradesh in the beginning of Fifth Five Year Plan, the most backward pockets outside the Tribal belt started receiving special attention towards development of backward areas. The State Government put sincere efforts to identify all those backward areas, where the basic developmental infrastructure was lacking. The process of identification of backward areas was started in Fourth Five Year Plan. The basic criteria decided for this purpose was remoteness, inaccessibility, coupled with visual perception of the level of socio-economic development and infrastructure backwardness.

8.1.3 The original efforts initiated during the Fourth Plan was consolidated in the beginning of the Fifth Plan vide notification No. 1-21/71-Plan-Vol-VI dated 24/06/1974 but this contained all the scheduled areas of Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba Distt. which got covered under the concept of Tribal Sub Plan. Another exercise was done during the late seventies which was based on a objective criteria rather than the visual perception concept. This was followed by setting - up a committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary by the Govt. to go into the following issues.

1. To examine the existing set of norms for identification and declaration of backward areas and recommend suitable changes in the structure and weightage of the indicators/norms;
2. To examine the existing scheme of earmarking plan allocations for development of backward areas and recommend suitable changes in deciding the level of earmarking and sectoral coverage;
3. To suggest appropriate budgetary mechanism to ensure investment of earmarked provisions in the designated backward areas;

4. To examine the question of unit of declaration;

5. To suggest an appropriate monitoring and review mechanism to ensure effective implementation of development plans in the designated areas.

8.1.4 Finally the State Govt. issued notification declaring 321 Panchayats as backward vide notification No. PLG FC(F)3-55/82 dated 10-1-1986. After this identification having been crystallised, exclusive earmarking in the budget under separate sub heads in various demands was introduced, which continued upto 1994-95.

8.1.5 The Criteria for the identification of backward areas in Himachal Pradesh for declaring any area as backward is as under:-

1. Remoteness and Inaccessibility :

Weightage

(a) The geographical centres of the area under consideration should be at least 15 Km. away from the main motorable road. 25

2. Demographic Indicators :

(a) The percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe population in the area under consideration should be 25 percent or more. 15

(b) Average density of population per Sq. Km. should be 25 percent or less. 5

(c) Ninety percent of the total workers population in the area under consideration should be workers engaged in the primary occupation like Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, etc. 5

(d) The percentage of school going children in 6-14 years age-group in the area under consideration should not exceed 20 percent. 10

3. Infrastructural Indicators :

(a) The percentage of scarcity villages with reference to drinking water should be 60 percent or more. 10

(b) The percentage of electrified villages to total should be 25 percent or less. 8

1. Remoteness and Inaccessibility :

Weightage

- | | |
|--|---|
| (c) The number of health institution in the area should not exceed one. | 8 |
| (d) The area under consideration should not be served by a bank branch as per RBI norms. | 5 |
| (e) There should be no veterinary institution in the area | 5 |

4. Agricultural Indicators :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The average holding size in the area under consideration should be one hectare or below. | 3 |
| (b) The percentage of cropped area under major cereals (Wheat, Maize and Rice) or remunerative cash crops like potato, apple, tea, etc. to the gross cropped area should not exceed 50 percent. | 1 |

Total :

100

8.1.6. With the help of these indicators, the identification process proceeds as under :

- (i) The scoring of indicators is done on an absolute basis and the qualifying score for declaring an area as backward has been kept at 60 percent;
- (ii) The unit for declaration of an area as backward would be as compact as possible for administrative purposes and the smallest units to be considered for this purpose is the panchayat circle.
- (iii) The system of earmarking 10 percent of the outlays was applicable in Agriculture, Horticulture, Minor Irrigation, Education, Health, Water Supply, Animal Husbandry, Food and Supplies (construction of minor godowns) upto the end of 1994-95 and was later raised to 15 percent.

8.1.7 During the year 1995-96, Government of Himachal Pradesh framed a comprehensive policy for backward areas ; the Salient features of which are as follows:-

- (i) All such Panchayats which have been carved out of the existing notified backward Panchayats , will be declared as backward.
- (ii-a) All such blocks as have more than 50 per cent panchayats notified as backward will be declared "Backward blocks".
- (ii-b) Group of Backward Panchayats which form a contiguous area will be considered as a "Backward Area".
- (iii) For "Backward Blocks" and "Backward Areas", area based planning will be adopted.
- (iv) For Backward Panchayats which are dispersed in nature, beneficiary based planning will be undertaken.
- (v) Separate budgetary arrangements will be made under this policy and the total earmarking for backward areas will be allocated on the basis of total number of panchayats in each group.
- (vi) The "Backward Area Sub- Plan" will be administered through the Deputy Commissioners.

Accordingly, the important facets of this policy are as follows:-

1. The Backward Area Sub Plan will comprise of three categories viz:-
 - (a) Backward blocks 8
 - (b) Contiguous Pockets 15
 - (c) Dispersed Panchayats 109
2. Earmarking of the 15 percent of the sectoral outlays is done for the following sectors/heads of development:-
 - (a) Agriculture.
 - (b) Soil Conservation (Agriculture).
 - (c) Horticulture.
 - (d) Minor Irrigation.
 - (e) Animal Husbandry.
 - (f) Social Forestry under forestry.
 - (g) Village and Small Scale Industries.
 - (h) Rural Roads under Roads & Bridges.
 - (i) Primary Education.
 - (j) General Education other than University Education.
 - (k) Rural Health (Allopathy)

- (l) Ayurveda.
 - (m) Rural Water Supply.
3. Sectors covered under the beneficiaries oriented planning include Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Village and Small Industries and incentive schemes under the Education sector.
 4. For grouping contiguous panchayats as backward areas, a group of at least five backward panchayats constitute one pocket.
 5. The outlays earmarked for the Backward Area Sub Plan under various functional major heads, are budgeted Sector-wise under Demand No. 15 in accordance with the sectoral earmarkings.
 6. Deputy Commissioners have been declared as controlling officers for the allocations under this sub-plan.
 7. Generally the implementing agencies are the concerned line departments. However, in exceptional circumstances the Distt Level Planning, Development and Twenty Point Programme Review Committee may decide to assign implementation to other agencies, depending upon the exigency of a particular situation.

8.1.8. Further, it was also decided that the Salary component of the staff only posted in the notified backward areas in respect of Primary Education, Higher Education, Health, Ayurveda and Animal Husbandry departments will be charged to BASP funds. However, the salary expenditure in respect of "Training and Extension Staff" of Agriculture and Horticulture departments will be met out of the funds provided under BASP subject to the condition that staff engaged is only for notified backward panchayats. From 1998-99, Soil Conservation (Agriculture) Head has also been included in the 15 % earmarked scheme of the BASP.

8.1.9. A total number of 489 Gram Panchayats out of 3037 Panchayats in the State have been declared as Backward Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh. District-wise break-up of these backward panchayats is as under :

District	Total No. of Panchayats in H.P.	Total No. of Panchayats Declared as Backward
1. Bilaspur	136	13
2. Chamba	270	149
3. Hamirpur	215	13
4. Kangra	732	17
5. Kullu	192	72
6. Mandi	422	118
7. Shimla	331	72
8. Sirmaur	219	26
9. Solan	198	6
10. Una	219	3
11. Kinnaur	62	-
12. Lahul & Spiti	41	-
Total :	3037	489

Vide Notification No PLG-F(BASP)1-1/95 dated 16th June, 1995 certain Backward Panchayats of various districts in H.P. have been restructured and notified backward panchayats into :

(a) Backward blocks (b) contiguous Area and (c) Dispersed panchayats in accordance with the new policy laid down by the Government as per the details given below :

A. Backward Block

Sr. No.	Name of Distt.	Name of the development block declared as Backward Block.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Chamba	1. Tissa 2. Salooni 3. Mehla
2.	Kullu	1. Ani 2. Nirmand
3.	Mandi	1. Darang 2. Seraj
4.	Shimla	1. Chhohara

B. Contiguous Backward Areas:

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Development Blocks	Backward Panchayats forming a Contiguous area.	Identification code
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	1. Dhani 2. Salwar 3. Papola 4. Jejwin 5. Kalol 6. Malraon 7. Sanoejra 8. Kuljiyar 9. Gharan 10. Daslehra (Gochar) 11. Kosarian 12. Badgaon	C1
2.	Kangra	Bajjnath	1. Multhan 2. Kothi Kohar 3. Lubai 4. Sawad 5. Poling 6. Bara Gran 7. Bara Bhanganal 8. Dharman	C2
3.	Mandi	Sadar	1. Kathiari 2. Shiva 3. Gharan 4. Segali 5. Navlai 6. Nagdhar 7. Daveri 8..Bandhi	C3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Chauntra	1. Tulah 2. Khaddar 3. Kolang 4. Kathon 5. Utpur 6. Daled 7. Ropari Kalehru 8. Upridhar	C4
		Dharampur	1. Kothuan 2. Beri Upper 3. Seoh 4. Saklana 5. Dhalara 6. Samour 7. Kamlah 8. Torkhola 9. Kun 10. Gaddidhar (Tanyar) 11. Garauroo	C5
		Karsog	1. Mashog 2. Presi 3. Kahnoo 4. Jaral 5. Kanda	C6
		Sundernagar	1. Dhaniara 2. Bei 3. Sojha 4. Balag 5. Bandli 6. Dhawal 7. Seri-Kothi 8. Batwara 9. Paura Kothi 10. Behli Dramat	C7

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
4.	Shimla	Chopal	1. Majholi 2. Jokhar 3. Charoli 4. Baoah 5. Bhalu	C8
			1. Bohar 2. Jubli 3. Babat 4. Dharahadna 5. Tikri 6. Kiran	C9
		Rohru	1. Hanstari 2. Pujarli-III 3. Kadiyun 4. Kuthari 5. Khangtari	C10
		Rampur	1. Darkali 2. Kashapat 3. Kinnu 4. Munish 5. Deothi 6. Dansa 7. Kuhal	C11
		Rampur	1. Koot 2. Chandi Branda 3. Phancha 4. Labana Sadana 5. Sarpara	C12
5.	Sirmour	Shillai Sangrah " Paonta " " " " " "	1. Kota-Pab 2. Koti-Dhiman 3. Khud Drabal 4. Shikoli 5. Kanti Mashwa 6. Kodga 7. Kathwar 8. Bhanet Haldwari 9. Bharog Baneri 10. Thontha Jakhal	C13

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		Shilai Sangrah " " " Shillai " Sangrah	1. Jarwa Juneli 2. Badol 3. Gehal 4. Bhallona 5. Sangna 6. Hallan 7. Naya Pijore 8. Satahan	C14
		Sangrah	1. Lana Chetta 2. Bhutli Manal 3. Ser Tandula 4. Samara 5. Kufer Kiayra 6. Bhajaund 7. Bharari	C15

C. Dispersed Backward Panchayats:

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Development Block	Dispersed Backward Panchayats
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	1. Karloti
2.	Chamba	Chamba	1. Shillagharat 2. Jhullara 3. Sirh 4. Kalare 5. Sirgni 6. Chilbangli 7. Baluar 8. Kejindu 9. Ghamdoli 10. Paluir 11. Kuthed

1.	2.	3.	4.
		Bhattiyat	1. Maloonda 2. Khari 3. Gola 4. Kathola 5. Jalna 6. Morthu 7. Tikri 8. Dharun 9. Jandrog 10. Dareeara 11. Ballera 12. Benina 13. Kuddi 14. Padrotu 15. Taragarh 16. Mornu 17. Sarpara
3.	Hamirpur	Sujanpur	1. Ranger 2. Jandroo 3. Khanoli 4. Bherda
		Bijhrari	1. Samtana 2. Jajri 3. Raily 4. Sathwin 5. Tipper
		Nadaun	1. Kashmir
		Bhoranj	1. Mehal 2. Bhukkar 3. Amroh
4.	Kangra	Nurpur	1. Nana 2. Milk 3. Hattidhar
		Lambagaon	1. Laharu 2. Kuhan
		Bhawarna	1. Kahanpat

1.	2.	3.	4.
		Dehra	1. Pihri
		Nagrota Bagwan	1. Jalot
		Baijnath	1. Dhandole
5.	Kullu	Naggar	1. Malana
		Banjar	1. Tung 2. Thatibir 3. Gadaparli 4. Nohanda 5. Gopalpur 6. Shangarh 7. Shanshar 8. Masiyar (Bathar)
		Kullu	1. Barshani 2. Dunkhrighar 3. Pini 4. Mangarh 5. Kashawari 6. Mashna 7. Bandrol 8. Phalan 9. Talpini 10. Zia
6.	Mandi	Sadar	1. Dhar 2. Chamyar 3. Sali
		Dharampur	1. Jogikhola(Pehrad) 2. Brang
		Karsog	1. Mehandi 2. Shoat 3. Gowalpur
		Sundernagar	1. Samon 2. Tihari

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Shimla	Chopal	1. Pauria 2. Manu
		Rampur	1. Tipper (Majholi) 2. Kuloda (Majoothi) 3. Khamadi
		Narkanda	1. Kothighat 2. Jadoon
		Theog	1. Mundu 2. Nahol 3. Doothi 4. Barog
		Mashobra	1. Himri 2. Dharogra 3. Bag 4. Chanaog 5. Nehera 6. Ogali
		Jubbal Kotkhai	1. Giltari 2. Jhalta
8.	Sirmour	Paonta	1. Palhori
9.	Solan	Kunihar	1. Mangal 2. Beral 3. Kuher
		Dharampur	1. Malka 2. Bansar 3. Pratha
10.	Una	Bangana	1. Sihana 2. Ameri Dhiraj 3. Platha

8.1.10 During Ninth Plan (1997-2002) a provision of Rs. 36307.28 lakh was kept and against this ,the expenditure was of the order of Rs.35801.66 lakh. The budgetary allocations for 1997-98 onwards have been as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)		
Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	5353.60	5528.98
1998-99	7347.13	7420.93
1999-2000	8239.32	7228.91
2000-2001	8201.95	8458.56
2001-2002	7165.28	6821.57
2002-2003	7877.73	8108.21
2003-2004	4390.92	4390.92(Anti.Exp.)
Total	48575.93	47958.08

For the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) an outlay of Rs. 39380.25 lakh has been proposed.

CHAPTER -IX

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Under the existing scenario of resource constraints, increased availment of foreign assistance for the Externally assisted projects and their time - bound implementation has assumed greater significance. Among the Special Category States, Himachal Pradesh has a good track record of multilateral as well as bilateral tie ups and implementation of projects in an effective manner. The State Government remained ever vigilant in tapping this source for the financing of development plans. The following table presents the share of Externally Assistance in the total plan financing :-

Year	Approved Outlay	Additional Central Assistance on account of EAPs (Rs. in crore)
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	5700.00	354.36
Annual Plan 1997-98	1008.00	84.43
Annual Plan 1998-99	1440.00	93.00
Annual Plan 1999-2000	1678.20	48.14
Annual Plan 2000-01	1720.00	46.77
Annual Plan 2001-02	1720.00	82.02
Annual Plan 2002-03	1840.00	33.99

The State Government is implementing Externally Aided Projects in the sectors of Forestry, Education, Health, Environment etc. The implementation of these projects would help in achieving the objectives of productivity and raising the quality of life of the rural masses. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, central assistance of Rs. 354.36 crore had been assumed.

The State Government however needs to shift focus to structural / sectoral reforms and infrastructure development related proposals for posing to the donor agencies. This is so because the Government of India has now decided not to take any financial assistance from bilateral agencies barring a few. The multilateral donor agencies like World Bank has also now taken a divergent view on the flow of financial assistance to the developing nations. The shift in policy of extending financial assistance to developing nation of the multilateral agencies now drastically reduces aid component of the financial assistance implying that most of the assistance would now flow as loan to the developing nations. World Bank has now restricted the flow of financial assistance to (i) structural reforms related proposals and (ii) proposals related to infrastructure development. The decision of the Government of India to limit flow of external assistance to debt stressed states has further added to the misery of states like Himachal Pradesh. All this has made availability of external assistance a bit difficult and made it an imperative on the part of the State Government to make proposals with specific goals which meet conditionalities of the donors agencies.

A summary of on-going projects is given in the following paragraphs :-

1. WORLD BANK AIDED INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KANDI HILLS).

9.1.1 The World Bank Aided Integrated Watershed Project Phase-II was commenced on 10.04.1999 to be concluded in March, 2005 with a total cost of Rs. 169.71 crore which was revised to Rs. 171.25 crore. Under this project about 72% of the total project cost is received as an external assistance whereas the rest of 28% is borne by the State Govt. as State share. The project is being implemented by the Forest Department.

9.1.2 The project is operative in five selected watersheds i.e. Markanda and Ghaggar Sub Watersheds in Sirmour District, Sirsa in Solan District, Swan in Una district and Chakki in Kangra and Chamba districts covering about 70,000 hectare area. It aims at an integrated development of rural areas through a multi-disciplinary approach. The project also aims to open a communication channel within Forest Department villagers and village groups on issues pertaining to forest management on land which are near to villages and are used frequently by villagers.

9.1.3 Under this project Cumulative Expenditure upto 31-12-2003 is Rs. 10023.46 lakh against which re-imburement of Rs. 7015.25 lakh has been received.

2. HIMACHAL PRADESH FOREST SECTOR REFORMS PROJECT.

9.2.1 The Department for International Development (DFID), Government of U.K. is supporting the H.P. Forest Sector Reforms Project (HPFSRP) in partnership of GOI and Government of Himachal Pradesh. DFID support to the project is for four years (2002-06) for the development of policies, strategies and institutions and support to relevant livelihoods related micro plan activities. The implementing agency for this project is Forest Department.

9.2.2 The total cost of the project is Rs. 35.68 crore. The funding by the donor agency is on 100% grant basis. Upto December, 2003, Rs. 50.76 lakh have been spent under this project against which Rs. 7.00 lakh has been received as reimbursement.

3. INDO- GERMAN CHANGER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT .

9.3.1 The technical co-operation Changer- Area Development Project Phase-II was started in the June, 1999 to be concluded in May, 2006. The project aims at integrated development of Changer Area of Palampur tehsil of Kangra district with the collaboration of GTZ Germany. The total project cost was Rs. 30.00 crore comprising of. 85% as German share and 15% as State share. This project has being implemented by the Forest Department.

9.3.2 The main objective of this project is to significantly reduce the imbalance between production and the use of renewable natural resources in the Changer area through inter-disciplinary measures focussed on land and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Management. It also emphasis the strengthening of village self help organisations. It will assist people in developing sustainable operational strategies as well as technologies for the rehabilitation and management of village areas in the context of small watersheds. This project would give new

dimensions to the conventional watershed approach while putting people at the centre of development. This would also help to improve the management of existing land use.

9.3.3 Upto December, 2003 Rs 701.07 lakh have been spent under this project. The reimbursement under this project is received by the society directly.

4. INDO-NORWEGIAN ENVIRONMENT CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME - 063.

9.4.1 The project agreement of INEP-063 was signed on 13th Nov, 1997 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Govt. of the Republic of India. Under the programme the Govt. of the Kingdom of Norway agreed to make available to India “the Grant” of NOK, 60,000,000 (Norway Kroner sixty million only) exclusively to finance the activities under the programme INEP-063. Out of the total grant it was agreed to finance the activities under this programme upto NOK 24,000,000 (Norwegian Kroner twenty four Million only) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.). The project period was of three years i.e. from 1998-99 to 2001-02 but subsequently has been extended upto 31-3-2004. The Project Secretariat has taken up the matter with the State Govt. to extend this project upto 31st March,2005.

9.4.2 Under this project, the following sub projects are under implementation :

a) Integrated Solid Waste Management Project, Shimla.

The Solid Waste arising from human activities in Shimla has become one of the major environmental pollutants causing extensive damage to local ecology, and threat to human health. Urban solid waste management has, thus, assumed priority in overall developmental plan of Shimla. Apart from landfill, small quantity of solid waste could be used for composting and aerobic digestion, fuel palletisation and recycling. The biomedical waste which is a source of epidemics also needs proper disposal. The devastation caused by the damaged drainage system and its proper cleaning is being ensured through this project. An amount of Rs. 753.50 lakh has been kept for this sub project to undertake different activities.

b) Integrated Solid Waste Management Project Kullu- Manali Valley.

To create awareness about problems of solid waste amongst residents of Kullu Municipal Council and Manali & Bhunter Nagar Panchayats and possible advantages/benefits which will accrue to the local residents of both towns and tourists as well these towns have been covered for integrated solid waste management . Under the project local residents are motivated for segregating the waste at household level and are being made aware towards environmental conservation. The waste is recycled for producing various products to improve the environment. An amount of Rs. 382.75 lakh has been kept for this project during the entire project period.

c) Environmental Planning and Competence Building Project.

The fragility of the environment within the mountainous areas of the State is endangered by several natural and man made factors. The lack of planned urban planning and improper land use has aggravated the problem. Through this project comprehensive development plans would be formulated as well as public awareness would be increased by way of holding publicity camps, awareness rallies etc. An amount of Rs. 190.61 lakh has been kept for this purpose during the project period.

d) NGO's Project.

Some projects on environment conservation are being run by the selected NGOs in different parts of the State through these projects. Under these projects the change in the attitude of people and children towards environmental hazards and adoption of conservation measures, raising collective struggle against environmental pollution is being propagated. An amount of Rs. 52.82 lakh has been kept for these projects for the entire project period.

e) Environment Conservation Through Mahila Mandals.

Environmental Conservation is a very major issue in Himachal Pradesh and there is a need to involve all sections of society in this task, especially Mahila Mandals as women are primarily involved in daily routine work at their homes. Under this project three districts namely; Hamirpur, Kullu and Solan have been selected for the implementation of various activities. An outlay of Rs. 162.18 lakh has been kept under this project for the entire project period.

f) Project Secretariat.

To monitor and make perfect liaison with all implementing agencies a Project Secretariat has been set up. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been kept for the functioning of this Secretariat during the project period..

Sub-Project wise approved cost and expenditure incurred upto 28th February,2004 is given as under :-

Project wise details of Approved Cost and Expenditure incurred upto 28th February, 2004

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Total Cost			Expenditure Up to 28.2.2004
		State Share	NORAD Share	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Shimla Solid Waste Management Project	200.00	553.50 (10.50 M.NOK)	753.50	638.52 (84.74)
2.	Kullu-Manali Valley Integrated Solid Waste Management Project	68.51	314.24 (6.32 M.NOK)	382.75	336.43 (87.90)
3	Environmental Planning and Competence Building Project-Pilot Development Plans for Manali & Palampur Towns	40.61	150.00 (3.0 M.NOK)	190.61	175.88 (92.27)
4.	NGOs Projects	13.21	39.61 (0.80 M.NOK)	52.82	27.51 (52.08)
5	Environment Conservation Through Mahila Mandals	22.18	140.00 (2.80 M.NOK)	162.18	145.49 (89.71)
6	Project Secretariat	-	25.00 (0.50 M.NOK)	25.00	68.00 (272.00)

Externally Aided Projects in the Pipe Line

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No	Name of the Project / Agency (Sharing Pattern) Letter No. and Date of Posing the Project.	Total Cost	Possible External Assistance	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A. Posed to JBIC				
1	Swan River Flood Management Project (90:10). Letter sent to DEA , Ministry of Finance, GOI vide letter No. PLG-PMU-1-2/2001 dated 27 th March,2003	106.00	95.40	Project has been approved by Ministry of Water resource and Ministry of Finance and has been forwarded to JBIC package of 2003-04.
2	Swan River Integrated watershed Management Project. Letter sent to DEA, Ministry of Finance, GOI, Vide letter No. PLG-PMU-1-2/2001 dated 27 th March,2003.	174.00	157.00	Project approved by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India. DEA to take up it for JBIC package of 2004-05.
3	Augmentation of Shimla Water Supply Scheme (90:10). Letter sent to DEA, Ministry of Finance, GOI, vide letter no. PLG-PMU-1-2/2001 Dated 27 th March,2003.	64.00	57.60	Being sent to Line Ministry and DEA after resolving the issue of O&M charges.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
B. Posed to GTZ				
4.	Dev. of Local Administration for Small Irrigation and Water Supply Project (65:35)	63.00	40.95	Agreement with the GTZ signed by IPH Department in September, 2001.
5.	Rain Water Harvesting Project. Concept paper sent to the GTZ	257.00		Project has been sent to GTZ.
6.	Project on Affluent Treatment Plant at Baddi- Barotiwala. Concept paper sent to the GTZ	53.00	45.05	In ppursuance to the meeting held on 16-6-2002 in the DEA the project has been posed to GTZ.
C. Posed to World Bank				
7.	Industrial Area Catchment Development Project (85:15). Concept paper sent to Ministry of Industry, GOI .	266.00	226.10	Project posed to World Bank through Industry Department Also sent to UNOPS for getting early clearance.
8.	World Bank Technical Assistance Project for State and other important road infrastructure Development Concurrence accorded to PWD to pose the project to W.B. vide letter No. PLG –PMU (F) 1-2/2003 – PMGSY dt. 23-10-2003	1115.00	-	Cabinet has approved and is with Line Ministry. Concept paper is being sent for availing PDF facilities
9.	Hydrology Project Phase-II	49.50	14.85	The Project report has been sent to the Govt. of India for approval.
D. Posed to ADB				
10	Integrated Road Development Corridor Project (85:15)	80.00	68.00	Project sent to ADB.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
E. Posed to EC				
11.	Project on Development of Horticulture in H.P. (75:25). Concept letter sent to EC vide D.O. No. CM-PMU-2001 dated 16-10-2001.	727.00	545.25	Project sent to European Commission who are already funding similar project in Kerla.
12	Project on Himachal Women in Agr.(HIWA) (75:25)	35.00	26.25	Pursuant to the meeting in DEA on 16-6-2002, project has been sent to European Commission as well as GTZ.
13	Diversification of farming system project in H.P. (75:25)	272.00	263.25	Project sent to IFAD and EC as well as GTZ in pursuance to the meeting held in DEA on 16-6-2002
F. Posed to Kuwait Fund				
14	Larji Hydel Power Project	796.98	398.49	Project has been posed to Kuwait Fund.

***SECTORAL
PROGRAMMES***

ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. Agriculture and Allied Activities

1. Crop Husbandry

(a) Agriculture

Agriculture being the mainstay of the people of the Himachal Pradesh has an important role in the economy of the State. Agriculture & allied sectors account for 22 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product. It provides direct employment to about 71% of the main working population.

Strategy adopted for agriculture development in H.P. during Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 and the important areas, which need to be addressed are as under:-

- To enhance the productivity and quality of crops besides replacement of low productivity varieties of crops towards high yielding varieties.
- Focus would be to raise the cropping intensity of existing agricultural land for increasing the agricultural production in the State.
- Diversification towards high valued crops and projectisation approach for the same.
- Emphasis will be to increase area under irrigation by tapping all smaller sources of water including rainwater-harvesting structures through peoples' participation. Due to hilly terrain, the conveyance systems of water should be such that there is no more soil erosion. To check this menace, stress will be given on micro-irrigation.
- Watershed development programme shall be implemented in a projectised manner with full participation of project beneficiaries. This can be achieved by not putting any pressure on the field staff to spend substantial resources by a fixed deadline. This type of pressure does not enable peoples' capability to develop.
- To provide insurance cover to important crops being grown in the State so that risk of crop failure is covered.
- Involvement of PRIs in agriculture development programme.
- Women emancipation through agriculture development.
- To focus on the increase of productivity of tea and organic tea through private initiatives.

Planning Commission envisaged a growth rate exceeding 4% per annum in agriculture and allied sectors. Difference in agro-climatic conditions create a scope for the production of variety of cash crops like off-season vegetables, potato, tea, ginger in addition to maize, cereals, wheat etc. Effective steps shall be required to be taken towards more efficient use of soil and water for increasing agriculture production. Adoption of improved package of practice like use of agriculture inputs and services are critical in attaining higher productivity levels.

The schematic details are as under :-

1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

Seed multiplication farms, seed stores and seed testing & certification programmes have been given due emphasis in order to maintain the availability and quality of seeds. Augmenting its resources would further strengthen seed certification agency. In order to increase the production of foodgrains, emphasis shall be on distribution of seeds of HYVs to the farmers. Department of Agriculture has persuaded thirteen seed Companies/ Corporations to take up seed production programme in the state.

2. Manure & Fertilizers

Fertilizer is a single input which helps in increasing the production to a great extent. The level of fertilizer consumption has increased from 23,664 tonnes in 1985-86 to 35,552 tonnes in 2000-2001. It is proposed to promote the balanced use of fertilizers together with the increased use of organics in the form of compost, farm yard manure, farm organic waste/crop residues and also bio-fertilizers. Strengthening of soil testing facilities would also be undertaken in order to maintain the fertility. Soil testing laboratories in all the districts barring Lahaul & Spiti have been established. Two mobile soil testing vans also purchased for testing the soil samples at site, one exclusively for the tribal areas. A central laboratory for analysis of soil samples and nutrient analysis has been established at Shimla. About 70,000 soil samples are being analysed annually.

3. Plant Protection

The approach adopted is to reduce consumption of plant protection chemicals by gradually switching to biological control of pests /diseases. During each season, campaigns are organised to fight the menace of crop disease, insects and pests etc..

4. Extension and Farmers Training

The objective of this scheme is extension of knowledge input to the farmers and extension functionaries through establishing a sound network of extension systems so that this knowledge percolates to the farmers at the grass root level for adoption. Efforts would be made to strengthen the extension network and adopt improved extension methodologies like IT for packaged knowledge for farmers. There is a proposal for establishing Agri-clinics /Agri-business centres in the state with support from NABARD to accommodate unemployed agricultural graduates.

5. Agriculture Engineering

The scheme envisages supply of agricultural implements and machinery to the farmers besides designing and fabrication of implements suited to hill conditions.

6. Commercial Crops

Under diversification approach, emphasis is being laid on the production of off-season vegetables, quality vegetable seeds, potato and ginger besides oil seeds and pulses. This is proposed to be strengthened and organised on an extensive scale. Suitable areas in the state for the purpose of vegetable cultivation would be intensively surveyed and identified and the farmers in the newly identified areas would be encouraged to take up these programmes. The cropping pattern shifts from cereals to vegetables would be specially monitored in all such areas as are being brought under the culturable command area of the new irrigation schemes.

7. Scheme for supplementation /complementation of State efforts through work plan under macro management approach for Agriculture Development

Under this approach, major emphasis is being laid on improvement of cereal crops, transfer of technology, construction of water storage tanks, development of off-season vegetables, spices, promotion of quality seed production, integrated nutrient management balance use of fertilisers besides active involvement of women in agriculture and the work plans submitted by the State get 90 % Central support (80 % grant and 20 % loan) and 10 % share from the State Plan. The programmes are accordingly being implemented as per the work plan approved.

8. Crop Insurance Scheme

In order to provide insurance cover to all crops and all farmers, the Government has introduced "Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna" in the state from Rabi 1999-2000 season. Under the scheme all loanee and non-loanee farmers shall be covered and Govt. shall bear 50 % of the losses and 50% state share towards subsidy on premium.

(b) Horticulture

The planned development of horticulture in Himachal Pradesh is only of the recent origin and more so a post independence phenomenon. During the pre-independence period, there had been practically no or very little development of horticulture. Pioneering efforts were, however, made by a few European and American missionaries by way of introduction of the different varieties of temperate fruits, particularly apple. Similarly, some princely states also made efforts for the introduction of fruit cultivation and particular mention in this regard may be made of the Maharaja of Patiala who made commendable efforts in introducing stone fruits cultivation in the mid hill region of the present solan district. However, the lack of communication facilities and also lack of interaction between the people, rulers, and the ruled in the different princely states, people knew nothing about the transformation that can be brought about in the economy of the rural people if they took to horticulture. Whatever, efforts were made by the then British Government were limited only to the development of resorts as a summer escapes from the summer heat of the plains, but in them too, horticulture did not find any significant place.

During the year 1950-51, the total area under all kinds of fruits was 792 hectares with an annual production of 1200 tonnes. In the initial years of development, stress was laid on the variable trials, development of technologies plant propagation with the main aim of initiating fruitful plantation activities. However, the programme was in one way lop-sided since it did not take account of the integrated development of all sectors of horticulture.

Horticulture has significance for increasing employment opportunities besides improving the nutritional status of the masses. There are constraints in the form of inadequacy of technologies and infrastructure, small and marginal size of land holdings, old orchards, shortage of planting material and poor harvest management practices such as handling, sorting, grading, packaging, transportation and storage facilities.

According to the priorities for Tenth Five Year Plan at the National level, special attention will be given towards the development of horticulture. Effective steps shall be required to be taken towards more efficient use of soil and water for increasing agriculture /horticulture production while improving ecology and environment. Strategies and policies differentiated by agro-climatic regions need to be adopted for horticultural development. Diverse agro- climates conditions are suitable for cultivation of varieties of horticultural crops, medicinal and aromatic plants. Modern technology needs to be harnessed for raising productivity of the existing fruit plantations for increasing the income of the farmers in order to ensure that the quality of life of our farmers is improved. Being more labour intensive, horticulture industry and its ancillary activities will be promoted during Tenth Five Year Plan, for generating more employment opportunities to the rural population in the State.

Therefore, the main objectives for the development of horticulture in the state during Tenth Five Year Plan shall be as under :-

- Implementation of the programme to improve the productivity and quality of fruits and to double the existing average production of fruits at the end of the plan period.

- Intensification of horticulture development in the presently less developed areas and diversification of horticulture in the already developed area with emphasis on nut fruits and other new fruits having promise for commercial cultivation.
- Utilisation of the environmental friendly practices for horticulture production and marketing.
- Development of modern post harvest management facilities for reducing post harvest losses, increasing shelf life, standardization of grading and packing and regulation of the flow of fruits to the market.
- Development of fruits exclusively for processing industry.
- Increase in use of the frontier technologies like Remote Sensing, Information Technology and Bio -Technology in the field of horticulture.

For the development of horticulture, the schemes and projects aiming at the integrated planning are crop protection/production, management farmers training and extension ,incentives to farmers, maintenance of data and statistics and utilisation of horticultural produce, so as to ensure balanced development of horticulture production in all agro climatic regions of the state.

The schematic details are as under :-

1. Plant Nutrition Scheme

Application of nutrients to the fruit plants is one of the most important aspects in commercial fruit production. It is also a well established fact that injudicious application of fertilizers to the fruit plants creates nutritional imbalance in the plants which may seriously reduce the crop yield and the quality of fruits even in the absence of any noticeable reduction in the tree growth and vigour.

Diagnosis of such conditions can be done with desired accuracy, rapidity and economically by chemical analysis of plant tissues. Leaf analysis has been found to be the most suitable techniques in assessing the nutritional status of perennial and deep rooted crops. Therefore, three plant nutrition laboratories viz., Shimla , Bajaura (Kullu) and Dharamshala (Kangra) have been established for providing free advising services to the fruit growers in determination of nutritional status of their orchards. The leaf samples collected and prepared by these small units are sent for analysis in the state laboratories. Target of 12500 leaf samples to be collected from fruit growers orchards and analysed at the plant nutrition laboratories are proposed for the year 2003-2004.

2. Plant Protection Scheme

The plant protection scheme aims to control the pest and diseases infestations in the orchards which results in loss of quality fruit produce, thereby cause serious economic losses to the fruit growers.

3. Horticulture Development Scheme:

This scheme /programme is the major programme of horticultural development aiming at the creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops like walnut and olive etc.. After rationalisation, the schemes have been restructured. Bee-keeping, floriculture and mushroom cultivation have now been identified as separate schemes which were previously being managed under major schemes of horticulture extension and development. All other fruit development schemes including hops development are now covered under renamed scheme “Horticulture Development” after rationalisation and restructuring.

4. Development of Bee-Keeping

Himachal Pradesh offers very rich potential for the development of bee-keeping because of larger area under horticulture, forest and agriculture. Honey produced by the honey bees, has big demand in the country as well as good export potentials. As a cottage industry, it is possible to adopt bee keeping on commercial lines by the farmers community for getting additional income to improve their economic conditions. Besides honey production, honey bees are also recognized as important source of pollination. Under this scheme main emphasis will be given on the strengthening of bee keeping stations of the department of horticulture. The bee keeping scheme being operated by the department shall be restructured to intensify (i) production of nucleus bee colonies to be supplied to private bee breeders for further multiplication and (ii) training of farmers in the technology of apiculture. For breeding the nucleus bee colonies, it is also proposed to establish two bee-breeding stations in the state. Emphasis shall also be given to popularize the bee breeding stations in the state. A target of 500 bee colonies to be distributed to the farmers is proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

5. Development of Floriculture Scheme

Commercial floriculture is one of the main thrust of Tenth Five Year Plan in the state. The existing potential in the form of diverse climatic conditions in various regions of the state can be exploited for the cultivation of wide range of flowers, ornamental plants and production of flower, seeds /bulbs etc. for year round supplies to the domestic as well as export market. An area of 250 hectare to be covered under floriculture is proposed for Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007.

6. Development of Mushroom Scheme:

Mushrooms are popular for their delicacy, flavour as well as food value. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in many parts of the state provide ample scope for the cultivation of mushrooms both for domestic consumption as well as for export purposes. Main types of mushrooms viz., white button mushroom (*Agaricus bisporous*) and Dhingri (*Pleurotus* spp) are being cultivated in the state. Modern technology in commercial cultivation of mushroom was introduced under two externally aided projects implemented in the state viz. FAO/UNDP mushroom development projects Chambaghat, Solan during 6th Five Year Plan and Indo - Dutch Mushroom Development Project at Palampur (Kangra) during the 7th Five Year Plan. Two bulk pasteurisation units for compost have been established under these projects with production capacity of 1350 MT. of pasteurised compost (Chambaghat 350 MT. and Palampur 1000 MT.). The

pasteurised compost from these units is being made available to registered mushroom growers of Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Kangra, Chamba, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur districts to cover the remaining potential areas of the state under mushroom development programme and more bulk pasteurisation units are being established at Dharbaggi (Bajjnath), District Kangra and Bajaura in District Kullu with the Central Govt. assistance. The installed capacity of these units will be about 1800 MT annually (900 MT. unit) and about 200 new mushroom growers will be registered under these projects for the supply of pasteurised compost. With the completion of these two new units the production capacity of pasteurised compost under public sector will be increased to 3150 MT. per annum. During 2003-04 production of 1000 MT. pasteurised compost and 150 MT. production of mushroom has been proposed.

7. Fruit Processing and Utilisation

Fruit and vegetable preservation is a basic necessity for the horticultural industry. About 20 to 25 percent of the fruit production goes waste unless it is utilized in the manufacture of processed fruit products. Moreover, processing grade and substandard fruits not only receive very low prices from the market but also affect the rates of good quality fruits adversely, thereby causing economic losses to the fruit growers. The only solutions to solve this problem is to utilize such fruits in the manufacture of value added processed products like juices/ juice concentrate , jam jelly , squashes ,alcoholic beverages etc. The department of horticulture is therefore, implementing a scheme for the utilisation of unmarketable surplus fruits and vegetable from the year 1959. Two types of approach is being taken in this regard:

- (i) Setting up of processing units in the fruit growing areas.
- (ii) Organizing community canning service and training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables in rural areas. The department of Horticulture has established small fruit processing units in different districts with a total capacity of processing 500 MT fruit product. A laboratory for testing the quality of fruit products being manufactured in departmental units has also been set up at Shimla.

8. Macro Management on Horticulture

The schemes which are mostly implemented on 100 % or 50 % subsidy basis with the central govt. assistance have now been clubbed and renamed as Macro Management on Horticulture. The centre govt provides 90 % funds for its execution and the rest 10 % provision is made by the state govt. from its own resources.

9. Horticulture Training and Extension

Training and Extension is an important programme for the transfer of technology to the farmers for increasing horticultural production. This programme is also very important for human resource development to meet the skilled manpower need of the horticulture industry . This scheme aims at organizing training camps/workshops /seminars/courses/study tour etc. for the farmers as well as to the technical officers and field functionaries of the department of horticulture.

10. Establishment /Maintenance of Govt. orchards /Nurseries

Fruit plants as a basic input has vital importance in the development of fruit industry. Due to long gestation period of fruit crops, the fruit growers have to take utmost care while selecting the planting material for their orchards because any mistake made in the beginning in selecting the right type of plant material may result in huge economic losses at later stages. Therefore, in view of this fact the concept of progeny –cum-demonstration orchards and nurseries as growth centres was developed right from the first five year plan (1951-55) . Today 112 such units have been established in all parts of the state which have played commendable role in proliferation of fruit plantations in all parts of the state. These units occupy about 1392 acre of land on which about 1.22 lakh progeny trees of different species have been planted as a source of bud wood for the propagation of planting material for supply to the fruit growers.

11. Marketing and Quality Control

Himachal Pradesh has witnessed remarkable progress in fruit production. For getting remunerative prices for the produce, the orchardists need proper facilities for quality control and smooth transport system besides adequate training in the post harvest operations like picking, packing, grading and also marketing advisory services. To keep the farmers informed in the day today market trends in the consuming markets, the market information through media needs to be provided to them so that they could harvest the benefits of remunerative prices prevailing in the different markets of the country. The sub-schemes which are implemented under this scheme are : (i) General Market Scheme comprising sub scheme for conducting market survey for the collection of market intelligence (ii) Grading packing and quality control (iii) Standardisation of picking maturity standards for fruit crops (iv) Demonstration of post harvest technologies (v) Scheme for popularisation of environment friendly practices for packing of fruits (vi) Support price/market intervention scheme.

12. Horticultural Research and Education

Increasing problems of insects, pests and diseases, low productivity of fruit crops, plant nutritional problems, post harvest losses of horticultural produce etc. are the major problems which are threatening the economic viability of the state horticultural activity. A strong research support is required to solve the problem. Therefore, emphasis will be given on intensification of research programmes for the development of horticulture . Since the state horticulture university does not have enough financial resources for the maintenance and creation of its infrastructural facilities required for the research and education programme , the financial support in the form of Grant-in-Aid is being provided by the state govt. to the university under “Research and Education”. Now the same has been transferred to Non-Plan under committed liability transfer.

2. Soil & Water Conservation

Land and soil functions have a crucial base for all production system. Due to topographical factors the soil is subject to splash, sheet and gully erosion resulting into degradation of the soil. Besides, there is a biotic pressure on the land. Therefore, maintenance of physical, chemical and biological balance of the soil besides management of land surface is essential to subservise all socio-economic needs. With the increasing population and greater developmental activities, the requirements of the food, fodder, firewood including water indicate that the state will not only have to protect and conserve the soil resources but also have to provide various productive management practices. Soil conservation programme in the state is being carried out by Agriculture and Forest departments.

Soil conservation programme needs to be viewed in the context of National strategy to make the country self reliant in the matter of food and other land based products. The following activities are being undertaken in the pradesh under various soil conservation programmes:-

- Better management and optimum utility of land by carrying out soil survey to classify land according to its capability.
- Soil conservation work like bench terracing, levelling of land and contour strips etc.
- Integrated development of selected watersheds.
- Land Development in the catchment areas of rivers.
- Soil and water conservation measures in catchments of flood prone rivers.
- Soil and water conservation measures on agriculture land with special emphasis on land belonging to small and marginal farmers, SCs/STs /IRDP families –measures both on community and individual basis.
- Construction of water storage / water harvesting structures/water tanks as well as implementation of irrigation schemes both on community as well as individual basis.

The activities are being supplemented through getting funds under RIDF.

3. Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry plays an important role to boost the rural economy . With its large livestock population, HP has vast potential for meeting the growing needs of the people, particularly in respect of livestock products such as milk, eggs, meat and wool. The livestock sector not only provides animal protein but various types of raw material for industrial use. Besides, this sector has a large potential for generating employment particularly for unemployed rural youth. Out of the total livestock population of 5116932 about 42 % are cattle, 14 % buffaloes, 21 % sheep , 22 % goat and 1 % other livestock like yak, horses, mules , pigs etc.

The productivity of livestock is dependent upon genetic make-up and management of animals. One of the basic determinants of management for productivity is an appropriate feeding regime.

Over the past several plans, measures have been taken to improve productivity and production to meet the growing demands for livestock products in Himachal Pradesh. Mainly focus is on upgradation of genetic stocks, improved feed, provision of improved health services and building up of market infrastructure for livestock products to ensure that the primary producers get a remunerative price and the consumers also get on reasonable prices.

The important areas which need to be addressed and require highest attention during Tenth Five Year Plan are as under :-

1. Veterinary Services and Animal Health

To protect the livestock from epidemics and to provide timely veterinary aid, the department has set up a net work of veterinary institutions in the Pradesh. As a result of successive planning , polyclinics , veterinary hospitals, central veterinary dispensaries and veterinary dispensaries have been opened. The growth of this sector since inception has reached to the extent of 1934 institutions till date. The livestock coverage per institution works out to be about 2647 heads and area coverage is about 29 sq.kms. / per institution.

2. Cattle and Buffalo Development

Indigenous cows (non descript local) are being upgraded by cross breeding programme by crossing with Jersey and Holstein bulls so that the optimum level of improved germ plasm is maintained. Advanced technique of artificial insemination is being carried out in cows and buffaloes by frozen semen technology. In remote areas where it is not possible to introduce artificial insemination technique , the natural service with improved breed of bulls is being carried out. To give boost to the cross breeding programme in the state, 3 semen processing laboratories , 3 semen banks and 7 liquid nitrogen plants have been established. Artificial insemination in the state is being provided through 1178 veterinary institutions.

3. Poultry Development

Poultry development programme in the state is being steered through two state hatcheries and 14 poultry farms and extension centres. In addition to above poultry development project with

headquarter at Shimla under special livestock breeding programme has been established to look after the poultry development activities in the state. Poultry development project is running a 100 pullet scheme under Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLBP). Under this scheme small, marginal farmers, agriculture labourers of non-I.R.D.P. families are being motivated to establish small poultry units through various incentives in terms of poultry birds, poultry feed, equipment's, transportation upto the nearest road ahead of the farmers etc..

4. Sheep and Wool Development

Sheep rearing is one of the main occupations of the farmers in Himachal Pradesh. 37 % of agricultural families rear sheep. To improve the quality and quantity of wool yield in the state, cross breeding programme in the indigenous flocks is being carried out with fine woolled exotic rams of Rambouillet/Russian Marino. The requirement of exotic rams is being met with from five sheep breeding farms maintaining pure Rambouillet/ Russian Marino sheep flocks at Karachham (Kinnaur), Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur), Nagwain (Mandi) and Sarol (Chamba). These farms are making available male hoggets / rams to the sheep breeders and sheep and wool extension centres for breeding.

There are 10 sheep and wool extension centres located at different places in the state, from where rams are being supplied to sheep breeders during breeding season and taken back and maintained in the centre after the breeding season is over. Intensive Sheep Development Project at Bharmour in Chamba district is also engaged in making available pure exotic hoggets/ rams from the state farms or crossbred rams from improved flocks of sheep breeders to the sheep breeders of Bharmour, Chamba and Bhatiyat Tehsils.

5. Other Livestock Development

Under this sector following programmes are being undertaken:-

a) Horse breeding programme

For the conservation of Chamurti breed of Spiti horses which is almost on the verge of extinction, the department has established Chamurti horse breeding farm. Ponies of this breed are used for transporting goods in hilly terrain and are also used for riding. To popularise this breed, the department organises horse show every year in collaboration with Government of India at Rampur Bushehar Lavi fair.

b) Angora rabbit programme:

The rearing of Angora rabbits by the small and marginal farmers has been taken up as a vocation. The department has established 2 Angora Rabbit Breeding farms in the Pradesh to encourage the rearing of this breed. Steps are being taken to encourage the rural unemployed youths to adopt this profession by imparting training to these youths in Angora rearing. Those youths are being provided one unit of Angora Rabbits (1 Male and 4 Females) each on Government approved rates.

Presently, the population of Angora Rabbits in the state is about 60,000 and producing

nearly 37 tonnes of Angora wool.

6. Feed and Fodder Development

Active participation of livestock owners/farmers is essential to improve the availability of nutritive fodder from cultivated land as well as grass lands. As a nodal agency, the department has undertaken production of fodder seeds and planting material on fodder seed production farm at Kamand, Kotla-Barog, Binog and Suni. Annually about 500 qtls of fodder seeds and about 10 lakh grass roots are distributed. Besides grass nurseries are also raised at livestock farms.

4. Dairy Development

Dairy production is an integral part of the Animal Husbandry. Cattle in the state had a low level of productivity. The Department of Animal Husbandry during the plan periods have made systematic efforts to improve productive potential of milch animals by way of cross breeding, animal health care and adoption of better feeding and management practices. These conditions made livestock rearing as more meaningful to our agrarian society.

As the milk production activities substantially supplement the income of the rural population, the importance of providing a remunerative and organised outlet to the surplus milk in rural areas was well recognised by the Animal Husbandry Department. In early sixties, milk supply schemes were organised to channelise surplus milk from the rural areas to the milk consumers in the towns. For this purpose chilling plants were established in the rural areas and milk processing facilities were created at central locations in the consumption centres in the state. At present following chilling and processing facilities for milk are available in the state:-

1. Mandi District:

a) Sidhyani	–	2,000 LPD
b) Kunnu	-	2,000 LPD
c) Kotli	-	2,000 LPD
d) Kataula	-	2,000 LPD

2. Sirmour District:

a) Nahan	–	5,000 LPD
b) Bagthan	–	5,000 LPD
c) Sarahan	–	4,000 LPD
d) Renuka	-	2,000 LPD
e) Rajgarh	–	2,000 LPD
f) Maryog	-	2,000 LPD

3. Bilaspur District:

a) Bilaspur	-	2,000 LPD
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4. Hamirpur District:

a) Jalari	–	2,000 LPD
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5. Shimla District :

a) Kepu	-	4,000 LPD
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6. Kangra District:

- a) Darkata - 2,000 LPD
- b) Milwan - 2,000 LPD

7. Una District:

- a) Jhalera - 2,000 LPD
- b) Bangana - 2,000 LPD

8. Chamba District:

- a) Chamba - 2,000 LPD

Milk supply schemes functioning in the districts of Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Solan, Simrour and part of Shimla were transferred to H.P. Milk Federation from Animal Husbandry Department in October, 1983 for undertaking dairy development activities in these areas on “Anand Pattern” of Dairy Coopertatives. Una district was subsequently transferred to the Federation in May,1988 and the Milk Supply Schemes in the remaining areas of the state were transferred in July,1992. At present the Dairy Development activities are being implemented in the entire state by H.P. Milk Federation.

For administrative convenience, the area of operation of H.P. Milkfed has been divided in 3 units, viz. Shimla unit comprising districts of shimla, solan , sirmour and kinnaur and part of kullu, Mandi unit comprising districts of mandi, bilaspur ,kullu & lahaul spiti and Kangra unit comprising of districts of kangra , hamirpur and chamba.

Dairy wing in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry is a nodal agency for dairy development and co-ordinates these activities between Milk Federation, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and Govt. of India. A training centre is also functioning at Sundernagar under Animal Husbandry department for providing training in dairy farming to rural educated unemployed youths.

Strategy/ Proposals for the Tenth Five Year Plan

During the Tenth Five Year Plan efforts to boost rural economy through dairy development would be further strengthened. The emphasis shall be towards consolidations in the existing areas through organization of more village dairy co-operative societies aiming at improving the capacity utilization of existing chilling plants. Bulk milk coolers of 300-500 litres capacity each shall be established at society level to improve the initial quality of raw milk which would ultimately result in strengthening and increase in marketing of liquid milk in local towns. In the dairy plants, diversification of milk products range, manufacture of high margin products and improvement in process controls and hygienic conditions shall be carried out to make the milk and milk products manufactured and marketed conform to the best possible standards. It is also proposed that the Govt. of India shall be requested to continue Integrated Dairy Development Project for dairy development in hilly and backward areas during Tenth Five Year Plan , as a central sector scheme. The areas which have not been provided with milk procurement facilities so far shall be covered.

It is also proposed to set up Effluent Treatment Plant at Tutu for Milk Plant Shimla and at Chakkar for Milk Plant Mandi so that the effluent of these plants could be treated properly before its disposal. This is an essential under prevention and control of Pollution Act, 1974 and the State Pollution Control Board has been insisting for setting up of these plants.

WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The role of rural women in rearing of milch animals and production of milk is well known but the milk marketing traditionally was being done by their men folks. It has been observed that where the rural women are handling the affairs of village dairy co-operative societies, the performance of the societies and economic betterment of their families is much better. At present out of total members of the village dairy co-operative societies in the State, about 22% are women. It is proposed to increase this percentage to 28-30% during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. For achieving this objective, all the new village dairy co-operative societies to be organised during the plan period shall exclusively of women and in the existing societies also efforts shall be made to enrol new women members.

5. Fisheries

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with some of the finest rivers viz. Sutlej, Beas and Chenab originating from the permanent glaciers and spring-beds. The river and their branches are bestowed with exotic trout, mahaseer, snow trout, loaches, indigenous lesser barilas and mirror carps. Besides, there are many natural lakes located in the higher reaches, man made impoundments harbouring more than 78 species of fish belonging to sisordac, belonidae, ophiocephalidae and masteermbelidae and series of pounds dotted especially in sub mountainous region.

Fisheries in Himachal Pradesh are artisanal in character involving roughly 12,500 families of fishermen and engaging from localised subsistence fishing to highly mobile and intensive fishing. The activities are mainly 'capture' in character where the fishermen operate varied types of fishing devices in open waters. During 2002-2003, cumulative fish production was of the level of 7244 tonnes valued at Rs. 3205. 47 lakh from the state's various reservoirs. The total fish seed production of the state during the year reached 16.37 million tonnes.

Thrust Areas of the Tenth Five Year Plan

The priority areas identified by the department during Tenth Five-Year Plan are: -

- Boosting seed production by remodelling and expansion of existing carp & trout farms.
- Enhancement of fish production from state's reservoirs by intensification of stocking and conservation measures for indigenous and exotic species of the fish.
- Strengthening of aquaculture promotion programme and generation of jobs in rural areas.
- Large scale seed stocking in state rivers and streams and promotion of angling activities.
- Promotion of trout and mahaseer fish farming in the state by initiating incentive-oriented schemes.
- Strengthening of extension & training activities of the department.

The schematic details are as under :-

I. Inland Fisheries

1. Management and Development of Reservoirs Fisheries

At present the fish production from the state's reservoirs ranges between 1200-1500 tonnes annually with an average yield of 50 kg. per ha. Limnological studies conducted by the state fisheries department as well as by the central Inland fisheries research institute, barrackpore indicated that by deploying latest scientific techniques, the unit area fish production can be further raised to 2-3 folds from the present level. It has been stressed that all out efforts be made by the

state fisheries department to increase per hectare fish production to 150 kg. In order to achieve the desired yield there is a need to concentrate on large scale seed stocking of indian major carps, observance of mesh size regulation and initiation of 'age culture in the water body'. Further a new water impoundment viz. Chamera reservoir has been added and thus making the total reservoir water area of 20 sq.mta., 40000 +2 ha. in the state. This reservoir has already been stocked with common carp and indian major carp seed and hopefully yielding good results in the future.

2. Management and Development of Carp Farm

There is no denial that golden mahaseer a prestigious game fish of hills is fastly depleting from the state waters in view of several manmade and natural factors. The present situation warrants large-scale seed transplantation of this species in the different ecological suitable pockets of streams and rivers. The State Govt. has decided to set up a mahaseer farm at Sidhpur in Mandi district in a phased manner.

3. Angling facilities in Pong Reservoir

Under this scheme construction of fisheries complex, which comprised of 'Angler lodge' and residence of fisheries officers at Pong dam would be continued. It is proposed to set up an 'awareness culture' at Pong dam. The department would set up an 'Aquarium' which would have the specimen of variegated fisheries of pong reservoir. The centre would not only help in boosting tourism but also act as repository of wide array of cold water fisheries of Himachal Pradesh.

4. Production of Trout Seed

The department started a phased programme on remodelling and expansion of existing trout farms as well as construction on new ones. The department intends to continue trout farms modernisation programme in view of compelling need of large seed stocking in the rivers and streams as well as promotion of trout farming in the state. All the state trout farms are proposed to be upgraded on the level of Indo-Norwegian Trout Farming project with adequate water supply provision, filtration contrivances, modern hatchery equipped with latest hatching equipment, adequate rearing space, feed mill and residential accommodation. Maximum stress would be given on quality seed production in trout farms for stocking in rivers /streams as well as supplying to enterprising trout farmers.

5. Trout Farming Project

With a view to harness water potential and to promote fish farming, a foreign aided trout farming project has been initiated in the state. The major objective envisaged under the project viz. setting up a modern trout farm, production and rearing of seed of rainbow trout, formulation of artificial feed with indigenously available ingredients, training of project official etc. have by enlarge achieved.

6. Production of Fish Seed

The fish seed is the nucleus of any aquaculture promotion programme. The total seed production of the state currently stands at 2300 million out of which about 86 percent of seed is

stocked in the reservoirs and the rest is utilised for aquaculture in rural areas. The present seed production activities of the state is limited mainly to the production of single species seed viz. mirror carp seed. In order to ensure higher return from ponds as well as reservoir fisheries, it is necessary to promote composite fish farming which envisages rearing of 3-4 species of fish viz. labeo, rohita , catla ,catla nirgota and mirror carp so as to utilise fully food niches of the water bodies.

II. Extension and Training

1. Assistance to Fish Farmers Development Agency

Development of aquaculture programme would be one of the major priority area of the department during the tenth plan period. Despite having tremendous potential of raising the state's fish production , aquaculture could not make any discernible impact in the state in earlier years in view of inadequate availability of quality seed and lack of technical know-how which could benefit the state's complex topography. The running water scheme initiated in the state has provided an adequate answer to many of the problems of pond fish culturists . In view of plenty of water flowing in the form of streams , kuhls vis-à-vis abundance of mirror carps seed in the state, the scheme of running water fish culture is getting popular among the fish farmers of the state. The pond culture is also going to get big impetus during the coming years in view of the availability of fish seed , initiation of several extension and training schemes.

2. Extension & Training

Training has been identified as the weakest link of the department. A number of state and centrally sponsored schemes initiated by the department could not get adequate popularity in view of poor extension and training efforts. Presently, the training programme organised by the department lack regularity and run purely on ad-hoc manner. There are no fixed training schedules and selection of the trainees is also not done in a systematic way. Similarly extension programme especially participation in exhibitions, mela , state fairs, holding of camps etc. lack requisite planning and projection. Infact there in no such extension and training wing in the department. It is proposed to set up a extension and training wing in the department.

6. Forestry and Wild Life

(a) Forestry

Himachal Pradesh is one of the premier state of the Himalayan region which forms catchment of main rivers of Northern India and happenings in the watersheds affect the flow of water and transport of sediments to the rivers and reservoirs down streams. The maintenance of adequate forest cover in the state is, therefore, of great importance.

According to the State Forest Policy of 1980, an endeavour was to be made to bring 50% of the geographical area under forest cover by the 2000 AD. It envisaged that additional areas taken over by the Government under the Land Ceiling Act, 1972 along with land use for common purposes taken over by the Government under Village Common Land (Vesting & Utilization) Act, 1972 bearing forest crops or having a potential for being brought under tree/forest cover should be transferred to the Forest Department. After the survey and demarcation, these were to be notified under the Indian Forest Act, 1972 as Reserved Forests within a year. This could not happen nor was it probably feasible.

Total geographical area of the state is 55,673 sq. kms. Total forest area (as per forest record) is 37,016 sq. kms. Out of the total forest area, 16,376 sq. kms. area is not fit for tree growth comprising of alpine pastures, area under permanent snow and other similar areas being above the tree line although it forms part of vital eco-systems and wild life habitats. The culturable recorded forest area is only 20,640 sq. kms.

As per latest State Forest Report of Forest Survey of India (FSI), an area of 13,082 sq.kms. is the actual forest cover with above 10% crown density. This is constituted by 9,120 sq. kms. of dense forests, having a crown density of above 40% and 3,962 sq.kms. with crown density between 10% to 40% . In addition, 566-sq. kms. has been described as scrubs.

Afforestation work in Himachal Pradesh started from the first Five-Year Plan and till date (including 150 sq. kms. target of financial year 2002-2003) about 8,817 sq. kms. area has been covered. Afforestation over 2,825 sq. kms. area done prior to the year 1980 is presumed to be registered in the satellite imageries being used by FSI. Plantations over 4,899 sq. kms. area done in the post 1980 years, has been done , the survival rate of which is about 60%.

In the light of the foregoing, area of about 1,566 sq. kms comprised of blank, scrub and village grazing lands would be available for plantation activities. In addition, the low crown density areas and failed plantation areas would also require to be addressed.

As per the National Forest Policy 1988, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the geographical area in the hilly regions should be under tree cover. This would require area of about 37,115 sq. kms. to be kept under tree cover. Similarly, as per the H.P.State Forest policy of 1980, 50% of the geographical area (about 27,835 sq.kms.) need to be brought under forest/tree cover.

The afforestation programmes will be continued with enlarged emphasis on community participation in development and management of forests. Emphasis on utilising the forest resources for promotion of eco-friendly tourism will be enlarged.

In the light of what has been stated above, the current scenario is summarised in the following table: -

(Area in Sq. Kms.)			
Sr. No.	Category	Area	Remarks
1.	Geographical Area of the State	55,673	-
2.	Area required under Forest cover as per NFP 1988	37,115	Total culturable area under recorded forests is 20640 sq.kms. For the purposes of policy requirements Unculturable area forming vital eco-system and wildlife habitats shall also have to be considered.
3.	Area required under tree cover as per State Forest Policy, 1980	27,835	
4.	Forest area as per forest record	37,016	
5.	Unculturable Area	16,376	Includes snow-covered area, permanent high altitude pastures, rocky wastes and above tree line unfit for tree growth.
6.	Culturable Area	20,640	
7.	Area already under good forest cover (SFR-FSI,1999) above 40 % Crown Density	9,120	Requiring protection and regeneration.
8.	Area under open forests (SFR-FSI,1999) between 10 % & 40 % Crown Density	3,962	Requiring protection and improvement in density.
9.	Balance Culturable area	7,558	Includes scrub, blank areas and areas covered by plantations, which are not picked up in the satellite imagery (say post 1980 plantations).
10.	Plantations (Post 1980 till 2000-01)	5,992	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Balance available for afforestation	1,566	Includes scrub and village grazing lands.
12.	Area under Scrubs	566	Requires conversion into useful forests.

The policy requirement places demand for additional areas to be brought under tree cover, whereas the total culturable area that is available under recorded forests is 20,640 sq.kms. There are areas like permanent pastures, which can not support tree cover and grass is the best vegetation that can grow there. In the current scenario, there seems to be no other way out except to consider the un-culturable areas forming vital eco-systems and wildlife habitats also as part of forest/ tree cover although it is agreed that for carbon sequestration purposes , tree cover is the only lasting answer. The National Forest Policy needs to consider maintaining eco-systems and habitats as well in addition to giving emphasis on tree/ forest cover alone.

The strategy for the future has taken following facts under consideration: -

- The area under 10% to 40% Crown Density (3,962 sq.kms.) requires density improvement.
- The blank areas (about 1,000 sq.kms.) need to be afforested.
- The scrub areas (566 sq. kms.) need to be converted into some useful tree cover.
- The post 1980 plantations (5,992 sq.kms.) have been presumed to be fully surviving. In reality, many of the areas may not be fully surviving requiring re-visit/re-forestation (say about 40%=2000 sq.kms.).
- The village grazing lands and even the permanent pastures require improvements in terms of soil and moisture conservation and increase in the nutritious and palatable grass. Low altitude pastures are available for silvi-pastoral activities also. These grazing lands and pastures require frequent re-visiting at short intervals keeping in view the high grazing pressure.

The suggested strategy largely takes care of the goals set forth in the State Forest Policy. The schematic details are given as under :

I. Extension and Training

1. Forest Research and Training

With increasing pressure on the forests, applied research in the forestry is gaining significance . Establishment of seed stand, preservation plots and bio-sphere reserves etc. are among the various activities taken up under this scheme.

II. Social and Farm Forestry

After rationalisation of schemes, the following new schemes have been introduced in place of Production Forestry and Social & Farm Forestry :

1. Development of Pasture and Grazing Land Improvement

This is an ongoing scheme continuing from the second Five Year Plan(1956-61). In this hilly State, cattle sheep and goat mainly depend upon the pasture lands in the higher reaches. Under this scheme the high altitude pasture as well as grazing lands adjoining villages is taken care of by introducing better grasses and raising fodder trees. Besides, steps are also taken to prevent soil erosion.

2. Improvement of Tree Cover

The following schemes will be implemented under improvement of tree cover:-

(i) Afforestation Scheme

This scheme envisages covering blank areas for bringing them under tree cover in order to achieve optimal land use. Both conifer and broad leaved species of indigenous as well as tried and tested exotic origin suitable to the site will be planted.

Fencing of the areas, soil and/or moisture conservation measures, planting and bush cutting to a limited extent will be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

(ii) Enrichment Planting

Areas of poor density with inadequate stocking (with density ranging from 5% to 20%) shall be covered under this scheme to improve their stocking and productivity.

Fencing of the area, soil and moisture conservation measures, planting wherever necessary, bush cutting and cultural operations etc. shall be done under this scheme.

(iii) Re-afforestation of Scrub Areas

To convert areas under scrub including those covered by bushes and weeds like lantana, eupatorium and ageratum etc. into productive forests/plantations by introducing suitable species of indigenous and exotic origin.

Fencing of the area, soil and/or moisture conservation measures, weed removal bush cutting and planting etc. shall be done under this scheme.

3. Raising Nurseries for Departmental Planting and Public Distribution

To raise genetically superior and healthy plants for planting activities and also for distribution to the public and also to achieve right balance of mix of suitable species (both conifer and broad leaved) of long, medium and short gestation period in the departmental nurseries. The scheme would help separate the cost of raising of the nursery from the planting cost.

4. DFID UK Assisted Himachal Pradesh Forest Sector Reform Project (2nd Phase)

This project was started in August, 1994 with the help of United Kingdom through Overseas Development Administration (ODA) now named as Department for International Development (DFID). This project envisages the viability and cost effectiveness of new approaches to sustainable forest land management including Joint Forest Management in Kullu and Mandi circles as a contribution towards the goal of sustainable management of forest land in Himachal Pradesh. The first phase of this project has been completed as on 31st March, 2001.

5. World Bank Aided Integrated Watershed Development Project (Kandi Area)

Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills) Kandi Area was launched during the year 1990-91 with the assistance of World Bank. This is an integrated project of various disciplines such as forestry, agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture. Under this Project 93850 hectare area will be treated in five watersheds of Markanda, Ghaggar, Sirsa , Swan and Chakki in the territory of Himachal Pradesh.

6. Ecological Development Project (Changer Area)

This integrated multi –disciplinary project has been launched from 31st December,1992 with the help of German Govt. and Govt. of India, Ministry of Economic Affairs which envisages to promote sustainable utilization of resources and to reduce the imbalance between the growth and consumption of renewable resources and non-renewable resources on a sustainable basis for the integrated development of Changer area of Palampur tehsil of Kangra district which forms part of catchment of Binwa and Neogal rivers. The main components of this project are as under :-

- i) Afforestation of private community and Govt. land.
- ii) Soil and water conservation.
- iii) Agriculture
- iv) Minor Irrigation.
- v) Animal Husbandry.
- vi) Conservational sources of energy.
- vii) Rural Social development.

7. Forest Protection

Protection of forests under the increasing biotic pressure becomes more significant. To ensure this and protecting the forests from fires an effective and adequate infrastructure needs to be developed.

8. Working Plan Organisation

For scientific forestry and systematic management of the forests, revision and updating of working plans is an important pre-requisite to achieve the goal.

9. Survey and Demarcation

In order to eliminate chances of illicit felling and incidence of encroachment due to ill-defined boundaries, the forests are to be demarcated by fixing boundary pillars. The survey operations are to be carried out under this scheme.

III. Forest Produce

1. Establishment of Shuttle & Bobin Factory

This is an ongoing scheme from the Sixth Five Year Plan . Under this scheme potential utility of some economical broad leaved species in wood based industries is assessed.

IV. New Forestry (Sanjhi Van Yojana)

This scheme has been introduced from the year 1998-99 to have the participation of communities in the natural resource management in general and forests in particular. The scheme is a community oriented. It aims at empowering people, and the communities in accepting a greater role and responsibility in management of natural resources. It is essentially an exercise in social engineering and can not be strait –jacketed into a cut and dry blue print approach of laying physical and financial targets alone. The scheme would have long term implications in improving planning and management skills of the communities and staff which would be visited by a process approach. The commitment and awareness shown by the communities and its people would determine the progress. It would thus need to be monitored against milestones in developing the inherent authority of people's power and its effect on more equitable and sustainable use (conservation) of natural resources in general and forest products in particular. Thus flexibility of approach would be the corner stone in building the edifice of the scheme.

The main objective are :-

- i) Involvement of grass roots level institutions such as Gram Panchayats, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Schools , Village Forest Development Society (VFDSs) and NGOs etc. in eco-restoration.
- ii) Regeneration of degraded forest areas through community involvement.
- iii) Creation of social assets for the benefit of the community.
- iv) Increasing productivity of the forest areas by improvement of nursery stock through adoption of modern nursery techniques.
- v) Re-orientation of the forest staff for facilitating community participation.
- vi) Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas.
- vii) To bring more areas under tree cover by encouraging rehabilitation/plantation of private wastelands on cost/ benefit sharing basis.

V. Communication & Buildings

1. Communication

This is an ongoing scheme since first five year plan. The scheme envisages to serve the inaccessible productive tracts of forests with adequate communication network, thus increasing the out turn of the produce and its effective management. It aims at providing better means of communication in the shape of jeepable roads, bridle paths, inspection paths etc. in the interest of speedy development.

2. Buildings

Duties of the forest officers demand that they stay in the remote forest areas. Under this scheme , functional as well as residential buildings are to be constructed as housing facility to the field staff still continues to be inadequate.

(b) Wildlife

The fauna of Himachal Pradesh is very impressive, diverse and unique. Among the pheasants there is progression with the increasing altitude, Kalij in the foot-hills, koklas and monal in the temperate and mid level forests and the snow cock in the alpine areas. The western tragopan a rare and endangered species is an example of bird which is confined only to western Himalayas. Himachal Pradesh has probably the biggest population of Chir pheasants in the world. Small monals include the Himalayan and long tailed Marmots, Himalayan Squirrels and wolves. Among herbivorous are the Ibex, Serow, Blue sheep, Thar, Musk Deer, Goral and the Yak. Himachal Pradesh represents a large variety of carnivorous, which are either rare or intermediate status like Black Bear, Brown Bear, Himalayan Weasel, Yellow Throated Marlin, Stone Marlin, Wolf, Common Leopard, Snow Leopard is a proud representative of the larger cats in the state.

At present there are two national parks and 32 sanctuaries in the state. The total area under both categories of protected areas is 7,100 sq. kms. which is about 12% of the total forest area of the State. The State Government has prohibited felling of trees for any purpose in both the national parks and 32 sanctuaries.

The following activities are being carried in the pradesh:

- To protect, develop and scientifically manage the wildlife in the protected areas.
- Bring more area under the protected area network.
- Protect the wildlife and its habitat in areas outside the protected areas.
- To carry out integrated eco-development work in the vicinity of protected areas to reduce the biotic pressure in protected areas.
- To carry out the captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species.

- To create nature awareness among local people in general and youth in particular and also to involve the Non-Governmental Organizations.
- To carry out field research regarding wildlife of Western Himalayas.
- To establish and develop zoological parks for Western Himalayas.
- To propagate Eco-Tourism.

Brief description of some of the important schemes is given as under:-

I. State Sector Scheme

1. Wildlife Preservation

After rationalization of schemes, a new scheme namely Wildlife Preservation has been introduced during the year 2001-02 in place of Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation, Improvement and Development of wildlife sanctuaries and Awareness for nature and wildlife conservation amongst youths. The main objectives are:

- i) Payment of relief on account of loss of injury to human life and loss of cattle life by the wild life animals in protected areas.
- ii) The components of expenditure under this scheme are employment of fire watchers and game watchers, labour for census and wildlife surveys, habitat improvement works including cutting and maintenance of fire lines, fodder and pasture improvements, weed eradication, plantation and soil conservation works etc.
- iii) School/College students and local youths are taken to wildlife areas for exposure and creating love in them for wildlife and nature conservation. Equipments like projectors, films, camping equipments etc. are required for conducting such tours. Vehicles are also required for transportation and food has to be provided free of cost to the students.

2. Development of Himalayan Zoological Park

This is a continued scheme from the Seventh Five Year Plan and upto the end of this plan period 6-7 centres for collection of Western Himalayan Species were developed in the State under this scheme. Now the base is ready to undertake the establishment of nature park in the state for which surveys and preparation of feasibility report has already been taken up.

II. Central Sector Scheme

1. Intensive Management of Wildlife Sanctuaries

This is a continued scheme from the seventh five year plan and is being run mainly with the assistance of Government of India. The scheme envisages intensive management of all the present 32 wildlife sanctuaries in the state on modern scientific lines. Management plans of some wildlife sanctuaries, keeping in view the guidelines of the Government of India, have been prepared for the purpose and in respect of remaining sanctuaries the management plans are being prepared. The main emphasis will be on providing necessary infrastructural facilities in all the wild life sanctuaries areas protection works, habitat improvement, research works, construction/improvement of roads and paths, construction of water retention dams etc.

2. Development of Great Himalayan National Park (Kullu)

In the year 1984, it was decided to set up a Great Himalayan National Park at Kullu. Due to diverse flora, climate and altitude, the National Park possesses unique variety of Himalayan Wildlife species. Some of these species are endangered and find mention in the Red Data Book/(IUCN) 1978. The main wild life species found in the areas are Musk Deer, Barking Deer, Serow, Himalayan Thar, Himalayan Ibex, Blue Sheep, Black Bear, Snow Leopard, Common Leopard amongst animals whereas the main pheasant species are Western Tragopan, Monal, Cheer, Kalij, Kokals and Snow Cock. Out of these, the Snow Leopard, Western Tragopan and Cheer Pheasants though they exist in the park area yet are facing a high degree of threat of extinction and require special attention.

3. Development of Pin Valley National Park

The Pin Valley National Park is situated in the Pin Valley of Spiti sub-division of Lahaul and Spiti District. The area supports unique flora of cold desert eco-system. Pin Valley National Park is one of the few areas where snow leopard, which is a highly endangered species in the world, is found alongwith its prey species. Besides, main birds, animals found in this park area are snow wolf, Ibex, Himalayan brown fox, Himalayan blue sheep, snow rabbit, marmots, weasels, snow cock, chukor, hill pigeon, yellow billed chough etc.

This is a continued scheme from Seventh Five Year Plan and during this period, emphasis has been laid on creating the infrastructure, creation of posts and settlement of rights. During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protection to all wild life specially to Snow Leopard etc. Works like construction of bridle/inspection paths, construction of water ponds, water harvesting structures, habitat improvement, fire protection measures, study and research works, soil conservation works, acquisition of rights etc. will be carried out under this scheme.

7. Agriculture Research & Education

After the enactment of Himachal Pradesh University in 1971, the college of Agriculture at Palampur which was established as 3rd campus of Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana in 1966 was transferred to Himachal Pradesh University in 1971. The erstwhile Himachal Pradesh University had established two faculties namely (i) Faculty of Agriculture and (ii) Faculty of Forestry under the Agriculture complex at Palampur. After the coming-up of independent Agriculture University in 1978, new faculties were redesignated as (i) Faculties of Agriculture and Animal Science at Palampur (ii) Faculties of Horticulture and Forestry at Solan. Later on in 1985, Faculties of Horticulture and Forestry were upgraded as a full-fledged University of Horticulture and Forestry and was named as Dr. Y.S. Parmar, University of Horticulture and Forestry.

These two universities are responsible for the entire research support to the state in the relevant fields. Special emphasis is laid on the need based research and transfer of improved technologies developed in universities to the farmers fields.

The research activities are jointly financed by the ICAR and the state Government in the shape of grants-in-aid flows to these universities.

8. Co-operation

Co-operation has aptly been described as a movement rather than a mere programme. It is conceived as an important factor in building up an egalitarian and non-exploitative economic and social order. Co-operative movement in Himachal Pradesh presents a picture of adequate coverage both village –wise and family –wise. As on March, 2002 all the villages in the state stood covered by the movement thereby covering 100 % rural population.

Strategy for Tenth Five Year Plan

Strategy for co-operative development during the Tenth Five Year Plan would be to consolidate as well as diversify the activities of the co-operatives and to bring about efficiency in their functioning. The main objectives of the co-operative development would be as under :-

- To consolidate the achievements made so far and to ensure qualitative improvement by way of revitalisation of agricultural credit institutions particularly co-operatives and efficient market support through improved co-operative infrastructure.
- To improve non-agricultural co-operative activities in the field of dairy, poultry, fisheries, weaving, forestry and floriculture to integrate with agriculture development.
- All the viable /potentially viable Primary Agricultural credit Societies at the base level will be developed as truly multipurpose societies.
- To improve the recovery performance at all levels in order to provide regular flow of credit.
- To strengthen the public distribution system.

- To strengthen the co-operative structure at various levels and co-ordination among different sectors of co-operative movement.
- To intensify the programme of training in order to meet the requirements of co-operatives for professional personnel.
- To strengthen the co-operative programmes for weaker sections viz. weavers co-operatives , dairy , poultry etc.
- To strengthen the departmental machinery for undertaking the enlarged programme of co-operative development.
- Democratisation of co-operative institutions under Co-operative Act.
- Rationalisation of financial assistance based on revised norms.

The present status of the co-operatives are as under. State Govt. in its effort to strengthen the capital structure of these societies has continued to provide share capital contribution.

1. Credit Co-operatives

There are 2117 Primary Agriculture Credit Societies functioning in the State. The State Govt. invest by way of share capital contribution in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

2. Marketing Societies

There are 185 marketing societies functioning in the state which include an Apex Federation, 5 District level and 31 Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies and 149 specialised Marketing Societies . These societies are dealing in the marketing of agricultural as well as horticultural produce, distribution of consumer articles and agricultural inputs. In order to undertake all these functions effectively, it is proposed to further augment their share capital base during the Tenth Plan period.

3. Fisherman Co-operatives

There is one Fish Federation and 38 Primary Fisherman Co-operative societies functioning in the State for Govindsagar & Pong dam reservoirs.

4. Industrial Co-operatives

There is One Apex Weavers Co-operative Society , H.P. Woolfed and 345 Primary Weavers Co-operative and 165 other types of Industrial Society functioning in the state. Apex Weavers Co-operative Society has been organised in January,1984.

II. Rural Development

1. Rural Development

The alleviation of poverty has been an central plank in India's strategy for development. Since mid 1970's, a series of special programmes aimed at alleviating acute poverty and increasing rural employment are being implemented in the country. These include resource and economic development programmes for the rural poor like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, works oriented programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities like NREP, RLEGP, JRY and special area development programmes like DPAP, EAS, Desert Development Programme. In the earlier 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th five year plans, the benefits provided to the rural poor under these programmes have reduced the incidence of rural poverty considerably. The methodology for the identification of families below poverty line has been changed by the Government of India and according to the revised methodology instead of annual income of the family, monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 289.31 has been taken as basis for identification of the family below poverty line. According to the household survey conducted during 1998-99, total 2,86, 447 families were found below the poverty line in the state. The Govt. has decided to conduct fresh survey of the BPL families. The strategy will, therefore, also go under a change. Hence, more concerted efforts are required to be made in the direction of poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas.

Tenth Five Year Plan envisages bigger financial provisions to implement poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas. Efforts will be made to reduce poverty in the rural areas besides providing employment to the rural poor. The involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels in the execution of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes is also of utmost importance. During Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007 and Annual Plan 2003-2004, PRIs and NGOs will be closely associated in the planning and execution of rural development programmes.

1. "SWARANJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA" which has been launched from the year 1999-2000 is being implemented as a major poverty alleviation programme in the state. This programme lays emphasis on cluster approach instead of individual beneficiary approach which would enable the beneficiaries to start with viable projects in a joint manner which can bring them higher incomes. This approach will also improve the skills of the poor through an in-built training component, up-gradation of technology, providing adequate backward and forward linkages, availability of adequate infrastructure and better marketing arrangements.

This programme is a holistic package covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The beneficiaries under this scheme would be called as **"Swarozgaris"**. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line in 3 years, by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The scheme envisages that the monthly income of a assisted family increase to atleast Rs. 2000/-. SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas, organisation of rural poor into

SHGs and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. The assisted families under this scheme will be individuals of groups (SHGs). However, emphasis will be laid on the group approach.

SGSY will adopt a project approach for key activities. The selection of key activities will be identified on cluster approach and based on resources, occupational skills of people and availability of markets. This scheme is a credit -cum- subsidy programme. However, the credit will be the critical component in SGSY. This scheme will seek to promote multiple credit rather than one time credit injection. The programme also lays emphasis on skill development through well designed training courses. Ten percent of the SGSY allocation would be spent on training of swarozgaris. SGSY also ensures upgradation of technology in the identified activity cluster and promotion of marketing of goods produced by Swarozgaris .

Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons subsidy will be 50% or maximum Rs. 10000/-. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs.10,000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less.

SGSY will particularly focus on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SCs/STs will account for the 50% of swarozgaris, women for 40% and the disabled for 3%.

SGSY will be implemented by the DRDAs through the panchayat samitis. The process of planning, implementation and monitoring would integrate the banks and other financial institutions, the PRIs, NGOs as well as technical institutions in the districts.

2. SGSY Special Projects

Under SGSY special project component , 8 special projects are being implemented in the State. These are as under:-

1. Installation of 400 Hydrants in the state.
2. Gold mines.
3. Marketing of rural goods.
4. Milch live stock improvement.
5. Self Reliance through sericulture.
6. Green gold.
7. Intensive Dairy Development Project.
8. Rural Development through Diversification in Agriculture.

3. Indira Awaas Yojana

Indira Awaas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme . Under this scheme an assistance of Rs. 22,000/- is given to a BPL family. The selection of beneficiaries is done in Gram Sabhas. The sharing pattern of the central and state government is on 75 :25. Under this scheme the financial assistance is provided for conversion /upgradation of kutcha houses into semi-pucca/ pucca houses to the BPL families. As per the revised guidelines of Govt. of India for the construction of new houses, an assistance of Rs. 22000/- will be provided and Rs. 10,000/- will be provided for

conversion/ upgradation of kutcha houses into semi-pucca /pucca houses or credit based new construction.

For the current financial year the Govt. of India has fixed a target of the construction of 2848 new houses and 1567 houses for conversion/upgradation of kutcha houses into semi-pucca /pucca houses or credit based new construction .

4. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is in operation in 10 blocks of the state i.e. all blocks each of district Una, and Bilaspur and two blocks viz. Dharampur and Kunihar of district Solan. Prior to 1-4-1999 the programme was funded on 50:50 basis by the central and state govt.. From 1-4-1999 the programme is being funded on 75:25 sharing basis in between the central and the state governments. Presently 198 watersheds have been taken up for development.

5. Sampooran Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

SGRY was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2001. The objectives of the SGRY are to provide additional wage employment in rural areas as also food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in these areas. The programme is self –targeting in nature and would be available for all the rural poor (BPL/APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual work . Priority would be directed towards provision of wage employment to the poorest amongst the poor , women, SCs/STs and parents of child labour withdrawn hazardous occupations.

The scheme is being implemented under two streams . Out of the total allocation made under this scheme 50 % of funds are allocated under 1st stream and 50 % under the 2nd stream. The funds released under 1st stream are distributed between the Zila Parishad and the Panchayats Samities in the ratio of 40:60 .

Under the scheme 5Kgs. of foodgrains (in kind) is being distributed as a part of wages per manday. The remaining wages are being paid in cash to ensure notified minimum wages every week. The scheme is being implemented on cost sharing basis between the centre and the state in the ratio of 75:25 cash component . The foodgrains are free of cost.

6. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

Presently Integrated Wastelands Development, Desert Development and Drought Prone Area Programme are being implemented on watershed development approach as per guidelines of Government of India. These programmes are basically area development programmes and aims at integrated development of natural resources like land, water and vegetation by taking up watershed development projects.

Integrated Wastelands Development Programme is being implemented in all the districts of the state except Bilaspur , Una and Lahaul & Spiti. Prior to 1.4.2000 the projects under this programme were being funded 100 % by the central government. The projects are being funded @

Rs. 5500/- per hectare by the central government and Rs. 500/- per hectare by the state government W.e.f. 1.4.2000. Under this programme 24 IWDP projects are being implemented.

2. Land Reforms

(a) Cadastral Survey and Record of Rights

The work of settlement operations (Cadastral Survey and Record of Rights) during the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 will remain in progress in tehsil Kotkhai, Chopal and rural and urban areas of tehsil Shimla, tehsil Nadaun, Badsar, sub-tehsil Bijhar of district Hamirpur & tehsil Kullu and Manali of district Kullu. The whole settlement operations in district Shimla are likely to be completed by the end of the year 2017.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 the targets are 4,20,000 khasra numbers.

(b) Consolidation of Holdings

Consolidation of holdings is an important land reforms measure. Realising its importance, this scheme was included under the new twenty point programme. The work of consolidation was started in Himachal Pradesh on pilot basis in the year 1954. First of all Kunihar (tehsil Arki) District Solan, Paonta Sahib of district Sirmour and Balh Block of district Mandi were selected for carrying out of consolidation operations. To this end the Act used was mainly the corresponding Punjab enactment of 1953. The objective was consolidation of agricultural holdings and prevention of fragmentation of holdings. Other objective was to reserve the land for common purpose of the village. After conferment of statehood on Himachal Pradesh, the H.P. Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1971 was passed and in 1973 the H.P. Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Rules, 1973 were passed. The State Govt. set up a new settlement office unit during the end of the year 1982-83. As per preliminary survey 49,00,000 acres of land was identified for carrying out consolidation in all the 12 districts of H.P. The selection of land was made keeping in view our national priority of inducing of agricultural reforms which called for prevention of the fragmentation of land as its key objectives. Till March, 1998 the consolidation department carried out consolidation in 22,59,209 acres of area and after this about 26,40,800 acres land still remains to be consolidated in the state. However, as per the directions of the Govt. issued vide letter No. Rev.F(8)-(7)/88 dated 20.9.1997 it was decided that no new villages shall be taken up for consolidation.

(c) Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land Record Agency (LRA)

The scheme of strengthening of primary and supervisory land record agency is in operation in this state since 1971. This scheme was initiated on the direction of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the Planning Commission. The main object of this scheme is to enhance the efficiency of the revenue agency in respect of the maintenance of land records, collection of agriculture statistics, as the data maintained and collected by this agency has been found to be very useful for planning and administrative purposes. The Patwar and Kanungo agency being overburdened, it was also felt that the workload of each patwari should be brought down to a manageable extent i.e. 4,440 Khasra numbers per patwari as has been prescribed in part 3.4 of the H.P. Land Records Manual.

With the implementation of this scheme the workload with each patwari has reduced to 5170 Khasra Numbers per patwari which is higher than the norms prescribed under the Land Records Manual. The revenue agency in the state has been entrusted with other multifarious duties such as social economic surveys and various other welfare and development schemes under 20 point programme, as well as issuance of caste certificates to SCs, low income certificates, and old age pension eligibility certificates. This agency has to prepare the cases of grant of land to landless, providing of house sites to houseless and preparation and distribution of kisan pass books to the farmers in addition to their basic duties prescribed under the Land Records Manual. Thus the Patwari and Kanungo Agency is essentially involved almost in all the new schemes of welfare and upliftment of rural poor.

The schemes of “ **Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records**” was sent by the state Govt. to the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development during the year 1990-91. The main object of the scheme is to strengthen the Revenue Agency in the state by adopting modern techniques , updating measuring instruments for survey and establishment of revenue training institute for imparting revenue training at all levels. The funds provided under this CSS are on 50:50 basis which are being provided for the construction of Revenue Training Institute at Jogindernagar, Distt. Mandi , construction of Record Rooms at sub-divisional level and purchase of almirahs, chairs and dares for patwarkhanas.

(d) Revenue Housing

Revenue housing scheme is closely related to the scheme of strengthening of Land Records Agency (Plan) and is in operation since 1979. This scheme was initiated on the direction of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission. The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the efficiency of the revenue agency and to keep land records upto date in safe custody of patwari in Patwarkhana for its easy accountability for inspection and day to day work under which patwarkhanas and field Kanungo office buildings are being constructed in the state.

Presently there are 2288 Patwar Circles and 235 field kanungo circles in the state for which buildings are being constructed. The funds have already been allocated to all the patwarkhanas and field kanungo buildings under the above scheme. Thus it is proposed that the funds earmarked for the purpose will be spent for the repair of old patwarkhana and kanungo buildings.

(e) Forest Settlement

The main objective of the forest settlement operation is to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of rights of the Government and private persons in the forest land and waste land under the provision of section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. The survey and settlement of forest in respect of shimla and kinnaur district is commenced in the year ,1983. The forest settlement operations in kinnaur district have been completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the existing staff deployed for this purpose in kinnaur district has been shifted to shimla district because the settlement of land in this district have to be completed on a large area. During the Tenth Plan , the forest settlement operations will remain in progress in shimla district.

3. Community Development

The community development programme is based on the schematic pattern envisaged under old community development programme. The main objective of this programme is the development of the rural people with the initiative and participation of community itself. Grant-in aids are being provided to panchayat samitis under the heads executing minor irrigation schemes, execution of DWS drainage and social education activities.

4. Panchayats

In Himachal Pradesh the Panchayati Raj System was initially established in a statutory form under the Panchayati Raj Act,1952. In November, 1966 hilly areas of composite state of Punjab was merged with Himachal Pradesh and in order to bring uniformity in the existing and merged area , the Panchayati Raj System, a new act namely H.P. Panchayati Raj Act,1968 (Act No.19 of 1970) was enacted which came into force w.e.f 15.11.1970 in the state. Under this Panchayati Raj Act, although the provision existed for three tier system yet only two tier existed ever since the enactment of the said act, and also the elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were not held after five years as per provision made in the act. Thus the system was not functioning in its real spirits here-to-fore.

The 73rd constitutional amendment was enacted by the parliament in the year,1992 providing for uniform system of Panchayati Raj in the country . Accordingly, Panchayati Raj Act,1968 was repealed and was replaced by the new Panchayati Raj Act,1994 envisaging special feature of mandatory elections after expiry of five years term and introduction of viable three tier system i.e. Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Zila Parishad at district level.

This act has given constitutional status to PRIs and laid down certain safeguards such as representation to scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes in proportion to their population and 30 % to women to make these institutions more viable and vibrant. The act provides them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institution of self- government and such laws contained provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayat with respect to preparation of plans for economic development and to ensure social justice, implementation of schemes, imposition and collection of taxes, duties, tools etc. and so many numbers of other obligations under this act, are required to be carried out by these institutions. These are mandatory provisions and are required to be given effect in entirety and in true spirit. With a view to bring the existing Panchayati Raj system in conformity with the constitutional amendment, it is necessary to frame departmental plan taking into account all aspects of the functioning of these institutions, enabling them to give shape to the constitutional requirement of the system. Presently, there are 3037 Gram Panchayats, 75 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zila Parishads in the state.

As has been discussed above the act endows the panchayats with such powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of a self-government for which certain provisions for devolution of powers, responsibilities have been specified upon panchayats in the act. The State Government, therefore, has empowered PRIs to play the role of execution, implementation,

supervision, guidance, formulation of plans and schemes for various activities in their respective areas. The state government has entrusted the above functions of 15 line departments of the Government to the PRIs in consonance with the provision of the act. Therefore, it has become essential to equip these institutions with adequate finance and staff at lower level.

The Government is attaching highest priority to newly elected office bearers of Panchayati Raj Institutions and especially in view of the fact that provision of 30% reservation for women and reservation by rotation to the representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions which has resulted elections of greater numbers of new and un experienced persons. It is very essential to provide them the knowledge of Panchayati Raj act and rules, to acquaint them with the procedure of accounts and other records, to give training regarding judicial functions of Gram Panchayats and to make them aware of various developmental schemes of rural areas. For providing above training two departmental Panchayati Raj Training Institutions are situated at Mashobra and other at Baijnath are functioning in the state.

The State Finance Commission constituted by the Government for devolution of resources to these elected bodies has submitted its report to the Government.

III. Special Area Programmes

(a) Border Area Development Programme

Border Area Development Programme is a 100 percent centrally funded programme. The main objective of the programme is balanced development of remote inaccessible areas situated near the border for ensuring effective administration, its scope has been reoriented to give a sharper focus for tackling special programme which arise in areas contiguous to International border. Under the programme, funds are provided as Special Central Assistance on a 100 % grant basis for execution of approved schemes.

IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation and flood control section comprises of sub sectors minor irrigation, major and medium irrigation command area development and flood control. The sub sector-wise details are as under:

(a) IRRIGATION

The total geographical area of Himachal Pradesh is 55.67 lacs hectares. Out of this, a high percentage of the area is under perpetual snow or under forests and steep barren slopes. As per latest available figures, only 5.83 lac hectares is the net area sown in the Pradesh. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the state is approximately 3.35 lac hectares out of which 50,000 hectares can be brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation projects and 2.85 lac under minor irrigation schemes. The statistical data regarding irrigation in the state is given below:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Area
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Total Geographical Area	Lakh hecets.	55.67
2.	Net Area sown	Lakh hecets.	5.83
3.	Ultimate Irrig. Potential Available:- i) Major & Medium Irrig. ii) Minor Irrigation.	Lakh hecets. Lakh hecets.	0.50 2.85
	Total	Lakh hecets.	3.35
4.	Coverage upto the end of 31st march,2003	Lakh hecets.	1.99

Irrigation Projects are classified into three categories namely, major, medium and minor projects. Projects which have culturable command area of more than 10,000 hecets. are classified as 'Major Irrigation Projects', projects which have a CCA of more than 2,000 hecets. but less than 10,000 hecets. are classified as 'Medium Irrigation Projects' and projects with CCA of 2,000 hecets. or less are classified as 'Minor Irrigation Projects'. Under Minor Irrigation projects both surface and ground water development projects are included.

Review Of Achievements Under Irrigation During Different Plan Periods

Unlike other development schemes, viability of irrigation schemes is to be judged by way of benefit cost ratios/internal rate of return (IRR). The benefits are in the shape of increased production and cost is taken as the interest on capital investment together with the annual maintenance cost for running of the irrigation schemes. Schemes with a benefit cost ratio of more than 1.5 or IRR more than 12% are only approved.

Starting practically from scratch, an area of 1,99,527 hecets. of land by different agencies viz. Govt. schemes, rural development department schemes and through private kuhls has been brought under assured irrigation upto March, 2003 which is nearly 59.56 % of the economically irrigable area and 34.22% of the culturable area of the State.

The physical and financial achievements during the different plan periods are as given below:

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Rural Dev. & Agri. Dept.. & Private (Hects)	Govt. schemes executed by IPH Department (Hects.)			Expdt. (Rs. In Lac)
	Kuhls	Minor	Medium	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1951-56	61,000	2370	-	2370	33.57
1956-61	1,500	3687	-	3687	65.66
1961-66	1,550	2805	-	2805	44.21
1966-67	1,150	821	-	821	7.86
1967-68	850	4720	-	4720	76.44
1968-69	300	1660	-	1660	27.31
1969-70	4,000	6175	-	6175	289.84
1970-75 }		3442	-	3442	109.09
1975-76 }		1385	-	1385	128.44
1976-77 }	8,643	2100	-	2100	148.55
1977-78 }		2993	-	2993	200.92
1978-79 }		1325	-	1325	343.09
1979-80 }		3364	-	3364	422.17
1980-81 }		4888	3190	8078	495.67
1981-82 }		5407	2996	8403	650.88
1982-83 }	3,485	4000	-	4000	721.24
1983-84 }		3826	-	3826	447.08
1984-85 }		2376	200	2576	505.51
1985-90	3,095	10571	1750	12321	6615.56
1990-91	2,685	2430	250	2680	2227.44
1991-92	4,503	3466	-	3466	2426.82
1992-93	35	2440	210	2650	2105.90
1993-94		1503	235	1738	1936.34
1994-95		1619	250	1869	2482.13
1995-96		1608	800	2408	3019.35
1996-97		1614	1055	2669	3792.92
1997-98		2000	300	2300	5078.50
1998-99		2000	150	2150	5481.92
1999-2000		2120	150	2270	5754.45
2000-2001		1819	200	2019	5229.27
2001-02		2073	100	2173	6058.64
2002-03		2088	200	2288	8105.05
G. Total:	92,796	94695	12036	199527	64932.43

Thus total irrigation potential created upto March, 2003 is as under:

Sr. No.	Item	Area in Hects.
1.	2.	3.
a)	By Rural Development and Agriculture Department schemes & Private Schemes	92,796
b)	By IPH Department Schemes	1,06,731
	Total	1,99,257

Details of schemes /projects under operation in the state are as under:-

1. Major And Medium Irrigation

Area which can be irrigated through various major and medium irrigation projects can only be known after detailed investigation and survey is carried out. However, projects which are completed, under execution and those which have been identified for survey and investigation areas under :-

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Approx. Area which can be covered (In Hects)	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Giri irrigation Project	5263	Completed
2.	Balh Valley Project	2410	Completed
3.	Bhabour Sahib Phase-I Project	923	Completed
4.	Bhabour Sahib Phase-II Project	2640	Completed
5.	Shah Nehar Project (Maj.Irrg.)	15287	In progress.
6.	Sidhata Project	3150	----do-----
7.	Anandpur Hydrel changer area project in Bilaspur Distt.	2000	--do--
8.	Phina singh Project	4650	Project report sent to CWC (M&P) vide secty. Letter NO. PBW (PH) A @ 2/38 dt. 1-10-03

1.	2.	3.	4.
9.	Hatli Sarangra Bhadrota Project (Baldwara valley) in Sarkaghat Teh of Mandi Distt.	3000	Under investigation.
10.	Medium Irrigation project Kandrou, Harkhar, Panoh, Manjhasu Rahian, Auhar, Reshikesh, Harkukar, Loharwin Koth and Dakri Bilaspur.	2300	To be investigated
11.	Jangle Beri Project in Hamirpur	2000	Under investigation
12.	Sakral Project in Hamirpur Distt.	2000	Under investigation
13.	Churu Project in Una Distt.	2000	Under investigation.
14.	Beet Illaqa Project in Una	2000	Under investigation
15.	Sarwari Project in Kullu Distt.	2000	Under investigation.
16.	Dhaneta Barsar project in Hamirpur	2000	Under investigation
17.	Bara Solda Nagrota Suriyan Project	2000	--do--
18.	Basar Garli Glory Shah Talai	3000	Under Investigation
19.	Tikkar Dam project in Hamirpur	2000	--do--
20.	Pandol-Chauntra in Mandi Distt.	2000	--do--
21.	Meharam Dharwabon in Mandi Distt.	2000	--do--
22.	Rela Bhen-Kher badhel in Mandi Distt	2000	--do--
23.	Ropa Siaso med. Irrig. Proj.in Kinnour	2000	--do--
24.	Balh valley left bank Med. Irrig. Project. in distt. Mandi.	2780	DPR Approved Advisory Committee. Vide Letter No 16/27/2000-PA (N) 3263 -07 dt 22-12-00

(i) Major Irrigation Project

Shah Nehar Project

The only major irrigation project in the state is Shah-Nehar project in District Kangra. With the construction of Shahnehar barrage, the water of river Beas was diverted by Punjab, thereby adversely affecting irrigation rights of the inhabitants of Himachal Pradesh. The matter was taken-up with the Government of Punjab and an agreement was signed in July,1983 whereby the Punjab Government agreed to release 228 cusec of water for Himachal Pradesh and to bear the entire cost of providing lined carrier channel system for irrigating the area, which would have received irrigation had the barrage not been constructed and water allowed to flow. One field Circle with allied staff was created for survey, investigation and preparation of the project and detailed project report amounting to Rs. 49.30 crore was prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission, new Delhi during 1987 for scrutiny and approval. This was up-dated and an estimate amounting to Rs. 93.20 crores was submitted to C.W.C on 1-7-90 for approval. The estimates were contested by Punjab government and case was referred to the Central Water Commission for arbitration. The award has been given by the CWC on 19-5-95. In the light of the award. modified project reports were submitted to CWC during August,1995 for approval .

The project has been finally cleared amounting to Rs. 143.32 crores on techno-economical consideration by technical advisory committee held by Secy. Ministry of Water Resources on 3rd April,1996 subject to clearance from Ministry of environment and forest. A sum of Rs. 88.49 crores based on present price level shall be given by the Govt. of Punjab and the rest shall be shared by the Govt. of H.P. The project has been accorded A/A & E/S vide FC-cum-Secy. (IPH) G.O.HP letter No.IPH(4)-15/85 Vol-III dated 10-6-97 for Rs.143.90 crore.But due to increase in cost the revised cost DPR amounting to Rs 203.84 crore stands submitted to GOI vide Director CWC M&A Shimla letter no MAS/AIBP-SN/334/98-vol-VII/1028-29 dt 25-6-03.

The year wise financial phasing and share of the state as approved in the project is as under:

Sr.No.	Year	H.P Share	Punjab Share	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1997-98	8.5220	14.9605	23.4825
2.	1998-99	9.7858	15.7216	25.5104
3.	99-2000	10.5507	18.6991	29.2498
4.	2000-01	8.6408	15.4235	24.0639
5.	2001-02	13.5186	18.7632	32.218
6.	2002-03	3.8095	4.9221	8.7316
	Total	54.83	88.49	143.32

The salient features of Shah Nehar Major Irrigation Project are as under:

Sr. No.	Description	
a)	Area to be Benefited	
i)	Gross Command Area	22,627 hec
ii)	Culturable Command Area	15,287 hec
iii)	No of villages	93 villages
b)	Water to be utilised (as per agreement)	228 cusecs
c)	Yearly Water Requirement	0.163 MAF
d)	Length of Canals	
i)	Right bank Canal	48.85 Kms
ii)	Left Bank Canal	33.00 Kms
e)	Benefit cost ratio	2.77:1
f)	Internal Rate of Return	18.00 %
g)	Cost per hectare	Rs. 0.9375 lac
h)	Expenditure upto March, 2003	Rs.6177.49 lac
i)	Approved outlay 2002-07	Rs. 3000 Lac
j)	Actual Expenditure 2002-03	Rs. 950.15 lac
k)	Approved outlay 2003-04	Rs.1200 lac

For the Eighth Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.584 lac was approved under Major Irrigation Project. Against this Rs.52.74 lac and Rs.53.69 lac, Rs.62.77 lakh, 68.13 lac and 75.70 lac respectively was spent during Annual Plans 1992-93, 1993-94,1994-95 and 1995-96 and 97-98 respectively.

An amount of Rs.2425 lakh with a target of 2700 hec. has been approved for 1997-2002. An expenditure of Rs. 839.97 lac and 926.20 lac have been incurred during the Annual Plan 1997-98 and 98-99. An area of 150 ha. has been covered during the year 98-99. An outlay of Rs.1290 lac has been approved for annual plan 1999-2000 with target of 150 ha An expenditure of Rs.1343.79 lac has been incurred and an area of 150 ha. has been brought under irrigation during the year 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs. 1144.34 lac has been incurred during annual plan 2000-01 and an area of 100 ha. has been covered. During the year 2001-02 an expenditure of Rs 965.14 Lac has been incurred and an area of 55 hec. has been covered.

The approved outlay for 10th five year plan is Rs.3000 lac with a target of 6500 ha.. During the year 2002-03 an expenditure of Rs 950.15 Lac has been incurred and an area of 200 hec. has been covered. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lac has been approved for annual plan 2003-04 with a target of 300 hec.

(ii) Medium Irrigation Project

The irrigation facilities in the Pradesh can be generated in a substantial manner under medium and minor irrigation projects/schemes. Under medium irrigation, potential of 11581 hecets stands created upto March,2003.

For the Eighth Plan a target of providing irrigation to an area of 2850 hecets. has been kept under Major and Medium Irrigation for which an outlay of Rs. 1016 lacs has been approved. Rs. 251 lacs have been provided for Annual Plan 1996-97. The actual expenditure is Rs. 183.07 lacs, Rs. 192.24 lacs , Rs. 196.35 laksh, 275.30 lac and 378.96 during 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95,1995-96 and 96-97 and an area of 210, 235,250,800 and 1055 ha has brought under irrigation respectively.

Rs. 1075 lakh has been approved for 9th five year plan with a target of 300 ha. A target of 300 hecets has been covered during annual plan 1997-98 with an expenditure of 172.15 lac and during 98-99 an expenditure of Rs.277.18 lac has been incurred under Medium Irrigation, and Rs.395 lac has been approved for annual plan 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs.281.07 lac has been incurred during the year 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs. 173.78 lac has been incurred and an area of 100 ha. has been covered during annual plan 2000-01, An expenditure of Rs. 233.80 lac has been incurred and an area of 45 ha. has been covered during annual plan 2001-02,

The approved outlay for 10th five year plan is Rs.2500 lac with a target of 2500 ha.. During the year 2002-03 an expenditure of Rs 242.16 Lac has been incurred. and no additional area could be brought under irrigation.. An outlay of Rs. 398.74 lac has been approved for annual plan 2003-04 with no target.

Four medium irrigation projects in the state have been completed and the work on another two is in progress. The work of medium irrigation projects was taken in hand in the state during fifth plan. The physical and financial achievements under major and medium irrigation upto the end of March,2003 are as under:

Sr.No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical Achievement (In Hecets)	Name of project
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1980-81	203.67	3190	Giri Irrigation and Bhabour Sahib Phase-I
2.	1981-82	142.28	2996	---do---
3.	1982-83	52.06	-	
4.	1983-84	82.71	-	
5.	1984-85	130.00	200	Balh Valley
6.	1985-90	656.57	1750	--do--
7.	1990-91	208.37	250	--do--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8.	1991-92	215.52	-	-
9.	1992-93	235.81	210	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
10.	1993-94	245.93	235	--do--
11.	1994-95	259.12	250	--do--
12.	1995-96	343.43	800	--do--
13.	1996-97	454.66	1055	--do--
14.	1997-98	1012.12	300	--do--
15.	1998-99	1203.38	150	Shahnehar, Sidata & others
16.	1999-2000	1624.86	150	--do--
17.	2000-01	1398.12	200	-
18.	2001-02	1198.94	100	---do---
19	2002-03	1192.29	200	---do---
	TOTAL	10809.84	12036	

The details of expenditure incurred and physical achievement through completed medium irrigation projects is as under:

Sr.No	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost 3/98 (Rs.in akh)	Expenditure Incurred (in lakh)	Physical achievement (in hecets)
1.	2.	3.	4..	5.
1.	Giri Irrigation Project	823.00	823.00	5263
2.	Bhabour Sahib Ph-I	85.00	115.00	923
3.	Balh Valley Project	827.00	1174.51	2410
4.	Bhabour Sahib Ph.II	1142.00	1146.20	2640
	Total:	2877.00	3258.71	11236

1. Sidhata Medium Irrigation Project

The project area is situated in Jawali Teh. in Kangra Distt. The water of Dehar stream is proposed to be diverted by constructing a small weir at village Anuhi through open channel, tunnel cut and cover section. The project was approved in the TAC meeting held on 9-9-97 amounting to Rs.33.62 crores with CCA of 3150 hecets. The A/A & E/S of this project was accorded vide FC-cum-Secy. (IPH) letter No.PBW (PH) F (11)-1/92 Vol-VI dated 17-12-97 for Rs.33.62 crore. The project completion is envisaged in 7 years. The work on this project was started during 1998-99. An expenditure of Rs. 80.80 lac has been incurred during 98-99. An expenditure of Rs.100.01 lac has been incurred during the year 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs. 80.84 Lac has been incurred and an area of 100 ha has been covered during annual plan 2000-01. An expenditure of Rs. 100.01 Lac has been incurred and an area of 45 ha has been covered during annual plan 2001-02 . The approved outlay for 10th five-year plan is Rs 1200 lac with a target of 1000 ha. . An expenditure of Rs. 100

Lac has been incurred and no area has been covered during annual plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs.245.00 lac has been approved for the annual plan 2003-2004 with no target.

The financial phasing of the project is as under:

Sr.No	Year	Rs in Lakh
1.	1998-99	432.54
2.	1999-2000	525.61
3.	2000-2001	654.37
4.	2001-02	692.115
5.	2002-03	398.195
6.	2003-04	391.71
7.	2004-05	267.54
	Total:-	3262.08

Salient features of Sidhata medium irrigation project are as under:

1. Name of the Project : SIDHATA IRRIGATION PROJECT
2. Source : Dehra Khad
3. C.C.A : 3150 hecets.
(a) Lift = 715 ha.
(b) Gravity= 2435 ha.

3150 ha.
4. Gross Command Area : 4250 ha.
5. Total Length of Canal : 13.27 Km. on the right bank of Dehar khad
6. Length of the tunnel : 1.7 Kms.
7. Cut and Cover section to bye pass slide prone reach : 2.3 Km.
8. Length of 2 lined distributries : 3.55 Kms.
9. Carrying capacity of the Canal. : 2.70 cummeccs (96 cusecs) with annual withdrawl of 31 million Cubicmeters.
10. Villages being covered : 45 Nos
11. Pumps proposed to cover 715 ha. : 6 Nos to cover area at a higher elevation. One such lift pump is proposed on the lift bank to serve an area of 150 ha. The water for left bank is to be lifted from head works while on the right bank from the main canal.
12. Type of Lining. : Cement concrete lining over polythens film in the entire length of canal.

13. Section of the Canal. : Mehboob with full supply depth at head 1.15 metres
Bed slope 1:1000 and side slope 1:1
14. Cross-drainage works : Nine aqueducts and one super passage have been
proposed. Total length of such structure is 558 metre.
15. Other structures on the main canal : Bridges = 11 Nos
Escapes = 5 Nos
Water control
structure = 1 No.
16. Expenditure upto 3/2003 : Rs.461.65 lac
17. Annual Plan 2001-02 expenditure : Rs.100.01 lac
18. 10th Plan proposed outlay : Rs. 1200 lac
19. Annual Plan 2002-03 expenditure : Rs.100.00 lac
20. Annual Plan 2003-04 approved outlay: Rs.245 lac

2. L.I.P In Changer Area From Anandpur Hydrel Channel

An agreement between the Govt. Punjab & H.P was reached in the year 1983 according to which H.P agreed to acquire some land situated in village Dabat Majari Distt. Bilaspur in H.P which was required by the Govt. of Punjab Govt. for construction of Anandpur Hydrel Channel Project in lieu, thereof, the Govt. of Punjab had agreed to release 25 cuses of water regularly from Anandpur Hydrel channel for irrigation and drinking water purposes in H.P.

Project reports of this project submitted to CWC for techno-economic appraisal thrice in the year 1989,1991 and 1995 respectively. CCA of first two projects reports was less than 2,000 hectares. These proposals were returned back thrice due to the peak water requirement of 46.15 cuses for this project against the availability of 18.59 cuses. So Govt. of H.P. decided to dig 12 tubewells in the command area to meet with the balance requirement of water in pursuance of this proposal. The CWC advised to refer the report to CGWB Chandigarh to explore G.W. availability and yield from the tubewells proposal to be installed in the command area.

The present revised proposals is almost similar to the proposals submitted by Govt. of H.P. in Jan,95 except change in the past project cropping pattern which has been reviewed. Finally the project was cleared by CWC and A/A & E/S accorded vide FC-cum-Secy. during 98-99 vide letter No.PBW-(PH)F(6)-1/97 dated 22-6-99 for Rs. 28.37 crore .An expenditure of Rs.50 lac has been incurred during 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs. 50 lac has been incurred for the year 2000-01 and an expenditure of Rs 50 lac has been incurred during 2001-02. An outlay for 10th five year plan is proposed of Rs 800 lac with a target of 500 ha.During 2002-03 an expenditure of Rs 75 lac has been incurred.. Rs.148.74 lac has been approved for 2003-04.

Sailent features of the Anadpurpur Hydrel Project

G.C.A	7591 ha.
C.C.A	2350 ha.

ESTT. COST		28.37 Crore.
Phasing of Expdt.	99-2000	28
	2000-01	283
	2001-02	567
	2002-03	567
	2003-04	567
	2004-05	567
	2005-06	258

		2837 lac

Cost per ha.	93284 ha.	
Benefit cost Ratio	2.19	
Phasing of expected benefits.	2002-03	470 ha
	2003-04	1175 ha
	2004-05	1880 ha
	2005-06	2350

Actual expenditure up to 3/03		175 lac
10 th five year plan approved outlay 2002-07		800 lac
.Actual Expenditure	2002-03	75 lac
Approved outlay	2003-04	148.74 lac.

3. Balh Valley Medium Irrigation Project (Left Bank)

The project is envisaged to provide irrigation facilities to 60 villages in the valley in the Left Bank of Suketi Khad covering CCA 2780 Hect. of (2175 Hect. by surface water and 605 ha. by Ground Water. It is proposed to tap water from Suketi khad from a point upstream of the existing silt ejector of Sundernagar balancing reservoir which is a part of Beas Satluj link project (BSL).

This project stands approved in 75th meeting of advisory committee irrigation and flood control and multipurpose project which was held on 18/12/2000 at Ministry of Labour, GOI New Delhi and this project was accepted by the advisory committee for Rs. 41.64 Cr. as item No.5 The approval was conveyed the member Secy. Advisory committee vide No. 16/27/2000 PA (N)/2363-3307 dated 22/12/2000.

Detailed Project Report for this project was sponsored to the Principal Secy. (IPH) vide E-in-C letter No. IPH-Irrig-BVMIP(LB)/2003-2300-02 dated 1/9/03 for accord of A/A & E/S for Rs. 41.64 Cr. But Planning Department vide his letter dated 5/7/2003 raised some quarries as intimated vide Principal Secy. (IPH) letter No. PBW (PH)F(2)-3/98 dated 22/9/2003 which was sent to C.E (CZ) Mandi vide E-in-C (IPH) letter No. IPH-Irrig-BVMIP(LB)/2003-2673-75 dated 25/9/2003. The reply of which is still awaited.

4. Phina Singh Medium Project

This project has been named after the of Late Shri Phina Singh a local resident of village Niari, who presented the idea of constricting a earthen rock fell Dam across Chakki khad near Lahroo for irrigation purpose.

Proposed site for construction of Dam across Chakki khad lies near village Lahroo in tehsil Bhattiyat Distt. Chamba. Vilage Lahroo is situated on Nurpur Chamba Road at a distance of 25 KM from Nurpur. This village is also connected by fair weather road from Darman via Sihunta-Chawari and is 5 KM from Chawari town the head quarter of Bhattiyat tehsil. The nearest railway station is Nurpur Road railway station on narrow guage on Pathankot Joginder Nagar rail route and is 30 KM. from proposed dam site. The gross command area of various villages proposed to be covered under this project is 8436 hect. and 4650 hect. of land shall be culturable command area. As per the report of geological survey conducted by State Geologist Himachal Pradesh open channel construction has not been found feasible as such tunnel measuring 4500 meters with a intervening portion of cut and cover in 25 mtrs. length between RD 2550 to 2575 across Sanjhi Nallah has been proposed. The tunnel proposed to be designed to carry a discharge of 224 cusecs in a grade of 1 : 4000. The height of the proposed dam axis is 686 mtrs. (MSL) and top of the dam is proposed at R.L. 717. The length of dam at crest level shall be 243 mtrs. The area likely to be submerged in the reservoir has been estimated 2,65,000 sqms. Parchhod village having 25 houses with 250 population, a Govt. High School and a pump house of LIS Naddat will be submerged in the reservoir. The CCA to be covered shall be partly by lift and partly by gravity. The project report for this project stands submitted to Govt. of India. Director CWC Monitoring and Appraisal Kasumpti vide Joint Secy. (IPH) No. PBW (PH)F(2)2/98 dated 1-10-2003 for Rs. 63.00 Crore. This scheme has been proposed in MLA's priority during the current financial year 2003-04 as really new scheme.

5. Survey And Investigation Of New Projects

To develop the irrigation potential through the implementation of medium irrigation projects, a large number of projects are under investigation. The some of the projects which are proposed to be investigated are as under:-

1. Basar Garli Glory Shah Talai
2. Phina singh Project
3. Hatli Sarangra Bhadrota Project
(Baldwara valley) in Sarkaghat
Teh of Mandi Distt.
4. Kandrour, Harkhar, Panoh, Manjhasu Rahian,
Auhar, Reshikesh, Harkukar, Loharwin
Koth and Dakri Bilaspur.
5. Jangle Beri Project in Hamirpur
6. Sakral Project in Hamirpur Distt.
7. Churu Project in Una Distt.
8. Beet Illaqa Project in Una
9. Sarwari Project in Kullu Distt.
10. Dhaneta Barsar project in Hamirpur
11. Bara Solda Nagrota Suriyan Project

12. Tikkar Dam project in Hamirpur
13. Pandol-Chauntra in Mandi Distt.
14. Meharan Dharwabon in Mandi Distt.
15. Rela Bhen-Kher badhel in Mandi Distt.
16. Ropa Siaso Med. Irrig. Proj. in Distt. Kinnaur
17. Balh Valley left bank medium irrigation project in Mandi distt.

After investigation of the above projects, these are proposed to be sponsored as medium irrigation projects for arranging bilateral assistance. The preliminary investigations indicate that the projects are feasible but detailed investigations are required to be carried out for ascertaining the technical and economic viability.

For survey and investigation of new projects an outlay of Rs. 65 lakh was approved for the Eighth Plan (1992-97). Actual expenditure of the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 is Rs. 5.23 lakh and 18.31 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 35.99 lakh was incurred during 96-97 and an expenditure of Rs. 15.80 lakh incurred during Annual Plan 1997-98. An expenditure of Rs.55.71 lakh has been incurred during 98-99. Rs. 28.40 lakh has been approved for this purpose in 9th plan 97-2002. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakh has been approved for annual plan 1999-2000. An expenditure of Rs.28.21 lakh has been incurred during the year 99-2000. During 2000-01 an expenditure of Rs 20.23 lakh has been incurred. No expenditure has been incurred during Annual Plan 2001-02 and 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been approved for 10th Five Year Plan.

2. Minor Irrigation

Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state having boundaries with Uttranchal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The population of the state as per 1991 census is estimated at 5.17 million, its area is 55.67 lakh ha. Almost 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture work although a little over 10% of the total land area is cultivated. The land holding of most of the farmers are very small. The total irrigable area estimated as per Master Plan is 3.35 lakh ha. against which in 1.97 lakh ha. irrigation potential has been created. The minor irrigation schemes are being executed under state sector by I&PH as well as Rural Development department. Since the resources of the state are scarce/limited, loans from RIDF programme are being arranged in various tranches.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was setup in 1995-96 (RIDF-I) made up of contributions to be received from scheduled commercial banks operating in India. Since then, the scheme has been continued with the announcements in the successive union budgets with enhanced contribution.

Under **RIDF-I** incomplete or ongoing projects in minor, medium and major irrigation along with projects in flood protection, watershed management and soil conservation were accorded priority. Projects relating to (a) Harvesting of rain water to reduce the run off. (b) Irrigation projects that were already completed and not operational and could have been made functional after some renovation were also considered as eligible for support since **RIDF-**

The irrigation projects for seeking NABARD loan assistance were first of all sponsored to NABARD in the year 1995-96. Subsequently flood protection works and water supply schemes have also been sponsored for loan assistance from RIDF-IV and RIDF-VI respectively onwards. So far loan assistance in eight tranches known as RIDF for construction of 301 Minor Irrigation , 1 Medium Irrigation Scheme, 27 Flood Protection Projects and 89 Water Supply Scheme amounting to Rs. 19212.68 lac have been arranged by the department.

Minor Irrigation Project (AIBP)

42 minor irrigation schemes were included under AIBP in first instance vide G.O.I No. F. No. 41 (I) PFI /99-314 dated 14-2-2000. However, now only 28 schemes are being implemented under AIBP as remaining 13 schemes are being implemented under NABARD assistance as per Secretary Planning letter No. PLG-FC(F)-1-6/99-RIDF Dated 25-10-02 since these schemes were approved both in AIPB and NABARD & one no. scheme namely FIS Rathog Sarog under IPH circle Nahan has been declared infeasible due to permanent disappearance of source. In 2nd shelf 18 schemes were subsequently included vide GOI sanction No. 41(I) PFI / 2000-03 Dated 4-4-2000. Out of which one No. scheme is being executed under NABARD. The work of remaining 17 Nos. MIS is under progress. As such out of total approved MIS as 60 Nos.i.e. 42 + 18 – 15 Nos = 45 Nos. (28+17) (14 Nos. being executed under NABARD and 1 No. scheme infeasible) have been deleted from approved AIBP schemes.

(b) Command Area Development

The state Govt. is conscious to reduce the gap between the irrigation potential created and utilization in the irrigation sector, so as to supply adequate water to the farmers for raising crops with a view to increase their agricultural production and cropping intensity through assured supply of water command area development is being taken-up only in the medium irrigation projects which are complete. During the Annual Plans 1992,93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 and 96,97, Rs. 49.01 lakh Rs.65.31 lakh Rs. 77.35 lakh were spent to provide field channel and Warabandi to an area of 210, 1928, 649, 1813, 110, 1080, 120, 133, 970, 250 respectively. Rs.730 lakh have been approved for 9th five year plan. Rs. 94.61 lakh, 109.22 lakh were spent under this head for providing F/C & W/B 840 & 850, 443 & 550 respectively. The expenditure of Rs.108.99 lakh has been incurred during Annual Plan 1997-98. An expenditure of Rs.23.22 lakh under state sector and 63.38 lakh under central sector has been incurred during the year 98-99. An expenditure of Rs.34.07 in state sector and Rs 56.74 lakh in center sector has been incurred during the year 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs.128.20 lakh has been incurred during annual plan 2000-01 and an expenditure of Rs. 133.15 lakh incurred in central sector. Field channel and warabandi has been provided to an area of 1065 and 1000 ha respectively. expenditure of Rs.130.67 lakh has been incurred during annual plan 2001-02 and an expenditure of Rs. 131.55 lakh incurred in central sector. Field channel and warabandi has been provided to an area of 1081 and 1236 ha respectively. An outlay of Rs 950.00 lakh has been proposed with a target of field channel and warabandi to an area of 3000.ha, 3000 ha. An equal amount will be provided by Central Govt. An expenditure of Rs.169.52 lakh has been incurred during annual plan 2002-03 and an expenditure of Rs. 181.64 lakh incurred in central sector. Field channel and warabandi has been provided to an area of 1089 and 1087 ha. respectively.

An outlay of Rs 211.15 lakh has been Approved for annual plan 2003-04. An equal share of funds will be provided by the Government of India for the implementation of different schemes of Command Area Development with a target of field channel and Warabandi to an area of 1000 ha, 1000 ha.

Command Area Development Programme

3 Medium irrigation projects were included under the centrally sponsored command area development programme, which has since been completed. The details of these projects is as under:

Sr.No.	Name of Project.	Sanctioned Cost (In Lac) (in lac)	Expdt. up-to 3/97 (in lac)	Total CCA (ha.)	Achievement-upto 3/97 (in ha.)	
					F.C	W.B
1.	Giri Irrigation Project in Distt. Sirmour.	377.00	466.61	6761	6761	6761
2.	Balh Valley project in distt. Mandi.	154.20	289.10	2410	2410	2410
3.	Bhabour Sahib Project Phase-I in Distt. Una.	54.76	75.16	923	923	923
		585.96	830.87	10094	10094	10094

5 More following CAD projects have been completed and project completion reports were submitted to GOI, MOWR for deletion from the list of approved CAD projects, the details are as under:-

Since 8 number CAD projects were being implemented in the state. Out of which above mentioned 5 Nos CAD projects have been completed and remaining 3 Nos. CAD projects are being in progress in the State is as under:

Financial & Physical Achievements:

Sr No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned cost	C.C.A IN HA.	Year of Inclusion	Year of completion	A/A E/S No & Dt.	Govt. of India GOI sanction letter No & date.	Expendt. up to 9/03.	Physical Achievement upto 9/03	Balance	Target for 2003-04
1	CAD to Hydro kuhl in Tehsil Jogindernagar Distt. Mandi.	119.00	739	1997-98	2004	PBW(PH)F(V) 15/44 dt.30/7/98 for Rs.119.00	13-8/96-CAD MOWR- -Cad-Din dt.24/12/97	145.11	FC 739 WB 480	0 259	209 259
2	CAD to FIS under Chauntra Block distt.Mandi.	259.19	1246	2000	2005	PBW(PH)F(6)(5) 15/94 dt.20/11/2k	13-15/2000-Cad dt. 6/4/2000	125.84	FC 580 WB 400	666 846	100 170
3	CAD to 24 MIS in Nurpur & Jawali area The. & Distt Kangra	322.91	2079	2001-02	2005	PBW(PH)A(2) 2/2001 dt. 17/6/02 Rs.322.91	13-7/96-CAD (HP) dt. 12/7/01	53.50	FC 250 WB 239	1829 1840	390 420
Total:		701.10	4064.00					324.45	FC 1569 WB 1119	2495 2945	699 849

Following 5 Nos CAD projects have been approved by Govt. of India, Ministry of Water Resources vide letter No. 7-2/2002-CAD /186 dated 3-7-2003. The status of these projects is as under:

Sr	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned cost.	C.C.A in ha.	Year of inclusion	Year of completion	A/A E/S No & Dt.	GOI sanction letter No & Date	Expdtd. Upto 9/03	Physical Ach. Upto 9/03	Bal.	Target for 2003-04
1	Cluster of 40 MIS in Drang & Suder Area Block Distt. Mandi.	436.00	1377	2003-04	2006-07	awaited	No. 7-2/2002-CAD/186 Dated 3-7-03	-	-	1377	F.C=100 WB=80
2	Cluster of 42 MIS in Tehsil Sarkaghat Distt. Mandi.	227.07	1087	2003-04	2005-06	awaited	No. 7-2/2002-CAD/186 Dated 3-7-03	-	-	1087	F.C=26 WB=NIL
3	Cluster of 27 MIS in Nalagarh area of District Solan.	538.89	2209	2003-04	2006-07	awaited	No. 7-2/2002-CAD/186 Dated 3-7-03	-	-	2209	F.C=75 WB=41
4	Cluster of 38 MIS in Pandoga Haroli and Saloh are in tehsil And Distt. Una.	295.80	1468	2003-04	2006-07	awaited	No. 7-2/2002-CAD/186 Dated 3-7-03	-	-	1468	F.C=50 WB=30
5	Cluster of 3 MIS under IPH division Thural Distt. Kangra.	199.92	885	2003-04	2005-06	awaited	No. 7-2/2002-CAD/186 Dated 3-7-03	-	-	885	FC=50 WB=Nil
Total:		1697.68	7026							7026	

New CAD Projects submitted to Govt. of India / State Govt. (Approval Awaited).

	Name of project	Estimated Cost (Rs in Lac)	CCA (in Ha.)	Remarks
	South Zone			
	Circle R/Peo			
1	CAD to Cluster of 12 Nos.	230.00	766.00	Submitted to GOI vide Pr. Secy.
	MIS in Rampur Block in			IPH No. PBW(PH)A(2)-2/2001-
	Distt. Shimla.			II-loose dated 9-9-2003
	Circle Shimla-9			
2	CAD to cluster of 28 Nos.	321.00	824.00	Submitted to Govt. of India vide Secy. IPH
	MIS in Suni and Narkanda			No. PBW(PH)A(2)1/2001-II loose dated 16-10-2003.
	Block Distt. Shimla.			
	Circle Rohru			
3	CAD to cluster of 15 Nos	223.40	688.50	Submitted to Govt. of India vide Secy. IPH
	MIS in Rohru and Chirgaon			No. PBW(PH)A(2)2/2001-II dated 16-10-2003
	Total :	774.40	2278.50	

The budget allocation for the current financial year i.e. 2003-04 is Rs. 408.32 lakh (S.S.=204.16 and C.S.= 204.16). The physical & financial Target have been issued to all the Zone vide E-in-C letter No. 2331-37 dated 13 -7-03.

(c) Flood Control

The entire region of Himachal Pradesh forms catchment of rivers Yamuna, Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab, which flow through this territory to plains and carry a very heavy load of silt. The path that these rivers and their tributaries traverse is having steep slopes causing thereby high velocity and erode much of the cultivable lands. The population also get effected, houses and agriculture lands, often gets submerged or gets washed off. The losses due to flood include:

1. Human lives lost.
2. Cattle heads lost.
3. Crops damaged
4. Agriculture land damaged due to spread of sand in the inundated areas.
5. Damage of flood protection works.
6. Damage to public utilities such as roads, bridges, water supply schemes, electricity and telephone lines.

Flood protection works in the shape of channelisation of the rivers and their tributaries by

construction of embankments, spurs etc. at places which are prone to floods is essential for the helpless residents who are affected year after year over years due to flood havoc.

The total geographical area of the state is 55.67 lakh hecets. and net culturable area is 5.83 lakh hecets. According to a rough estimate about 2.31 lakh hecets. area in the state is subject to yearly flood havoc. There is an immediate need for providing flood protection works for the habitation and culturable land, which is situated in most affected flood prone areas along Giri river, Bata river, Suketi khad, Swan khad , Sirsa Nadi and Chakki khad. The approximate cost of the project is likely to be as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Approximate cost of works to be done by IPH
1.	Seer khad Project, Hamirpur Distt.	20.00
2.	Chakki River project, Kangra Distt.	11.20
3.	Sirsa Nadi Project Solan Distt.	60.00
4.	Suketi khad project Mandi Distt.	10.00
5.	Integrated Giri & Bata Rivers Projects in Sirmour Distt	60.00
6.	Channelisation of Swan khad Project in Una distt. Phase-I	102.71
7.	-----do----- Ph-II	257.00
8.	Balh Valley in Mandi Distt.	50.00
9.	Pabbar khad in Shimla distt.	60.00
	TOTAL	628.91

Under this head an outlay of Rs. 600 lakh for the eighth plan and an outlay of Rs. 370 lakh for the Annual Plan 1996-97 has been approved. An expenditure of Rs. 114.20 lakh , Rs. 137.49 lakh, Rs. 149.05 lakh and 203.17 lakh, Rs. 368.14 lakh was incurred during the annual plans 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96, 96-97 respectively. For 9th Plan Rs. 2000 lakh has been approved for protect an area of 2500 hecets. For the annual plan 1997-98, an expenditure of Rs.364.42 lakh have been incurred to protect an area of 500 hect. Upto 31st March,2003 an area of 10665 hect. has been protected. An expenditure of Rs. 554.34 lakh has been incurred to protect an area of 500 ha. during the year 98-99. An outlay of Rs.812.15 lakh has been approved for annual plan 1999-2000 to protect an area of 500 hecets. An expenditure of Rs. 835.96 lakh has been incurred to protect an area of 500 ha. during the year 99-2000. An expenditure of Rs.882.41 lakh has been incurred and an area of 500 hecets protected from floods during the annual plan 2000-01. An Expenditure of Rs 745.20 lakh has been incurred and an area of 500 hect. has been protected during 2001-02.. The proved out lay for 10th five year plan is Rs. 5565.48 lakh with a physical target of 2500 ha. .An Expenditure of Rs 1341.44 lakh has been incurred and an area of 608 hect. has been protected during 2002-03 An outlay of Rs.1304.44 lakh has been approved with a target of 600 ha. for 2003-04.

V. Energy

1. Power

Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with vast hydel power potential. Out of the 21530 MW identified power potential, only about 4000 MW has so far been harnessed /exploited. When Himachal Pradesh came into being, it had only one power house at Jogindernagar which was at that time generating about 10,000 KW of power. As the days rolled by, many other important power projects were set up in the state. The Bhakra Project, built on the river Satluj was completed in 1961. It is now generating 1354 MW of power. Similarly, the Beas Satluj Link Project has also been completed, producing 990 MW of power. Simultaneously, other projects too have been completed. This State as a result of the completion of some of the projects, is generating about 3934.74 MW of hydel power. For a state like Himachal Pradesh, hydel power is the only resource which can make the state economy self reliant if this hydel power potential is harnessed in a shortest possible time. The huge power potential available in H.P could not be tapped so far because of limited financial resources. State Govt. has now opened up power sector to private sector. Besides, Central PSUs such as NTPC and NHPC have also been invited to take up the large projects like Chamera-II, Kol dam and Parbati for execution. With a view to accelerate the process of power sector reforms, the State Govt. has constituted the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The State Govt. is also encouraging co-operative sector by reserving sites in the small and micro hydel sectors which will involve local community and increase the employment opportunities to local people. By all these efforts the state Govt. may get installed capacity addition of 6100 MW by 2010. Our state will get 12% free power on all new installations which will increase the resources of the state to a significant extent. The state Govt. is vigorously pursuing the execution of hydro-electric projects upto 300 MW through the MOU route with the Govt. of India for speedy actualization of the potential.

Keeping in view the current situation, future growth and the sub-sectoral prospective the proposal has been drawn up to achieve the following objectives:-

- Expeditious completion of the ongoing projects.
- Initiating work on some new starts so as to ensure hydel capacity additions during Tenth Plan.
- Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution (T&D) system in a phased manner so as to ensure appropriate load dispatches and to cut down the T&D losses.
- Embark upon intensive electrification of rural areas and ensure universal coverage of rural household.
- Step up the work of survey and investigation so as to have a shelf of fully investigated projects ready for execution in State/Private Sector.

- To provide funds for renovation and modernization of various existing power houses in the Pradesh for additional generation benefits.

Himachal Pradesh Government had been fully alive to make the best use of power resources in the state. Ever since the planning process started, power development had been receiving utmost importance. The demand for power has grown at a much faster pace than the availability of power. The per capita power consumption is considered as an index of economic growth and progress of the country. As the plan programme went on, power generation was given due place of importance. The brief description of the schemes /programmes are as under :

A. Generation

Ongoing Projects

1. Larji Hydel Project (126MW)

The project was accorded clearance by CEA and Planning Commission during 1987 for an estimated cost of Rs. 168.85 crore (April 1984 price level) with a generating capacity of 126 MW (3x42 MW). The revised estimated cost at August, 2001 price level is Rs. 908.64 crore at Power House bus bars. This project has been taken up in state sector and its cost is proposed to be partly met out of State Plan and partly by raising loan from financial institutions. The first generating unit is likely to be commissioned by March, 2004. The commissioning of 2nd and 3rd units will follow in May, 2004 and July, 2004 respectively. On completion the project would generate 587 mu (million unit) in a 90% dependable year.

2. Khauli Hydro Electric Project (12MW)

Khauli Hydro Electric Project has been conceived as a run of the river scheme on Khauli, a tributary of Gaj Khad in the Beas basin in Shahpur tehsil of Kangra district. The estimated cost of this project at June, 1999 price level is Rs. 72.07 crore. The execution work of the project has been undertaken by HPSEB under state plan and is likely to be completed in March, 2005. On completion the project will generate 54.91 mu in a 90% dependable year.

3. Uhl Stage III - (100 MW)

Uhl Hydro Electric Project stage III, a downstream development of two stages of the Uhl project viz. Shanan (110 MW) and Bassi (60 MW) is located near Jogindernagar in district Mandi. The project is scheduled for completion in March, 2007. On completion the project will generate 391.19 mu in a 90% dependable year.

3. Kashang Stage –I (66 MW)

Kashang and Kerang streams /khads are the major tributaries besides spiti, Bhaba and Baspa of river Satluj situated in Kinnaur. Detailed project on Kashang HEP (66 MW) has been accorded techno-economic sanction by HPSEB and shall be taken up in the state sector after the funds are arranged and statutory clearance obtained. As per the present estimates the project is

likely to be commissioned by December,2006 . On completion the project will generate 295.13 mu in a 90 %dependable year.

4. Ghanvi Stage –II Hydro Electric Project (8MW)

This project is a run of the river type development on Ghanvi rivulet , a tributary of satluj river, which contemplates the generation of 8 MW of power. The project will be taken up in the state sector to be executed by HPSEB. The project is likely to be commissioned by December,2005 and on completion it would generate 41.63 million units in a 90 % dependable year.

6. Chamera - II HEP (300 MW)

The project is under execution by NHPC.The agreement between Govt. of H.P. and NHPC was signed on 20.12.2000.The work on the project is at an advanced stage of completion . The project is scheduled for commissioning by July,2004.

7. Chamera –III (Hibra) Hydro Electric Project (231 MW)

An agreement has been signed in July,2001 by the Government with NHPC for execution of the project. The corporation is engaged in obtaining various clearances. The Detailed Project Report is under preparation and likely to be submitted in August,2003.

8. Kol Dam (800 MW)

The State Government has decided to execute Kol Dam HEP (800 MW) through NTPC (A Government of India undertaking) in the central sector. In this regard an agreement was reached between Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and NTPC during February,2000. The techno- economic clearance of this project on the revised detailed project report has been accorded by CEA on 30.6.2002 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5360 crore. The project is slated for commissioning in 2008-09.

9. Parbati Hydro Electric Project (2051 MW)

The Parbati Hydro Electric Project is proposed to be taken up in three stages: Stage-I (750MW), Stage-II (800MW) and Stage-III(501 MW) on river Parbati, a tributary of beas river in Himachal Pradesh. An agreement for the execution of Parbati Hydro Electric Project was signed on 20.11.98 between Himachal Pradesh Government and National Hydro Electric Power Corporation. Stage-II has been taken up for construction. The foundation stone of this project has been laid in November,1999. NHPC has started preliminary work on stage-II of the project. Environmental clearance has been accorded by MOEF in June,2001.The contract for five main packages of the project components has been finalised. The Parbati stage-II is slated for commissioning in 2008-09.

10. Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project (1,500 MW)

This project with an installed capacity of 1500 MW (6x250 MW) is being executed jointly by the State and the Central Government through the Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd. with an equity participation of 1:3. It will generate 6,700 million units of energy in a 90 percent dependable year and 7,447 million units of energy in a 50 percent mean year. Himachal Pradesh will get 12 percent free power in addition to 25 percent of balance 88 percent of energy generated at generation cost at the bus bar. World Bank loan amounting to 437 million U.S. dollars has been sanctioned for the generation component of this project and the balance funds have been or are being arranged through bilateral funding from other financial institutions. The latest revised cost of this project at June,1998 price level is Rs. 7660.00 crore. Most of the activities of the project stand completed and unit No.6 was spun successfully on 30.12.2002 (dry run) out of six units two units are proposed to be commissioned by 31.9.2003.

Status of Private Sector Projects

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ Executive Agency	Status
1.	Mallana Hydro Electric Project (86 MW) M/S Malana Power Corporation.	Project work started on 27.9.98 and project commissioned on 5.7.2001.
2.	Dhamwari Sunda Hydro Electric Project (70MW) M/S Dhamwari Power Corporation Ltd.	Company is in process of obtaining financial closure and signing of PPA. The work will be commenced on the project thereafter. The Govt. has granted extension to obtain financial closure upto 30.12.2003 , on request of the company.
3.	Allian Duhangan Hydro Electric Project (192MW) M/S Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Ltd.	Company is in process of land acquisition , signing PPA and achieving financial closure.
4.	Negoal Hydro Electric Project M/S Om Power Corporation.	Company is in process of achieving financial closure. The Govt. has accorded extension to start the work on the project upto 3.10.2003.
5.	Baspa-II Hydro Electric Project (300 MW) M/S Jai Parkash Hydro Power Ltd.	The project has started generating power. Unit I,II & III of the project were commissioned on 31.5.2003 , 6.6.2003 and 11.6.2003 respectively.
6.	Karchham Wangtoo Hydro Electric Project (1000 MW) M/S Jai Parkash Industries Ltd.	The environmental clearance stands accorded on 14.9.2001 and in principle forest clearance accorded on 24.11.2002.As per the agreement the project is to be commissioned by November,2009.
7.	Fozal Hydro Electric Project (9MW) M/S Cosmos Consulting Ltd.	Company is in process of signing IA with the Govt.

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ Executive Agency	Status
8.	Sainj Hydro Electric Project (3 MW) M/S East India Petroleum Ltd.	Installed capacity of the project as per the DPR submitted by the Company & TEC accorded by HPSEB, being less than 3 MW, the project stands transferred to H IMURJA for further action.
9.	Patikeri Hydro Electric Project (16 MW) M/S East India Petroleum Ltd.	Company is engaged in obtaining various clearances for the project and achieving financial closure.
10.	Harsar Hydro Electric Project (60 MW) M/S Soffimat France	MOU has been cancelled for non-compliance of various terms and conditions of the MOU. The company has filed a civil writ petition in the High Court of H.P. against the decision of the Govt. regarding cancellation of the MOU.
11.	Bharmour Hydro Electric Project (45 MW) M/S Soffimat France	MOU has been cancelled for non-compliance of various terms and conditions of the MOU. The company has filed a civil writ petition in the High Court of H.P. against the decision of the Govt. regarding cancellation of the MOU.
12.	Kugti Hydro Electric Project (45 MW) M/S Tiwag Austria	Govt. has cancelled the MOU due to non-compliance of various terms and conditions of the MOU by the company.
13.	Budhil Hydro Electric Project (70 MW) M/S Tiwag Austria	The Govt. has called the MOU due to non-compliance of various terms and conditions of the MOU by the company.
14.	Baragaon Hydro Electric Project (10.5 MW) M/S Padmini Traders Private Ltd.	Company is in process of preparation of DPR.
15.	Tangnu Romai Hydro Electric Project (44 MW) M/S PCP International Ltd.	Company has initiated action for preparation of the DPR for which they have taken up survey work, established discharge sites at Supine and Pabber river and have completed core drilling in Power House Complex.
16.	Dhaura Sidh Hydro Electric Project (80 MW) M/S G.V. Industries Ltd.	Company has initiated action for preparation of the DPR.
17.	Paudital Lassa Hydro Electric Project (36 MW) M/S Sh. Jai Lakshami Power Corporation Ltd.	Company has submitted report on hydrological data / observation, topographical sheets after conducting surveys, compendium giving details of geological/geophysical observations and report on power evacuation arrangement as is required under clause 4 of MOU. The company is in process of preparation of Detailed Progress Report.

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ Executive Agency	Status
18.	Sainj Hydro Electric Project (100MW) M/S Jindal Hydro Electric Corporation Ltd.	Company has initiated action for preparation of DPR for which they have taken up topographical survey work, drilling of boreholes at power house, surge shaft and intake area.
19.	Malana-II Hydro Electric Project (100 MW) M/S Everest Power Private Ltd.	DPR submitted by the company in December, 2002 at an estimated cost of Rs. 581.00 crores is under examination in HPSEB for according techno-economic clearance. Company is also in process of obtaining other clearances for the project.
20.	Sai Kothi Hydro Electric Project (17 MW) M/S Venture Energy and Technology Ltd.	Company has submitted report on hydrological data / observation, topographical sheets after conducting survey, and yet to submit compendium giving details of geological/geophysical observations and report on power evacuation arrangement as is required under Clause-4 of MOU. Company is in process of preparation of Detailed Progress Report.
21.	Lambadug Hydro Electric Project (15 MW) M/S Himachal Consortium Power Project Private Ltd.	Company has taken up topographical surveys, geological investigations, drilling holes, exercise for acquisition of private as well as sanctuary land. Company has submitted the DPR on 9.4.2003 which is under scrutiny in HPSEB for according techno-economic clearance.

B. Transmission and Distribution

The need for strengthening the transmission & distribution system in the state is being felt for the last few years of evacuation of power from various inter-state and central projects and for reduction of losses and reliability of supply within the state. However, because of paucity of funds the work on the already sanctioned, transmission and distribution schemes is getting delayed and thus work on new schemes can not be taken up. For civil and another infrastructural works of T&D schemes will be made by the HPSEB for which corresponding provision is also being made in the State Plan.

C. Rural Electrification under PMGY

Govt. of India have resolved to ensure completion of electrification of the remaining villages in the country in the next six years i.e. by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). In order to facilitate the attainment of this objective, it has been decide to extend assistance to the States for village electrification works under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

2. Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

With the growth of economy, the demand for energy increases tremendously due to rapid industrialization, better standard of living and increased infrastructure net work. As the conventional sources of energy are limited, there is an immediate need to invest in energy sharing technologies, explore the new and alternative sources of energy, encourage the use of proven technologies such as solar water heating system, wind energy and other efficient energy devices. In view of the decision taken by the H.P. Government to provide solar water heating system in all the government building, as mandatory and the job of harnessing of hydro power through private investment entrusted to HIMURJA.

The following systems of non conventional energy sources will be taken care of by Himurja:-

1. Solar Energy

Solar energy utilization form important part of new and renewable sources of energy. Various devices adopted both through thermal route and photovoltaic route will be encouraged in Tenth Plan period.

Simple hot water system using flat plate collectors and associated instruments have been efficiently deployed for providing hot water in the government building/ rest houses Institutions/Hospitals/PHCs/Households at a temperature of 60-80 degree Celsius.

2. Photovoltaic

In remote areas where laying of transmission lines is very arduous task, Himurja is popularizing domestic solar PV lights. Himurja is also providing street lights and PV lantern.

3. Wind Energy

There is some scope for exploitation of wind energy in the state for power generation and other mechanical uses like lifting of ground water. Efforts are being made to strengthen the wind data base through wind monitoring stations.

4. Mini - Micro Hydro Electric Projects

Small hydro power generation has been recognized as a reliable and eco - friendly source of energy. In order to exploit the vast potential of small hydro power in the most cost effective manner and to accelerate private investment in harnessing of such projects , the state government has announced liberal package of incentives and entrusted the execution of small hydro- potential upto 3 MW to Himurja. The works on 4 mini/micro hydro electric projects viz. Holi (3 MW) , Sal-II (2 MW), Bhaba Augmentation Power House (3MW) and Gumma (3MW) with an estimated cost of Rs. 48.66 crore again revised to Rs. 68.05 crore are being executed on turnkey basis/ departmentally for which an amount of Rs. 16.40 crore has been sanctioned by MNES, Govt. of

India as grant-in-aid. The balance expenditure shall be met from State Plan. Out of these projects , Sal-II has been commissioned in September,1999, Gumma (3MW) during August,2000 whereas Holi project will be completed during June 2003. The work on Bhaba augmentation power house (3MW) , which was at advanced stage of completion had to be stopped on account of extensive damage occurred to it on account of landslide on 11.5.2002. The project is being revived and its capacity increased from 3 MW to 4.5 MW. This project is to be commissioned in March,2005.

VI. Industry & Minerals

Industrialization in the state is comparatively a recent phenomenon. The catalysis of any industrialization process particularly in areas, where there are severe topographical, geographical and socio-economic constraints is largely dependent on infrastructural development. With the gradual investment in our infrastructural facilities through successive five year plans, formulation of well defined industrial policy with scientific management and marshalling of scarce resources available in the state, we have been able to offset the locational and topographical disadvantages to a larger extent.

Today, we have 194 medium & large scale industrial units and about 30,000 small scale industrial units in the state with a total investment of almost Rs. 3,360 crore and Rs. 710 crore employing about 1.60 lakh persons.

The new industrial policy for speeding up the process of industrialization has the following objectives:-

- Promotion of Industry based on local raw material.
- Establishment of new industries in industrially backward areas.
- Provision of employment to the people of the state.
- To address environmental issues.

With an objective to create an industrially conducive environment, the state government has accorded highest attention to the development of basic infrastructure as discussed above. We are gradually moving away from the culture of subsidies to attract industries towards providing better infrastructure. Escort services are being provided to obtain necessary clearances and approval from all the concerned departments and agencies. At the state level, initiative has been started to liberalize the controls.

Industries in high technology areas where there is a large value addition, with low volume of raw materials involved have been included in the priority sector.

Himachal Pradesh also occupies an eminent position in the textile sector with many large units located in the state. Textile Mills in the state are also amongst the largest employers of human resource. The state government is going to establish an Integrated Apparel Park which will be a part of the Export Promotion Industrial Park at Baddi. Establishment of such a park will create value addition opportunity for the Textile Industry and we will be able to avail the benefits under the Integrated Apparel Parks scheme announced in the Central Budget 2001-2002.

The cottage and tiny industrial sector in Himachal Pradesh holds the key to large scale employment and generation of economic activities in remote areas. The state government is giving highest attention to improve the traditional skill and cultural heritage associated with production in the cottage and tiny industrial sector.

Industrial Policy of the State During the Tenth Plan

States are mostly guided by the policy of the centre government for major policy issues and have to follow the policy of Government of India. Economic reforms at macro level, liberalization of trade & commerce, removal of trade barriers/ restructuring of the labour laws, the role of different sectors etc. are the main issues which fall under the purview of Government of India and have great bearing on the industrial development.

The industrial policy issues and the industrial scenario highlighted by the Planning Commission, Government of India shall be quite relevant in view of the emergence of WTO and its conditionalities which consider protection as discriminatory or barriers to trade and therefore, these are also relevant in our case. However, for hilly backward states like Himachal Pradesh, some special incentives such as income tax holiday and freight subsidy should continue throughout the Tenth Five Year Plan to offset the comparative disadvantage of high cost of production. Thus during the Tenth Five Year Plan the state industrial policy shall be viewed and followed in the light of these issues and broad guidelines and hence the State Government endorses the view points of the Planning Commission.

Brief description of the programmes/ schemes are given as under :

I. Village and Small Industries

1. Industrial Promotion & Training

This scheme aims at promotion of industrial activities in the form of guidance, policy formulation, training improvement in productivity, preparation of literature, organization of seminars & workshops, consultancy, rehabilitation, appraisal, research & development, export promotion etc. The training to the prospective entrepreneurs and the awareness programmes/workshops are conducted under this scheme. EDP/IAP/IAWs are employment oriented programmes.

2. Industrial Estates

Development of industrial infrastructure in the form of developed/ constructed industrial sheds has been accorded priority during the last successive five years plans and annual plans. Uptill now ten industrial estates located at Kangra, Jwali, Dehra, Dharampur, Solan Holi, Keylong, Saigloo, Pandranu and Raighat have been developed in the state. Though department has proposed to encourage private sector to develop this infrastructure but it may be done in a phased manner over the years. It has been observed that more and more industries are coming up in the area/ districts where industrial estates and the industrial areas have been developed. Hence more emphasis has been given to develop infrastructure. It has been proposed that number of new industrial areas and estates shall be developed during 2003-04. There are some incomplete estates which are to be completed and few more are to be developed during the current year.

3. Incentives and Facilities

Availability of incentives, subsidies and facilities are an important attraction to woo the entrepreneurs and attract investment within the state. There are several incentives in the form of subsidies , tariff concessions , deferments etc. which are being provided to the tiny and small industries. Recently the state Govt has decided to exclude subsidies from plan schemes , however, there are certain concessions , deferments and facilities for which provision has been made under the scheme . Recently Govt. of India has announced a package of incentives to the industrial units on the pattern of North Eastern states, J & K and Uttaranchal wherein fiscal, physical and other incentives have been approved to the industrial units.

4. District Industries Centre

This scheme was introduced in 1977. Initially, this was a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 basis between the centre and the state. But after the recommendation of NDC, this scheme has been totally transferred to the state. The training of rural artisans under Rural Industries Programme/Rural Artisan Programme and their rehabilitation by providing them the tool kits is undertaken under the scheme.

5. Workshed Scheme for Handloom Weavers

This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being funded by the centre and the state on sharing basis in the ratio of 87.5:12.5. Under this scheme the financial assistance of Rs. 9000/- is being provided to the rural weavers for construction of workshed. Rupees 1000/- is the contribution of the weavers, Rs. 7000/- are provided by the Govt. of India and Rs. 1000/- by the state Govt. This pattern continued till 2002-03. Recently, the Govt. has enhanced the unit cost of workshed to Rs. 12000/- and revised the funding pattern to 75:25. For this, Rs. 7500/- shall be provided by Govt. of India, Rs. 2500/- by state govt. and Rs. 2000/- shall be the individual contribution of the weavers.

6. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana

Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana is a newly introduced centrally sponsored scheme which has replaced the Project Package Scheme . This is a centrally sponsored scheme shared by the centre and state on 50 :50 basis. In case of implementing agencies where 100 % beneficiaries belong to SCs/STs /women/ minority category, the funding pattern will be 75 :25 (centre:state) . As per the new package announced by Govt. of India on the pattern of North Eastern States, J&K and Uttranchal , the funding pattern has been changed as 90:10 (centre : state). However, a separate notification in this regard is yet to be received from Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India . This is a scheme wherein wide gamut of activities such as product development, infrastructure support, institutional support , training to weavers , supply of equipments and marketing support etc. both at macro and micro level in an integrated and co-ordinated manner for an overall development of the sector and benefit to handloom weavers are taken care of. This scheme aims at to look at the needs of weavers for working capital, basic inputs , creating awareness and attempts to support the quality fabric production through appropriate design intervention, longevity increase in productivity, provision of publicity and marketing incentives. Thus this scheme aims at the following :-

- (i) Upgrade the skill and knowledge of weavers along with basic inputs for product development and diversification to have an easy access of indigenous and abroad markets.
- (ii) To strengthen the handloom organization to provide necessary support to weavers to market their product.
- (iii) To ensure availability of infrastructure and facilities for development of better product.
- (iv) To provide assistance for publicity for marketing of handloom goods.
- (v) To provide suitable incentives to attract buyers towards handloom goods.

Under this scheme the financial assistance in the form of margin money to avail credit facilities from financial institutions shall be provided to the implementing agencies @ Rs. 2000/-. The State Govt. will provide Rs. 1000/- and the balance of Rs. 1000/- will be given by the concerned weaver. The margin money so provided will be deposited in the bank account of the implementing agency and shall be used as need money to enhance their cash credit limit.

Financial assistance would be provided for projects of eligible implementing agencies for basic inputs like looms , accessories etc. for procurement of new looms, doobby, jacquard and accessories, where required assistance would be provided as grant which will be a maximum of 50% of the cost of the items. However, such assistance shall be restricted to ceiling of Rs. 2000/- for new rooms, Rs. 1500/- for doobby, Rs. 2000/- jacquard and Rs. 1000/-for other accessories as grant. The balance amount for purchase of looms etc. would be raised by beneficiary organization by raising loans from banks or financial institutions.

7. Sericulture Industries

Sericulture is an agro based labour intensive industry. The climatic conditions of the pradesh are quite congenial for the growth of sericulture industry which not only supplement the income of rural people but also provides subsidiary employment to weaker section of the society. In order to encourage this activity, sericulture has been included under the priority industries. Mulberry/farming/development of mulberry nurseries, chowki rearing, procurement of silk seed, imparting of technical know-how to the rearers and construction of rearing huts are main activities undertaken under sericulture.

8. Information Technology / Software Technology Park:

Information Technology has become very important activity and the means of communication. Govt. has also decided to rename the department of industries as department of industries and information technology. A major thrust under IT would be to provide high quality infrastructure for IT Industry. In order to promote the growth of it all over the state, the state government will facilitate the coming up of IT habitats at Solan, Hamirpur, Baddi, Parwanoo, Kullu, Mandi and Dharamshala. The State Government will also facilitate the building up of two knowledge corridor. Corridor (ii) Shimla-Hamirpur-Dharamshala- Chamba knowledge Corridor. Across these corridors, high density internet/telecom connectivity will be provided for schools, colleges, industries etc. This will facilitate the growth of IT related activities along these corridors. This state government will also encourage and support the establishment of IT institutions in the state so as to create a pool of locally available manpower required by IT industry. Other focus areas

identified under the IT policy include encouraging computerization of local industry, including e-commerce, e-tourism and setting of a Himachal Pradesh tele-medicine network in the state. The use of IT in governance is aimed at having a SMART (simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent) Government.

9. Software Technology

The state government with the Software Technology Parks of India, Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India has set up a Software Technology Park and High Speed Data connectivity facility in Shimla. An H-4 Type IBS Earth Station with 3.8 M Dish capable of multiple carrier operation and with scaleable configuration has been set up and operationalized on 21.7.2001 in Shimla. Having a built up area of about 2360 Sq. mts. State Government is endeavouring to set up Hi- tech habitats at Shimla, Solan, Hamirpur, Baddi, Parwanoo, Kullu, Mandi and Dharamshala by the year 2003.

II. Large & Medium Industries

1. Industrial Area Development & Promotion

Adequate and good infrastructure is the most essential as well as the main requirement for attracting and making industrial units more viable. The department has laid emphasis on development of industrial areas equipped with basic amenities/ facilities like roads, power, sewerage, water, communication etc. Till now 30 industrial areas have been developed in different districts of the state wherein developed plots of different sizes have been developed and made available to the industrial units on nominal and reasonable rates.

2. Incentives and Subsidies

Incentives and subsidies are most important attraction to woo investment in the industrially backward state like H.P. and make them most competitive with other industrial units in neighboring states. Through most of the subsidies and incentives have been discontinued yet there are few incentives like subsidy on preparation of feasibility report, price preference, sales tax exemption, power concession, interest subsidy to tiny/small units in priority sector, capital investment subsidy in priority sector, special incentives of fruit, vegetable and maize based units based on local raw material, GST exemption and CST at concessional rates, allotment of sheds & plots on reasonable prices in industrial estates and areas, incentives to units located in Tax Free Zone and project specific special package etc. which are still being provided to the industrial units as per industrial policy.

In January, 2003 the Govt. of India has announced a special package on incentives for Himachal Pradesh on the pattern of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal. These incentives relate to fiscal incentives such as 100% outright excise duty exemption for 10 years, 100% income tax exemption for five years, capital investment subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh, enhancement in the funding pattern of growth centre scheme, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) and few centrally sponsored schemes like Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana and PMRY. This package is likely to pave

the way for rapid industrialization in the Pradesh. Though the Government of India shall reimburse these claims on this account yet provision for this has to be made in the central plan.

Apart from above said incentives, transport/freight subsidy is being provided to eligible units to bring the raw material from nearest rail-head to factory premises and to carry the finished products from the factory site to the nearest rail head. This is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme and has been allowed to continue upto 31.3.2007.

3. Export Promotion Industrial Park

Government has planned to open an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Baddi-Barotiwala , Nalagarh complex for which an industrial township at a cost of Rs. 20.00 crore is being developed. The main aim of this park is to develop necessary infrastructure for exporting units in the Pradesh. As per project report Rs. 1341.25 lakh was to be spent on development infrastructure. Till now about Rs. 1100.00 lakh have been incurred under this scheme. This work is being undertaken in phases. Phase-I has been completed and the work of Phase -II is in progress. In Phase -I 98 plots have been developed out of which 34 plots have been allotted. In Phase – II, 99 plots have been developed. The basic infrastructure such as roads, drains, water supply etc. has been completed. The work of supply of power is to be completed/undertaken. This scheme was to be completed within two to three years but due to paucity of funds this project is still lingering on.

III. Mineral Development

Minerals constitute fundamental component of state material and economic base. Himachal Pradesh through its history has been called as an “ Apple Bowl” , a Hydel State and is now on the thresh hold of becoming the Cement State of India as the high quality limestone which is one of the most important ingredients in the manufacture of gray Portland cement is available in the state in plenty.

The Geological Wing is engaged in carrying out detailed investigations of minerals available in different part of the State. Apart from this, department has been preparing mining plans.

Setting up of Urban Hatt

This scheme envisages setting up of Urban Hatts at prime locations in the country wherein the participating crafts persons/ weavers will sell handicrafts/ handloom products directly to the customers. The scheme aims at to provide adequate facilities to the craft persons/ weavers and eliminate middle agencies. This scheme is being implemented in selected locations. In Himachal Pradesh an Urban Hatt in Shimla has been proposed for this purpose.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme to be funded by Govt. of India and the state govt. in the ratio of 70:30. The total cost of project shall be Rs. 2.00 crore out of which Rs. 1.40 crore shall be provided by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and Rs. 0.60 crore shall be provided by state govt.

VII. Transport

I. Civil Aviation

Prior to the commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was only one airstrip in Himachal Pradesh at Bhunter in Kullu District about 8 kilometers from Kullu town, which was made operational in the year 1967 when the Indian Airlines started flights to Kullu from Delhi. With this limited air service, the other important tourist places in Himachal Pradesh like Shimla, Dharamshala, Dalhousie etc. remained without a link which was a big drawback in our overall development in general, and tourism in particular. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period two airstrips namely Shimla at Jubbar - Hatti and Kangra at Gaggal were taken in hand and made operational with a view to boost tourism in Himachal Pradesh. The Shimla airport, about 20 kilometers from Shimla town was inaugurated on 24th May, 1987 and made operational with the co-operation and financial assistance of the central government. Subsequently, the Kangra airport was made operational on 13th May, 1990. With the becoming of this airport operational, the picturesque Kangra valley has been connected with the rest of the country by air.

During Tenth Five Year Plan period, the main emphasis would be on the construction of Airstrips and Helipads and expansion of existing Airstrips which have been proposed for execution during the previous Five Year Plans.

The schematic details are as under:-

1. Development of Aero Sports/Training and Education

Himachal Pradesh is coming up fast on the International Tourism map as Aero - Sports paradise. To give further boost to this activity, it is proposed to provide training and infrastructure support for organizing aero sports activities. It is proposed to organize National and International level aero- sports events to attract the tourist to the state and also to keep them engaged in adventure activities.

2. Construction of Helipads and Airstrips

The expansion work of the three existing Airports namely a Shimla, Kangra and Kullu-Manali airport is in progress. Land for expanding these Airports have been acquired and formalities have been completed to start the expansion work.

II. Roads & Bridges

Roads are the only means of communication in predominately hill state of Himachal Pradesh in the absence of railways and water transport. Out of its 55,673 sq.kms. area, 36,700 sq.kms. is inhabited and its 16,997 villages are scattered over slopes of hill ranges and valleys. There are 47 towns and 93% of population is rural.

Although Himachal Pradesh has been blessed with excellent agro-climatic conditions for horticulture, growing of cash crops, off-season vegetables and seeds, it has big potential for dairy development, tourism, establishment of horticulture/forest produce & mineral based industries and generation of hydel power, yet this potential for economic growth could not be exploited in the past due to lack of means of communication. There were just 288 kms. motorable roads in the state at the time of its formation in 1948. Inaccessibility of the area was not only handicap for exploitation of its resources but had kept population isolated from progressive influences resulting in social, cultural & political backwardness as well as poverty and leaving this hilly part of the country, quite far behind in development from plains at time of independence.

1. Road Development Plans & Achievements during the period 1951-2003

Realizing importance of construction of roads for connecting production areas with markets centers and for providing much needed employment to rural population so that marginal farmers with cash income from employment on road works could sustain themselves as well as invest a little bit in development of their agro-horticulture based economy till the time it becomes remunerative. Himachal Pradesh Government with inception of first five year plan gave first priority to road construction programme.

Considering the need for construction of roads all over the inhabited area and meager resources available, to start with, plan was drawn for construction of main arterial roads connecting major valleys, administrative centres and production areas. Initially work on construction of tracks on motorable road alignments on these roads was taken up and these tracks were developed in phased manner to jeepable, single lane motorable road standards, providing of cross-drainage, construction of bridges, metalling and tarring and then widening of few roads to double lane standards according to needs and resources. This programme was gradually extended to construction of rural roads and link roads to minor valleys and production areas.

Starting practically from scratch, 23,436 kms. motorable roads have been constructed in Himachal Pradesh till March, 2003 and over-all status of roads in the state including National Highways, as on 31.3.2003 is as under:-

Sr. No.	Category of Roads	Motorable Road Length (In Kms.)		
		Single Lane	Double Lane	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Motorable Road (Formation) :			
	(a) State Roads :			
	(i) State Highways	901	617	1518
	(ii) Rural Roads	19291	701	19992
	Total :	20192	1318	21510
	(b) Central Roads :			
	i) National Highways	486	749	1235
	ii) Border road with DGBR	422	269	691
	Total	908	1018	1926
	Total Length of Motorable Roads	23436		
2.	Road Density achieved	42.10 kms/100 sq.kms.		
3.	Length Provided with Cross drainage/dridges out of the total length of 23,436 kms.	12,635 kms.(53.91%)		
4.	Metalled and tarred length, out of total length of 23,436 kms.	12,354 kms.(52.71%)		
5.	Permanent bridges of different types of construction	1246 Nos.		
6.	Villages connected with either kutcha and pucca motorable roads (Out of total 16,997 Nos. census villages)	7,972 Nos.(46.90%)		
7.	Population wise break-up of connected villages is as under :			
	(a) Above 1500 Population	186		
	(b) Above 1000 to 1500 Population	224		
	(c) Above 500 to 1000 Population	854		
	(d) Above 200 to 500 Population	2613		
	(e) Less than 200 Population	4095		
	Total:	7972		

Total expenditure incurred on roads and bridges since independence and progress of development of roads in state sector during various plan periods is as under:-

Plan Period	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)			Motorable Road (Only State Roads) (in kms.)	
	State	On Roads	%age	During Plan Period	Cumulative at the end of Plan Period
Upto 1948	-	-	-	-	288
Ist Plan (1951-56)	527.25	225.40	42.75	216	504
2 ND Plan (1956-61)	1602.80	533.84	33.30	796	1300
3 rd Plan (1961-66)	3384.47	1018.11	30.08	814	2114
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	4000.82	1228.57	30.70	2439	6196
Addition due to merged areas in the state in the year 1966	-	3500.00	-	1643	
4 th Plan (1969-74)	11340.00	2800.00	24.7	2846	9042
5 th Plan (1974-79)	23450.00	4700.00	20.0	1352	10394
Annual Plan (1979-80)	7880.00	1497.00	19.0	573	10967
6 th Plan (1980-85)	62833.00	10176.00	16.19	2670	13637
7 th Plan (1985-90)	117422.00	15889.13	13.53	1867	15560
Annual Plan (1990-91)	36000.00	4388.58	12.19	411	15971
Annual Plan (1991-92)	41000.00	5064.80	12.35	405	16376
8 th Plan (1992-97)	325058.00	32122.28	11.60	2000	18376
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	760058.54	90892.84	11.96	3003	20837*
Annual Plan (2002-03)	184000.00	23528.73	12.79	673	21510

Note :- During 1998-99 & 1999-2000, 542 Kms. length State Highways were declared as National Highways.

2. Requirement of Roads in Himachal Pradesh

According to policy of Govt. of India, all villages are ultimately to be connected with all weather motorable roads in phased manner. As per master plan prepared, about 39,045 kms. roads in total, are required to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh to connect all villages, giving density of about 70 kms. per 100 sq. kms. area. District-wise requirement of motorable roads to connect villages of the pradesh has been assessed on the basis of detailed survey conducted in the years 1999& 2000 and the details of the same alongwith achievements upto March,2003 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of district	Area in sq. kms.	Population as per 1991 census	For providing complete connectivity length of Roads required in kms.	After –complete connectivity the density of roads would be (kms.)		Status of motorable roads as on 31-3-2003		
					Per 100 sq. kms. of Area	Per 1000 Population	Length in kms.	Density per 100 sq. kms.	Density per 1000 Population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Bilaspur	1167	295387	1561	133.76	5.29	1211	103.77	4.13
2.	Chamba	6528	393286	4564	69.91	11.60	1474	22.57	3.75
3.	Hamirpur	1118	369128	1892	169.23	5.13	1466	131.12	3.97
4.	Kangra	5739	1174072	6705	116.83	5.71	4426	77.12	3.77
5.	Kinnaur	6401	71270	891	13.91	12.50	613	9.58	8.60
6.	Kullu	5503	302432	2244	40.77	7.41	1030	18.72	3.41
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	13835	31294	1421	10.27	45.41	1018	7.35	32.53
8.	Mandi	3950	776372	6210	157.23	7.99	3376	85.46	4.35
9.	Shimla	5131	617404	5293	103.16	8.57	3481	67.84	5.64
10.	Sirmour	2825	379695	3294	116.61	8.68	1957	69.27	5.15
11.	Solan	1936	382268	3210	165.81	8.40	1977	102.12	5.17
12.	Una	1540	378269	1760	114.29	4.65	1047	91.36	3.72
	Total	55673	5170877	39045	70.13	7.55	23436	42.10	4.53

As such about 39,045 kms. total length is required in the State of H.P. to provide maximum possible connectivity to all the census villages of the state. Out of it, lot of work has already been done. The approximate cost requirement, on 2002-03 prices, for constructing the balance road length in the State, as all weather roads is in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Major items of road works in kms.	Total require ment in kms.	Already provided or constructed in kms.(as on 31-3-2003)	Balance work in kms.	Cost requirement in crore
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Formation/cutting	39045	23436	15406	1550
2.	Cross-drainage incl.bridges	39045	12635	26410	1350
3.	Metalling/tarring	39045	12354	26691	2350
4.	Road side drain	39045	4200	34845	500

Total appx. cost 5,750 crore

3. Achievement during Annual Plan (2002-2003):

Achievements are as under :-

Sr. No.	Item of Work	Unit	Target	Achievements	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	State Roads:				The figures also include targets/ achievements under PMGSY
1.	Single lane motorable	Kms.	550	673	
2.	Jeepable	Kms.	20	48	
3.	Cross-drainage	Kms.	650	938	
4.	Metalling & tarring	Kms.	650	913	
5.	Bridges	Nos.	30	40	
6.	Village connected	Nos.	50	62	

3. Proposals for Annual Plan (2003-04)

During the year 2003-04, it is proposed to construct 400 Kms roads. Besides, work on up-gradation and improvement of State Highways & Arterial roads shall also be continued to meet the demands of growing traffic. The detailed break-up of proposed activities is in following paras. In addition to plan activities, work under this sector would also be continued under PMGSY programme.

i) Rural Roads

It is proposed to construct about 400 kms. new roads during Annual Plan period 2003-04. The loan assistance from NABARD, the funds being available by Government of India under CRF are proposed to be utilized alongwith state funds to achieve desired results. During the year, 30 No. of Census Villages are proposed to be linked with Motorable roads.

ii) State Highways

The existing 12 No. State Highways of the Pradesh need lot of improvement and upgradation. During 2003-04 , 20 kms. length of State Highways is proposed to be metalled/ tarred , besides carrying out other improvement of these roads.

iii) Upgradation/ Improvement of Arterial roads of the State

To cater to the traffic needs of the following important arterial roads of the state, widening work and extension of carriageway on these roads is being undertaken:-

Sr. No.	Name of Arterial Road	Length of road in Kms.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Theog Kothkhai Hatkoti Road.	72.800
2.	Dharamshala Dadh Palampur via Nagri Road.	8.000
3.	Nurpur Sanjah Nallah Lahru Tunnu - Hatti road with a link from Lahru to Chowari	47.390
4.	Bhunter Manikaran Road.	33.5000
5.	Bhota Una Salohan HP Boundary Road.	84.120
6.	Shimla Bilaspur Road Portion Brampukhar to Nauni	7.500
	Total	257.920

IV) Link Road to unconnected Panchayats

It is proposed to provide connectivity with motorable roads to various unconnected panchayat headquarters of the state on priority basis.

III. Road Transport

Himachal Pradesh mainly consists of hilly terrain and road transport is the only source of transportation of goods as well as passengers in the state barring two narrow gauge railway lines from Kalka to Shimla and Pathankot to Jogindernagar. Road Transport is thus playing a very vital role in the progress and economic development of the state. While goods are carried by the private operators through public carriers, passenger transport is mainly provided by the HRTC which is a state government undertaking. It is, therefore, highly essential to strengthen the passenger transport services in the state as also to issue more permits to the operators for plying of more public carrier vehicles for providing adequate transport facilities in the state. At present the regular activities include enforcement of Motor Vehicle Laws/Rules in the state and collection of taxes and the Motor Vehicle Act/Rules and H.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act/Rules made thereunder. The transport department is functioning under the Director of Transport with Secretary, State Transport Authority at State Headquarters and six offices of Regional Transport Officers at Shimla, Mandi, Dharamshala, Solan, Hamirpur and Kullu. The work relating to registration of vehicles issue and renewal of driving licences and collection of token tax and allied fees etc. is being handled by the SDMs as ex-officio Registering and Licensing Authorities.

Besides, the state government has set up a Bus Stand Management & Development Authority . This new institution will be the subsidiary of HRTC and will be handled fully on commercial basis.

The schematic details are as under :-

1. Construction of Bus stands/ Rain shelters

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to provide appropriate basic amenities to the passengers and is financing the construction of bus stands and rain shelters in the pradesh through PWD/HRTC. The criteria fixed for providing bus stands in the pradesh are as under :-

1. State headquarters
2. District headquarters
3. Sub-divisional headquarters
4. Assembly assurance
5. Places of importance

2. Investment in HRTC

Himachal Road Transport Corporation is an undertaking which is providing efficient co-ordinated transport services to the people of the pradesh and playing an important role in the economy of the state. This corporation has three schemes in the plan outlay i.e. purchase of vehicles, purchase of machinery and construction of buildings.

VIII. Science, Technology & Environment

Science, Technology and Environment consists of three sub sectors viz; (i) Scientific Research including Science and Technology (ii) Ecology & Environment and (iii) Bio-technology . The brief write up of these sectors is discussed below:-

1. Scientific Research including Science and Technology

The State Council for science, technology and environment , H.P. was established by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1985 and is a society registered under Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The main objective of the Council are :-

- To advise State Govt. on Science & Technology policy issues and programmes.
- Development & transfer of appropriate technology.
- Pooling and exchange of scientific knowledge.
- Promotion, popularisation , research , development and dissemination of science, technology and environment in Himachal Pradesh.

The following are the programmes of Tenth Plan 2002-2007 :-

A. Science Promotion & Popularisation

- New programmes for science promotion ,popularisation & communication.
- Science & Technology interventions for panchayats.
- Science & Technology programmes for women, rural poor and weaker sections of society.
- Establishment of council's linkages with national & international scientific organisations.

B. Technology Dissemination:

- Promotion of solar passive housing technology.
- Policy for private buildings/houses & rural housing.
- Policy for energy star rating system for houses/ buildings in hill regions.
- Identifying incentives for solar passive housing technology for public & industry.
- Guidelines for design & construction of houses by public for municipal bodies .
- Developing house designs based on hill architecture.
- Introduction of energy efficiency topics in engineering & architectural courses.
- Capacity building and dissemination of rain water harvesting technology for private buildings.
- Training / Technologies for farmers , artisans.

C. Remote Sensing

- Establishing District Nodes for data base management through Geographical Information system (GIS).
- Evolving data base for monitoring the temporal changes in the mining areas of Sirmour, Solan Kangra and Chamba districts.
- Evolving Data Base on vegetation cover for the entire state.
- Making functional the TDCC Network in the tribal areas by establishing 10 (Direct receiving stations)
- Pursue with ISRO the proposal of establishing satellite communication facility at Shimla.

2. Ecology and Environment

The State of Himachal Pradesh has a variety of ecology zones supporting diverse natural sources. In the field of Ecology and Environment , the State Council has been able to develop some innovative programmes based on the natural resources diversity and the human adoption mechanism in these areas. The council proposes to undertake following programmes during the tenth plan:-

- Formulation of bio diversity policy and action plan for Himachal Pradesh .
- Demonstration of plasma pyrolysis technology for safe disposal of plastics.
- Eradication of weeds : lantatana, parthenium & ageratum.
- Establishment of environment resource centre in each district.
- Capacity building of NGO's for environment conservation.

Creation & Strengthening of Science & Technology Facilities in H.P.

- Establishment of State Natural Resources Information Centre.
- Establishment of H.P. Science Academy.
- Establishment of Science City, Planetarium.
- Strengthening of Meteorological Net Work in H.P.
- Establishment of Regional Science Centres, School Science Centres & Science clubs.
- Linkages of Patent Information Centre with the three Universities and R&D centres.
- Establishment of appropriate S&T centres in 3 State Universities , Regional Engineering college Hamirpur & IGMC Medical College.
- Establishing Telescopes at Shimla for Tourism promotion.
- Creation of NGO data base network in the State.
- Constitution of district level S&T committees by involving retired technical and scientific persons.
- Establishing NGO's service cell in council.
- Establishing users service cell in the council.

3. Biotechnology

The department of Biotechnology, created subsequent to the task force meeting held at Shimla on 27th June 2000, came into operation with the joining of Sr.Scientific Advisor (BT) on April 21,2001. The Action Plan for the state was prepared and the Biotech Policy released during the International Symposium on Shimla Knowledge.Com on June 9th 2001. Department has taken number of steps to fulfil the mandate and organised a number of interaction meetings for sensitizing other developmental departments, NGO's, progressive farmers and R&D institutes regarding the scope of promoting biobusiness for entrepreneurship development /employment generation.

The prime objective of the department is to promote both R&D in biotechnology and promotion of biobusiness in the state

Biotechnology Policy Mission

1. Infrastructural support to generate HRD and Biobusiness Protocols in Biotechnology (to R&D Institutions/Universities/Govt. Departments.)
2. Biobusiness promotion for enterprenesurship development and employment generation in Rural sector and
3. Establishment of Industrial Clusters in BT Park

Biobusiness Initiatives

The progress made by the State to fulfil the mandate of Biotechnology Policy inculdes:

- Creation of Department of Biotechnology
- Biotech Action Plan for HP
- Biotech Policy for Himachal Pradesh
- Brain Storming Meetings/Awareness Workshops/ Seminars for sensitisation
- Biotechnology Policy Mission Herbal Valley
- Infrastructure support HRD and Biobusiness for Rural Development
- Establish BT-Industrial clusters in BT Park
- Identification of Industrial Plants
- Efforts for promotion organic farming
- Cultivation of High Value Industrial Crops
- Facility for Bulking of plants and stock
- Out Resource Research
- Establishment of Product Processing units at production site
- Generation of Biodiversity Data Base
- Women Biovillage Park
- MoUs with industrial houses for biobusiness tie ups
- *In situ* conservation of Biodiversity Park
- Promotion of Industrial Crops and organic Farming
- Himachal Eden Project(*in situ*)

- MoUS / Tie-Ups with industrial houses for Biobusiness
- Promoting Private Investments
- International Marketing Linkages

Department of Biotechnology in its efforts to achieve the objectives of BT Policy started working on the priority areas.

IX. General Economic Services

I. Tourism

Himachal Pradesh is endowed with all the basic resources necessary for a thriving tourism activity : geographic and cultural diversity, clean, peaceful and beautiful environment; forests; lakes; mountains; rivers and streams; sacred shrines; historic monuments; and that most important resource of all- friendly and hospitable people. During 1999 total tourist arrival in the state was 4.77 million. Tourism already contributes nearly 2% of our State Domestic Product.

The earlier State Government tourism policy was declared in 1991. Since then, many new factors have emerged. Business and activity -oriented tourism have entered the scene alongside the more traditional leisure tourism. Adventure sports have become a major tourist attraction. It has been realised often, too late -that unbridled expansion can lead to ecological damage. At this point, it is crucial that we develop an appropriate regulatory framework to ensure that all tourism activity takes place in a safe and orderly fashion, and to make sure that all future development takes place in a manner that will enhance and protect our natural and cultural environment. There is also tremendous opportunity for the state to act the role of a facilitator, providing an attractive and appropriate environment for new investment in the tourism industry, without being over dependent on subsidies incentives.

New Tourism Policy – Objectives

- To promote economically, culturally and ecologically sustainable tourism in Himachal Pradesh.
- To promote responsible tourism that will be welcomed as both preferred employer and new community industry.
- To use tourism as a means of providing new employment opportunities in rural, tribal and remote areas.
- To increase private sector participation in tourism, both as a means of generating employment and providing new infrastructure.
- To develop activity-based tourism to increase the duration of tourists visits.
- To develop adventure tourism by providing facilities and safety standards at internationally-required levels.
- To devote special attention to the promotion of religious tourism.
- To promote new concepts in tourism, such as time-share.
- To transform the role of the Government as a facilitator.

New Tourism Policy - Strategy

To achieve the above objectives, the new tourism policy will employ the following strategies:

- **Break the seasonality factor:** Himachal has always been a popular tourist destination in the summer. Tourism products must be diversified to attract visitors in other seasons as well.
- **Disperse tourism to lesser known areas of the State:** This includes promoting tourism in rural and tribal areas and developing National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- **Develop pilgrimage sites :** These can become important tourism destinations by improving access, internal roads, sanitation and drainage, and pilgrim facilities. In addition, other tourism activities can be developed in nearby areas.

B. SOCIAL SERVICES

X. Education, Sports ,Art And Culture

I. Primary Education

Himachal Pradesh has a good track record of development in the field of education, particularly in elementary education and education of girls. The development experience of various nations overtime has led to the conviction that literacy and education have a direct role in human development and are instrumental in facilitating other achievements including economic prosperity.

Himachal Pradesh came into being in 1948 and at the time of its formation , it ranked lowest in the comity of States/Union territories in literacy. The literacy percentage was just 7 % (Census1951) as against national average of 16.6 % . During the year ,1948 there were only 261 Primary schools in the pradesh. The enrolment in primary schools have been increased manifolds from meager 8,697 in 1948 to 6,65,994 in 2000.

In order to provide education to all children in the age group of 6-11 and strengthening the standard of primary education , Directorate of Primary Education came into being in the year 1984. Deputy Director of Primary Education and Block Primary Education Officers are looking after the implementation of policies of the Govt. at district and block level. At the lower level , there are 114 Block Primary Education Officers who have been provided with requisite staff for the discharge of inspections and financial matters of primary school teachers working in their jurisdiction.

Himachal Pradesh has performed satisfactorily well in the field of education. According to 2001 census literacy rate of H.P. was 77.13 percent and the female literacy rate was 68.08 percent. The literacy rate of HP has gone up from 31.96 % in 1971 to 77.13 % in 2001. The proportion of literate in the state is more than all India average of 65.38 % literate in 2001 census. The change in literacy in the state since 1971 is as under :-

Literacy rate 1971-2001

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1971	31.96	43.19	20.23
1981	42.48	53.19	31.46
1991	63.86	75.36	52.13
2001	77.13	86.02	68.08

The State Govt. has accorded highest priority to girls education in the state. The female literacy figure in the above table reveal that percentage of female literacy which was 20.23 percent in 1971 has risen to 68.08 percent in 2001 census showing more than three fold increase in the literacy of females. This could be possible because of highest priority accorded to girls education in terms of free education to girls, incentives, scholarships to SCs/STs girls, free text books etc.

The drop out rates (I-VIII) for Himachal Pradesh stand at 28.5 percent for boys and 28.1 percent for girls against the all India figure of 54.4 percent for boys and 60.1 percent for girls.

Access to schooling has substantially been achieved by opening primary schools within a walkable distance of 1 Km. to 1.5 Km. Higher literacy has been achieved by expansion of school infrastructure and a wide range of affirmative measures for retention of children in school, specially in age groups where the drop out rate was high. The state had 3,768 Primary Schools in 1971 which now stand at 10,634 out of which 10,590 Primary Schools are functional and 44 Primary Schools are yet to be made functional.

The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan in H.P. is being launched in eight districts, namely; Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi, Kinnaur, Solan, Shimla and Una. Pre-Project activities are under process in these districts to assess the quantum of out of school children in the age group 6-14 years, after conducting house to house survey. After the completion of these activities main project will be launched.

These achievements have been possible by judicious mix of expanding the infrastructure by providing access to children and selective schemes of incentives. In order to provide access to all eligible children within one km. distance, infrastructure development programme would be continued.

Improvement of Basic School Infrastructure

With the aim of providing a minimum of 3 class rooms in every primary school in the state, the Govt. of H.P. had launched an ambitious scheme " **SARASWATI BAL VIDYA SANKALP YOJNA**" on 15.04.1999. The scheme envisaged the construction of total number of 13612 rooms with an estimated cost of Rs. 126.11 crore over a period of 3 years in a phased manner.

Decentralization of Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

In order to implement the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution, the state govt. has already devolved some powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions regarding inspection of schools, monitoring the distribution of various type of scholarships/incentives, being provided to primary school children. The State Govt. has also promulgated H.P. Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1997 (Act-II; 1998). The act envisaged the constitution of school education committees which shall look after the day-to-day affairs of primary schools at the level of gram panchayats and other local bodies.

The Schematic details of the on going programmes are as under :-

1. Construction of School Buildings under "SBVSY"

With the aim of providing a minimum of three class rooms in every Primary School of the state and in order to save the children of the tender age from the vagaries of nature and adverse climatic conditions the Government of Himachal Pradesh launched an ambitious scheme titled "Saraswati Bal Vidya Sankalp Yojna" on the auspicious Himachal Day on 15th April, 1999. As per the latest information construction of around 12000 rooms have been completed as on 31.1.2003.

2. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in four educationally backward districts of Himachal Pradesh in the year 1996-97 with an estimated outlay of Rs. 129.00 crore to improve the quality of Primary Education. Under this programme 808 new Primary Schools with 1616 posts of teachers have been opened in four DPEP districts.

3. Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (PMGY)

The State Govt. has decided to launch the National Programme of “Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan” for achieving the Universal Elementary Education (UEE) in the state. SSA is a community owned initiative to Universalize Elementary Education. It has the objective of providing quality Elementary Education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Education of girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes under SSA has been given special focus. The main targets under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan are as given below:-

1. To bring all out of school children scheme “ Back to School Camp by 2003;
2. All Children to complete 8 years of schooling by 2010;
3. Qualify Elementary Education for all by 2010;
4. Focus on Elementary Education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for left out children;
5. To bridge the gap in respect of gender and social categories at primary stage by 2007 and elementary level by 2010;
6. To achieve Zero Drop Out rate by 2010.

The fund flow mechanism adopted for SSA is through the State /UT Governments instead of making releases directly to the implementing state societies as in case of DPEP . Besides, the funding pattern under SSA was 85 % (GOI): 15 % (state share) during the Ninth Plan period, 75 % (GOI) : 25 (state share) during the Tenth Five Year Plan and thereafter the pattern will be 50 % (GOI share) : 50 % (state share). As such required budgetary provisions to meet the state share requirements as stated above will have to be made to ensure the regular flow of funds to the implementing society.

4. Mid Day Meal Scheme

The Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched in the year 1995 with the twin objectives in terms of bringing down the drop out rate and improving the students attendance in schools. Under Mid Day Meal uncooked food (Rice) @ 3 kg. per student per month is being provided to the children of targeted age group having 80 % attendance studying in the class I-V in the primary school of the state for 10 academic months.

II. General Education and University Education

After Himachal Pradesh came into being, special attention was paid by the state govt. towards the extension of educational facilities so that the education could be taken to door-step of the people. Despite its limited resources, the State Govt. is sparing no pains to improve the standard of education, not only quantitatively but qualitatively as well. Accordingly, highest priority to Education Sector is a commendable decision of the state government. Steep enhancement in the budget allocation for education is a concrete manifestation of its intentions. Sincere and untiring efforts of the state government in this regard have resulted in a phenomenal progress in the field of education. It will not be an exaggeration to say that there has been rather a revolution in the expansion of educational facilities as is evident from the table given below:-

Expansion of Educational Facilities

Sr. No.	Plan Period	No. of Schools Opened			
		Middle School	High School	Senior Secondary School	Colleges
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1 st Plan (1951-56)	51	15	-	1
2.	2 nd Plan (1956-61)	84	42	-	4
3.	3 rd Plan (1961-66)	169	35	-	2
4.	Annual Plans (1966-69)	229	62	-	3
5.	4 th Plan ((1969-74)	339	118	-	2
6.	5 th Plan ((1974-78)	149	77	-	1
7.	Rolling Plans (1978-80)	107	44	-	-
8.	6 th Plan (1980-85)	147	218	-	2
9.	7 th Plan (1985-90)	275	200	150	4
10.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	18	19	-	-
11.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	1	2	-	-
12.	8 th Plan (1992-1997)	164	164	101	10
13.	9 th Plan				
	1997-98	359	174	142	2
	1998-99	300	40	40	1
	1999-2000	260	62	61	-
	2000-2001	9	7	11	-
	2001-2002	-	1	1	1
14.	10 th Plan (2002-03)	161	20	36	3

III. Technical Education

Technical Education has made a significant contribution to the country's industrial development in general and of Himachal Pradesh in particular, for the last 2 to 3 decades. All programmes have been possible largely because of the technical manpower produced by the Technical Education Institutions in the state. The new policy on technical education lays greater stress and importance for strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education, State Board of Technical Education, development of infrastructure, opening of new courses in emerging areas of technology, education for women and handicapped, continuing education, entrepreneurship development programme, staff development, industry-institute interaction, modernization and removal of obsolescence of equipment and machinery in the laboratories and workshops, strengthening of libraries and learning resources and rural development etc.

Keeping in view the National Education Policy and its aims a beginning was made for the development of Technical Education in the Pradesh.

In the Ninth Five Year Plan , the department started 13 new institutions in the Public Sector including 02-Polytechnic i.e Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Government Polytechnic Ambota in una district, Kanwer Durga Chand Government Polytechnic at Talwar (Jai-Singhpur) in kangra district and 10 Industrial Training Institutions i.e.:-

District Mandi:	Jogindernagar, Paplog ,Karsog and Bagsiad
District Bilaspur	Barthin
District Hamirpur	Bhoranj
District Sirmour	Rajgarh
District Kangra	Saliana (Panchrukhi)
District Chamba	Bharmour
District Lahual&Spiti	Udaypur

And 01 Motor Driving and heavy earth moving operators training school which is an institution of its own type at Amb in Una District has been opened and has also started functioning. Private Sector is also being encouraged to start technical institutions. Besides, new courses in emerging areas of engineering & technology i.e. degree programme in Architecture assistanceship at Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, three years diploma course in Information Technology and Computer Science & Engineering started in Government Polytechnic, Hamirpur and 03 years diploma course in Computer Science & Engineering have also been started in Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Kandhaghat. Similarly, in ITIs training in 26 engineering and 11 non-engineering trades under Craftsmen Training Institutes is being imparted.

1. Strengthening of Polytechnics

The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the polytechnics and to complete the ongoing civil works. As on the date /upto the end of Ninth Five Year Plan 06 Government Polytechnics were functioning in the state and one newly opened Polytechnic at Talwar is proposed to start from this financial year 2003-2004.

2. Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur (Now National Institute of Technology)

The State has been providing grant-in-aid to the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur (now National Institute of Technology) for the purchase of land and development of land to meet 50 % recurring expenditure for the expansion and extension. Now no funds will be provided for this institute as it has been declared NIT and instead it will get 100 % funds from Government of India. However, two Engineering Colleges at Kala Amb and Baddi are functioning in the private sector in the state. Besides, one Private Engineering /Technical University (deemed) in private sector is also functioning at Vaknaghat in district solan.

3. Craftsmen and Vocational Training

Craftsmen & Vocational Training is responsible to impart Craftsmen and Vocational Training through Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Training Centers and to prepare skilled Craftsmen in different skills/ areas in order to cater to the present day needs of the industries and society. The department of Technical Education under the Craftsmen and Vocational Training scheme is trying its best for the improvement of quality and standard of training in the context of globalization , liberalization and industrialization to compete with the national market (Industries and Society). The present system of Craftsmen & Vocational Training need be re-structured in order to keep pace with the advancement in the technology to meet the challenges and to prepare the unemployed youth competent and capable to be accepted by the modern industries and also to start self-employment. So the Government has accorded top priority to improve and modernize the vocational and craftsman training. As on date/ at the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan following types of Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in state including tribal areas in public sector:

- 27- Industrial Training Institutes (co-education)
- 01- Industrial Training Institutes for Physically handicapped
- 01- Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Machinery Operator Training School
- 16- Industrial Training Institution for Women ; and
- 07- Industrial Training Centres in the Private Sector were functioning in the State at Pragpur(Kangra)Bahot(Mandi)Loharian and Samirpur (Hamirpur) Kotla Khurd(Una) Parwanoo(Solan),Gaggal (Kangra)

07-new Industrial Training Institutes in the Public Sector have been started during the financial year 2002-03. The Private Sector is also being encouraged to open new Industrial Training Centres in the new field of Egg. & Technology during Tenth five year plan in order to reduce the financial burden on the Government. Now only 06 Industrial Training Institutes which have been opened in 2002-03 in addition to 02-other Industrial Training Institutes (including Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Machinery Operator Training School) are proposed to cover under plan scheme.

IV. Youth Sports & Services

A separate department of Youth Services & Sports came into being in the year 1982-83. Prior to it, the activities under this head of development were being attended to by the Education Department. At the time of its transfer, a total number of twenty four posts were created, including that of a Director. Thereafter, sixty posts at different levels were created to take-up the activities assigned to the department in the field also. The department of youth services and sports has following aims and objectives:

1. Youth Services

- To wean away youth from destructive and anti-social activities.
- To check the exodus of rural youth to urban areas by providing recreational and sports facilities in the rural areas.
- To develop youth leadership.
- To ensure fuller utilisation of youth manpower in the nation building programmes.
- To encourage consultancy services by the educated youth in rural areas.
- To promote economic support programmes for the benefit of youth in coordination with other departments.
- To promote vocational training programme for youth.
- To streamline the procedure of recognition of youth organizations in the state for the purpose of grant-in-aid schemes and also extending encouragement to such organisations for undertaking youth activities.
- To encourage talented youth by way of giving them awards and rewards.
- To evaluate and monitor youth services programmes

2. Sports

- To provide infrastructure facilities for sports in the rural and urban areas.
- To provide better coaching facilities.
- To inculcate sports and health consciousness amongst the people with regular participation in games and sports.
- To encourage sports persons by way of giving them awards and rewards.
- To take sports to the rural areas by strengthening rural sports centres.

V. Art & Culture

The department of Language and Culture was created during 1973 to preserve and promote cultural heritage of the state. It was during the previous five year plans that the department received adequate attention for promotion and dissemination of culture, Himalayan arts, tribal folk/arts, anthropology and museums, exhibitions, classical dance performances and other related activities concerning the promotion of rich cultural heritage. The department has at present the following wings:-

- i) Languages and Publication Wing;
- ii) Official Language Wing;
- iii) Fine Arts Wing;
- iv) Temple Wing;
- v) Archaeology;
- vi) Museums and Art Galleries;
- vii) State Archives;
- viii) Performing Arts Wing;
- ix) H.P. Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages.

The Schematic details are as under :-

1. Promotion of Languages

Language is the forerunner of any culture. The department is engaged in promotion of languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Pahari, Urdu etc. The department organises poetic symposia , literacy seminars from time to time to provide forum to the poets and writers. The department brings out various publications on culture, religious and art themes. Vipasha (Hindi Magazine) and Jadid Fikrofun (Urdu Magazine) are regular publications of the department. Various Divas and Jayanties aim at promotion of languages and culture.

2. Celebrations of Fairs and Festivals of H.P.

Himachal Pradesh is a land of fairs and festivals .With the passage of time, the traditional touch of these fairs and festivals is on the decline. The department is seized of the matter and making all efforts to maintain the old traditional and glory of these fairs and festivals . District / State / National level fairs and festivals have been declared depending upon their significance.

3. Promotion of Performing Arts

Folk Songs, folk dances and folk theatre are being promoted by organizing cultural performances within and outside the state. Various programmes are conducted in collaboration with the Sangeet Natak Academy , New Delhi and Indian Council of Cultural Relation , New Delhi.

4. Archaeology

Himachal Pradesh offers a great scope of archaeological wealth underground and on the surface which needs to be further explored and excavated . The department is pursuing following schemes through the archaeological wing of the department :-

- i) Survey and exploration
- ii) Excavation
- iii) Conservation and preservation of old temples/ monuments of historical archaeological importance
- iv) Publications
- v) Installation of statues of important persons.

5. Development of Museums

There are three museums namely – State Museum Shimla, Bhuri Singh Museum Chamba and Museum of Kangra Art Dharamshala. More and more antiquities are being added to these museums so that students and scholars besides general tourists can add to their knowledge of our rich cultural past.

VI. Mountaineering and Allied Sports

The resolution on National Sports Policy was laid before parliament in 1984 to serve as a policy frame for the Centre and State Governments and all organisations connected with sports. The policy gives a new thrust to sports activities towards achieving excellence in as many areas of sports and games as possible and at the same time making sports for all a reality. The Sports Authority of India also established in 1984, undertook several sports activities in addition to maintain and manage infrastructure and other facilities created for ASIAD 1982. Sports council with the assistance of central and state Governments has undertaken programmes for improving and developing facilities for the promotion of sports and games. National Sports Federations are also assisted for organizing coaching camps for preparing the Indian teams and competitors to participate in approved international competitions.

The schematic details are as under :-

1. Strengthening of Directorate of Monitoring Institute and Allied Sports

The Directorate of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, established in November, 1961 has now increased its activities manifold with its headquarters at Manali and branches at Dharamshala, Pongdam, Bilaspur, Narkanda, Bharmour and Jispa. The main objective of this Directorate will be to train more and more youths of the state as well as of the whole country in various mountaineering, water sports & skiing, rock climbing, adventure HAT & rescue activities and to create awakening about adventure tourism amongst the people. In order to run its activities smoothly and efficiently the Directorate is divided into two wings as under:

1. Administrative wing and stores.
2. Training wing.

2. Regional Mountaineering Centre at Dharamshala

The Centre of “Minor Mountaineering and High Altitude Trekking” was established at Dharamshala during the year 1975, starting mainly with trekking courses. Now besides trekking, the centre has been conducting adventure courses, rock climbing courses, special guides training courses and elementary skiing as well. There was a positive response for trekking in the area and the trainees number increased every year. But skeletal staff was deployed at this centre till 1986. This centre was upgraded by the Govt. during the year 1986.

3. Strengthening of High Altitude Trekking-cum-Skiing Centre at Narkanda and Dalhousie

This scheme was sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990). Under this scheme, training in trekking and skiing is to be imparted to youth at Narkanda. Narkanda skiing and trekking centre is under way since 1987 and office and other functioning is being conducted from a hired accommodation.

4. Hang / Para Gliding Scheme

This scheme was sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). However, it could not be implemented due to non-availability of experts in this field and proper sites for training. The department has neither the expertise nor the manpower trained in hanggliding.

As per the previous experience of hang gliding rallies in Billing (Kangra district), there were accidents during its conduct and risk involved in training of beginners which requires a lot of infrastructure/ staff/equipments/ medical aids to cover the risk.

It is therefore proposed to convert this scheme into Aero-Sports scheme in which paragliding/para-sailing and power para gliding can be conducted. In the Aero-Sports, high risk is not involved.

5. Regional Water Sports Centre Pong Dam (Talwara)

In order to promote water sports activities which are full of competition, thrill, adventure and most fascinating Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Department of Mountaineering and Allied Sports have established Regional Water Sports centre at Pong Dam, District Kangra (H.P.) The discipline of water sports courses are as under :-

- (a) Basic Water Sports Courses
- (b) Intermediate Water Sports Courses for White Water
- (c) Advance Water Sport Courses

XI. Health

I. Allopathy

The state of Himachal Pradesh is committed to improve the status of its people and constantly working in that direction. Health for all by 2000 AD is still a cherished goal for us and state is well on its way to achieve various targets fixed under National Health Policy 1993. In fact, the state is close to achieving some of important indicators while others are likely to be achieved well before the due time. To mention important health indicators, state has lowered its birth rate to 22.5 against the goal of 21, brought down the crude death rate to 7.7 against the goal of 9. Another important health indicator infant mortality rate (IMR) is at 64 per 1000 live births against the goal of 60. This reflects the commitment of the state government and sincerity and dedication of health services provider which has resulted in achieving the above mentioned indicators. The state is considered to be a front runner in north India and is on way to become a model of health development for Hill States in India.

The state has established a network of health institutions in far flung areas. Currently, there are more than 2600 health institutions providing curative, preventive and promotive services. Two Medical Colleges with attached hospitals of 1000 bed capacity, two dental colleges, 10 zonal hospitals (50 beds to 300 beds) located at sub-divisional to zonal level. 65 community health centres, 302 primary health centres, 155 civil dispensaries and 2069 health sub-centres in rural areas with a total bed capacity of 8,747 provide curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services to the 60.77 lakh population. Presently, one PHC caters to approximately 17,600 persons against the norm of 20,000 population. One sub-centre caters to 2,600 persons against the norm of 3,000 and one CHC caters to approximately 99,000 persons against the norm of 1 lakh population. Although normatively population coverage has been achieved, the state government will continue to expand the health care network so that the aspirations and needs of the people are met fully.

To achieve this all, state has initiated some steps in the direction as described above. Now the aim would be to bring the improvement in the quality of services after having achieved the quantity.

Himachal Health Vision

A task force has been set up for the Pradesh. The task force envisions the scenario of health services, its impact on the people, looks into modernization and improvement of quality of services vis-a-vis better utilization of services provided by the health infrastructure. A glimpse of the vision reveals that all the residents in the state will be enabled to be healthy, physically as well as mentally. The small families will be the norm. It would be the endeavor to provide comprehensive health care services which will include spiritual element also. Ultimate objective is that health care will be a major powerhouse of growth and economic development in the state.

Based on this, the task force has worked out health indicators which are likely to be achieved by the year 2020. To give some insight in the vision statement, we aim to eradicate

diseases like malaria, leprosy, polio, waterborne disease, nutritional deficiency disorders like goitre, etc. reduce the burden of other diseases such as tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus and to gear up to meet the challenges we are likely to face in the two decades such as increased incidence of health diseases and trauma and accidents.

New Health Policy of the State Government

The state government has formulated a new health policy. The main features of the new health policy are as under:

- i) The State Government has set before it stiff targets for the coming two decades in a bid to provide health services to the masses, specially those living in far-flung regions with the most inhospitable terrain.
- ii) The immediate focus would be on pregnant women, children, the elderly and the adolescent.
- iii) For pregnant women, the objectives include identifying high risk pregnancy, attaining a level of institutional deliveries up to 80 percent ensuring all deliveries are by trained personnel and controlling.
- iv) For children they include eradicating vaccine-preventable diseases, reducing malnutrition, increasing the level of exclusive breast-feeding to 100% and bringing down the incidence of anaemia to less than 10%.
- v) For the elderly it includes ensuring geriatric care of reasonable degree for 50% of the geriatric population, and for the adolescents, to establish Adolescent Counseling Centres upto block level so as to cover 100% of the age group on problems of premarital sex, unwed mothers, alcoholism, narcotic and drug addiction and HIV, AIDS and STD.
- vi) Alongside these, there will be efforts to eradicate leprosy, reduce water borne disease, reduce incidence of STD to less than 2% in the adult population besides containing the prevalence of HIV and AIDS at the present level.
- vii) On the non-communicable diseases front, efforts will be on reducing the prevalence of blindness to less than 0.3% and to reduce incidence of heart diseases, preventable mortality due to trauma and also cancer to 10% of the current level and thereby reduce these diseases to 25% of the current level.
- viii) As for fertility control, efforts will include to bring down the annual growth rate to 1%, increase the contraceptive usage rate to more than 70% and to reduce the total fertility rate to 1.5%.
- ix) On the health management side 100% families would be covered under the health insurance scheme and primary health care facilities will be made

available and accessible to 90% population through the public sector and 10% of the population through voluntary and private sectors.

The strategy to reach these objectives is by empowering families and communities with knowledge for adopting responsible health care practices and seeking medical attention as and when needed, and making graded health cares available through the referral system in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. For this the strategy/vision statement will focus on efforts to consolidate and rationalize health infrastructure, decentralize the planning and management process, develop partnerships with NGOs, make a functional integration of the health services with Indian Systems of medicine and to make greater utilisation of information technology.

Our aim during the Tenth five year plan would be to consolidate our efforts of control of birth rate and death rate and to provide better health care facilities. It calls for the expansion of health care facilities. Besides, specialty services at higher level like State/Zonal/District level hospitals would be provided during the Tenth Plan . Research activities in medical education and training to para medical workers would also constitute the thrust areas.

II. Ayurveda

Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy play a vital role in the health care. Himachal Pradesh because of the variety of climatic conditions had traditionally been a rich repository of medicinal plants used in various systems and, therefore, the medicinal herbs had been the main stay of folk medicine and ancient ayurvedic systems of medicine. In the tribal area , tibetan systems of medicine under the name of Bhot Chikitsa Padhti continue to be popular. Large areas of the state are still inaccessible and the availability of doctors of modern system of medicine has been scarce. Thus the people residing in remote and rural area continue to be served largely by the ISM& H Institutions. The urban population is of late becoming more dependent on the indigenous systems particularly in the treatment of seasonal and chronic diseases.

The ayurveda department has large network of institutions in the remote and most difficult areas in the state. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided that an integrated approach will be adopted in order to effectively implement all the National Health Programmes in the state. Health and Ayurveda functionaries will demarcate areas of operation at block and district level. All the inputs under the reproductive and child health programme as well as national programme for control of blindness,tuberculosis, leprosy, goitre, malaria will be provided by the CMO/BMO to Ayurveda department and the achievement under various components of these programmes will be reviewed every month at block /district level.

III. Medical Education

(A) Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla

Indira Gandhi Medical College Shimla is one of the premier institution in the State for teaching and training of medical and para medical personnel, started functioning in August,1966 in the old Snowdon Hospital building with 50 admissions. Subsequently, the admission capacity was increased to 65 out of which five students were nominated by the Government of India and 10 seats on the basis of entrance test conducted by the CBSE , New Delhi against all India quota and the remaining 50 students were admitted on the basis of entrance test conducted by the Himachal Pradesh University. As a part of the developmental activities under the eighth five year plan the admission capacity has also increased from 65 to 100 seats in MBBS courses annually. The college is also imparting teaching and training to the post-graduate students right from 1981-82 and the PG courses are being conducted in 16 specialties of degrees and 8 specialties in diploma. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, admission capacity in degree and diploma were raised by enrolling 53 students annually. Out of these total 25% seats were allotted to All India quota. The colleges are affiliated to the Himachal Pradesh University and it stands recognized by the Medical Council of India. Two hospitals viz. Indira Gandhi Hospital and Kamla Nehru Hospital are associated with the Medical College for the purpose of imparting practical training to the graduate and post-graduate students. During the Eighth Five Year Plan the bed strength of these associated hospitals was also raised from 532 to 700. In the past years several items of modern equipment and machinery such as ultra sonography, cobal unit, echo cardiology machine, TMT etc. have been introduced in the college. In addition to this, CT Scan which is most useful in investigations has also been added in this institution. Apart from this another unit of Cath Lab has been purchased for providing better treatment to the ailing masses, thus making it one of the good institutions in the country.

(B) Dental College and Hospital Shimla

Himachal Pradesh Govt. Dental College was established in 1994-1995 with the intake capacity of 20 BDS students. The intake capacity of the college is proposed to be increased to atleast sixty students. The first batch of twenty was admitted in September,1994. The main objective of the opening of Himachal Pradesh Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Shimla was to meet the increasing demand of Dental Surgeon and Dental Para-Medical staff with a view to provide basic dental care to the people of state.

Four batches of BDS graduates have already passed out & four batches are going on. A batch of twenty four Dental Hygienist has also been admitted during 1997 and passed out during 1999-2000. Besides College, Dental Hospital has also started in June1994.

I. Training Courses

i) Training Courses of Dental Graduates

At present 20 students per year are being admitted to the BDS professional course.

ii) Training Course of Dental Hygienist

A batch of twenty four Dental Hygienist trainees admitted during the year 1997-98 has passed out during 1999-2000. It is proposed to make this course a regular feature by admitting 8 students every year to the training to create self-employment opportunities among the unemployed youths of the state .

The following Training Courses are also proposed to be taken in the H.P. Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Shimla:-

i) Training Course of Dental Machines

Several posts provided /created in various Govt. Health Institutions are lying vacant for want of trained personnel. Therefore, the course of the dental machines is also provided to be started very shortly.

ii) Refresher Course for Dental Surgeon

In the ever changing world scenario, time to time refresher courses for the inservice persons have become the need of the hour which definitely add to efficiency and better service to the people. It is proposed to start refresher courses to the inservice Dental Surgeons of state. The Dental Surgeons are to be called in batches in making them aware about the latest development in the field of dental treatment.

iii) Post Graduation Course in the Specialties of Dentistry

Master of Dental Surgery in various specialties is also proposed to be started.

(C) Dr. Rajindra Prasad Medical College Tanda (Kangra)

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has adopted a pragmatic policy of imparting technical education to youth of the Pradesh. The establishment of the Medical College at Tanda , district Kangra is an important step in that direction, which will not only train medical graduates but will be imparting education/ training to all the personnel required to deal with the various aspects of medical and health care. Dr. Rajindra Prasad Medical College, Tanda was established during the year 1996-97 for which 54 posts of different categories were created.

With an ever decreasing ratio of doctors to patients and increasing demand of the society to prove quality care, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has taken up this noble cause by adopting policy to impart qualitative medical education, by providing all the required infrastructure of which the state and the nation shall be proud of.

(D) Medical Education And Research

The Directorate of Medical Education & Research, Indira Gandhi Medical college, Shimla was established during the financial year 1996-97. The basic objective to create this new Department of Medical Education is to coordinate and strengthen the various on-going activities in the Medical college, Dental college and Ayurveda college relating to the establishment of medical education services, dental education services, their management, training, formulation of policies man-power needs, organization of refresher courses and training in the various disciplines etc.

XII. Water Supply , Sanitation , Housing and Urban Development

I. Water Supply

1. Urban Water Supply

As per 2001 census, there are fifty six towns , with a population of 5.95 lakh which are classified as under :-

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Classification of Towns						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Bilaspur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
2.	Chamba	-	-	1	-	1	3	5
3.	Hamirpur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
4.	Kangra	-	-	-	2	4	3	9
5.	Kullu	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
6.	Mandi	-	-	2	-	1	2	5
7.	Shimla	1	-	-	-	2	6	9
8.	Sirmour	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
9.	Solan	-	-	2	-	3	3	8
10.	Una	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
	Total	1	-	6	7	16	26	56

It would be seen that there is only one class –I town in the state. There is no class –II town in the state. Six towns are in category –III, seven in category –IV and the rest numbering forty two are in category –V and VI. The water supply system of some towns are quite old. There is an urgent need to carry out the rehabilitation /augmentation of these old systems. During the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07, it is proposed to complete the augmentation of W.S.S for 15 towns.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 3538.00 lakh proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04 , Rs. 2784.00 lakh have been kept for works. From this outlay specific earmarking of Rs. 321.15 lakh has been proposed for the following water supply schemes exclusively under state sector likely for completion during 2003-04 as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Funds for completion (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Aug. of WSS Hamirpur from River Beas.	300.00
2.	Aug. of WSS Mandi	21.15
	Total	321.15

Other priority schemes, with approved plan provision indicated against each scheme are as under :-

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	Provision for 2003-04 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Aug. of WSS Sarkaghat	20.32
2.	Aug. of WSS Bilaspur	15.49
3.	Aug. of WSS Paounta (Dist. System)	47.80
4.	Aug. of WSS Rajgarh	70.00
5.	Aug. of WSS Nalagarh	40.00
6.	Aug. of WSS Narkanda	30.00
7.	Aug. of WSS Sundar Nagar	100.00
8.	Aug. of WSS Sarahan	100.00
9.	Aug. of WSS Shimla from Nauti Khad	500.00
10.	Aug. of WSS Shimla (Sh. Relaying of D/System)	50.00
11.	Aug. of WSS Theog	50.00
12.	Prov. Separate WSS to civil items D/Shala and adjoining village	7.80
13.	Aug. of WSS Solan from Giri river	1005.00
	Total:-	2036.41

The provision for AUWSP schemes are given as under:

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	Provision for 2003-04 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Aug. of WSS Dalhausi	300.00
2.	Aug. of WSS Nurpur	105.00
	Total:-	405.00

*** Schemes already approved.**

Besides, the above provision and amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been earmarked for various new schemes to be approved under AUWSP from GOI during the current financial year.

2. Rural Water Supply

All the 16807 villages in the state (as per 1981 census) have been provided with drinking water facilities by the end of March,1994. As per survey status conducted during 1993-94, there are 45367 habitations out of which 8054 are NC (Not Covered) category which have been assigned the priority along with the PC (Partially covered) habitations having water level 0-10 lpcd.

The status of these habitations is as under :-

Sr. No.	Description	NC	PC	FC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Status on 1.4.1994	8054	15065	22248	45367
2.	Habitation covered upto 3/2003	7480	6188	-	13668
3.	Status on 1.4.2003	574	8877	35916	45367

The state govt. has decided to accord highest priority for safe drinking water to all NC habitations under state and central sector. The state govt. has already requested the Central Govt. to provide Rs. 382.00 crore under central sector ARWSP so as to cover all NC/PC habitations by the end of March,2007. However, during the year 2003-04 a provision of Rs. 10800.00 lakh has been made to cover 600 habitations under state sector and state expects a matching support under ARWSP. For the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07, a provision of Rs. 45456.94 lakh has been approved to cover 3000 habitations under state sector . Besides, a target to install 5000 handpumps during Tenth Five Year Plan.

The physical targets proposed for coverage of 600 habitations under State sector during the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

II. Sewerage and Sanitation

As towns in the pradesh mostly serve as tourist resorts, environmental improvement assumes special significance particularly to avoid pollution in the rivers flowing down the hills. It is for this reason that sewerage programme occupies an important place in the developmental activities. Low cost sanitation does not suit to the pradesh due to influx of large number of tourists, slow digestion of sewerage owing to cold climate, seepage from steep hill slopes and scarcity of land for septic tanks and soak-pits.

As a result of increasing emphasis on environments improvement, the sewerage programme has come to occupy an important place in the present day circumstances. Under this head, sewerage facilities are proposed to be provided in all the 56 towns of the pradesh.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) it is proposed to complete sewerage schemes of 12 towns.

The following sewerage schemes are likely to be completed during 2003-2004.

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	Funds for completion (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Sewerage scheme Mandi	55.00
2.	Sewerage scheme Shimla	900.00
3.	Sewerage scheme Ghumarwin	48.00
	Total	1003.00

Other priority schemes with approved plan provision indicated against each scheme are as under :-

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Provision for 2003-04 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Sewerage scheme Kullu	12.00
2.	Sewerage scheme Rampur (Phase-I)	6.90
3.	Sewerage scheme Dharamshala	17.00
4.	Sewerage scheme Sarkaghat	10.00
5.	Sewerage scheme Una	28.00
6.	Sewerage scheme Sundernagar	48.00
7.	Sewerage scheme Jawalamukhi	5.00
8.	Sewerage scheme Solan	70.00
9.	Sewerage scheme Paonta	37.00
10.	Sewerage scheme Mehatpur	10.00
11.	Sewerage scheme Santokhgarh	20.00
12.	Sewerage scheme Hamirpur	14.00
13.	Sewerage scheme Arki	11.50
14.	Sewerage scheme Kangra	110.00
15.	Sewerage scheme Dalhausie	2.50
16.	Sewerage scheme Chowari	2.50
17.	Sewerage scheme Nahan	3.00
18.	Sewerage scheme Theog	5.10
19.	Sewerage scheme Dehra	5.00
20.	Sewerage scheme Naduan	1.00
21.	Sewerage scheme Sujampur	1.00
22.	Sewerage scheme Nalagarh	5.00
23.	Sewerage scheme Nagrota	18.00
24.	Sewerage scheme Kunihar	5.50
	Total	448.00

III. Housing

1. Pooled Government Housing

Housing is one of the basic necessities of mankind. The gap between the requirement in this sector and the availability is so large that efforts of various organizations whether in public or private sector have so far failed to make substantial headway to bridge the gap.

The aims indicated by the Government of India in providing houses to employees suggest that the Government should endeavour to provide housing satisfaction to at least 40 % employees stationed at State headquarters, 53 % in the district towns and 70 % in the remote areas. As against above, the overall present level of housing satisfaction of state employees is merely about 7 %.

For achieving the aims enunciated by Government of India, an outlay of about Rs. 1500 crore would be required at the present day cost index level. This would involve adding about 35,000 housing units of various categories to the existing strength.

2. Housing Department

i) Repayment of HUDCO Loan under Rental Housing Scheme for Govt. Employees

The department has to repay the principle and interest on the loan raised by the Govt. from HUDCO through the H.P. housing board for the construction of pooled accommodation for govt. employees in the state under different schemes.

ii) Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana

Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana has been launched during the current financial year 2003-2004 for rural as well as urban houseless. The scheme will be implemented strictly in accordance with the existing guidelines for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In addition to coverage of Indira Awas Yojana , housing assistance to about 2700 rural families and about 450 urban families will be provided under the scheme.

3. Rural Housing

Rural housing aims of fulfill the housing needs of the rural peoples. The state govt. has resolved to construct 10,000 housing units for the BPL families during the next five years. During the annual plan 2003-04 a provision of Rs. 6.00 crore has been made under PMGY. With this outlay 2,000 housing units will be constructed for the BPL families.

4. Police Housing

Upto the end of Seventh Plan, police housing remained a part of plan. Subsequently , it was transferred to non-plan. The housing needs of the police department also used to be catered to by the upgradation awards of Finance Commissions. Keeping in view arduous nature of duties of the police personnel and obvious compulsions in stationing them at a single place, the need for police housing is imperative. At the instance of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India , the police housing has once again been made a part of plan from the year 1994-95.

IV. Urban Development

1. Town and Country Planning

The Town and Country Planning department was created as a small cell of HPPWD in the year 1964. It continued as such till 1979 and made an independent department. The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh enacted the H.P. Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 in 21 planning areas and 28 special areas to check the unauthorized construction activities and to manage and regulate the increasing trend in urbanization in a planned and scientific manner. The main objectives of enacting the Town & Country Planning Act in H.P. state are as under :-

- To encourage planned and systematic urban and rural growth in comprehensive and scientific manner.
- To stop haphazard constructions.
- To make optimum use of precious urban land.
- To create suitable conditions for encouraging planned constructions.
- To plan for creating essential urban infrastructure.
- To sub-serve the basic needs of poor and especially urban population.
- To preserve the hill architecture and rich heritage of the state.

i) Extension of HP Town and Country Planning Act,1977

The main function of this department is to prepare the development plans and interim development plans of planning areas. The H.P. Town & Country Act,1977 has been extended to the following 21 towns (Planning Areas) and 28 Special Areas :-

Sr. No.	Planning Areas	Special Areas
1.	Barotiwala	Bharmour
2.	Bilaspur	Baba Balaknath
3.	Chamba	Barog
4.	Dalhousie	Chail
5.	Dharamshala	Chamera
6.	Hamirpur	Chamunda
7.	Mehatpur	Garli-pragpur
8.	Mandi	Hatkoti
9.	Nahan	Jabli
10.	Nalagarh	Keylong
11.	Palampur	Kaza
12.	Paonta Sahib	Khajjar
13.	Parwanoo	Kandaghat
14.	Rampur Bushehar	Paonta Sahib
15.	Rohroo	Manikaran
16.	Shimla	Pong Dam

Sr. No.	Planning Areas	Special Areas
17.	Solan	Pandoh
18.	Theog	Reckong Peo
19.	Una	Rohtang
20.	Kasauli	Shoghi
21.	Kullu Valley	Solang
22.		Sarahan
23.		Trilokpur
24.		Tabo
25.		Udaipur
26.		Una
27.		Kufri
28.		Pangi

The proposal for the extension of the H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 to the following towns and the growth centres is under consideration of the state government:-

1. Chopal
2. Baijnath
3. Nurpur
4. Dehra
5. Rajgarh
6. Ghumarwin
7. Amb
8. Nadaun
9. Arki
10. Kangra
11. Narkanda
12. Sujanpur Tihra
13. Sundernagar

ii) Development Plans

The development plans of Shimla town has been regulated through Interim Development plan published during the year 1979. The development plans of Hamirpur, Mandi, Baddi-Barotiwala, Dharamshala, Nahan, Rampur Bushehar, Parwanoo, Una, Kasauli, Paonta Sahib and Nalagarh have already been approved by the Govt.. The sectoral plans of Jakhoo area, Bhatta Kufar-cemetery area (Phase –II) of Shimla planning area, Brow area of Rampur planning area and Hiranagar area of Hamirpur planning area have been approved by the state govt. During the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 , the work for revision of development plans of Shimla , Mandi, Hamirpur, Baddi-Barotiwala, Dharamshala , Nahan, Rampur Bushehar and Parwanoo and the work for preparation of development plans of Mehatpur, Rohroo, Chamba, Dalhousie, kullu , Bhuntar, agglomeration of Kullu valley planning area , Solan, Bilaspur and Theog is under process.

iii) Heritage –cum-Conservation Zones

The buildings /areas in Shimla and Chamba towns which are of historical importance, having distinct architectural designs, facade elevations, religious as well as tourism importance and are linked to our past, have already been identified and notified as heritage zones. Heritage Advisory sub-committee consisting of eminent historians, architects and heritage experts to advise it on all matters pertaining to Shimla's historical features has been constituted. Heritage –cum-Conservation zones are being identified in various towns through out the state where the construction activities are proposed to be regulated to preserve the historical and distinctive architectural features of the existing buildings as well as in the new buildings being constructed.

2. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums/ National Slum Development scheme was launched in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1982-83 and was being implemented by Town and Country Planning department till 1998-99. The schemes was transferred from Town and Country Planning department to Urban Development department w.e.f. 1.4.1999. The funds under the schemes are being provided to the ULBs for providing basic amenities such as community bath, latrines and night shelter (rehan basera in industrial and tourist towns) to avoid further environmental degradations of the towns.

3. GIA Local Bodies and Directorate of Urban Local Bodies :

The State Government provides grants-in-aid to urban local bodies through the state Directorate of urban local bodies for implementation of works connected with providing of civic amenities to public. Besides, certain specific functions as enumerated in schedule XII have been assigned to this department out of which planning including town planning and regulation of land use and construction of building also find mention. Presently, these functions are being performed by theTown and Country Planning department.

The responsibility of the municipalities in the wake of 74th constitutional amendment have increased manifold. Keeping in view the need and nature of work to be undertaken by the municipalities such as construction of roads and bridges , drains, nallah, streets, crematoriums and for installation of street light points etc., the grant-in-aid sanctioned by the government every year, is required to be enhanced substantially.

The 74th constitutional amendment provides these institutions with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institution of self government and such laws contain provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities upon municipalities with respect to preparation of economic development plan, implementation of schemes , imposition and collection of taxes , duties, tools etc.. The state govt. had appointed the State Finance Commission to deliberate upon the financial resources to these elected bodies and recommend an appropriate devolution keeping in view the statutory as well as delegated functions.

4. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns

In order to uplift the small towns of the country and make these towns self dependent , the Government of India has launched a scheme known as Integrated development of small and medium towns. This scheme was started in H.P. in the year 1992. Earlier this scheme was implemented by Town and Country Planning department of the state. In the year 1995-96, this scheme was transferred to Urban Development department .Small and medium towns are being covered for development under the scheme in a phased manner.

5. Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

The scheme was launched w.e.f. 1.12.1997 after amalgamating the previous three centrally sponsored schemes viz. NRY, UBSP, PMIUPEP. The funds are being released under this scheme in proportion to central share received from the Govt. of India. Wage employment, community structure , training and assistance for self-employment are being considered under this scheme.

XIII. Information and Public Relation

Information and Public Relations department plays an important role in disseminating policies and programmes of the Government in the state besides collecting feed back to the Government about their impact and acceptability amongst the people. For this the department makes best use of the media available with including traditional media of exhibition, song and drama . The department also makes best use of the other media like print and electronic to highlight the Government's policies and programmes to build its image.

There had been sea change in the print and electronic , audio visual media's during last few years and information and public relations department needed to be strengthened further to cope with the challenges that have come in its working. There had been a revolution in the field of information technology and to keep pace with this fast change, the department needed to be strengthened with men and material.

Due to difficult terrain , inaccessibility of far flung areas and lack of adequate means of communication and above all shortage of men, money and material with the department. It has not been able to work effectively as it could have been and the challenges that had come in its way due to the points mentioned above, the task will be more difficult which needs effective measures which could be possible by strengthening the department further. Despite all these odds and difficulties , the department of Information and Public Relations has always been making sincere and concerted efforts to give wide publicity to programmes and policies of the State Government through various means available with it.

There is dire need to strengthen the media and tools of the department for efficient delivery of goods and also to keep pace with the time.

The schematic details of are as under :-

1. Direction and Administration

Due to the revolution in the field of print and electronic media, the work of department has increased manifold. To keep the pace with the time, we require technological upgradation of existing equipments, upgradation and acquisition of new skills in the manpower.

To be effective , the department requires achieving this at a fast pace and hence focus of the Tenth Five Year Plan and the annual plan is the technological and professional upgradation of the daprtnent.

2. Advertising & Visual Publicity

The information and Public Relation department is working as a centralized agency for releasing advertisement on behalf of all the departments of the state government. On the other hand

the tariff rates of newspapers keep on increasing every year, resulting in increased expenditure on the advertisements.

3. Press Information Bank scheme

Under this scheme the following three activities are to be undertaken:-

1. Release of press notes/features.
2. Preparation of press clippings.
3. Facilities to the press men.

These activities will take note of providing facilities for hindi translators of press notes, keeping proper record of press clippings as reference record and to provide facilities to press representatives in the districts.

4. Publication Scheme

The collection of information, editing and designing of publicity literature is done by the department. On certain occasion the department has to resort to outside printing of publicity literature of special type and get-up. The Publication wing from time to time is bringing out publication such as folders, booklets, brochures and pamphlets, posters, calendar regarding various policies and programmes of the state government. The literature is thereafter distributed amongst the general public especially amongst the opinion makers for opinion building and wider publicity.

5. Construction of buildings

Information and Public Relation department is housed in the Mini Secretariat building, which has been declared unsafe and is in dilapidated conditions. The Office building of District Public Relations Officer Keylong & Reckong Peo is likely to be taken-up in hand by the HPPWD. besides office buildings of APRO Rajgarh / Palampur and DPRO office building Chamba.

6. Song and Drama

To cope with the challenges of publicity in state, the medium of songs and drama which is very popular and has direct impact on public is needed to be strengthened for which a new scheme "Introduction of New Talent" has been proposed. The scheme aims to register and book private drama troupes/ cultural troupes and talented artists as well as casual artists for utilizing them to promote field publicity through the medium of songs and drama. Under this scheme they will be paid the performance charges according to the norms fixed by the Government for casual booking.

For effective publicity of welfare programmes and policies of Government at village level, there is great need of one drama unit in each district headquarter. It is proposed that new drama units be raised at every district headquarter on a contract basis in a phased manner so that wide publicity of all Government programmes and policies could be made through these.

Besides, reorientation training programmes and workshops are needed to be organized for the artists of present drama units so that skits, play and dance and music items could be prepared for

effective performances in the field of songs and drama. This will certainly help the department in making wide publicity of government programmes and policies effectively at grass root level.

7. Production and Dissemination of Video Display Units

At present there are 72 video display units in the department. These units were created in late eighties for the screening of video documentary made for highlighting the programmes and policies of the state government amongst the masses. Due to the regular use of the equipment like colour TV and VCR, the department has been providing the same by way of replacements to the units where these equipments have been condemned. At present the VCPs of Baijnath and Jaisinghpur unit of Kangra district and both the colour TVs and VCPs of Sundernagar , Jogindernagar and Gohar unit of Mandi district and equipment of Tissa, Mehla and Chowari unit of Chamba district have been condemned. The department proposes to provide replacement of all these condemned equipments.

XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes /Other Backward Classes

There are important sections of society which suffer from inherent and imposed disadvantages. Indian society is full of such groups and highly exploited sections like bonded labourers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Dalits. Each of these call for positive interventions. A large proportion of these sections are still landless in the all –India context whereas in Himachal Pradesh, the number of landless SCs/ STs is negligible. Other Scheduled Castes families are engaged in artisanal and other self employed work, such as flaying, tanning, weaving, fishing and quarrying. A sizeable section of the Scheduled Castes has been traditionally engaged in keeping the environment of towns and cities clean. For the upliftment of these sections of society, the on-going developmental programmes will not only be continued but further intensified .

In addition to the above categories , the department is also looking after the welfare of the women, children, handicapped, aged and other under privileged and neglected sections of the society. The main thrust of the departmental programmes is to improve the socio-economic condition of these categories so as to bring them into the mainstream of the society. The programmes of the department have been categorized in the following development heads:-

1. Backward classes sector which includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
2. Social Welfare sector which includes women, children, aged and infirms etc.
3. Supplementary Nutrition programme, meant for the vulnerable groups amongst the pregnant and nursing women and children below 6 years of age.

I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes

1. Publicity Campaign

The welfare department has a number of programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the neglected sections of the society. Therefore in order to provide wide publicity and to make more details of these programmes available to all the social groups , the publicity campaigns are being launched regularly . Under this scheme pamphlets , small booklets are being distributed and camps are also being arranged in far flung and interior areas of the state .

II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1. Economic Betterment for Scheduled Tribes

The trainees undergone vocational training in the ITIs and also the trained artisans of the Scheduled Tribes in the villages are being provided tools and equipments costing upto Rs. 800/- per beneficiary to enable them to earn their livelihood. This assistance helps the beneficiaries to adopt

the trades in which they have been trained. Further loans are also being made available by the Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation on easy terms.

2. Girls and Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

The hostels are being constructed at Dharamshala , Chamba, Kullu and Kalpa at Kinnaur.

3. Ashram /Gujjar Schools

The department is running ashrams / schools at Shau, Kalsui , Garola (Bharmour) in Chamba district , Lodhwana in Kangra district and Kalpa in Kinnaur district and Bharanu in Shimla district for the children mainly of nomadic Gujjar tribes with a view to provide good education to their children. Boarding and lodging expenditure of these schools is also being borne by the department.

4. Housing Subsidy

Under this scheme, the members of scheduled tribes are given subsidy upto Rs. 10,000 per family in snowbound areas and upto Rs. 8000 per family in other areas for house construction purposes. Further , 50 percent of the above amount is granted to the members of these tribes for the repair of the house.

5. Proficiency in Typing and Shorthand:

Under this scheme the SCs/STs candidates registered with the employment exchanges as steno typist, are engaged in various offices of the department to maintain their proficiency , so that they can compete well with other candidates. The candidates are engaged in offices for a period of one year during which the monthly stipend of Rs. 500/- is paid to them.

III. Welfare of Other Backward Classes

1. Proficiency in Typing and Shorthand

Under this scheme the other backward classes candidates registered with the employment exchanges as steno typist, are engaged in various offices of the department to maintain their proficiency , so that they can complete well with other candidates. The candidates are engaged in offices for a period of one year during which the monthly stipend of Rs. 500/- is paid to them.

2. Housing Subsidy Scheme

Under this scheme, the members of other backward classes are given subsidy upto Rs. 10,000 per family in snowbound areas and upto Rs. 8000 per family in other areas for house construction purposes. Further , 50 percent of the above amount is granted to the members of these classes for the repair of the house.

3. Gujjar /Labana / Gaddies Welfare Board

The Committees for the welfare of Gujjars , Labanas , Gaddies and Gorkhas have been constituted by the Govt. The expenditure on TA/ DA and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of these committees are being incurred by the department .

4. Economic Betterment for OBCs

The trainees undergone vocational training in the ITIs and also the trained artisans of the other backward classes in the villages are being provided tools and equipments costing upto Rs. 800/- per beneficiary to enable them to earn their livelihood. This assistance helps the beneficiaries to adopt the trades in which they have been trained.

5. Backward Classes Development Corporation

During 1993-94 , the Himachal Pradesh state has set up Backward Classes corporation to identify the backward classes to improve their socio-economic status.

XV. Labour and Labour Welfare

I. Labour and Employment

Labour, Employment and Training schemes fall under the development head “Labour and Labour Welfare”. Labour and Employment schemes are being implemented by the Labour and Employment department whereas the training schemes by the department of Technical Education in Himachal Pradesh.

At present , the Labour department is responsible to enforce/regulate the following labour laws:-

- a) Bonded Labour System (Abolition), Act,1976.
- b) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act,1970.
- c) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1986.
- d) Equal Remuneration Act,1976.
- e) Factories Act,1948.
- f) Industrial Disputes Act,1947.
- g) Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act,1946.
- h) Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services)Act,1979.
- i) Maternity Benefit Act,1961.
- j) Minimum Wages Act,1948.
- k) Motor Transport Workers Act,1961.
- l) Payment of Bonus Act,1965.
- m) Payment of Gratuity Act,1972.
- n) Payment of Wages Act,1936.
- o) Plantation Labour Act,1951.
- p) Sales and Promotion of Employees (Condition of Services) Act,1976.
- q) Trade Unions Act,1926.
- r) Working Journalists and other News Paper Employees (Condition of Services) and Miscellaneous Provision Act,1955.
- s) Workmen Compensation Act,1923.
- t) Himachal Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments Act,1969.
- u) Himachal Pradesh Industrial Establishment Act,1969.
- v) Employees Provident Fund Act,1952.
- w) Employees State Insurance Scheme.
- x) Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department Contract Labour Regulations.
- y) Dangerous Machinery Act,1986.

The strategies adopted under Labour and Employment programmes are as under:-

Special Programme for Rural Labour

1. Enforcement of Minimum wages for unorganized labour in Agriculture and Industry.
2. Implementation of laws abolishing bonded labour.
3. Involvement of voluntary agencies in programmes for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.
4. Modernization and Computerization of labour department

The schematic description is as under :-

A. Labour

Labour department is responsible for the implementation of labour laws. The labour department implements 28 Acts out of which 26 Acts are central Acts.

1. Direction and Administration

i) Modernization and Computerization of Labour department

During the 10th Five Year Plan , the department proposed Modernization and computerization of Labour Department.

2. Enforcement of Labour Laws:

During the financial year 2003-2004 , an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs as Grant-in-Aid for welfare fund has been proposed.

B. Employment

1. Extension Coverage of Employment Services

i) Purchase of Cabinets of Employment Exchanges

At present there are 67 Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. The provision is made for purchase of cabinets for use in the employment exchanges.

2. Construction of Buildings for Regional Employment Exchange, Shimla, Labour office, Shimla and District Employment Exchange, Bilaspur

During the annual plan 2003-2004, the department proposes the construction of the Regional Employment exchanges shimla, Labour office Shimla for which Govt. land is already available at Chotta Shimla. Presently the Regional Employment exchange is housed in private building, which is in a dilapidated condition. Similarly labour office shimla is housed in a private building to which total rent liability is nearly to Rs. 70,000/- per annum. Similarly the District Employment exchange Bilaspur is also being constructed through HPWD under capital works.

XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition

A. Social Welfare

Women constitute half the population and are critical to the production and social processes of the economy. Their contribution and role in the family as well as in economic development and social transformation is pivotal. They have been managing and supporting the survival systems, particularly in the case of the poor households constituting about 30 percent of the population. The programmes for alleviation of poverty should thus have a strong focus on development of women.

During the Ninth Five Year plan period, Women Empowerment Policy 2001 was launched and year 2001 was decided/ celebrated as Women Empowerment year throughout the Country. In the 10th plan women will continue to be accorded a special role in the scheme of decentralized Planning and mobilization of local skills and resources. With this end in view, measures towards universalisation of education, training for skill formation, provision of child care services will be intensified. Their productive assets and other resources will be intensified. Their status as producers of goods and services and as rightful claimants of social security will be explicitly recognized. Maximum resources will be directed towards releasing the productive and creative energies of rural women so that they become equal partners in the socio-cultural transformation of our society.

With the above approach in view the following programmes will be implemented in the pradesh for the welfare of women, children and other weaker sections of the society. The brief write-up of these schemes are as given below:-

I. Welfare of Handicapped

1. Aid for Purchase and Fitting of Artificial Limbs

The handicapped persons are being provided artificial limbs to increase their mobility and to decrease their dependents on others. At present, the handicapped having monthly income upto Rs. 1200/- are provided the artificial limbs free of cost. For those having between Rs. 1200/- and Rs. 2500 /- per month, 50 % cost is allowed.

2. Marriage Grant to Handicapped

It has been felt that the marriage of persons with disability is a big problem to the parents and in order to promote such marriages incentives has been provided by this department. Under this scheme a cash award of Rs. 5000/- being given to the spouse of handicapped.

3. Home for Deaf and Dumb

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which matching provision under the State sector has been kept.

4. Home for Physically Handicapped

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme under which matching provision under the State sector has been kept.

5. Handicapped Welfare Board

To promote the welfare of the disabled persons in the state and to formulate and review their relief and rehabilitation programmes both in Govt. and voluntary sectors a handicapped welfare board/ committee set up. The committee meets from time to time on the directions of the Chairman or as exigency arises.

II. Women Welfare

1. Vocational Training to Women in Distress

A centre to provide vocational training to the women in distress is being run through voluntary organisation to whom grant-in-aid is paid on annual basis. In this centre , training in shawl making is being provided to about 20 ladies.

2. Working Women Hostels

More and more women are now taking to various types of jobs and it has often been seen that non-availability of safe accommodation discourages them to take jobs outside their homes. To overcome this difficulty, Government of India provides grant to voluntary agencies and local bodies upto 75 % of the estimated cost. In Himachal Pradesh , the financial condition of the voluntary agencies/ local bodies being poor , the remaining 25 % share has to be met by the Government.

3. Awareness Campaign

There are number of programmes in welfare department as mentioned above to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor in the society. To highlight the details of such programmes for the benefit of deserving persons, especially in far-flung and interior areas an extensive publicity /awareness campaigns , are being organised by the department urgently required.

4. Women Development Corporation

For the upliftment of the women, the department is providing loans through Women Development Corporation on easy terms. The HP SCs/STs Development corporation has been declared as nodal agency for Women Development Corporation.

5. Women Welfare Committee

The committee for the welfare of women has been constituted by the Govt. The expenditure on TA /DA and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of this committee are being incurred by the department .

6. Marriage Grants to Destitute Girls

In Himachal Pradesh, in many cases poor parents in backward and interior areas often find it difficult to arrange marriages for their daughters. Mostly in such cases , where one of the parents (earning members) dies, to help such girls, this department is providing grant upto Rs . 2500/- each for their marriages.

7. Balika Samridhi Yojana

This scheme was launched during the year 1997 for the girls born in IRDP families on or after 15th August, 1997. The main objective of the scheme is to bring attitudinal change in the society against the bias attitudes towards girls child and to raise status of girls in the society. Under this scheme post birth grant of Rs. 500/- is deposited in post office account in the name of girl child born on or after 15.8.1997 and amount is drawn on attainment of adulthood by that girl. Scholarships are also provided to these girls in schools.

III. Child Welfare

1. Home for Mentally Retarded Children

At present there is no institution for the mentally retarded children in the state with the result that such children had to be sent to other states , where the parents of such children find it difficult and expensive to support them. The mentally retarded children are being sponsored to an institution at Una (Prem Ashram) being run by a voluntary organization and their expenses are being met by the department,

2. Rehabilitation of Inmates of Bal/Balika Ashrams and Assistance for Vocational Rehabilitations

The inmates coming out of the Bal/Balika ashrams in the state, if not properly rehabilitated in the society, are likely to go astray with the result that the very purpose of providing of social security to these children and their bringing up in suitable atmosphere could be defeated. Therefore, children at their release from Bla/Balika ashrams are proposed to be provided assistance for their rehabilitation including higher studies and vocational training .

3. After Care Vocational Centre

Under this scheme vocational training is provided to the women children who are discharged from the state home and Bal/Balika ashram .

4. Building under Juvenile Act

At present, a special home and a Juvenile home at sundernagar are housed in private building , which do not conform to the requirement of the Act. In the special home suitable security

arrangement and other facilities as laid down in the Act have to be provided. Two department buildings for this purpose are being constructed at Una and Sundernagar .

5. Bal /Balika Ashram Tissa

Bal/Balika ashram Tissa has been set up for orphans and destitute children, through voluntary organisation , to whom the Grant-in-Aid is being released by the department.

6. Bal/Balika Ashram at Jangla (Rohru) /Shishu Greeh at Shimla

Departmental Bal/Balika ashram at Jangla has been set up for orphans and destitute children. Aid is being released by the department.

7. Staff under Juvenile Justice Act

The Juvenile justice Act came into force throughout the country on 2.10.1987 and to comply with various provisions of the act and rules framed thereunder and according to the guidelines of the Govt. of India staff has been appointed which includes probations officer and other institutional staff.

IV. Grant to Other Voluntary Organisations

1. Balwaris

The Voluntary Organisations are running 177 Balwaries throughout the state. The scheme is serving a useful purpose in performing pre-school education to the children below 6 years of age.

2. Home for the children in need of care and protection

Under this scheme, a Central Assistance is being received. For this purpose two homes at Bharnal and Dehar at (District Mandi) have been set up in the state through voluntary organisation to whom grant-in-aid is being released. The grant received from the Govt., of India is quite low and the department has to supplement the suitable assistance.

3. State Home Nahan

For the security of deserted and destitute women and to provide vocational training to enable them to stand on their own feet, a state home is being run through voluntary agency at Nahan Distt Sirmour.

4.Home for Aged at Garli & Bhangrotu

The modern society is not paying due attention and care to old parents and in some cases the poor financial conditions of the family force them to leave the aged persons to fend for themselves. These helpless persons have no one to look after them. Therefore, in such cases they need the institutionalized services. For such aged persons, aged homes have been set up through voluntary organizations to whom grant-in-aid is being released.

5. GIA to other Voluntary Organisation

The Voluntary sector needs all encouragement to ensure their participation in the welfare activities of neglected sections.

6. Hostel at Mehla/ Renovation of Building of Department

A hostel is being run by the voluntary organisation namely Himachal Pradesh Child Welfare Council at Mehla Distt. Chamba. The hostel is catering to the needs of gaddies, who are nomadic.

7. Running and Maintenance of Bal/Balika Ashrams

Bal/Balika ashrams have been set up for orphans and destitute children, through voluntary organization, to whom the grant-in-aid is being released by the department.

8. Aged Home Tissa

The modern society is not paying adequate attention and care to the older generation and in some cases the poor financial conditions of the family force them to leave the aged persons to fend for themselves. These elderly citizens have to look towards govt. for food and shelter. Therefore for such aged persons, Aged Home have been set up through Voluntary organizations, to whom grants are being released.

V. Welfare of Lepers

1. Colony for patients of Leprosy

For the welfare of lepers, it is proposed to construct a colony for lepers.

VI. Others

1. Grant to Legal Advisory Board

Grant-in-aid to the Legal Advisory Board is being provided by the State Govt.

VII. Minority Development Corporation

For the upliftment of minorities, the department is providing loan through minority development corporation on easy terms.

VIII. Honorarium to Anganwari Worker /Helpers

The state govt. has also sanctioned additional amount of honorarium of Rs. 200/-,100/- respectively from the state funds per month w.e.f. 1-12-97 to the anganwaries and helpers in the ICDS project

C. General Services

I. Stationery and Printing

The State Govt. acquired land measuring 22 bighas to build modern and self contained unit of printing press. The whole complex of the building was divided into two phases viz.:

1. Administrative Block “B” to house the office stores (Phase-I) .
2. Modern factory type building to house the Government Press (Phase –II).

The construction of Administrative Block “B” was started in 1975-76 and was completed in the year 1980 and it was handed over to the department by the PWD authorities where in office and stationery and press stores of the department are housed. The new factory type building “Phase-II” has also been completed.

The main thrust during the Tenth Five Year Plan will be as on :-

- (i) Upgradation and modernization of machinery and allied equipments
- (ii) Construction of residential colony for the staff and
- (iii) Augmentation of staff for optimizing the output.

II. Public Works

(Pooled Non-Residential Government Building)

Building of General Administration, judiciary ,public works department , district administration, revenue , excise and taxation , police , jails etc. are covered under the head “Building & (PW)”. Demand for proper office buildings through out the state is immense and a large number of offices are functioning in either old dilapidated govt. buildings or improper hired accommodation. There are about 150 buildings under construction after closure of 9th Five Year Plan in 3/2002 and about 50 new buildings were proposed to be included in the 10th Five Year Plan.

Spill –over schemes to 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007

150 buildings , construction of which was taken up upto March 2002 could not be completed by 3/2002 and construction cost of these buildings got spilled over to 10th Plan. A sum of about of Rs. 40.00 crore approximate is required to complete these buildings. Some of the important buildings which were in progress as on 3/2002 were New High Court complex at Shimla, Lok Nirman Bhavan at Shimla, Office building of Chief Engineer Mandi, C/O new circuit house at Kaza, combined office building at Salooni, yatri Niwas at Hurling, combined office building at Jawali and combined office building at Arki etc.

III. Others

1. Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration

The H.P. Institute of Public Administration was established on the 1st January, 1974 basically for imparting training to the fresh recruits of Himachal Pradesh Administrative Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers of Himachal Pradesh Cadre. Over the years the activities of the Institute increased manifold which now includes induction and in-service training, peripatetic training at 10 Regional/District Training Centres for class-III officials, seminars, workshops and courses in the area of Rural Development programmes for public sector undertakings conduct of departmental examination.

2. Tribal Development Machinery

Tribal areas in the state comprises the districts of kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti , in their entirety and only the Pangi and Bharmour (now bifurcated into Tehsil Bharmour and Sub-tehsil Holi) tehsils of the Chamba district. These areas have also been declared as Scheduled areas under the 5th Scheduled of the Constitution of India. The area and population of this tribal belt according to the 1991 Census is 23,665 sq. km. (42.49) and 1,51,433 (2.93) , respectively ; with density of 6 persons per sq. km. as compared to that of 92 for the state.

i) Tribal Sub-Plan

Tribal Sub-Plan has been implemented in the state since 1974-75. Ever since, the state plan flow to the tribal sub-plan has been above the par; against 2.94 % population concentration in the tribal belt, the level reached 9 % for the eighth plan period from that of 3.65 % in 1974-75.

Draft proposals for the sub-plan are mooted by the Project Advisory Committees comprising officials and public representatives which are headed by the local MLA/ Minister from the project area. The Project Advisory Committees also undertake quarterly review of the sub-plan and the proposals for revised outlay received from them are accepted in toto.

The Tribes Advisory Council , headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister himself, also oversees implementation of the sub-plan which normally meets twice a year.

Tribal Development department has been given complete freedom to determine the sectoral outlays in accordance with the developmental needs and assigned the complete responsibility of planning function.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Ser-Sec- Maj-Smj- Min-Sm	Major Head / Minor Head of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2001-02) Actual Exp.	Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan 2003-2004	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Capital Content
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	ECONOMIC SERVICES	709234.46	90925.46	130403.17	132365.27	69534.63	42949.26
01	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	120168.65	21068.87	21856.52	24394.51	10419.20	855.77
0101	CROP HUSBANDRY	29293.08	3864.57	4793.59	4490.34	922.78	133.34
01	AGRICULTURE	17270.90	1786.81	2740.03	2551.52	391.00	28.00
02	HORTICULTURE	12022.18	2039.21	2053.56	1938.82	531.78	105.34
03	DRY LAND FARMING	0.00	38.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102	SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	11713.25	1860.29	2362.85	3089.07	2053.90	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	9235.14	1433.88	1883.95	2548.36	1900.00	0.00
02	FOREST	2478.11	426.41	478.90	540.71	153.90	0.00
0103	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	14518.94	2551.28	3256.81	2932.08	1147.95	353.07
01	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	14518.94	2551.28	3256.81	2932.08	1147.95	353.07
0104	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	1111.94	321.44	272.00	386.70	71.00	0.00
01	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	1111.94	321.44	272.00	386.70	71.00	0.00
0105	FISHERIES	1554.00	299.69	236.29	218.38	135.80	60.06
01	FISHERIES	1554.00	299.69	236.29	218.38	135.80	60.06
0106	FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE	42377.00	7221.79	7384.56	7189.11	5109.76	245.49
01	FORESTRY	40551.00	6880.50	7027.95	6826.05	4969.76	225.73
02	WILD LIFE	1826.00	341.29	356.61	363.06	140.00	19.76

0107	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	11685.99	3127.38	2108.00	3076.39	100.00	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	3551.00	1153.10	740.00	1273.27	35.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	3405.00	951.53	634.00	881.57	30.00	0.00
03	ANIMAL HUSBANDARY	2385.00	454.67	326.00	357.60	16.00	0.00
04	FORESTS	1836.99	543.52	387.00	563.95	18.00	0.00
05	FISHERIES	508.00	24.56	21.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
0108	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FIN. INSTITUTIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109	MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL	5924.25	1512.46	1155.00	2726.99	800.00	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	0.00	12.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	5924.25	1499.60	1155.00	2726.99	800.00	0.00
0111	CO-OPERATION	1990.20	309.97	287.42	285.45	78.01	63.81
01	CO-OPERATION	1990.20	309.97	287.42	285.45	78.01	63.81
02	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	41548.53	7398.59	7888.22	7805.73	3381.97	0.00
0201	SPL. PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	5427.45	1498.35	895.18	1075.88	895.18	0.00
01	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PRG.(NOR.)/SGSY	530.00	223.79	25.00	15.54	25.00	0.00
02	C.M.G.S.	0.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	SPECIAL SGSY	2844.67	868.55	559.68	497.70	559.68	0.00
05	DRDA'S STAFF EXPENDITURE	700.00	0.00	140.50	117.47	140.50	0.00
06	INDIRA AWAS YOJNA	1352.78	146.01	170.00	445.17	170.00	0.00
0202	RURAL EMPLOYMENT	7689.08	625.41	1277.04	910.42	1277.04	0.00
01	JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA / SJSYG	453.58	301.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME	1102.96	107.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	D.P.A.P.	842.00	121.89	97.00	132.12	97.00	0.00

06	SGRY	4690.54	0.00	1080.04	681.50	1080.04	0.00
07	IWDP	600.00	94.34	100.00	96.80	100.00	0.00
0203	LAND REFORMS	9474.00	1938.16	2117.05	1962.54	460.28	0.00
01	CADASTRAL SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS	3704.00	785.38	765.16	862.27	157.21	0.00
02	SUPPORTING SERVICES	13.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS	1350.00	362.06	477.82	330.45	5.00	0.00
04	STRENGTHENING OF LAND RECORDS AGENCY	3648.00	540.17	654.12	589.30	198.12	0.00
05	REVENUE HOUSING	109.00	123.06	18.95	18.95	18.95	0.00
06	FOREST SETTLEMENT	650.00	127.49	200.00	161.57	81.00	0.00
0204	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3519.00	573.60	568.05	516.92	276.05	0.00
01	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3519.00	573.60	568.05	516.92	276.05	0.00
0205	PANCHAYATS	15439.00	2763.07	3030.90	3339.97	473.42	0.00
01	PANCHAYATS	15439.00	2763.07	3030.90	3339.97	473.42	0.00
03	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
0301	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
01	BORDER AREA DEV. PROGRAMME (FOR CHINA BORDER)	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
04	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	45317.48	6654.63	8735.97	9615.84	8814.33	6419.87
0401	MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	5500.00	1198.94	1183.00	1192.29	1598.74	1523.00
01	MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	5500.00	1198.94	1183.00	1192.29	1598.74	1523.00
0402	MINOR IRRIGATION	33302.00	4579.82	6029.13	6912.76	5700.00	3409.28
01	IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH	33302.00	4579.82	6029.13	6912.76	5700.00	3409.28
0403	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	950.00	130.67	219.40	169.52	211.15	183.15
01	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	950.00	130.67	219.40	169.52	211.15	183.15
0404	FLOOD CONTROL	5565.48	745.20	1304.44	1341.27	1304.44	1304.44
01	FLOOD CONTROL	5565.48	745.20	1304.44	1341.27	1304.44	1304.44

05	ENERGY	302825.74	25943.55	55119.14	55177.83	15687.81	10270.00
0501	POWER	300558.00	25627.00	54788.00	54788.00	15570.00	10270.00
01	GENERATION	251117.00	22506.00	44310.00	44310.00	10070.00	10070.00
02	TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION	29309.00	2331.00	5578.00	5578.00	5300.00	0.00
03	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	15932.00	390.00	3200.00	3200.00	200.00	200.00
04	RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF POWER HOUSES	1200.00	100.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
05	SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION	3000.00	300.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00
0502	NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY	2267.74	316.55	331.14	389.83	117.81	0.00
01	BIO-GAS DEVELOPMENT	450.00	74.61	84.70	78.16	0.00	0.00
02	IREP	1817.74	241.94	246.44	311.67	117.81	0.00
06	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	10473.20	1185.17	1733.44	1316.82	1011.15	467.86
0601	VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	8914.20	810.41	1612.04	1154.91	947.49	447.86
01	VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	8914.20	810.41	1612.04	1154.91	947.49	447.86
0602	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	1142.00	291.00	51.40	70.07	50.00	20.00
01	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	1142.00	291.00	51.40	70.07	50.00	20.00
0603	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	417.00	83.76	70.00	91.84	13.66	0.00
01	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	417.00	83.76	70.00	91.84	13.66	0.00
07	TRANSPORT	163594.00	20360.69	28910.25	27375.37	24539.87	24539.07
0701	CIVIL AVIATION	656.00	151.45	110.00	105.50	48.10	48.10
01	CIVIL AVIATION	656.00	151.45	110.00	105.50	48.10	48.10
0702	ROADS AND BRIDGES	154689.00	18052.67	27262.05	25120.83	22500.00	22499.20
01	ROADS AND BRIDGES	154689.00	18052.67	27262.05	25120.83	22500.00	22499.20
0703	ROAD TRANSPORT	8032.00	2149.76	1536.20	2129.67	1970.91	1970.91
01	ROAD TRANSPORT	8032.00	2149.76	1536.20	2129.67	1970.91	1970.91
0704	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.02	0.86	0.86

01	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.02	0.86	0.86
0705	OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES	202.00	6.81	0.00	17.35	20.00	20.00
01	ROPEWAYS AND CABLEWAYS	202.00	6.81	0.00	17.35	20.00	20.00
08	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
0801	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
01	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
09	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	642.00	124.39	138.00	271.65	48.87	0.00
0901	SCIENTIFIC RESERACH INCL. SCIENCE & TECH.	442.00	116.30	108.00	99.23	25.64	0.00
01	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INLC. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	442.00	116.30	108.00	99.23	25.64	0.00
0902	ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	50.00	0.00	10.00	149.61	3.23	0.00
01	ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	50.00	0.00	10.00	149.61	3.23	0.00
0904	BIOTECHNOLOGY	150.00	8.09	20.00	22.81	20.00	0.00
01	BIOTECHNOLOGY	150.00	8.09	20.00	22.81	20.00	0.00
10	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	22373.86	6258.57	5570.63	5309.67	5210.43	225.15
1001	SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES	2740.00	498.44	467.00	268.34	49.00	2.00
01	STATE PLANNING MACHINERY	2340.00	177.57	390.00	206.11	25.00	0.00
02	SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION	150.00	25.90	26.00	26.00	1.00	0.00
03	TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS	120.00	22.66	20.00	20.00	12.00	0.00
04	EXCISE & TAXATION	130.00	272.31	31.00	16.23	11.00	2.00
1002	TOURISM	2669.87	434.84	470.32	223.48	353.07	159.15
01	TOURISM	2669.87	434.84	470.32	223.48	353.07	159.15
1003	SURVEY AND STATISTICS	315.00	47.20	52.00	62.12	1.00	1.00
01	SURVEY & STATISTICS	315.00	47.20	52.00	62.12	1.00	1.00
1004	CIVIL SUPPLIES	2028.00	111.19	107.87	150.87	63.00	63.00

01	CIVIL SUPPLIES	2028.00	111.19	107.87	150.87	63.00	63.00
1005	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	125.00	16.21	19.00	16.23	10.00	0.00
01	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	125.00	16.21	19.00	16.23	10.00	0.00
1006	OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES	13955.99	5039.76	4344.44	4478.14	4734.36	0.00
01	INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND PUBLIC ENTREPRISES	500.00	213.03	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
02	DISTRICT PLANNING/VMJS/VKVNY	13455.99	4826.73	4244.44	4378.14	4634.36	0.00
1007	CONSUMER COMMISSION	540.00	110.93	110.00	110.49	0.00	0.00
01	DISTT. FORUMS-CONS. PROTECT.PRG.(STAFF)	540.00	110.93	110.00	110.49	0.00	0.00
B	S O C I A L S E R V I C E S	489348.04	92000.79	86185.18	77976.08	61309.20	21663.17
21	EDUCATION, SPORTS, ARTS & CULTURE	273265.71	48529.04	46556.69	42310.51	13234.19	5211.35
2101	PRIMARY EDUCATION	96949.12	13734.82	15432.07	15432.07	2572.08	225.00
01	PRIMARY EDUCATION	96949.12	13734.82	15432.07	15432.07	2572.08	225.00
2102	GENERAL AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	166361.68	33217.17	29554.83	25138.02	10007.90	4609.50
01	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	44651.48	8843.66	7667.26	7534.88	2443.70	1922.00
02	SECONDARY EDUCATION	93251.81	20743.71	15609.76	14517.81	4598.47	1200.00
03	UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION	28185.39	2924.75	5567.50	2419.52	2359.25	1487.50
04	LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT.	91.00	14.52	61.00	20.00	43.20	0.00
06	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	80.00	655.38	630.52	630.52	563.28	0.00
07	ART AND CULTURE (LIBRARIES)	102.00	35.15	18.79	15.29	0.00	0.00
09	OTHER PROGRAMMES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2104	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	5183.91	791.52	779.08	909.54	324.06	160.00
01	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	2885.00	557.79	486.15	599.70	201.26	120.00
02	CRAFTSMEN AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2298.91	233.73	292.93	309.84	122.80	40.00
2105	ARTS AND CULTURE	1738.00	405.44	298.56	296.31	85.00	77.00
01	ART AND CULTURE	1738.00	405.44	298.56	296.31	85.00	77.00

2106	SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES	2224.00	266.56	403.15	447.57	200.15	139.85
01	SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES	2224.00	266.56	403.15	447.57	200.15	139.85
2107	OTHER SPORTS	809.00	113.53	89.00	87.00	45.00	0.00
01	MOUNTAINEERING & ALLIED SPORTS	724.00	73.06	75.00	75.00	44.00	0.00
02	GAZETTEERS	85.00	40.47	14.00	12.00	1.00	0.00
22	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	78772.28	14146.93	13414.58	10814.71	19517.07	5996.59
2201	ALLOPATHY	47298.43	6674.87	8146.82	5096.80	9734.07	1525.00
01	ALLOPATHY	47298.43	6674.87	8146.82	5096.80	9734.07	1525.00
2202	AYURVEDA AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE	16783.85	4632.66	2997.76	3264.23	3626.00	294.00
01	AYURVEDA AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE	16783.85	4632.66	2997.76	3264.23	3626.00	294.00
2203	MEDICAL EDUCATION	14040.00	2581.42	2156.00	2329.01	6020.00	4177.59
01	INDIRA GANDHI MEDICAL COLLEGE, SHIMLA	5000.00	975.46	841.00	1050.40	997.41	250.00
02	OPENING OF DENTAL COLLEGE WITHIN EXIST.M.C.	850.00	206.47	200.00	214.60	215.00	0.00
03	DR.R.P.MEDICAL COLLEGE TANDA(KANGRA)	8190.00	1399.49	1115.00	1064.01	4807.59	3927.59
2204	DENTAL DEPARTMENT	530.00	228.71	92.00	96.41	106.00	0.00
01	DENTAL DEPARTMENT	530.00	228.71	92.00	96.41	106.00	0.00
2205	DIRECTORATE MED. EDU. & RES.	120.00	29.27	22.00	28.26	31.00	0.00
01	DIRECTORATE MED.EDU. AND RES.	120.00	29.27	22.00	28.26	31.00	0.00
23	W.S.SANITATION,HOUSING,URBAN DEVELOPMENT	99590.08	24913.34	20363.15	19211.23	24553.09	10346.23
2301	WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	51735.86	12393.63	9339.92	10996.04	14338.00	7187.00
01	URBAN WATER SUPPLY	6278.92	2675.44	1131.00	1140.42	3538.00	2859.00
02	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	45456.94	9718.19	8208.92	9855.62	10800.00	4328.00
2302	SEWERAGE AND SANITATION	7936.17	3290.37	1933.14	1661.54	2800.00	2700.00
01	SEWERAGE SERVICES	7936.17	3290.37	1933.14	1661.54	2800.00	2700.00

03	LOW COST SANITATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2303	HOUSING	27033.00	6726.87	6702.00	5907.23	6566.00	312.00
01	POOLED GOVERNMENT HOUSING	1600.00	380.89	249.00	292.06	249.00	249.00
02	HOUSING DEPARTMENT	22030.00	5110.00	5385.00	4500.17	4654.00	0.00
03	RURAL HOUSING	25.00	154.53	5.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
04	POLICE HOUSING	378.00	81.45	63.00	115.00	63.00	63.00
05	HOUSING LOAN TO GOVT. EMPLOYEES	3000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
2304	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	12885.05	2502.47	2388.09	646.42	849.09	147.23
01	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	1345.00	449.02	361.23	300.00	147.23	147.23
02	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	1348.08	125.35	231.86	225.86	231.86	0.00
03	DIRECTORATE OF U.L.B.	10191.97	1928.10	1795.00	120.56	470.00	0.00
24	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
2401	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
01	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
25	WELFARE OF SC'S/ST'S/OBC'S	7881.54	599.74	1212.04	749.38	1430.70	58.00
2501	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES/SCs/STs	6377.79	412.48	907.04	528.65	1125.70	58.00
01	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES/SCs/STs	6377.79	412.48	907.04	528.65	1125.70	58.00
2502	EQUITY CONTRIBUTION TO WELFARE CORP.	1503.75	187.26	305.00	220.73	305.00	0.00
01	EQUITY CONTRIBUTION OF WELFARE CORPORATIONS	1503.75	187.26	305.00	220.73	305.00	0.00
26	LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
2601	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
01	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
27	SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION	26506.25	3363.60	4046.87	4275.44	2182.01	0.00
2701	SOCIAL WELFARE	18041.70	2383.60	2996.87	3185.44	1082.01	0.00
01	SOCIAL WELFARE	18041.70	2383.60	2996.87	3185.44	1082.01	0.00

2702	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME INCL. I.C.D.S.	8464.55	980.00	1050.00	1090.00	1100.00	0.00
01	S.N.P. INCL. I.C.D.S.	8464.55	980.00	1050.00	1090.00	1100.00	0.00
C	GENERAL SERVICES	8475.00	3424.46	1954.15	1725.83	2656.17	1233.48
42	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	8475.00	3424.46	1954.15	1725.83	2656.17	1233.48
4201	STATIONARY AND PRINTING	900.00	185.32	196.00	174.34	99.10	0.50
01	STATIONARY AND PRINTING	900.00	185.32	196.00	174.34	99.10	0.50
4202	POOLED NON-RESIDENTIAL GOVT. BUILDINGS	3900.00	425.74	779.15	509.48	777.98	777.98
01	POOLED NON-RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	3900.00	425.74	779.15	509.48	777.98	777.98
4203	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	3675.00	2813.40	979.00	1042.01	1779.09	455.00
01	HIMACHAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	225.00	37.81	40.00	38.33	21.94	0.00
02	NUCLEUS BUDGET FOR TRIBAL AREAS	1132.00	182.51	376.00	213.02	342.00	0.00
03	TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY	0.00	91.21	0.00	237.00	240.00	0.00
04	DEVELOPMENT/WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN	200.00	82.82	10.00	93.68	5.00	0.00
05	UPGRADATION OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	700.00	196.03	140.00	132.98	270.00	270.00
06	JAILS	150.00	1022.32	29.00	29.00	32.00	0.00
07	FIRE SERVICES	188.00	93.70	63.00	60.00	115.00	105.00
09	POLICE TRAINING(E.F.C. AWARD)	600.00	992.00	161.00	161.00	580.15	0.00
10	VIDHAN SABHA	480.00	115.00	160.00	77.00	173.00	80.00
	TOTAL - ALL SECTOR(A+B+C)	1207057.50	186350.71	218542.50	212067.18	133500.00	65845.91

* : Rs. 177057.50 was proposed to be funded outside the scheme of financing of State Plan in Power Sector during 10th Five Year Plan (1207057.50-177057.50 =1030000.00).

** : Rs. 34542.50 was proposed to be funded outside the scheme of financing of State Plan in Power sector during 2002-03(218542.50-34542.50=184000.00)

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. In lakh)

Ser-Sec- Maj-Smj- Min-Sm	Major Head / Minor Head of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2001-02) Actual Exp.	Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan 2003-2004	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Capital Content
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	ECONOMIC SERVICES	709234.46	90925.46	130403.17	132365.27	69534.63	42949.26
01	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	120168.65	21068.87	21856.52	24394.51	10419.20	855.77
0101	CROP HUSBANDARY	29293.08	3864.57	4793.59	4490.34	922.78	133.34
01	AGRICULTURE	17270.90	1786.81	2740.03	2551.52	391.00	28.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	1293.00	148.82	199.70	179.26	16.35	0.00
102	MULTIPLICATION & DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS	2482.00	345.72	367.13	384.45	65.47	0.00
01	DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS	2237.00	326.89	336.02	374.73	48.97	0.00
03	I.C.D.P. WHEAT	40.00	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	ACCELERATED MAIZE DEVELOPMENT	45.00	14.87	6.83	6.89	8.00	0.00
05	DEV.OF SOYABEAN, SUNFLOWER, PULSES, OIL SEEDS	142.00	3.96	10.48	0.00	1.00	0.00
06	NATIONAL OIL SEED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	18.00	0.00	6.15	2.83	7.50	0.00
103	MANURE AND FERTILIZERS	3473.00	67.27	552.44	600.99	23.00	0.00
01	DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER	3183.00	34.73	508.35	562.93	16.00	0.00
02	SOIL TESTING CENTRES	290.00	32.54	44.09	38.06	7.00	0.00

104	HIGH YEILDING VARIETIES/CROP INSURANCE	385.00	21.15	40.00	209.50	18.00	0.00
01	INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	CROP INSURANCE	385.00	21.15	40.00	209.50	18.00	0.00
105	PLANT PROTECTION	450.00	98.82	80.14	63.17	4.50	0.00
01	PLANT PROTECTION	450.00	98.82	80.14	63.17	4.50	0.00
106	COMMERCIAL CROPS	853.00	48.06	141.76	51.29	38.00	4.00
01	DEVELOPMENT OF SEED POTATO	300.00	12.08	49.50	16.69	30.00	4.00
02	DEV.OF VEGETABLE INCL.FARMS(INCL.PROJ.APPROACH)	258.00	4.06	45.04	10.07	2.00	0.00
03	DEVELOPMENT OF GINGER	30.00	0.00	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	TEA CULTIVATION	265.00	31.92	42.00	24.53	6.00	0.00
107	EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING	5295.00	685.13	857.25	700.27	87.20	5.00
01	AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SERVICE	5270.00	685.13	847.25	690.27	87.20	5.00
02	G.S.T.C. MASHOBRA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	GIA TO SAMETI	25.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
108	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	109.00	15.87	18.50	14.57	13.00	0.00
01	PLANNING AND EVALUATION MACHINERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	TIMELY REPORTING SCHEME	42.00	9.56	9.50	8.31	7.50	0.00
03	IMPROVEMENTS OF CROPS STATISTICS	67.00	6.31	9.00	6.26	5.50	0.00
109	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	710.00	87.97	114.59	96.51	7.00	0.00
01	AGRICULTURAL IMPLIMENTS AND OTHER MACHINERY	710.00	87.97	114.59	96.51	7.00	0.00
110	SMALL & MARGINAL FARMERS ASSIST.(SPL.20- PT.PROG.)	60.00	5.04	9.87	9.02	2.00	0.00
111	ENHANCED SUBSIDY TO NON SC/ST IRDP FAMILIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112	MAJOR WORKS T.S.P.	100.00	18.50	29.00	29.00	19.00	19.00

114	SUPPLE./COMPL.OF STATE EFFORTS-WORK PLAN	180.90	41.38	51.72	45.94	58.03	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	1880.00	203.08	276.68	167.55	39.45	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
905	COMPOSITE TESTING LAB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
906	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
907	ENVIRONMENT PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	12022.18	2039.21	2053.56	1938.82	531.78	105.34
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	450.00	41.13	45.80	47.34	23.00	0.00
103	PLANT NUTRITION SCHEME	139.00	14.59	19.32	20.49	5.90	0.00
104	PLANT PROTECTION	952.00	201.01	258.20	256.19	10.50	0.00
105	HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	2983.18	258.01	391.38	358.22	213.88	102.34
106	HORTICULTURE EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT	888.00	487.59	118.09	118.69	58.07	3.00
03	APICULTURE SCHEME	147.00	18.04	24.07	18.76	12.77	0.00
04	DEV.OF FLORICULTURE(INCL. PROJ.APPROACH)	291.00	28.03	30.41	37.12	26.20	3.00
05	DEVELOPMENT OF MUSHROOM	450.00	392.72	63.61	62.81	19.10	0.00
06	DEVELOPMENT OF HOPS	0.00	26.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	DEVELOPMENT OF WALNUT	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08	DEVELOPMENT OF OLIVE & OTHER FRUITS	0.00	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	SPECIAL SUBSIDY SCHEME	0.00	42.50	28.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	0.00	42.50	28.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	HORTICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS	199.00	0.51	2.00	0.33	5.92	0.00
110	FRUIT PROCESSING & UTILIZATION	342.00	90.47	97.72	110.59	19.00	0.00
112	DRIP IRRI. SCH. FOR INCRE.PROD. OF HORT. CROPS	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

115	SHORT TERMS RESEARCH PROJECTS	47.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116	MACRO MANAGEMENT OF HORTICULTURE	668.00	40.67	65.00	43.26	36.11	0.00
119	TRAINING & EXTENSION SCHEME	2522.00	498.50	546.93	577.12	6.00	0.00
120	SHORT TERM RESEARCH PROJECTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
121	ESTB./MAINT.OF GOVT. ORCHARDS/NURSERIES	2082.00	246.96	332.56	262.04	118.45	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	750.00	151.28	142.76	144.55	34.95	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING & STATIONERY	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
905	COMPOSIT TESTING LAB,KANDAGHAT	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	DRY LAND FARMING	0.00	38.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	DRY LAND FARMING	0.00	38.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102	SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	11713.25	1860.29	2362.85	3089.07	2053.90	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	9235.14	1433.88	1883.95	2548.36	1900.00	0.00
101	SOIL AND LAND USE SURVEY	70.00	10.30	43.34	14.49	0.00	0.00
102	GRANT OF SOIL CONSERVATION LOAN WRITE-OFF	3505.14	470.83	654.85	609.38	211.90	0.00
01	SOIL CONS.(ASSTT.-S&M FARMERS FOR INCREAS.AGR.PROD	2056.74	137.68	398.85	367.44	21.67	0.00
02	WATER CONS. & DEV. (PMGY)	1448.40	333.15	256.00	241.94	190.23	0.00
108	R.I.D.F PROJECTS	5215.00	816.21	1114.78	1838.68	1400.00	0.00
109	SCHEME-SUPPLE./COMPLE.OF STATE EFFORTS-WORK PLAN	0.00	40.86	0.00	24.96	33.20	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	45.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	400.00	86.68	61.98	51.85	254.90	0.00
904	PRINTING & STATIONERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	FOREST	2478.11	426.41	478.90	540.71	153.90	0.00
101	PROTECTIVE AFFORESTATION,SOIL CONSER.&	2478.11	329.55	376.47	443.21	79.30	0.00

	DEMO.(PMGY)						
102	MACRO MANAGEMENT OF WORK PLAN	0.00	56.00	76.91	47.02	74.60	0.00
104	BASP UNDER SOIL STATE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105	SCHEME-SUPPLE./COMPL.OF STATE EFFORTS- WORK PLAN	0.00	40.86	0.00	24.96	0.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	0.00	25.52	25.52	0.00	0.00
0103	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	14518.94	2551.28	3256.81	2932.08	1147.95	353.07
01	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	14518.94	2551.28	3256.81	2932.08	1147.95	353.07
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	469.00	88.61	45.00	48.20	10.00	0.00
01	EXP. ON SPECIAL CELL AT HEADQUARTER	154.00	24.07	30.00	22.97	3.00	0.00
02	EXP. ON STRENGTHENING OF ZONAL /TRIBAL OFFICES	315.00	18.58	15.00	25.23	7.00	0.00
102	EDUCATION AND TRAINING.	11.00	2.25	2.00	2.00	5.25	0.00
01	GIA TO VETY. COUNCIL	11.00	0.25	2.00	2.00	5.25	0.00
02	SCHOLARSHIP/STIPEND TO VETY. PHARMACISTS/FARMERS	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH	8458.27	1788.76	2204.38	2178.82	574.60	63.30
01	VACCI-FOOT/MOUTH DISEASE IN CROSSBREED EXOT.ANIM.	50.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
02	RINDERPEST ERADICATION/SURVELIANCE- KANGRA	100.00	14.00	41.77	14.00	14.00	0.00
03	EXP.ON 4 POLYC.S.D.HOS.(42)VETY.HOS.(113)VETY.DISP	7446.00	1763.74	2075.11	2149.77	519.60	63.30
04	ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE	18.50	2.02	3.50	6.05	2.00	0.00
05	MINOR WORKS	793.77	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH	50.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS (RNS)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
104	CENTRALLY SPONERED SCHEMES	90.50	13.21	18.00	15.60	15.71	0.00

01	SAMPLE SURVEY SCHEMES ON ANIMAL PRODUCTS	90.00	13.21	17.50	15.60	15.70	0.00
03	DEVELOPMENT OF BACKYARD POULTRY FARMING	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.00
105	CATTLE AND BUFFALLO DEVELOPMENT	1230.00	103.49	221.01	92.87	59.00	0.00
02	ESTABLISHMENT OF SEMEN LABORATORY	897.64	66.07	161.01	69.60	45.00	0.00
04	OTHER LIVESTOCKS DEVELOPMENT	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	CATTLE BREEDING FARM SCHEME	332.36	21.92	60.00	23.27	14.00	0.00
106	POULTRY DEVELOPMENT	315.00	26.67	58.75	41.65	30.50	0.00
04	CENTRAL & DISTT. POULTRY FARM	315.00	26.67	58.75	41.65	30.50	0.00
107	SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT	550.00	47.82	98.39	49.43	49.50	0.00
03	EXP.ON EXISTING SHEEP FARMS&WOOL EXTENTION CENTRE	550.00	47.82	98.39	49.43	49.50	0.00
108	OTHER LIVESTOCKS DEVELOPMENT	110.00	8.40	20.00	6.70	3.50	0.00
01	EXP. ON FUR ANIMALS,ANGORA RABBITS & PILOT SCHEMES	55.00	1.85	10.00	1.54	1.50	0.00
02	GIA-BREEDING OF HORSE/MULE/OTHER LIVESTOCK	55.00	6.55	10.00	5.16	2.00	0.00
109	FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT	239.00	31.86	43.70	22.43	8.50	0.00
01	STRENGTHENING OF FODDER SEED,PLANTING MATERIAL	239.00	31.86	43.70	22.43	8.50	0.00
110	VETY. RESEARCH	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	SCHLARSHIP/STPEND TO VETY. PHARMACISTS/FARMERS	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111	CAPITAL OUTLAY	1226.17	138.16	218.68	166.98	289.77	289.77
01	CAPITAL WORKS	1226.17	138.16	218.68	166.98	289.77	289.77
902	BACKWARD AREA SUB PLAN	1820.00	300.05	325.70	307.40	101.62	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00

907	ENVIRONMENT PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0104	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	1111.94	321.44	272.00	386.70	71.00	0.00
01	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	1111.94	321.44	272.00	386.70	71.00	0.00
101	STRENGTHENING OF DAIRY CELL AT HEADQUARTER	88.00	6.21	10.00	6.90	4.60	0.00
102	EXP.ON INCENT.AWARDS TO YOUTH DAIRY DEV.PROG.	12.00	0.59	2.00	0.80	0.90	0.00
104	GIA-H.P. MILK FEDERATION(SCP+TSP+CAPITAL)	1011.94	307.64	260.00	373.00	65.50	0.00
105	FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ECONOMIC SERVICES	0.00	7.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
0105	FISHERIES	1554.00	299.69	236.29	218.38	135.80	60.06
01	FISHERIES	1554.00	299.69	236.29	218.38	135.80	60.06
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	360.00	15.74	34.04	24.71	14.65	5.70
102	INLAND FISHERIES	915.00	215.67	121.63	115.10	87.10	46.86
01	MANAGEMENT & DEV. RIVERINE FISHERIES (CONS.)	30.00	90.70	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.00
02	MANAGEMENT & DEV. OF RESERVOIR FISHERIES CONS.	30.00	4.44	6.00	6.18	3.00	0.00
03	MANAGEMENT & DEV. OF CARP FARM	411.00	15.33	57.58	17.65	8.80	6.06
05	ANGLING FACILITIES IN PONG RES.	25.00	2.07	2.50	2.45	1.80	0.00
06	PRODUCTION OF TROUT SEED	199.00	37.96	15.10	6.96	25.10	18.60
07	FOREIGN AIDED PROJECT	220.00	34.26	39.45	41.73	18.80	6.00
09	PRODUCTION OF FISH SEED	0.00	30.91	0.00	39.62	29.60	16.20
104	EXTENSION AND TRAINING	90.00	10.69	13.52	19.87	7.00	0.00
01	ASSISTANCE TO F.F.D.A.	75.00	9.00	10.00	15.22	2.00	0.00
02	EXTENTION AND TRAINING	15.00	1.69	3.52	4.65	5.00	0.00
105	OTHER EXPENDITURE	35.00	14.17	12.80	5.36	0.00	0.00
03	WELFARE SCHEME TO RESER.FISHERMEN	35.00	14.17	12.80	5.36	0.00	0.00

106	SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN	0.00	30.77	0.00	28.13	16.00	0.00
107	TRIBAL SUB-PLAN	154.00	12.65	54.30	25.21	11.05	7.50
0106	FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE	42377.00	7221.79	7384.56	7189.11	5109.76	245.49
01	FORESTRY	40551.00	6880.50	7027.95	6826.05	4969.76	225.73
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	15500.00	2411.82	2382.86	2577.80	240.00	0.00
102	EXTENSION AND TRAINING	15.00	2.48	99.39	2.48	2.50	0.00
03	FORESTRY RESEARCH & TRAINING	15.00	2.48	99.39	2.48	2.50	0.00
103	FOREST CONSERVATION,DEVELOPMENT & REGENERATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	FOREST PROTECTION (STATE SCHEME)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	STATISTICS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY	20568.81	3426.87	3460.36	3342.23	4154.90	0.00
01	DEV.OF PASTURES AND GRAZING	235.00	44.02	50.00	45.32	47.00	0.00
02	IMPROVEMENT OF TREE COVER	2553.00	345.74	367.28	385.21	375.90	0.00
03	RAISING NURSERIES FOR DEPTT.PLANTING & PUBLIC DIST	895.00	70.61	86.17	92.76	74.30	0.00
04	FUEL-WOOD FODDER PROJECT	1205.00	121.21	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	O.D.A. ASSISTANCE FORESTRY	3673.00	0.00	1.00	41.43	863.00	0.00
07	W.B. AIDED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	10957.91	2578.00	2546.28	2546.28	2507.00	0.00
08	INTEGRATED SATLUJ DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	ECOLOGICAL DEV.PROJ.(CHANGER AREA)	461.90	153.79	180.00	112.60	116.70	0.00
17	FOREST PROTECTION	377.00	45.48	43.63	52.15	45.50	0.00
18	WORKING PLAN ORGANISATION	130.00	15.42	25.00	9.50	110.00	0.00
19	SURVEY & DEMARCATION	81.00	15.66	6.00	18.42	10.50	0.00
21	MAINTENANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL PLANTATION	0.00	36.94	0.00	38.56	5.00	0.00

106	FOREST PRODUCE	120.00	23.07	23.24	14.93	12.00	0.00
01	ESTB. OF SHUTTLE & BOBBIN FACT	75.00	10.80	14.80	4.49	10.00	0.00
05	REGENERATION OF CHILGOZA PINE	45.00	12.27	8.44	10.44	2.00	0.00
107	OTHER EXPENDITURE	2307.19	435.64	499.53	357.50	225.00	0.00
01	AMENITIES TO STAFF & LABOUR	55.00	12.36	8.00	8.50	10.00	0.00
02	NEW FORESTRY SCHEME	2252.19	423.28	491.53	349.00	215.00	0.00
111	COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS	2040.00	379.30	344.58	377.22	225.73	225.73
02	BUILDINGS	754.00	171.72	143.58	151.32	117.23	117.23
03	MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS/ROADS	641.00	105.50	94.70	92.70	0.00	0.00
04	COMMUNICATION	645.00	102.08	106.30	133.20	108.50	108.50
902	BACKWARD AREA SUB PLAN	0.00	201.32	215.39	153.89	109.63	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	WILD LIFE	1826.00	341.29	356.61	363.06	140.00	19.76
101	STATE SECTOR SCHEMES	1266.00	239.68	227.32	231.36	110.00	19.76
01	WILD LIFE-PRESERVATION	766.00	139.96	120.45	129.32	44.74	9.50
03	DEVELOPMENT OF HIMALAYAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK	500.00	99.72	106.87	102.04	65.26	10.26
102	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	560.00	101.61	129.29	131.70	30.00	0.00
01	INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES	410.00	69.06	80.57	82.98	0.00	0.00
02	DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK,KULLU	150.00	22.55	33.72	33.72	30.00	0.00
03	DEV.OF PIN VALLEY NATIONAL PARK	0.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
0107	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	11685.99	3127.38	2108.00	3076.39	100.00	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	3551.00	1153.10	740.00	1273.27	35.00	0.00
101	AGRICULTURE	3551.00	1153.10	740.00	1273.27	35.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	3405.00	951.53	634.00	881.57	30.00	0.00

101	HORTICULTURE	3405.00	951.53	634.00	881.57	30.00	0.00
03	ANIMAL HUSBANDARY	2385.00	454.67	326.00	357.60	16.00	0.00
101	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	2385.00	454.67	326.00	357.60	16.00	0.00
04	FORESTS	1836.99	543.52	387.00	563.95	18.00	0.00
101	FORESTS	1836.99	543.52	387.00	563.95	18.00	0.00
05	FISHERIES	508.00	24.56	21.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
101	FISHERIES	508.00	24.56	21.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
0109	MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL	5924.25	1512.46	1155.00	2726.99	800.00	0.00
01	AGRICULTURE	0.00	12.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	REGULATED MARKETS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICES	0.00	12.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	HORTICULTURE	5924.25	1499.60	1155.00	2726.99	800.00	0.00
101	C/O FARMERS HOUSE/EDUCATION CENTRE AT DELHI	1424.25	80.00	824.65	824.65	0.00	0.00
102	GENERAL MARKETING SCHEME	0.00	16.00	25.35	25.00	15.10	0.00
103	SUBSIDY ON CARTOONS/SUPPORT PRICE	4500.00	1403.60	0.00	1572.34	784.90	0.00
104	SHARE CAPITAL FRUIT WINERY INDUSTRY	0.00	0.00	305.00	305.00	0.00	0.00
0111	CO-OPERATION	1990.20	309.97	287.42	285.45	78.01	63.81
01	CO-OPERATION	1990.20	309.97	287.42	285.45	78.01	63.81
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	658.00	62.46	68.05	52.25	10.00	10.00
102	TRAINING & EDUCATION	289.65	57.54	55.83	65.55	0.00	0.00
103	AUDIT OF CO-OPERATIVES	500.00	76.79	65.00	83.04	0.00	0.00
104	CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES	155.05	74.08	38.45	28.80	18.65	18.65
01	SHARE CAPITAL TO M.P.RURAL CO-OP.	80.00	8.77	11.65	8.48	18.65	18.65
02	MANAGERIAL/INTEREST SUBSIDIES TO CREDIT CO-OP.	20.60	33.41	10.30	16.33	0.00	0.00

03	INTEREST SUBSIDY TO CREDIT CO-OP.	10.45	25.21	5.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	INTREST SUBSIDY TO I.R.D.P.FAMILIES	28.00	4.59	8.49	2.53	0.00	0.00
11	ENROLEMENT SUBSIDY TO I.R.D.P.FAMILIES	16.00	2.10	2.78	1.46	0.00	0.00
14	W/CAP.SUB.TO ALL KIND S/CASTE COOPS.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105	MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES	135.00	14.87	14.16	11.99	23.40	17.70
01	SHARE CAPITAL TO MARKETING CO-OP.	70.00	1.50	1.05	0.95	17.70	17.70
02	MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY TO MARKETING CO-OP.	35.00	4.56	3.88	2.37	0.00	0.00
03	SUBSIDY TO PRICE FLUCTUATION FUND	25.00	8.81	9.23	8.67	5.70	0.00
04	W/CAP.SUB.TO ALL KIND S/CASTE COOPS.	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES	108.01	19.80	26.99	40.11	18.31	9.81
01	SHARE CAPITAL TO CONSUMER CO-OP	50.00	2.17	5.80	2.71	2.00	2.00
02	MANAGER.SUBS/FURNL.FIX.SUBS.TO CONSUMER CO-OP.	4.05	3.86	2.03	3.48	0.00	0.00
03	INTEREST SUBSIDY TO CONSUMER CO-OP.	5.96	4.57	2.98	3.22	0.00	0.00
04	SHARE CAPITAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS	18.00	0.00	8.18	25.70	7.81	7.81
05	SUBSIDY FOR MARKETNG/RURAL GODOWNS	30.00	9.20	8.00	5.00	8.50	0.00
108	FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVES	16.00	0.15	2.00	0.40	1.00	1.00
01	SHARE CAPITAL TO FISHERMEN CO-OP.	16.00	0.15	2.00	0.40	1.00	1.00
109	INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES	87.67	4.28	6.39	3.31	6.65	6.65
01	SHARE CAPITAL TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OP.	65.00	1.50	3.55	0.86	6.65	6.65
02	MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OP.	22.67	2.78	2.84	2.45	0.00	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
906	INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY	40.82	0.00	10.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	41548.53	7398.59	7888.22	7805.73	3381.97	0.00
0201	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	5427.45	1498.35	895.18	1075.88	895.18	0.00

01	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PRG.(NOR.)/SGSY	530.00	223.79	25.00	15.54	25.00	0.00
101	ASSISTANCE TO BLOCKS(SUBSIDY)	0.00	211.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	SRSP/RCRSP	530.00	12.26	25.00	15.54	25.00	0.00
02	C.M.G.S.	0.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	C.M.G.S.	0.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	SPECIAL SGSY	2844.67	868.55	559.68	497.70	559.68	0.00
101	SGSY SPECIAL PROJECTS (HYDRAM)	1344.67	482.29	259.68	148.30	0.00	0.00
102	SGSY SPL. COMPONENT	1500.00	386.26	300.00	349.40	559.68	0.00
05	DRDA'S STAFF EXPENDITURE	700.00	0.00	140.50	117.47	140.50	0.00
101	DRDA'S STAFF EXPENDITURE	700.00	0.00	140.00	117.47	140.50	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	INDIRA AWAS YOJNA	1352.78	146.01	170.00	445.17	170.00	0.00
102	INDIRA AWAS YOJNA	1352.78	146.01	170.00	445.17	170.00	0.00
0202	RURAL EMPLOYMENT	7689.08	625.41	1277.04	910.42	1277.04	0.00
01	JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA / SJSYG	453.58	301.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA / SJSYG	453.58	301.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME	1102.96	107.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME	1102.96	107.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	D.P.A.P.	842.00	121.89	97.00	132.12	97.00	0.00
101	D.P.A.P.	842.00	121.89	97.00	132.12	97.00	0.00
06	SGRY	4690.54	0.00	1080.04	681.50	1080.04	0.00
101	SGRY	4690.54	0.00	1080.04	681.50	814.01	0.00
102	HANDLING & TRANS.CHARGES OF FOODGRAINS UNDER SGRY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	266.03	0.00
07	IWDP	600.00	94.34	100.00	96.80	100.00	0.00

101	IWDP	600.00	94.34	100.00	96.80	100.00	0.00
0203	LAND REFORMS	9474.00	1938.16	2117.05	1962.54	460.28	0.00
01	CADASTRAL SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS	3704.00	785.38	765.16	862.27	157.21	0.00
101	CADASTRAL SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS	3704.00	785.38	764.91	862.27	157.21	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	SUPPORTING SERVICES	13.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101	SUPPORTING SERVICES	13.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS	1350.00	362.06	477.82	330.45	5.00	0.00
101	CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS (HEAD QTR. ESTT.)	1350.00	362.06	477.82	330.45	5.00	0.00
04	STRENGTHENING OF LAND RECORDS AGENCY	3648.00	540.17	654.12	589.30	198.12	0.00
101	STRENGTHENING OF LAND RECORDS AGENCY (HQ STAFF)	3648.00	540.17	654.12	589.30	198.12	0.00
05	REVENUE HOUSING	109.00	123.06	18.95	18.95	18.95	0.00
101	NORMAL PROVISION	109.00	123.06	18.95	18.95	18.95	0.00
06	FOREST SETTLEMENT	650.00	127.49	200.00	161.57	81.00	0.00
101	FOREST SETTLEMENT	650.00	127.49	200.00	161.57	81.00	0.00
0204	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3519.00	573.60	568.05	516.92	276.05	0.00
01	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3519.00	573.60	568.05	516.92	276.05	0.00
101	GIA TO PANCHAYAT SAMITIES	3519.00	573.60	568.05	516.92	276.05	0.00
0205	PANCHAYATS	15439.00	2763.07	3030.90	3339.97	473.42	0.00
01	PANCHAYATS	15439.00	2763.07	3030.90	3339.97	473.42	0.00
101	GIA-PURCHASE OF LIBRARY BOOKS/PERIODICALS/JOURNALS	17.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	GIA-C/O PANCHAYAT SAMITI/ZILA PARISHAD BHAWANS	141.00	59.00	82.00	17.66	100.00	0.00
103	GIA-CONST./REP. OF PANCHAYAT GHARS	310.50	74.20	130.46	0.00	0.00	0.00

105	GIA-FOR DISCHARGE OF MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	100.00	15.00	16.00	21.53	0.00	0.00
108	LOAN FOR CREATION OF REMUNERATIVE ASSETS	29.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	C/O PANCHAYATI RAJ TRAINING INST. BLDG. MASHOBRA	10.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110	GIA TO ZILA PARISHADS	256.00	42.82	43.20	59.24	0.00	0.00
111	HONORARIUM TO ELECTED PERSONS OF PRI'S	3859.35	686.97	695.71	1074.51	47.43	0.00
112	ORGN.OF PANCHAYAT SAMMELANS AT STATE LEVEL	45.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113	CASH AWARD TO BEST PANCHAYAT	17.50	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
115	HONORARIUM TO TAILORING TEACHER	1203.65	217.10	240.75	191.42	2.00	0.00
120	HONORARIUM TO PANCHAYAT SAHAYAK	0.00	110.51	0.00	121.30	5.19	0.00
126	GIA FOR OFFICE EXPENSES TO GRAM PANCHAYATS	871.99	150.87	160.43	152.62	0.00	0.00
127	GIA FOR OFFICE EXPENSES TO PANCHAYAT SAMITIES	59.33	11.87	11.59	13.09	0.00	0.00
128	GIA FOR PAY OF PANCHAYAT CHOWKIDARS	880.33	161.63	164.00	156.01	0.00	0.00
129	GIA FOR MAINTENANCE OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE	171.08	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
133	C/O OFFICE BLDGS. OF DPO	360.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
134	C/O PANCHAYATI RAJ INST. BAIJNATH	70.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
135	PAY TO JUNIOR ENGINEER OF P.S.	113.62	18.06	22.72	18.69	0.00	0.00
136	AWARD UNDER EFC	6846.45	1176.36	1313.00	1475.31	292.00	0.00
137	GIA-TRAINING OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.97	26.80	0.00
138	GIA-GIRIRAJ AND HIMPRASTH	25.00	4.09	5.00	2.70	0.00	0.00
139	C/O RESIDENT QTR.FOR TRAINING INSTITUTE,MASHOBRA	0.00	21.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
143	GIA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MICRO PLAN	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

144	GIA TO PAY OF ZILA PARISHAD ASTT.ENGS.	7.20	0.00	1.44	0.72	0.00	0.00
145	GIA TO PAY OF JUNIOR ACCOUNT	19.50	0.00	3.90	1.20	0.00	0.00
146	PRINTING MATERIAL OF TRAINING FOR ELEC. REPRESENTATIVE	25.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
147	INDIVISIBLE	0.00	0.00	78.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
148	INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT-NEWLY CREATED GRAM PANCHAYATS	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
03	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
0301	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
01	BORDER AREA DEV. PROGRAMME	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
101	BORDER AREA DEV. PROGRAMME	2080.00	1931.00	416.00	1097.85	416.00	171.54
04	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	45317.48	6654.63	8735.97	9615.84	8814.33	6419.87
0401	MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	5500.00	1198.94	1183.00	1192.29	1598.74	1523.00
01	MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	5500.00	1198.94	1183.00	1192.29	1598.74	1523.00
101	MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT SHAHNEHAR	5500.00	1198.94	1183.00	1192.29	1598.74	1523.00
01	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	1500.00	0.00	275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	WORKS	3300.00	1115.14	848.00	1125.15	1523.00	1523.00
03	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	700.00	83.80	60.00	67.14	75.74	0.00
0402	MINOR IRRIGATION	33302.00	4579.82	6029.13	6912.76	5700.00	3409.28
01	IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH	33302.00	4579.82	6029.13	6912.76	5700.00	3409.28
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	6700.00	1958.13	1155.80	3330.60	2000.00	0.00
104	MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	5100.00	609.73	502.55	292.59	290.72	0.00
107	WORKS	21502.00	2011.96	4370.78	3289.57	3409.28	3409.28
0403	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	950.00	130.67	219.40	169.52	211.15	183.15
01	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	950.00	130.67	219.40	169.52	211.15	183.15
105	C.A.D. TO MINOR/MEDIUM/MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEME	800.00	112.47	185.00	148.35	183.15	183.15

106	ESTABLISHMENT	150.00	18.20	34.40	21.17	28.00	0.00
0404	FLOOD CONTROL	5565.48	745.20	1304.44	1341.27	1304.44	1304.44
01	FLOOD CONTROL	5565.48	745.20	1304.44	1341.27	1304.44	1304.44
101	ESTABLISHMENT	500.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	FLOOD PROT. WORKS PATLIKUHL&OTHERS(INCL.RIDF REQ.)	2000.00	350.00	665.00	880.10	904.44	904.44
110	OTHER FLOOD PROTECTION WORKS	3065.48	395.20	539.44	461.17	400.00	400.00
05	ENERGY	302825.74	25943.55	55119.14	55177.83	15687.81	10270.00
0501	POWER	300558.00	25627.00	54788.00	54788.00	15570.00	10270.00
01	GENERATION	251117.00	22506.00	44310.00	44310.00	10070.00	10070.00
101	GENERATION	251117.00	22506.00	44310.00	44310.00	10070.00	10070.00
02	TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION	29309.00	2331.00	5578.00	5578.00	5300.00	0.00
101	TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION	29309.00	2331.00	5578.00	5578.00	5300.00	0.00
03	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	15932.00	390.00	3200.00	3200.00	200.00	200.00
101	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	15932.00	390.00	3200.00	3200.00	200.00	200.00
04	RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF POWER HOUSES	1200.00	100.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
101	RENOVATION & MODERNISATION OF POWER HOUSES	1200.00	100.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
05	SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION	3000.00	300.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00
101	SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION	3000.00	300.00	1400.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00
0502	NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY	2267.74	316.55	331.14	389.83	117.81	0.00
01	BIO-GAS DEVELOPMENT	450.00	74.61	84.70	78.16	0.00	0.00
101	BIO-GAS DEVELOPMENT	450.00	74.61	84.70	78.16	0.00	0.00
02	DEV. OF NEW & RENEWABLE SOURCES	1817.74	241.94	246.44	311.67	117.81	0.00
101	IREP	1817.74	241.94	246.44	311.67	117.81	0.00
06	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	10473.20	1185.17	1733.44	1316.82	1011.15	467.86

0601	VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	8914.20	810.41	1612.04	1154.91	947.49	447.86
01	VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	8914.20	810.41	1612.04	1154.91	947.49	447.86
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	26.20	1.80	1.53	1.50	5.68	0.00
06	INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION & TRAINING	26.20	1.80	1.53	1.50	5.68	0.00
104	INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	1410.00	4.00	265.06	181.35	450.86	437.86
106	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	3795.00	583.84	646.26	604.42	70.85	10.00
01	INCENTIVE AND SUBSIDY TO SSI'S	825.00	97.18	114.01	77.23	12.90	0.00
02	DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES	2970.00	486.66	532.25	527.19	57.95	10.00
107	HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES	968.00	51.08	162.90	169.26	70.00	0.00
01	HILL AREA WOOLEN DEV.PROJ.PACKAGE SCH.- HANDLOOM WE	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	WORKSHED-CUM-HOUSING SCHEME	130.00	0.00	18.50	3.61	10.00	0.00
06	MARKETING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	46.00	19.94	24.00	22.00	5.00	0.00
07	DEEN DAYAL HATH KARGA PROPSAHAN YOJNA	330.00	15.14	35.00	82.10	55.00	0.00
13	DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES	462.00	16.00	78.40	61.55	0.00	0.00
109	KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES	365.00	45.00	57.20	74.20	0.00	0.00
01	GRANTS-IN-AID TO KHADI BOARD	365.00	45.00	57.20	74.20	0.00	0.00
110	SERI-CULTURE INDUSTRIES	490.00	70.88	71.18	66.66	45.00	0.00
116	OTHER EXPENDITURES	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	INVESTMENT IN H.P. FINANCIAL CORPORATION	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	150.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	800.00	52.00	80.81	50.93	120.10	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
906	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	900.00	1.81	300.00	6.59	185.00	0.00
0602	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	1142.00	291.00	51.40	70.07	50.00	20.00
01	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	1142.00	291.00	51.40	70.07	50.00	20.00

101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	110.00	26.00	18.00	19.47	6.00	6.00
105	INDUSTRIAL AREAS	717.00	115.12	10.50	8.32	10.00	0.00
01	INDUSTRIAL AREAS/PROMOTION SCHEME	717.00	115.12	10.50	8.32	10.00	0.00
110	INCENTIVES AND SUBSIDY	60.00	59.29	5.00	5.00	2.00	0.00
111	OTHER EXPENDITURE	125.00	54.00	12.90	32.28	17.00	0.00
03	ART AND EXHIBITION	125.00	54.00	12.90	32.28	17.00	0.00
113	INDL.PARK SCH.FOR EXPORT PROMOTION	130.00	36.59	5.00	5.00	15.00	14.00
0603	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	417.00	83.76	70.00	91.84	13.66	0.00
01	MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	417.00	83.76	70.00	91.84	13.66	0.00
101	MINERAL EXPLORATION STAFF & OTHER ACTIVITIES	417.00	83.76	70.00	91.84	13.66	0.00
07	TRANSPORT	163594.00	20360.69	28910.25	27375.37	24539.87	24539.07
0701	CIVIL AVIATION	656.00	151.45	110.00	105.50	48.10	48.10
01	CIVIL AVIATION	656.00	151.45	110.00	105.50	48.10	48.10
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	55.00	8.88	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
102	TRAINING AND EDUCATION	2.00	94.03	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	DEVELOPMENT OF AEROSPOTS SITES	38.00	7.00	3.00	0.50	5.00	5.00
104	C/O HELIPADS AND AIRSTRIPS	561.00	41.54	101.00	100.00	43.10	43.10
0702	ROADS AND BRIDGES	154689.00	18052.67	27262.05	25120.83	22500.00	22499.20
01	ROADS AND BRIDGES	154689.00	18052.67	27262.05	25120.83	22500.00	22499.20
101	STATE HIGHWAY,ARTERIAL ROAD PROJECT INCL.CD WORKS	2650.00	404.55	446.00	510.90	380.00	380.00
102	RURAL ROADS	19457.00	3045.95	3362.39	4868.71	4755.22	4754.42
103	BRIDGES(MAJOR & MINOR)(RIDF)	3654.00	421.36	684.42	310.47	455.00	455.00
104	MACHINERY & WORKSHOP	1150.00	171.73	175.00	144.42	200.00	200.00
106	MISC.WORKS TREE PLANTATION ENVIRONMENT(HPRIDC)	50.00	11.99	8.00	0.92	5.00	5.00

113	R/D TRAINING SEMINAR	50.00	0.00	10.00	3.44	5.00	5.00
114	R.I.D.F.	84678.00	6477.26	14950.00	7272.08	13500.00	13500.00
01	R.I.D.F.-I	84678.00	6477.26	14950.00	7272.08	13500.00	13500.00
115	ESTABLISHMENT OF PWD DEPARTMENT	27600.00	6557.96	4841.74	9182.13	0.00	0.00
116	STAFF IN TRIBAL AREA	2500.00	308.44	409.25	515.45	0.00	0.00
117	C.R.F.	6000.00	578.55	1075.00	1171.37	1100.00	1100.00
119	COMPENSATION/OLD LIABILITIES	550.00	36.57	50.00	99.24	400.00	400.00
120	MINOR WORKS	600.00	38.31	200.00	0.00	175.00	175.00
121	LINK ROAD TO UNCONNECTED PANCHAYATS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	2000.00	0.00	358.55	385.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	3750.00	0.00	656.70	656.70	524.78	524.78
903	PUBLICITY (TPT)	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0703	ROAD TRANSPORT	8032.00	2149.76	1536.20	2129.67	1970.91	1970.91
01	ROAD TRANSPORT	8032.00	2149.76	1536.20	2129.67	1970.91	1970.91
101	HEADQUARTERS STAFF	485.00	202.39	76.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	R.T.A. OFFICE MANDI	115.00	0.00	15.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	CONST.-RAIN SHELTERS/BUS STAND,TUTIKANDI EFC AWARD	1876.00	0.00	344.00	0.00	600.00	600.00
109	CONST.-MARKET-CUM-PARKING OPPOSITE HMR. BUS STAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
110	INVESTMENT IN H.R.T.C.	5556.00	1947.37	1100.00	2129.67	1170.91	1170.91
903	PUBLICITY (TPT)	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
0704	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.02	0.86	0.86
01	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.02	0.86	0.86
101	PROVIDING STAFF	15.00	0.00	2.00	2.02	0.86	0.86
0705	OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES	202.00	6.81	0.00	17.35	20.00	20.00

01	ROPEWAYS AND CABLEWAYS	202.00	6.81	0.00	17.35	20.00	20.00
101	ROPEWAYS AND CABLEWAYS	202.00	6.81	0.00	17.35	20.00	20.00
08	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
0801	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
01	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
101	TELE-COMMUNICATION	211.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
09	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT	642.00	124.39	138.00	271.65	48.87	0.00
0901	SCIENTIFIC RESERACH INCL. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	442.00	116.30	108.00	99.23	25.64	0.00
01	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INLC. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	442.00	116.30	108.00	99.23	25.64	0.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	155.00	80.47	40.00	99.23	25.64	0.00
102	REMOTE SENSING & SPACE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	30.00	17.91	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	APPLIED RESEARCH & PILOT IMPLEMENTATION	192.00	17.92	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	POPULARISING-S&T &INTRODUCTION OF APPROPRIATE TECH.	65.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0902	ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	50.00	0.00	10.00	149.61	3.23	0.00
01	ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	50.00	0.00	10.00	149.61	3.23	0.00
102	ENVIRONMENT,RESEARCH & ECOLOGICAL REGENERATION	50.00	0.00	10.00	149.61	3.23	0.00
0904	BIOTECHNOLOGY	150.00	8.09	20.00	22.81	20.00	0.00
01	BIOTECHNOLOGY	150.00	8.09	20.00	22.81	20.00	0.00
101	BIOTECHNOLOGY	150.00	8.09	20.00	22.81	20.00	0.00
10	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	22373.86	6258.57	5570.63	5309.67	5210.43	225.15
1001	SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES	2740.00	498.44	467.00	268.34	49.00	2.00
01	STATE PLANNING MACHINERY	2340.00	177.57	390.00	206.11	25.00	0.00

101	STATE PLANNING MACHINERY	2340.00	177.57	390.00	206.11	25.00	0.00
02	SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION	150.00	25.90	26.00	26.00	1.00	0.00
102	SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION	150.00	25.90	26.00	26.00	1.00	0.00
03	TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS	120.00	22.66	20.00	20.00	12.00	0.00
103	TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS	120.00	22.66	20.00	20.00	12.00	0.00
04	EXCISE & TAXATION	130.00	272.31	31.00	16.23	11.00	2.00
104	EXCISE & TAXATION DEPARTMENT	110.00	24.50	20.00	16.23	11.00	2.00
105	UPGRADATION-STANDARD OF ADMINISTRATION UNDER EFC	20.00	247.81	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1002	TOURISM	2669.87	434.84	470.32	223.48	353.07	159.15
01	TOURISM	2669.87	434.84	470.32	223.48	353.07	159.15
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	685.00	80.55	132.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	TOURIST ACCOMMODATION	810.00	85.00	129.05	85.00	159.15	159.15
02	TOURIST ACCOMMODATION	810.00	85.00	129.05	85.00	159.15	159.15
103	TRAINING/TREKKING	193.87	14.91	22.52	10.00	25.00	0.00
104	PROMOTION & PUBLICITY	635.00	106.00	115.00	106.00	130.00	0.00
105	OTHERS	35.00	123.58	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	OTHERS	25.00	24.80	4.00	22.48	38.92	0.00
02	HOSPITALITY	25.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	10.00	0.00
03	MINOR WORKS	0.00	16.80	0.00	10.00	20.00	0.00
06	OTHER CHARGES	0.00	5.00	0.00	8.48	8.92	0.00
109	ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR & UNDERTAKINGS	286.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
1003	SURVEY AND STATISTICS	315.00	47.20	52.00	62.12	1.00	1.00
01	SURVEY & STATISTICS	315.00	47.20	52.00	62.12	1.00	1.00

101	EXPENDITURE ON STAFF OF ECONOMIC ADVISER	286.00	47.20	45.00	62.12	1.00	1.00
105	REALLY NEW SCHEMES	29.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	COMPUTERISATION OF DISTRICT OFFICE	8.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	PROCESSING OF NSS DATA	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	MODERISATION OF COMPUTER SYSTEM	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	REP. AND MAINTENANCE	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	C/O OFFICE BLDGS.	5.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1004	CIVIL SUPPLIES	2028.00	111.19	107.87	150.87	63.00	63.00
01	CIVIL SUPPLIES	2028.00	111.19	107.87	150.87	63.00	63.00
101	PRICE STABILISATION SCHEME (STAFF)	578.00	54.33	82.76	74.25	0.00	0.00
102	CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS-RURAL PROGRAMME	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	CIVIL SUPPLIES OFFICE BUILDINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	63.00	63.00
106	C/O BLDGS(RESL. & OFFICIAL)	450.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	T.P.D.S.	984.00	0.50	14.00	1.32	0.00	0.00
111	OIL SUBSIDY TO TRIBAL AREA	6.00	8.36	1.87	8.30	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P. (MINOR GODOWNS)	10.00	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
1005	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	125.00	16.21	19.00	16.23	10.00	0.00
01	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	125.00	16.21	19.00	16.23	10.00	0.00
101	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	125.00	16.21	19.00	16.23	10.00	0.00
1006	OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES	13955.99	5039.76	4344.44	4478.14	4734.36	0.00
01	INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND PUBLIC ENTREPRISES	500.00	213.03	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	500.00	213.03	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
02	DISTRICT PLANNING/VMJS/VKVNY/MMGPY	13455.99	4826.73	4244.44	4378.14	4634.36	0.00
101	DISTRICT PLANNING/VMJS	13455.99	1338.13	4244.44	1673.04	2009.36	0.00

102	VIDHAYAK KSHETRA VIKAS NIDHI YOJNA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1625.00	0.00
103	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	3488.60	0.00	1955.10	0.00	0.00
104	MUKHYA MANTRI GRAM PATH YOJANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	750.00	1000.00	0.00
1007	CONSUMER COMMISSION	540.00	110.93	110.00	110.49	0.00	0.00
01	DISTT. FORUMS-CONS. PROTECT.PRG.(STAFF)	540.00	110.93	110.00	110.49	0.00	0.00
101	DISTT. FORUMS-CONS. PROTECT PROG.(STAFF)	540.00	110.93	110.00	110.49	0.00	0.00
B	S O C I A L S E R V I C E S	489348.04	92000.79	86185.18	77976.08	61309.20	21663.17
21	EDUCATION, SPORTS, ARTS & CULTURE	273265.71	48529.04	46556.69	42310.51	13234.19	5211.35
2101	PRIMARY EDUCATION	96949.12	13734.82	15432.07	15432.07	2572.08	225.00
01	PRIMARY EDUCATION	96949.12	13734.82	15432.07	15432.07	2572.08	225.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	7957.74	209.52	639.63	341.60	226.68	0.00
103	INFRASTRUCTURE	463.23	31.30	76.45	56.45	97.45	0.00
104	GIA TO PRIMARY NON-GOVT. SCHOOLS	220.00	16.50	211.00	31.25	0.00	0.00
111	INCENTIVES	4469.95	112.92	623.80	745.80	0.00	0.00
112	C/O PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING/CLASS ROOMS (EFC)	368.05	0.00	63.25	63.25	0.00	0.00
115	MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME (B.M.S.)	350.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	92.00	0.00
120	HOLD.OF SCHOOL GAMES AT BLOCK,DISTT&STATE.LEVEL	150.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
121	D.P.E.P.	600.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	225.00	0.00
125	SARSWATI BAL VIDYA SANKALP YOJNA/RIDF PROG.	20605.69	4288.26	1375.00	2245.00	225.00	225.00
127	SALARY EXPENDITURE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	48337.46	8155.14	9076.89	9510.15	826.96	0.00
128	SARV SHIKSHA ABHIYAN	3000.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
129	PMGY	0.00	121.29	610.00	1.00	600.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	1105.00	221.00	221.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	9310.00	526.54	1861.55	1765.57	248.99	0.00

903	PUBLICITY	2.00	0.35	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2102	GENERAL AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	166361.68	33217.17	29554.83	25138.02	10007.90	4609.50
01	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	44651.48	8843.66	7667.26	7534.88	2443.70	1922.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	44651.48	7682.00	7667.26	7534.88	2097.20	1922.00
902	B.A.S.P.	0.00	1161.66	0.00	0.00	346.50	0.00
02	SECONDARY EDUCATION	93251.81	20743.71	15609.76	14517.81	4598.47	1200.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	93251.81	18702.83	15609.76	11828.28	4139.17	1200.00
902	B.A.S.P.	0.00	2040.88	0.00	2689.53	459.30	0.00
03	UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION	28185.39	2924.75	5567.50	2419.52	2359.25	1487.50
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	6877.37	0.00	5.50	5.50	50.10	0.00
102	ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES.	1149.85	357.00	365.00	365.00	0.10	0.00
103	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES & INSTITUTIONS.	3790.71	1855.82	1463.25	1286.12	318.45	0.00
104	ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVT. COLLEGES.	1080.28	560.48	540.00	540.00	0.10	0.00
105	FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME.	5.89	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
106	IRDP SCHOLARSHIPS	135.47	48.59	23.00	23.00	1.00	0.00
107	OTHER EXPENDITURE INCL. M&S	2060.15	52.87	356.82	159.50	1987.50	1487.50
109	TEXT BOOKS	17.67	49.99	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.00
111	EXP. UNDER EFC AWARD	0.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112	EQUIPMENTS	0.00	0.00	36.40	36.40	1.00	0.00
902	BASP	13068.00	0.00	2669.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT.	91.00	14.52	61.00	20.00	43.20	0.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	8.25	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	SANSKRIT EDUCATION (GIA TO NON-GOVT. PATHSHALA)	57.75	14.52	9.50	20.00	43.20	0.00
103	ADULT EDUCATION	25.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

06	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	80.00	655.38	630.52	630.52	563.28	0.00
103	GIA TO SPORTS ASSOCIATION.	80.00	15.15	13.52	13.52	0.00	0.00
108	SPORTS HOSTELS (5C+2N)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00
109	OTHER PROG. & H.P.S.A.	0.00	60.23	92.00	92.00	537.28	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	580.00	525.00	525.00	0.00	0.00
07	ART AND CULTURE (LIBRARIES)	102.00	35.15	18.79	15.29	0.00	0.00
101	STATE & DISTRICT LIBRARY	102.00	35.15	18.79	15.29	0.00	0.00
01	STATE & DISTRICT LIBRARIES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	OTHER EXPENDITURE	102.00	35.15	18.79	15.29	0.00	0.00
2104	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	5183.91	791.52	779.08	909.54	324.06	160.00
01	TECHNICAL EDUCATION	2885.00	557.79	486.15	599.70	201.26	120.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	90.00	15.49	16.40	28.32	0.00	0.00
103	POLYTECHNICS	1750.00	307.22	227.60	340.31	201.26	120.00
104	INCENTIVES	130.00	19.08	25.00	28.92	0.00	0.00
02	INCENTIVES INCL.(SCP) R&C	130.00	19.08	25.00	28.92	0.00	0.00
105	EXAMINATION	55.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
01	STRENGTHENING OF STATE BOARD OF TECH. EDUCATION	55.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
106	REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, HAMIRPUR	860.00	210.00	210.00	195.00	0.00	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00
02	CRAFTSMEN AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	2298.91	233.73	292.93	309.84	122.80	40.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	60.00	8.47	12.00	8.99	0.00	0.00
102	TRAINING OF CRAFTSMAN & SUPERVISORS.	2238.91	225.26	280.93	300.85	122.80	40.00
01	STAFF	574.75	100.71	90.00	133.53	35.80	0.00
02	OFFICE EXPENSES & OTHER CONTINGENCIES	1664.16	124.55	190.93	167.32	87.00	40.00
2105	ARTS AND CULTURE	1738.00	405.44	298.56	296.31	85.00	77.00

01	ART AND CULTURE	1738.00	405.44	298.56	296.31	85.00	77.00
101	LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT	888.00	133.66	87.75	132.88	14.30	10.00
01	STAFF	230.00	38.01	67.50	54.82	0.00	0.00
02	PROMOTION OF LANGUAGE	75.00	7.78	11.25	6.96	4.20	0.00
06	WRITERS HOME (SHIMLA,DHARAMSHALA)	105.00	21.83	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	GIA TO HIMACHAL ACADEMY	315.00	35.50	0.00	35.50	0.00	0.00
13	EXPENDITURE OF FAIR & FESTIVALS	90.00	8.71	0.00	15.10	0.10	0.00
14	KALA KENDRE	50.00	10.00	0.00	20.50	10.00	10.00
15	PRESERVATION AND RENNOVATION OF HERITAGE BLDG.	23.00	11.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	PROMOTION OF ART AND CULTURE	262.00	42.56	67.95	5.77	1.28	0.00
01	STAFF	262.00	2.11	67.95	2.39	0.00	0.00
02	GIA-HIMACHAL ACADEMY OF ART & CULTURE	0.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	PROMOTION OF LOCAL ART & CULTURE	0.00	6.45	0.00	3.38	1.28	0.00
103	ARCHAEOLOGY	300.00	60.18	78.20	62.75	15.42	15.00
01	STAFF	300.00	18.54	78.20	19.08	0.00	0.00
02	GIA-HISTORICAL & OLD TEMPLES/MONUMENTS	0.00	36.12	0.00	38.25	10.00	10.00
04	INSTALLATION OF STATUES	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
06	ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY OF THE PRADESH	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00
104	ARCHIEVES	96.00	11.45	11.91	11.91	0.00	0.00
01	STAFF	96.00	11.45	11.91	11.91	0.00	0.00
105	MUSEUM	192.00	157.59	49.50	83.00	54.00	52.00
01	STAFF	192.00	13.68	49.50	18.04	0.00	0.00
02	DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS	0.00	143.91	0.00	64.96	54.00	52.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
2106	SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES	2224.00	266.56	403.15	447.57	200.15	139.85

01	SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES	2224.00	266.56	403.15	447.57	200.15	139.85
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	815.43	106.28	140.62	114.35	10.75	0.00
102	SPORTS	412.50	50.67	73.96	93.97	30.35	0.00
01	GIA TO DIFFERENT BODIES	253.00	40.60	45.96	62.56	0.00	0.00
02	ORGANISATION OF COACHING CAMPS	43.00	2.00	6.50	4.41	3.90	0.00
03	SPORTS SCHOLARSHIPS TO N.I.S. TRAINEES	5.00	0.89	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
04	PURCHASE OF SPORTS EQUIPMENTS/CAMPING EQUIPMENTS	25.00	4.60	5.00	5.00	4.55	0.00
05	LONG & MIDDLE DISTANCE RACES/PROM.OF RURAL SPORTS	29.00	0.50	5.00	3.00	3.40	0.00
07	CONSTRUCTION OF PLAY FIELDS	51.00	2.08	8.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
08	AWARD TO OUTSTANDING SPORTS PERSON	6.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
103	YOUTH SERVICES	346.95	40.61	56.00	47.00	18.70	0.00
01	GIA TO DIFFERENT AGENCIES	214.00	22.85	35.00	32.55	0.00	0.00
02	ORGANISATION OF WORK CAMP YLTC	39.00	1.70	7.00	5.00	4.90	0.00
03	ORGANISATION OF NON-STUDENTS YOUTH FESTIVALS	33.00	0.80	5.00	4.00	3.80	0.00
04	NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME	55.95	10.04	9.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
05	OTHER CHARGES BY DYSSO KINNAUR/LAHUL&SPITI	0.00	5.22	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.00
07	PURCHASE OF CAMPING EQUIPMENT	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	CAPITAL	644.00	69.00	131.95	192.25	139.85	139.85
01	C/O DISTRICT AND UTILITY STADIA	644.00	69.00	131.95	192.25	139.85	139.85
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	5.12	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.50	0.00
2107	OTHER SPORTS	809.00	113.53	89.00	87.00	45.00	0.00
01	MOUNTAINEERING & ALLIED SPORTS	724.00	73.06	75.00	75.00	44.00	0.00
101	DIRECTORATE OF MOUNTAINEERING	724.00	73.06	75.00	75.00	44.00	0.00

	INSTITUTE,MANALI						
02	GAZETTEERS	85.00	40.47	14.00	12.00	1.00	0.00
101	GAZETTEERS	85.00	40.47	14.00	12.00	1.00	0.00
22	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE	78772.28	14146.93	13414.58	10814.71	19517.07	5996.59
2201	ALLOPATHY	47298.43	6674.87	8146.82	5096.80	9734.07	1525.00
01	ALLOPATHY (MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH)	47298.43	6674.87	8146.82	5096.80	9734.07	1525.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	21925.00	272.55	1331.00	408.10	300.00	300.00
01	C/O HSC'S/PHC'S/CHC'S WITH STAFF QUARTERS	5900.00	210.00	1331.00	215.49	300.00	300.00
04	OPENING OF HEALTH SUB-CENTRES/M.P.WORKERS SCHEME	8065.00	62.55	0.00	72.38	0.00	0.00
05	OPENING OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES	6050.00	0.00	0.00	53.07	0.00	0.00
06	OPENING OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES	1910.00	0.00	0.00	67.16	0.00	0.00
102	RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	14203.43	4127.49	6174.38	3722.25	6753.00	1225.00
01	HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES	6408.43	263.88	5135.14	333.00	650.00	650.00
02	C/O TIBETIAN HOSPITAL (DHARAMSHALA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVIL DISPENSARIES	875.00	0.00	0.00	3009.29	1823.00	375.00
05	STRENGTHENING OF SERVICES AT DISTT./ZONAL HOSPS.	5000.00	732.28	82.00	0.00	2633.00	0.00
07	CONTINUATION OF EXPENDITURE ON RURAL HOSPITALS	250.00	3078.53	0.00	128.61	547.00	0.00
08	MINOR WORKS	0.00	52.80	0.00	250.00	200.00	200.00
09	EFC	800.00	0.00	473.55	1.35	900.00	0.00
11	RURAL HEALTH SERVICES(SOON)+SOOS	600.00	0.00	400.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	PUBLIC HEALTH 107-PH LABS.	200.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	COMPENSATION & STERILISATION	70.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	TRAINING PROGRAMME	400.00	63.79	0.00	66.47	90.00	0.00
01	CONT.OF EXP.ON TRG.-MALE HEALTH	400.00	63.79	0.00	66.47	90.00	0.00

	WORKERS/GEN.NURSES						
104	OTHER PROGRAMME	1028.57	227.08	43.00	48.82	1043.62	0.00
01	SERVICES AT HEALTH SUB-CENTRE FOR HANDICAPPED	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH DIRECTORATE	18.57	201.57	0.00	32.00	779.62	0.00
03	NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS	690.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.00	0.00
04	RESEARCH/MONITORING EVAL. CELL-HEALTH DIRECTORATE	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05	SURVEY TO FIND MORBIDITY PATTERN-TRIBAL AREAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06	AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES IN TRIBAL AREAS	20.00	6.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	TRANSPORT WORKSHOP AT TANDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08	EXPENDITURE ON LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME	100.00	19.14	43.00	16.82	140.00	0.00
11	STRENGTH.OF CIVIL REGISTRATION & VITAL STATISTICS	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	CONTINUATION OF EXPENDITURE ON RURAL DISPENSARIES	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME	1381.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	NATIONAL T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME	1200.00	0.00	103.00	90.03	250.82	0.00
112	URBAN HEALTH SERVICES(CAPITAL WORKS)	2000.00	0.00	300.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
113	ESI (HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES)	600.00	104.94	150.00	113.11	255.00	0.00
114	INCENTIVE UNDER FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME	0.00	4.89	0.00	0.85	250.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	1500.00	0.00	0.00	206.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	3000.00	367.87	0.00	397.00	671.63	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	20.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
905	COMPOSITE TESTING LAB	0.00	30.83	42.00	44.17	120.00	0.00
2202	AYURVEDA AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE	16783.85	4632.66	2997.76	3264.23	3626.00	294.00
01	AYURVEDA AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE	16783.85	4632.66	2997.76	3264.23	3626.00	294.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION.	968.43	748.86	130.50	124.04	165.66	10.00
01	STAFF OF DIRECTORATE	349.84	358.76	44.00	43.91	49.11	0.00
02	STAFF OF DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT	618.59	390.10	86.50	80.13	116.55	10.00
102	AYURVEDA HOSPITALS	6314.17	1311.24	1313.29	1528.95	2162.07	42.60
103	AYURVEDA HEALTH CENTRES IN URBAN AREAS	1552.90	147.69	240.19	163.79	299.46	101.50
105	AYURVEDIC EDUCATION	900.92	443.92	155.00	148.37	207.30	12.90
106	TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN.	1684.00	159.60	283.32	176.51	130.85	69.00
107	AYURVEDIC PHARMACIES (MAJRA & JOGINDERNAGAR)	654.46	381.00	83.70	59.49	89.50	8.00
115	AYURVEDIC HEALTH CENTRES IN SCP AREAS	1899.85	255.68	405.34	350.66	80.00	50.00
123	CAPITAL WORKS	0.00	417.95	0.00	257.14	0.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	300.00	387.05	0.00	65.90	0.00	0.00
902	AYURVEDA RURAL HEALTH CENTRE (B.A.S.P.)	2509.12	379.67	386.42	389.38	491.16	0.00
2203	MEDICAL EDUCATION	14040.00	2581.42	2156.00	2329.01	6020.00	4177.59
01	INDIRA GANDHI MEDICAL COLLEGE, SHIMLA	5000.00	975.46	841.00	1050.40	997.41	250.00
101	INDIRA GANDHI MEDICAL COLLEGE, SHIMLA	5000.00	975.46	841.00	1050.40	997.41	250.00
02	REVENUE (ALLOPATHY)	5000.00	975.46	841.00	1050.40	997.41	250.00
02	OPENING OF DENTAL COLLEGE WITHIN EXIST.M.C.	850.00	206.47	200.00	214.60	215.00	0.00
102	OPENING OF DENTAL COLLEGE WITHIN EXIST.M.C.	850.00	206.47	200.00	214.60	215.00	0.00
01	REVENUE INCL.MECH.& EQUIPMENT (DENTAL COLLEGE)	650.00	206.47	200.00	214.60	215.00	0.00

02	CAPITAL	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03	DR.R.P.MEDICAL COLLEGE TANDA(KANGRA)	8190.00	1399.49	1115.00	1064.01	4807.59	3927.59
103	DR. R.P.MEDICAL COLLEGE TANDA(KANGRA)	8190.00	1399.49	1115.00	1064.01	4807.59	3927.59
01	REVENUE	8190.00	1399.49	1115.00	1064.01	4807.59	3927.59
2204	DENTAL DEPARTMENT	530.00	228.71	92.00	96.41	106.00	0.00
01	DENTAL DEPARTMENT	530.00	228.71	92.00	96.41	106.00	0.00
102	DENTAL DEPTT.	530.00	228.71	92.00	96.41	106.00	0.00
2205	DIRECTORATE MED. EDU. & RES.	120.00	29.27	22.00	28.26	31.00	0.00
01	DIRECTORATE MED.EDU. AND RES.	120.00	29.27	22.00	28.26	31.00	0.00
101	DIRECTORATE MED.EDU.TRAINING & RESEARCH	120.00	29.27	22.00	28.26	31.00	0.00
23	W.S.SANITATION,HOUSING,URBAN DEVELOPMENT	99590.08	24913.34	20363.15	19211.23	24553.09	10346.23
2301	WATER SUPPLY	51735.86	12393.63	9339.92	10996.04	14338.00	7187.00
01	URBAN WATER SUPPLY	6278.92	2675.44	1131.10	1140.42	3538.00	2859.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	591.00	188.97	208.00	216.07	221.00	0.00
102	WORKS	3577.92	1317.33	198.00	202.80	2784.00	2784.00
103	MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS	1871.00	550.72	601.10	584.99	448.00	0.00
104	TENTH FINANCE COMMISSION	0.00	202.12	22.00	127.31	75.00	75.00
01	COUNTERPART FUNDING AUWSP	0.00	202.12	22.00	127.31	75.00	75.00
02	OTHERS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	REPAYMENT OF HUDCO LOANS	199.00	12.05	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	MOTOR VEHICLE	0.00	202.12	0.00	9.25	5.00	0.00
108	MATERIAL & SUPPLY	0.00	202.13	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
109	REPAYMENT OF NEGOTIATED LOAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

905	COMPOSITE TESTING LAB.	40.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	45456.94	9718.19	8208.82	9855.62	10800.00	4328.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	9667.00	3448.38	2651.70	3655.14	5301.19	0.00
102	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	4142.00	722.18	365.00	413.07	1118.81	0.00
103	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	284.00	1.04	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	MINOR WORKS	177.00	4.73	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	PROVISION OF TAPS	212.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	REPLACEMENT/RENOVATION OLD PUMPING SYSTEM	567.00	21.48	18.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
109	HAND PUMPS	3509.00	174.18	741.37	595.62	150.00	150.00
111	REMODELLING/REJUVENATION-OLD WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES	795.00	103.96	310.50	80.72	0.00	0.00
112	WORKS (MAJOR WORKS)	23724.00	3189.87	3930.00	3224.39	3226.00	3226.00
01	NC COVERAGE OF ALL AREA (PMGY)	23724.00	3189.87	3930.00	3224.39	3226.00	3226.00
114	REPL.OF OLD VEH.& PURCHASE OF NEW VEH.	172.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115	TESTING LABS (DEPARTMENTAL)	36.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116	PROVIDING DWSS TO RURAL HABIT.IN H.P.PH-1(PROJ.NEW	0.00	0.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118	I.E.C. PROJECT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119	COMPUTERISATION	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120	SCHOLARSHIP STIPHAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
122	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123	WATER SOURCE SURVELLENCE	283.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124	WATER CONSERVATION & HARVESTING STRUCTURE	1654.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125	PUBLIC RELATION ACTIVITIES FOR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

126	REPAIR OF OLD PUMPING SYSTEM	0.00	21.48	93.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
127	NABARD DROUGHT	0.00	1093.93	0.00	545.67	311.93	311.93
128	TRAINING	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
129	ELEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION(HAND PUMPS)	0.00	240.50	0.00	200.82	156.64	156.64
130	WORKS	0.00	693.46	0.00	490.21	86.62	86.62
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
902	B.A.S.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	647.98	396.81	396.81
903	PUBLICITY	14.00	0.00	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
905	COMPOSITE TESTING LAB.	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2302	SEWERAGE AND SANITATION	7936.17	3290.37	1933.14	1661.54	2800.00	2700.00
01	SEWERAGE SERVICES	7936.17	3290.37	1933.14	1661.54	2800.00	2700.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	520.00	0.00	218.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	497.00	0.00	14.00	34.19	0.00	0.00
103	DRAINAGE SANITATION SERVICES (WORKS)	6788.40	0.00	373.14	352.00	719.00	719.00
105	OPEC PROJECT FOR SHIMLA TOWN	0.00	2406.39	1057.00	904.24	900.00	900.00
106	ELEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION	0.00	599.50	264.00	371.11	1081.00	1081.00
107	RURAL SANITATION	130.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	REPAYMENT OF NEGOTIATED LOAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
109	OTHER	0.00	284.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
904	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
905	COMPOSITE TESTING LAB.	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2303	HOUSING	27033.00	6726.87	6702.00	5907.23	6566.00	312.00
01	POOLED GOVERNMENT HOUSING	1600.00	380.89	249.00	292.06	249.00	249.00
101	POOLED GOVERNMENT HOUSING	800.00	376.73	229.00	277.71	249.00	249.00

107	R.N.S.	300.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	MAINTENANCE	200.00	0.00	10.00	9.31	0.00	0.00
109	MINOR WORKS	300.00	4.16	3.00	5.04	0.00	0.00
02	HOUSING DEPARTMENT	22030.00	5110.00	5385.00	4500.17	4654.00	0.00
104	GENERAL POOL ACCOMMODATION	17030.00	5110.00	5285.00	4500.17	4554.00	0.00
106	MINOR WORKS	5000.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	RAJIV GANDHI AWAS YOJANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
03	RURAL HOUSING (CREDIT-CUM-SUBSIDY SCHEME)	25.00	154.53	5.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
101	RURAL HOUSING (GANDHI KUTEER YOJANA)	25.00	154.53	5.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
04	POLICE HOUSING	378.00	81.45	63.00	115.00	63.00	63.00
101	NORMAL PROVISIONS (C/O RESIDENTIAL BLDS.)	378.00	81.45	63.00	115.00	63.00	63.00
05	HOUSING LOAN TO GOVT. EMPLOYEES	3000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
101	HOUSING LOAN TO GOVT. EMPLOYEES	3000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
2304	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	12885.05	2502.47	2388.09	646.42	849.09	147.23
01	TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	1345.00	449.02	361.23	300.00	147.23	147.23
101	ESTABLISHMENT	1345.00	359.31	256.23	300.00	147.23	147.23
103	IND-063	0.00	89.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEV. PROGRAMME	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	1348.08	125.35	231.86	225.86	231.86	0.00
101	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS	1348.08	125.35	231.86	225.86	231.86	0.00
03	GIA-LOCAL BODIES/DIRECTORATE OF U.L.B.	10191.97	1928.10	1795.00	120.56	470.00	0.00
101	CONST. & MAINTENANCE OF ROADS & BRIDGES	0.00	476.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
103	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	457.89	476.03	75.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
109	INTEGRATED DEV.OF SMALL & MED.TOWN PROJECT	250.00	16.00	50.00	99.34	60.00	0.00

117	STATE FINANCE COMMISSION(COMP. & ASSIGNMENT)	7752.54	476.03	1561.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
118	SWARAN JAYANTI SHAHARI ROJGAR YOJANA	150.00	7.99	30.00	21.22	30.00	0.00
120	IND-063 -SWMP-SHIMLA	0.00	476.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
121	IND-063-SWMP-MANALI	389.57	0.00	78.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
122	URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	1191.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123	URBAN RENEWAL INCENTIVE FUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00
124	PARKING AT MANALI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.00	0.00
24	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
2401	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
01	INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	2492.18	326.05	436.10	483.85	344.00	29.00
104	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	732.18	79.72	100.00	94.04	36.45	0.00
106	ADVERTISEMENT & VISUAL PUBLICITY	800.00	157.56	150.00	259.17	217.30	0.00
107	PRESS INFORMATION BANK SCHEME	125.00	11.35	25.00	13.32	12.30	0.00
111	PUBLICATION SCHEME	100.00	14.50	15.00	5.54	6.05	0.00
113	PUBLICITY SCHEME	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114	TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN	180.00	29.00	35.10	28.53	15.40	0.00
115	CAPITAL WORKS	200.00	3.00	37.00	36.00	29.00	29.00
116	SONGS AND DRAMA SERVICES	5.00	0.10	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.00
117	PROD.& DISSEMINATION-ELECTRONIC PUBLICITY MATERIAL	350.00	30.82	72.00	46.53	26.50	0.00
25	WELFARE OF SC'S/ST'S/OBC'S	7881.54	599.74	1212.04	749.38	1430.70	58.00
2501	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	6377.79	412.48	907.04	528.65	1125.70	58.00
01	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	6377.79	412.48	907.04	528.65	1125.70	58.00
101	DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	990.00	44.50	60.42	44.75	58.00	58.00
01	STRENGTHENING OF STAFF	750.00	44.50	60.37	44.75	0.00	0.00

02	C/O OF BUILDINGS	240.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	58.00	58.00
102	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES	2631.79	263.72	390.89	387.72	475.27	0.00
01	ECONOMIC BETTERMENT OF SC	60.00	15.20	12.68	14.36	1.61	0.00
02	AWARD FOR INTER CASTE MARRIAGE	150.00	35.29	24.90	32.68	30.55	0.00
03	BOOK BANK	25.00	1.00	5.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
04	P.C.R.ACT & COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES	50.00	4.94	10.00	5.88	21.90	0.00
05	GIRLS HOSTELS/BOYS HOSTELS (SC)	991.79	14.12	150.00	111.81	300.00	0.00
06	SCHOLAR.THOSE CHILD.WHO ENGAGED IN UNCLEAN OCCUP.	50.00	17.33	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	ELECTRIFICATION OF SC/ST HOUSES	10.00	0.38	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
09	PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN	35.00	2.23	1.03	3.93	7.58	0.00
10	TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS	0.00	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	PROFICIENCY IN TYPING AND SHORTHAND	30.00	0.90	3.75	1.90	0.38	0.00
12	HOUSING SUBSIDY	635.00	106.80	85.16	104.38	0.00	0.00
13	IMP.OF HARIJAN BASTIES/UPGRAD.FACILITIES- SC AREAS	545.00	50.71	78.37	100.78	83.25	0.00
14	PRE-EXAMINATION COACHING CENTRES	50.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	0.00
103	WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.	2526.00	94.94	427.03	78.91	447.43	0.00
02	ECONOMIC BETTERMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	205.00	4.23	9.15	6.59	7.00	0.00
03	GIRLS HOSTEL/BOYS HOSTEL (ST)	1546.00	41.90	302.44	2.91	410.00	0.00
04	ASHRAM/GUJJAR SCHOOLS	75.00	4.88	8.00	9.10	16.78	0.00
05	HOUSING SUBSIDY	400.00	31.74	42.00	47.83	9.00	0.00
06	TRIBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07	BAL/BALIKAS ASHRAM KILLAR	70.00	12.10	12.00	12.10	3.65	0.00
08	PROF. IN TYPING AND SHORTHAND	10.00	0.09	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00

11	HOSTEL / ASHRAM	220.00	0.00	52.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
104	WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.	230.00	9.32	28.70	17.27	145.00	0.00
03	PROFICIENCY IN TYPING AND SHORTHAND	10.00	0.12	2.00	0.64	2.00	0.00
04	HOUSING SUBSIDY	120.00	3.89	10.00	9.96	30.00	0.00
05	GUJJAR/LABANA/GADDIES WELFARE BOARD	40.00	2.59	10.00	1.56	20.00	0.00
06	GORKHA WELFARE BOARD	20.00	0.45	1.70	0.00	2.00	0.00
07	ECONOMIC BETTERMENT	40.00	2.27	5.00	5.11	6.00	0.00
08	HOSTELS/ASHRAMS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2502	EQUITY CONTRIBUTION TO WELFARE CORPORATIONS	1503.75	187.26	305.00	220.73	305.00	0.00
01	EQUITY CONTRIBUTION OF WELFARE CORPORATIONS	1503.75	187.26	305.00	220.73	305.00	0.00
101	SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORP.	603.75	93.00	108.00	108.00	110.00	0.00
103	BACKWARD CLASSES DEVELOPMENT CORP.	650.00	65.00	156.71	81.00	195.00	0.00
104	BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION	250.00	29.26	40.29	31.73	0.00	0.00
26	LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
2601	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
01	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	840.00	122.09	155.75	130.96	48.14	22.00
101	LABOUR	296.10	39.36	54.60	45.38	5.30	0.00
01	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	40.30	5.99	6.80	6.74	4.50	0.00
02	ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR LAW	255.80	33.37	47.80	38.64	0.80	0.00
102	EMPLOYMENT	543.90	82.73	101.15	85.58	42.84	22.00
01	EXTEN.& COVERAGE OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	508.90	80.73	95.15	83.58	20.84	0.00
03	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE & EMPLOYMENT COUNCELLING	35.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

06	ACQUIS. OF LAND & CONST. OF BUILDINGS	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	22.00	22.00
27	SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION	26506.25	3363.60	4046.87	4275.44	2182.01	0.00
2701	SOCIAL WELFARE	18041.70	2383.60	2996.87	3185.44	1082.01	0.00
01	SOCIAL WELFARE	18041.70	2383.60	2996.87	3185.44	1082.01	0.00
101	WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED	614.00	160.72	92.07	53.30	72.30	0.00
02	AID FOR PURCHASE & FITTING OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS	20.00	0.30	1.10	0.45	5.00	0.00
03	MARRIAGE GRANT TO HANDICAPPED	80.00	13.03	10.40	9.82	30.00	0.00
04	HOME FOR DEAF AND DUMB	3.00	28.29	0.10	5.13	6.00	0.00
05	HOME FOR PHISICALLY HANDICAPPED	2.00	25.25	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
07	HANDICAPPED HOME AT SUNDERNAGAR	290.00	9.16	11.64	11.97	0.10	0.00
08	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRES	36.00	30.00	40.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	HANDICAPPED WELFARE BOARD	20.00	15.00	3.00	0.01	1.00	0.00
12	NPRPD	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
13	SERVICE FOR HEALTH SUB-CENTRES FOR HANDICAPPED	4.00	9.64	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
14	SCHOLARSHIPS TO DISABLED	159.00	25.05	25.30	25.92	0.00	0.00
102	WOMEN WELFARE	608.00	45.47	44.75	75.35	158.00	0.00
03	VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	3.00	0.00
04	WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS	95.00	0.00	10.00	10.50	60.00	0.00
05	AWARENESS CAMPAIGN	40.00	4.39	6.20	6.52	7.00	0.00
06	WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	150.00	10.00	5.00	22.14	30.00	0.00
07	WOMEN WELFARE COMMITTE	15.00	0.00	2.75	0.27	3.00	0.00
08	WOMEN CELL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS	125.00	11.68	0.00	15.23	0.00	0.00
12	STATE HOME AT BILASPUR	50.00	2.25	0.00	3.58	0.00	0.00

13	MARRIAGE GRANTS TO DESTITUTE GIRLS	133.00	17.15	20.80	15.83	25.00	0.00
14	BALIKA SAMRIDHI YOJANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
103	CHILD WELFARE	320.00	36.07	40.30	34.57	75.50	0.00
02	HOME FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN	30.00	3.60	6.00	4.00	5.00	0.00
03	REHABILITATION OF INMATES OF BAL/BALIKA ASHRAMS	70.00	1.88	1.80	1.50	2.00	0.00
04	AFTER CARE VOCATIONAL CENTRES	25.00	2.20	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
05	FOSTER CARE SERVICES	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
06	BUILDING UNDER JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT	85.00	18.90	17.40	15.40	40.00	0.00
07	BAL/BALIKA ASHRAM TISSA	40.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	0.00
09	BAL/BALIKA ASHRAM AT ROHRU	20.00	2.04	6.00	7.54	10.00	0.00
10	CHILD/SHISHU GREEH	25.00	2.30	4.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
11	STAFF UNDER JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT	25.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	10.00	0.00
104	GRANTS TO OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS	1060.00	165.55	204.90	233.30	327.71	0.00
01	BALWADIS/ICCW ETC.	450.00	122.70	145.05	132.80	145.91	0.00
02	HOME FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE & PROTECTION	25.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	0.00
03	STATE HOME AT NAHAN	30.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	0.00
04	AGED HOME - GARLI AND BHANGROTU	35.00	6.20	5.50	7.50	8.00	0.00
05	GIA TO OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION	140.00	10.60	13.00	15.79	28.00	0.00
06	HOSTEL AT MEHLA/RENOVATION OF BUILDING OF DEPTT.	100.00	3.55	6.35	10.65	20.00	0.00
07	RUNNING AND MAINTENANCE OF BAL/BALIKA ASHRAMS	230.00	14.50	25.00	22.86	30.00	0.00
08	AGED HOME TISSA	50.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	0.00
12	NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.70	78.80	0.00

105	WELFARE OF LEPERS	350.00	40.78	41.80	42.76	0.10	0.00
01	REHABILITATION ALLOWANCES TO LEPROSY PATIENTS	340.00	40.78	41.80	42.76	0.00	0.00
02	COLONY FOR PATIENTS OF LEPROSY	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
106	OTHERS	100.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.90	0.00
01	WELFARE OF EX-PRISONERS	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02	GRANT TO LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD/ANUGRAHA YOJANA	95.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.90	0.00
107	SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	12669.70	1654.81	1985.98	2445.95	0.00	0.00
01	OLD AGE/WIDOW PENSIONS	12669.70	1654.81	1985.98	2445.95	0.00	0.00
108	MINORITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	200.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
109	HONORARIUM TO ANGANWADI WORKERS/HELPERS	1000.00	249.20	282.47	253.71	333.00	0.00
110	ANNAPURNA YOJANA	1100.00	0.00	273.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
117	ANNAPURNA YOJANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	0.00
901	DECENTRALISED SECTORAL PLANNING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
906	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	20.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	13.50	0.00
2702	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME INCL. I.C.D.S.	8464.55	980.00	1050.00	1090.00	1100.00	0.00
01	S.N.P. INCL. I.C.D.S.	8464.55	980.00	1050.00	1090.00	1100.00	0.00
102	NUTRITION PMGY COMPONENT	8464.55	980.00	1050.00	1090.00	1100.00	0.00
C	GENERAL SERVICES	8475.00	3424.46	1954.15	1725.83	2656.17	1233.48
42	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	8475.00	3424.46	1954.15	1725.83	2656.17	1233.48
4201	STATIONARY AND PRINTING	900.00	185.32	196.00	174.34	99.10	0.50
01	STATIONARY AND PRINTING	900.00	185.32	196.00	174.34	99.10	0.50
101	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	735.00	185.32	30.00	174.34	98.60	0.00
102	STAFF SALARY(DIRECTORAT)	0.00	0.00	132.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
103	RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS	25.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.50	0.50

105	MINOR VEJICLE	11.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	MAINTENANCE	75.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	MINOR WORKS	50.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
903	PUBLICITY	2.50	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
906	INFO. & TECHNOLOGY	1.50	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
4202	POOLED NON-RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	3900.00	425.74	779.15	509.48	777.98	777.98
01	POOLED NON-RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	3900.00	425.74	779.15	509.48	777.98	777.98
101	POOLED NON-RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	0.00	0.00	349.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
102	EXCISE AND TAXATION	22.00	0.00	0.00	4.71	0.00	0.00
105	HOME GUARDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	H.P.P.S.C.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	REVENUE AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	218.00	19.22	5.00	40.63	98.00	98.00
109	NIRMAN BHAWAN AT SHIMLA	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
110	JAILS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01	NORMAL PROVISION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111	TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS	92.00	24.35	0.00	22.01	10.00	10.00
112	G.A.D/S.A.D.	369.00	23.46	80.00	50.27	60.00	60.00
114	MAINTENANCE	70.00	0.00	15.00	32.08	0.00	0.00
116	R.N.S.	73.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	35.00	35.00
118	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES INCL. REST HOUSES	1448.00	233.70	110.00	345.97	265.98	265.98
122	C/O OFFICE FOR CHIEF ENGINEER, CENTRAL ZONE-MANDI	1558.00	120.53	60.00	2.88	30.00	30.00
124	OTHER ONGOING PWD BUILDINGS	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	184.00	184.00

125	MINOR WORKS	50.00	4.48	10.00	10.93	15.00	15.00
4203	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	3675.00	2813.40	979.00	1042.01	1779.09	455.00
01	HIMACHAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	225.00	37.81	40.00	38.33	21.94	0.00
101	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	225.00	37.81	40.00	38.33	21.94	0.00
01	HIMACHAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	225.00	37.81	40.00	38.33	21.94	0.00
02	NUCLEUS BUDGET FOR TRIBAL AREAS	1132.00	182.51	376.00	213.02	342.00	0.00
101	CONT. OF EXP. ON TRIBAL DEV. WORKS	152.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
102	PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN FIELD DEVELOPMENT(VMJS)	980.00	112.51	306.00	143.02	272.00	0.00
03	TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY	0.00	91.21	0.00	237.00	240.00	0.00
101	EXPENDITURE ON SECRETARIAT STAFF	0.00	91.21	0.00	237.00	240.00	0.00
04	DEVELOPMENT/WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN	200.00	82.82	10.00	93.68	5.00	0.00
101	INVESTMENT IN EX-SERVICEMEN CORPORATION	0.00	15.27	0.00	25.13	5.00	0.00
102	INTEREST SUBSIDY TO EX-SERVICEMEN CORPORATION	0.00	8.96	0.00	8.71	0.00	0.00
103	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE & GRANT	200.00	58.59	10.00	59.84	0.00	0.00
01	C/O SAINIK R.H.& BLDGS.OF SAINIK WELFARE DEPTT.	200.00	58.59	10.00	59.84	0.00	0.00
05	UPGRADATION OF JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	700.00	196.03	140.00	132.98	270.00	270.00
101	JUDICIARY	700.00	196.03	140.00	132.98	270.00	270.00
06	JAILS	150.00	1022.32	29.00	29.00	32.00	0.00
101	MEDICAL FACILITIES (E.F.C. AWARD)	12.50	991.00	2.50	2.50	32.00	0.00
103	MINOR WORKS	100.00	21.05	20.50	20.50	0.00	0.00
104	REPAIR & RENNOVATION OF JAILS	37.50	10.27	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
07	FIRE SERVICES	188.00	93.70	63.00	60.00	115.00	105.00

101	FIRE SERVICES (E.F.C. AWARD)	188.00	93.70	63.00	60.00	115.00	105.00
09	POLICE TRAINING(E.F.C. AWARD)	600.00	992.00	161.00	161.00	580.15	0.00
101	POLICE TRAINING (E.F.C. AWARD)	600.00	992.00	161.00	161.00	580.15	0.00
10	VIDHAN SABHA	480.00	115.00	160.00	77.00	173.00	80.00
101	AUGUMENTATION OF VIDHAN SABHA LIBRARY	480.00	115.00	160.00	77.00	173.00	80.00
	TOTAL - ALL SECTORS (A+B+C)	1207057.50	186350.71	218542.50	212067.18	133500.00	65845.91

* : Rs. 177057.50 was proposed to be funded outside the scheme of Financing of State Plan in Power Sector during Tenth Five Year Plan (1207057.50 - 177057.50 = 1030000.00).

** : Rs. 34542.50 was proposed to be funded outside the scheme of Financing of State Plan in Power Sector during 2002-03 (218542.50 - 34542.50 = 184000.00)

G.N.-III

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT / SCHEME WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) (Proposed Targets)	Annual Plan (2001-02) (Actual Achievements)	Annual Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan (2003-04) (Targets)
					Targets	Anticipated Achievements	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :						
	1.AGRICULTURE :						
	1. Food-Grains Kharif :						

	1. Paddy :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	76.00	80.58	79.00	83.27	78.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	162.00	137.42	152.00	85.65	153.00
	2. Maize :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	302.00	301.28	308.60	297.02	307.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	895.00	768.20	848.00	479.21	855.00
	3. Ragi :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	3.00	4.01	4.10	4.10	4.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	4.50	4.69	4.60	4.60	4.50
	4. Millets :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	10.00	9.71	11.70	9.99	9.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	10.50	6.30	11.10	6.85	10.50

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	5. Pulses :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	35.00	24.64	33.10	33.10	33.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	28.00	8.22	24.30	24.30	24.00
	Total Kharif Area :	000 Hect.	426.00	420.22	436.50	427.48	431.00
	Total Production :	000 MT	1100.00	924.83	1040.00	600.61	1047.00
	RABI :						
	1. Wheat :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	361.00	366.52	366.00	366.00	365.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	711.00	637.07	675.00	675.00	677.00
	2. Barley :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	23.00	25.02	25.50	25.50	24.50
	(b) Production	000 MT	46.00	34.68	45.00	45.00	45.00
	3. Gram :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	4.00	1.14	3.50	3.50	3.50
	(b) Production	000 MT	7.00	1.11	5.50	5.50	4.50
	4. Pulses :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	8.00	4.33	7.50	7.50	8.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	11.00	1.23	9.50	9.50	9.50
	Total Rabi Area :	000 Hect.	396.00	397.01	402.50	402.50	401.00
	Total Production :	000 MT	775.00	674.09	735.00	735.00	736.00
	Grand Total(Kharif & Rabi) :						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	822.00	817.23	839.00	829.98	832.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	1875.00	1598.92	1775.00	1335.61	1783.00
	2. COMMERCIAL CROPS:						
	1. Potato:						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	14.00	12.80	15.00	15.00	15.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	175.00	155.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
	2. Vegetables:						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	50.00	34.15	38.50	38.50	41.50
	(b) Production	000 MT	1000.00	627.45	700.00	700.00	775.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	3. Ginger:						
	(a) Area	000 Hect.	5.00	2.61	4.00	4.00	4.00
	(b) Production	000 MT	70.00	2.90	4.70	4.70	4.70
	3. DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS:						
	(a) Cereals	MT	35000 }		6000 }		
	(b) Pulses	MT	1850 }	9358	350 }	7000	9000
	(c) Oil Seeds	MT	850 }		150 }		
	Total :	MT	37700	9358	6500	7000	9000
	4. CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS:						
	(a) Nitrogenous (N)	MT	32300	27503	29800	25645	29800
	(b) Phosphatic (P)	MT	8000	7043	7400	7916	7400
	(c) Potassic (K)	MT	5700	5610	5300	6160	5300
	Total (N+P+K) :	MT	46000	40156	42500	39721	42500
	5. PLANT PROTECTION:						
	(a) Pesticides Consumption	000 MT	200	222	210	140	210
	6. HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES :						
	1. RICE :						
	i) Total Area Cropped	000 Hect.	79.00	80.58	80.00	80.00	78.00
	ii) Area Under HYV	000 Hect.	79.00	74.53	78.50	64.43	78.00
	2. WHEAT :						
	i) Total Area Cropped	000 Hect.	361.00	366.52	366.00	366.00	365.00
	ii) Area Under HYV	000 Hect.	361.00	346.72	366.00	306.11	365.00
	3. MAIZE :						
	i) Total Area Cropped	000 Hect.	305.00	301.28	308.60	308.60	307.00
	ii) Area Under HYV	000 Hect.	280.00	231.58	231.00	192.10	235.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2.	HORTICULTURE :						
	1. Area Under Fruit Plantation:						
	(a) Apple	000 Hect.	102.32	92.82	94.72	94.72	96.62
	(b) Other Temperate Fruits	000 Hect.	38.16	33.16	34.16	34.16	35.16
	(c) Nuts and Dry Fruits	000 Hect.	18.46	16.96	17.26	17.26	17.56
	(d) Citrus Fruits	000 Hect.	43.17	40.17	40.77	40.77	41.37
	(e) Other Sub-Tropical Fruits	000 Hect.	52.92	39.92	42.12	42.12	44.32
	Total :	000 Hect.	253.03	223.03	229.03	229.03	235.03
	2. Production of Fruits :						
	(a) Apples	000 MT	578.40	393.65	425.15	348.26	459.16
	(b) Other Temperate Fruits	000 MT	26.37	17.97	19.40	63.03	20.95
	(c) Nuts and Dry Fruits	000 MT	4.49	3.08	3.32	3.25	3.59
	(d) Citrus Fruits	000 MT	19.24	13.11	14.15	16.03	15.28
	(e) Other Tropical Fruits	000 MT	29.17	19.87	21.45	29.05	23.17
	Total :	000 MT	657.67	447.68	483.47	459.62	522.15
	3. Fruit Plant Nutrition :						
	(a) Fruit Plant Leaf Tissue Samples Collection and Analysis	Nos.	120000	97797	150000	30000	-
	4. Plant Protection :						
	(a) Total Area covered under Plant Protection	Hect.	202000	272417	183000	269373	183000
	(b) Area covered under apple	Hect.	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Area covered under disease of economic importance in other important fruits	Hect.	42000	35000	35000	40435	35000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	5. Training of Farmers:						
	(a) Training Camps :						
	(i) Farmers to be trained in State level seminar	Nos .	1000	50	200	1647	200
	(ii) Horticulture 4 to 6 weeks course	Nos .	300	60	60	95	60
	(iii) Post Harvesting two days course	Nos .	1250	150	250	118	250
	(iv) Floriculture four days course	Nos .	1200	240	240	225	240
	(v) Bee-keeping seven days course	Nos .	1200	240	240	640	240
	(vi) Mashroom production 10 days course	Nos .	1250	250	250	335	250
	(vii) Fruit preservation two days course	Nos .	2500	1600	500	11683	280
	(viii) Farmers benefited from study tour	Nos .		915	2050	410	2050
	(b) Nos. of Farmers to be Trained in Distt./Block level Seminars	Nos .	5000	1000	1000	2506	500
	(c) Village level Training Camps to be organized:						
	(i) Farmers to be trained	Nos .	200000	40000	40000	35187	15000
	6. Development of Fruit Production :						
	(a) Additional Area to be brought under Fruit Production	Hect .	30000	6000	6000	6000	6000
	(b) Distribution of Fruit Plants	Lakh Nos .	125.00	80.18	110	22.00	110
	(c) Plant produced at Govt. Nurseries	Lakh Nos .	50.00	8.48	10.00	8.92	8.00
	(d) Top working of fruit plants	Nos .	500000	11000	50000	168985	100000
	(e) Training & Pruning of Fruit Plants	Lakh Nos .	2.50	0.75	0.50	1.38	0.50
	7. Horticulture Information :						
	(a) Publication to be Brought-out	Nos .	100	30	20	-	20
	(b) Films to be Prepared	Nos .	Not Reported				
	(c) Shows and Exhibition to be organised	Nos .	100	18	25	-	10

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	8. Development of Bee-Keeping :						
	(a) Bee Colonies to be maintained in the Departmental Bee-Keeping Stations/ Centres	Nos .	10000	1830	2000	1606	2000
	(b) Bee Colonies to be distributed to the Private Bee Keepers	Nos .	2500	1088	500	1389	500
	(c) Production of Honey :						
	(i) At Departmental Stations	MT	15	4.6	10	8.20	12
	(ii) Total in the State	MT	1000	655	700	965	800
	9. Development of Floriculture :						
	(a) Total area maintained under floriculture	Hect .	250	188	200	245	210
	10. Development of Mushrooms :						
	(a) Production of Pasteurised Compost at departmental units	MT	6000	470	1200	436	1000
	(b) Production of Mushroom	MT	750	153	150	91	150
	(c) Total production of Mashroom in the State	MT	15000	3227	3000	3236	3200
	11. Development of Hops :						
	(a) Total area under Hops	Hect .	110	70	70	70	75
	(b) Production of Hops	MT	200	38.9	40	38.6	40

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	12. Development of Olive :						
	(a) Production and Distribution of Olive Plants (Annually)	Nos .	12500	861	2500	400	1500
	(b) Area to be brought under Olive Plantation	Hect .	110	60	70	53	75
	(c) Production of Olive Plants	Nos .	15000	881	3000	-	1500
	(d) Production of Olive Fruits	Qtls .	200	61	40	31	40
	13. Fruit Processing and Utilization :						
	(a) Fruit Products to be manufactured in the Departmental Processing Unit	MT	1500	173	300	218	300
	(b) Fruit Product to be manufactured in the Community Centers	MT	250	40	50	44	50
	14. Development of Walnut/Picannut :						
	(a) Area brought under Walnut/Picannut Plants	Hect .	7600	7117	7200	7445	7500
	(b) Distribution of Walnut/Picannut Plants	Nos .	87500	15000	17500	43623	17500
	(c) Production of Walnut/Picannut Plants	Nos .	87500	5000	17500	25633	17500
	15. Development of Mango & Lichi :						
	(a) Area brought under Mango & Lichi	Hect .	46000	36200	38000	37900	39000
	(b) Production & Distribution of Mango & Lichi	Nos .	2000000	8000	400000	489799	400000
	16. Plant Nutrition :						
	(a) Fruit Plants Tissue Sample to be collected	Nos .	62500	14000	12500	11799	12500
	(b) Fruit Plants Tissue Sample to be Analysed	Nos .	62500	11799	12500	11691	12500

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	17. Horticulture Marketing & Quality Control :						
	(a) Fruit Markets covered under Marketing Intelligency Scheme	Nos .	200	37	40	37	40
	(b) Fruit Boxes to be distributed to the Farmers	Nos .	175000	60000	35000	48918	35000
	18. Medicinal & Aeromatic Plants :						
	(a) Area under Medicinal Plants	Hect .	200	-	40	-	40
	(b) Area under Aeromatic Plants	Hect .	200	-	40	-	40
3.	SOIL CONSERVATION :						
	A. Agriculture Department :						
	(a) Nos. of Improved Agriculture Implements to be distributed	Nos .	400000	95600	70000	74375	75000
	(b) Area to be covered under Soil & Water Conservation	Hect .	22500	3520	4500	4575	5000
	(c) Nos. of Soil Samples to be analysed	Nos .	600000	71733	100000	79787	80000
	(d) Nos. of Biogas Plants to be installed	Nos .	2000	568	250	251	240
	B. Forests :						
	(a) Protective Afforestation :						
	(i) Soil Conservation and Demonstration	Hect .	4750	624	850	634	500
4.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :						
	1. Livestock Production :						
	(a) Milk	000' Tonnes	840.000	762.864	790.000	776.000 (P)	800.000
	(b) Eggs	Millions	99.000	88.240	90.000	87.000 (P)	92.000
	(c) Wool	Lakh Kgs .	16.500	15.860	16.150	16.100 (P)	16.200
	2. Physical Programme :						
	A. CATTLE/BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT :						
	1. Frozen Semen	Nos .	4.50	3.94	4.30	4.16	4.40
	2. Nos. of Cross Breed Cows Available	Lakh	1.90	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.50

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	B. LIVESTOCK HEALTH PROGRAMME:						
	1. Opening of New Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	-	-	-	1	-
5.	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :						
	1. Milk Procurement	Lakh Ltrs.	149.00	126.37	121.50	128.48	145.00
	2. Milk Marketing	Lakh Ltrs.	154.50	125.25	110.50	126.10	135.00
	3. Chilling Capacity	TLDP	66.00	53.50	58.00	53.50	61.00
	4. Processing Capacity	TLPD	50.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00
	5. Village Dairy Co-op. (Cumulative)	Nos.	285	221	225	235	260
	6. Milk Producers	Nos.	23000	16607	17050	16777	18000
	7. Sale of Cattle feed	Qtls.	26100	19777	21450	20720	23000
6.	FISHERIES :						
	1. Fish Production	Tonnes	9000	7215	9000	7244	9000
	2. Carp Seed Production	Millions	50	37.53	30.00	17.03	20.00
	3. Carp Seed Farms	Nos.	9	1	-	8	5
	4. Trout Seed Farms	Nos.	9	1	0	8	5
	5. Nursery Area	Hect.	40	14	10	15	15
	6. Trout Ova Production	Lakhs	20.00	5.63	7.00	3.40	5.00
7.	FORESTRY :						
	1. Plantation of Quick Growing Species	Hect.	-	8135	-	-	-
	2. Economic and Commercial Plantation	Hect.	-	8581	-	-	-
	3. Social Forestry:						
	(a) Improvement of Tree Cover	Hect.	20350	3524	2695	3561	3260
	(b) Rural Fuel & Wood and Fodder Project	Hect.	18300	2662	2100	-	-
	(c) Pasture Improvement and Grazing Land	Hect.	3715	778	630	783	662
	(d) Social Forestry Programme	Hect.	-	8892	-	-	-
	(e) Other Afforestation Schemes	Hect.	-	1760	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	4. EAP :						
	i) Indo German Economic Development Project (Changer Area)	Hect.	120	98	120	234	715
	ii) IWDP (Kandi Area)	Hect.	4050	3881	4050	2875	2830
	iii) ODA Project(Mandi & Kullu)	Hect.	-	-	-	-	-
	iv) Eco-dev. Proj.(NORAD)	Hect.	-	240	-	-	-
	5. New Forestry Scheme (Sanjhi Van Yojana)	Hect.	7425	2046	1500	2007	1500
8.	CO-OPERATION:						
	(i) Short Term Loans Advanced	Rs. in Crores	55.00	7.98	9.00	9.00	10.00
	(ii) Medium Term Loans Advanced	Rs. in Crores	230.00	76.84	42.00	42.00	43.00
	(iii) Long Term Loans Advanced	Rs. in Crores	260.00	49.39	45.00	45.00	50.00
	(iv) Agriculture Produce Marketed	Rs. in crores	250.00	36.75	54.00	54.00	40.00
	(v) Value of Fertilizer Retailed by Co-operatives	Rs. in Crores	170.00	49.79	37.00	37.00	37.00
	(vi) Consumers Goods :						
	a) In Rural Area	Rs. in Crores	625.00	194.57	125.00	125.00	125.00
	b) In Urban Area	Rs. in Crores	125.00	26.88	25.00	25.00	25.00
9.	Rural Development :						
	a) SGSY	Disbursement of credit	10000.00	2040.81	1150.98	1326.45	2244.90
	b) SGRY	Lakh Mandays	-	-	-	27.13	27.13

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	c. IAY :						
	i) New Construction	Nos. of Houses	19677	2493	2516	2138	2849
	ii) Up-gradation	Nos. of Houses	10822	1362	1385	1266	1567
	d. DPAP	Area covered in Lakh Hect.	-	6954.68	-	1.71	-
	e. IWDP	Area covered in Lakh Hect.	-	14710.00	-	7.545	-
10.	Panchayati Raj :						
	1. Honorarium to Elected Representatives of PRIs	Nos.	28945	26532	28945	28945	1222
	2. C/O Zila Parishad Bhawan	Nos.	12	-	12	12	-
	3. C/O P.R.Training Institution,Mashobra	Nos.	1	1	-	-	-
	4. Honorarium to Tailoring Teachers	Nos.	2865	2865	2865	2865	141
	5. Training to Elected Representatives	Nos.	20315	-	7410	7410	11700
	6. Pay to Panchayat Sahayaks	Nos.	1517	-	1461	1461	72
	7. Pay to Junior Engineers	Nos.	75	-	-	48	-
	8. Pay to Junior Accountants	Nos.	75	-	-	10	-
	9. Pay to Assistant Engineers	Nos.	12	-	-	4	-
	10.Award under 11 th Finance Commission to Gram Panchayats	Nos.	3037	-	-	3037	214
	11.C/O Panchayat Ghar / Samiti Bhawan/Zila Parishad Bhawan and Residential Buildings for Chairpersons/Vice-Chairpersons/ Secretary of Zila Parishad	Nos.	286	-	-	-	15

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
11.	I R E P :						
	A. Solar Thermal :						
	i) Solar Cookers	Nos.	5000	510	1000	558	1000
	ii) Community Solar Cooker	Nos.	-	-	-	-	24
	iii) Solar Water Heating System :						
	100 LPD	Nos.	500	102	100	136	250
	200 LPD	Nos.	25	15	10	6	10
	500 LPD	Nos.	150	12	10	7	10
	1000 LPD	Nos.	50	2	2	1	2
	2000 LPD	Nos.	25	-	3	2	2
	iv) Energy Audit (Govt. Buildings) Report	Nos.	-	2	1	1	3
	B. Solar Photovoltaic System :						
	i) SPV Domestic Light	Nos.	10500	1981	3000	1581	2000
	ii) SPV Street Light	Nos.	1500	262	300	312	665
	iii) SPV Lanterns	Nos.	10500	1332	-	-	-
	C. MPP Projects:						
	i) Hydram(Procurement/Installation)	Nos.	150	100	50	50	298
	ii) Improved Water Mills	Nos.	300	35	100	69	50
	iii) Upgradation of water mill under MNES	Nos.	50	-	-	-	15
	D. New Micro Hydel Projects under MNES Scheme :						
	i) Sach (800 KW)	Nos. }	5 Projects	-	-	-	2
	ii) Kunnu-Charang (500 KW)	Nos. }					

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
12.	LAND REFORMS:						
	(a) Consolidation of Holdings	Acres	18920	2508	8380	2375	2635
	(b) Cadestral Survey :						
	Khasra Numbers to be surveyed :						
	(i) Kangra Division	Khasra Nos.	70000	6000	64000	67861	72000
	(ii) Shimla Division	Khasra Nos.	350000	68188	70000	63612	69000
	(c) Forest Settlement Operation (Measurement of Area)	Hect.	25000	5733	8864	8444	8225
	(d) Revenue Housing Scheme (Incl. Tribal Area Sub- Plan)	Nos.	All the Patwarkhana /Field Kanungo offices have been constructed and as such no target has been fixed. Funds provided under Revenue Housing Scheme will be spent for the repair of old patwarkhana/ field kanungo offices.				
13.	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL:						
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes	Hect.	8000	100	200	200	300
	2. Minor Irrigation	Hect.	10000	2073	2000	2088	2000
	3. Command Area Development :						
	(a) Field Channel Development	Hect.	3000	1081	1000	1089	1000
	(b) Warabandi	Hect.	3000	1236	1000	1087	1000
	4. Flood Control Work (Area Provided with Protection)	Hect.	2500	500	600	608	600
14.	ENERGY:						
	A. Power :						
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW	645.833	326.333	326.333	326.333	329.333
	(ii) Electricity Generated	MU	8695	1149.501	1277.222	1277.222	1381.000
	(iii) Electricity Sold :						
	(a) With-in State	MU	14155	2331.860	2516.000	2516.000	2672.000
	(b) Out-Side State	MU	-	886.689	688.026	688.026	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
15.	INDUSTRIES :						
	A. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES :						
	1. Small Scale Industries :						
	(a) Units Functioning (SSI)	Nos.	3350	662	600	648	650
	(b) Artisans Trained	Nos.	18000	3237	3500	5975	4000
	(c) Employment Generated	Nos.	27000	5302	5200	5247	5500
	2. Industrial Area/Estate :						
	(a) Nos. of IAs/IEs	Nos.	6	1	1	-	1
	(b) Nos. of Units established	Nos.	300	36	50	42	60
	(c) Employment	Nos.	3000	227	500	327	600
	3. Handloom & Handicraft Industries :						
	(a) Production Value	Rs. in lakh	5500.00	700.00	850.00	625.00	425.00
	(b) Employment :						
	i) Part Time	Nos.	14000	1400	2500	1600	900
	ii) Full Time	Nos.	13000	1200	2500	1200	500
	4. Sericulture Industries:						
	(a) Production of Reeling Cocoon	Lakh Kgs.	10.00	0.97	2.00	1.54	2.00
	(b) Employment	Lakh	40.00	6.10	7.00	6.50	7.50
	5. Khadi and Village Industries:						
	(a) Production (Value)	Rs. in Lakh	4500.00	400.00	800.00	700.00	120.00
	(b) Employment	Nos.	20000	500	1350	1600	500
	(i) Part Time	Persons	10000	1700	1700	1000	1400
	B. Outside the Purview of KVIC :						
	(a) Production (Value)	Lakh Rs.	150.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35.00
	(b) Employment :						
	(i) Full Time	Persons	510	30	150	150	200
	(ii) Part Time	Persons	15000	3000	2500	2500	3000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	6. District Industries Centres:						
	(a) Units Assisted	Nos .	3350	598	600	494	650
16.	Civil Aviation :						
	(i) Airstrips	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) C/O Helipads in TASP	Nos .	19	9	2	-	2
17.	ROADS AND BRIDGES :						
	(i) Motorable Roads	KM	2750	557	550	673	400
	(ii) Jeepable Roads	KM	100	25	20	48	20
	(iii) Cross Drainage	KM	3250	727	650	938	485
	(iv) Metalling and Tarring	KM	3250	777	650	913	485
	(v) Bridges	Nos .	150	58	30	40	30
	(vi) Village Connectivity	Nos .	250	43	50	62	30
	(vii) Cable Ways	KM	10	-	2	-	1
18.	Transport :						
	(i) Purchase of Vehicles	Nos .	1000	210 Buses + 1 Cab	200	82 Buses + 1 Cab	200
	(ii) Machinery	} }Unit-wise Projection can not be quantified. }					
	(iii) C/O Buildings	}					
19.	Tourism :						
	(i) International Tourist Arrivals	Nos .	720000	144000	144000	144383	144000
	(ii) Domestic Tourist Arrivals	Nos .	25000000	5111772	5000000	4958917	5000000
	(iii) Accommodations Available Beds	Nos .	1800	1504	1600	1562	1600

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
20.	Civil Supplies :						
	(i) Construction of Godowns	Nos .	29	13	5	2	5
	(ii) Construction of Office and Office-cum-Residential Buildings	Nos .	4	-	-	-	4
21.	Weights & Measures :						
	(i) Fees From Stamping of Weights & Measures	Lakh Rs .	6.00	24.70	30.00	6.00	7.00
	(ii) Inspection	Nos .	9900	2142	1980	2318	1980
	(iii) Challans	Nos .	720	259	144	228	144
22.	Education :						
	1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION : (Age Group - 6 to 11 years)						
	(i) Enrolment (All):						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	399.20	339.10	398.40	398.40	314.30
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	390.30	323.60	389.50	389.50	303.30
	Total :	000' Nos .	789.50	662.70	787.90	787.90	617.60
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	103	100	103	103	100
	(b) Girls	%	103	100	103	103	100
	Total :	%	103	100	103	103	100
	Scheduled Castes :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	110.10	107.60	109.80	109.80	105.90
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	111.80	103.10	111.60	111.60	101.70
	Total :	000' Nos .	221.90	210.70	221.40	221.40	207.60
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio :						
	(a) Boys	%	103	100	103	103	100
	(b) Girls	%	103	100	103	103	100
	Total :	%	103	100	103	103	100

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Scheduled Tribes :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	20.20	15.80	20.20	20.20	14.10
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	18.60	15.70	18.60	18.60	13.70
	Total :	000' Nos .	38.80	31.50	38.80	38.80	27.80
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	104	100	104	104	100
	(b) Girls	%	104	100	104	104	100
	Total :	%	104	100	104	104	100
	2. Middle Classes (6th to 8th) :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	250 (25)	211	230 (5)	230 (5)	235 (5)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	228 (35)	192	200 (4)	200 (4)	207 (4)
	Total :	000' Nos .	478 (60)	403	430 (9)	430 (9)	442 (9)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	101	101	102	100	100
	(b) Girls	%	96	96	97	92	92
	Total :	%	98	98	99	96	96
	Scheduled Castes:						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	55.50 (7.5%)	51	52 (1)	52 (1)	53 (1)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	51.00 (10%)	46	47 (2)	47 (2)	48 (2)
	Total :	000' Nos .	106.50 (17.50%)	97	99 (3)	99 (3)	101 (3)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	86	89	90	86	86
	(b) Girls	%	82	77	78	77	77
	Total :	%	84	83	84	81	81

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Scheduled Tribes :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	10.40 (1.50)	9.00	9.20 (0.30)	9.20 (0.30)	9.10 (0.30)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	8.40 (2.00)	7.40	7.60 (0.40)	7.60 (0.40)	7.80 (0.40)
	Total :	000' Nos .	18.80 (3.50)	16.40	16.80 (0.70)	16.80 (0.70)	16.90 (0.70)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	108	108	109	102	102
	(b) Girls	%	90	90	91	78	78
	Total :	%	99	99	100	90	90
	3. Secondary Education Classes (9th to 10th) :						
	(i) Enrolment (All) :						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	141 (25)	115	121 (5)	121 (5)	126 (5)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	119 (30)	103	106 (3)	106 (3)	109 (3)
	Total :	000' Nos .	260 (55)	218	227 (8)	227 (8)	235 (8)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio :						
	(a) Boys	%	94	94	95	88	88
	(b) Girls	%	80	80	81	70	70
	Total :	%	87	87	88	79	79
	Scheduled Castes:						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	33 (5)	24	26 (1.00)	26 (1.00)	27 (1.00)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	31 (7.50)	21	23 (1.50)	23 (1.50)	25 (1.50)
	Total :	000' Nos .	64 (12.50)	45	49 (2.50)	49 (2.50)	52 (2.50)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	84	84	85	81	81
	(b) Girls	%	80	80	81	72	82
	Total :	%	82	82	83	76	76
	Scheduled Tribes :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	6.4 (1.5)	4.40	5.2 (0.3)	5.2 (0.3)	5.5 (0.3)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	5.5 (2.0)	4.00	3.9 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)	4.3 (0.4)
	Total :	000' Nos .	11.9 (3.5)	8.40	8.11 (0.7)	8.11 (0.7)	9.8 (0.7)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	110	110	110	94	94
	(b) Girls	%	95	95	96	72	72
	Total :	%	102	102	103	83	83
	4. Secondary Classes (11th-12th):						
	(i) Enrolment :						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos .	70 (10)	69	69.20 (0.2)	69.20 (0.2)	69.40 (0.2)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos .	56 (15)	55	55.20 (0.2)	55.20 (0.2)	55.40 (0.2)
	Total :	000' Nos .	127 (25)	124	124.40 (0.4)	124.40 (0.4)	124.80 (0.2)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio :						
	(a) Boys	%	52	52	60	56	56
	(b) Girls	%	38	38	47	43	43
	Total :	%	45	45	53	49	49

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Scheduled Castes:						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos.	13.00 (2.4)	12.30	12.40 (0.1)	12.40 (0.1)	12.50 (0.1)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos.	10.00 (2.4)	9.00	9.20 (0.2)	9.20 (0.2)	9.40 (0.2)
	Total :	000' Nos.	22.00 (4.8)	21.30	21.60 (0.3)	21.60 (0.3)	21.90 (0.3)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	35	35	40	36	36
	(b) Girls	%	23	23	29	25	25
	Total :	%	29	29	34	30	30
	Scheduled Tribes :						
	(i) Enrolment:						
	(a) Boys	000' Nos.	3.00 (2.0)	2.60	2.68 (0.01)	2.68 (0.01)	2.73 (0.01)
	(b) Girls	000' Nos.	2.50 (2.0)	2.10	2.18 (0.01)	2.18 (0.01)	2.73 (0.01)
	Total :	000' Nos.	5.50 (4.00)	4.70	4.86 (0.02)	4.86 (0.02)	5.46 (0.02)
	(ii) Enrolment Ratio:						
	(a) Boys	%	8	8	46	42	42
	(b) Girls	%	15	15	36	32	32
	Total :	%	11	11	41	37	37
	5. Enrolment in Vocational Courses :						
	A. Post High School Stage :						
	(a) Boys	Nos.	3000	2400	-	-	-
	(b) Girls	Nos.	1000	800	-	-	-
	Total :	Nos.	4000	3200	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	6. Primary Education :						
	i) Opening of Primary Schools	Nos .	500	-	100	-	100
	7. Middle Schools :						
	i) Opening of Middle Schools	Nos .	1400	928	420	161	200
	ii) Teachers in Middle Schools	Nos .	8400	-	2520	966	1200
	8. Secondary Schools :						
	i) Opening of High Schools	Nos .	400	1	120	20	100
	ii) Teachers in High Schools	Nos .	2800	7	840	140	700
	iii) Opening of Senior Secondary Schools	Nos .	100	1	30	36	50
	iv) Teachers in Senior Secondary Schools	Nos .	2200	14	660	504	1100
23.	Adult Education :						
	(i) Nos. of Participants (15 to 35 years)	Nos .	2500	1000	1000	1000	1000
24.	Technical Education :						
	A. Technical Education :						
	i) REC	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Polytechnics	Nos .	1	-	1	-	1
	Sub-Total :	Nos .	1	-	1	-	1
	B. Craft & Vocational Training :						
	i) ITIs in Non-Tribal Areas	Nos .	15	-	6	6	2
	ii) ITIs for Women in Non-Tribal Areas	Nos .	5	-	1	-	1
	iii) ITIs for Physically Handicapped	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	iv) ITIs in Tribal Areas	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	v) ITIs for Women in Tribal Areas	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	vi) Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Machinery Operator Training Schools	Nos .	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total :	Nos .	20	-	7	6	3
	Grand Total :	Nos .	21	-	8	6	4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
25.	MOUNTAINEERING AND ALLIED SPORTS :						
	i) Strengthening of Directorate of Mountaineering Institute & Allied Sports, Manali :						
	(a) Mountaineering Courses (Basic, Advance, M.O.I., Adventures, Rock Climbing)	Persons	2500	1500	700	300	200
	(b) Skiing Courses	Nos.	1000	700	550	250	300
	ii) Trekking :						
	(a) At Headquarter, Manali	Persons	3000	1700	1100	1100	1000
	(b) At Regional Mountaineering Centre, Dharamshala	Persons	2500	1800	1300	900	900
	iii) Strengthening of High Altitude Trekking-cum-Skiing Centre at Narkanda, Dalhousie/Chamba	Persons	1000	550	600	450	500
	iv) Regional Water Sports Centre, Pongdam	Persons	2500	1300	800	650	700
	v) Mountain Rescue and Training Scheme At Jispa Khoksar and Bharmour	Persons	1500	650	500	500	450
26.	HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE :						
	i) Opening of Health Sub-Centres	Nos.	250	116	134	134	-
	ii) Opening of Primary Health Centres	Nos.	165	76	89	89	-
	iii) Opening of Community Health Centres	Nos.	15	33	-	-	-
	iv) Conversion of Rural Hospitals into CHCs	Nos.	8	8	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
27.	Ayurveda :						
	i) Ayurvedic Health Centres	Nos .	125	-	25	10	25
	ii) Homeopathic Dispensaries	Nos .	10	-	2	-	2
	iii) Opening of Ayurvedic Hospital	Nos .	3	-	2	-	2
	iv) Upgradation of Dispensaries as 10 Bedded Hospitals	Nos .	5	-	2	1	2
	v)Panch Karma Treatment in District Ayurvedic Hospital	Nos .	3	-	1	-	1
28.	Medical Education :						
	i) Strengthening of Medical College Admission :						
	(a) M.B.B.S Courses	Students in Nos .	500	65	65	65	65
	(b) Post Graduate Degree/Diploma Courses	Nos .	450	-	53	51	53
	(c) Internship Training	Nos .	450	104	100	95	100
	(d) House Job	Nos .	75	15	15	15	15
	(e) Blood Donation Camp	Nos .	100	30	20	35	20
	(f) Eye Relief Camp	Nos .	25	12	25	5	5
	(g) Dental College (BDS Courses)	Nos .	260	20	20	20	60
	(h) Training of Dental Hygienists	Nos .	40	-	8	-	8
	(i) Training of Dental Mechanics	Nos .	40	-	8	-	8
	ii) Dr. RPMC Tanda :						
	(a) MBBS Admission	Nos .	250	50	50	50	50
29.	SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY:						
	A. Urban Water Supply :						
	i) Towns Covered	Nos .	15	2	4	4	3
	B. Rural Water Supply :						
	i) State Sector :						
	(a) Villages Covered/Habitations	Nos .	3000 Habs .	475	600	621	600
	(b) Hand Pumps	Nos .	5000	695	584	617	584

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	ii) Central Sector :						
	(a) Villages Covered/Habitations	Nos. of Habs .	5000	-	1250	1254	1250
	(b) Population Covered	Lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
	C. Sewerage :						
	(i) Towns Covered	Nos .	12	7	2	-	3
30.	URBAN DEVELOPMENT :						
	1. Environmental Improvement of Slums Dwellers (BMS)	Nos .	9000	2750	5175	5175	NR
	2. Water Supply :						
	(i) Construction of Toilets	Nos .	18	4	5	3	2
	(ii) Construction of Dustbins	Nos .	15	-	-	-	10
	(iii) Construction/Repair of Drains / Nallahs	Nos .	10	212	30	5	15
	(iv) Purchase of Vehicles	Nos .	5	-	-	-	4
	(v) Maintenance of Water Supply Lines	RM	3500	700	-	-	700
	3. Urban Development :						
	(i) Construction/Repair of Town Halls / Buildings	Nos .	5	44	-	-	40
	(ii) Construction/Repair of Parks	Nos .	5	16	-	-	3
	(iii) Construction/Repair of Rainshelters	Nos .	10	13	-	-	7
	(iv) Installation of Street Light Points	Nos. of Points	6000	1000	-	-	500
	(v) Construction of Crematoriums	Nos .	5	10	-	-	3
	(vi) Rehan Basera	Nos .	-	-	-	11	5
	(vii) Creation of Assets	Nos. of Shops	60	12	-	-	50
	(viii) SJSRY	Mandays	80000	46000	20999	20999	8000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
31.	WELFARE OF SC's/ST's/OBC's						
	I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES:						
	1. Economic Betterment of SCs	Nos.of Ben.	7500	1900	1585	1795	201
	2. Award for Inter-Caste Marriages	Nos.of Couples	6000	142	100	134	122
	3. Pre-Examination Coaching Centres	Nos.	1	1	1	1	-
	4. Electrification to the SC's/ST's Houses (Scheme is being implemented by HPSEB)	Nos.	5000	314	200	-	500
	5. Proficiency in Typing / Short-Hand	Nos.of Trainees	500	28	63	45	60
	6. Housing Subsidy	Nos. of Ben.	6410	2021	851	1807	-
	II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:						
	1. Economic Betterment of ST's	Nos. of Students	30625	812	1769	1463	1625
	2. Housing Subsidy	Nos. of Ben.	6000	544	560	1009	360
	3. Proficiency in Typing & Shorthand	Nos. of Trainees	166	5	16	16	33
	III Welfare of OBC'S :						
	1. Proficiency in Typing & Shorthand	Nos. of Students	133	43	166	16	15
	2. Economic Betterment of OBC's	Nos.of Ben.	5000	1050	5000	625	600

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
32.	SOCIAL WELFARE :						
	I. WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED :						
	1. Marriage Grant to Handicapped	Nos. of Persons	2200	1089	208	198	620
	2. Vocational Rehabilitation Centres	Nos. of Centres	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Rehabilitation Allowance to Lepers	Nos. of Lepers	16666	1952	2046	1944	-
	4. After Care Vocational Centres	Nos. of Centres	1	1	1	1	1
	II. Child Welfare:						
	1. Foster Care Service	Nos. of Children	-	12	-	9	-
	2. Rehabilitation of Inmates of Bal/Balika Ashrams	Nos. of Inmates	1166	31	30	25	38
	3. Home for Children in Need of Care and Protection	Nos. of Homes	2	2	2	2	2
	4. Balwaries	Nos. of Balwaries	177	163	177	163	158
	III. Women Welfare:						
	1. State Home, Nahan	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1
	IV. Welfare of Destitute:						
	1. Marriage Grant to Destitute Girls/Women	Nos. of Ben.	5320	675	832	633	1040
	2. Home for Aged at Garli & Bhangrotu	Nos. of Homes	2	2	2	2	2
	V. Other:						
	(i) Grant to Legal Advisory Board	Nos. of Boards	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii) Special Nutrition Programmes	Nos. of Ben.	1100000	337938	100000	335242	400000
	(iii) AWW/Helpers	Nos.	19978	13498	14246	14594	15722

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	(iv) Old Age/Widow Pension	Nos. of Ben.	670354	88715	127236	114220	-
	(v) National Family Benefit	Nos. of Ben.	1000	-	432	307	1493
33.	HIPA :						
	1. Training Courses	Nos. of Courses	1250	322	250	335	250