



**Government of Himachal Pradesh**

# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

## **2019-20**



**Economic & Statistics Department  
Himachal Pradesh**



**Government of Himachal Pradesh**

# **Economic Survey 2019-20**

**Economic and Statistics Department**

## Preface

A flagship annual document of the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, ***Economic Survey 2019-20*** reviews the developments in the Himachal Pradesh economy over the previous 12 months. It summarizes the performance on major development programmes and highlights the policy initiatives of the government and the prospects of the economy in the short to medium term. This document is presented to the Vidhan Sabha during the Budget Session. The salient features of the State Economy of Himachal Pradesh during 2019-20 are presented in Part-I and statistical Tables on various subjects are given in Part-II.

In the last few years, the Economic Survey has become a must read document on the Pradesh's Economy. It has also become a key pedagogical source on the Himachal Economy. In addition to the review of the economy, the Economic Survey contains in-depth analysis, serious research as well as new policy ideas. This year's Economic Survey has seen some changes in its contents, I hope it will be received well by the readers.

The document is heavily relied upon by Policy Makers, Planners and Academicians. It is a favourite of the students who are appearing in various competitive examinations. For ensuring greater reach of the document, the same is also uploaded both in Hindi and English on [www.https://himachalservices.nic.in/economics/in](https://himachalservices.nic.in/economics/in).

I appreciate that the collection of data is a very serious and tedious job, it cannot be possible without the full support of the departments. I present my thanks to all the Administrative Secretaries, Head of the Departments and Chief Executive Officers of Public Undertakings.

I would also wish to place on record my compliments for Economic Adviser of Economic & Statistics Department and his entire team.

(Prabodh Saxena), IAS  
Principal Secretary (Finance, Economic & Statistics)  
to the Government of Himachal Pradesh,

## Acknowledgements

The Himachal's Economic Survey 2019-20 is a result of teamwork and collaboration. I wish to express my deep gratitude to Shri Prabodh Saxena, Principal Secretary and Shri Akshay Sood, Secretary, (Finance, Economic and Statistics), Government of Himachal Pradesh for their continuous support, inspiration and high valued leadership. It was their genuine endeavour and guidance which encouraged the entire team in timely completing this mammoth task. The Survey has also benefited from the comments and valuable inputs of Shri Anil Khachi, Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

I would like to acknowledge and thank all the line departments for their active cooperation and support in providing data and metadata from their Official Statistical System for this survey. The Economic Survey is gratified for their valuable time, engagement and contributions made in their respective sectors.

The Survey benefited from the comments and inputs from officers/officials, specifically Anupam Kumar Sharma, Chander Mohan Sharma, B.S. Bist, Sukeen Daroch, Kulvinder Singh, Suresh Verma, Ghanshyam Sharma, Rattanbir Azad, Alka Thakur, Yog Raj Gargey, Susheel Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Ashwani Kumar, Mridula Saxena, Rakesh Kumar-II, Geetanjali Sharma, Harminder Singh, Rama Gupta, Madan Lal Sharma, Madhu Bala, Sanjay Sharma and Yubant Lal.

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

Finally, the Economic Survey owes deep gratitude to the families of all those involved in its preparation for being ever so patient, understanding and encouraging and for extending their unflinching emotional and physical support and encouragement throughout the preparation. The families, indeed, are the unconditional pillars of support for the dedicated contributors to the Economic Survey. The Survey has made a sincere effort to live up to the expectation of being an indispensable guide for following, understanding and thinking about the State Economy. Needless to say, the personal gratification officers/officials of the department gets in thinking deeply about what is best for the State's Economy represents our ultimate reward.

Finally, I wish that this report will be found useful by the planners and policy makers in addressing the developmental challenges in today's rapidly changing scenario.

Comments/suggestions for further improvement of the Economic Survey are welcome and will be highly appreciated ([ecostat-hp@nic.in](mailto:ecostat-hp@nic.in)).

(Dr. Vinod Kumar Rana)  
Economic Adviser  
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## Abbreviations

AAJ	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ACNAS	Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics
AG	Agricultural Labourers
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APL	Above Poverty Line
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
B.Voc.	Bachelor of Vocational Studies
BE	Budget Estimates
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CE	Compensation of Employees
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CIS	Changes in Stock
CNDEs	Central Non Departmental Enterprises
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPRs	common property resources
DAYNRLM	Deen Dayal Antyodaya National Rural Livelihood Mission
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDU-GKY	Deen Dyal Upadhaya- Gramin Kaushalya Yojna
DE	Departmental Enterprises
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DGY	Doodh Ganga Yojna
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Mapping System
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
FRE	First Revised Estimates
FSPF	Farm Sector Promotion Fund
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDI	Gross Disposable Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GG	General Government
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
HH	Households
HIMUDA	Himachal Pradesh Housing and Urban Development Authority

HIPA	Himachal Institute of Public Administration
HPKVN	Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam
HPMC	Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation
HPSCB	Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Bank
HPSCSC	Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation
HPSDP	Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project
HPSES	Himachal Pradesh School Education Society
HPSRLM	Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission
HRTC	Himachal Road Transport Corporation
HYVP	High Yielding Varieties programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ITI's	Industrial Training Institutions
IW	Industrial workers
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KCCB	Kangra Central Co-operative Bank
KVIB	Khadi & Village Industry Boards
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MGNREGS	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMARY	Mukhya Mantri Awaas Repair Yojana
MMKEKMJSY	Mukhya Mantril Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Surakhsha Yojna
MMKSY	Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojna
MMNPY	Mukhya Mantri Nutan Polyhouse Yojna
MMSY	Mukhyamantri Swavlamban Yojna
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
MoUs	Memorandum of undersatanding
MSME	Micro Small & Medium Enterprises
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NASSCOM	National Association of Software and Services Companies
NBFI	Non-Banking Financial Institutions
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NDE	Non-departmental Enterprises
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NeGP	National e-Governance Plan
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
<i>NFI</i>	National Foundation for India
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NMAET	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NNDI	Net National Disposable Income
NNI	Net National Income
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRuM	National Rurban Mission
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product



NSO	National Statistical Office
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NVA	Net Value Added
OS	Operating Surplus
PACs	Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies
PC	Private Corporate
PCI	Per Capita Income
PE	Provisional Estimate
PFCE	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
PKKKY	Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojna
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PPP	Private Partnership Mode
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCH	Reproductive Child Health
RE	Revised Estimates
RERA	Real State Regulatory Act
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
RMSA	Rashtrya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan
ROW	Rest of the World
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RSETIs	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
SAGY	Saansad Adrash Gram Yojana
SCERT	State Council of Educational Research and Training
SCM	Smart City Mission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	State Domestic Product
SHG	Self Help Group
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
SRE	Second Revised Estimates
SUIS	Stand-Up India Scheme
TDF	Tribal Development Fund
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UCUY	Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
ZBNF	Zero Budget Natural Farming

## CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Name of the Chapter	Page No.
	<b>Preface</b>	
	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	
	<b>Abbreviations</b>	
1	<b>General Review</b>	<b>1-10</b>
	A Macro View	1
	Overview: Indian Economy	1
	Overview: Himachal Pradesh Economy	3
2	<b>State Income, Public Finance and Taxation</b>	<b>11-22</b>
	State Economy	11
	Estimates of GSDP at Constant Prices	11
	Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices	13
	Per Capita Income	15
	Prospects- 2019-20	15
	Public Finance and Taxation	17
	Fiscal position and Parameters	17
	Trend of Fiscal Indicators	21
	Trends in Expenditure	21
3	<b>Investments and Initiatives</b>	<b>23-32</b>
	About Rising Himachal 2019	23
	Himachal Pradesh First Global Investors' Meet 2019	24
	Policy and Reforms	24
	Key Reforms Undertaken (Ease of Doing Business)	27
	Success story	28
4	<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>33-41</b>
	Background on the goals-overview	33
	Mapping of SDGs with targets and identification of Nodal departments	35
	Development of State Vision Document-2030	36
	Training need assessment and development of training course modules	36
	Capacity building and sensitization on SDGs	36
	Popularization of SDGs	37
	Monitoring of targets and indicators	37
	Current level of achievements	38
	Efforts to achieve SDGs	39
	Timeline for achieving SDGs	40
5	<b>Institutional and Bank Finances</b>	<b>42-53</b>
	Financial Inclusion initiatives	44
	Financial Inclusion current status in Himachal Pradesh	44
	Implementation of Government Sponsored Schemes	49
	NABARD	50



	NABARD's Farm Sector Initiatives	52
	New Business Initiatives of NABARD	52
<b>6</b>	<b>Price Movement and Food Management</b>	<b>54-63</b>
	Current Trends in Inflation	54
	Drivers of Inflation	58
	Volatility in Essential Commodity Prices	58
	Food Security and Civil Supplies	59
	Food Security in Tribal and inaccessible Areas of the State	61
	Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation	61
	Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013	63
<b>7</b>	<b>Agriculture, Horticulture and allied Services</b>	<b>64-92</b>
	Agriculture	64
	Monsoon Season 2019	65
	Crop Performance 2018-19	66
	Crop Prospects 2019-20	66
	Horticulture	74
	Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation	78
	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	79
	New Innovations of Milkfed	84
	Fisheries and Aqua Culture	86
	Forest	88
	Overview of Agriculture and Allied Sectors	92
<b>8</b>	<b>Water Resource Management and Environment</b>	<b>93-97</b>
	Drinking Water	93
	Irrigation	93
	Environment, Science And Technology	95
	Initiatives of Environment, Science and Technology	97
	Department to protect Environment	
	Conservation of Bio-resources	97
<b>9</b>	<b>Industries and Mining</b>	<b>98-100</b>
	Industries	98
	Status of Industrialization	98
	Trends in Industrial Sector	98
	Sericulture Industry	99
	Mining	99
	Ease of Doing Business	100
<b>10</b>	<b>Labour and Employment</b>	<b>101-107</b>
	Employment	101
	Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam	104
<b>11</b>	<b>Power</b>	<b>108-115</b>
	Power	108
	HIMURJA	113
	Important Policy Initiatives	115

<b>12</b>	<b>Tourism and Transport</b>	<b>116-123</b>
	Tourism	116
	Sustainable Tourism	117
	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation	118
	Transport and Communication	119
	Transport Policy 2014	122
<b>13</b>	<b>Social Sector</b>	<b>124-142</b>
	Education	124
	Elementary Education	124
	State Sponsored Schemes for Elementary Education	126
	Objectives of Pre Primary Quality Education	127
	Senior Secondary Education	127
	Secondary / Higher Education State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes	128
	Expansion of Sanskrit Education	129
	Technical Education	131
	Health	134
	Various Programmes of Health in the State	135
	Medical Education and Research	136
	Ayurveda	137
	Social Welfare Programme	138
	Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of SC/ST OBCs and Minorities	139
	Trends in Social Sector Expenditure in Himachal Pradesh	142
<b>14</b>	<b>Rural Development and Panchayati Raj</b>	<b>143-150</b>
	Rural Development	143
	Panchayati Raj	149
<b>15</b>	<b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>151-156</b>
	Housing	151
	HIMUDA's Initiatives	151
	Urban Development	152
	Town and Country Planning	153
	Initiatives by Town and Country Planning department	154
	Real State Regulatory Act	155
<b>16</b>	<b>Information and Science Technology</b>	<b>157-161</b>
	Information and Technology	157
	New Initiatives	160

***Part-I***  
***Economic Survey***  
***2019-20***

## General Review

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### A Macro View

Reforms in the Indian Economy are a continuing process and various Ministries and Departments are implementing Government's strategic programs and policies to enhance the economic growth. Governments in the economic policy-making process are using a bottom-up approach. Its initiatives include "15-year road map", "7-year vision, strategy and action plan". Promoting growth of the economy has always been the utmost priority of the Government. Key initiatives taken, inter-alia, include 'Make in India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms. Central Government is creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Other measures include package to textile industry, measures for transport sector and power sector schemes like Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. Major increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season provided major boost to farmer's incomes. The

program for bank recapitalization entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Government launched a support and outreach program for helping growth, expansion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. In addition, efficient financial intermediation, macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and monetary policies is other efforts initiated by the Government to increase growth in the country.

### Overview: Indian Economy

**1.1** The Indian economy has continued to consolidate growth despite continued fall in the Global Economies. This stability was marked by good governance through major domestic as well as foreign policies catering to the development of the economy. The initiations of various reforms have stimulated Indian economy which registered a steady pace of economic growth. Hence growth of real GDP has been high with average growth of 7.4 per cent in the last 5 years (2014 onwards).

**1.2** The Indian economy grew by 6.1 percent in 2018-19 while

experiencing some moderation in growth when compared to the previous year. This moderation in growth is mainly on account of lower growth in various sectors as “Agriculture Forestry”; “Mining Quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services”, “Public Administration & Defence” and Other Services as compared to their growth in previous year (2017-18).

**1.3** The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2011-12) prices or real GDP for the year 2018-19 is estimated at ₹139.81 lakh crore as against ₹131.75 lakh crore in 2017-18 with a growth of 6.1 percent. The GDP at current prices for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹189.71 lakh crore as against ₹170.98 lakh crore in the year 2017-18, which shows an increase of 11.0 percent during the year. The Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant basic prices witnessed a growth of 6.0 percent during 2018-19 against the growth rate of 6.6 percent in the year 2017-18.

**1.4** Given the prevalent overall macroeconomic scenario, the Indian economy has consolidated growth story and is relatively insulated from cyclical factors. The growth in real GVA during 2018-19 has been lower than that of 2017-18 due to a lower growth in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (2.4%), Mining and Quarrying (-5.8%), Manufacturing (5.7%), Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility services (8.2%), Trade, Hotel, Communication and

Services related to Broadcasting (8.5%) and Public Administration, Defence and Other Utilities(9.4%)

**GVA Growth at Basic (2011-12 Prices)**

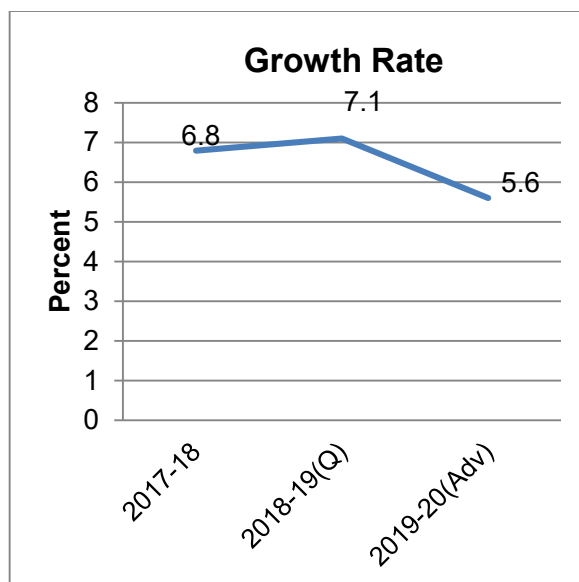
Industry(s)	Percentage change over previous year	
	2017-18	2018-19
1. Agriculture , Forestry & fishing	5.9	2.4
2. Mining & Quarrying	4.9	-5.8
3. Manufacturing	6.6	5.7
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility services	11.2	8.2
5. Construction	5.0	6.1
6. Trade, Hotels, commun, and services related to Broadcasting	10.0	8.5
7. financial, real Estate & Professional Services	4.6	7.6
8. Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	9.9	9.4
<b>GVA at Basic Prices</b>	6.6	6.0

**1.5** As per the first advance estimates the all India growth rate for the fiscal year 2019-20 is expected to be around 5.0 percent .

**1.6** The Per Capita Net National Income at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,26,521 in 2018-19 against ₹ 1,15,293 for the previous year 2017-18 recording an increase of 9.7 percent. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at ₹ 92,085 for 2018-19 as against ₹87,828 in 2017-18 with an increase of 4.8 percent.

**1.7** Inflation management is the key priority of the Government. The inflation rate, as measured by the

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) on year-on-year basis, remained below 3 percent in the most part of the current financial year 2019-20 (April-Dec.). The inflation rate in terms of Whole Sale Price Index was 2.58 percent in the month of December, 2019 against 3.46 percent in the month of December, 2018. Inflation based on All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (CPI, IW) for the year 2018-19 is 5.6 percent as against 2.9 percent in 2017-18.



## Overview: Himachal Pradesh Economy

**1.8** The Government of Himachal Pradesh has initiated several measures for the speedy progress for the better life of the people of the State through efficient policies and cooperation with Central Government. Himachal has a vibrant economy due to steady efforts of the simple and hardworking people of the State and by the implementation of progressive policies and programmes of the Central and State Government. Himachal has become one of the more prosperous and faster growing economy in the country. *The economy of the State is expected to achieve a growth rate of 5.6 percent in the current financial year 2019-20.*

**1.9** As per the Second Revised Estimates Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹1,53,845 crore in 2018-19 as against ₹1,38,351 crore in 2017-18 showing an increase of 11.2 Percent during the year. GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 1,17,851 crore against ₹1,10,034 crore in 2017-18 registering a growth of 7.1 percent during the year as against the growth rate of 6.8 percent of previous year. The increase in total State Domestic Product is mainly attributed to 13.3 percent in Community & Personal Services sectors, 7.3 percent in Finance & Real Estate, 4.6 percent increase in Transport and Trade, 8.2 percent in Manufacturing sector, 8.0 percent in Construction and 7.3 percent increase in Electricity, Gas & Water Supply. Whereas, the primary sector has negative growth of 1.7 percent. Food-Grains production, which was 15.81 lakh



MT during 2017-18 increased to 16.92 lakh MT during 2018-19 and is targeted at 16.36 lakh MT in 2019-20. The Fruit Production decreased to 4.95 lakh MT in 2018-19 as against 5.65 lakh MT in 2017-

18, showing a decrease of 12.4 percent in 2018-19. The fruit production during 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) is almost double at 7.07 lakh MT.

**Table 1.1  
Key Indicators**

Indicator(s)	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
	Absolute Value		%age change over previous year	
G.S.D.P. (₹in crore)				
(a)At current prices	1,38,351	1,53,845	10.1	11.2
(b)At constant prices	1,10,034	1,17,851	6.8	7.1
Food grains production (lakh tonnes)	15.81	16.92	1.15	7.0
Fruit production (lakh tonnes)	5.65	4.95	(-).7.6	(-).12.4
Gross Value Added from Industrial Sector* (₹ in crore)	38,141	42,191	12.2	10.6
Electricity generated (Million Units)	1941.32	1955.50	21.6	0.8
Wholesale Price Index#	115	120	2.9	4.3
C.P.I. for Industrial Workers(HP)	256	264	4.1	3.1

\*At current price # Base Year 2011-12

**1.10** The per capita income at current prices as per First revised estimates witnessed an increase of 11 percent as it increases to ₹ 1,83,108 in 2018-19 from ₹ 1,65,025 in previous year 2017-18.

**1.11** As per the advanced estimates and on the basis of economic conditions up to December, 2019, the growth rate for 2019-20 is expected to be around **5.6 percent**.

**1.12** The economic growth in the State was predominantly governed by agriculture activities. The economy has shown a shift from

agriculture sector to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture in total State Domestic Product has declined from 57.9 percent in 1950-51 to 55.5 percent in 1967-68, 26.5 percent in 1990-91 and to 8.4 percent in 2018-19.

**1.13** The share of industries and services sectors respectively has increased from 1.1 & 5.9 percent in 1950-51 to 5.6 and 12.4 percent in 1967-68, 9.4 & 19.8 percent in 1990-91 and to 29.8 and 44.0 percent in 2018-19. However, the contribution of other remaining sectors declined from 35.1 percent in 1950-51 to 26.2 percent in 2018-19.

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

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

**1.16** During the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019, 7.07 lakh tonnes of fruits were produced in the State and it is envisaged to bring 1,950 hectares of additional area under fruit plants against which 2,113 hectares of area has Capacity addition energy security, access and availability, affordability, efficiency, environment and assured employment to people of Himachal. Though the private sector participation

already been brought under plantation. Besides 5.28 lakh fruit plants of different species were also distributed up to December, 2019. Growing of off-season vegetables has also picked up in the state. During 2018-19, 17.22 lakh tonnes of vegetables were produced as against 16.92 lakh tonnes in 2017-18 recorded a growth of 1.8 percent. It is anticipated that the production of vegetables will be about 16.56 lakh tonnes in 2019-20.

**1.17** Himachal Pradesh continued to take various steps to achieve its targets, in the area of climate change mitigation. The State action plans on climate change aims to create institutional capacities and implement sectoral activities to address climate change.

**1.18** In view of the growing need of the State economy, Government has taken steps to provide uninterrupted access to power supply in the state. Several steps have been taken for increasing power generation, strengthening of transmission and distribution. As a source of energy, hydro power is economically viable, non-polluting and is environmentally sustainable. In order to restructure the sector, the Power Policy of the State attempts to address all aspects like

in terms of investments in this sector has been encouraging but the smaller projects have been reserved for investors from Himachal Pradesh only

(up to 2 MW) and preference is given for projects up to 5 MW.

**1.19** Tourism is an important engine of economic growth, and important source of revenue earnings and a generator of employment of diverse kinds. The State Govt. has also developed appropriate infrastructure for its development through provision of public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, water supply and civic amenities etc. A significant rise has been noticed in the domestic as well as

foreign tourist inflow during last few years as per details below:-

**1.20** The Annual Plan Budget for 2020-21 has been proposed at ₹7900.00 crore which will be 11.3 percent higher than the plan size of current year 2018-19.

**1.21** Containment of prices is on the priority list of Government. Inflation in Himachal Pradesh based on Working Class Consumer Price Index number during 2019-20 was 4.7 percent in December, 2019.

**Table 1.2  
Tourists Inflows**

Year	Indian	Foreigners	Total
2005	69.28	2.08	71.36
2006	76.72	2.81	79.53
2007	84.82	3.39	88.21
2008	93.73	3.77	97.50
2009	110.37	4.01	114.38
2010	128.12	4.54	132.66
2011	146.05	4.84	150.89
2012	156.46	5.00	161.46
2013	147.16	4.14	151.30
2014	159.25	3.90	163.15
2015	171.25	4.06	175.31
2016	179.98	4.53	184.51
2017	191.31	4.71	196.02
2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12

**1.22** The priority of the Government has always been for social welfare programmes. **Concerted efforts have been made to improve the efficiency and quality of public services delivery.**

**Some of the major achievements taken during the year are:-**

- **Shikhar Ki aur Himachal:** A Mobile App launched to know the activities of Himachal Government.
- **My Gov Portal:** himachal.mygov.in is a new link introduced for participation of all people in the process of Progress and Development.
- **HP Medha Protsahan Yojna:** under the scheme assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is to provided to class 12 and Graduation meritorious students for all competitive exams
- **HP Buy Back Single Use Plastic:** The scheme was introduced on the 150th Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 2019 to eradicate Single Use and Non-Recyclable waste and fixed minimum price @ ₹ 75/-per Kg. to buyback such waste.
- **Mukhyamantri Seva Sanklap Helpline (Dial1100):** A toll free facility was introduced to address problems of people & talk to CM

on mobile phone and by e-mail to CM via Mail ID [cmoffice-hp@gov.in](mailto:cmoffice-hp@gov.in)

- **Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE):** under the scheme 5.50 lakh families have been registered and 54,282 beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment.
- **“Himachal Grihani Suvidha yojna”** Under the scheme 2,64,115 free gas connection for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20, upto December, 2019 have been provided in the State.
- **Beti Hai Anmol Yojna:** the scheme is implemented to change the negative attitude towards girl child at birth and to improve enrolment and retention in schools and a post birth grant of ₹ 12,000/- and free education from 1<sup>st</sup> class to Graduation is provided to two girls belonging to BPL families. An amount of ₹854.73 lakh has been spent upto 30.12.2019 for 2,420 Post Birth and 17,680 scholarships of girls in the State.
- **Mother Teressa Asahaya Matri Sambal Yojna:** under the scheme government provide assistance to destitute and of BPL family women ₹6000/- per child per annum.
- **Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojna:** the programme provides a

marriage grant of ₹ 51,000/- to the guardians of the destitute girls whose father is unable to earn the livelihood of their family due to physical or mental inability. An amount of ₹ 434.10 lakh has been spent on 1,039 beneficiaries upto December, 2019.

- **Mukhya Mantri Swavlamban Yojan:** To encourage the youngsters male entrepreneurs government has decided to give subsidy upto 25 percent on machinery cost and 30 percent for Female investors.
- **Mukhya Mantri Start-Up Yojana:** Under this scheme 27 Start-ups have been started in 8 Incubation Centres and 3 promising entrepreneurs have been awarded and inspection relief for 3 years will be granted.
- **Jan Manch Yojna:** It was started on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2018 with the objective to establish a direct dialogue with the public and provide on spot redressal to their grievances. As many as 181 Jan manch programme were held in 68 Vidhan sabha areas till date 45,708 complaints received out of which 41,698 (91 percent) complaints were redressed on the spot.
- **Social Security Scheme:** under the scheme Old age pension is given ₹850 per month to all the

persons of 60 years and above but below 70 Years, having individual income below ₹ 35000 and the persons above 70 years pension is given ₹1,500 per month without any income criteria.

- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** The objective of the Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) strategy is to create waste free cities/towns and provide clean and pollution free environment in the entire urban areas of Himachal Pradesh.
- **Smart City Mission:** the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. Dharamshala and Shimla city are being covered under the scheme.
- **HP New Ration Card Online:** Under this scheme all people whose name does not appears in the HP Ration Card List can apply online using [himachalform.nic.in](http://himachalform.nic.in)
- **Mukhyamantri Bal Uddhar Yojna:** under the scheme financial assistance is provided to children live in Child Care Institutions and the total expenditure upto December,

2019 on the scheme is ₹ 250.62 lakh.

- **Bal Balika Suraksha Yojna and Foster Care Programme :** under the scheme an amount of ₹ 2000/- and additional ₹300/- per child per month to foster parents for the maintenance of children are sanctioned and ₹ 248.70 lakh to 960 Children has been disbursed upto December, 2019.
- **Self Employment Assistance for women:** under the scheme ₹5000/- for carrying the income generating activities by women with an annual income less than 35,000/- and an amount of ₹ 5.20 lakh provided to 104 women upto December,2019.
- **Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna:** the scheme is active in Una district for training and rehabilitation of women in moral danger and a provision of ₹3,000/- stipend per month to each trainee is made with a budget provision of ₹112.0 crore.
- **Saksham Gudiya Board Himachal Pradesh:** the Board is constituted to make recommendation for the policy to empower, safety and security, upliftment and protection of crime against the girl child/adolescent girls.
- **Ek Buta Beti Ke Naam :** the scheme has been launched to sensitize people about the importance of daughters and forest conservation through this scheme a plant /sapling alongwith a kit will be provided to the parents on the birth of a girl child.
- **Uttam Pashu Puruskar Yojna:** under the schme government has encouraged the farmers (Pashupalak) for more milk production and award the farmer for producing 15 liter and above milk in a day.
- **The Per Capita Income** of the State has touched the level of ₹1,83,108 in 2018-19 witnessing a growth of 11.0 percent over 2017-18 and is estimated at ₹1,95,255 in 2019-20.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojna:** under the scheme ₹ 6,000 per annum has to be given to the farmer having less than 2.0 hectare of land.
- **Aayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna:** under the scheme 3.08 lakh families have received golden cards and 43,813 patients have availed cashless treatment in the State.
- **Jan Dhan Yojna:** the scheme is to tie every Indian in the rural or urban sector to the mainstream banking system. This will aid the



financial status of the account holders as well as foster social Security goals of the central government.

- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna:** the scheme was launched on 18 February 2016 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an insurance service for farmers for their yields. It was formulated in line with **One Nation–One Scheme** theme by replacing earlier two schemes National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna:** under the scheme 759 beneficiaries have been sanctioned the awas and 65 houses have been completed upto December, 2019.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. :** under this Act 181.74 lakh mandays have generated by providing employment to 4,47,773 household in the State.

## State Economy, Public Finance and Taxation

### State Economy

**2.1** The government has recognized the importance of maintaining high economic growth which is imperative for sustained development, by adopting innovative policies. Besides continuing the focus on Agriculture, Industries and Services sectors, the government is committed to give special thrust on all the key sub-sectors and give a big push to the economy. The estimates of economy over a period reveal the extent and direction of changes taking place in the economy. Sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans for overall economic development.

#### Estimates of GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

**2.2** The GSDP of Himachal Pradesh at constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2018-19 (First Revised Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 1,17,851 crore as against ₹.1,10,034 crore for 2017-18 (Second Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 7.1 percent in comparison with the All India GDP growth rate of 6.1 percent for 2018-19 .

**The economy is classified into three broad sectors:**

**Primary sector:**

**2.3** Primary sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing, mining and quarrying sub-sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sectors as a key sector supporting about 60 percent of the population, registered a negative growth of 1.7 percent in 2018-19 (FRE) at Constant (2011-12) Prices with a Gross Value Added (GVA) of ₹. 13,967 crore as compared to ₹14,211 crore during 2017-18 (SRE). In Himachal Pradesh, Horticulture is no longer a sub sector of agriculture sector, it has crossed agriculture in terms of value addition. The livestock sector has emerged as an alternative and dependable source of income generation. In 2018-19, the production of Milk Increased by 4.88 percent, Meat by 2.42 percent and eggs by 2.61 percent resulting in growth of 9.7 percent in Livestock sector, Fisheries sector registered growth rate of 6.6%. Forestry & Logging Sector registered growth rate of 1.4 percent, Mining & Quarrying saw -9.7 percent growth in 2018-19 (FRE).

#### Secondary or Industry Sector

**2.4** Industry sector broadly comprises of Manufacturing (Organised & Un-Organised), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction. As per the (First Revised Estimates) for 2018-19 at Constant (2011-12) prices, the GVA of Industrial sector is estimated at ₹ 52,693 crore against ₹ 48,787 crore, for 2017-18 (Second Revised Estimates) registering a growth rate of

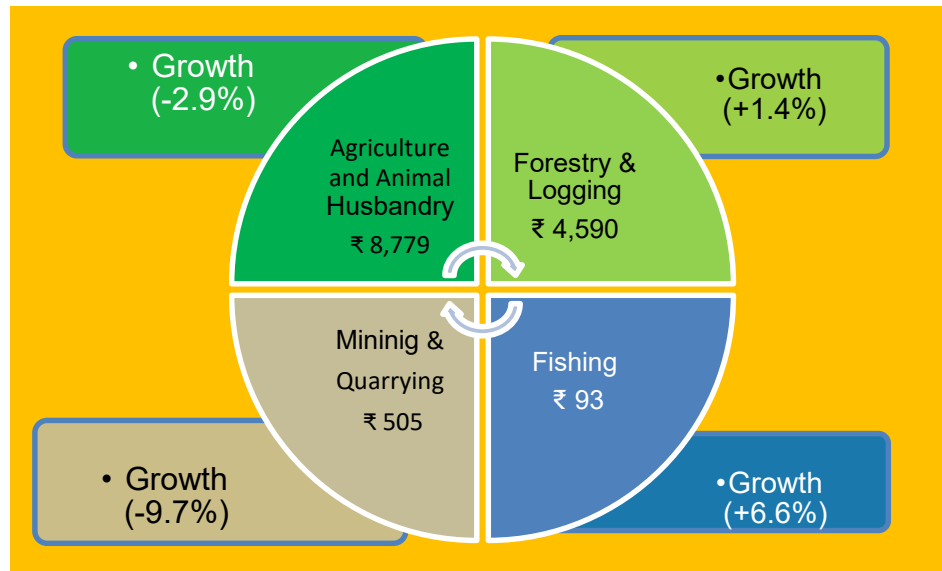
8.0 percent in 2018-19 over the previous year.

**Tertiary or Services Sector**

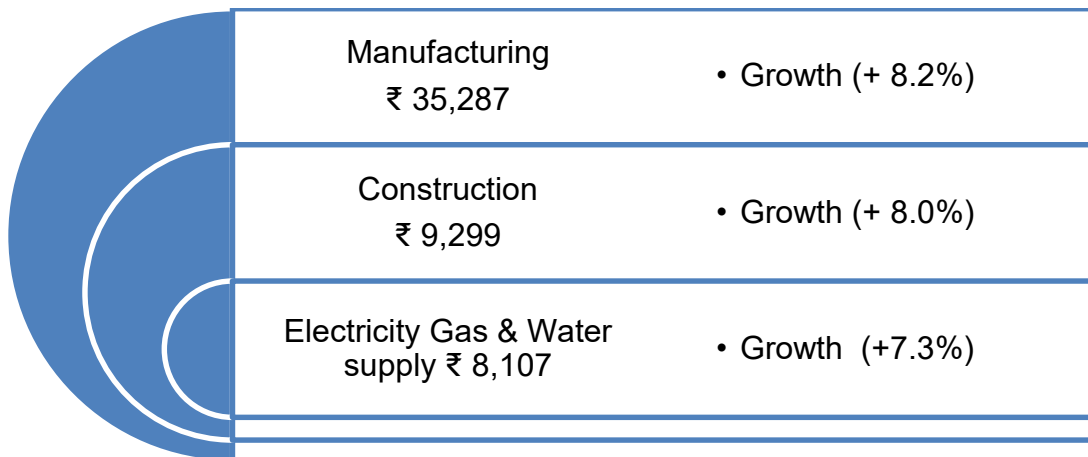
**2.5** Services sector, as before has a surging share in the State GVA. The Services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage Communications, Banking & Insurance,

Real Estate & Professional Services and Community, Social & Personal services registered a growth rate of 8.6 percent in 2018-19 (FRE) over previous year. The GVA of service sector as per FRE for the year 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 45,083 crore as against ₹ 41,516 crore in 2017-18 (SRE). Broad Sector wise GVA At Constant Basic Prices is depicted below:

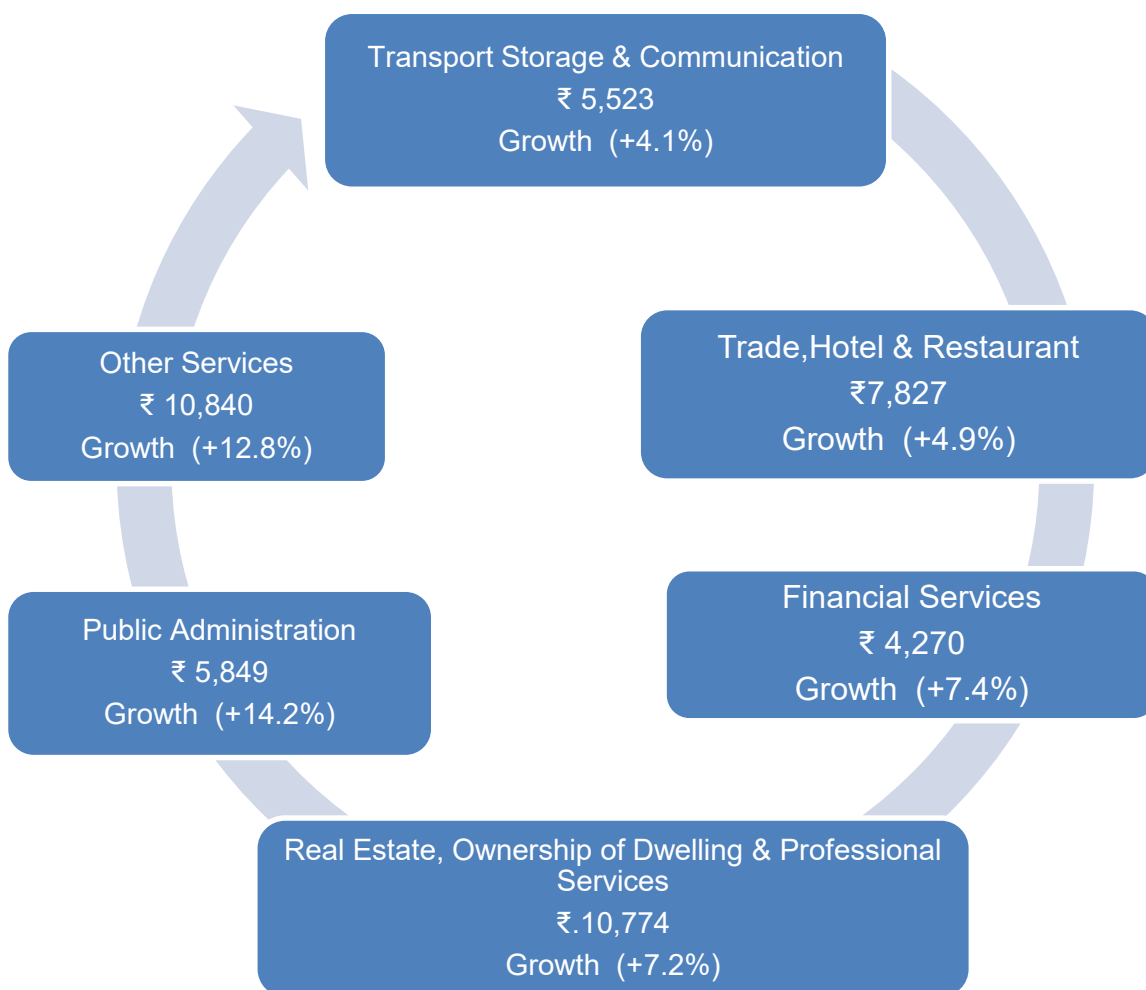
**Primary Sector 2018-19 (FRE) GVA ₹ 13,967 crore, Growth (- 1.7%)  
(Figures in ₹crore )**



**Secondary Sector 2018-19 (FRE) GVA ₹ 52,693 crore, Growth 8.0%  
(Figures in ₹crore )**



**Tertiary Sector 2018-19 (FRE) ₹ 45,083 crore, Growth 8.6%**  
(Figures in ₹crore )



**Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices**

**2.6** First Revised estimates of GSDP for the year 2018-19 (FRE) at Current Prices is estimated at ₹ 1,53,845 crore as against ₹ 1,38,351 crore of 2017-18 (SRE). The estimates of GVA at current basic Prices for the year 2018-19 is ₹ 1,41,642 crore as against ₹ 1,27,361 crore of 2017-18. The sectoral contribution at current basic prices is given in Table 2.1:

**2.7** As per the First Revised estimates of 2018-19, at current Basic

Prices the contribution from the Primary sector is ₹ 17,908 crore (12.64 percent). The contribution from the Industry sector for the same period stood at ₹ 62,362 crore (44.03 percent) while from the Service sector it is ₹ 61,372 crore (43.33 percent). The Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Himachal Pradesh and all India from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (FRE) at Current & Constant (2011-12) Prices are given in Table 2.2

**Table 2.1**

**Sector wise Contribution of GSVA 2016-17 to 2018-19(SRE)  
At Current Prices (Value in ₹ Crore & contribution in Percent)**

Sectors	2016-17	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied activities (Primary Sector)</b>	18,762 (15.97%)	17,000 (13.35%)	17,908 (12.64%)
<b>Industry (Secondary Sector)</b>	50,237 (42.76%)	56,206 (44.13%)	62,362 (44.03%)
<b>Services (Tertiary Sector)</b>	48,496 (41.27%)	54,155 (42.52%)	61,372 (43.33%)
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at current Basic Prices</b>	<b>1,17,495</b> 100.00	<b>1,27,361</b> 100.00	<b>1,41,642</b> 100.00
<b>Domestic Product Added (GDP) at current Prices</b>	<b>1,25,634</b>	<b>1,38,351</b>	<b>1,53,845</b>

**Table 2.2**

**Gross Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh & All India  
2011-12 to 2018-19 (FRE) at Current & Constant Prices  
(Value in ₹ Crore & growth rate in percent)**

Years	Himachal Pradesh				All India			
	GSDP at Current prices	Growth	GSDP at Constant prices (2011-12)	Growth	GDP at Current prices	Growth	GDP at Constant prices (2011-12)	Growth
2011-12	72,720		72,720		87,36,329		87,36,329	
2012-13	82,820	13.9	77,384	6.4	99,44,013	13.8	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	94,764	14.4	82,847	7.1	1,12,33,522	13.0	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	1,03,772	9.5	89,060	7.5	1,24,67,959	11.0	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	1,14,239	10.1	96,274	8.1	1,37,71,874	10.5	1,13,69,493	8.0
2016-17 (TRE)	1,25,634	10.0	1,03,055	7.0	1,53,91,669	11.8	1,23,08,193	8.3
2017-18 (SRE)	1,38,351	10.1	1,10,034	6.8	1,70,98,304	11.1	1,31,75,160	7.0
2018-19 (FRE)	1,53,845	11.2	1,17,851	7.1	1,89,71,237	11.0	1,39,81,426	6.1

## Per Capita Income

**2.8** According to First revised estimates for 2018-19 the Per Capita Income of Himachal Pradesh at current prices increased to ₹ 1,83,108 from ₹1,65,025 in 2017-18 (SRE), registering a growth of 11.0 percent. At constant (2011-12) prices, the per capita income during 2018-19 (FRE), is estimated at ₹1,39,469 against ₹ 1,30,644 in 2017-18 (SRE) registering a growth rate of 6.8 percent.

A comparative picture of Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices of Himachal Pradesh and All India from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is tabulated below:

Years	Per Capita Income At Current Prices ( in Rupees)	
	Himachal Pradesh	All India
2011-12	87,721	63,462
2012-13	99,730	70,983
2013-14	1,14,095	79,118
2014-15	1,23,299	86,647
2015-16	1,35,512	94,797
2016-17 (TRE)	1,50,290	1,04,880
2017-18 (SRE)	1,65,025	1,15,293
2018-19 (FRE)	1,83,108	1,26,521

## Prospects- 2019-20

**2.9** As per the advance estimates based on the economic performance of State up-to December 2019, the rate of economic growth of State during 2019-20 is likely to be **5.6 percent**. The State achieved growth rate of 7.1 percent in 2018-19 (FRE) and 6.8 percent in 2017-18 (SRE). The GSDP at current prices in the year 2019-20 (ADV) estimates is likely to be about ₹ 1,65,472 crore.

**2.10** According to the advance estimates the **Per Capita Income at current prices during 2019-20 (AE)** has been estimated at **₹1,95,255 against ₹1,83,108 in 2018-19 (FRE) showing an increase of 6.6 percent**.

**2.11** A brief analysis of the economic growth in Himachal Pradesh, however, reveals that the State has kept pace with the all-India growth rate as shown in Table-2.3 below:



**Table 2.3**

Period		Average Annual Growth Rate (Percentage)	
Plan	Years/Year	H.P.	All India
First Plan	1951-56	(+) 1.6	(+) <b>3.6</b>
Second Plan	1956-61	(+) 4.4	(+) <b>4.1</b>
Third Plan	1961-66	(+) 3.0	(+) <b>2.4</b>
Annual Plans	1966-67 to 1968-69	..	(+) <b>4.1</b>
Fourth Plan	1969-74	(+) 3.0	(+) <b>3.4</b>
Fifth Plan	1974-78	(+) 4.6	(+) <b>5.2</b>
Annual Plans	1978-79 to 1979-80	(-) 3.6	(+) <b>0.2</b>
Sixth Plan	1980-85	(+) 3.0	(+) <b>5.3</b>
Seventh Plan	1985-90	(+) 8.8	(+) <b>6.0</b>
Annual Plan	1990-91	(+) 3.9	(+) <b>5.4</b>
Annual Plan	1991-92	(+) 0.4	(+) <b>0.8</b>
Eighth Plan	1992-97	(+) 6.3	(+) <b>6.2</b>
Ninth Plan	1997-02	(+) 6.4	(+) <b>5.6</b>
Tenth Plan	2002-07	(+) 7.6	(+) <b>7.8</b>
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	(+) 8.0	(+) <b>8.0</b>
Twelfth Plan	2012-17	(+) 7.2	(+) <b>7.1</b>
Annual Plan(s)	(i) <b>2017-18</b>	(+) 6.8	(+) 7.0
	(ii) <b>2018-19</b>	(+) 7.1	(+) 6.1
	(III) <b>2019-20</b>	(+) 5.6	(+) 5.0

## Public Finance and Taxation

**2.12** The State Government mobilizes financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants-in-aid from Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities. According to the budget estimates for the year 2019-20 (BE) the total revenue receipts are estimated at ₹ 33,747 crore as against ₹ 31,189 crore in 2018-19(RE) showing an increase of 8.20 percent.

**2.13** The State's own taxes increased to 15.69 percent in 2019-20 (BE) which is estimated at ₹ 7,921 crore as against ₹ 6,847 crore in 2018-19 (RE) and ₹ 7,108 crore in 2017-18(A).

**2.14** The State's non-tax revenue (comprising mainly of interest receipts, power receipts, road transport receipts and other administrative service etc.) are estimated at ₹ 2,443 crore in 2019-20(BE), which is 7.24 percent of total revenue receipts of 2019-20.

**2.15** The share of central taxes is estimated at ₹ 7,398 crore in 2019-20(BE).

**2.16** The break-up of the State's own taxes shows that 39.06 percent of total tax revenue in 2019-20 is generated by sales tax (including other taxes and duties) which amounts to ₹ 5,984 crore. The corresponding percentages for the year 2018-19(RE) and 2017-18(A) were 41.79

and 46.61 percent respectively. The revenue from State excise duties is estimated at ₹1,625 crore in 2019-20 (BE)

**2.17** In 2018-19 Excise and Taxation Department collected worth ₹ 6,422 crore of taxes under different heads against target of ₹ 5,861 crore which is 9.57 percent more than the target. For the financial year 2019-20 against the revenue target of ₹ 6,869 crore, upto November 2019, ₹ 4,448 crore has been collected.

The item wise revenue targets and achievements for the year 2019-20 up to November 2019 is given below :-

₹ crore		
Item	Target	Achievement
Goods and Services Tax	3,238	2,367
State Excise	1,625	1,062
Value Added Tax	1,492	729
Other Taxes and Duties	369	212
Passenger and Goods Tax	145	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>4,448</b>

### Fiscal Position and Parameters (Table 2.4)

#### Trends in Receipts

**2.18** Government receipts can broadly be divided into non-debt and debt receipts. The non-debt receipts comprise of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, grants-in-aid, recovery of loans and disinvestment receipts. Debt receipts mostly consist of market borrowings and other liabilities, which the government is obliged to repay in the future.

**Table- 2.4**

**Fiscal position and parameters of State Government (₹ crore)**

Item/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	15,711	17,843	23,440	26,264	27,367	31,189	33,747
Tax Revenue (incl. central share)	7,612	8,584	10,307	11,383	11,909	12,277	15,319
Non-tax revenue	1,785	2,081	1,837	1,717	2,364	2,324	2,443
Disinvestment Receipts	0	650	0	0	35	0	0
Recovery of loans	17	41	26	30	40	27	27
Total Expenditure	21,443	30,994	29,578	36,076	34,811	43,625	44,388
Revenue Expenditure	17,352	19,787	22,303	25,344	27,053	33,408	36,089
Capital Expenditure	1,856	2,473	2,864	3,499	3,756	4,893	4,580
Fiscal Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-4,011	-4,200	-2,164	-5,839	-3,870	-7,786	-7,352
Revenue Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-1641	-1944	+1137	+920	+314	-2219	-2342
Primary Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-1530	-1351	991	-2480	-82	-3686	-2800

Source: Annual Financial Statement of H.P. Government Budget

**(As percentage of GSDP)**

Item/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	16.58	17.19	20.52	20.91	19.78	20.27	20.39
Tax Revenue (incl. central share)	8.03	8.27	9.02	9.06	8.61	7.98	9.26
Non-tax revenue	1.88	2.01	1.61	1.37	1.71	1.51	1.48
Disinvestment Receipts	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Recovery of loans	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Total Expenditure	22.63	29.87	25.89	28.72	25.16	28.36	26.82
Revenue Expenditure	18.31	19.07	19.52	20.17	19.55	21.72	21.81
Capital Expenditure	1.96	2.38	2.51	2.79	2.71	3.18	2.77
Fiscal Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-4.23	-4.05	-1.89	-4.65	-2.80	-5.06	-4.44
Revenue Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-1.73	-1.87	+1.00	+0.73	+0.23	-1.44	-1.42
Primary Deficit(-) /Surplus(+)	-1.61	-1.30	+0.87	-1.97	-0.06	-2.40	-1.69

## Tax Revenue

**2.19** According to Budget Estimates of 2019-20, the tax revenue (including central taxes) is estimated at ₹ 15,319 crore as against ₹12,277 crore in 2018-19 (RE) which are 24.78 percent more than the revised estimates of 2018-19, which stands at 9.26 percent of GSDP.

## Non-Tax Revenue

**2.20** Non-Tax Revenue consists mainly of interest receipts on loans, dividends and profits from public sector undertakings and receipts from services provided by the Government like General services such as services provided by the Public Service commission, social services such as health and education, economic services such as irrigation etc.

The non-tax revenue is likely to increase to ₹ 2,443 crore in 2019-20 as against ₹ 2,324 crore in

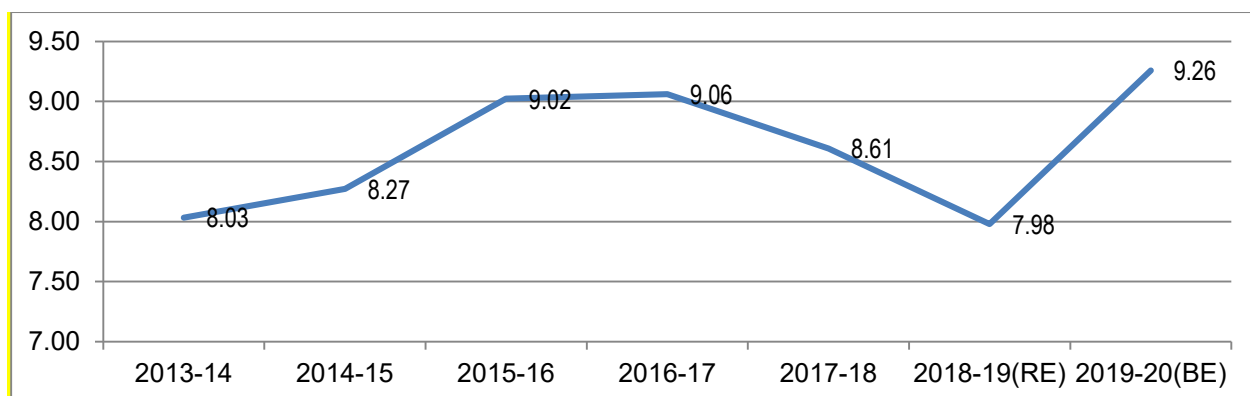
2018-19 showing a increase of 5.13 percent and is 1.48 percent of State GSDP.

## Non- Debt Capital Receipts

**2.21** Non-Debt capital receipts consist of recovery of loans and advances and disinvestment receipts. The budget estimate for 2019-2020 envisages ₹ 27 crore as recovery of loans and no income from disinvestment.

**2.22** As per the budget estimates of 2019-20, total expenditure of the state Government is estimated at ₹ 44,388 crore out of which ₹36,089 crore (81.30% of the total budget) is earmarked for revenue expenditure against ₹ 33,408 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 27,053 crore in 2017-18. For the year 2019-20 ₹ 4580 crore (10.32 percent of the budget) is earmarked for capital expenditure against ₹ 4,893 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 3,756 crore in 2017-18, ₹ 3,719 crore (8.38 percent of the Budget) has been earmarked for debt account for the year 2019-20.

**Figure -1\*: Tax as percent of GSDP**



**\*Note:** It shows that the tax revenue which was 8.03 percent of the GSDP in 2013-14 increased to 9.06 percent in 2016-17, decreased to 7.98 percent in 2018-19 (RE) and is estimated to increase to 9.26 percent in 2019-20 (BE)

**2.23** As per the budget estimates the Revenue receipts of the

Government for the year 2019-20 are estimated to be 20.39 percent of the

GSDP which were 20.27 percent in 2018-19 revised estimates. Similarly, the tax revenue for the year 2019-20 is estimated at 9.26 percent of GSDP as compared to 7.98 percent during 2018-19. Non-tax revenue is 1.48 percent of the GSDP in 2019-20 as compared to 1.51 percent during 2018-19, showing a marginal decrease. Revenue expenditure is likely to increase in 2019-20 whereas the Capital expenditure is likely to decrease as percentage of the GSDP in 2019-20. Fiscal deficit is estimated at 4.44 percent of the GSDP in 2019-20 as compared to 5.06 percent in 2018-19. Revenue and Primary deficit as percent to GSDP is expected to decrease in 2019-20.

**2.24** During 2013-14 to 2018-19 the Revenue receipts as percentage to GSDP of the State Government increased from 16.58 percent to 20.39 percent whereas for the same period the revenue expenditure as percentage to GSDP increased from 18.31 percent to 21.81 percent. Capital expenditure as percentage to GSDP increased to 2.77 percent in 2019-20 against 1.96 percent in 2013-14. Revenue deficit as percentage to GSDP for the year 2013-14 was 1.73 percent which in the year 2019-20 is likely to be 1.42 percent of GSDP. Similarly, the fiscal deficit as a percentage to GSDP in the year 2013-14 was 4.23 percent which in the 2019-20 is likely to be 4.44 percent of GSDP.

**Table- 2.5**

**Growth rate of State Government's Fiscal Indicators**

Item/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	0.72	13.57	31.36	12.05	4.20	13.97	8.20
Tax Revenue (incl. central share)	10.19	12.77	20.07	10.44	4.62	3.09	24.78
Non-tax revenue	29.63	16.61	-11.74	-6.53	37.67	-1.70	5.13
Non-debt receipts	0.70	17.84	26.61	12.05	4.36	13.76	8.19
Total Expenditure	3.51	44.54	-4.57	21.97	-3.51	25.32	1.75
Revenue Expenditure	7.28	14.03	12.71	13.64	6.74	23.49	8.02
Capital Expenditure	-5.06	33.24	15.82	22.17	7.34	30.29	-6.40

Source: Annual Financial Statement of H.P. Government Budget

## Trend in Fiscal Indicators

**2.25** Table 2.5 above shows that the growth in revenue receipts which was 0.72 percent in 2013-14, are likely to increase to 8.20 percent in 2019-20, as per Budget Estimates. Tax revenue (including central taxes) of the government are expected to grow by 24.78 percent in 2019-20 as compared to 10.19 percent in 2013-14. Growth of Non-tax revenue decreased to 5.13 percent in 2019-20 which was 29.63 percent in 2013-14. According to budget estimates 2019-20 the growth in total expenditure of the Government is 1.75 percent as compared to the growth of 3.51 percent in 2013-14. Revenue expenditure is likely to increase by 8.02 percent in 2019-20. The growth in Capital expenditure is estimated at (-) 6.40 percent in 2019-20 as compare to (-) 5.06 percent in 2013-14.

### Trends in Expenditure

**2.26** Rationalization and prioritization of Government expenditure is integral to fiscal reforms. As state's tax to GSDP ratio is low, Government faces the challenge of providing sufficient funds for investment and infrastructure expansion while maintaining fiscal discipline. Thus improving the quality of expenditure towards capital spending becomes significant.

### Composition of revenue expenditure

**2.27** The composition of revenue expenditure is given in Table 2.6 below which reveals that 59 percent of total expenditure is likely to be spent on salary, pension, interest payment and subsidies in 2019-20 (BE). The expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments is committed expenditure in nature and has limited headroom for creation of addition fiscal space. The subsidies have been significantly moderated at 2.4 percent of the total expenditure.

**Table-2.6**  
**Item wise composition of Revenue Expenditure ( ₹ Crore)**

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
<b>Salaries</b>	7,035	7,869	7,832	9,421	10,671	12,730	13,889
<b>Salary as percentage to Total Expenditure</b>	32.81	25.39	26.48	26.12	30.66	30.72	31.29
<b>Pension</b>	2,855	2,914	3,836	4,114	4,709	5,893	6,660
<b>Pension as percentage to Total Expenditure</b>	13.31	9.40	12.97	11.40	13.53	14.22	15.01
<b>Interest</b>	2,481	2,849	3,155	3,359	3,788	4,260	4,550
<b>Interest as percentage to Total Expenditure</b>	11.57	9.19	10.67	9.31	10.88	10.28	10.25
<b>Subsidy</b>	467	801	1346	764	907	1085	1066
<b>Subsidy as percentage to Total Expenditure</b>	2.18	2.59	4.55	2.12	2.60	2.62	2.40
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>21,443</b>	<b>30,994</b>	<b>29,578</b>	<b>36,076</b>	<b>34,811</b>	<b>43,625</b>	<b>44,388</b>

**2.28** Table 2.7 depicted that the growth of expenditure on salary and pension is increasing year to year except in the 2015-16 where it was negative. The Salary expenditure increased by 20 percent in 2016-17, 19 percent in 2018-19 (RE) and is estimated to increase by 9 percent in 2019-20 (BE). Pension expenditure increased by 32 percent in 2015-16, 25 percent in 2018-19 (RE) and in 2019-20 (BE) is expected to grow by 13 percent.

Growth in interest payments was 12.78 percent in 2017-18, 12.45 percent in 2018-19 and is likely to increase by 6.81 percent in 2019-20 (BE). Growth of subsidy expenditure increased by 18.70 percent in 2017-18, 19.62 percent in 2018-19 and is likely to increase by (-) 1.70 percent in 2019-20(BE).

**Table-2.7**

**Growth of major items of Revenue Expenditure**

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
<b>Salaries</b>	2.35	11.85	-0.47	20.30	13.27	19.29	9.10
<b>Pension</b>	3.94	2.08	31.63	7.24	14.45	25.15	13.02
<b>Interest</b>	4.68	14.84	10.74	6.46	12.78	12.45	6.81
<b>Subsidy</b>	-17.60	71.54	67.98	-43.25	18.70	19.62	-1.70

**Table-2.8: Debt Position Of the State Government (₹ Crore)**

Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	<b>20,642.64</b>	<b>22,659.48</b>	<b>25,198.06</b>	<b>27,919.56</b>	<b>32,570.27</b>	<b>34,670.71</b>
<b>A1. Internal Debt</b>	19,624.27	21,647.06	24,127.33	26,860.87	31,493.97	33,591.41
<b>A2. Loans and Advances from Central Govt.</b>	1,018.37	1,012.42	1,070.73	1,058.69	1,076.30	1,079.30
B. Public Account and Other Liabilities	<b>8,064.65</b>	<b>8,783.08</b>	<b>9,953.54</b>	<b>10,648.26</b>	<b>11,852.46</b>	<b>13,235.49</b>
C. Total Liabilities (A+B)	<b>28,707.29</b>	<b>31,442.56</b>	<b>35,151.60</b>	<b>38,567.82</b>	<b>44,422.73</b>	<b>47,906.20</b>
GSDP	<b>82,820</b>	<b>94,764</b>	<b>1,03,772</b>	<b>1,14,239</b>	<b>1,25,634</b>	<b>1,38,351</b>
Debt as %age to GSDP	<b>34.66</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>33.87</b>	<b>33.76</b>	<b>35.36</b>	<b>34.63</b>

**2.29** The total liabilities of the State increased to ₹ 47,906.20 crore in 2017-18 from ₹ 28,707.29 crore in 2012-13 showing an increase of about 67 percent whereas debt as

percentage to gross state domestic product was about 34.63 percent in 2017-18 (Table-2.8).



## Investment and Initiatives

*We are committed towards sustainable development of our State and industry is a very important stakeholder and has to play a very pivotal role in our journey towards sustainability. Government of Himachal Pradesh will provide an enabling framework to the investors who wish to be our partners in progress*

*Sh. Jai Ram Thakur  
Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh*

**3.1** Investment, especially private investment, is the “key driver” that drives demand, creates capacity, increases labour productivity, introduces new technology, allows creative destruction, and generate jobs. Increased private investment made in response to existing markets or emerging opportunities – creates new jobs, which increases local income, which leads to greater local demand for goods and services, which in turn leads to more private sector **investment** and thus continues the cycle of growth.

### About Rising Himachal 2019

**3.2** The Global Investors' Meet 2019 was the flagship business event of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The State organized the inaugural edition of the marquee event at Dharamshala on November 07 to 08, 2019. In this event Himachal showcased the policy and regulatory environment, investment opportunities across eight focus sectors to boost manufacturing and employment generation in the State keeping in view the following objectives:

- i) To attract investment and boost economic growth and GDP of the State.
- ii) To provide a platform to bring together Heads of the State, leaders from corporate world, senior policy makers, development agencies, heads from institutions of international repute and academia from across the world to further the cause of socio-economic development in the State.
- iii) To generate employment opportunities and encourage entrepreneurship.
- iv) To inculcate an ecosystem that supports its stakeholders to excel in a variety of economic activities.
- v) To promote 'Make in Himachal' and thereby encourage 'Make in India'.
- vi) To boost the share of the state in the exports
- vii) To strengthen and empower the MSME sector of Himachal Pradesh.



## Focus Sectors

- Agri Business, Food Processing & Post Harvest Technology
- Manufacturing & Pharmaceuticals
- Tourism, Hospitality & Civil Aviation
- Hydro & Renewable Energy
- Wellness, Healthcare And Ayush
- Housing & Urban Development, Transport, Infrastructure, And Logistics
- Information Technology, ITES & Electronics
- Education & Skill Development

### 3.3 Himachal Pradesh First Global Investors' Meet 2019

#### 1. Introduction

- i) The Himachal Pradesh Global Investors' Meet has been inspired from the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of organizing Global Investors Summit in Gujarat, (Vibrant Gujarat), a model of high growth, progress and prosperity that has become a benchmark for other States.
- ii) Himachal Pradesh Government took the historic decision of showcasing State's immense potential for investment through Rising Himachal- Global Investors' Meet.
- iii) The State Government has set an Investment target of ₹ 85,000 crore and distributed meticulously across 8 focus sectors based on the probable investment potential in each sector.

#### 2. Steps Taken for Global Investors Meet 2019

- i) The State developed official website "<https://risinghimachal.in/>", Mobile based app "Rising Himachal" and also inspired by the Pragati Model of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The State also developed "HIMPRAGATI" portal for facilitating Investors through online monitoring of MoUs
- ii) All knowledge collateral such as Sector Profiles, Investible projects, state presentations and state video have been created and uploaded on the site.

#### 3. Investors Outreach

The State Government initiated multiple investor outreach programs in the form of roadshows and mini conclaves under the leadership of Chief Minister. 3 international road shows in Germany, Netherlands and UAE, 6 domestic road shows in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad and 2 mini conclaves in Shimla & Manali were conducted, reaching out to industry captains, market leaders and investors from various sectors. The Government also held Ambassadors Meet at New Delhi wherein Ambassadors/ High Commissioners of more than 60 countries participated.

## 4. Policy and Reforms

### New Policies Notified in 2019

1. The government has notified a slew of policies to attract more investors to the State. These policies make the process of

investment in the State easier. One of the most important policies is the Industrial Policy, which has been developed to speed up the industrial expansion in the state. The new Industrial Policy which provides incentives to ensure sustainable and balanced industrial development to benefit all parts of the State. Special provisions have been made for development of remote and interior areas, vulnerable sections of the society and local resources based industries and services. The vision statement of the policy is, *“to create an enabling ecosystem to enhance the scale of economic development & employment opportunities; ensure sustainable development & balanced growth of industrial & service sectors to make Himachal as one of the preferred destination for investment”*. The main objective of the policy is to achieve uniform growth of industry over the entire State and also aims to

i) serve as a guideline to create a congenial investment climate for existing industries to grow as well as to attract further investment in the State for creating employment opportunities for local youth and to ensure development of Industrial & Service Sector throughout the State. ii) specifically address issues impeding industrial growth and ensure simplification of procedures, key physical and social infrastructure, human resource development, access to credit and market.

iii) promote Ease of Doing Business by digitization of all processes and to promote self-certification.

iv) give impetus to food processing industry by establishing effective forward and backward linkages; promoting Agro-Horticulture and rural prosperity.

v) promote MSME sector for uniform sustainable growth of service and industrial sector throughout the State to facilitate generation of employment opportunities for local youth and stakeholders.

vi) promote start-ups and entrepreneurship to create and generate local entrepreneurial base. vii) recognize and encourage the role of large investment to enhance the scale of economic development, employment opportunities, ancillarisation, revenue generation and remunerative prices to local resources.

viii) uplift weaker sections of the society.

2. Tourism Sector Policy 2019 is another important policy. The policy has been developed with a vision to, *“positioning Himachal Pradesh as a leading global sustainable tourism destination for inclusive economic growth”*. The mission of the tourism policy 2019 is to grow an inclusive and sustainable tourism economy through: Protection of State’s natural and cultural heritage, improved quality of life and better employment opportunities, enhanced tourist experience and

innovation through private sector participation. The prime goal is to establish the State of Himachal Pradesh as a leading global sustainable tourism destination. Other goals are

i) Establish Himachal Pradesh tourism as an international brand in tourism

ii) Make tourism sustainable with prime focus on socio-economic growth and employment generation.

iii) Ensure quality experience of tourists.

iv) Encourage Private Sector Participation in tourism related investments & infrastructure.

In order to realize the mission and achieve the goals for sustainable tourism, objectives focusing on different facets have been formulated to achieve the proposed target for 2029. These objectives are:

i) To promote Tourism Diversification through theme based development

ii) To safeguard state's tourist destinations through sustainable interventions

iii) To ensure that sustainable tourism primarily benefits host communities

iv) To build capacity and develop quality human resource for the tourism industry

v) To provide safe, secure and unique "tourism for all"

vi) To create an enabling environment for investments for sustainable tourism

3. Himachal Pradesh State has also notified **IT, ITeS and ESDM Policy 2019**. The policy enables a competitive environment for setting IT, ITeS and ESDM (Electronics System Design and Manufacturing) organizations to generate more employment through entrepreneurship in the State. The main objective of the policy is to:

i) Transform the State of Himachal Pradesh as a front runner destination for IT, ITeS and ESDM companies.

ii) Set up all the infrastructure facilities required to build the IT, ITeS and ESDM companies in the State

iii) Establish an organisational arrangement in the State to strengthen the skilled manpower resources

iv) Encourage and support Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in the state to participate in the field of IT, ITeS and ESDM sector

v) Develop a framework with backend automation to strengthen the business process

vi) Establish a favourable environment by guaranteeing digital services delivered within a specified time framework

vii) Improve the overall socio-economic growth of in the state

viii) Concentrate on the long-term development of technology and innovation

- ix) Generate more employment opportunities and encourage entrepreneurship in the State

4. Ayush Policy 2019 is another important policy. The policy has been developed with a vision to, *“to bring about the all-round development of the society by working progressively for achieving better health outcomes by providing AYUSH facilities at their doorstep and integrating the AYUSH based life style at the grass root level and to develop Himachal Pradesh investment destination in AYUSH sector including wellness with focus on promoting inclusive and sustainable development”*. The mission of the Ayush Policy 2019 is “to establish a strong and well-designed network of AYUSH services in the state providing easily accessible, affordable and equitable healthcare delivery system to the general population, and to set up a benchmark of the best AYUSH practices in the nation by promoting highest standards of AYUSH intervention and endeavouring to ensure signification contribution of the sector to the State’s Economy by 2025”.

5. State government has also notified approved Himachal Pradesh film Policy-2019, *“to create an amiable atmosphere that not only would facilitate film shooting at a large scale in*

*Himachal Pradesh, but also ensure all round development of activities related to various aspects of film production”*. It will develop Himachal Pradesh as an important destination for film production and promote the culture, history, heritage and glorious traditions and captivating tourist places of the State through films to attract tourists. It will also provide opportunity of growth to the talents of the State in all departments of film making.

### 3.4 Key Reforms Undertaken (Ease of Doing Business)

1. **HP MSME (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act-2020:-** More than 98 percent of industries in the Pradesh belong to the MSME Sector. To promote investment, employment and ease of doing business in this critical sector, HP MSME (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act-2020 has been notified that allows implementation of project for MSME’s without waiting for approvals / NOCs / permissions for three years.
2. **Single Window System** which provides approvals and renewals for investment in all the sectors (The process for issuance of essentiality certificate has been simplified and invertible projects above INR ₹5 crore will get the single window clearance and thereafter in principle approval for purchase of land will be accorded by the revenue department directly).

3. **Online Portal for permissions to purchase land under Section 118.** State government has also simplified the procedures under section 118.
4. Auto Renewal of consent to establish, consent to operate.
5. Single Point sectoral clearances.
6. Investment facilitation centre to handhold investors
7. Single Integrated return for all labour laws.
8. Geographical Information System for all land banks.

### 3.5 Success story:

#### Successful Global Investors' Meet

The two-day event of Rising Himachal - Global Investors' Meet at Dharamshala was **inaugurated by Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi** amidst presence of a galaxy of dignitaries including Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors, Captains of industry, international dignitaries. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi also released a **Coffee Table Book** that captured the various facets of Himachal such as history, natural beauty and heritage of the State along with highlights and investment opportunities in 8 focus sectors in Himachal Pradesh. Later, he inaugurated the **exhibition pavilion** in which **organisations** showcased innovative and novel ideas and works.

During the Global Investor's Meet, **8 sectoral sessions** that were organized are Ease of Doing

Business; Overseas Indians Session; Tourism, Wellness and AYUSH; Partner Country; Renewable Energy and Hydro Power; Information Technology, ITeS and Electronics; Incentives and Policies for Promoting Investment in the Hill States and Food processing, Dairy Development, Manufacturing including MSME. In these sessions prominent amongst the panel speakers were **Union Ministers Shri. Piyush Goyal, Shri Anurag Thakur, Secretaries from Government of India - Mr. Ajay Sawhney and Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra, Prof Ramesh Chand and Dr Rajiv Kumar from NitiAyog** and prominent domain experts from industry. In the **Valedictory Session**, Shri Piyush Goyal, Union Minister for Railways, Industry and Commerce Government of India chaired the session.

### 3.6 Highlights of Investors' Meet

1. **List of Participants - 2,802 business delegates** from across the world participated
2. **International Delegates**
  - **International Delegates Participated:** 200 Nos. from 36 countries
  - **International Prominent Business Houses:** BRS ventures, Ayana Holdings, Lulu International, Horizon Group, Giant Group
  - **Major International Delegations:** UAE delegation, ASSOCHAM Netherlands, PIOCCI, UAE – India Business Council, Vietnam delegation, Russia delegation, Business Leaders Forum

- **Major International Delegations and Business Leaders from:** UAE, Vietnam, Netherlands, Russia, Malaysia, USA, Canada, UK and Germany

**3. Number of Ambassadors participated**

- Ambassadors: 9 and Representative from Togo Embassy :1

**4. Details of all B2G/B2B meetings**

- Number of B2G Meetings with Hon'ble Chief Minister :24
- Number of B2G Meetings with Departments: 85
- Number of B2B Meetings : 93

**5. Big Industrialists : 32 Nos.**

**6. Number of Companies participated in Exhibition : 47**

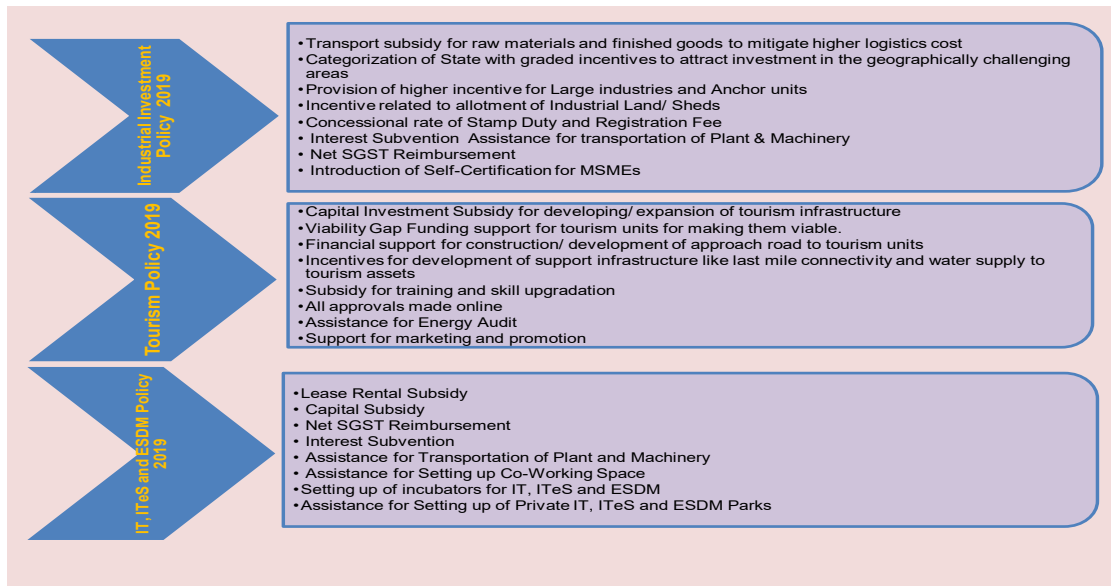
**7. MoU Summary till date**

During the journey of Rising Himachal Global Investors' Meet, the State Government has signed 703 MoUs of worth ₹ 96,721 crore with potential employment of 1,96,000 persons.

**8. 1st Ground Breaking Ceremony (GBC)**

In less than 2 months, since organizing the Global Investors Meet, the State Government conducted 1st Ground Breaking Ceremony which is an unprecedented event. The 1<sup>st</sup> GBC serves as an evidence of the positive outcomes of year long efforts made by various stakeholders – investors, entrepreneurs in Himachal, State government officials and would provide further impetus to progress and prosperity in the State.

## Policy Initiatives Highlights



## MoU Summary till date

- Total 703 MoUs signed till date with proposed investment of ₹ 96,721 crore

Department	No. of MoUs	Investment in ₹Crore.	Proposed Employment
Agriculture	2	225	5,100
AYUSH	45	1,269.25	4,651
Education Elementary	5	6.85	90
Education Higher	44	1,713	9,837
Fisheries	1	7	15
Forest	1	25	50
Health	5	632.50	1,460
Horticulture	6	77.55	258
Housing	33	12,054.50	56,396
Industry	250	17,063.22	63,341
Information Technology	14	2,833.21	3,445
Language Art and Culture	1	25	100
Power	18	34,112	17,700
Skill Development	7	15	75
Sports	2	116	225
Technical Education	1	300	500
Tourism	225	16,559.94	27,388
Transport	13	3,658	1,775
Urban Development	30	6,027.86	4,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>96,720.88</b>	<b>1,96,800</b>

- 240 MoUs grounded worth ₹ 13,656 crore

Sl. No.	Department	No. of MoU Expected to be grounded	Proposed Investment in ₹ crore.
1.	Industries	112	3,157
2.	Information Technology	4	2,089
3.	Health Services	2	60
4.	Ayurveda	17	338
5.	Education	11	349
6.	MPP & Power	2	2,395
7.	Housing	9	1,696
8.	Urban Development	2	250
9.	Tourism	81	3,322
<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>13,656</b>



**Leading companies whose projects are grounded:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Company</b>	<b>Proposed Investment in ₹ crore.</b>
1.	SJVNL	2,300
2.	JIO	650
3.	BSNL	460
4.	Bharati Airtel	1,000
5.	P&G	159
6.	TVS	28
7.	Mankind Pharma	126
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,723</b>

**List of New Policies and Act and Rules Notified/amended in 2019**

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Amended/notified policies, Act &amp; Rules</b>
1	New MSME act 2019
2	District Level Land Identification and Facilitation Committee (LIFC)
3	AYUSH Policy 2019
4	MSME Ordinance 2019
5	IT,ITeS and ESDM Policy -2019
6	Investors' Guide
7	Schedule of the Main Event of the Himachal Pradesh Global Investors' Meet organized at Dharamshala on 07th & 08th November, 2019
8	Extended exemption to various of power consumers
9	Policy Guidelines for Recommendation of FCA Cases
10	The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Policy, 2019
11	NOC reforms by TCP Department.
12	The Himachal Pradesh Film Policy, 2019
13	Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Policy, 2019
14	"Rules Regarding Grant of Incentives, Concessions and Facilities for Investment Promotion in Himachal Pradesh -2019"
15	Powers of TCP delegated to CEO BBNDA for Area under its Jurisdiction
16	Single Window clearances simplified
17	Amendment in rule 38A of Himachal Pradesh tenancy and land reforms(amendment) rules, 2019

*“Just as our vision behind Agenda 2030 is lofty, our goals are comprehensive. It gives priority to the problems that have endured through the past decades. And, it reflects our evolving understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that define our lives... The sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet.”*

**Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India**

*“The 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, provide a coherent, holistic framework for addressing these challenges and their interconnections. (...) They require member states to address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner. Their implementation must embody the principles of inclusiveness, integration and ‘leaving no one behind’.”*

**António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General**

## Background on the goals-overview:

**4.1** In September 2000, leaders of 189 countries gathered at the United Nations headquarters and signed the historic Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieving a set of eight measurable goals that range from halving extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015. The MDGs were revolutionary in providing a common language to reach global agreement. The 8 goals were realistic and easy to communicate, with a clear measurement/monitoring mechanism. Substantial progress has been made regarding the MDGs. The world has already realized the first MDG of halving the extreme poverty rate by 2015.

However, the achievements were uneven particularly in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, and some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular those related to maternal, newborn and child health and to reproductive health. The MDGs were expired in 2015 and the discussion of a post-2015 agenda took place.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
<b>Goal 1</b>	Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger
<b>Goal 2</b>	Achieve universal primary education
<b>Goal 3</b>	Promote gender equality and empower women
<b>Goal 4</b>	Reduce child mortality
<b>Goal 5</b>	Improve maternal health
<b>Goal 6</b>	Combating HIV/AIDs, malaria, and other diseases
<b>Goal 7</b>	Ensure environmental sustainability
<b>Goal 8</b>	Develop a global partnership for development

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

**4.2** In September, 2015, the world community had agreed to design International Framework on new developments and a name was given Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as “transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, are an inter-

governmental set of 17 aspiration Goals with 169 targets and more than 300 indicators. UN member countries are expected to use it as development framework to shape their political policies for next 15 years. The SDGs are expanded on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by the countries in 2001 and the same expired in 2015. The SDGs have come into existence on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016 and will end by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2030.



**4.3** These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected-often the key to success on one will involve tackling

issues more commonly associated with another.

**4.4** The agenda for Sustainable Development-2030, aims at ‘Leaving No One Behind’ in sharing the benefit of development. The SDGs have been designed to integrate global ambitions on tackling poverty, reducing

inequality, combating climate change and protecting ecosystem including forest and biodiversity.

**4.5** The SDGs aim to end poverty in all its forms, end of poverty, end of hunger, promote sustainable agriculture, quality education and lifelong learning, promote healthy lives and wellbeing for all: end hunger for all: and ensure availability and sustainable management of water and energy for all.

**4.6** The SDGs have been signed and adopted by the Government of India. For realization of 17 Goals and 169 Targets, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, has developed 309 Indicators. These indicators are measurable and monitorable. NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for the implementation of SDGs in India. NITI Aayog has selected 62 priority indicators for SDG India Index and assessing the progress of all States in institutionalization of SDGs in their policy and planning. On the basis of this SDG Index, NITI Aayog has ranked Himachal Pradesh along with Kerala at No.1. The State Government is committed to implement the SDG framework in Himachal Pradesh. Integration of the SDGs into the State Planning is essential to ensure effective implementation of the SDG framework in the State. The State has taken several steps for integration of the SDGs into budgetary and planning process. State Government has been guiding the Budget speeches since 2017-18 by the SDGs mentioning that

some of the SDG targets will be achieved by 2022. The departments are considering restructuring the ongoing schemes and orienting them towards SDGs. During the current financial year several new schemes were initiated to fill the existing gaps in achieving SDGs.

**4.7** Planning Department is the nodal department in the State to facilitate implementation of the SDGs framework in Himachal Pradesh. Government has taken several initiatives in close collaboration with the Nodal Departments, training institutions, other organization like UN in India and National Foundation for India (NFI). In Himachal Pradesh, social-economic and human development indicators are much better than many States in the country. Some of initiatives are summarized below:

### **1. Mapping of SDGs with targets and identification of Nodal departments**

Goal-wise mapping of SDGs with targets and implementing departments was done and nodal department for each goal were identified. Accordingly, working groups headed by the Administrative Secretary were constituted to prepare the vision document for the respective goal. To facilitate the department, detailed Terms of Reference (ToRs) and a template has been provided to the Nodal Departments for preparation of vision documents.

## **2. Development of State Vision Document-2030**

The Drishti Himachal Pradesh 2030 (State Vision Document 2030) has been prepared and launched. In this Vision Document, only 16 Goals have been taken and Goal No. 14 is left being related to Marine Life as Himachal Pradesh is land locked State. If we compare, in terms of poverty gap ratio, food security, good health, universalization of education at primary and secondary level education, availability of water and sanitation, financial inclusion, law and order, availability of modern energy, Himachal is much better position in comparison to many other States. The State Vision Document suggests that most targets will be achieved by 2022 and the remaining targets will be achieved before or by 2030.

## **3. Training need assessment and development of training course modules**

Three workshops were held with the participation of Nodal Departments and the training Institutes, as an outcome of these workshops the training needs of various departments have been identified. To provide structured training and sensitization to various stakeholders, training course modules on SDGs have been developed by HIPA. Training for two batches of Training of Trainers (ToTs) were

conducted in August and September, 2018 with objective to prepare pool of trainers in the State and 24 officers from different departments have been trained as master trainers.

## **4. Capacity building and sensitization on SDGs**

SDGs being a new development framework, understanding on goals and targets is imperative. Government of Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with the National Foundation for India (NFI) has organized several training and capacity building programmes on SDGs. Several mid-level officers from different departments have been oriented on SDGs in the above training programmes. Experts from UN were mobilized to provide technical support to the nodal departments for developing their vision document. The State Apex Training Institute (HIPA) has included sessions on sensitization of SDGs in its training calendar. More than ten sessions/batches have been conducted so far. Other training institutes of the State have been directed to include one session on SDGs in their ongoing training programmes. More such course have been organized since then with an objective to have sufficient number of trainees within the State

## 5. Popularization of SDGs

Awareness on SDGs is essential, as participation of all the stakeholders including citizens is imperative in achieving the SDGs. The Government has taken several initiatives to propagate the SDGs. Video message of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on SDGs was telecast on Doordarshan. Repeated message of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on SDGs was published in the newspapers and 26 artists of folk media groups were orientated on SDGs. Two folk performances in each Development Block of the State were conducted in July, 2017 conveying importance and need to achieve the SDGs. Following IEC material has been published;

- i) Pictorial booklet on SDGs (Hindi) containing schemes mapped with each SDG.
- ii) Colored pamphlets (Hindi) containing all the SDG in brief,
- iii) Multicolor poster on 16 goals (Hindi) design is ready, printing is underway,
- iv) Pictorial booklet on SDGs (English) containing schemes mapped with each SDG is being developed,
- v) Hindi translation of Drishti Himachal Pradesh-2030

(State Vision Document) is being done.

## 6. Monitoring of targets and indicators

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI, has developed 300+ indicators to be monitored to assess the progress of the sustainable goals and targets. However, considering the State's better socio-economic condition, many indicators may not be relevant for the State. Besides, in absence of availability of the required data, it may not be possible for the State to monitor these many indicators. Therefore, the State Government has considered 138 indicators in consultation with the nodal departments. These indicators are being considered for revision in view of 300 + indicators developed by MoSPI and 100 indicators considered by NITI for SDG Index. The State Government is looking for a partner for technical support for development of dashboard which will be customized as per the State Government requirements for concurrent and periodic monitoring of the targets/indicators. The current level of achievement, efforts to achieve SDGs and timelines for achieving SDGs in respect of some indicators are as under:-

### 4.8 Current level of achievements:-

- i) Between 1993-94 and 2011, rural poverty in Himachal Pradesh declined from 36.8 percent to 8.5 percent a fourfold decline while marginal change was recorded in urban poverty during 2004 to 2011.
- ii) Early land reforms have yielded positive results; almost 80 percent of rural households in the State possess some land, which is fairly better than the many States in country.
- iii) In education, several vital indicators suggest that the State's performance has been impressive. Gross Enrolment ratio was 98.80 percent for Primary, 103.09 percent for Upper Primary, 107.08 per cent for Secondary, and 95.53 percent for Hr. Secondary, which is much better than the national average. Similarly, the retention rate was 93.09 percent for Elementary and 90.78 percent for Secondary education, which is quite impressive (Source: Flash Statistics 2015-16).
- iv) In 2011-12, about 63 percent of rural women in Himachal Pradesh reported themselves as being employed. This places Himachal Pradesh second in female labour force participation after Sikkim and significantly above the all India average of 27 percent.
- v) More than 83 percent people are seeking health services from the government sector.
- vi) As per NFHS-4, in Himachal Pradesh under 5 years Mortality Rate is 38 and Infant Mortality Rate is 34, which is much lower in comparison to the National average. The State is committed to bring these down further.
- vii) As per census 2011, Sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh is 972, (per 1000 male) which is better than the neighboring States.
- viii) As per NFHS-4 data 2015-16, 94.9 percent households in Himachal Pradesh have access to improved source of drinking water which is comparatively better than the national average of 89.9 percent.
- ix) In 2016, the State was declared the first Open Defecation Free (ODF) in the country. All the households have access to improved sanitation facilities in the State while

the national average is 48.4 percent (NFHS-4).

- x) Immunization upto 9 months is 99.5 percent and Total Fertility Rate is 1.9 (NFHS-4) (Below replacement level).
- xi) Energy efficient street lights are 100 percent and energy efficient domestic bulbs are 85 percent.
- xii) Percentage of household having access to toilet facility and household electrified are 100 percent.
- xiii) Rate of total cognizable crime relating to human trafficking in the State is 0.1 percent and establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in every district is 33 percent. Number of Police Personnel per lakh population are 278, which is higher than the national average of 180.59.
- xiv) Telephone per 100 populations is 150.44 and civil registration is 100 percent.
- xv) Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health insurance is 76 percent and proportion of population having bank accounts is 89.2 percent.
- xvi) Proportion of population (out of eligible population)

receiving social protection benefits under maternity benefit and proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices is 100 percent.

#### **4.9 Efforts to achieve SDGs:**

- i) Mapping of the 16 goals was done and accordingly, 11 working groups were constituted with one nodal department and other major stakeholder departments as its members for documentation of vision on SDGs-aligned with 15 year Vision, 7 year Strategy and 3 year Action Plan.
- ii) The State has resolved that each Sustainable Development Goal will be monitored against two sets of indicators. The first set of indicators will be used to monitor the progress made on SDGs for the use of the State Government and the second set of indicators will be based on the indicators suggested by the MoSPI / NITI.



#### **4.10 Timeline for achieving SDGs:**

The Government of Himachal Pradesh seeks to achieve following SDGs by 2022, which are as under. The rest will be achieved by 2030:-

- i) To reduce the percentage of population living below poverty line from the existing level of 8.1 percent to 2 percent.
- ii) To reduce infant mortality rate (IMR) from 35 to 20.
- iii) 100 percent population will be covered under the Health Insurance Scheme by 2020 and the same will be sustained.
- iv) To reduce the drop-out rate up to zero in primary and middle level schools.
- v) To increase the ratio of girls from 909 to 940 per 1,000 boys in the 0-6 years category.

**The classification of National Indicator Framework (NIF) as per Global SDGs is shown in the following table**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Number of National Indicators</b>
Goal 1: No Poverty	19
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19
Goal 3: Good Health & Well Being	41
Goal 4: Quality Education	20
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18
Goal10: Reduced Inequalities	7
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	17
Goal 13: Climate Action	4
Goal 14: Life below water	13
Goal 15: Life on Land	21
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18
<b>Total Number of Indicators</b>	<b>306</b>

**Source: Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.**

**4.11 Key Features / Characteristics of National Indicator Framework (NIF) are as under:**

- i. NIF consists of 306 statistical indicators for SDGs 1 to 16. This is the largest monitoring framework in the country and will be dependent on a statistical system for flow of information.**
- ii. For Goal 17, no National Indicators are proposed as the Goal is for strengthening means of implementation and global partnership.**
- iii. For 41 Targets (including 19 targets for Goal 17), indicators are yet to be developed.**
- iv. It has been developed after extensive consultations with NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Governments and other stakeholders.**
- v. The framework consists of nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. National acceptability was an important.**

## Institutional and Bank Finances

**5.1** The Lead Bank responsibility in the State has been allocated amongst three banks viz. PNB in 6 districts, namely Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi and Una; UCO Bank in 4 districts namely Bilaspur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmour and State Bank of India in 2 districts namely Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti. The United Commercial Bank (UCO) is the Convenor Bank of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC). The State has a network of 2,191 bank branches and more than 77 percent branches are in rural areas. Banks have opened 52 new bank branches during October 2018 to September 2019. At present 1,699 branches are located in Rural areas, 387 in semi-urban areas and 105 are functioning at Shimla, the only Urban Centre in the State classified by Reserve Bank of India.

**5.2** As per census 2011, the average population per branch in the State comes to 3,156 against National level of 11,000. Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the State have 1,168 branches up to September, 2019 having more than 53 percent of total branch network of banking sector in the State. Punjab National Bank (PNB) has the largest network of 338 branches followed by State Bank of India (SBI) having 324 branches; UCO is having 173 branches. Private Sector Banks have 175 branches with largest presence of HDFC with 67 branches followed by ICICI with 32 branches amongst private sector banks.

**5.3** There is a Regional Rural Bank (RRB) sponsored by PNB

namely Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB) having total branch network of 265 as on September 2019. The Co-operative Sector Banks have 545 branches and State Apex Co-operative Bank i.e. Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Bank (HPSCB) has 217 branches and Kangra Central Co-operative Bank (KCCB) is having 217 branches. In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, Kangra district has highest number of 419 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti has lowest number of 23 branches. The outreach of bank services has further increased by installation of 2,053 ATMs by various banks. Banks installed 89 new ATMs in the State between October, 2018 to September, 2019.

**5.4** Banks have deployed Business Correspondent Agents (known as “Bank Mitras”) in sub service areas to provide Banking services to the far-flung areas where Brick and Mortar Branches are not financially viable. At present total 4,081 Bank Mitras are deployed in the State by various banks for providing Basic banking services in villages. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has its Regional office headed by Regional Director and NABARD has Regional office headed by Chief General Manager at Shimla.

**5.5** The Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd. is an Apex Bank of the State, in three tier short term credit structure with KCCB and Jogindra Central Co-operative Bank (JCCB) as Central Banks in six districts. The State Co-operative bank

has all its branches on Core Banking System (CBS) Mode. The Bank has network of 218 branches and 23 Extension Counters (Fully CBS) as well as 100 (including Mobile Van ATM) own ATMs. Around 1,654 Societies are affiliated with the Bank and Bank is giving dividend out of its Profit. The Bank has tied up with SC/ST Corporation, WDC and Khadi & Village Industry Boards (KVIB) and is also giving credit facilities to the beneficiaries for generating self-employment.

**5.6** The role and responsibility of banks is well recognized as a partner for accelerating the socio-economic growth wheel of the State. The flow of credit in all priority areas has been enhanced. As on September, 2019 banks in the State had achieved four National Parameters, lending to Priority Sector, Agriculture Sector, Weaker Section

and lending to women, out of six stipulated National Parameters by RBI. At present, banks have extended 58.37 percent of their total loans to the Priority Sector Activities viz. Agriculture, MSME, Education Loan, Housing Loan, Micro Credit etc.

**5.7** Agriculture loans have proportion of 18.85 percent in total loans extended by Banks as of September, 2019 as against National parameter of 18 percent set by RBI. Moreover advances to Weaker Sections and Women have proportion of 24.37 percent and 7.03 percent in total lending by banks as against the National parameter of 10 percent and 5 percent respectively. Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of banks in the State stood at 44.33 percent upto September, 2019. The position of National Parameters is given below in the Table-5.1

**Table-5.1**

**Position of Key Banking Business National Parameters In Himachal**

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2018	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2019	National Parameter in Percentage
1.	Priority sector advances	61.60	58.37	40
2.	Agriculture advances	18.74	18.85	18
3.	Advances to weaker sections	17.20	24.37	10
4.	Advances to women	6.98	7.03	5
5.	DRI Advances	0.02	0.01	1
6.	C.D. Ratio (Throat)	47.46	44.33	60
7.	MSME Advances(PSC)	40.45	41.63	-
8.	Advances to SC/ST (PSC)	10.91	9.05	-
9.	Advances to Minorities (PSC)	1.83	1.07	-

## **Financial Inclusion initiatives:**

**5.8** The Financial Inclusion denotes delivery of financial services and products at an affordable cost to the excluded sections of our society and low income groups. Government of India had launched a comprehensive Financial Inclusion Campaign-“Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana” (PMJDY) throughout the country including Himachal Pradesh to bring the excluded section of our society in formal banking system. This special campaign has completed more than four years.

### **Financial Inclusion current status in Himachal Pradesh:**

#### **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):**

**5.9** Banks in the State have covered all the households with at least one Basic Saving Deposit Account of each household. Banks have total 12.89 lakh Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA) under the scheme up to September, 2019. Out of total 12.28 lakh PMJDY accounts, banks have opened 10.13 lakh accounts in rural areas and 2.76 lakh accounts in urban areas. In the State, banks have issued RuPay Debit Cards to 10.59 lakh PMJDY account holders and thus covered more than 82 percent of PMJDY accounts. Banks have taken initiative to link the bank account with Aadhaar and Mobile Number and seeded 95 percent of PMJDY accounts up to September, 2019.

#### **Universal Initiatives Scheme: Social Security under PMJDY**

**5.10** In the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of implementation of the Scheme, Government of India has launched three Social Security Schemes as a comprehensive social security initiative targeted mainly at the poor and underprivileged. The present status of Social security scheme is mentioned as below:-

#### **I. Micro Insurance Schemes:**

##### **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana- (PMSBY):**

**5.11** This scheme is providing renewable one year accidental death cum special ability cover of ₹2.00 lakh (₹1.00 lakh for partial permanent special ability) to all the saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of ₹12.00 per annum per subscriber and renewable from 1<sup>st</sup> June every year. Banks have 12.05 lakh subscribers under PMSBY up to September, 2019. The Insurance Companies have settled nearly 579 insurance claims under the scheme upto 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.

##### **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana- (PMJJBY):**

**5.12** This scheme is providing a renewable one year life cover of ₹2.00 lakh to all the saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason for a premium of ₹330.00 per annum per subscriber and renewable from 1<sup>st</sup> June every year. Banks have 3.41 lakh subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) upto September, 2019. The Insurance Companies have settled nearly 1074 insurance claims under the scheme upto 5<sup>th</sup> November 2019.

## II. Micro Pension Scheme:

### Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

**5.13** Atal Pension Yojana is focused on the unorganized sector and it provides subscribers a fixed minimum pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000 or ₹5,000 per month starting at the age of 60 years, depending on the contribution option exercised on entering at the age between 18 and 40 years. A fixed minimum pension would be guaranteed by the government if regular contribution is made for 20 years. While the scheme is open to the Bank account holders in the prescribed age group, the Central Government would also co-contribute 50 percent of the total contribution or ₹1,000 per annum, whichever is lower for a period of 5 years.

**5.14** The State Government has also contributed in the APY. The co-contribution from State Government toward subscribers of APY is made in eligible accounts subject to 50 percent of the total contribution by the subscriber or ₹2,000 whichever is lower. The State Government is focusing on MGNREGA workers, Mid Day Meal workers, Agriculture and Horticulture labourers and Anganwari workers to adopt the APY. Banks have focused on aggressive awareness campaign under the scheme through camps, press media publicity etc. In the APY, banks have enrolled 1,63,885 subscribers under the scheme up to September, 2019. The Department of Post is also participating in the APY Scheme and has mobilized total 2,055 subscribers up to September, 2019.

## Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):

**5.15** Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) rolled was out in the country including Himachal Pradesh. It is responsible for developing and refinancing all Micro-enterprises sector by supporting the finance Institutions which are in the business of lending to micro / small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and service activities. All advances granted on or after 08.04.2015 falling under this category are classified as MUDRA loan under the scheme.

**5.16** Banks in Himachal Pradesh have sanctioned fresh loans to the tune of ₹425.19 crore to 17,562 new micro entrepreneurs under the Scheme in the current financial year 2019-20 up to period ending September, 2019. Banks have cumulative position of loans disbursed under PMMY to the tune of ₹2,541.43 crore covering 1,45,838 entrepreneurs up to September, 2019.

## Stand-Up India Scheme (SUIS):

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

**5.18** The Scheme facilitate loan from Banks between ₹10.00 lakh and ₹1.00 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up of a new enterprise in the

field of construction, business, service sector. (also termed as green field enterprise). Banks have sanctioned ₹188.05 crore to 983 new enterprises set up by SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs under the scheme up to September, 2019.

### **Financial Awareness and Literacy Campaigns:**

**5.19** Financial Literacy and Awareness campaign plays a significant role in reaching to the target groups. Banks are conducting financial Literacy campaign through the Financial literacy Centers (FLCs) and through its Bank Branches in Himachal Pradesh.

### **Business Volume of Banks:**

**5.20** The Aggregate Deposits of all banks operating in the State

increased from ₹1,11,458 crore as on September, 2018 to ₹1,23,113 crore as on September, 2019. The deposits of banks have grown at year over year growth of 10.46 percent. The Aggregate advances have also increased from ₹46,691 crore as on September, 2018 to ₹52,209 crore as on September, 2019 thereby having year over year growth of 11.82 percent. The total banking business have grown to ₹1,75,321 crore and registered year over year growth rate of 10.86 percent.

**5.21** Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have the largest market share of 67 percent, RRB has market of 4 percent, Private Banks at 9 percent and Co-operative Sector Bank has market share of 20 percent. The comparative data is as under in the Table-5.2.

**Table- 5.2**  
**Comparative Data of Banks in Himachal Pradesh**  
(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Item	30.09.2018	30.09.2019	Variation in September, 2019, over September, 2018 (Y-O-Y)	
				absolute	percent
1.	<b>Deposit PPD</b>				
	Rural	71734.97	74113.99	2379.02	3.32
	Urban/SU	39722.96	48999.01	9276.05	23.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111457.93</b>	<b>123113.00</b>	<b>11655.07</b>	<b>10.46</b>
2.	<b>Advances (O/S)</b>				
	Rural	30707.44	29173.67	(-)1533.77	(-)4.99
	Urban/SU	15983.45	23035.02	7051.57	44.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46690.89</b>	<b>52208.69</b>	<b>5517.80</b>	<b>11.82</b>
3.	<b>Total Banking Business (Dep+Adv)</b>	<b>158148.82</b>	<b>175321.69</b>	<b>17172.87</b>	<b>10.86</b>
4.	Investment made by Banks in State Govt. Securities/Bonds.	263.69	233.09	(-) 30.60	(-) 11.60
5.	CD RATIO as per Throat Committee	47.46	44.33	0.12	0.27
6.	<b>Priority Sector Advances (O/S) of which under:</b>	<b>28763.01</b>	<b>30473.41</b>	<b>1710.40</b>	<b>5.95</b>
	<b>i) Agriculture</b>	8750.77	9841.32	1090.55	12.46
	<b>ii) MSME</b>	11635.45	12686.06	1050.61	9.03
	<b>iii) OPS</b>	8376.79	7946.03	(-)430.76	(-)5.14
7.	Weaker Section Adv.	8032.20	12723.14	4692.94	58.43
8.	DRI Advances	7.38	3.66	(-)3.72	(-) 50.41
9.	Non Priority Sec. Adv.	17927.88	21735.28	3807.40	21.24
10.	No. of Branches	2139	2191	52	2.43
11.	Advances to Women	3260.16	3668.02	407.86	12.51
12.	Credit to Minorities	526.59	557.79	31.20	5.92
13.	Advances to SCs/STs	3138.77	2757.99	(-)380.78	(-)12.13



## Performance under Annual Credit Plan 2019-20

**5.22** Banks prepared Annual Credit Plan for financial year 2019-20 for disbursement of fresh loan on the basis of potentials worked out for various priority sector activities by NABARD. The financial targets under Annual Credit Plan 2019-20 have been

increased by 6.95 percent over the last plan outlay and fixed at ₹25,308 crore. Banks have disbursed fresh loans to the tune of ₹16,142 crore upto September, 2019 and achieved 63.78 percent of annual commitment. The Sector-wise target viz-a-viz achievement upto 30.09.2019 is gives Table 5.3.

**Table-5.3**  
Position as on September, 2019 at a glance

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Targets 2019-20	Targets September, 2019	Achievement September, 2019	Percentage Achievement September, 2019
1.	Agriculture Direct	11071.86	5535.93	3645.34	65
2.	MSME	7599.42	3799.71	7817.93	205
3.	Education	333.11	166.55	64.35	38
4.	Housing	1531.39	765.70	486.16	63
5.	Others-PS	1730.22	865.11	89.73	10
6.	<b>Total Priority Sector Loans (1 to 5)</b>	<b>22266.00</b>	<b>11133.00</b>	<b>12103.51</b>	108
7.	Total Non Priority Sector loans	3042.00	1521.00	4039.21	265
	<b>Total Loans( 6+7)</b>	<b>25308.00</b>	<b>12654.00</b>	<b>16142.72</b>	127

## **Implementation of Government Sponsored Schemes:**

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

**5.23** The Ministry of Rural Development, launched flagship program of Government of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services. The scheme implemented in the State through HP State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM), Rural Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh. Banks have been allocated the annual target of ₹64.88 crore covering 8,620 beneficiaries under the Scheme in the State. Banks have sanctioned 2,435 loan to the tune of ₹ 27.87 crore up to 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 under NRLM scheme.

### **National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)**

**5.24** The Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), restructured the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). The Self Employment Programme (SEP) is one of the components (Component 4) of NULM which will focus on providing financial assistance through a provision of interest subsidy on loans to support establishment of Individual and Group Enterprises and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor. NULM has been

implemented in Himachal Pradesh by Urban Development Department Credit disbursement targets of ₹10.00 crore assigned under Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component of DAY – NULM for financial year 2019-20 in Himachal Pradesh. Banks have disbursed loans to the tune of ₹ 2.03 crore under NULM as on October, 2019.

### **Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

**5.25** Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at national level for implementation of the scheme. At state level the scheme is implemented through KVIC, KVIB and District Industries center. In financial year 2019-20, a target of financing 1,181 new units under the scheme was allocated to Banks. The implementing agencies have been targeted to provide margin money disbursement to the tune of ₹ 35.43 crore under the Scheme. Banks have sanctioned ₹37.72 crore as margin money to the entrepreneurs of 719 units till September, 2019.

### **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)**

**5.26** The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India is implementing the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) through NABARD for Dairy sector activities. The capital subsidy

under the scheme is administered through NABARD. Banks have sanctioned 211 proposals involving amount of ₹4.27 crore up to September, 2019 under the DEDS.

### **Kisan Credit Cards**

**5.27** Banks are implementing Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) through their rural branches to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers to meet the short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops and other needs. Banks have disbursed fresh KCCs to 73,854 farmers amounting to ₹1,584 crore up to September, 2019. Banks have financed total 4,25,588 farmers under KCC scheme with amount of ₹6,902 crore up to September 2019.

### **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)**

**5.28** Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to have dedicated infrastructure at district level to impart training and skill up gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. The Lead Banks i.e. UCO Bank, PNB and SBI have set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in 10 districts of the State (except in Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts). These RSETIs are conducting EDPs under various Government sponsored programmes for poverty alleviation and to entrepreneurs under PMEGP Schemes.

### **Special drive for Aadhaar linkages with Bank account and verification of Aadhaar in all existing bank account**

**5.29** In Himachal Pradesh, 106 Aadhaar Enrollment and Updation Centers are identified by various Banks to provide facility of Aadhaar enrolment and updation facility.

### **NABARD**

**5.30** The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has strengthened its association with the developmental process substantially for Integrated Rural Development in the recent years by initiatives encompassing a wide range of activities viz. Development of Rural Infrastructure, Micro Credit, Rural Non-Farm Sector, Minor Irrigation and other agricultural sectors, besides strengthening the rural credit delivery system in the State. In addition to its own schemes, NABARD is also implementing centrally sponsored credit linked subsidy schemes of Government of India, like Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Schemes (DEDS), National Livestock Mission (NLM), Agri-clinics and Agribusiness centres, Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme etc.

### **Rural Infrastructure**

**5.31** Government of India had created Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) within NABARD in the year 1995-96. Under this scheme, concessional loans are given by NABARD to State Government and State owned Corporations for the

completion of on going projects as also to start new projects in certain selected sectors.

**5.32** The development of infrastructure in rural areas through RIDF, since its inception in 1995-96, has emerged as NABARD's major intervention in partnership with the State Governments. RIDF initially focused on execution of incomplete projects mainly under irrigation sector, however, financing over the years has become broad based covering 37 eligible activities classified into Agriculture and related sectors, Social Sector and Rural Connectivity.

**5.33** From an initial allocation of ₹15.00 crore under RIDF-I from the year 1995-96, the allocation to the State has now reached the level of ₹700.00 crore under RIDF-XXV (2019-20). RIDF has played an important role in development of diversified sectors like irrigation, roads and bridges, flood protection, drinking water supply in addition to primary education, veterinary services, watershed development, IT infrastructure etc. In recent years, innovative project for development of poly-houses and micro irrigation systems have been supported.

**5.34** Financial assistance of ₹ 7,880.17 crore has been sanctioned under RIDF for implementation of 7,902 projects as on 31.12.2019 to the state including rural roads/bridges, irrigation, rural drinking water, and education, animal husbandry etc.

## **Refinance Support**

**5.35** NABARD extended total financial support amounting to ₹1,247.02

crore during 2018-19 and a total of ₹1,235.83 crore during 2019-20 as on 31.12.2019 to the banks operating in the State.

**5.36** NABARD extended Long Term Refinance for diverse activities viz. rural housing, small road transport operators, land development, minor irrigation, dairy development, self help group, farm mechanization, poultry, plantation and horticulture, sheep/goat/ piggery rearing, packing and grading house activity and other sectors to the tune of ₹ 385.83 crore during 2019-20 as on 31.12.2019.

**5.37** NABARD also supplemented the efforts of Cooperative Banks and RRBs, for crop loan disbursement in the State by sanctioning Short Term (ST) credit limit of ₹820.00 crore against which the banks have drawn refinance assistance of ₹ 710.00 crore on 31.03. 2019. During 2019-20 ST credit limit of ₹ 880.00 crore was sanctioned and against it a total disbursement of ₹ 850.00 crore has been made as on 31.12.2019.

## **Micro Credit**

**5.38** The Self Help Group (SHG) movement has spread across the state and is now on a firm base. The movement has been upscaled with support in the human resources and financial products. In Himachal Pradesh the cumulative number of credit linked SHGs stood at 54,793 covering 7.93 lakh rural households against 13.12 lakh total rural households in the state with a total loan disbursed of ₹ 7,641 lakh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March,2019. Women Self Help Groups programme is being implemented by NABARD, through local NGOs, in two districts viz. Mandi, Sirmour with grant support of ₹29.55

crore and target of formation and credit linkage of 1,500 and 1,455 Women SHGs respectively. As on 31.12.2019, cumulative 2,926 Women Self Help Groups have been saving linked and 2,782 Women SHGs have been credit linked.

**5.39** The announcement in Union Budget 2014-15, financing of Joint Farming Groups “Bhoomi Heen Kissan” (landless farmers) has further given credence to effort of NABARD in innovating and reaching out to the landless farmers through Joint Liability Groups mode of financing. As on 31.12.2019, 3,882 Joint Liability Groups have been provided by banks in the State.

## **NABARD’s Farm Sector Initiatives**

### **Promotion of Farmers’ Producer Organisation**

**5.40** A farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers/milk producers, fishermen. An FPO can be a producer company, a cooperative society or any other legal form which provides for sharing of profits/benefits among the members. The main aim of FPO is to ensure better income for the producers through an organization of their own. NABARD has created its own fund for promotion and nurturing of FPOs throughout the country. In Himachal Pradesh, NABARD has sanctioned a grant of ₹849.86 lakh for formation / promotion of 87 FPOs in Shimla, Mandi, Kinnaur, Sirmour, Chamba, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Kullu and Solan districts. These FPOs will undertake production, primary processing and marketing of vegetables,

medicinal and aromatic plants and flowers on aggregation basis.

### **Tribal Development through the Tribal Development Fund (TDF)**

**5.41** NABARD has sanctioned 7 tribal development projects till 31.12.2019 with an amount of ₹1,226.98 lakh including grant assistance of ₹1,170.68 lakh and loan assistance of ₹56.30 lakh covering 2,325 families. These projects aims at setting up of Wadis (small orchards) as well as dairy units in selected villages covering about 1,546 acres of area for plantation of Mango, Kinnow, Lemon, Apple, Walnut, Pear, Wild Apricot. These projects are providing tribal people with an opportunity to raise their income level through the wadi and dairy initiatives.

### **Support through the Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF)**

**5.42** Under FSPF, till now a cumulative grant assistance of ₹243.11 lakh has been sanctioned benefitting around 13897 farmers. During the year 2019-20 (upto31.12.2019) five projects have been sanctioned. These projects pertain to cultivation of bamboo and bamboo craft, conservation of Chilgoza pines, popularisation of silage making technology for better nutritional management enhancing livelihood through capacity building and demonstrations on improved technologies on various crops, promotion of hi-tech agriculture including hydroponics.

### **New Business Initiatives of NABARD**

## **Financial Assistance to Federation**

**5.43** In order to strengthen Marketing Federations/ Cooperatives in the marketing and other agriculture activities a separate line of credit has been provided. Marketing Federations/ Cooperatives having PACS and other producers' organisations as members / shareholders are eligible to avail financial assistance under this scheme. Financial assistance will be available in the form of short term loan for crop procurement under Minimum Support Price Scheme (MSP) and supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plant protection, etc to the farmers and in the form of long term loan for post harvest handling including sorting and grading, primary processing, marketing etc. Such Federations/ Cooperatives should also be supported for providing agro advisory services and market information through e-agriculture marketing.

## **NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS)**

**5.44** NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) is a wholly owned subsidiary promoted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and is engaged in providing consultancy in all spheres of agriculture, rural development and allied areas. NABCONS leverages on the core competence of the NABARD in the areas of agricultural and rural development, especially multi disciplinary projects, banking, institutional development, infrastructure, training, etc.

**5.45** NABCONS has completed the following major assignments;

- Third party inspection of Border Area Development Programmes in Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts.
- Third party evaluation of interventions under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)
- Management Consultancy for Controlled Atmosphere/ Controlled Storage stores and Mandi Automation for Himachal Pradesh Marketing Board.
- Feasibility Study for setting up of 12 controlled Atmosphere (CA) stores /cold stores in the state.
- Design, Development, Implementation and Maintenance of Mandi Management Information System in APMCs.
- Impact Evaluation Study of watershed project.
- Impact assessment of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).
- Impact assessment of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in five districts of Himachal Pradesh.

## Price Movement and Food Management

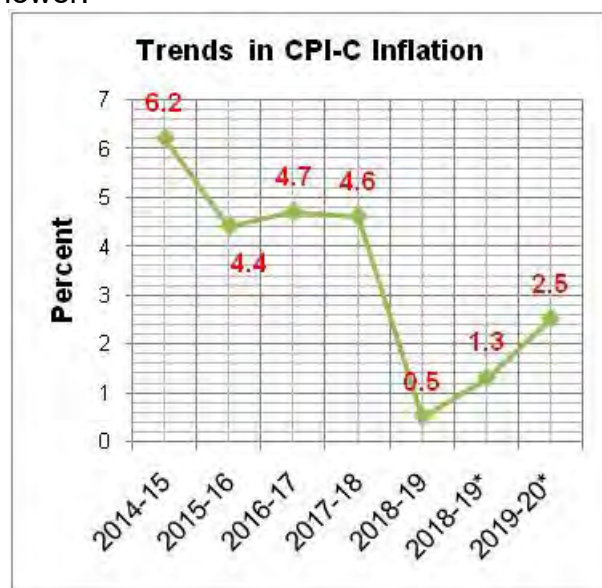
### Introduction

**6.1** Himachal's Economy is considered as a consumption economy. Mostly the consumption is based on demand and the prices are mainly based on the principle of demand and supply. In order to check price behavior, hoarding, profiteering and other malpractices in the sale and distribution of essential commodities of mass consumption, the State Government is vigorously enforcing various Orders/ Acts. A system of regular weekly monitoring of prices of essential commodities continued during the year by the Department of Economic and Statistics so that effective measures can be taken in time to check undue price rise.

### Current Trends in Inflation

**6.2** Containment of Inflation is in the priority list of Government. Inflation hurts the common man most as their income is not indexed to prices. Inflationary tendencies are measured by different indices such as Whole Sale Price Index, Consumer Price Index (Combined), Consumer Price Index (Industrial worker), Consumer Price Index for (Agriculture Labourers) and Consumer Price Index for (Rural Labourers). The Global Economy has been witnessing a steep decline in inflation over the past five decades (World Bank, 2019). Inflation has declined in almost all the countries around the world.

In Himachal Pradesh, inflation has been witnessing moderation since 2014-15. Headline Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) inflation was 2.5 per cent in 2019-20 (April to December, 2019) as compared to 1.3 per cent in 2018-19 (April to December, 2018). CPI-C inflation was mainly driven by the rise in vegetable prices. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation has seen an increase between 2015-16 and 2018-19, it fell from 4.7 per cent in 2018-19 (April to December, 2018) to 1.5 per cent during 2019-20 (April to December, 2019) (Table 6.1,6.2). Fall in food inflation has been a major contributing factor in the drastic reductions observed in inflation in 2017-18 and 2018-19. Also, it has been observed that there has been a shift in inflation dynamics. The average levels of inflation have fallen considerably since 2014-15. Not only have the average levels of inflation come down, the peak levels of inflation during the financial year are now much lower.



\* April to December

**Table: 6.1**  
**General inflation based on different price indices (in percent)**

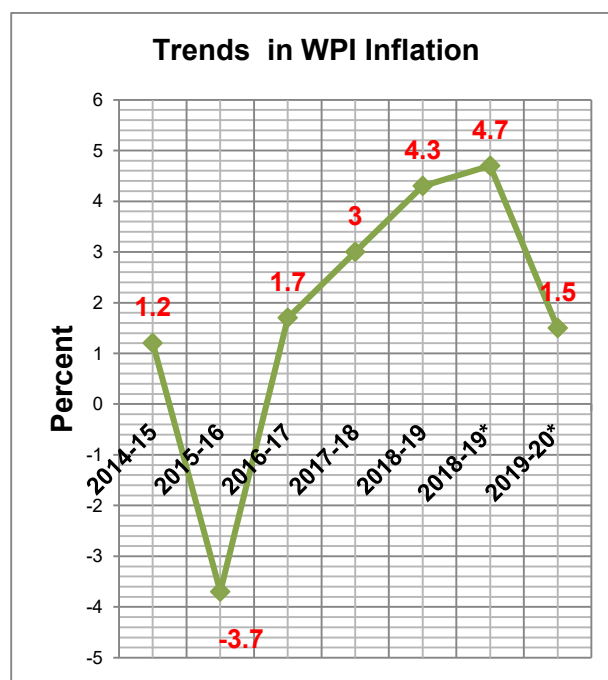
indices	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19*	2019-20*
<b>WPI</b>	1.2	-3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	4.7	1.5 (P)
<b>CPI Combined</b>	6.2	4.4	4.7	4.6	0.5	1.3	2.5
<b>CPI-Industrial worker</b>	5.6	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.1	3.2	4.7
<b>CPI-Agricultural Labour</b>	8.8	4.4	4.9	2.7	1.2	0.7	3.6
<b>CPI-Rural Labour</b>	8.7	4.3	5.5	2.6	1.3	0.7	3.7

**Source:** O/O Economic Adviser, Government of India (DPIIT) for WPI, NSO for CPI-C & Labour Bureau for CPI (IW) CPI (AL), CPI (RL)

\* April to December

**Wholesale Price Index (WPI):**

**6.3** The Wholesale Price Index at National level during the month of December, 2018 was 119.7 which increased to 122.8(P) in December, 2019 showing inflation rate of 2.6 percent. The month-wise average Wholesale Price Index Numbers for the year 2019-20 depicting inflation rate is given in the table 6.2. During 2019-20, WPI based inflation has been on a continuous fall declining from 1.2 per cent in July, 2019 to 0.6 per cent in November, 2019. It increased to 2.6 percent in December, 2019. Food index which declined on an annual basis between 2017-18 and 2018-19, saw an uptick during the current financial year (April-December, 2019) to 6.7 percent. (Table 6.2)



**6.4** The price situation in Himachal Pradesh remained under constant watch. The Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the State has been keeping constant vigil on the price situation and maintained the

mechanism of supplying the essential consumer commodities to the public through a network of 4,957 fair price shops. In order to monitor food insecurity and vulnerability issues the Department of Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer



Affairs is also implementing Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Mapping System (FIVIMS) through G.I.S. As a result of various measures by the State Government the prices of essential commodities remained under control.

**Table: 6.2**  
**Inflation in selected group of WPI Base 2011-12(in percent )**

	Weight	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19(P)	Dec-19(P)
All Commodities	100.0	3.0	4.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	2.6
Food Index	24.4	1.9	0.6	6.7	4.9	5.9	6.1	7.6	9.0	11.0
Food Articles	15.3	2.1	0.4	8.6	6.6	7.8	7.5	9.8	11.1	13.2
Cereals	2.8	0.3	5.5	8.2	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.7
Pulses	0.6	-27.1	-9.4	17.3	20.0	16.4	17.9	16.6	16.6	13.1
Vegetables	1.9	18.8	-8.4	31.4	10.5	12.9	19.3	39.0	45.3	69.7
Fruit	1.6	5.0	-1.7	4.4	15.4	19.8	6.7	2.7	4.3	3.5
Milk	4.4	4.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.6
Egg ,meat ,fish	2.4	2.0	1.7	6.6	3.6	7.0	7.7	7.6	8.2	6.2
Food Products	9.1	1.6	0.9	3.2	1.8	2.2	3.6	3.8	5.0	6.9
Vegetables and animal oils and fats	2.6	2.2	7.5	-2.4	-6.6	-4.1	-2.8	-1.9	2.2	9.7
Sugar	1.1	3.4	-10.7	4.0	-1.0	1.4	4.7	3.2	3.1	4.7
Fuel & Power	13.2	8.1	11.6	-3.1	-3.6	-3.5	-6.7	-8.1	-7.3	-1.5
Non-Food manufactured product(Core)	55.1	3.0	4.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.2	1.8	-1.9	-1.6

P: Provisional

\*April to December, 2019

Source: NSO

Consumer Price Index IW (Base 2001=100) of Himachal Pradesh increased at lower rate as compared to the National level. The C.P.I. for industrial workers in

Himachal Pradesh increased by only 5.64 percent in November, 2019 against 8.61 percent at National level. (Table 6.3,6.4 )

**Table - 6.3**  
**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in H.P.**  
**(Base 2001=100)**

Month	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Percentage change over previous year
April	219	227	237	248	257	270	5.06
May	219	229	238	247	256	271	5.86
June	221	230	241	250	258	272	5.43
July	227	233	246	257	265	274	3.40
August	229	234	246	259	267	275	3.00
September	228	236	245	258	266	277	4.14
October	227	239	248	258	267	280	4.87
November	225	241	248	260	266	281	5.64
December	224	238	246	259	265	..	..
January	225	237	251	258	266	..	..
February	225	237	252	256	266	..	..
March	226	236	253	256	267	..	..
<b>Average</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>264</b>		

**Table- 6.4**  
**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers of All India**  
**(Base 2001=100)**

Month	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Percentage change over previous year
April	242	256	271	277	288	312	8.33
May	244	258	275	278	289	314	8.65
June	246	261	277	280	291	316	8.59
July	252	263	280	285	301	319	5.98
August	253	264	278	285	301	320	6.31
September	253	266	277	285	301	322	6.98
October	253	269	278	287	302	325	7.62
November	253	270	277	288	302	328	8.61
December	253	269	275	286	301		
January	254	269	274	288	307		
February	253	267	274	287	307		
March	254	268	275	287	309		
<b>Average</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>300</b>		

## Drivers of Inflation

**6.5** There can be many reasons that could have contributed to the steep decline in inflation in the emerging market economies like the adoption of more resilient monetary and Fiscal Policy framework, structural reforms of labour and product markets that strengthen competition, and adoption of Monetary Policy framework for targeting inflation. Twenty-four emerging market and developing economies have been witnessing moderation in inflation since 2014 backed by low food inflation. During the current financial year, however, food and beverages inflation has been trending differently. Food inflation has been on an upward trend mainly backed by rising vegetables, fruits prices. One of the dark horse of the inflation driver is under and over production. Over regulation of market forces also lead the inflation. Inflation has been declining in most of the States, however, the variability of inflation has been increasing. Since 2012, there has been a change in inflation dynamics. There is evidence for a strong reversion of headline inflation to core inflation. Transmission of inflation from non-core components to core components is minimal. Introduced Monetary Policy framework for inflation targeting, since the late 1990s (World Bank, 2019). India introduced inflation targeting on 5th August, 2016 for a period of five years ending on 31st March, 2021.

## Volatility in Essential Commodity Prices

**6.6** Price volatility was analysed for various essential commodities over two time periods i.e. April-December 2018- and April-

December 2019. Simple variation has been used as a measure of volatility. The variation is a statistical measure of the dispersion of data points in a data series around the mean. The prices of rice wheat, sugar, gur, mustard oil and cement remained stable since April, 2018 due to adequate supply arising out of sufficient domestic production and also due to maintenance of adequate buffer stock of rice and wheat for meeting the food security requirements. As a result, the price volatility was lower in the case of rice wheat, sugar, gur mustard oil and cement (Table-6.5). It may be seen that overall price volatility was highest for vegetables and lowest for rice wheat, sugar, gur mustard oil and cement. There was a significant rise in volatility for pulses, kerosene oil, and onion between April-December 2018- and April-December 2019.

**Table 6.5 Prices of essentials commodities in the State**

Sr. No	Item(s)	April, 2018 to December, 2018	April, 2019 to December, 2019	Price change/ volatility
1	Rice Parmal	33.19	33.64	1.37
2	Wheat Kalyan	20.16	20.89	3.65
3	Wheat Atta	25.38	27.05	6.56
4	Urd Dal	71.76	83.96	17.01
5	Channa Dal	64.58	68.18	5.57
6	Gur	42.23	43.47	2.94
7	Ground Nut Oil	143.35	151.91	5.97
8	Sugar	40.09	40.46	0.92
9	Mustard Oil	124.26	126.16	1.53
10	Vanaspati Ghee Uttam	89.20	87.60	-1.80
11	Tea Loose Brooke Bond	291.29	286.85	-1.52
12	Onion	25.18	44.04	74.91
13	Potato	24.45	23.88	-2.30
14	Cement	376.85	385.57	2.31
15	Kerosene Oil	27.05	33.96	25.55
16	Sugar Packet	51.11	52.47	2.65

Source: O/o Economic Adviser, Government of Himachal Pradesh

**6.7** Overall, WPI inflation remained low during the financial year 2019- 20, CPI-C inflation saw a slight uptick, driven mainly by food prices. Supply-side shocks in agricultural commodities such as onion due to erratic rains led to the sudden spike in the prices of these commodities. The Government has been taking necessary measures to tackle the rising prices in these commodities. The volatility in inflation of most of the essential agricultural commodities with the exception of pulses has also come down over time. However, one major issue that still remains is the high wedge between retail and wholesale prices of some of the commodities like onion. The price wedge also varies between different centers indicating presence of large number of intermediaries and high transportation costs.

### **Food Security and Civil Supplies:**

**6.8** One of the main constituents of the Govt. strategy for

poverty alleviation is Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which ensures availability of essential commodities like Wheat, Wheat Atta, Rice, Levy sugar etc. through a network of 4,957 fair price shops. The total families for distribution of essential items have been divided in two categories viz.

- 1) National Food Security Act (NFSA) (Eligible Household)
  - i) Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
  - ii) Priority Households
- 2) Other than NFSA (APL)

**6.9** In the State, the Targeted Public Distribution System, having total ration cards 18,75,031 caters to a population of 72,90,044 from digitized record. These card holders are provided with essential commodities through 4,957 fair price shops which includes 3,227 Cooperative Societies, 13 Panchayat, 74 HPSCSC outlets, 1,631 Individual outlets and 12 Mahila Mandals. Distribution of essential commodities during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 shown in Table 6.6

**Table-6.6 Distribution of Essential commodities**

Sl.No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Distribution of items upto December, 2019
1.	Wheat/Atta APL	M.T.	1,20,979
2.	Rice APL	M.T.	57,714
3.	Wheat BPL/Atta BPL/Atta PHH	M.T.	48,614
4.	Rice BPL/PHH	M.T.	41,682
5.	Wheat/Atta (AAY/NFSA)	M.T.	58,692
6.	Rice (AAY/NFSA)	M.T.	23,840
7.	Rice Annapurna	M.T.	4
8.	Levy Sugar/ Sugar (NFSA/APL)	M.T.	32,006
9.	Pulses	M.T.	30,990
10.	Iodised Salt	M.T.	8,972
11.	Refined Oil	K.L.	5,501
12.	Mustard Oil	K.L.	21,591

**Source: Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of Himachal Pradesh**

**6.10** Presently, following food items are being distributed under TPDS and

H.P.State Subsidised Schemes which is as per Table 6.7

**Table-6.7**

Sl. No.	Item	Distribution (Quantity) Per Family/Per Month Per Ration Card
1	Pulses	One Kg Dal each of Dal Urd Sabut, Dal Channa, Dal Malka, Moong Sabut (Consumer will be given choice to opt for 3 pulses out of 4 pulses) Rate of Dal Urd Sabut @ 55.00 per Kg, Dal Channa @ 40.00 per kg, Dal Malka @ 40.00 per Kg., Moong Sabut @ 55.00 per Kg,
2	Edible oil	Edible Oil (Mustard Oil and Soya Refined Oil) 1 Ltr. having 1 & 2 members and 2 Ltrs. having 3 & above family members Edible Oil (Mustard Oil @ 75.00 per ltr. & Soya Refined Oil @ 72.00 per ltr.)
3	Iodized salt	One Kg. Iodised salt @ 4.00 per kg.
4	Other then NFSA APL	18kg W/Atta @ ₹ 8.60 per kg and 5.50kg Rice @ ₹10 per kg.
5	NFSA	
	i)For AAY	35 Kg. Food grains per family (20. Kg. Wheat @ 2 per kg & 15 Kg. Rice @ 3 per Kg.)
	ii)For priority households	5 kg per member-3kg Wheat @ ₹2 Per kg and 2kg Rice @ ₹3 per kg
	a)BPL	5 kg per member-3kg Wheat @ Rs.2 Per kg and 2kg Rice @ ₹3 per kg. The BPL families is being issued additional foodgrains to make good the quantity equal to 35 Kg. per family per month at BPL rate i.e. Wheat @ 5.25 per Kg. & Rice @ 6.85 per Kg. The quantity of wheat and rice will be distributed according to the household members for which detail is as given. For one member family 17 Kg. and 13 Kg., two members family 14 Kg. and 11 Kg., three members family 11 Kg. and 9 Kg., four members family 8 Kg. and 7 Kg., five members family 5 Kg. and 5 Kg., six members family 2 Kg. and 3 Kg. respectively.
	b) For Annapurna card holder	10 Kg. Rice free of cost.
6	Sugar	For OTNFSA ration card holders 500 gm per member per month @ ₹24.00 per kg. For NFSA ration card holders 500 gm per member per month ₹13.00 per kg. Note: In case of AAY ration card having less 1&2 family members 1 kg will be provided per month and for more than 2 members 500 grams of additional sugar will be provided to each AAY family member @ ₹13 per kg.

**Table 6.8**  
**Items Stocked in the Tribal Areas for Distribution and dispatched as on**  
**December, 2019**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Quantity
1	Wheat/ Atta APL	M.T.	5,959
2	Rice APL	M.T.	3,759
3	Wheat BPL	M.T.	459
4	Rice BPL	M.T.	519
5	Wheat (AAY/ NFSA)	M.T.	2,320
6	Rice (AAY / NFSA)	M.T.	1,784
7	Rice Annapurna	M.T.	0
8	Sugar	M.T.	878
9	Kerosene Oil	K.L	412
10	L.P.G. 14.2 Kg.	No	1,13,192
11	Salt	M.T	324
12	Pulses	M.T.	892
13	Edible Oil	K.L.	783

### **Food Security in Tribal and inaccessible Areas of the State**

**6.11** The Corporation is committed, to provide all essential commodities, Petroleum products including kerosene oil and LPG in tribal and inaccessible areas, where private traders do not venture to undertake these operations due to economic non availability of the trade. During current financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the supplies of essential commodities and petroleum products to tribal and snow bound area were arranged as per the tribal action plan of Government (Table 6.8)

### **Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC)**

**6.12** The H.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation as a "CENTRAL PROCUREMENT AGENCY" for all controlled and non-controlled essential commodities in the State is procuring and distributing food-grains and other

essential commodities to the entire satisfaction of the Government under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and National Food Security Act (NFSA). During the current financial year 2019-20, up to December,2019 the Corporation procured and distributed various commodities under TPDS to the tune of ₹1,035.52 crore as compared to ₹978.20 crore during the corresponding period of last year.

**6.13** Presently, the Corporation is also providing other essential items like cooking gas, Diesel/ Petrol/ Kerosene Oil and lifesaving drugs/ medicines at reasonable rates to the consumers of the State through its 116 Wholesale Godowns, 72 Retail Shops/ APNA STORE, 54 Gas Agencies, 4 Petrol Pumps and 32 Medicine Shops. In addition to this, the procurement and distribution, of non-controlled commodities (like sugar, pulses, rice, atta, detergents powder & soap, tea leaves, exercise note books, cement,

CGI Sheets, medicines, items under Supplementary Nutritional Programme, MNREGA- cement and petroleum products etc.) through wholesale godowns and retail shops of the Corporation has played an important role in stabilising prices of these commodities prevailing in the open market. During the current financial Year, 2019-20, up to December, 2019 the Corporation procured and distributed various commodities under the scheme to the tune of ₹477.27 crore as compared to ₹473.42 crore during corresponding period of last year.

**6.14** The corporation is arranging the supplies of rice and other supplementary items under the Mid-day-Meal Scheme to Primary and Upper Primary Schools as per the allocation made by the concerned Deputy Commissioner. During the current financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the Corporation arranged the distribution of 9,889 MT rice as compared to 9,881 MT during the corresponding period of last year under this scheme. The Corporation is also arranging the supplies of identified Specially Subsidized items (pulses of various kinds, Edible Oil (Mustard/ Refined and I. Salt) under the State Sponsored Schemes as per the decisions of the purchase committee constituted by the Government. During the current financial year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 the Corporation has distributed these commodities under the said scheme to the tune of ₹384.00 crore as compared to ₹377.00 crore during corresponding period of last year to the Ration Card holders of the Pradesh as per the scale fixed by the State Government. During the year 2019-20 for the implementation of this

scheme, a budget provision of ₹220.00 crore has been made as State subsidy. During the year 2019-20 the corporation is likely to achieve a total turnover of over ₹1,450.00 crore as compared to ₹1,356.11 crore during the year 2018-19.

## Government Supplies

**6.15** Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. is managing the procurement and supplies of Ayurvedic medicines to Government hospitals, Cement to Government Department/ Board/ Corporations and other Government institutions and GI/ DI/ CI Pipes to IPH Department of Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(₹ in crore)

1	Supply of Cement to Govt. Deptt./ Boards/ Corporation	74.99
2	GI/ DI /CI Pipes to IPH Department	147.89
3	Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines to Govt. Hospital	10.46
4	Supply of School Uniform and School Bag	65.41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298.75</b>

During the current financial year, 2019-20 the tentative position of Government supply remain as above.

## MNREGA Cement Supplies

**6.16** During the financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 the Corporation managed the procurement and distribution of 30,60,740 cement



bags amounting to ₹70.74 crore to various Panchayats for developmental works of the Panchayats in the State.

### **Dividend**

**6.17** The corporation is earning profit since its inception i.e 1980. During the year 2018-19 a net profit of ₹1.18 crore was earned and a sum of ₹35.15 lakh was proposed to be paid as dividend to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

### **Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA)**

**6.18** Under the task and responsibilities assigned by the Government of India to States for implementation of National Food Security Act 2013, the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is playing major role in implementing the scheme through timely procurement, storage and supply of allocated food grains

through its 117 wholesale centres to Fair Price Shops for further distribution among the beneficiaries of the State. During the financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019, 60,090 MT rice and 30,995 MT wheat at the rate of ₹3.00 and ₹2.00 per kg per month respectively have been distributed to the identified beneficiaries. In addition to above, in the absence of separate Warehouse Corporation of the State Government, the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is managing storage capacity itself, through 21,297 MT owned and 38,298 MT hired godowns in the State. In view of successful implementation of the NFSA, 2013 additional Storage Capacity is being created and efforts are being made for constructing of godowns. Two godowns with capacity of 550 MT at Nerwa, District Shimla and 500 MT at Siddhpur Sarkari, District Kangra have been completed and possession has been taken from the executing agency. The Corporation is working towards creating a storage capacity of 5,000 MT at different parts of the State.



## Agriculture, Horticulture and Allied Services

### Agriculture

**7.1** Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh and has an important place in the economy of the State. Himachal Pradesh is the only State in the country whose 89.96 percent population (Census 2011) lives in rural areas. Agriculture/ Horticulture provide direct employment to about 69 percent of total workers of the State.

**7.2** Agriculture is an important source of State Income (GSDP). About 12.73 percent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Out of the total geographical area of State (55.67 lakh hectare) the area of operational holdings is about 9.55 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.61 lakh farmers. The average holding size is about 1.00 hectare. Distribution of land holdings according to 2010-11 Agricultural Census shows that 87.95 percent of the total holdings belongs to small and marginal farmers. About 11.71 percent of holdings are owned by semi medium and medium farmers and only 0.34 percent by large farmers. The distribution of land holdings in Himachal Pradesh has been depicted in Table-7.1

**Table-7.1**  
**Distribution of Land Holdings**

Size of Holdings (hect.)	Category (Farmers)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area (lakh hect.)	Av. size of Holding (hect.)
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.70 (69.78%)	2.73 (28.63%)	0.41
1.0-2.0	Small	1.75 (18.17%)	2.44 (25.55%)	1.39
2.0-4.0	Semi Medium	0.85 (8.84%)	2.31 (24.14%)	2.72
4.0-10.0	Medium	0.28 (2.87%)	1.57 (16.39%)	5.61
10.0- Above	Large	0.03 (0.34%)	0.51 (5.29%)	17.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**7.3** About 80 percent of the total cultivated area in the state is rainfed. Rice, Wheat and Maize are important cereal crops of the State. The Groundnut, Soyabean and Sunflower in Kharif and Rapeseed / Mustard and Toria in the Rabi season are important oilseed crops. Urd, Bean, Moong, Rajmash in Kharif season and Gram Lentil in Rabi are the important pulse crops of the state. Agro-climatically the state can be divided into four zones viz.:-

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

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

**7.4** The State Government is laying emphasis on production of off-season vegetables, potato, ginger, pulses and oilseeds besides increasing production of cereal crops, through timely and adequate supply of inputs, demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology, replacement of old variety seed, promoting integrated pest management, bringing more area under efficient use of water resources and implementation of Wasteland Development Projects. There are four distinct seasons with respect to rainfall. Almost half of the rainfall is received during the Monsoon season and remaining precipitation is distributed among other seasons. The State receives an average rainfall of 1,251 mm. Kangra district gets the highest rainfall followed by Chamba, Sirmaur and Mandi.

### Monsoon Season 2019

**7.5** The performance of agriculture is closely related to the pattern of monsoon. During the monsoon season of 2019 (June-September) in Himachal Pradesh, rainfall received was excess in Bilaspur, Normal in Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Solan and Una, deficient in Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti. For Himachal as a whole, the total rainfall during the entire monsoon season was 10 percent below the annual normal rainfall. Table 7.2 and 7.3

gives southwest monsoon rainfall data in various districts.

**Table 7.2**  
**Monsoon Season Rainfall**  
**(June- September, 2019)**

District	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Excess or Deficient	
			(mm)	%age
Bilaspur	1108	874	234	27
Chamba	574	1052	(-)478	(-)45
Hamirpur	1154	1019	135	13
Kangra	1310	1596	(-)286	(-)18
Kinnaur	120	252	(-)131	(-) 52
Kullu	562	504	58	11
L/Spiti	175	395	(-) 220	(-) 56
Mandi	938	1062	(-)124	(-)12
Shimla	680	644	37	6
Sirmaur	1145	1350	(-)205	(-)15
Solan	842	983	(-)141	(-)14
Una	893	820	73	9
<b>Average</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>(-)78</b>	<b>(-)10</b>

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**Post Monsoon Season Rainfall Data**  
**for the period from**  
**(October-December,2019)**

District	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Excess or Deficient	
			(mm)	%age
Bilaspur	117	53	64	121
Chamba	186	110	76	68
Hamirpur	117	57	60	106
Kangra	165	68	97	142
Kinnaur	116	62	54	87
Kullu	217	77	140	181
L/Spiti	67	101	(-)33	(-)33
Mandi	89	54	35	66
Shimla	99	67	32	48
Sirmaur	109	51	58	113
Solan	70	7	63	876
Una	95	44	51	115
<b>Average</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>

**Note:**

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

## **Crop Performance 2018-19**

**7.6** The economy of Himachal Pradesh is largely dependent on agriculture which still occupies a significant place in the state economy. 8.8 percent of total State Domestic Product was generated by agriculture and allied sectors during the year 2017-18 and any fluctuations in the production of foodgrains affect the economy significantly.

The year 2018-19 remained an average year and the foodgrains production was 16.92 lakh MT against the food grain production of 15.81 lakh MT in the year 2017-18. The production of Potato was 1.87 lakh MT in 2018-19 as against 1.99 lakh MT in 2017-18. The production of vegetables during the year 2018-19 was 17.22 lakh MT as against 16.92 lakh MT in 2017-18.

## **Crop Prospects 2019-20**

**7.7** The food grain production target for 2019-20 is 16.36 lakh MT. Kharif production mainly depends upon the behaviour of south west monsoon, as about 80 percent of the total cultivated area is rainfed. The sowing of Kharif crops starts from the end of April and goes up to the mid of June. Maize and Paddy are the the principal food-grain crops growing during Kharif season and other minor crops are Ragi, Millets and pulses. An area of 384.26 thousand hectare was sown under different Kharif crops. During this season, about 20 percent of area is sown in the month of April-May whereas remaining area is sown in the month of June and July which is a peak Kharif sowing period. Due to normal rain in

most part of the State, sowing could be done in time and overall crop condition was normal. However due to good monsoon season of 2018, the production of 9.17 lakh M.T. has been anticipated against the production target of 7.77 lakh M.T. for the Kharif 2018 season. During Rabi 2018-19, from October to December, 2018 season the rain received were deficient by 48 percent in the post monsoon season rainfall for the period October to December, 2018 but the rains were received in the month of January, 2019 due to which late variety seeds were sown, thus minimizing the possibility of loss due to draught. As such the Rabi 2018-19 the total production of 7.52 lakh M.T. has been achieved. The crop wise production of foodgrains and commercial crops in Himachal Pradesh during last years is shown in Table 7.4.

## **Growth in Foodgrains Production**

**7.8** There is limited scope of increasing production through expansion of cultivable land. Like rest of the country, Himachal too has almost reached a plateau in so far as cultivable land is concerned. Hence, emphasis has to be on increasing productivity levels besides diversification towards high value crops. Due to an increasing shift towards commercial crops, the area under food-grains production is gradually declining as the area in 1997-98 which was 853.88 thousand hectares declined to 732.62 thousand hectares in 2018-19. Decreased area under food-grains production thus reflects loss in productivity as is evident from the Table 7.5

**Table-7.4  
Foodgrains Production**

(In '000 MT)

Crop	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Tentative)
<b>I. Foodgrains</b>				
Rice	135.48	141.37	146.68	134.00
Maize	736.46	750.91	771.11	760.00
Ragi	1.60	1.92	1.82	2.55
Millets	4.80	3.36	4.12	3.60
Wheat	605.18	598.32	682.63	670.00
Barley	28.66	28.19	32.08	35.30
Gram	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.43
Pulses	50.14	56.99	53.60	30.30
<b>Foodgrains</b>	<b>1562.73</b>	<b>1581.42</b>	<b>1692.44</b>	<b>1636.18</b>
<b>II. Commercial Crops</b>				
Potato	195.84	198.66	186.80	196.30
Vegetables	1653.51	1691.56	1722.14	1656.00
Ginger(Green)	35.39	33.70	33.74	34.40

**Table 7.5  
Food grains Area and Production**

Year	Area (`000 hect.)	Production (`000 M.T.)	Production per hectare (M.T.)
2016-17	752.88	1562.73	2.07
2017-18	748.72	1581.42	2.11
2018-19	732.62	1692.44	2.31
2019-20(Target)	764.25	1636.18	2.14

### High Yielding Varieties programme (H.Y.V.P )

7.9 In order to increase production of foodgrains, emphasis has been laid on distribution of seeds of high yielding varieties to the farmers. Area brought under high yielding varieties of principal crops viz. Maize, Paddy and Wheat for 2017-18, 2018-19 and proposed for 2019-20 is given in table 7.6. There are 20 Seed Multiplication Farms from where foundation seed is distributed to registered farmers.

In addition, there are 3 Vegetable Development Stations, 12 Potato Development Stations and 1 Ginger Development Station in the State.

**Table-7.6  
Area Brought Under HighYielding Varieties  
(`000 hect.)**

Year	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
2017-18	280.81	71.61	342.68
2018-19	280.69	74.32	343.62
2019-20 (Target)	205.00	62.00	330.00

## Plant Protection Programme:

**7.10** In order to increase the production of crops, adoption of plant protection measures is of paramount importance. During each season, campaigns are organised to fight the menace of crop disease, insects and pest etc. the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, IRDP families' farmers of backward areas and small and marginal farmers are provided plant protection chemicals and equipments at 50 percent cost. It is the approach of Agriculture Department to reduce consumption of plant protection chemicals by gradually switching to biological control of pests/diseases. Achievements and targets proposed in distribution of chemicals are shown in Table 7.7

Table-7.7

### Achievement and targets proposed

Year	Coverage of Area under plant protection measures ('000 Hect.)	Distribution of chemicals (M.T.)
2015-16	105.94	185.40
2016-17	111.58	205.76
2017-18	103.26	180.71
2018-19	77.14	135.00
2019-20	75.32	130.00
(Target)		

## Soil Testing Programme:

**7.11** In order to maintain the fertility of the soil during each crop season, soil samples are collected from the farmers' fields and analysed in the soil testing laboratories. Soil testing laboratories have been established in all the districts (except Lahaul and Spiti), and four mobile soil testing

vans/labs out of which one exclusively for the tribal areas is in operation for testing the soil samples at site. At present 11 soil testing labs have been strengthened, 9 mobile labs and 47 mini labs have also been setup by the department. The Government of India has launched a new scheme based on which the sample of soil shall be drawn on GPS basis. During the year 2019-20, 18,725 soil samples shall be analysed.

Soil testing service has also been included under H.P. Govt.Public Service Act, 2011 in which the soil health cards are being made available to the Farmers through online service.

## Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojna under Zero Budget Natural farming:

**7.12** The State Government has launched new scheme "Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojna" in the State. The Government intends to encourage "Zero Budget Natural Farming", so as to bring down the cost of cultivation. The use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides will be discouraged. The budget provided for pesticides/insecticides to the department of Agriculture and Horticulture will be used for providing bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides. A budget provision of ₹19.25 crore has been kept for 2019-20.

## Fertilizer Consumption and Subsidy:

**7.13** Fertilizer is a critical input, which helps in increasing the production to a great extent. The level of fertilizer

consumption in 1985-86 was 23,664 tonnes, which has increased to 57,555 MT in 2018-19. In order to promote balanced use of chemical fertilizers, a subsidy of ₹1,000 per MT on complex fertilizers have been allowed, use of water soluble fertilizers is promoted in a big way for which subsidy has been allowed to an extent of 25 percent of cost. Subsidy is being provided under the Plan schemes. About 51,500 MT of fertilizers in terms of nutrients are proposed to be distributed during 2019-20.

### **Agriculture Credit:**

**7.14** Institutional credit is being extensively disbursed but there is scope to increase the same particularly in respect of the crops for which insurance cover is available. Providing better access to institutional credit for small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to enable them to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices has been one of the major objectives of the Government. The banking sector prepares crop specific credit plans and the credit flow is monitored urgently in the meetings of the State level Bankers Committee.

### **Crop Insurance Scheme:**

**7.15** The state government has introduced this scheme from Rabi, 1999-2000 season. Now Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) has been launched in the state from Kharif, 2016 season as per the administrative approval and operational guidelines issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. In this insurance scheme, Maize and Paddy crops have

been covered during Kharif season. The different stages of risk leading to crop loss due to delayed sowing, post harvest losses, localized calamities and losses to standing crops (from sowing to harvest) have been covered under this new scheme. The scheme is compulsory to loanee farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operational (SAO) crop loans for the insurable crops from the Banks and Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACs) and optional for the Non loanee farmers. Under PMFBY, claims beyond 350 percent of premium collected or percentage of claims to sum insured exceeds 35 percent whichever is higher at the national level, of all the companies combined, shall be paid by center and state equally. Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojna, total No. of 2,70,772 farmers have been covered in Kharif 2018 and Rabi, 2018-19 seasons under PMFBY. A budget provision of ₹7.00 crores has been made for the year 2019-20 which is utilized for the payment of state share of premium subsidy.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has launched another Crop Insurance Scheme from Kharif, 2016 season called "Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme. (R-WBCIS) The scheme intends to provide insurance protection to the cultivators against natural calamities which are deemed to adversely affect the Kharif crops during its cultivation period.

### **Seed Certification Programme:**

**7.16** Agro-climatic conditions in the state are quite conducive for seed production. In order to maintain the

quality of the seeds and also ensure higher prices of seeds to the growers, seed certification programme has been given due emphasis. Himachal Pradesh state Seed Certification Agency registers growers in different parts of the State for seed production and certification of their produce.

### **Agriculture Marketing:**

**7.17** For the regulation of agricultural produce in the State, Himachal Pradesh Agricultural/ Horticulture Produce Marketing Act, 2005 has been enforced. Under the Act, Himachal Pradesh Marketing Board has been established. Himachal Pradesh has been divided into ten notified market areas. Its main objective is to safeguard the interest of the farming community. The regulated markets established in different parts of the State are providing useful services to the farmers. A modernised market complex at Solan is functional for marketing of agricultural produce, besides construction of market yards in different area. At present 10 market committees are functioning and 58 markets have been made functional. Market information is being disseminated through different media i.e. AIR, Doordarshan, print media and through net to farmers.

### **Tea Development:**

**7.18** Total area under tea is 2,311 hectares with a production level of 8.77 lakh Kgs. achieved in 2018-19. small and marginal farmers are provided agriculture inputs on 50 percent subsidy.

### **Soil and Water Conservation:**

**7.19** Due to topographical factors the soil is subject to splash, sheet and gully erosion resulting into degradation of the soil. Besides this, there is biotic pressure on the land. To curb this menace, particularly on the agriculture lands, the department is implementing two soil and water conservation schemes under state sector. The schemes are:-

- i) Soil Conservation Works.
- ii) Water conservation and development.

Water conservation and minor irrigation programme has been accorded priority in order to boost agriculture production. The department has prepared a plan to harvest rain water by constructing tanks, ponds, check-dams and storage structures. Besides this, low lifting water devices and efficient irrigation system through sprinklers are also being popularized. In these projects, major thrust would be on soil and water conservation and creation of employment opportunities at farm level.

### **Mukhya Mantri Nutan Polyhouse Yojna:**

**7.20** In order to achieve faster and more inclusive growth in agriculture sector, government of Himachal Pradesh has started "Mukhya Mantri Nutan Polyhouse Yojna amounting to ₹. 78.59 lakh has been approved by the Govt. and submitted to NABARD for funding under RIDF-XXV.

### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY):**

**7.21** Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna –RAFTAAR was initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sector. The scheme was implemented as an Additional Central Assistance (100%) from GOI upto 2014-15. The funding pattern has been altered in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern/Himalayan States from 2015-16 onward. Now RKVY has been revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation for the remaining period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:

1. To strengthen the farmers efforts through creation of required pre and post-harvest agri-infrastructure that increases access to quality inputs, storage, market facilities etc. and enables farmers to make informed choices.
2. To provides flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To promote value chain addition linked production models that will help farmers increase their income as well as encourage production/productivity.
4. To mitigate risk of farmers with focus on additional income generation activities-like integrated farming, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, aromatic plant cultivation, floriculture etc.
5. To attend national priorities through several sub schemes

6. To empower youth through skill development, innovation and agri-entrepreneurship based agri business models that attract them to agriculture.

The Government of India has allocated ₹ 24.10 crore in favour of Himachal Pradesh under Normal RKVY for the year 2019-20 as central share 10% of (90%) and with matching State share ₹.2.68 crore, the total allocation for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 26.78 crore.

### **National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET):**

**7.22** National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) has been launched to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer arrangement of technology dissemination. NMAET has been divided into four sub-missions.

1. Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME).
2. Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP).
3. Sub Mission on Agriculture Machanization (SMAM).
4. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP).

It is a centrally sponcered scheme and the component will be in the ratio of 90:10 centre and state share respectively. Under the scheme a budget provision of ₹ 33.00 crore has been made for the year 2019-20.

### **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):**



**7.23** Sustainable agriculture productivity depends upon quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Thus, conservation of natural resources in conjunction with development of rain fed agriculture holds the key to meet burgeoning demand for food grain in the state. Towards this end, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas.

Main deliverables under this mission are:

1. Developing rain fed agriculture.
2. Natural resources management.
3. Enhancing water use efficiency.
4. Improving soil health.
5. Promoting conservation agriculture.

Under the scheme a budget provision of ₹24.48 crore has been made for the year 2019-20.

### **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):**

**7.24** The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) aims to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses. NFSM has been launched in the State from Rabi 2012 with two major components viz. NFSM-Rice and NFSM-Wheat. Under NFSM-Rice is in operation in three districts of state and whereas NFSM-Wheat in nine district with 100 percent assistance from central government. The aim of mission

is to increase production of rice and wheat through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity, creating employment opportunities and enhancing level of farm economy in targeted districts. Under this scheme provision of ₹16.50 crore has been made for the year 2019-20.

### **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna:**

**7.25** In an attempt to improve the agricultural productivity, the government of India has started a new scheme, viz. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY). Micro-irrigation projects ("Har Khet Ko Pani") and end-to-end irrigation solutions will be the key focus of this scheme. "The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other water-saving technologies". Under this scheme a budget provision of ₹22.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2019-20 under state plan.

### **Efficient Irrigation through Micro-Irrigation Scheme:**

**7.26** For efficient system of irrigation, the government has launched a scheme named 'Efficient Irrigation through Micro-Irrigation Systems' with an outlay of ₹154.00 crore over a period of 4 years starting from 2015-16 to 2018-19. Through this project 8,500 hectare area will be brought under Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation System benefitting

14,000 farmers. The subsidy @ 80 percent for the installation of sprinkler and drip irrigation system would be provided to the farmers. A budget provision of ₹25.00 crore has been made for this component for the year 2019-20.

### **Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna:**

**7.27** With a view to increase fodder production in the state, the state government has launched a scheme; 'Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna for fodder development by bringing an area of 25,000 hectare under fodder production. Quality seed of fodder grasses, cuttings, and seedlings of improved fodder varieties is supplied on subsidized rates to the farmers. Subsidy on Chaff Cutters is available to the SC/ST and BPL farmers. A provision of ₹5.60 crore has been made for year 2019-20 under this scheme.

### **Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojna:**

**7.28** Monkey and wild life menace causes huge loss to crops annually. Present practice of crop protection by manual guarding does not ensure 100 percent crop. Therefore, government of Himachal Pradesh has introduced a scheme "Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojna". Under this scheme, 80 percent subsidy is provided. The fence is with the help of solar power. Current in the fence around the farms will be sufficient to keep away the stray animals, wild animals and monkeys from the farms. Under this scheme ₹ 35.00 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20. About 2000 hectares cultivated land will

be fenced/ protected from wild/ stray animals and monkeys menace under this scheme.

### **Mukhya Mantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Surakhsha Yojna:**

**7.29** With a view to provide Insurance cover to the farmers and agricultural labourers in the event of sustaining injury or death due to operation of farm machinery, the state government has launched a scheme called; 'Mukhyamantri Kisaan evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Surakhsha in 2015-16. In case of the death and permanent disability, compensation of ₹1.5 lakh and in case of partial disabilities ₹ 50,000 is provided to the affected farmers.

### **Lift Irrigation and Borewell Scheme:**

**7.30** In most parts of the state, water has to be lifted for irrigation purpose. As an incentive to the farmers, government has decided to grant 50 per cent subsidy for construction of Lift Irrigation Schemes and installation of Bore-Wells by individual or group of farmers for irrigation purposes. Under this scheme, financial assistance is available for construction of Low & medium lift irrigation systems, shallow wells, shallow bore wells, water storage tanks of different capacities, pumping machinery and water conveyance pipes to individual farmers or a group of farmers. A budget provision of ₹9.91 crore has been kept for the year 2019-20.

### **Saur Sinchayee Yojna:**

**7.31** State government has introduced a new scheme viz, “SAUR SINCHAYEE YOJNA” with a view to provide assured irrigation to crops, enhance the production & productivity where electricity accessibility in remote areas is costly in comparison to Solar PV pumps. Under this scheme, 90 % assistance will be provided to small / marginal farmers for the installation of solar pumping machinery on individual basis. 80 % assistance is provided to medium / big farmers for the installation of solar pumping machinery on individual basis. 100 percent assistance is provided if minimum five farmers opted for installation of solar pumping machinery on community basis. Under this scheme, 5,850 agriculture solar pumping sets will be made available to the farmers. The total outlay for this scheme is ₹200 crore for next Five years. A budget provision to the tune of ₹30.00 crore has been kept for the year 2019-20.

### **Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojna:**

**7.32** With a view to provide water for irrigation, government has launched a new scheme “जल से कृषि को बल”. Under this scheme check dams and ponds will be constructed. Farmers can use this water for irrigation purpose after construction of small lifting schemes or flow irrigation schemes on individual basis. The total outlay for this scheme is ₹ 250.00 crore for next five years. A budget provision of ₹25.00 crore was kept for this for 2019-20. Under this scheme, 100 percent expenditure would be borne by the Government for implementation of community based small water saving scheme.

### **Horticulture:**

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

**7.34** This particular suitability of Himachal has resulted in shifting of land use pattern from agriculture to fruit crops in the past few decades. The area under fruits, which was 792 hectares in 1950-51 with total production of 1,200 tonnes increased to 2,32,139 hectares during 2018-19. The total fruit production in 2018-19 was 4.95 lakh tonnes, while during 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) it has been reported as 7.07 lakh tonnes. During 2019-20, against the target of 1,950 hectares of additional area under fruit 2,113 hectares of area has actually been brought under the plantations. A total of 5.28 lakh different fruit plants distributed upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019 during the year 2019-20.

**7.35** Apple is the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, which constitutes about 49 percent of the total area under fruit crops and about 74 percent of the total fruit production. Area under apple has increased from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3,025 hectares in 1960-61 and 1,13,154 hectares in 2018-19.

**7.36** The area under temperate fruits, other than apple has increased

from 900 hectares in 1960-61 to 28,414 hectares in 2018-19. Nuts and dry fruits exhibit area increase from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to 10,194 hectares in 2018-19, citrus and other sub tropical fruits have increased from 1,225 hectares and 623 hectares in 1960-61 to 24,869 hectares and 55,508 hectares in 2019-20 respectively.

**7.37** The fluctuations in the production of apple during last few years has attracted the attention of the government. The state is trying to explore and harness the vast horticulture potential of the hill state through diversified horticulture production in varied agro-ecological zones.

**7.38** Horticulture Development scheme is a major programme aiming at the creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops.

During the year 2019-20 for promotion of mechanized farming 995 Nos. of Power Sprayers, 2,063 Nos. of Power Tiller (<8BHP) and 92 Nos. of Power Triller (>8BHP) will be distributed on Subsidy among the orchardist under Horticulture Development Scheme.

Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanisation (SMSM) is being implemented in the State. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the farmers for the purchase of various modern farm tools and machinery in form of back ended subsidy. State Agriculture Department, Himachal Pradesh is nodal Department of the scheme. During the year 2019-20 funds

amounting to ₹14.83 crore has been allocated to the Department of Horticulture.

**7.39** The fruit producers should get better price of their produce therefore marketing Intervention Scheme is being implemented in the state. Under this scheme during the year 2019-20 the procurement price of apple ₹ 8.00 per Kg. The procurement price of mango fruit is ₹ 6.50 per kg. of seedling mango upto 500MT, ₹7.50 per Kg. of Grafted mango upto 250 MT and ₹ 6.50 per Kg. of Unripe Achari Mango upto 50MT. During 2019-20, 61,647 MT C-grade Apple fruit valued at ₹ 49.32 crore has been procured under this scheme. The procurement price of citrus fruits has been fixed to ₹7.50 per Kg. for B-Grade, ₹7.00 per Kg. for C-grade Kinnow/Malta/Santra and ₹6.00 per kg. for all grades Galgal fruits for the year 2019-20. Total 5,564 Kgs. citrus fruits has been procured under the scheme till 15-01-2020.

**7.40** In warmer areas of the state mango has emerged as an important fruit crop. Litchi is also gaining importance in certain regions. Mango and litchi are fetching better market prices. In the midhill zone, the agro-climatic conditions are highly suitable for the successful cultivation of new fruits like kiwi, olive, pomegranate, pecan and strawberry. The production of fruits for the last three years and current year upto December, 2019 is given in table 7.8.

**Table 7.8**  
**Fruit Production**  
**(’000 tonnes)**

Crop	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 up to December, 2019
Apple	468.13	446.57	368.60	664.18
Other temperate fruits	51.50	45.15	37.15	18.10
Nuts and dry fruits	2.99	3.38	3.65	1.58
Citrus fruits	28.05	28.85	29.34	3.78
Other sub tropical fruits	61.21	43.35	56.62	19.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>611.88</b>	<b>565.30</b>	<b>495.36</b>	<b>706.75</b>

**7.41** To bring diversification in horticulture industry a total area of 493.47 hectares has been brought under flower cultivation upto 31.12.2019. To promote flower cultivation, two Tissue Culture Laboratories have been established under Model Flower Cultivation Centres at Mahogbagh (Chail, District Solan) and Palampur. Nine Farmers Cooperative Societies are functioning for the production and marketing of flowers in district Shimla-3 Nos, Kangra-2 Nos, Lahaul and Spiti- 2 Nos, Solan-1 No. and 1 No. in Chamba district. Ancillary horticultural activities like mushroom and Bee keeping are also being promoted. During 2019-20 upto December, 2019, 245.79 MT of pasteurized compost for mushroom was prepared and distributed from the department units located at Chambaghat, Bajoura and Palampur. A total of 5,707 MT. of mushroom was produced in the state during the year upto December, 2019. Under the Bee keeping programme, 467.78 MT of Honey has been produced during the year upto 31.12.2019 in the state.

**7.42** The weather based Crop Insurance Scheme was initially launched in Himachal Pradesh in 6 blocks for apple crop and in 4 blocks for mango crop during rabi season 2009-10. In view of the popularity of this scheme, the coverage under this scheme has been extended during the consecutive years. During 2017-18, the scheme is being implemented in 36 Blocks for Apple, 41 blocks for mango, 15 blocks for citrus, 13 blocks for plum and 5 blocks for peach crops. In addition, to protect apple fruit crop from hailstorm 19 blocks have been covered under Add-on cover scheme. From the year 2017-18 name of the scheme has changed to Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS) and sum insured has been revised and bidding system has been introduced. During Rabi season 2018-19, 81,173 farmers have been covered under Restructured Weather Based crop insurance scheme for apple, peach, plum, mango and citrus fruit crops, who have insured their 63,61,540 trees for which the state government has borne 25 percent premium subsidy of ₹20.61 crore

**7.43** For the implementation of centrally sponsored scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the year 2019-20, funds amounting to ₹399.94 lakh have been received from Govt. of India and has been allocated to the field functionaries and the work is under progress. Funds has been provided under 'Infrastructure & Asset' scheme amounting to ₹101.24 lakh for 'Horticulture Development through Farm Mechanization', ₹42.00 lakh for 'Establishment of Mushroom units' ₹73.70 lakh for 'Creation of water

sources', ₹60.00 lakh for Pack Houses, ₹80.00 lakh for 'Strengthening of Diagnostic facilities and infrastructure for establishment of cleanplant stock and production of virus tested plant material of apple for distribution to farmers and ₹43.00 lakh for Establishment of High-tech nursery to boost production of fruit crop in sub-tropical areas of Himachal Pradesh under '**Flexi Funds**' scheme. A newly launched scheme **Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojna** was launched during 2019-20 to promote mushroom cultivation in the State and ₹5.00 crore were received and further allocated to field functionaries. For the implementation of **Mukhya Mantri Green House Renovation** Scheme for replacement of poly film of old poly houses a sum of ₹ 1.00 crore were provided in the year 2019-20 and ₹20.00 crore have been allocated under "Installation of Anti-Hail Nets" scheme to protect the fruit crops from hail storms.

**7.44** For providing employment to the skilled and unskilled unemployed youth and promoting Commercial Floriculture Farming in the State, funds have been allocated under 'Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojna' amounting to ₹10.00 crore during the year 2019-20. To produce quality fruit crops and increasing production, to increase honey production and other bee products, 'Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojna' has been started.

**7.45** Centrally sponsored scheme, "**Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture**" (MIDH) is being implemented in the state by Department of Horticulture under which assistance is provided as back ended

subsidy @ 50% to farmers for carrying out various horticultural activities like cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables, species and establishment of new gardens, Mushroom Production, Green House cultivation of High value flowers and vegetables, Anti Hail Nets, Horticulture Mechanization, Post Harvest Management etc.

**7.46** For the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, MIDH during the year 2019-20, funds amounting to ₹53.15 crore have been approved out of which ₹23.15 crore have been received from Govt. of India as first & second instalment and a total number of 2,52,453 farmers have been benefited from the year 2003-04 to December, 2019 under this Mission. To promote protected cultivation in horticulture the state government has enhanced subsidy under poly Houses from 50% to 85% and 72,099 Sq. Mt. area is targeted to be brought under Green Houses during year 2019-20. To protect fruit crops especially apple from hailstorms, the state government has enhanced subsidy on anti hail nets from 50 percent to 80 percent. It is targeted to bring 3,01,047 Sq.Mt. area under Anti Hail Nets during the year 2019-20.

**7.47 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna-Per Drop More crop (PMKSY-PDMC)** is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by state department of Horticulture, Himachal Pradesh since 2015-16. In the year 2017-18, the PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop guidelines were modified with a provision of subsidy @ 55 percent for small & marginal farmers and 45 percent for big farmers. The state is providing 25 percent additional state share to give 80

percent subsidy to small & marginal farmers. For the year 2019-20, GOI., has sanctioned ₹14.40 crore for PMKSY-PDMC. Till date (2015-16 to December,2019) 2588.07 hac. area has been covered under micro-irrigation benefitting 4,654 farmers.

## Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation (HPMC):

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

**7.49** During the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 HPMC had registered overall turnover of ₹58.65 crore against the target of ₹80.02 crore fixed for the financial year 2019-20. Under Market Intervention scheme, during the year 2019-20 the govt, of H.P. continued a policy of market intervention scheme (MIS) of mango, apple and citrus fruit in the state with the support price as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of fruit	Procurement Price (₹ Per Kg.)
1	Mango (Grafted varieties)	7.50
2	Mango (Seeding varieties)	6.50
3	Mango ( Unripe Anchari)	6.50
4	Apple	8.00
5	Kinnow, Malta and Oragne (B grade)	7.50
6	Kinnow, Malta and Orange (C grade)	7.00
7	Galgal (All grade)	6.00

- i) The Corporation has successfully commissioned 5 CA Stores in the following apple growing areas of District Shimla and Kullu namely Jarol Tikker, (Kotgarh) 640 MT, Gumma (Kotkhai) 640 MT, Oddi (Kumarsain) 700 MT and Patlikuhal (Kullu) 700 MT capable to store total 3,380 MT,s
- ii) Setting up of one modern vegetable pack house and cold room at Nadaun district Hamirpur and setting up of Pack house and cold room for packing grading of fruits, vegetables, flowers and culinary herb at Ghumarwin in district Bilaspur with 100 percent grant in aid of ₹7.89 crore are likely to be completed by March, 2020 for grading and storing of vegitables in the district of Hamirpur and Bilaspur.
- iii) Grant in aid to the tune of ₹8.00 crore for the up gradation of Apple Juice Concentrate (AJC) Plant at Parwanoo has been received from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and work of up gradation has been successfully completed in year 2018 by undertaking trial production in the same year. In 2019 the commercial production of AJC was 1,012 M.T. undertaken from up graded plant, which is all time high production during one calendar year since the inception of the corporation in the year 1974.
- iv) At Fruit Processing Plan (FPP), Jarol (Sundernagar) all time high production during one calendar was recorded in 2019 by producing 235.25 MT,s of AJC, since the inception of the corporation in the year 1974.



- v) HPMC has entered MoU with the parties M/S PH4 for manufacturing of Apple Cider at FPP Parwanoo and manufacturing of Fruits and Red Wine at FPP Jarol with M/S Mountain Barrel.
- vi) HPMC has planned to enhance its existing capacity of Grading Storage and Processing of difference fruit produced in the state from the World Bank funded HP HDP Project, under this project the process of enhancing the existing storage capacity of CA Stores Jarol Tikker, Gumma and Rohru from existing 1,980 MT,s to 6,000 MT,s is under process. The work of awarding tender has been completed and its up gradation is likely to be started soon. Besides, the process of setting up of modern Apple Juice Concentrate Plant at Parala with a capacity to crush 200 MT,s of fruit per day is at advance stage and work is going on to ensure its installation before Apple Season-2022. This will help to cut down the price of AJC and corporation will be able to compete in the international market for sale of AJC.

## Animal Husbandry and Dairying

**7.50** Rearing of livestock is an integral component of rural economy. In Himachal Pradesh, there is a dynamic relationship between common property resources (CPRs) such as forests, water and grazing land, livestock and crops.

**7.51** Livestock thus is integral to the sustainability of economy of Himachal Pradesh. The contribution of major livestock products during the year 2018-19 was 14.60 lakh tonne of milk, 1,503 tonne of wool, 100.70 million eggs and 4,601 tonnes of meat which will likely to be of the order of 15.30 lakh tonne of milk, 1,516 tonnes of wool, 105 million eggs and 4,600 tonne of meat during 2019-20. Milk Production and Per Capita availability shown in Table- 7.9

**Table 7.9**  
**Milk Production and Per Capita Availability**

Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)	Per Capita Availability (gram/Day)
2018-19	14.60	584
2019-20 (Estimated)	15.30	610

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

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

**7.53** Under Animal Health and Disease Control, 1 State level Veterinary Hospital, 2 Zonal Hospital, 10 Polyclinics, 60 Sub-Divisional Veterinary Hospitals, 356 Veterinary Hospitals, 30 Central Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,765 Veterinary



Dispensaries are functioning in the state as on December, 2019. Besides this 6 Veterinary Check posts are also operating to provide immediate veterinary aid to the livestock. Under Mukhyamantri Arogya Pashudhan Yojna 1,251 veterinary dispensaries have been opened up to December, 2019.

**7.54** For improving the quality of sheep and wool, Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur), and Karachham (Kinnaur) are supplying improved sheep to the breeders of the State. One Ram centre at Nagwain in district Mandi is also functioning where improved Rams are reared and supplied to breeders for cross breeding. The flock strength of these farms are 1,111 during the year 2019-20 upto December,2019 and 219 Rams were distributed to the breeders. In view of the increasing demand for pure Hoggets and the established popularity of the Soviet Marino and American Rambouillet in the pradesh, the state has switched over to pure breeding at the existing government farms in the state and 9 Sheep and wool Extension Centres continue functioning. During the year 2019-20, the wool production is likely to be 1,516 tonne. Angora rabbit farms are functioning at Kandwari (Kangra) and Nagwain (Mandi) for distribution of rabbits to the breeders.

**7.55** Dairy production is an integral part of Animal Husbandry and forms part of the earning of small and marginal farmers in Himachal Pradesh. The recent trend towards the development of a market oriented **economy emphasised the importance of** milk production, especially in areas falling in the vicinity of urban

consumption centres. This has motivated farmers to replace local non-descript breeds of cows with cross-breed cows. Upgradation of indigenous cattle is being carried out by cross breeding with Jersey and Holsten. In buffalo upgradation with Murrall bull is being popularized. Artificial insemination with the latest technology of Deep Frozen Semen is being practiced. During 2018-19, 8.77 lakh semen straws for cows and 3.30 lakh semen straws for buffaloes were produced by sperm station. During 2019-20, 11.50 lakh semen straws for cows and 3.50 lakh semen straws for buffaloes are likely to be produced. During 2018-19, 3.45 lakh litre Liquid Nitrogen (LN2) gas was produced and 9.00 lakh litre is likely to be produced in 2019-20. During 2018-19, artificial Insemination facility is being provided through 3,137 institutions to 7.50 lakh cows and 2.43 lakh buffaloes and 9.20 lakh cows and 3.37 lakh buffaloes are likely to be inseminated during the year 2019-20. Cross breed cows are preferred because of factors such as longer lactation period, shorter dry period and higher yields. During 2019-20 the “Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojna” will be implemented with the provision of ₹21.00 lakh.

**7.56** During 2019-20 under the Backyard Poultry Scheme 4.10 lakh dual purpose coloured strains chicks are likely to be distributed and 2,000 persons are targeted to impart training in poultry farming 2.51 lakh chicks were distributed among the 5,640 beneficiaries under this scheme in subsidy till December, 2019

One horse breeding farm at Lari in Lahaul and Spiti district has been established with the objective to

preserve Spiti breed of horses. During the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 59 horses have kept in this farm. One Yak breeding farm has been also established in the premises of horse breeding Lari. During the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the strength of yaks was 62 in this farm. Under feed and fodder development scheme, 15.02 lakh fodder roots, 68,000 fodder plants targeted to be distributed during 2019-20.

### **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (Doodh Ganga Yojna):**

**7.57** Doodh Ganga Scheme has been launched in collaboration with NABARD in the state since 25<sup>th</sup> september, 2009. The components of the scheme include:

- Establishment of small dairy units (units size comprise of 2-10 milch animals) bank loan of ₹6.00 lakh for purchase of 10 animals.
- Bank Loan to the tune of ₹20.00 lakh for purchase of milking machine/ bulk milk cooling units,
- Purchase of dairy processing equipments for manufacture of indigenous milk products, bank loan to the tune of ₹13.20 lakh.
- Establishment of dairy products transportation facilities and cold chain bank loan of ₹26.50 lakh.
- Cold storage facilities of milk products bank loan of ₹33.00 lakh.
- Dairy, marketing outlet/ Dairy parlour bank loan of ₹1.00 lakh.

#### **Pattern of Assistance**

- i) Bank ended capital subsidy @ 25 percent of the project cost for general category

- and 33.33 percent for farmers of SC/ ST category.
- ii) Entrepreneur contribution (margin - money) for the loans beyond ₹1.00 lakh will be 10 percent of the project cost.
- iii) Apart from above, state government is providing additional subsidy of 10% for the purchase of crossbreed/Jersey cows and 20% for the purchase of indigenous cows to the benefiteres of DEDS scheme.

### **National Project on Bovine Breeding**

**7.58** Total ₹23.87 crore national project on Bovine breeding has been sanctioned by Government of India on 100 percent Central Assistance pattern. The second installment of ₹5.00 crore was released and the same is being utilized as per approved project component. This project aims at strengthening of following activities of Animal Husbandry Department.

1. Strengthening of Liquid Nitrogen Storage, transport and distribution.
2. Strengthening of Sperm Stations, Semen Banks and A.I. Centres.
3. Acquisition of high pedigree bulls or Sperm Stations and for Natural Service in remote areas.
4. Strengthening of training facilities.
5. Development and conservation of Indigenous Breed.
6. Purchase of indigenous breeds DFS from "A" accredited Sperm station.

## **Backyard Poultry Farming:**

**7.59** To develop poultry sector in Himachal Pradesh, department is running following poultry development schemes especially in rural areas of the State.

Under Backyard Poultry Project

- 3 week old Low Input Technology (LIT) birds are distributed among the poultry breeders on cost price
- 200-Chick Scheme:-Under this scheme the 540 poultry breeders belonging to BPL Families of Schedule cast Category are to be provided with inputs (like 200 days old LIT birds, feed for initial feeding, feeders & drinkers) worth ₹. 10,000/ per beneficiaries. There is also provision of training regarding poultry management for the beneficiaries.

## **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM):**

**7.60** Rashtriya Gokul Mission under this project ₹207.36 lakh (₹186.62 lakh center share & ₹20.74 lakh state share) has been received and amount utilized as per approved project. For data uploading on INAPH 3,470 Tablets, 3,650 Tag Applicator, 9,60,567 Tag & 7.78 lakh Animal Health Cards have been procured and ₹1.95 crore has been released by government of India for conservation and propagation of Sahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds through Embryo Transfer Technology (E.T.T) at Palampur. Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented with the objectives of:-

- 1 Development and conservation of indigenous breed.

- 2 Breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle breeds to improve their genetic makeup and increase the stock.
- 3 Enhancement of milk production and productivity.
- 4 Up-gradation of nondescript cattle using elite indigenous breeds like, Sahiwal and Red Sindhi.
- 5 Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.
- 6 Establishing of a Gokul Village in the state
- 7 Establishing of Murrah Buffalo Farm.

## **National Livestock Mission (NLM)**

**7.61** National Livestock Mission (NLM) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched w.e.f. year 2014-15. The mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. Activities related to development of Small Ruminants i.e. sheep and goat, fodder development, risk management and poultry development are included in the scheme. State share is different for different components under this scheme.

## **Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases:**

**7.62** Due to large scale interstate migration from adjoining states and lack of nutrition grasses and fodder due to hilly topography most of animals are prone to various livestock

diseases. Central government has provided assistance to state government for control of contagious diseases under, "Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases" (ASCAD) which is on the pattern of 90 percent Central share and 10 percent State share. Diseases for which free vaccination is being provided to livestock owners are *foot and mouth Disease*, Haemorrhagic Septicemia Black Quarte, Enterotoxaemia, Peste Das Petitis Ruminants, Raniket Disease, Marek's disease and Rabies under this project.

### **Shepherd Scheme:**

**7.63** The local sheep is being crossed with good quality Rams of Rambouillet and Russian meriono so that the quality as well as quantity of wool production can be increased. Hence, it is being proposed that these Rams should be provided to the sheep breeders at 60 percent subsidy.

### **BPL Krishak Bakri Palan Yona:**

**7.64** Under this scheme it is proposed to distribute units of 11 Goats (10 female+1 male), 5 Goats (4 female + 1 male) and 3 Goats (2 female + 1 male) of Beetls Sirohi/ Jamnapari/ white Himalayan breeds respectively on 60 percent subsidy to landless, BPL category farmers to increase their income.

### **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY):**

**7.65** Projects under RKVY aim at for strengthening infrastructure, Veterinary

Service, Extension activates, Poultry Development of small Ruminants, improvement of nutritional status of livestock, health status of livestock and other activities related to the livestock owner of the state.

### **Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production of Major Livestock Product:**

**7.66** This survey is carried out in the state as per the guideline of Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (AHS Division) New Delhi. It provides a reliable database relating to livestock population. Integrated Sample Survey is being conducted since 1977-78 regularly every year with the aim :-

1. To estimate season wise & annual milk, egg & wool production.
2. To work out average population & yield estimates.
3. To estimate dung production.
4. To work out average feed & fodder consumption.
5. To study trend of population, yield & production.

### **Livestock Census:**

**7.67** Livestock census is being conducted quinquennially by the government of India and so far, 20 such census have been conducted. Livestock Census is significant for the development of Animal Husbandry in state. New policies related to animal development are prepared based on the exact number of livestock and poultry by Himachal Pradesh.

## **Milk Based Industries:**

**7.68** The dairy development activities in Himachal Pradesh are based on two tier structure of dairy cooperatives. The basic unit of Anand Pattern is a village dairy cooperative where the surplus milk of the milk producer is collected and tested and payment made on the basis of the quality. H.P. Milkfed is implementing dairy development activities in the state. The H.P. Milkfed has 1,024 milk producers Co-operative Societies. The total membership of these societies is 43,250 out of which 205 woman dairy co-operatives are also functioning. The surplus milk from the milk producers is collected by village dairy co-operative societies, processed and marketed by H.P. Milkfed. At present the Milkfed is running 22 milk chilling centres having a total capacity of 91,500 litres milk per day and 11 milk processing plants having a total capacity of 1,00,000 litres milk per day. One milk powder plant of 5 metric tonne per day at Duttanagar in Shimla district and one cattle feed plant of 16 metric tonne per day capacity at Bhor in District Hamirpur has been established and functioning. The average milk procurement is about 77,000 litres per day from the villages through village dairy co-operatives. H.P. Milkfed is marketing approximately 27,397 litres of milk per day which includes milk supply to various prestigious dairies in bulk and supply to army units in Dagshai, Shimla, Palampur and Dharamshala (Yol) areas.

H.P. Milkfed provides technical know-how, awareness activities in field of dairy by organizing seminars, camps in rural areas.

Besides this, other inputs like cattle feed and clean milk production activities are provided to the farmers at their door steps. Himachal Pradesh Government has increased milk procurement rates by ₹2.00 per litre w.e.f. 01.04.2019 thus giving direct financial benefits to 43,250 families associated with the Milk Federation.

## **Milkfed Developmental efforts:**

**7.69** In order to utilize surplus milk and increase its revenue and to bring down its losses H.P. Milkfed has initiated the following developmental activities:-

- Processing plants of capacity 5,000 litres per day are being set up at Reckong Peo, District Kinnaur, Nalagarh, District Solan Mohal at Kullu District and Jangal Beri, District Hamirpur Chamba, Rohru, Nahan, Una Processing plants of capacity 20,000 litres per day are being set up in Mandi and Kangra Districts.
- H.P. Milkfed is marketing Him milk products such as milk powder, gee, butter, dahi, paneer and sweetened flavored milk, khoa under the name brand 'Him'
- H.P. Milkfed has installed 40 AMCU in Shimla, Mandi and Kullu district under the centrally sponsored scheme NPDD(National Programme for Dairy Development) in 2018-19

## **New Innovations of Milkfed:**

**7.70** Himachal Pradesh Milkfed is manufacturing panjiri at 'Panjiri Manufacturing Plant' Chakkar (Mandi) to cater the need of the Welfare

Department under ICDS project, 29,359 quintal of 'Nutrimix has been supplied during 2018-19. Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has also supplied 4,905 quintals of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) and 18,189 quintals of bakery biscuit to Women and Child Welfare Department.

- The H.P. Milk Federation organize training programme to milk producers at village level for educating them to produce good quality of milk.
- H.P. Milkfed has also diversified its activities by manufacturing 400 quintals of sweets during Deepawali festival.
- During 2020-21, H.P. Milkfed shall establish one 50,000 LPD capacity milk processing plant at Dutnager and hereby enhancing the handling capacity to 70,000 LPD which would cater to the needs of Dairy cooperatives of Shimla, Kullu, Kinnaur & part of Mandi District.
- One new plant of 50,000 LPD capacity at MPP Chakkar District Mandi shall be established thereby providing benefit to dairy cooperative of Mandi, Kullu, Bilaspur and other districts.
- To improve the quality of procurement of milk, all the dairy co-operatives shall be provided 15 no. AMCU (Automatic Milk Collection Unit) and 11 no. milko screen for the testing of adulteration along with fat/snf at plant level.
- Milkfed has introduced fortified Milk Him Gauri with Vitamin A & D on 28.11.2019 in order to address the deficiency of Vitamin A & D in the state in collaboration with NDDDB & TATA Trusts.

Achievement of H.P. Milkfed are shown in Table 7.10.

**Table 7.10**  
**Achievement of H.P. Milkfed**

Sl. No	Particulars	2018-19	(upto 30.11.19)
1	Organized Societies	977	1,024
2	Membership	42650	43250
3	Milk procured(lakh ltrs)	255.66	217
4	Milk Marketing(lakh ltrs)	77.81	50.02
5	Ghee sold(MT)	158.24	128.11
6	Paneer sold (MT)	79.68	75.25
7	Butter sold(MT)	21.62	15.40
8	Dahi sold(MT)	102.35	90.70
9	Cattle Feed (in qtls.)	19337.00	15384.00

**7.71** In order to ensure that milk is instantaneously chilled at village level, H.P. Milkfed has installed 106 Bulk Milk Coolers at village level in various parts of the state. To bring transparency and automation in the testing of milk at village level, H.P. Milkfed has installed 268 Automatic Milk Collection Units in different Village Dairy Co-operative societies.

### **Wool Procurement and Marketing Federation:**

**7.72** The main objective of the Federation is to promote the growth and development of wool industry in the state of Himachal Pradesh and to free wool growers from exploitation by the middleman/traders. In pursuance to the above objective, the federation is actively involved in procurement of sheep and angora wool, sheep shearing at pasture level, sheep wool scouring and marketing of wool. Sheep shearing is done with the imported automatic

machines. During the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the sheep wool procurement was 82,697 kg. and the value of the same was ₹52.76 lakh.

The Federation is also implementing a few centrally sponsored schemes for the benefit and upliftment of sheep and angora breeders in the State. During current financial year the benefits of these schemes is likely to percolate to approximately 15,000 breeders. The federation is also providing remunerative prices to the wool growers for their produce by selling the wool in the established markets.

## Fisheries and Aqua Culture:

**7.73** Himachal Pradesh has been gifted by mother nature with rivers emanating from glaciers which traverse through hilly terrains and finally enrich the semi-plain area of the state with their oxygen rich water. Its linearly flowing rivers Beas, Satluj and Ravi receive many streams during their downward journey and harbour the precious cold water fish fauna such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer and exotic Trouts. Cold water resources of the state have shown their potential with the successful completion of ambitious Indo-Norwegian Trout farming project and tremendous interest shown by the hill populace for the adoption of evolved technology. The commercially important fish species in Gobind Sagar and Pong Dam reservoirs, Chamera and Ranjeet Sagar Dam have become a tool for the upliftment of local population. About 5,337 fishermen in the state depend directly on reservoir fisheries for their livelihood. During 2019-20 up to December, 2019 cumulative fish

production was 9,308 metric tonne valued at ₹118.64 crore. The reservoir of Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of highest per hectare fish production in Govind Sagar and highest sale price value of fish catch in Pong Dam in the country. During current year upto December, 2019, 7.24 tonne trout has been sold from the state farms and ₹81.70 lakh has been earned. The sale of fish in the last year is shown in Table 7.11

**Table 7.11**  
**Trout Production**

Year	Production (in tonne)	Revenue (₹in lakh)
2016-17	18.78	141.35
2017-18	10.32	129.75
2018-19	8.34	118.22
2019-20(upto Dec.,19)	7.24	81.70

**7.74** The Department of Fisheries has constructed Carp as well as Trout seed production farms in the state to cater the requirement of reservoirs rural ponds and commercial farms in public as well as private sector. During 2019-20 up to December, 2019 total 15.36 lakh fingerlings of the size 70 mm and above of common carp 3.58 lakh of the same size IMC and 3.67 lakh of Rainbow Trout have been produced in the State. The approximate value of total seed production produced during the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 is ₹38.63 lakh. Despite hilly terrain of the state aquaculture is being given due importance. Under “**Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna**” (RKVY) an outlay of ₹101.10 lakh has been approved by government with the breakup as shown in Table 7.12

**Table 7.12**

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Outlay Amount (₹ In lakh)
1.	Construction of 31 units of Trout Raceways in private sector	71.10
2.	Construction of the one fish landing centre at State Reservoir.	30.00
Total		₹101.10

**7.75** The Department of Fisheries has initiated many welfare schemes for the upliftment of fishermen. Fishermen are covered under insurance scheme where ₹2.00/1.00 lakh is given (in case of death/ permanent disability) in case of partial disability) and ₹10,000 towards hospital expenses and even losses to their gear and crafts are also being borne by the state government to the extent of 50 percent under “**Risk Fund Scheme**”. A contributory saving scheme has been initiated by the state government under this scheme Fisherman, state and centre is contribute equally .This fund is provided to the fisherman during close season. During the year 2019-20 an amount of ₹111.30 lakh,( ₹37.10 lakh contributed by the fisherman plus ₹74.20 lakh as financial assistance from the state and centre government) will be provided to 3,710 fishermen under Saving–cum–Relief Fund Scheme.

**7.76** A 550 self employment opportunities were generated by the Fishry department under various schemes. Under Blue Revolution department has envisaged construction

of 1,000 hectare new ponds and 1,000 trout units in the state by 2022. Central Sector Scheme of Blue Revolution is being shared in 90:10 between central and state government. Under this scheme during 2019-20

- Construction of 20 ha. new ponds/tanks will be done in private sector with financial assistance of ₹79.90 lakh.
- Establishment of 6 Trout Feed Mill in private Sector with financial assistance of ₹24.00 lakh. In Kullu, Mandi, Chamba, Shimla and Sirmaur District for the production of high quality of fish in the State.
- Establishment of 6 Trout hatcheries in private Sector with financial assistance of ₹60.00 lakh.
- Establishment of 120 Trout farming units in the State.
- Matsya Mudra Scheme for aquaculture development in private sector
- Establishment of trout cages in Koldam reservoir in Govt.,sector
- Establishment of 3 retail outlets for fish farming in the State
- Establishment of Recirulatory Aquaculture system in Government sector.

An outlay of ₹76.69 crore has been proposed under CCS on Blue Revolution Integrated Development and Management of fisheries during 2019-20.

**7.77** Achievements of the Fishries department during the financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 and proposed targets for 2020-21 are shown in Table 7.13



**Table 7.13**

Sl.No	Items	Achieved upto December, 2019	Targets fixed for the year 2019-20
1.	Fish Production from all sources(in tonnes)	9308.23	14200.00
2.	Fish Seed Production Carp farms (lakh)	202.42	730.00
3.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Government sector	7.24	16.00
4.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Private Sector	300.30	669.00
5.	Employment generated (nos.)	358 .00	550.00
6.	Total Revenue of the department(lakh)	275.05	427.73

## Forest:

**7.78** Forests in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 37,947 Sq. Km. and account for 68.16 percent of total geographical area of the state. However, presently 28.60 percent of the total geographical areas support Forest cover. The main objective of Himachal Pradesh Forest Policy is the proper utilization of forests, conservation and extension. The aim of the Forest department is to enhance the forest cover in the state to 30 percent of its geographical area by 2030 to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The plan programme taken up by the Forest department aims at fulfilling these policy commitments. Some of the important plan programme activities are as under:-

## Forest Plantation:

**7.79** Forest plantation is being carried out under various state plan schemes such as Improvement of tree cover, and soil conservation, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) as well as centrally sponsored scheme “National Afforestation Programme”, pasture and grazing lands of the state are being managed under state scheme development of Pasture and grazing lands. Van mahotsava at state, circle and division levels is also celebrated for educating the masses and creating awareness amongst all stakeholders regarding forestry and environmental concerns under New Forestry Scheme (Sanjhi Van Yojana). Apart from this, the department is organizing plantation drive involving local communities like Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Local people and public representatives since 2018-19. During the current monsoon season, the department organized 5 days plantation campaign throughout the state w.e.f. 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019 and target to plant 25 lakh was fixed. This drive gained a huge success and 1,18,932 people enthusiastically participated in the campaign and 26,47,146 plants were planted at 727 selected places. For the year 2019-20, plantation target of 9,000 hectares Including CAMPA and centrally sponsored schemes has been fixed out of which 8,475.23 hectares target stands achieved and remaining target would be achieved upto 31.03.2020.

## **Forest Management (Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme):**

**7.80** Forests in the state are subject to increasing biotic pressure due to increase in human populations, changing animal husbandry practices and developmental activities. Forests are exposed to perils of fire, illicit felling, encroachments and other forest offences. Forest protection is being strengthened by equipping check posts at sensitive places with CCTVs to ensure electronic surveillance to curb forest offences. Fire fighting equipment and improved techniques are also being introduced and made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element. Communication network for effective management and protection of forest wealth is very important. Keeping these factors in view, centrally sponsored scheme- Forest Fire Prevention & Manangement Scheme (earlier known as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme) is being implemented in the state. During the year 2019-20 an outlay of ₹222.07 lakh has been approved as Central share (90%) and state share ₹24.67 lakh under Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme. Another scheme under state plan namely "Forest Fire Management Scheme" has been introduced with a budget provision of ₹100 lakh during 2019-20.

## **Experimental Silvicultural Felling:**

**7.81** Forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh is estimated at more than ₹1.50 lakh crore. By the permission of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India the state has

been allowed for silvicultural green felling of three species viz. Khair, Chil and Sal on experimental basis in three ranges-Nurpur range of Nurpur Forest Division, Bharari range of Bilaspur Forest Division and Poanta range of Poanta Forest Division under the supervision of Hon'ble Supreme Court Monitoring Committee constituted for the purpose. The felling of trees was carried out during 2018-19 and during 2019-20 Fencing, plantation, recuperation of areas under Experimental Silvicultural Felling is being carried out strictly as per recommendations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Monitoring Committee .

## **New Schemes:**

**7.82** In order to sensitize the local communities, students and general public about the importance of forests and their role in environmental conservation for sustainable harvest handling, value addition to wild harvested non-timber minor forest produce and enhancing economic returns, the following new schemes have been launched:-

### **i) Samudayik Van Samvardhan Yojna**

The main objective of this scheme is to ensure participation of local communities in conservation & development of forests through plantation, improving quality of forest and increasing the forest cover. Rejuvenate and strengthen the bound of rural communities with nature and to ensure sustainable flow of ecosystem services from the forest. The scheme will be implemented through existing

JFMCs/VFDSs. During 2018-19, 20 sites have been selected and 11 new sites (JFMCs /VFDSs) have been kept for 2019-20. During current year plantation and soil conservation activities will be carried out in all the 31 selected sites by the selected JFMCs/VFDSs as per approved micro plan of each selected JFMCs/ VFDSs.

## ii) **Vidyarthi Van Mittar Yojna**

The main objective of the scheme is to sensitize the students about the importance of forests and their role in environmental conservation, to inculcate in students a sense of attachment towards nature conservation; to motivate students in sensitizing communities towards conservation and protection of forests and to create forest grooves & increase forest cover. A budget provision of ₹125.00 lakh has been kept under this scheme during 2019-20 and 150 new schools have to be selected. Till December, 2019, 131.5 hectare area has been selected for raising plantation through 146 schools.

## iii) **Van Samridhi Jan Samridhi Yojna**

This scheme has been started to strengthen the NTFP resource base in the state through active community participation. Empowerment of local communities in collection, conservation and marketing of NTFPs to augment the incomes

of rural population. The scheme will be implemented initially in 7 most biodiversity rich districts namely, Chamba, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti and subsequently in the remaining districts of the State.

## iv) **Ek Buta Beti k Naam (Started during 2019-20)**

To sensitize people about the importance of daughters and forest conservation, a new scheme “Ek Buta Beti k Naam” has been launched during 2019-20. It is believed that by planting a sapling in the name of a girl child and with the effort of nurturing each sapling into a tree communities would be sensitized to be more committed towards the rights of the girl-child leading to realization of her full potential. Upon the birth of a girl-child anywhere in the state, the Forest Department would gift robust and healthy tall plants (Saplings) alongwith “kit” & instructions pamphlet to the family. The plants will be planted by the parents of the girl during monsoon or winter season as per suitability of the locality either on their homestead land or Govt. land.

## **Externally Aided Projects**

### **Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project (K.F.W assisted)**

**7.83** Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project with

the assistance of KfW Bank Germany is being implemented in Chamba and Kangra districts of the state for the period of 7 years w.e.f. 2015-16. The cost of the project is ₹308.45 crore. The funding pattern of the project is 85.10 percent loan and 14.90 percent state share. The main objective of this project is the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of the selected forest ecosystems in Himachal Pradesh to increase and secure the resilience of forest ecosystems against climate change and ensure flow of forest based products and other services, which benefit the forest dependent communities. In the long run this will contribute in strengthening the adaptation capacity of forest eco systems to climate change, protection of biodiversity, stabilization of catchment areas, conservation of natural resource base and at the same time result in better livelihoods for the people of Himachal Pradesh. An outlay of ₹43.46 crore has been approved for the current financial year 2019-20.

### **Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco systems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project**

**7.84** A new Project namely “Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco systems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project” for 8 years (2018-19 to 2025-26) amounting to ₹800.00 crore has been started with the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The Funding pattern of the project is 80 percent loan and 20 percent state share. The project will be implemented in Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti districts and tribal areas of Pangi and Bharmour sub-divisions of chamba

districts with project headquarter at Kullu Shamshi, district Kullu and Regional office at Rampur, district Shimla. The objectives of the project are to conserve the forest and mountain eco system and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities by increasing forest cover, density and productive potential using scientific and modern forest management practices; enhancing biodiversity and forest ecosystem conservation and to reduce pressure/ stress on forest resources by providing the village communities with alternative livelihood opportunity. During the financial year 2019-20, the government has provided ₹29.71 crore under this project and expenditure of ₹19.94 crore has been incurred upto 31.12.2019.

### **World Bank Aided Integrated Development Project for Source Sustainability and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture**

**7.85** The World Bank has agreed to support this project at a cost of ₹650.00 crore titled ‘Integrated Project for Source Sustainability and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture’. The funding pattern of the project is 80 percent loan and 20 percent is state share. The project period is 7 years. The project would be implemented in 900 gram panchayats in Shiwalik and Mid Hills agro-climatic zones spread across various watershed in the state. The key objectives of this project include comprehensive treatment of around 2 lakh hectares non-arable and 20,000 hectares arable lands; and enhancement of water productivity/ efficiency, milk production and livelihood improvement in the project area. An outlay of ₹35.74 crore has been

approved under this project during the current financial year 2019-20 out of which expenditure of ₹7.49 crore has been incurred up to 31.12.2019.

## **Environment Forestry and Wildlife:**

**7.86** Himachal Pradesh is home to a very impressive, diverse and unique fauna—many of which are rare. The state's scheme aim at protection,

improvement of environment and wildlife, development of wildlife sanctuaries/national parks and improvement of wildlife habitat so as to provide protection to various species of birds and animals facing extinction. To protect, develop and scientifically manage the wildlife and to improve its habitat an outlay of ₹21.25 crore has been approved for the current financial year 2019-20.

### **BOX 7.1 Overview of Agriculture and Allied Sectors**

The share of agriculture and allied sectors in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the State at current prices has declined from 15.35 per cent in 2014-15 to 12.73 per cent in 2019-20. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in the total GVA of the State has been declining on account of relatively higher growth performance of non-agricultural sectors. This is a natural outcome of development process that leads to faster growth of non-agricultural sectors owing to structural changes taking place in the economy.

#### **Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in total GVA of the State at Current basic Prices**

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>GVA of agriculture and allied sectors (₹ in Crore)</b>	<b>14948</b>	<b>17147</b>	<b>18007</b>	<b>16245</b>	<b>17156</b>	<b>19446</b>
<b>Share of GVA of agriculture &amp; allied sectors in GVA of total economy ( per cent)</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>12.73</b>
<b>Share of crops</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>8.23</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>7.62</b>
<b>Share of livestock</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.51</b>
<b>Share of forestry &amp; logging</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.49</b>
<b>Share of fishing</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.11</b>

## Drinking Water

**8.1** Provision of safe drinking water to every house is the priority of the State Government. Water management is an important issue. After yearly data updation on IMIS website, as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 out of 54,469 habitations, 34,844 habitations are fully covered getting water  $\geq$  55 lpcd and 19,625 habitations are partially covered getting water  $<$  55 lpcd. The status of habitations as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 is as under:

Total Number of Habitations	Habitations with 100 percent population coverage	Habitations with population coverage $>0$ and $<100$
54,469	34,844 (63.38%)	19,625 (36.62%)

Out of 19,625 partially covered habitations, a target to cover 765 habitations has been fixed during the current financial year 2019-20, in which 76 habitations under State sector and 689 habitations under Central sector with an outlay of ₹110.00 crore and ₹12.22 crore respectively 765 habitations in which 747 habitations under Central sector and 18 habitations under State sector have been covered upto December, 2019 with safe drinking water facility.

**8.2** The Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to

every rural household by 2024. Under Jal Jeevan Mission 327 schemes for ₹2,896.54 crore have been approved and 15,919 habitations shall be covered through these 327 schemes by providing 1,87,860 functional household connections (FHTC). There are 13,48,841 households in the State, out of which 7,88,832 household connections have been provided under rural water supply programme. Thus 58.48 percent households have been provided with domestic connection against a national average of 18.51 percent households.

## Hand Pump Programme

**8.3** The Government has an ongoing programme of providing hand pumps with focus on regions facing scarcity of water during summer season. Total 39,157 hand pumps have been installed up to March, 2019. During the year 2019-20, 263 hand pumps have been installed upto November, 2019.

## Irrigation

**8.4** To increase crop production, the importance of irrigation is well established. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectare of Himachal Pradesh, 5.83 lakh hectare is the net area sown. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the State is approximately 3.35 lakh hectare, out of this 0.50 lakh hectare can be brought out under irrigation through major and

medium irrigation projects and balance 2.85 lakh hectare of area can be provided irrigation through minor irrigation schemes. 2.80 lakh hectare land has been brought under the irrigation facility upto December, 2019.

## **Major and Medium Irrigation**

**8.5** The only major irrigation project in the State is Shahnehar Project in Kangra District. The project has been completed and irrigation facility to 15,287 hectare land is being provided. The Command Area Development work is in progress and out of 15,287 hectare, 9,998.50 hectare land has been brought under Command Area Development activities upto December, 2019. Under Medium Irrigation Projects, Changer area Bilaspur 2,350 hectare, Sidhatha Kangra, 3,150 hectare and Balh Valley Left Bank 2,780 hectare has been completed. The work of CAD Sidhatha is in progress and 2,705.10 hectare land has been brought under CAD activities upto December, 2019. At present work of Medium Irrigation Project Phinna Singh (CCA 4,025 hectare) and the Nadaun area in District Hamirpur (CCA 2,980 hectare) is in progress. There is a target of 1,000 hectare area for the year 2019-20 under major and medium irrigation against which 850 hectare achievement reported upto December, 2019.

## **Minor Irrigation**

**8.6** During the year 2019-20, there was a budget provision of ₹330.62 crore in the State sector to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 3,700 hectare. Upto December, 2019 an area of 2,606.39 hectare has been

covered with an expenditure of ₹134.00 crore upto November, 2019.

## **Command Area Development**

**8.7** During the year 2019-20, a provision of ₹80.00 crore has been provided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh which includes ₹35.00 crore for HIMCAD activities in completed minor irrigation schemes to bridge the gap of potential created and utilized and rest of amount is for major/medium irrigation and minor irrigation schemes ongoing in the State including Central share. (There is a physical target of 2,961 hectare CCA for providing CAD activities, out of which 1,629.68 hectare has been achieved up to December, 2019. CAD to major irrigation Shahnehar and medium irrigation Sidhatha projects were included for funding under Command Area Development Water Management programme of Government of India).

## **Flood Control Works**

**8.8** During the year 2019-20 a sum of ₹ 238.38 crore has been provided to protect 2,300 hectare of land. An amount of ₹ 212.27 crore upto November, 2019 has been spent to protect an area of 65.00 hectare. The work for channelization of Swan River Phase-IV and Chouch Khad is in progress.

## **Environment, Science and Technology**

### **Plastic Waste Management**

**8.9** In order to control the environmental pollution caused by plastic waste, the State Government has conducted various awareness campaigns: “Polythene Hatao, Paryavaran Bachao”, “Swachhata Hi-Sewa” about the ill effects of Plastic Pollution, besides introducing a new buy-back Policy for non-recyclable plastic waste, wherein students, volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra & NGOs, PRIs, ULBs and State Departments participated. The Plastic waste collected during this campaign was scientifically disposed off in road construction and used as RDF/Fuel by cement industries.

The State Government has strictly banned use and littering of plastic items. In addition to one time use of “Plastic & Thermocol Cutlery”. In the year 2019-20, ₹13.50 lakh of fine has been compounded from 1,603 violators. Under the scheme for use of non-recyclable plastic waste in the year 2019-20 an amount of ₹49,125 has been paid on purchase of 1,054 kg specified plastic waste to the households and registered rag pickers in the State 38.6 tons of plastic waste sent to cement industries and 5.53 tons of plastic used in road construction.

The State government has also developed an online mechanism for day to day monitoring of solid waste generation and its disposal by the local Urban Bodies for reducing environmental pollution and promote safe disposal of municipal solid waste.

## **State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change**

**8.10** A State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change has been set up in the Department of Environment, Science and Technology, Himachal Pradesh with the assistance of Department of Environment, Science and Technology, Government of India under National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems (NMSHE). Climate Change vulnerability assessment is being undertaken for Beas River Basin covering four districts viz. Kullu, Mandi, Hamirpur and Kangra covering 9,258 villages of more than 1,200 Panchayats.

### **Implementation of project Sanctioned under National Adaptation Fund Climate Change (NAFCC)**

**8.11** A programme under National Adaptation Fund for Climate is being implemented in drought prone areas of three development blocks of district Sirmour with the financial outlay of ₹ 20.00 crore. The objective of the programme is to reduce climate related vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of rural small and marginal farmers including rural women by introducing a package of Climate Smart Farming Technologies along with required social engineering and capacity building processes leading improved food security and enhanced livelihood options to enhance resilience. The project will be implemented in 5 years.

### **Proposals under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) & bilateral funding.**



**8.12** One project proposal of ₹20.49 crore on “Reducing Glacial Outburst and Flood Risk in Parvati Valley of Kullu district, Himachal Pradesh” has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.

A project proposal of ₹ 250.00 crore on “Securing Rural Livelihood through Biodiversity Conservation & Landscape Management- Skill development for two districts of Himachal Pradesh” for funding has also been approved by Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and forwarded to German KFW.

### **State Level Environment Leadership Award**

**8.13** Himachal Pradesh Environment Leadership Award scheme is regular scheme of the Department of Environment, Science & Technology. 18 number of awards amounting to ₹ 6.25 lakh have been given to the prize winners (7 number 1st prizes of ₹ 50,000 each and 11 number 2nd prizes of ₹ 25,000 each) including 9 certificates of appreciation.

### **Creation of Eco Villages an Environment Sound Sustainable**

The State Government through Department of Environment, Science & Technology is implementing Model Eco Villages scheme in the State. This scheme is focusing towards the perspective of developing low impact lifestyle as to reduce the “ecological footprint” by as much as 50% of the base assessment from the launch of the scheme. Under this scheme ₹ 50.00

lakh will be utilized over a period of 5 years by the identified village for adoption of Model Eco village scheme. There are 11 villages identified in all over the state where this scheme is being implemented as per approved Eco Village development Plans.

### **Setting up of bio-methanation plan at Kufri, Shimla.**

**8.14** The department is setting up 2.5 MTPD bio-methanation plant using horse dung/biodegradable waste from hotels and residential areas to generate biogas/bio CNG on trunkway and end to end basis (waste collection till disposal) at Kufri, Shimla. MoU has been signed with the expert agency and ₹ 60.00 lakh has been earmarked for the purpose in the financial year 2019-20.

### **Setting up of 10 demonstration Micro Municipal Solid Waste management facilities**

**8.15** Department of Environment, Science & Technology will setup 10 demonstration Municipal Solid Waste management facilities through expert agencies having capacity to dispose of approximately 0.50 tons to 5 tons of waste to be installed at 10 different locations in Himachal Pradesh as pilot project on PPP mode. Proposal for funding of ₹4.50 crore by MoEF&CC, Government of India has been approved in principle.

## **Initiatives of Environment, Science and Technology Department to protect Environment**

**8.16** In order to check illegal mining and for better management and monitoring of mining leases in the State, the Government has developed an online Geo-portal platform to facilitate better enforcement of regulations in addition to monitoring the mining activities within distance of 500 meters.

The State Government has developed working network platform for NGOs working in the field of climate change, environment and ecological protection for their better engagement in various developmental activities, training and capacity building. To educate people about the ill effects of the sound pollution “Horn not Ok” campaign was launched in two towns Shimla and Manali and in order to facilitate the common public to file complaints w.r.t. noise pollution in the State, a mobile application “Shor Nahin” has been developed for android and i-phone users. Till date more than 645 users have been registered on mobile app.

### **Biotechnology Division**

The State Government has notified Biotechnology Policy in 2014. As per the State Biotechnology Policy, the Government is poised to make Himachal Pradesh into a prosperous Himalayan Bio-Business hub through the promotion of Biotechnology in the areas of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Health and Bio- resource Utilization for the development of State.

## **Conservation of Bio-resources**

**8.17** Under the scheme conservation of Bio-resources, plants of Valeriana, Kuth and Damsuk Rose were distributed to two registered societies of farmers from Mandi and Shimla.

- 23,600 plants of valeriana and 850 plants of Kuth-**Shiv Aushdhiya Poudh Utpadan Society, Rajgarh, Gumna, Tehsil, District Shimla, H.P.**
- 10,500 plants of valeriana and 8,000 plants of Damsuk Rose-**Bhuja Rishi Kisan Vikas Committee, Shilli Bagi, Thunag, Mandi, H.P.**

## Industries and Mining

### Industries

**9.1** Industrial sector performance is critical and plays a decisive role in determining the overall growth of State output and employment through backward and forward linkages with the other two sectors of the economy. It contributes about 30 per cent of total Gross State Value Added (GVA). The sector is, however, vulnerable to several internal and external economic challenges which affect its overall performance.

During the last few years Himachal Pradesh has made significant achievements in the field of industrialization. The period of Industrial Policy Package of Govt. of India had seen Himachal Pradesh entering the take off stage with a well-diversified industrial base ranging from rural and traditional Handloom Handicrafts, Cottage, Micro and Small Scale Industries (SSI) units to Modern Textiles, Telecommunication Equipments, Sophisticated Electronic Units, Pharmaceutical, Engineering, High Quality Precision Tools and Food Processing Units etc. Recently many initiatives have been taken by State Government to facilitate investment in the State.

#### Status of Industrialization

**9.2** As on November, 2019, there were 54,310 Industrial units established in the State with an investment of approximately ₹ 49,974 crore providing employment to around 4.52 lakh people. Out of these 140 Industrial Units are Large and 628 are Medium Scale Units.

### Trends in Industrial Sector

**9.3** Industrial sector performance in terms of its contribution in Gross State Value Added (GVA) has slightly decreased in 2018-19 over 2017-18. The contribution of Manufacturing Sector in Gross State Value Addition (GSVA) at Current Prices is increasing every year, as it has increased from 26.69 percent in the year 2014-15 to 29.79 percent in the year 2018-19, due to State Government's initiatives such as Proactive Industrial policy, Incentives to investors, enabling Ease of Doing Business to attract Investment etc. The contribution of Mining & Quarrying Sector in Gross State value addition (GSVA) at Current Prices has increased marginally, as it has increased from 0.33 percent in the year 2014-15 to 0.53 percent in the year 2018-19, due to the reason that other sectors of the economy have been contributing more and also due to stringent action to check illegal mining by the State Govt. The details are as shown in Table-9.1.

**Table-9.1**

**Contribution of Industries in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Current Prices (in Percent) (Base: 2011-12)**

Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Manufacturing	26.69	27.22	28.94	29.95	29.79
Mining & Quarrying	0.33	0.32	0.64	0.59	0.53

Source: O/O Economic Adviser, Govt. of H.P.

## **Development of Industrial Areas/ Estates**

**9.4** Creation and maintenance of high quality industrial infrastructure is a prime pre-requisite for industrial development. Industrial area at Chanor, Kangra is coming up for which land has been transferred in the name of Industries Department and ₹ 6.95 crore has been sanctioned for protection work and channelization of khad adjoining to this industrial area.

## **Attracting Investment**

**9.5** Our State is committed to bring more and more investment by our proactive policy, Incentives and Ease of Doing Business initiatives. A mega **Global Investors Meet** was organized at Dharamshala, Kangra on 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 to attract the investors in Himachal Pradesh in various sectors. Against the target of ₹85,000 crore, 703 MoUs worth ₹96,000 crore were signed by the investors, who wish to setup their projects in Himachal. Himachal Pradesh organized the first **Ground Breaking Ceremony at Shimla** on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 for 251 projects amounting to ₹ 13,600 crore.

## **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

**9.6** Under this scheme as on December, 2019 against the target of 1,181 cases, 766 cases have been provided loan from different banks involving a margin money disbursement of ₹ 21.10 crore.

## **Mukhyamantri Swavlamban Yojna (MMSY)**

**9.7** Mukhyamantri Swavlamban Yojna, has been launched to provide self employment opportunities to

Hamachali youths. During this year 687 cases involving a subsidy amount of ₹ 27.94 crore have been sanctioned by the banks to help young Entrepreneurs to start their self employment ventures.

## **Himachal State Food Mission**

**9.8** During this Financial Year 2019-20, under "Himachal State Food Mission" 35 Projects were sanctioned involving grant-in-aid of ₹ 8.09 crore.

## **Sericulture Industry**

**9.9** Sericulture is one of the important agro-based rural cottage industries of the Pradesh that is providing gainful employment to about 10,485 rural families for supplementing their income by producing Silk Cocoons. 14 silk yarn reeling units have been set up in private sector i.e. district Kangra and Bilaspur five each, in Hamirpur, Mandi, Una and Sirmaur one each with the assistance of Government. Upto December, 2019, 228.00 MT Silk Cocoons were produced that was converted into raw silk of 31.00 MT providing an income of about ₹6.20 crore by sale of silk products in the State.

## **Mining**

**9.10** Minerals constitute a fundamental component of State's economic base. State Government is committed to exploiting the mineral deposits in the State for ushering in economic development in the interior and backward regions of the State. Stringent action is being taken to check illegal mining. 5,602 cases of illegal mining were detected during the Financial Year 2019-20, and consequently ₹3.81 crore have been

received in lieu of fine/compounding fee, detail is shown in Table. 9.2.

**Table-9.2**

Details of illegal detected by Various Department during 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019 to 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2019 (Year 2019-20)								
Department	No. of cases detected	No. of cases compounded	Compounding Fee (₹)	Cases lodged in the court	No. of cases decided by court	Fine Imposed by court (₹)	Cases pending in the office	Total fine (₹)
Mining	1,795	1,041	79,37,410	206	363	10,36,142	519	89,73,552
Revenue (SDM)	5	3	19,500	0	0	0	0	19,500
Forest	56	56	5,37,907	0	0	0	0	5,37,907
Police	3,743	3,136	2,79,94,880	667	42	5,68,600	12	2,85,63,480
BDO (JE)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HPPWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GM, DIC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I&PH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>3,64,89,697</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>16,04,742</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>3,80,94,439</b>

## Ease of Doing Business

**9.11** Government of Himachal Pradesh has taken several industries specific reform initiatives which have significantly improved the overall business environment. In order to improve the ease of doing business, emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective. Single Window Portal has been made fully operational and all the industry related services have been integrated under Single Window Portal of the Industries Department, which will act as one stop interface with the investors. Strict time-lines shall be adhered to by all departments backed by Statute and Public Service Guarantee Act for online clearance of the projects. Himachal has been ranked as number ONE State among “**Fast Moving States**”.

## Labour and Employment

### Employment

**10.1** As per 2011 Census, 30.05 percent of the total population of the Pradesh is classified as main workers, 21.80 percent marginal workers and the rest 48.15 percent as non-workers. Out of the total workers (main+marginal) 57.93 percent are cultivators and 4.92 percent agricultural labourers, 1.65 percent are engaged in household industry and 35.50 percent in other activities. The employment assistance/ information service to job seekers in the Pradesh is rendered through 3 Regional Employment Exchanges, 9 District Employment Exchanges, 2 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus, 64 Sub-Employment Exchanges, 1 Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, 1 Central Employment Cell. All 76 Employment Exchanges have been computerized and 73 Employment Exchanges are online.

### Minimum wages

**10.2** Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act-1948 for the purpose of advising the State Government in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages for the workers. The State Government has enhanced the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers from ₹225 to ₹250 per day or ₹ 6,750 to ₹7,500

per month w.e.f. 01.04.2019, in all existing 19 scheduled employments

under the provision of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

### Employment Market Information Programme

**10.3** At the district level, the employment data is being collected under the Employment Market Information Programme since 1960. The total employment in the State as on 31.03.2019 in Public Sector was 2,75,177 and in Private sector it was 1,78,369 where as the number of establishments in public sector are 4,399 and in private sector they are 1,813.

### Vocational Guidance

**10.4** The Department of Labour and Employment provides Vocational/ Career Guidance to the youth of the State. In these guidance camps apart from providing information about Schemes/Welfare programmes being implemented for the youth of the State, information about Skill Development, career options, employment/self employment opportunities etc. is also provided by the officers/competent officials of this Department and officers/representatives from different Department/organizations. During this Financial Year (upto 31.12.2019) 300 vocational/career guidance camps have been organized by the Department and

37,384 youth participated in these camps.

### **Central Employment Cell**

Establishments, the Central Employment Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment of the State which remained engaged in rendering its services during the year 2018-19. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the employment seekers on the one hand in finding suitable jobs in private sector according to their qualifications and on the other hand to recruit suitable workers without wastage of money, material and time. The Central Employment Cell organizes Campus Interviews for Private Sector Employers for their requirement of unskilled labour. The Central Employment Cell has organized 98 Campus Interviews wherein 1,869 candidates have been placed and Seven Job Fairs have also been organized by the department where in 2,957 candidates were placed in employment in different Industries in the State during the Financial Year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019).

### **Special Employment Exchange for specially abled**

**10.6** The special employment exchange for the placement of physically disabled persons (visually disabled, hearing disabled and locomotor disabled) was set up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment during the year, 1976. This special employment exchange renders assistance to the specially abled candidates in the field of vocational guidance and also provides employment assistance in Public and Private Sector.

**10.5** With a view to provide technical and highly skilled manpower to all the industrial units, institutions and

During the Financial Year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 total 1,403 special abled persons were brought on the Live Register of the Special Employment Exchange bringing the total number to 18,370 and 7 physically disabled persons were placed in employment.

### **Employees Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme**

**10.7** The Employees State Insurance is applicable in the areas of Solan, Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Nalagarh, Baddi in Solan District, Mehatpur, Bathri and Gagret in Una District, Paonta Sahib and Kala Amb in Sirmaur District, Golthai in Bliaspur District, Mandi, Ratti, Ner Chowk, Bhangrotu, Chakkar and Gutkar in Mandi District and Industrial Area Shoghi and Municipal area of Shimla in District Shimla. About 9,733 establishments with an estimated 3,14,720 insured persons are covered under ESI Scheme in Himachal Pradesh and under Employees Provident Fund scheme about 15,80,258 workers have been brought in 18,443 establishments up to March,2019.

### **Building and Other Construction Workers (RE and CS) ACT-1996 and Cess Act- 1996**

**10.8** Under this Act various provisions have been made to implement welfare schemes such as providing maternity/paternity benefits, Disability Pension, Retirement Pension, Family Pension, Medical Assistance, Financial Assistance for marriage of self and up to two children ,Skill

Development Allowance, providing bicycles and washing machines to women workers, providing induction heater or solar cooker and solar lamp to beneficiaries. About 2,082 establishments are registered with the Department of Labour & Employment and 1,98,556 beneficiaries are registered with the Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board and the benefits amounting of ₹133.82 crore under the various welfare schemes have been provided to the eligible beneficiaries. ₹552.41 crore has been deposited with H.P. Building & Other construction Welfare Board, Shimla upto December, 2019.

#### **Skill Development Allowance Scheme**

**10.9** During this Financial Year 2019-20 a budgetary provision of ₹100 crore has been made under Skill Development Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme there is provision of Skill Development Allowance to the eligible un-employed youth of the State for their Skill Up gradation and increasing their employability. This Allowance is payable @ ₹1,000 per month and for 50 percent or more permanent physically challenged @ ₹1,500 per month for duration of skill Development Training subject to maximum period of two years. During the Financial Year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 an amount of ₹31.26 crore Skill Development Allowance has been disbursed amongst the 65,522 beneficiaries and an amount of ₹ 3.21 lakh Industrial Skill Development

Allowance has also been disbursed amongst the 122 beneficiaries.

#### **Unemployment Allowance Scheme**

**10.10** During this Financial Year 2019-20, budgetary provision of ₹40.00 crore has been made under Unemployment Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme there is provision of allowance to the eligible unemployed youth to enable them to sustain themselves for a certain period of ₹1,000 per month and for 50 percent or more permanent physically challenged ₹1,500 per month for a maximum period of 2 years. During this period upto December, 2019, total 45,323 beneficiaries have been benefitted under the Unemployment Allowance Scheme and ₹ 28.52 crore has been disbursed.

#### **Employment Exchange Information**

**10.11** During this financial year upto December, 2019 1,96,104 applicants were registered and 1,079 placement were done in Government sector against notified vacancies 1,369 and 5,332 placed in private sector against notified vacancies 6,984. The consolidated number on Live Registers of all employment exchanges as on December, 2019 are 8,49,371. The District-wise registration and placements done by the employment exchanges with effect from April to December, 2019 is given in Table 12.1 below:-



**Table No.10.1**

District	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placement		Live Registration
			Govt.	Private	
Bilaspur	13906	26	47	389	56539
Chamba	16378	2788	67	661	59910
Hamirpur	14104	13	178	798	67061
Kangra	47968	0	175	833	186303
Kinnaur	1866	0	0	0	8992
Kullu	8863	1069	5	24	50059
L& Spiti	683	0	0	0	5094
Mandi	36394	182	314	1208	153460
Shimla	16604	739	106	35	78460
Sirmaur	12340	2205	74	364	58685
Solan	13178	693	20	544	58361
Una	13820	638	93	443	66447
<b>H.P</b>	<b>196104</b>	<b>8353</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>5332</b>	<b>849371</b>

**Note:** Placement figures do not include the figures of placement given by Departments, Corporations, Boards and H.P. Public Service Commission and H.P.State Staff Selection Board through direct and open competition.

## Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN)

**10.12** **HPKVN** was established with a mission “To bolster the employable skills and livelihood potential of the state’s young generation (15-35 years) and equip them for continuous growth and learning in a changing job and entrepreneurial environment in India and the World”. Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) is the primary implementing agency of the Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project (HPSDP), the flagship employment and livelihoods scheme of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. It is also the State implementation partner of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The schemes, in line with the National Policy for Skill

Development and Entrepreneurship, aim to enhance the technical and vocational skills of youth in the state through education and training. HPKVN’s immediate goal is to train over a lakh young men and women in the period 2018-22. The organisation’s broader objective is to prepare the youth population of the state for the emerging in India and across the world.

HPKVN plans and facilitates vocational training programmes for the youth of Himachal Pradesh with objective to enhance employability and provide them better placements. The trainings are also aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and establishment of small-scale business start-ups.

- **Pilot Training Programme:** A short term pilot training programme was rolled out in December, 2016 across 8 sectors with the objective of training
- **Bachelor of Vocational Studies (B.Voc.) Programme:** The Department of Higher Education (DOHE) has introduced the B.Voc. Program in 12 Government colleges of the state namely, Govt. College Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamshala (Kangra), Nurpur (Kangra), Kullu, Mandi, Sanjauli (Shimla), Rampur (Shimla), Una, Hamirpur, Solan and Nahan (Sirmour) from academic year 2017-18. The programme is currently available in two vocational streams: Retail Management and Tourism & Hospitality. It is being implemented with the help of 4 Training Service Providers (TSPs). The program is aligned to NSQF within the undergraduate level of higher education and provides a suitable mix of Academic (40 percent) and skill (60 percent) components. The programme aims to enhance employability of the graduates and meet industry requirements.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** HPKVN is currently implementing the PMKVY 2.0 Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) Programme across 15 sectors with 22 training Service Providers. The programme aims to train the youth of HP in industry-relevant, NSQF-aligned courses with support from NSDC and Ministry of Skill Development

1,080 Himachali Youth in 11 job roles and provide them employment.

and Entrepreneurship (Government of India).

## Other programmes of HPKVN

### 1. Setting up of Center of Excellence (CoE):

In order to create institutional framework for long term skill development needs of the state a Center of Excellence (CoE) is being setup at Waknaghat, Solan with an estimated cost of ₹ 68.00 crore under ADB assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project. This institution will provide high quality training in Hospitality and Tourism sector.

### 2. MoU's with reputed Government Training Institutions:

With a view to focus on high and aspirational skilling, HPKVN has signed MoU's with various Government Institutions and Public Universities like NIELIT, CDAC, CTR, NIFM, Himachal Pradesh University, ICAI, University of Horticulture & Forestry and NIFTEM for imparting training to around 7,370 Himachali youth in higher aspiration industry driven job roles like Artificial Intelligence, Web Designing, Machine Learning, Advanced Tax laws etc.

### **3. Training Programme under English, Employability and Entrepreneurship Skills and BFSI Sector:**

In order to cater to the much felt need of linking skill with

employment, special focus has been laid by HPKVN in development of soft skills of the Himachal youth. HPKVN has targeted to impart training in English, Employability & Entrepreneurship Skills and BFSI Sector in government Colleges/State Public Universities of Himachal Pradesh from the Academic Session 2020-21. The training programme shall be covering 4,700 students/ candidates under English, Employability & Entrepreneurship Skills programme and 5,000 students over three years in BFSI Sector.

### **4. Up-gradation of Tools & Equipments in 50 ITI's, Women Polytechnic Rehan and Government Engineering Colleges:**

The HPSDP is also facilitating the up-gradation of 50 ITI's where 23 trades shall convert from SCVT to NCVT certificates. This shall benefit 23,000 students. An amount of ₹ 93.00 crore is to be spent during the financial year 2020-21 under the project.

### **5. Short Term Training Programmes through Government Industrial**

### **training Institutions (ITI's) of Himachal Pradesh:**

HPKVN under its HP Skill Development Project has started short term up skilling and multi skilling training in 38 ITI's and more than 4,500 students have been enrolled in various sectors such as Automotive, Construction, Plumbing, IT-ITes, Capital Goods, Apparel & Made-ups, Electronics & Hardware, Beauty & Wellness, Iron & Steel, Media & Entertainment etc. This is aimed at creating a multi skilled workforce with higher employability potential both in industry and self employment sectors.

### **6. Graduate job Training programs:**

To increase the employability of final year graduating students of 13 Govt. degree Colleges, HPKVN has introduced a NSQF aligned graduate add on training program in sectors complementing their core studies. For eg - BFSI, Electronics, IT, Beauty & Wellness and Apparel sectors. More than 500 students in 5 colleges have completed their training during the year 2019-20. Presently, 1,590 students are undertaking training in 13 colleges across the state. During the Academic Year 2020-21, 15 more Government degree Colleges would be covered for training 5500 students under graduate Job Training Programme.

### **7. Other Short Term Training Programmes through Training Service Providers (TSP's):**

HPKVN has on-boarded Training Service Providers to impart skills training to more than 8,000 youth of Himachal Pradesh on various sectors such as Automobile, Manufacturing, Power, Construction and Plumbing, BFSI, IT-ITes, Electronics, Healthcare, Tourism & Hospitality etc. on the year 2019-20. In addition to this more than 12,000 youths are to be trained in the year 2020-21.

#### **8. Livelihood based Skill training of Persons with Disability (PWD):**

HPKVN has launched '**Nav Dharaana**'- a livelihood based training programme for persons with disabilities for nurturing employment and entrepreneurship skills amongst the differently abled persons. Process for selection of Training Service Provider for training approximately 300 PWDs in Retail, Hospitality, Agriculture and Food Processing sectors is in progress.

#### **9. City Livelihood Centers (CLCs), Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs) and Model Career Centers (MCC):**

In order to provide institutional support for skill development activities across the state the construction of City Livelihood Centers (CLCs), Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs) and Model Career Centers (MCC) are under progress. Construction work of CLC Sundernagar, CLC Shamshi and RLC Sadiyana in Mandi Zone has been completed and training in these CLC's and RLC's are to be initiated soon. In addition to this 9 MCCs are being constructed/renovated in association with Department of Labour & Employment to provide the Himachal youth with proper career counseling support to match their aspirations with their vacation and also to provide them access to National Career Portal for job opportunities across the country.

## Power

**11.1** Himachal Pradesh being a hilly State has natural strength in harnessing of hydro electric power. The State carries immense potential for hydropower generation as it is well known as country's hydro power hub. Hydro power development is the key engine to the economic growth of the State of Himachal Pradesh, as it makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life.

**11.2** The State of Himachal Pradesh has an estimated Hydro Potential of 27,436 MW out of which 24,000 MW has been assessed as harness able while the Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to forgo balance potential in lieu of safe guarding the environment and to maintain ecological as well as protect various social concerns.

**Table 11.1**  
**Power harnessed under various sectors**

Sr. No	Power Harnessed under Various Sectors	
	SECTOR	Capacity (MW)
1	HPSEBL	487.55
2	HPPCL	165.00
3	CENTRAL/JOINT	7,457.73
4	HIMURJA (STATE)	2.37
5	HIMURJA (PRIVATE)	313.95
	Private above 5 MW	2010.50
6	HP share	159.17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,596.27</b>

Out of the total harnessable potential of about 24,000 MW, a potential to the tune of 20,912 MW already stands allotted under various sectors. The State has been accelerating the pace of Hydropower development through the active involvement of both the public and private sectors. A potential of about 10,596.27 MW has already been harnessed so far under various sectors (**Table 11.1**).

### **11.3 Directorate of Energy's Physical and Financial achievements made during financial year 2019-20 (up to December 2019)**

**a. Policy Amendments:** - The Government of Himachal Pradesh on dated 19/09/2019 has notified following amendments in the existing hydroelectric policy.

1. Penalty has been decided by Government of Himachal from minimum ₹ 20,000/MW to ₹ 20.00 lakh in case of any equity change, change of the name of the company without prior approval of the government.
2. In respect of Sunni, Dam Project, Luhri Stage-I HEP (210 MW) and Dhaulasidh HEP (66 MW), debt equity ratio has been allowed to 80:20.
3. For Luhri Stage-I, Dhaulasidh and Dugar provision of reimbursement of 50 per cent SGST has been allowed. Certain concessions in free power royalty slabs have been allowed.

**b. Revenue Received from Free and Equity Power:-**

The Budget estimate for FY 2019-2020 was ₹89.00 crore of which amount realized in Government of Himachal treasury up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 was ₹850.00 crore and additional ₹ 45.00 crore is receivable till March 2020.

**c. Commissioning of Hydro projects in the State:-**

Three projects have been commissioned in the state namely Jeori (9.60 MW), Raura (12 mw) and Rala (13 MW). Two projects namely, (Salum 9 MW and Kuwarsi-II 15 MW) are expected to be commissioned by March, 2020.

**Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd.**

**11.4** Following table lists various schemes of HPSEB Ltd:

**Table 11.2**  
**Centrally Sponsored and Departmental Schemes (HPSEB Ltd)**

Sr. No.	Centrally Sponsored and Departmental Schemes	
	Schemes	Status
1	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY)	The work of three districts is completed and remaining is likely to be completed by March 2020.
2	Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)	Overall 73 per cent progress of IPDS system strengthening scheme has been achieved.
3	Computerized Electricity Billing	More than 22,00,000 consumers of HPSEBL are benefiting.

4	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Project	Payroll of 10,000 employees, Pensions of 7000 & GPF of 13500 employees is being processed through SAP ERP System.
5	IPDS (Integrated Power Development Scheme) IT Phase-II	GPS based GIS survey of assets, Asset Mapping and Consumer Indexing of HPSEBL within the Geographical Boundary of 40 towns covered under IPDS IT Phase-II.
6	Smart Metering solution in Shimla and Dharamshala town	M/s PFCCL will act as a Project Development and Management agency during the implementation.
7	GPS/GIS Mapping and Consumer Indexing	The existing GIS software is integrated with Billing software and AT&C losses of about 220 feeders in 14 Towns are being worked out every month.
8	Real Time Data Acquisition System (RT-DAS)	The IPDS Monitoring Committee has approved Rs. 3.99 Crore for accurate and real time measurement of reliability of Power Distribution of 54 towns in state

**11.5 Future Plans of the Department.**

- Computerization of all the offices in HPSEBL.
- Augmentation and construction of new Sub-Stations and HT/LT lines to provide quality and reliable power to the consumers in the State of H.P.
- To reduce the T&D losses.

**Table 11.3  
Project under Execution by  
HPSEB Ltd.**

Sr. No	Projects under HPSEBL		
	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Uhl Stage-III	100	Likely to be commissioned by March, 2020
2	SaiKothi Stage-I,II & Devi Kothi	15,16.5 & 16	FCA case is under examination at Dehradun
3	Hail	18	FCA case has been submitted to DFO Salooni for further action.
4	Rasion & New Nogli	18, 11	The DPR of the project has been submitted to DoE
5	Tikkar & Kuthar	5,5	DPR has submitted to Himurja. The NOC's from PWD, IPH, Industry, Mining, Wildlife departments and Gram Panchayats have been obtained.

**11.6 Projects under Operation/ Execution stage through HPPCL are as under:**

- a. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kashang Stage – IV (48 MW) in district Kinnaur and Chirgaun Majhgaon HEP (60 MW) in district Shimla are under advance stages of appraisal with DoE Government of Himachal Pradesh.

- b. Triveni Mahadev HEP (78 MW) in district Mandi, Gyspa Dam Project (300 MW) in district Lahul & Spiti and Bara Khamba HEP (45 MW) in district Kinnaur are in different stages of investigation.
- c. Two projects totalling installed capacity of 350 MW shall be taken up in 3<sup>rd</sup> phase and preliminary survey and investigation works are being taken up for these projects. Pre feasibility reports (PFR) Lujai (45 MW) in district Chamba, has been prepared and work for pre-feasibility reports of Khab HEP (305 MW) in district Kinnaur shall be taken up shortly.

**Table 11.4  
Projects under HPPCL are given in  
the table below:**

Sr No	Projects under Operation/ Execution stage through HPPCL		
	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Integrated Kashang	243	It comprises four stages and generated 1362 MU electricity collectively.
2	Sainj	100	This has generated 856.56 MU electricity.
3	Sawra Kuddu	111	The civil works of the project is likely to be completed by June, 2020.
4	Shongtong Karcham	450	In progress
5	Chanju and Deothal Chanju	78	By August, 2020 construction works of projects will be started.
6	Renuka ji	40	Investment clearance to the project shall be accorded by the MoWR.



7	Surgani Sunda	48	HPPCL would submit the revised DPR to DoE
8	Dhamwari Sunda	70	DPR of Dhamwari Sunda HEP (70 MW) is also approved, but the matter is currently sub-judice
9	Thana Plaun	191	The DPR is in Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/ Central Water Commission (CWC)
10	Nakthan	460	Forest Clearance is pending for past some time due to non issuance of FRA certificate by Barshaini Panchayat.
11	Kishau Multipurpose Project	660	The project work will be started after signing of the inter-state agreement

### Solar Projects:

**11.7** HPPCL has set up a 5 MW Berra Dol solar power plant, near Shri Naina Devi Ji Shrine in District Bilaspur. The work was awarded to M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the contract agreement was signed on 22.07.2017. The plant has been successfully synchronized with HPSEBL grid on 07.12.2018. The project has operated since 04.01.2019. HPPCL has generated 8.58 million units of electricity from this project & revenue generated by sale of power till 31.12.2019 was ₹3.53 crore. HPPCL intends to set up another solar power plant of 10 MW capacity at Aghlor in District Una. The Detailed Project Report of the scheme is under preparation.

### 11.8 Financial Achievements in Regards of Projects under Construction/Implementation Stage:

Following table presents achievements of the projects under construction/implementation stage under Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited are hereunder:

**Table 11.5**  
**Financial Achievements**  
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Budget for FY 2019-20	Expenditure (April 2019- Dec 2020)	% Utilization
1	Shongtong Karchham	440.99	128.25	29.08
2	Sawra Kuddu	78.89	39.94	49.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>519.88</b>	<b>168.19</b>	<b>78.11</b>

**Table 11.6**  
**Revenue Generation by Sale of Power**  
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No	Name of Project	Revenue generation by Sale of Power till 31.12.2019.
1	Integrated Kashang-I	121.42
2	Sainj	261.35
3	Berra Dol Solar Power Project	3.53
<b>Total</b>		<b>386.30</b>

### H.P. Power Transmission Corporation Limited

**11.9** Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (HPPTCL) is an undertaking of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh with a aim to strengthen the transmission network in Himachal Pradesh and to facilitate evacuation of power from upcoming generating plants.



The jobs entrusted to Corporation by Government of Himachal Pradesh inter-alia included execution of all new works; both Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations of 66 KV and above voltage rating, formulation, up-gradation, execution of Transmission Master Plan of Himachal Pradesh for strengthening of transmission network and evacuation of power. HPPTCL is discharging the functions of a State Transmission Utility (STU) and coordinating the transmission related issues with Central Transmission Utility, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power (Govt. of India), Himachal Pradesh Government and HPSEB Ltd. Besides, corporation is also responsible for planning and coordination of transmission related issues with IPPs, CPSUs, State PSUs, HPPCL and other State/Central Government Agencies.

**Table 11.7**  
**Transmission Projects of HPPTL**

Sr. No	Transmission Projects (Trenche-I)	
	Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Wangtoo, Kinnaur	390.00
2	Chambi, Kangra	47.00
3	Pandoh, Mandi	37.00
4	Hatkoti, Shimla	97.86
5	Gumma, Shimla	143.58
Trenche-II		
1	Urni, Kinnaur	28.57
2	Lahal, Chamba	280.00
3	Charor-Barnala, Kullu	58.00
4	Budhil, Chamba	7.00
5	Urni- Wangtoo, Kinnaur	13.85

6	Sunda- Hatkoti, Shimla	87.00
7	Charor, Kullu	62.91
8	P S Sunda, Shimla	68.36
9	Chami-Dehra-Kangra	18.50
Trenche-III		
1	Barsaini, Kullu	49.84
2	Hatkoti, Shimla	46.72
3	Mazra, Chamba	68.96
4	Nirmand, Kullu	39.80
5	Bajoli, Holi, Chamba	58.54
6	Lahal-Rajera	115.46
7	Mazra-Karian, Chamba	37.37
8	Nirmand-Kotla, Kullu	23.09

**NOTE: Projects under Trenche –I have completed, and four number of projects of Trenche-II from above have completed ,whereas other projects under Trenche-II and all projects of Trenche-III are in progress.**

In addition to above, Green Energy Corridor-I (GEC-I) funded by KfW amounting to 57 million Euro has been signed in October, 2015. There are following 13 Packages of projects, divided into 14 numbers of sub packages for implementation of works, out of which 9 No's of projects have been awarded and 1 No's of projects is in bidding process. Remaining three packages dropped from the scheme.

Following table shows various schemes under Green Energy Corridor:-

**Table 11.8**  
**Schemes Under Green Energy**  
**Corridor**

Sr. No.	Green Energy Corridor (GEC-I) Projects	
	Work	Cost (₹ in crore)
1	Construction of lines in Sunda and from Andhra to Samoli in Shimla	37.63
2	Construction of lines at Tangnu Romai at Sunda	17.21
3	Construction of lines at Dehan in Hamirpur	110.68
4	Construction of lines at Bajoli-Holi Lahal in Chamba	88.29
5	Additional Transfarme at Charor, Gumma and Pandoh in Kullu, Shimla and Mandi	99.69
6	GIS Switching station at Palchan, Kullu	3.52
7	Transmission line Prini, Kullu	8.13
8	Transmission Lline Snail, Hatkoti, Shimla	25.44

**Note: The work for all these projects is in Progress**

## HIMURJA

**11.10** HIMURJA has made concerted efforts to popularize renewable energy programmes throughout the State with financial support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and State Government. HIMURJA is also assisting the Government for exploitation of Small Hydro (upto 5 MW) in the State. Following programmes are launched by Himurja:

**Table 11.9**  
**Programmes of Himurja**

Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Programme		
Sr. No	Programme	Achievements/Prospects
1	<b>Solar Cooker</b>	In 2019-20, 34 Box type and 20 Dish type solar cookers have been provided. A target of 1000 Box type and Dish type each solar cookers have been proposed for the year 2020-21.
2	<b>CST Solar Steam Cooking Systems</b>	Installation of Solar Steam, Cooking System at two places is in progress. A target for installation of CST Solar Steam cooking systems is 96 sq. metres collector area for the year 2020-21.
3	<b>Solar Water Heating System</b>	in 2019-20 solar water heating systems of 18,300 Ltrs. Per day capacity have been installed. A target of 3,00,000 ltrs per day capacity solar water heating systems installation has been proposed for the year 2020-21..
4	<b>SPV Street Lighting System</b>	In 2019-20, 6,672 No. SPV Street Lighting Systems have been installed. A target of 20,000 SPV Street Lightening Systems has been proposed for the year 2020-21.
5	<b>SPV Domestic Light</b>	In 2019-20, 559 number of SPV Domestic Lights have. A target of 500 SPV Domestic Lights have been proposed for the year 2020-21.
6	<b>SPV Lanterns</b>	In 2019-20, 8,592 No. SPV Solar Lanterns have been provided on full cost and anticipated up to March, 2020 will be about 8,600. A target of 2,000 SPV Lanterns has been proposed for the year 2020-21.

### 11.11 Solar Power Plants/Projects:

Himurja also runs power plants at various places all over the state.

**Table 11.10  
Solar Power Plants of Himurja**

Sr. No	Solar Power Plant	
	Plants	Achievements
1	<b>Off-grid Solar Power Plants</b>	In 2019-20, SPV Power Plants of 326.50 kWp capacity have been commissioned up to December, 2019. A target of 300 kWp capacity SPV Power Plants has been proposed for the year 2020-21.
2	<b>Grid-connected Solar Roof Top Power Plants</b>	SPV Power Plants of 8.11 MW capacity has been commissioned up to December, 2019. A target of 15.00 MW capacity SPV Power Plants has been proposed for the year 2020-21.
3	<b>Ground Mounted Grid-connected Solar Power Projects</b>	3.90 MW capacity Ground Mounted Solar Power Projects have been commissioned up to December, 2019. A target of 20 MW capacity Solar Power Projects have been proposed for the year 2020-21.

### 11.12 Small Hydro Electric Projects Upto 5 Mw Capacity Being Executed Through Private Sector Participation

During the current financial year, 4 projects with an aggregate capacity of 13.80 MW have been commissioned up to December, 2019. Anticipated achievement up to March, 2020 will be about 20.00 MW. For the financial year 2020-21, capacity addition of 20.00 MW has been targeted.

Up to date status (as on December, 2019) of the allotted projects up to 5 MW capacity is as under.

**Table 11.11  
Small Hydro Electric Projects of Himurja**

Projects (Private)	No	Capacity
Total allotted Projects (in existence)	742	1778.89
(A)Implementation Agreement Stage	281	845.25
• Commissioned	88	326.25
• Under Construction	32	104.69
• Clearances being obtained	161	414.31
(B)Pre-implementation Agreement Stage	<b>461</b>	<b>933.64</b>

### 11.13 Micro Hydel Projects up to 100 KW programme and Projects under State Sector

As on December 2019 55 micro Hydel projects were allotted.

Whereas, under State sector 12 projects of 32.94 MW capacity were sanctioned up to December 2019. Out of 12 projects 4 projects were commissioned 3 were allotted on BOT basis and 5 projects were on pre implementation agreement stage.

#### **11.14 Important Policy Initiatives**

With view to harness hydro power potential in the State, some of the policy highlights as a part of ease of doing business are given below:

- Hydro Power Policy amended in 2018.

- Free Power royalty rationalized.
- Mandatory purchase of power by HPSEBL for projects up to 10MW.
- The tariff determination process streamlined.
- Exemption in open excess charges for projects up to 25MW.
- Allocation of projects up to 10MW for captive use of industrial units.
- Reduction in upfront premium and capacity addition charges.
- Nominal charges for Government/ Forest land announced.

*“The tourism sector is a source of wealth and employment; it is a tool for social cohesion, for the consolidation of the population, for fighting against climate change and inequality”.*

HRH KING FELIPE VI

### Tourism

**12.1** Himachal Pradesh is a major tourism destination and tourism is contributing greatly to the growth, development and economy of the State. The contribution of the tourism sector to the State GDP is about 7 percent which is quite significant. The State is endowed with all the basic resources necessary for thriving tourism activity like geographical and cultural diversity, clean and peaceful environment and beautiful streams, sacred shrines, historic monuments and the friendly and hospitable people.

**12.2** Tourism Industry in Himachal Pradesh has been given very high priority and Government has developed appropriate infrastructure for its development which includes public utility services, roads, communication network, airports, transport facilities, water supply and civic amenities etc. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019 about 3,679 hotels having bed capacity of about 1,03,053 are registered with the department. In addition, there are about 2,189 Home Stay units registered in the State having about 12,181 beds.

**12.3** To give boost to the Tourism in the State, The Government of India the Asian Development Bank

(ADB) has approved loan assistance worth US \$ 95.16 million to Himachal Pradesh for development of tourist infrastructure in the State. Under Community Based Tourism (CBT) of Tranche-3, skill and livelihood based trainings, are being imparted in 14 Panchayats of 6 Districts, viz., Chamba, Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Solan and Shimla. In total 3,544 persons have been trained as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019

Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India has accorded approval for a new Tourism Project costing ₹ 1,892 crore. The preparation of Sub Project concept reports has already been completed. The projects have been approved by State Level Empowered Committee.

### Swadesh Darshan Scheme

**12.4** The Government of India, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned ₹ 8,685 lakh for the project, “Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in H.P.” under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Total 12 tourism developments have been sanctioned under this scheme.

**12.5** The Department has submitted a DPR of ₹ 45.06 crore for the development of Temple Complex, its Path and Pilgrimage Transport System

of Maa Chintpurni Temple in Distt Una under PRASHAD Scheme to Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of Govt. of India.

**12.6** The Department of Tourism is encouraging private sector to develop tourism related infrastructure in the State under Public Private Partnership (PPP). These includes ropeway project Adi Himani-Chamundaji, Dharmshala-Mecloedganj, Bhunter to Bijli Mahadev and Palchan to Rohtang Ropeway Projects. In addition, to the department has also signed a MOU with Punjab Government for the ropeway from Sri Anandpur Sahib Ji to Shri Naina Devi Ji.

### Publicity

**12.7** Tourism Department prepares different types of promotional publicity material like brochures/pamphlets, posters, calendars, blow ups etc. and participates in various tourism fairs and festivals organized in the country and abroad. This department is also promoting tourism through promotional films and Social Media platform like Face book, Twitter and You Tube.

### Civil Aviation

**12.8** To attract high end tourist in the State, regular flights are taking place from the three existing airports i.e Jubbarhatti (Shimla), Bhunter (Kullu) and Gaggal (Kangra) in Himachal Pradesh. The Government is making sincere efforts for expansion of these airstrips. Proposal for construction of Greenfield Airport in Mandi District is under consideration of the State Government. The land has been identified for the purpose at Nagchala.

### Nai Raahein Nai Manzilein

**12.9** The State Government has launched a new scheme “Nai Raahein Nai Manzilein” with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore for the development of unexplored areas from tourism point of view. Bir-Billing district Kangra, Chansal Shimla, Janjehli Mandi, Larji Reservoir, Pong Dam have been identified for developing Eco Tourism, Adventure Tourism Water Sports and Ski Tourism in the State and two new tourism sites are also been developed at Kangnidhar (Mandi) & Rohtang Tunnel (Solang Nallah Side) under this scheme.

### Sustainable Tourism

**12.10** UNESCO defines sustainable tourism as *“tourism that respects both local people and the traveller, cultural heritage and the environment”*. Sustainable tourism seeks to provide people with an exciting and educational holiday that is also beneficial to the people of the host country. All tourism activities, of whatever motivation—holidays, business travel, conferences, adventure travel and ecotourism—need to be sustainable. This approach to tourism is becoming so popular that it is believed it would become ‘main stream’ within a decade.

### Sustainable Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

**12.11** The State stands apart in terms of its topographic diversity and breathtaking pristine natural beauty. In order to foster economic growth, the reliance on tourism industry has been observed to deliver positive results. This is attested by the fact that the number of tourists visiting Himachal Pradesh

increased from 6.55 million in 2004 to 17.21 million in the year 2019. Further number of guest houses/hotels increased from 2,784 in 2016 to 3,382 in the years 2018 and number of bed capacity increased from 75,918 in 2016 to 91,223 in 2018. The State Government being very conscious of the ecological sensitivity of the region has resolved to protect and enhance its natural resources and to follow the path of sustainable development in all sectors as seen from the State's Hydropower policy, sustainable tourism policy, sustainable forest management policies and environmental master plans. The State also plans to encourage investors who see sustainability as a viable economic venture. In the year 2013, the State had come up with the Sustainable Tourism Development Policy to use sustainable tourism as a means to provide better employment and greater business opportunities for residents, to contribute to the protection of the state's unique natural and cultural heritage.

**12.12** Government of Himachal Pradesh Tourism Sector Policy 2019 is designed in such a manner that it will accelerate economic development, minimizes social inequality, reduces poverty, conserves tangible and intangible heritage (by making use of state of the art technologies) in a sustainable manner. One of the most

important objective of this policy is "To create an enabling environment for investments for sustainable tourism".

**12.13** This policy has been framed to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 8 and 12 through various objectives directed towards the socio-economic growth of host communities, offering quality experience to travellers, protection of the natural-cultural environment and state's destinations, and creating an investment friendly environment for private investors.

### **Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation**

**12.14** The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (HPTDC) is a pioneer in the development of tourism infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh. It provides complete package of tourism services, including accommodation, catering, transport, conferencing & sports activities having the largest chain of finest hotels restaurants in the State with 55 hotels having 991 rooms with 2,304 beds.

HPTDC generated an income of ₹71.72 crore up to December, 2019 where as the target set for the next year is ₹ 124.31 crore.



## Transport and Communication

### Roads and Bridges (State Sector):

**12.15** Roads are a very vital infrastructure for rapid economic growth of the State. The development of important sectors of economy such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry, Mining and Forestry depends upon efficient road network. In the absence of any other suitable and viable modes of transportation like railways and waterways, roads play a vital role in boosting the economy of the hilly State like Himachal Pradesh. Starting

almost from a scratch the State Government has constructed 38,984 kms. of motorable roads (inclusive of jeepable and track) till November, 2019. The State Government has been assigning a very high priority to road sector. The target fixed for 2019-20 and achievements made up to November, 2019 are given as under in table 12.1:-

**Table-12.1**

Item	Unit	Target for 2019-20	Achievement upto Nov. ,19	2019-20 Anticipated upto 31.03.2020
Motorable road	Kms	900	496	900
Cross- drainage	"	850	574	850
Metalling and Tarring	"	1700	1186	1700
Jeepable	"	35	25	35
Bridges	Nos	75	35	75
Villages connectivity	"	90	67	90

**12.16** In the State 10,433 villages as details given below in table 12.2

connected with roads as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2019:-

**Table-12.2**

Villages connected with road	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Up to Nov. 2019
Population more than 1500	209	217	217
1000-1499	288	292	293
500-999	1272	1291	1300
250-499	3546	3574	3606
Below 250	4966	4992	5017
<b>Total</b>	<b>10281</b>	<b>10366</b>	<b>10433</b>



coverage of 6.33 lakh kms. daily (up to 31<sup>st</sup> October,2019).

### **National Highways (Central Sector)**

**12.17** At present, 2,592 kms. of 19 National Highways are the main lifelines of the State Road network out of which 1,238 kms. length has been maintained/ developed by State Public Works Department. Beside above, the National Highway Authority of India has developed/ maintained 785 kms. of 5 National Highways and are under various stage for implementation 569 Kms. length of 3 National Highways are developed/ maintained by Border Road Organization.

### **Railways**

**12.18** There are only two narrow gauge railway lines connecting Shimla with Kalka (96 kms.) and Jogindernagar with Pathankot (113 kms.) and one 33 kms. broad gauge railway line from Nangal Dam to Charuru in District Una upto December,2019.

### **Road Transport**

**12.19** Road Transport is the main stay of economic activity in the Pradesh as other means of transport namely Railways, Airways, Taxies, Auto Rickshaw etc. are negligible. Therefore, the Road Transport Corporation of the State assumes paramount importance in the State. The passenger transport services to the people of Himachal Pradesh, within and outside the State are being provided by Himachal Road Transport Corporation with a fleet strength of 3,086 buses, 75 Electric Buses, 21 Taxies & 50 Electric Taxies plying bus services on 2,984 routes with

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

- i) **Green Card Scheme:-**Green card holder is allowed 25 percent discount in fare, if the journey under taken by passenger is of 50 km. The cost of this card is ₹50 and having its validity for two years.
- ii) **Smart Card Scheme:** Corporation has introduced Smart card scheme. The cost of this card is ₹50 having its validity for two years. This card having 10 percent discount in fare and also valid in HRTC Ordinary, Super Fast, Semi Deluxe and Deluxe buses, In Volvo and AC buses discount is to be allowed from 1<sup>st</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> March, in every year.
- iii) **Samman Card Scheme:** Corporation has introduced Samman card scheme for the senior citizen of the age of the 60 years or more. Under this scheme, the discount of 30 percent in fare is allowed in ordinary buses.
- iv) **Free Facility to Women:** Women have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses on the occasion of “Raksha Bandhan” and “Bhaiya Dooj”. Muslim women have been allowed free travelling facility on occasion of “Id” and “Baker Id”.
- v) **Discount in fare to Women:** The Corporation has also allowed 25 percent discount in fare in ordinary buses within the State to the women.
- vi) **Free Facility to Students of Government Schools:** The students of Government schools

- up to +2 classes have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses.
- vii) **Free Facility to the person suffering from serious disease:** Free travelling facility to cancer, spinal injury, kidney and dialysis patients along with one attendant in HRTC buses for the purpose of medical treatment on referral slip issued by the Doctor within and outside the State.
  - viii) **Free Facility to the Special abled persons:** The Corporation is providing free travelling facility to special abled persons having disability of 70 percent or more along with one attendant within State.
  - ix) **Free Facility to the Gallantry Awardees:** The Gallantry Award winners have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC's ordinary buses in addition to Delux Buses in the State.
  - x) **Luxury Buses:** The Corporation is plying 51 owned and 39 buses super luxury (Volvo / Scania) and 24 luxury AC buses under Wet-Leasing scheme to interstate roads to provide better transport facility to the public.
  - xi) **24X7 Helpline:** 24x7 HRTC/ Private Bus Passenger's helpline No.94180-00529 and 0177-2657326 have been introduced to lodge and address the complaints of passengers.
  - xii) **Taxis on sealed roads:** Taxis Services have also been introduced by the Corporation in Shimla Town for public on sealed/ restricted roads.
  - xiii) **Tempo traveller to major Tourist localities:** Corporation introduced 11 tempo traveller under wet-leasing scheme to major Tourist localities of the State in order to provide comfortable journey to the Tourist/ general Public.
  - xiv) **Free travelling facility to the families of Martyrs:** The corporation is providing free travelling facility in ordinary buses to the Widows, children up to the age of 18 years, parents of armed force personnel and Para Military troops who were martyred on duty.
  - xv) **Facility of electric buses to tourist place:** The Corporation has introduced electric buses for the tourist and visitors to the famous tourist places.
  - xvi) **Facility of wheelchair to special abeled person at bus stands:** For the benefit of special abled person, wheel chair has been provided at 30 bus stands.
  - xvii) **Facility of Sanitary pad vending machines for women:** For the benefit of women Sanitary pad vending machines have been installed at 30 bus stands and in future will be provided in other bus stands .

## Transport Department

**12.21** The importance of infrastructure (of which transport infrastructure is an important component) for sustained economic development, is well recognized. Adequate and efficient transport infrastructure lowers the transaction cost, has strong backward and forward linkages, facilitates the integration and interdependence of the different sectors by aiding quick and adequate movement

of people and material; and directly impacts the quality of life and acts as a catalyst in the growth and development of an economy. Besides, use of transport is necessary for almost every individual to access educational facilities, jobs, markets, recreational facilities, and benefits under various welfare schemes; thereby making it an essential commodity. It is more so in the context of Himachal Pradesh where there is no other means of transport. Hence, it could be said that if horticulture and Hydro-power make up the body of the Himachal Pradesh economy, transport constitutes its—nerves.

As on December, 2019 the State has a total of 16,53,343 transport and non transport vehicles which have been registered. During the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the transport department has collected revenue of ₹408.01 crore and challaned 25,140 vehicles for different offences and a sum of ₹4.23 crore have been received up to November, 2019.

### **Transport Policy 2014:**

Himachal Pradesh Transport Policy state that “A prosperous Himachal Pradesh with transport playing a key role in balanced regional development and harnessing the growth potentials of each and every sector of Himachal Pradesh economy by improving the ability and efficiency of accessing and distributing goods, services and productive capacity with employment opportunities created around the State”. The mission of the transport policy stated that it shall be the endeavor of the government to provide state of the art transportation facilities to

the travelling public with high standards of comfort and safety. In focus would be the equity considerations to provide luxury travel in public transport at affordable fares to the poor people of the state while simultaneously achieving a modal shift from private to the public transport. It will also promote quality goods transportation infrastructure at a reasonable cost with ability to handle high value cargo at shortest time and at minimal externalities (congestion, pollution and accidents). The main objective of the policy is to: a) To provide connectivity to the remotest corners of the State. Last mile connectivity will be the special focus of mobility planning in urban areas; b) Encourage most modern state of art goods transport vehicles entering the market for handling the farm and non-farm produce most efficiently and cost effectively for achieving export oriented growth; c) Mainstream Road safety concerns in the overall transport planning. d) Reduce environmental externalities of transport in Himachal Pradesh by developing suitable tax and non tax incentives and disincentives that encourage environment friendly transport and discourage polluting and unsafe vehicles; e) Alternate modes of transport like cable cars, trams and non-mechanised modes will be encouraged to achieve sustainable transport development overtime.

**12.22** Significant achievements of the transport Department during the year 2019- 20 are as under:

#### **1 Water Transport**

Water Transport Activities like passengers, cargo & tourists, water sports and Shikaras to be developed in Chamera, Koldam &

- Govind Sagar Lake for both Cargo & Passenger Transport.
- 2 Driving Training School and Pollution Check Centre:-**
- In order of impart training to aspirant candidates, department has given licenses to 262 driving training schools in the state which include 10 DTS of ITI, 12 HRTC and 240 private driving training schools. Beside 92 pollution check centres has also been authorized in the state.
- 3 Guidelines for safe Transportation of School Children:-**
- The State government is seriously concerned with the safety of school children. Department of Transport, under the guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India is continuing its all efforts by way of enforcement and wide publicity on Road safety.
- 4 Employment Generation**
- Transport Department has fixed a target of employment generation for the year 2019-20 to 23,500 people out of which direct employment to 19,226 people have been provided up to December, 2019.
- 5 Introduction of new routes-**
- HRTC has introduced 70 new bus routes during this year 2019-20 up to December, 2019.
- 6 Implementation of FAME India Scheme:-** 50 electric buses were sanctioned by Govt. of India under FAME-India Scheme for Shimla Town and now all these 50 Electric buses are plying in Shimla Town.
- 7 Ropeway and Rapid Transport Corporation:-**

State Govt. has developed a new Ropeway and Rapid Transport Corporation under the control of Transport Department. The Ropeway and Rapid Transport Development Corporation will be working on the following projects:-

- (i) Passenger Ropeway Village Jana Kullu, District Kullu.
  - (ii) Mass Rapid Transit System (M.R.T.S) to decongest cities in H.P. i.e Shimla, Manali and Dharamsala.
- 8 Electric Vehicle Policy:-**The Government of H.P. is committed to establish Himachal Pradesh as a model state for Electric Vehicle Adoption across segments (personal, shared and commercial) and to provide sustainable, safe, eco-friendly, inclusive and integrated mobility. For this purpose electric vehicle policy has been prepared which aims to provide incentives for electric vehicle consumers, manufactures as well as to the establish the Charging Stations.
- 9 Road Safety Measures-** The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is deeply concerned for road safety and reducing the accidents as well as fatalities. The rate of road accidents has reduced as compared to the figures of last year as per table below.

**Table-12.1**

Period	Accidents	Deaths	Injuries
1-1-18 to 31-10-18	2,583	1,016	4,523
1-1-19 to 31-10-19	2,350	907	4,039

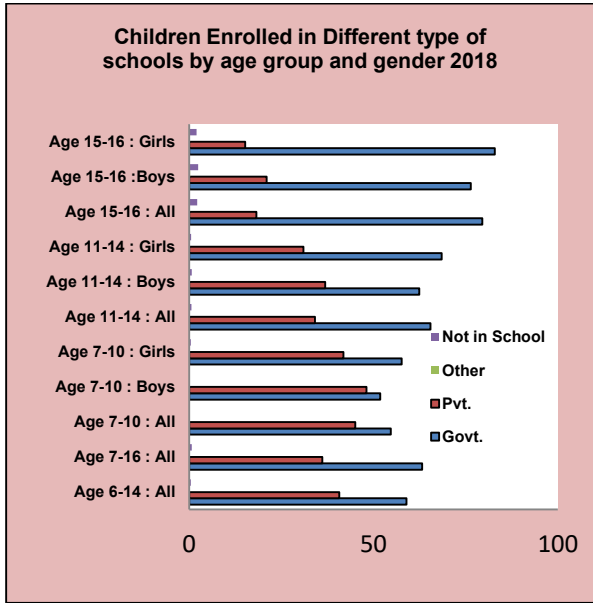
**Social Sector**

**Education**

**13.1** When Himachal Pradesh attained status of full statehood the literacy rate of the Pradesh was only 31.96 per cent, but after 2011 census Himachal Pradesh has a literacy rate of 82.80 percent. Male/female literacy rate differs considerably in the State. As against 89.53 per cent literacy rate for males it is 75.93 percent for females. All out efforts are afoot to bridge this gap.

Following figures presents a snapshot of enrollment of children in Government, private as well in other institutes in the state:

**Fig 13.1 Percentage of Children enrollment in the State**



**Source:** ASER, 2019

In all respects enrollment of children in government schools is higher relative to private schools. The enrollment of girl children for 15-16 age

group is highest (82.9 per cent) for government school, whereas boys for (48.1 per cent) and girls (41.8 per cent) enrollment in 7-10 age group is highest in private schools as compared to other age groups. Percentage for children not in school is 2.4 percent boys in age group of 15-16 years.

**Table 13.1 Percentage of children by grade and reading level all children 2018**

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Std I level text	Std II level text	Total
I	18.3	43.8	24.6	7.4	5.8	100
II	4	20.8	22.7	26.4	26	100
III	2	9.2	15.7	25.4	47.8	100
IV	2.7	5.9	6.8	14.1	70.7	100
V	1.8	3.1	4.7	13.4	76.9	100
VI	0.5	3	4.8	10	81.6	100
VII	0.3	1.9	3.9	6.2	87.8	100
VIII	0.4	2.2	3	4.5	89.9	100

**Source:** ASER, 2019

Above table shows the variation in children’s reading levels within a given grade. For example, among children in Std III, 2 percent cannot read letters, 9.2percent can read letters but not words or higher, 15.7 percent can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 25.4percent can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 47.8 percent can read Std II level text. For each grade, the total of these exclusive categories is 100 percent.

**Elementary Education**

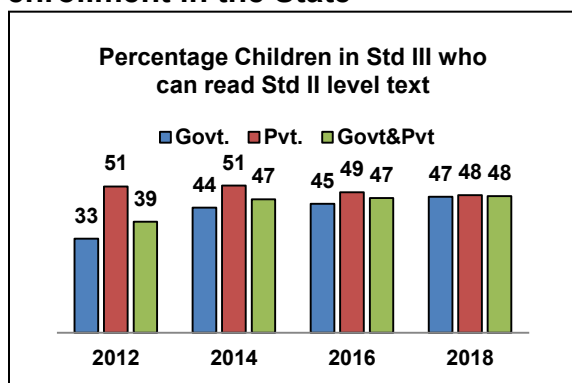
**13.2** The policies of the Government in the field of elementary education are implemented through the Deputy Directors of Elementary

Education and Block Primary Education Officers at district and block level respectively with following aims:

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

At present up to 31.12.2019 there are 10,721 Primary Schools and 2,049 government middle schools. Out of which 10,716 Primary Schools and 2,039 middle schools are functioning in the state. To overcome the shortage of trained teachers, efforts are being made to make fresh appointments of teachers in the needy schools on a regular basis. An attempt has also been made to cater to the educational needs of specially abled children.

**Fig 13.2 Percentage of Children enrollment in the State**

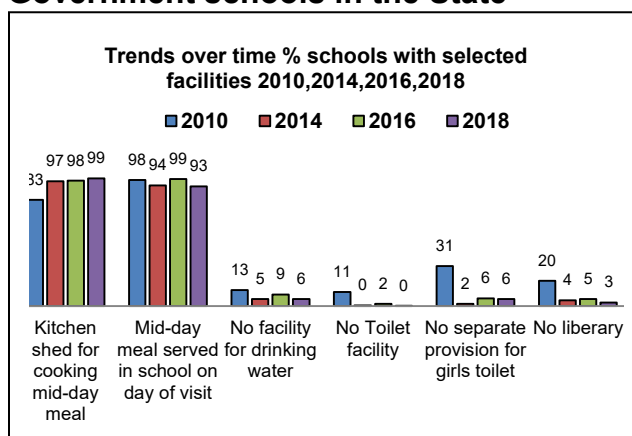


Source: ASER, 2019

The improvement in reading level can be observed from the above figure. In 2012 only 39 per cent of children of class III for both Pvt. and Govt. school were able to read class II standard level text, whereas it improved in 2018 where 48 per cent of class III standard children were able to read class II level text.

**13.3** To increase enrolment and to reduce the dropout rate and further to enhance the retention rate of the children in these schools, various scholarships and other incentives namely Poverty Stipend Scholarship, Girls Attendance Scholarship, Scholarship for Children of Army Personnel, Scholarship for the students belonging to IRDP families, Middle-Matric scholarship (Medhavi Chhatervariti Yojna), Pre Matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes students on Lahaul-Spiti pattern Scholarship. In addition to the above free Text Books and Uniforms are also being provided for OBC/ IRDP/ SC/ ST and in some cases free Text Books are provided to General Students in non Tribal areas. Free Text books and uniforms to all students are being provided. All these measure have helped to enhancing the enrolment rate in the schools. Following figure shows the situation of selected facilities among government schools.

**Fig 13.3 Selected Facilities among Government schools in the State**



Source: ASER, 2019

Above figure shows that selected facilities in government schools have improved as over 2018.

**State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes**

13.4 The following incentives are being provided during the year 2019-20:-

**Table 13.2**  
**State Sponsored Schemes for Elementary Education**

Sr.No	State Sponsored Scheme	Detail of Schemes	Benefitted Students	Amount, FY 2019-20
1.	<b>Medhavi Chhatarvriti Yojna</b>	Students of 5 <sup>th</sup> standard who secured at least grade B are eligible to appear for scholarship exam. 2 Boys & 2 Girls at each block level are ensured to give ₹ 800 per annum who score highest marks in the merit list and renewal for 7 <sup>th</sup> & 8 <sup>th</sup> Classes.	1582	₹ 12.66 (lakh)
2.	<b>Scholarship for IRDP/BPL Children</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard students are given ₹150 per annum and students from 6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard are given ₹250 per annum per boy and ₹500 per annum per girl.	87875	₹21.10 (lakh)
3	<b>Girls Attendance</b>	Those girls students of 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard whose attendance is at least 90 per cent are given ₹ 20 per annum per students.	11301	₹ 2.26 (lakh)
4.	<b>Poverty Scholarship</b>	Those students of 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard whose parents income does not exceed ₹ 11,000 per annum are given ₹40 per annum per students.	18651	₹ 7.46 (lakh)
5.	<b>Scholarship for Children of Armed Forces</b>	Those students of 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> standard whose parents dies during the war or got more than 50 percent disability are given ₹ 150 per annum	4	₹ 600.00
6.	<b>Free Text Books</b>	The free books for students of all categories from 1 <sup>st</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard are provided by the Department of Elementary Education through HPBSE.	All Students	₹23.00 (crore)
7.	<b>Atal School Vardi Yojana</b>			
	<b>(i) Free School Uniform</b>	(i) Two sets of uniform is being provided for class 1 <sup>st</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup>	8,30,945	₹40.00 (crore)
	<b>(ii) School Bags</b>	As per the announcement of Hon'ble Chief minister in his budget speech 2018-19, students of 1 <sup>st</sup> ,3 <sup>rd</sup> ,6 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> have provided free school bags.	2,56,514	-
8.	<b>Sports Activities</b>	For carrying sports activities of students from 1 <sup>st</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> at Block, District, State and National level.	-	₹3.35 (crore)
9.	<b>Construction and Repair of Elementary and Middle school</b>	For infrastructure facilities	-	₹40.81 (crore)
10.	<b>Atal Adarsh Vidyalayas Yojna (AAVY)</b>	15 more new Atal Adarsh Vidyalayas (AAV) will be notified & proposal for three vidyalayas in Shimla, Hamirpur and Mandi district during 2019-20 has already been submitted.	-	₹15.00 (crore)
11.	<b>Mid Day Meal Scheme</b>	This scheme was implemented in 2004 for primary school children and in 2008 this scheme was extended up to 8 <sup>th</sup> standard students in the state under centre, state ratio of 90:10	497774	₹28.46 (crore) (state share)



### 13.5 Objectives of Pre Primary Quality Education

- **Learning Outcomes:** The State government has provided subject and class wise learning outcomes developed by the NCERT to all elementary school teachers and they have been asked to teach in such a manner that the desired learning outcomes are attained by the students in each competency.
- **Teacher App:** The State government has launched teacher app to make teaching learning more interesting and joyful.

#### Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat:

**13.6** To teach with play way method flash cards, reading cards, charts, worksheets / workbooks, story books, cursive writing worksheet learning, resources at primary level have been provided to enhance the basic skills in language and arithmetic.

Under National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTA), 354 Key Resource Persons (KPRs) and State Resource Persons (SRPs) have been trained by national resources group from NCERT. All the teachers at elementary level are being trained under NISHTA by the trained KRPs/RRPs. Government of Himachal Pradesh provided Mathematics and English kit to all Primary schools. Teachers have been trained for the use of these kits.

#### Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)

**13.7** Science and Mathematics (Elementary and Secondary) developed

by NCERT have been provided to selected school.

#### Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya (KGBVs)

**13.8** The State Government has proposed upgradation of six KGBVs of district Chamba and one KGBV of Shimla from class VI to XII as per scheme of Government of India. Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved upgradation of seven KGBVs in the State. Currently 150 girls are residing in girls hostel and 850 girls from class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> are in KGBVs. All these hostels are attached with Government Senior Secondary School.

#### Senior Secondary Education

**13.9** Highest Priority is being given towards education in the State owing to increasing share of education to the total Plan Outlay of the State every year along with the educational institutions. Up to December, 2019, there are 931 Government High schools, 1,866 Government Senior Secondary Schools and 138 Government Degree colleges including 7 Sanskrit colleges, 1 SCERT, 1 B.Ed. college and 1 Fine Art College running in the State.

#### Scholarship Schemes

**13.10** To improve the educational status of the deprived sections of the society, various types of scholarships/ stipends are being provided by the State/ Central Governments at various stages. The scholarship schemes are:-



**Table 13.3**  
**Secondary / Higher Education State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes**

10.	<b>Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST/OBC students (CSS)</b>	Students SC and ST whose parents annual income is up to ₹2,50,000, The students (OBC) whose parents annual income is up to ₹1,00,000, are eligible for full scholarship (i.e. Maintenance allowance +full fee) for all courses if they are studying in Govt./Govt. Aided Institutions	Total 2623 ST students have been benefited. The distribution of SC and OBC Post-Matric scholarship to eligible students is under process.
11.	<b>Pre matric Scholarship to SC, ST and OBC students</b>	The scholarship will be awarded ₹100 per month for 10 months for Day Scholars and for Hostellers ₹500 per month for 10 months from Class III to X and ₹500 per student per annum and one time adhoc grant is also given under this scheme. ii) The scholarship will be awarded ₹2250 p.a. to day scholarship and ₹4500 to Hostellers of class IX & X.	Total 535 Students are benefitted.  The distribution of SC student scholarship to eligible students is under process.
12.	<b>Merit cum means Scholarship Scheme for Students belonging to Minority Community(CSS)</b>	This Scholarship is for the Minority students belonging to Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Budhhist communities to peruse degree and any post-graduate technical diploma. student should have not less than 50 percent marks and income of their parents should not exceed 2.50 lakh per annum.	Total 48 students have been benefitted.
13	<b>Post–Matric Scholarship Scheme to students belonging to Minority community(CSS)</b>	This scholarship is given from XI to Ph.D. for minority students who have not less than 50 percent marks in the previous final examination and whose parents annual income is up to ₹ 2.00 lakh. Student must pass the examination from Govt. / Govt.-aided institutions.	430 students have been benefited.

## **Expansion of Sanskrit Education**

**13.11** Tremendous efforts are made to promote Sanskrit Education by the State Government as well as Centre Government. The details are as under:-

- a) Award of scholarships to students of High/ Senior Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.
- b) Providing grant for the salary of Sanskrit Lecturers for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.
- c) Modernization of Sanskrit Schools.
- d) Grant to State Government for various schemes for promotion of Sanskrit and for research/ research projects.

## **Teachers Training Programmes**

**13.12** The teachers training programmes are used to equip in-service teachers with the latest techniques/ teaching methods. Seminars/re-orientation courses are being conducted by State Council of Education Research and Training, Solan, Government College of Teacher Education Dharamsala, the Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration, Shimla, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, Regional College of Education, Ajmer and Chandigarh. Approximately 2,700 teaching and non-teaching staffs have been trained during 2018-19.

## **Yashwant Gurukul Awas Yojna**

**13.13** In order to provide suitable residential accommodation to the

teachers posted in High/Senior Secondary Schools of Tribal and hard areas of the state the scheme is being implemented in 61 identified schools of the State.

## **Free Text Books**

**13.14** The State Government is providing free text books to the students of 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> classes belonging to SC, ST, OBC and BPL categories. During the year 2019-20 ₹11.90 crore have been spent for this purpose and 1,03,134 students have been benefitted.

## **Free Education to Specially abled Children**

**13.15** Free education to the children having more than 40 percent specially abled is being provided in the State upto University level since 2001-02.

## **Free Education to Girls**

**13.16** Free education is being provided to girl students in the State up to University level including vocational and professional i.e. tuition fee is exempted.

## **Information Technology Education**

**13.17** Information Technology education is being imparted in all Government Senior Secondary Schools on self finance basis through outsourcing where students have opted for IT education as an optional subject. The department is charging IT fee ₹110 per month per student. The students of SC (BPL) families are getting 50 percent fee concession of total fee. In the year 2019-20 about 72,647 students are

enrolled in IT education subject out of which 6,773 SC (BPL) students are being benefitted under this scheme.

## **Samagra Shiksha**

**13.18** From 2018-19 onwards, Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA, ICT, Girls Hostels, Vocational Education, Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)) has been merged in the Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE). The new merged scheme has been named as Samagra Shiksha. The following schemes are running under Samagra Shiksha.

### **i) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

The Department has taken a lead in implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level under Himachal Pradesh School Education Society (HPSES) on the sharing funding pattern 90:10. The activities under RMSA are being taken up to strengthen infrastructure in the existing secondary schools, training to in service teachers, self defence trainings and kala Utsav with Annual grant to schools in the State.

### **ii) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project**

In order to improve and strengthen the teaching learning activity by using smart class rooms and multi-media teaching aids, department has successfully implemented ICT in 2,137 Government High/ Senior

Secondary Schools and five Smart Schools up to 2018-19. Government of India has introduced 200 more schools for the year 2019-20 and work is under progress.

### **iii) Vocational Education**

Under the National Skill Qualification Framework Scheme, starting of vocational education in 80 additional schools. MoU has been signed with 6 VTPs empanelled by National Skill Development Corporation and classes would be started in these schools from February,2020 (winter opening schools). Under this scheme: introduction of electronics and hardware, furnishing, apparel made ups & home, beauty and wellness, plumber etc. is to be introduced.

### **iv) Inclusive Education for Specially abled at Secondary Stage**

Inclusive Education for specially abled at Secondary Stage is commenced in the State in the year 2013-14. Under this scheme, 12 model schools have been established in all the districts and 18 special educators are engaged in these schools for imparting the Special Education to CWSN enrolled in the schools. 7,958 children with special need have been enrolled in Govt. Schools during the year 2019-20. Aids and Appliances, Free text books, escort allowance, braille and enlarge printing books have been supplied to the children with special needs during the year 2019-20.

## **Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan**

**13.19** The Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan has been implemented in the state to improve the higher education system. Under this scheme at present 36 Govt. Degree college will be accredited from, NAAC Bangalore during the year 2020-21.

### **Distribution of Net books/ Laptops:-**

**13.20** The department will distribute the laptops/Net books to 9,700 meritorious students of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> class (4400-10<sup>th</sup> and 4400-12<sup>th</sup> class) of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala and 900 first division college students alongwith free monthly 1GB data Cards to strengthen teaching learning activities under student Digital Yojana/Sri Niwasa Ramanujan Digital Yojana for the academic session 2017-18.

### **Medha Protsahan Yojna**

**13.21** Selected meritorious economically weaker students of H.P by providing them coaching for CLAT/NEET/IIT/JEE/AIIMS/AFMC/NDA/UPSC/SC/Banking etc. In total 182 candidates (Graduate-34, Science-117, Arts-18 and 13 Commerce) against 500 are receiving coaching 14 empanelled coaching institutions as per the choice of the students during the year 2019-20.

### **Installation of CCTV Surveillance System**

**13.22** In order to provide safety and security of the Govt. Educational institutions and Students, CCTV surveillance systems have been installed in 1,862 government schools during the year 2019-20

## **Installation of Aadhar Enabled Bio Matric Attendance System (AEBAS)**

**13.23** The department has started the tendering process for the procurement of 2,552 Aadhar Enabled Bio Matric Attendance System (AEBAS) with the collaboration of HPSEDC. AEBAS will be installed in GSSS/GHS and Govt. Colleges

### **Launching of on-line Him Shiksha Darpan Portal /App**

**13.24** Launching of **HIM SHIKSHA DARPAN** proposed with the objectives to automate the activities being carried out in the educational institutions/offices of Education Department with a view to improve the service delivery model, internal office efficiently as well as management facilitation.

### **Bachelor of Vocation**

**13.25** The B.Voc programme is running in 12 colleges of the State funded from State Share of ADB skill Project through HPKVN. The Department proposes to introduce B. Voc. Degree Programme in more colleges for the state with two new courses i.e. *Banking*, Financial Services and insurance & ITes.

### **Technical Education**

**13.26** Department of Technical Education was established in the year 1968 and in July 1983, the vocational and Industrial and Training Institutes were also brought under the umbrella of this department at the moment, the department is providing education in the field of Technical Education, Vocational and Industrial Training. Today the department has reached a stage where

aspiring students of the State can get admission in Engineering/ Pharmacy both diploma and degree as well as

certificate courses in Himachal Pradesh through under mentioned institutions in Himachal Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Names of Institute	Number of Institutes
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi at Kamand	01
2.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	01
3.	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Kangra	01
4.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sirmour	01
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una	01
6.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Baddi, Tehsil Nalagarh, District Solan.	01
7.	Regional Vocational Training Institute(RVTI) for Women at Jhundla, Tehsil Shimla Rural, District Shimla	01
8.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Govt. Engineering College, Sundernagar	01
9.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government Institute of Engineering and Technology, Pragatinagar, Distt. Shimla	01
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Government Engineering College, Kangra at Nagrota Bagwan.	01
11	Mahatma Gandhi Govt. Engineering College, Kotla Tehsil Rampur (Jeori), District Shimla.	01
12.	Government Pharmacy College, Rohroo District Shimla and Nagrota Bagwan Rakkar District Kangra, Seraj, District Mandi	04
13.	Hydro Engg.College Bandla (Bilaspur)	01
14.	B-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	14
15.	Engineering Colleges (Private Sector)	12
16.	Polytechnics (Government Sector)	15
17.	Polytechnics (Private Sector)	07
18.	D-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	11
19.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Shift in Diploma Courses (Private Sector)	04
20.	Co-educational Industrial Training Institutes (Govt. Sector)	109
21.	State of Arts ITIs	11
22.	Modal ITI Nalagarh and Sansarpur	02
23.	Industrial Training Institutes (women) (Government Sector)	09
24.	ITI for Persons with specially abled at Sundernagar (Govt. Sector)	01
25.	Motor Driving School at Una in Government Sector	01
26.	ITIs (Private Sector)	151
27.	Vocational Training Centre	03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>

The present intake of students in the existing Institutions is as under:

i)	Degree Level	3,181
ii)	B-Pharmacy	1,110
iii)	Diploma Level	5,065
iv)	Govt/Private ITI's	48,509
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57,865</b>

**13.27** Technical Education quality Improvement programme phase-III (TEQIP-III) was started from 01 April 2017 and will end in September 2020. Three colleges of the State viz JNGEC, RGEC, ABVGIE and Him TU has been selected under project namely Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III with project cost of ₹20.00 crore sanctioned to Him TU and ₹10.00 crore to each of the selected Institution.

**13.28** The Technical Education department has 132 Government I.T.Is, 1 driving Training & Heavy Earth Moving Machinery Operator School and 151 ITIs in Private sector. During the year 2019-20 five new Government ITI's namely Kaulawala Bhood in Distt. Sirmaur, ITI Bhanjaruin District Chamba, Government ITI Utpur in district Hamirpur, Govt. ITI Rajoon in district Kangra and Govt. ITI Salooni in district

Chamba have been made functional. Three new ITI's namely Govt. ITI Amboya, Govt. ITI Sataun in District Simaur and Govt. ITI Ladbharol in district Mandi will be made functional from the next academic session 2020-21. During the year 2019-20, two new trades in Govt. ITI Chopal in District Shimla, Govt. ITI Sujanpur tihra in District Hamirpur, Govt. ITI Kumarsain in district Shimla, Govt. ITI Shillai, in District Sirmaur, Govt. ITI Kaffota in District Sirmaur and Govt. ITI Sarahan in District Sirmaur have been started. The Dual System of Training to enhance the Skill Education among the trainees with the help of the industry has been made functional in Govt. ITI Solan in the year 2018-19. In the year 2019-20, the dual system of training has been started in 08 Govt. ITI's namely ITI Nadaun (at Rail), Jogindernagar, Mandi, Garhjamula, Neharnpukhar, Shamshi, Solan (additional trades) and Govt. Model ITI Nalagarh.

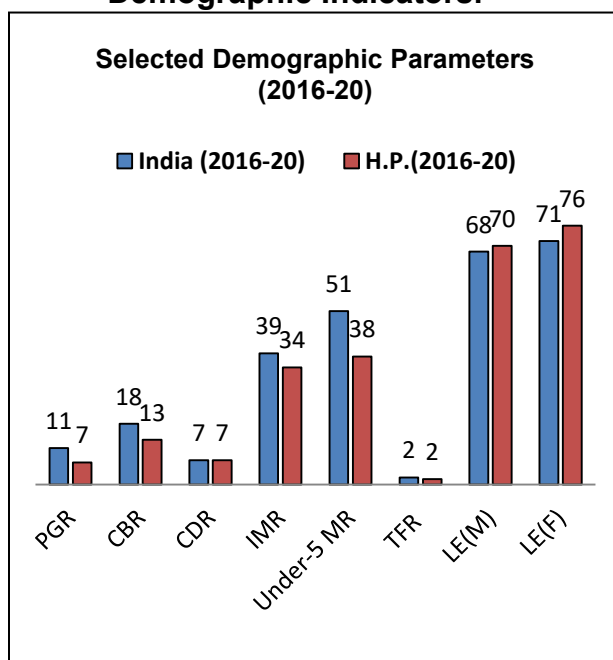
**13.29** Short Term Training Under HPSPDP: Under Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project(HPSPDP), HPKVN has signed MoU with 38 Govt. Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) for providing NSQF aligned Short Term Skill Training to youth of Himachal Pradesh. At present, 4,500 candidates of 33 Govt. it is are undergoing training.

## Health

### Health and Family Welfare

**13.30** State Government has ensured that health services for effective prevention and treatment intervention are accessible to people applied efficiently. Himachal Pradesh is comparatively in better position in health indicators than those of India. The selected indicators are presented below in the figure:

**Fig 13.4**  
**Comparative Position of Himachal Pradesh with India in Selected Demographic Indicators.**



**Source:** Accessed from the Ministry of Family and Health Welfare GoI and are projected.

**Note:** PGR-population Growth Rate, CBR- Crude Birth Rate, CDR-Crude Death Rate, IMR-Infant Mortality Rate, MR-Mortality Rate, TFR-Total Fertility Rate, LE(M)-Life Expectancy (Male), LE(F)-Life Expectancy (Female).

Himachal Pradesh has projected on better position in all above mentioned indicators. Population growth

rate in the state has been projected four percentage points better than of India. In Himachal Pradesh, Health and Family Welfare department is providing services which include curative, preventive, primitive and rehabilitative services through a network of Hospitals, Community Health Centers etc. which are given below in the table.

**Table 13.4**

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to Dec. 2019)
No. of Allopathic institutions			
i) Hospitals	87	94	97
ii) CHC	90	94	93
iii) PHC	576	586	585
iv) ESI Dispensaries	16	16	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>791</b>
v) Beds Sanctioned	12,220	14,295	14,489

**13.31** A brief description of various health and family welfare activities carried out in the State during 2019-20 are as under:-

**Table 13.5**  
**Infrastructure to Control T.B. in Himachal Pradesh**

Sr No	T.B. Control Programme	No
1	T.B. Sanitarium	1
2	District T.B. Control cell	12
3	Block TB Units	74
4	Microscopy Centers	218
5	Intermediate Reference Laboratory	1
6	State Drug Store	1
7	State TB Training Center	1
8	Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification test laboratory	23
9	CB-NATT Lab on wheel	1
10	Culture and Drug Test Laboratory	2
11	Nodal DR-TB Centers	3
12	District DR-TB Centers	12
13	State TB Training and Demonstration Centre	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>350</b>

**Table 13.6**  
**Various Programmes of Health in the State**

Sr.No.	Programme	Brief Description
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	369910 slides were examined out of which 107 slides were found positive during 2019-20
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	Where the prevalence rate was 5.14 during 1995-96 which has been reduced to 0.20 per ten thousand during 2019-20. 97 new cases of Leprosy have been detected.
3	Revised National T.B. Control Programme (RNTCP)	Upto December, 2019, 17,563 TB cases were detected. Total cases notification rate was 226 per lakh population and Cure rate of Himachal Pradesh is 89 percent against the targets of 90 percent. The State of Himachal Pradesh was <b>awarded 1<sup>st</sup> Prize</b> for RNTCP Programme in the country.
4	National Programme for Control of Blindness	Upto November, 2019, 18,343 cataract operations have been performed.
5	National Family Welfare Programme	This is carried out in the State on the basis of community needs assessment approach. Under this programme, 3,030 sterilizations, 8,296 I.U.D. insertions were done and 21,822 OP Users and 51,591 CC Users got benefit upto November, 2019.
6	Universal Immunization Programme	This is implemented with an aim to reduce the morbidity and mortality among mothers, children and infants. The vaccine preventable diseases viz. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neonatal, Tetanus, Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Measles & Rubella has shown remarkable reduction.
7	Himachal Health Care Scheme-(HIMCARE)	HIMCARE is for the families which are not covered under Ayushman Bharat or are not entitled to avail the Government Medical Reimbursement. The cashless treatment coverage is ` 5.00 lakh per year. Till date 5.50 lakh families have been registered and 54,282 beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹ 51.33 crore under this scheme
8	Ayushman Bharatm - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna	Ayushman Bharat provide health insurance coverage of ₹5.00 lakh per family per year. In Himachal Pradesh approximately 5 lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment. about 3.08 lakh families have received the golden cards and 43,813 patients have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹42.99 crore.
9	Health and Wellness Centres	All health Sub-Centres and PHC's will be upgraded as Health and Wellness Centres by 2022. For this purpose,till November, 2019, 354 HSC and 523 PHC's have been notified as HWC's.
10	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes and Stroke	Under this programme following schemes have been launched: a) Telestroke Project b) National Dialysis Programme c) Cancer Care Units d) e-health card
11	Adolescent Health Programme	By creating awareness, increase access and to ensure safe disposal of sanitary napkins, during 2018, a packet of Sanitary Napkin (6 pieces) is now being given to Girls at ₹ 1.00 only.
12	National AIDS Control Programme	a) Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC)- Up to December 2019 out of 85234 ANC client, 20 were diagnosed as HIV positive. b) STI/RTI- up to December 2019 38220 people have availed services of these RTI/STI clinics. c) Blood Safety - up to December 2019 382 VBD camps have been organized. d) Anti Retroviral Treatment Programme - state has three ART centres at IGMC, RH Hamirpur, RPGMC, Tanda. e) Targeted interventions - 18 target interventions project are being implemented in the state for high risk group.



## Medical Education and Research

**13.32** The Directorate of Medical Education Training and Research was established in the year 1996-97. At present six Medical Colleges and one Dental College are functioning under this Directorate in Govt. sector, besides, this one medical college and four Dental Colleges are there in private sector.

The institution wise allocation and expenditure of funds during 2019-20 up to 07.02.2020 is given in the table 13.6

**Table 13.7**  
( ₹in crore)

Name of Institution	Allocation	Expenditure
IGMC	275.35	211.47
KNH	8.98	6.54
IGH	20.07	10.47
HPGDC	23.06	16.75
Dr. RPGMC Tanda	147.41	112.52
Dr. YSPGMC Nahan	51.14	36.35
Pt. JLNGMC Chamba	60.13	31.37
Dr. RK GMC, Hamirpur	70.45	23.72
SLBSGMC, Nerchowk, Mandi	86.19	52.23
Directorate of ME&R	4.07	2.30

## Academic Achievements

**13.33** Academic achievements in Medical Education and Research are as follows:-

➤ **MBBS Students:** During academic session 2019-20, total 870 MBBS seats were filled in Government & Private Sector besides 253 No. of PG seats in various specialties were allotted in IGMC Shimla, Dr. RPGMC Tanda and Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Solan.

- **BDS:** 316 BDS seats and 90 MDs seats were filled in both Government & Private sector during Academic Session 2019-20.
- **Nursing :** During academic session 2019-20, 30 seats for ANM training course, 1,540 seats for GNM course, 1,780 B.Sc. Nursing, 435 Post Basic B.Sc Nursing and 181 seats for M.Sc Nursing Degree course have been approved.
- **Para Medical Courses:** 61 students were enrolled in Para Medical courses of various streams during Academic Session 2019-20 in IGMC Shimla and Dr. RPGMC Tanda.

The Institution wise major achievements under this Directorate are as follows:-

**Table 13.8**  
**Major Achievements of the Institutions in the State**

Institution	Facilities
<b>IGMC, Shimla</b>	Kidney Transplantation b) Digital Subtraction Angiography Machine c) Trauma Centre d) <i>Super Speciality Block</i> e) <i>Tertiary Care Cancer Centre</i> f) <i>New OPD Block</i> g) <i>Mother and Child Hospital.</i>
<b>RPGMC, Tanda</b>	Facility Block (under construction) b) New Girls hostel c) Construction of 120 Nos. Type-III Qtrs. for Nursing Staff d) Construction of Mental Health Centre.
<b>YSPGMC Nahan</b>	Mother & Child Health Centre b) Nursing School (under construction).
<b>Pt. JLNGMC, Chamba</b>	Trauma centre is in existing building.
<b>RK GMC, Hamirpur</b>	Functioning in existing building.
<b>LBSGMC, Mandi</b>	Bed strength of 300 and 4 operation theatres are functional. Trauma centre and nursing college have also been made functional.

**Note:** Except top two colleges, all other colleges are new.

## Himachal Pradesh Government Dental College and Hospital Shimla:

**13.34** 17 PG seats and 75 BDS admissions (including 15 EWS seats) have been approved by the DCI for the college. The admissions of the diploma course of Dental Mechanic and Dental Hygienist have been made with intake capacity of 20 each and classes for the said course have been started for the session 2019-20. College has been equipped with 2 no. of OPG CEPH X-ray machines and latest pediatric dental units cum chairs. Free dental treatment to the IRDP and BPL families of the state is being provided by the institution.

### Ayurveda

**13.35** Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy plays a vital role in the Health Care System of the State of Himachal Pradesh. The Department of Ayurveda was established in 1984. Health Care services are being provided to the general public through Ayurvedic health infrastructure in the state. Overall view of the Ayurvedic infrastructure is given below:

**Table 13.9**  
**Availability of Ayurvedic Health Infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh**

Sr. No.	Institution	Numbers
1	P.G. Ayurvedic College	1
2	B-Pharmacy College	1
3	Regional Hospitals	2
4	District Ayurvedic Hospitals	31

5	Nature Cure Hospital	1
6	Ayurvedic Health Centres	1182
7	Research Institute	1
8	Drug Testing Laboratory	1
9	College of Pharmaceutical Science (B-Pharmacy Ayurveda)	1
10	Unani health centers	3
11	Homoeopathic Health centers	14
12	Amchi clinics	4
13	Ayurvedic Pharmacies	3
	Total	<b>1245</b>

A project for prevention of Anemia under Poshan Abhiyan is being run in three Development Blocks funded by Women and Child Development Department:

- Bangana District Una
- Bhoranj District Hamirpur
- Tissa District Chamba.

### Development of Herbal Resources:

**13.36** Four Herbal Gardens catering to different agro-climatic zones of the State functioning for propagating and conserving medicinal plants. are:

- Jogindernagar (District Mandi),
- Neri (District Hamirpur)
- Dumreda (District Shimla)
- Jangal Jhalera (Bilaspur)

Ministry of AYUSH, National Medicinal Plants Board, Government of India has established and funded the Regional-cum-Facilitation Centre for North India at Research Institute in ISM, Joginder Nagar, District Mandi for the overall development of Medicinal Plants sector.

## Social Welfare Programme

### Social Welfare and Welfare of Other Backward Classes:

**13.37** The Social Justice and Empowerment Department of the State is engaged in socio-economic and educational uplift of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, infirms, specially abled, orphans, children, widows, destitute, poor children and women etc. The following pension schemes are being implemented under social welfare programme:

**Table 13.10**  
**Social Welfare Programmes of the State**

Schemes	Eligibility	₹ Amount
<b>Old Age Pension</b>	60 to 70 years having annual income below ₹ 35000 70 years and above without income criteria	850 per month 1500 per month
<b>Special Ability Relief Allowance</b>	Who are having 40 per cent of special ability earns less than 35000 per annum Those having special ability above 70 per cent	850 and 1500 per month
<b>Widow / Deserted/ Ekal Nari Pension</b>	Females above 45 years whose annual income is less than 35000 per year	850 per month
<b>Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers</b>	To the patient of leprosy irrespective of their age and annual income	850 per month
<b>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (BPL)</b>	Persons aged 60 to 70 years with income of less than 35000 per annum Above 70 years pension is given without income criteria	850 per month 1500 per month
<b>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</b>	Widows between above 40 years belong to BPL	850 per month
<b>Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension</b>	To the specially abled person above 18 years having 80 per cent of special ability and belong to BPL	1500 per month

**13.38** The department is also providing funds to the three Corporations via; Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation, Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation and Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation under the head investment for the running of various self employment schemes. There is a budget provision of ₹12.52 crore for the year 2019-20.

### Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes:

#### Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan:

**13.39** Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan is not area based as the case with the Tribal Sub-Plan. Although the Scheduled Castes communities are deriving benefits under the normal Plan as well as Tribal Sub-Plan, yet in order to provide special coverage under individual beneficiary, programmes and development of infrastructure in Scheduled Castes concentrated villages, 25.19 percent of the total State Plan allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.

Besides this, there are various schemes and programmes launched for the welfare of ST/SC, OBCs and Minority of the state.

**13.40** The important schemes implemented during 2019-20 are as under:-

**Table 13.11**  
**Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of SC/ST OBCs and Minorities**

Schemes	Brief description
<b>Award for Inter-caste Marriage</b>	₹50, 000 is being given for inter cast marriages.
<b>Housing Subsidy</b>	SC/ST, OBC and minorities, single women and widow are given ₹1,30,000 per family for house construction and ₹25,000 for house repair for those whose income does not exceed ₹35000.
<b>Training and Proficiency in Computer</b>	SC, ST OBC, Minorities, Specially Abled, single woman and widow or those whose annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh, ₹1,350 per month and ₹1,500 for specially abled are provided by state government for training.
<b>Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on SC/ST</b>	Relief amounting to ₹85,000 to ₹8.25 lakh is provided to the victims of atrocity.
<b>Specially Abled Scholarship</b>	To all categories children of having special ability of 40 per cent. Scholarship from ₹625 to ₹3,750 per month.
<b>Marriage Grant to Individuals Marrying with Specially Abled persons</b>	To encourage able bodied young men or girls to marry the specially abled of having not less than 40 per cent special ability are given ₹25,000 to ₹50,000.
<b>Self Employment</b>	Specially abled persons having special ability of 40 percent and above are provided loans by the Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation for setting up small ventures.
<b>Institutions of Children with Special Needs</b>	Two institutions at Dhalli and Sundernagar have been set up in the State for providing education and vocational rehabilitation services to visually and hearing impaired children.
<b>Special ability Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs)</b>	Two Special ability Rehabilitation Centres are being run through DRDA Hamirpur and Indian Red Cross Society, Dharamshala respectively.

## Women, Child and Girls Welfare

Various schemes are being implemented for the welfare of women in the Pradesh.

### Woman State Home Mashobra

**13.41** The main purpose of the scheme is to provide free shelter, food, clothing, education health and medicines, counselling and vocational training to the young girls, widows, deserted, destitute and women who are physically and sexually abused. At present 34 inmates and 2 children inmates are living in State Home, Mashobra. For rehabilitation of such women after leaving State Home, financial assistance upto ₹20,000 per woman is provided. In case of marriage, assistance of ₹51,000 also provided to women.

### One Stop Centre

**13.42** One Stop Centre is a Central Sponsored Scheme. The main objectives of the scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof; and to facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support.

### Mahila Shakti Kendra

**13.43** Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme is approved under Beti Bacho Beti Padhao at block level in the districts Una, Kangra, Hamirpur, Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Mandi and Chamba. The objectives of the scheme are to empower rural women through community participation. Student volunteers will play an instrumental role

in awareness generation regarding various important Government schemes/programmes as well as social issues.

The brief description of the schemes in the state is given below in the table 13.12.

**Table 13.12**  
**Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of Women, Child and Girl**

Schemes	Brief description
<b>Child Protection Scheme</b>	The state have 45 Child Care Institutions, comprising of 38 Children Homes, 2 Observation Home-cum-Special, Home-cum-Place of safety, 4 Open shelters and 1 Shishu Grih.
<b>Mukhyamantri Bal Udhar Yojna</b>	Financial assistance is provided to children after leaving Child Care Institutions for pursuing Higher/professional education.
<b>Bal/Balika Surksha Yojna and Foster Care Programme</b>	An amount of ₹2,000 per child per month is sanctioned in favor of foster parents for maintenance of children and ₹300 per child per month are sanctioned on account of additional assistance from the State.
<b>Integrated Child Development Services</b>	The department is providing Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health check-ups Referral Services and Non Formal Pre-School Education on the basis of 90:10 ratio by centre and state.
<b>Supplementary Nutrition Programme</b>	Supplementary nutrition is provided in Anganwari Centres to children, pregnant/lactating mothers and BPL adolescent girls on 90:10 ratio by centre and state.
<b>Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojna</b>	Under this programme marriage grant of ₹51,000 is being given to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages provided their annual income does not exceed ₹35,000.
<b>Self Employment Assistance for Women</b>	Under this scheme ₹5,000 are provided to the women having annual income less than ₹35,000 for carrying income generating activities.
<b>Widow Re-marriage Scheme</b>	The main objective of the scheme is to help in rehabilitation of widow after re-marriage.
<b>Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna</b>	The aim of this scheme is to provide assistance of ₹6,000 per child per annum to the destitute women belonging to the BPL for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years.
<b>Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna</b>	This is 100 percent State Plan giving 3,000 for training and rehabilitation of women physically and sexually abused.
<b>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme</b>	This is implemented in Kangra, Hamirpur Una, Solan, Sirmour, Shimla, Bilaspur and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh with the objective of preventing gender biased sex selective elimination.
<b>Beti Hai Anmol Yojna</b>	Under this scheme Post Birth Grant of ₹12,000 is provided to two girls only belonging to BPL families and scholarships are provided from 1 <sup>st</sup> class to graduation level for their education.
<b>Scheme for Adolescent Girls</b>	This aims at support out of school Adolescent Girls of 11-14 years age to back to formal schooling or bridge learning, improving their nutritional and health status on the basis of 90:10.
<b>Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna</b>	This scheme provides ₹5,000 incentives amongst the pregnant women and lactating mothers on the basis of 90:10 ratio.
<b>Sashakat Mahila Yojna</b>	This scheme covers 11-45 years females and focuses on promotion of socio-economic empowerment of rural women by creating awareness about their right and facilitating institutional support for enabling them to realize their right and develop/utilize their full potential.

## **Saksham Gudiya Board Himachal Pradesh**

**13.44** The main objective of the scheme is to make recommendations for the policies for empowerment of girl child/adolescent girl, acts, rules, policies and programme related to safety and security to review the implementation of various programmes being run by different departments for upliftment and empowerment and for protection of crime against girl child/adolescent girl.

### **Trends in Social Sector Expenditure in Himachal Pradesh:**

**13.45** The increase in expenditure on social services sector affirms the commitment of the government towards

social well-being. The expenditure on social services (education, health and others) by State as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased to 9.16 per cent from 7.68 per cent, during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Advanced Estimate-A). An increase has witnessed across all social sectors during this period. For education, it increased from 4.12 per cent in 2014-15 to 4.75 per cent in 2019-20 and for health from 1.25 to 1.66 per cent. The share of expenditure on social services out of total budgetary expenditure increased to 34.14 per cent in 2019-20 (A) from 25.73 per cent in 2014-15 (Table 13.13).



**Table 13.13: Trends in Social Service Sector Expenditure by State Government**

Indicators	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (SR)	2018-19 (FR)	2019-20 (A)
<b>(₹ in Lakh)</b>						
<b>Total Budgetary Expenditure</b>	3099394	2957820	3607578	3481120	4362517	4438773
<b>Expenditure on Social Services</b>	797349	877194	1065099	1147151	1441230	1515620
<b>of which:</b>						
<b>i) Education</b>	427483	443144	524091	604066	733923	785854
<b>ii) Health</b>	129945	141739	178685	200583	264405	275173
<b>iii) Others</b>	239921	292309	362323	342501	442903	454593
<b>As percentage to GDP</b>						
<b>Expenditure on Social Services</b>	7.68	7.68	8.48	8.29	9.37	9.16
<b>of which:</b>						
<b>i) Education</b>	4.12	3.88	4.17	4.37	4.77	4.75
<b>ii) Health</b>	1.25	1.24	1.42	1.45	2.72	1.66
<b>iii) Others</b>	2.31	2.56	2.88	2.48	2.88	2.75
<b>As percentage to total expenditure</b>						
<b>Expenditure on Social Services</b>	25.73	29.66	29.52	32.95	33.03	34.14
<b>of which:</b>						
<b>i) Education</b>	13.79	14.98	14.53	17.35	16.82	17.70
<b>ii) Health</b>	4.19	4.79	4.95	5.76	6.06	6.19
<b>iii) Others</b>	7.74	9.88	10.04	9.83	10.15	10.24
<b>As percentage to social services</b>						
<b>i) Education</b>	53.61	50.52	49.21	52.66	50.92	51.85
<b>ii) Health</b>	16.34	16.16	16.78	17.48	18.35	18.16
<b>iii) Others</b>	30.09	33.32	34.02	29.86	30.73	29.99

**Source:** Budget Documents of State Government.

- Note: 1.** Social services: It includes, education, sports, art and culture, medical and public health, family welfare, water supply and sanitation, housing, urban development, welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, labour and labour welfare, social security and welfare, nutrition, relief on account of natural calamities etc.
2. Expenditure on 'Education' pertains to expenditure on 'Education, Sports, Arts and Culture'.
3. Expenditure on 'Health': It includes expenditure on 'Medical and Public Health', 'Family Welfare' and 'Water Supply and Sanitation'.
4. The ratios to GDP at current market prices are based on 2011-12 base. GDP for 2019-20 is First Advance Estimates.

## Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

### Rural Development

**14.1** The main objective of the Rural Development Department is to implement the poverty alleviation programme, promote employment generation and area development programmes in the rural areas of the State. The following State and Centrally Sponsored Developmental Schemes and programmes are being implemented in the State.

#### Deen Dayal Antyodaya National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAYNRLM)

**14.2** This programme is one of the flagship programmes of Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Government of India which aiming to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in sustainable livelihood. NRLM is being implemented across the State in 50 intensive blocks. Rest of the blocks will be undertaken for the implementation of intensive strategy in a phased manner.

#### The main features of this programme are as under:-

1. Self employment by imparting area/need based trainings in different trades to SHGs through RSETIs,
2. Women employment through providing opportunities for livelihood earnings to the women of all rural households by giving

them necessary trainings under NRLM.

3. Wage employment is also being provided to the SHG women through MGNREGS.
4. Another source of livelihood for women under NRLM is becoming resource women like Community Resource Persons (CRPs) Professional Resource Persons (PRPs). Himachal Pradesh has formed approximately 18000 women self help groups (SHG) under NRLM. After getting registered on portal, these SHGs will be eligible for getting financial benefits under NRLM to start their livelihood activities.

#### The incentives being provided to the women SHGs are as under:-

- All DAY-NRLM women SHGs will be eligible for interest subvention on credit up to ₹3.00 lakh at 7 percent per annum. This scheme has been segregated into two type of districts.
- Category 1 Districts: Kangra, Mandi, Shimla and Una (under Govt. of India)
- Category 2: Districts Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Sirmaur and Solan (under State Govt. ie HPSRLM).



- Till date HPSRLM has disbursed ₹62.49 lakh under interest subvention.

### **Financial aid through Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund:**

- Under NRLM, SHGs and higher level federations (village organizations and cluster/block level federation) of poor women have been formed. On performance basis, three months after the formation, SHGs are provided with revolving funds (RF) amounting to ₹15 thousand if group regularly does meetings, savings, inter loaning, repayments and proper record keeping.
- HRSRLM has disbursed revolving fund amounting to ₹11.40 crore to more than 6,767 SHGs.

### **Startup funds:-**

- Start up fund ₹ 2500.00 is provided to all SHGs and Village Organisations (VOs) instantly after the formation.
- HPSRLM has started disbursing startup to SHGs and VOs from 2018-19. Since then ₹ 42.14 lakh to 1577 SHGs and ₹ 46.20 lakh to 103 VOs startup fund has been disbursed.

### **Revolving fund (RF):-**

- Revolving fund of Ten to Fifteen thousand is provided to SHGs who have been practicing Panchsutra for the last 3 months.

### **Community Investment Fund (CIF):**

- CIF of ₹50 thousand to ₹1.10 lakh is provided to each SHG who have adopted regular internal lending out of savings and RF to the members by small loans for the last 6 months. These funds are routed through the VOs to the SHGs in the shape of loan.
- 130VOs, who are performing well, are covered under village organization and given additional funds amounting to ₹4.9 crore as CIF from NRLM.

### **Livelihood Promotion**

- HPSRLM has identified approx. 16,000 SHGs which are involved in different livelihood activities. From this year onwards HPSRLM is also working in direction to enhance the farm livelihood opportunities which have wide scope in convergence to Zero Based Natural Farming (ZBNF).
- The products made by these SHGs/ VOs are sold under Him-Ira brand. This brand has commenced in June, 2019 and women have earned more than ₹ 53.00 lakh under this brand.

The district-wise Targets and Achievement during the year 2019-20 under NRLM up to December, 2019 is as under:-

**Table-14.1 (continued)**  
**Targets and Achievement during the year 2019-20 under NRLM**

Name of District	SHG Formation Target	Achievement	Revolving Fund Target		Revolving Fund Achievement	
			No. of SHGs	Amount ₹ in lakh,	No. of SHGs	Amount ₹ in lakh,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Bilaspur</b>	85	180	137	13.7	94	14.10
<b>Chamba</b>	385	230	675	67.5	140	26.25
<b>Hamirpur</b>	145	169	235	23.5	138	31.10
<b>Kangra</b>	445	382	533	53.3	316	49.20
<b>Kinnaur</b>	145	65	283	28.3	55	12.30
<b>Kullu</b>	205	195	333	33.3	122	23.35
<b>L/Spiti</b>	85	6	185	18.5	0	0
<b>Mandi</b>	385	615	482	48.2	149	18.25
<b>Shimla</b>	205	341	284	28.4	228	43.90
<b>Sirmaur</b>	145	133	234	23.4	99	16.35
<b>Solan</b>	145	261	235	23.5	107	17.85
<b>Una</b>	205	176	284	28.4	103	21.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2580</b>	<b>2753</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>273.9</b>

**Table-14.1 concluded**

CIF Target		CIF Achievement		Target of Credit disbursement ₹ In lakh.	Achievement ₹ In lakh
No. of SHGs	Amount ₹ In lakh.	No. of SHGs	Amount ₹ in lakh.		
8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>31</b>	15.50	23	17.85	303.33	166.79
<b>126</b>	63.0	0	0.00	650.00	252.22
<b>50</b>	25.0	5	2.50	487.50	124.80
<b>144</b>	72.0	0	0.00	1300.00	1409.20
<b>49</b>	24.5	0	0.00	130.00	32.62
<b>69</b>	34.5	30	25.15	243.75	267.82
<b>31</b>	15.5	0	0.00	97.50	0.00
<b>125</b>	62.5	71	49.40	1038.00	2009.40
<b>68</b>	34.0	24	12.00	942.50	667.78
<b>50</b>	25.0	0	0.00	400.83	318.19
<b>49</b>	24.5	17	7.85	406.25	189.00
<b>68</b>	34.0	0	0.00	487.50	384.07
<b>860</b>	430.0	170	117.8	6487.16	5821.89

## Deen Dyal Upadhaya- Gramin Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY)

**14.3** Deen Dyal Upadhaya-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana is a national flagship programme for skilling under the Ministry of Rural Development with aim to skill provide rural poor youths with jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wages.

### Beneficiaries under the DDU-GKY:-

- The target group of DDU-GKY are poor rural youth in the age group 15-35.
- Below poverty line (BPL) households, shall also be eligible to avail the skilling programme.
- Youth from MGNREGA worker households, with at least 15 days work in the previous financial year by any of its family members.
- Youth from a household with RSBY (Rashtiya Sawasath Bima Yojana) card wherein the detail of youth is mentioned in the card.
- Youth from household who have been issued Antyodaya Yojana/ BPL PDS cards.
- Youth from a household where a family member is a member of SHG under NRLM.
- Youth from a household covered under auto inclusion parameters as per SECC, 2011 (when notified), shall also be eligible to avail the skilling programme.

### Benifits under the Scheme:-

- Under the project it has been assured that 70% of the trained candidates will get placements in various Sectors.
- Under this Scheme training and residential facilities are provided free of cost to the trainees.
- Course duration varies from 3-12 months.

### Initiatives Undertaken:-

- Adoption of MRIGS (Monitoring & Regulation for Improved Governance of Skills Development) portal to monitor the progress of training and placement of the candidates on real time basis.
- Conducted State level Alumni cum CXO (Chief Executive Officer) meets in which 120 candidates and 20 employers participated.
- Conducted industry meet at Baddi (Barotiwala) with BBND and other industries.

**Table-14.2**  
**Status of DDU-GKY during 2019-20 and 2017-20**

years	Total Candidates enrolled	Total Candidates Trained	Total Candidates who has joined jobs	Total Candidates who has completed 3 months on job
2019-20	1863	1671	773	668
2017-20	6474	4636	1985	1178

## Watershed Development Programme

**14.4** With the objective to develop wastelands/ degraded lands, drought-prone and desert areas and to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, and developing natural resources, employment generation poverty alleviation the integrated

wastelands development is being implemented on watershed approach in the State. This programme is being implemented on the funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State. During the financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019 the progress made under WDC-PMKSY is given below:-

**Table 14.3**

(₹ in crore)

Amount received during the year					Financial Achievement		Physical Achievement	
O.B as on 01-04-19	Centre Share	State Share	Misc receipt	Total	Expenditure incurred	Closing balance	Area Treated (Hact)	Mandays Generated
60.46	0.00	0.00	0.31	60.77	7.68	53.09	3348	87365

## Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G)

**14.5** The PMAY-G aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in kutcha and dilapidated house by 2022. The minimum unit size has been enhanced from the existing 20 sq. mt. to 25 sq. mt and it includes a dedicated area for hygienic cooking. The unit assistance has also been increased from ₹75,000 to ₹1.30 lakh in hilly states and difficult areas. The identification of beneficiaries is done using SECC-2011 data. As on December, 2019, 759 beneficiaries have been sanctioned and 65 houses have been completed out of 900 target of 2019-20.

## State Rural Housing Schemes

**14.6** Following housing schemes are run by State Government.

### i) Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)

The State Government had announced this scheme in the budget of 2016-17 for the first time for general category BPLs in the State. The benefits of this scheme have been extended to all categories of BPLs from previous financial year 2018-19. There is a budget provision in current year 2019-20 of ₹12.49 crore in with which 558 houses of all categories have been proposed to be constructed in the State.

### ii) Mukhya Mantri Awaas Repair Yojana (MMARY)

There is a provision of ₹ 4.76 crore with which 1,358 houses of all categories have been proposed for repair during current financial year 2019-20. Under this scheme, beneficiaries are selected by a committee headed by SDM of the area in which BDO & SDO (Dev) are members.

## Saansad Adrash Gram Yojana (SAGY)

**14.7** The main objective of the SAGY is to trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The yojana aims to improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood opportunities and reduced disparities. Under Phase-II of SAGY implementation, one MP has identified the Adrash GP as given below.

Name of Hon'ble MP	Name of Village/GP Selected under SAGY	Name of Dev. Block	District	Parliamentary Constituency
Sh/Smt. Anurag Thakur	Chatra	Una	Una	Hamirpur (2 <sup>nd</sup> phase)

## Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) H.P.

**14.8** Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Prime Minister on 21 February 2016. The objective of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are:-

- Bridging the rural-urban divide- viz economic, technological and those related to facilities and services.
- Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on

reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.

- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

Six clusters have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development Govt. of India, which are given below.

District	Cluster	Gram Panchayats	Phase	Approved in
Kinnaur	Sangla	Batseri, Chansu, Chhitku, Kamru, Rakchham, Sangla, Themgrang (Boning Saring)	I	March 2016
Solan	Hinner	Banjani, Chail, Dhangeel, Hinner, Jhajha, Nagali, Sakoli	I	March 2016
Mandi	Aut	Aut (SDR), Jhiri, Kotadhar, (SDR) Nagwin, (SDR)Kigash, Takoli	II	Oct. 2016
Kinnaur	Moorang	Moorang, Thangi, Rispa, Kunnu, Charang	II	August 2017
Chamba	Sihunta	Hatali, Balana, Gola, Thulet	III	August 2017
Shimla	Ghannahatti	Neri, Chaily, Totu Majthai, Bycheri, Ghannahatti, Ganeog Nehra, Shakarah.	III	August 2017

## Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

**14.9** The Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 02.10.2014 to achieve the goal of Swachh Bharat by 2019. The District-wise physical progress under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin up to December, 2019 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Community	No. of GP in which Solid
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		sanitation Complex constructed	and Liquid Waste Management activities taken up
1	Bilaspur	32	4
2	Chamba	12	50
3	Hamirpur	0	23
4	Kangra	16	3
5	Kinnaur	23	5
6	Kullu	4	17
7	L&S	23	14
8	Mandi	190	8
9	Shimla	26	2
10	Sirmaur	105	5
11	Solan	31	4
12	Una	32	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>139</b>

## State Reward Schemes:-

### Mahila-Mandal Protsahan Yojna

**14.10** Since Year 2008 Mahila Mandal Protshahan Yojana to award active Mahila Mandal for incorporation of aims and objectives of sanitation in their ground level working has implemented. This scheme has been totally linked with the sanitation programme and a sum of ₹193.00 lakh has been allocated during the year 2019-20 to provide incentives to Mahila Mandals who have performed good work under Sanitation in their village/ward and Gram Panchayat area as per scheme's guidelines. .

### Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

**14.11** The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was notified by the Government of India in September, 2005

During the year 2019-20 Central share amount to ₹479.16 crore and State Share amounting to ₹39.22

crore have been credited in the State Employment Guarantee Fund account. The funds amounting to ₹468.36 crore have been utilized and 181.74 lakh mandays have been generated by providing employment to 4,47,773 households.

## Panchayati Raj

**14.12** At present there are 12 Zila Parishads, 78 Panchayat Samities and 3,226 Gram Panchayats constituted in this State. After the enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment in the Constitution, the present tenure is the fifth term of the Panchayats.

**14.13** Gram Panchayats have been empowered to collect the land revenue from the land owners/ right holders and Gram Panchayats will use the collected land revenue at their own level. Gram Panchayats have also been authorized to impose various taxes, fees and fines and also to borrow money/ raise loans for creation of income generating assets. Panchayats have been empowered to prepare plans. Gram Panchayats have also been authorized to grant permission for erection of mobile communication towers and to levy fee. Gram Panchayats have also been empowered to hear and decide the application for maintenance under section 125 of the Cr.P.C.1973 and can grant a maintenance allowance not exceeding ₹500 per month. Cess of ₹1.00 per bottle of liquor sold in the rural area is collected and transferred to the Gram Panchayat for utilization in the developmental activities.

**14.14** It has been made mandatory that village level functionaries of Agriculture, Animal

Husbandry, Primary Education, Forest, Health and Family Welfare, Horticulture, Irrigation and Public Health, Revenue and Welfare Departments shall attend the meetings of the Gram Sabha in whose jurisdiction they are posted.

representatives/employees of Panchayati Raj Institutions on various subjects.

**14.15** The other major provisions relating to Panchayati Raj are as under:-

- i) The State Government is providing honorarium to the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ii) The Government is providing grant-in-aid to PRIs for meeting the expenditure on Travelling and Daily Allowances of the elected representative of PRIs.
- iii) Under National Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), ₹2.50 crore (₹5.00 lakh per panchayat) has been released to 50 Gram Panchayats for construction / repair/ upgradation of Gram Panchayat Ghar. In addition to
- iv) this ₹2.50 crore (₹5.00 lakh per panchayat) has been released to 50 Gram Panchayats for construction of Common Service Centers.
- v) Under Mission Mode Project (e-Panchayat Project) of the Government of India, 12 core software applications have been rolled out in the PRIs. The training to the officials of the Panchayats/ Departments on these applications has been organized in the Panchayati Raj Training Institutes. The Panchayati Raj Institutions have already started using these software applications. During the year 2019-20 the training have been imparted to 26,488

## Housing and Urban Development

### Housing

**15.1** Government of Himachal Pradesh through Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA) is providing Houses, Flats and developing plots of various categories, so as to meet the housing demand of the people of various income groups, in the public sector.

**15.2** There is an outlay of ₹158.00 crore for the current financial year 2019-20 and an expenditure of ₹ 57.72 crore was incurred up to December, 2019. During this year there is a target to construct 255 flats, 13 houses and to develop 92 plots of different categories out of which 24 flats have been completed. During the year 2019-20 there is a target to construct 50 buildings of various departments out of which 19 buildings have been completed.

HIMUDA is executing deposit works of various departments such as Social Justice and Empowerment, Prison, Police, Youth Services and Sports, Animal Husbandry, Education, Fisheries, I.T. Departments, Himachal Pradesh Bus Stands Management and Development Authority, Urban Local Bodies, Panchayati Raj, and Department of Ayurveda.

**15.3** Construction work of Housing colonies at Theog, Flowerdale, Sanjauli, Mandhala Parwanoo, Jurja (Nahan) and Bhatolikhurd (Baddi) are in

progress and the colonies at Chhabgroti, Flowerdale, and Parwanoo have been completed. HIMUDA has Land bank of 1,321 bighas in various places in Himachal Pradesh.

### 15.4 HIMUDA's Initiatives:

- i) Policy for land owners becoming partners in development of Housing Colonies in the State has been notified.
- ii) Scheme for the allotment of Houses/Flats/Plots in various colonies established by HIMUDA at "First come First Serve" basis after freezing cost for disposing of the unsold units has been started.
- iii) Policy for allotment of land/ additional land notified.
- iv) Policy for additional premium for construction of third storey in allotted booth and shop sites in Housing Colonies.

**15.5** HIMUDA has constructed its Circle office (North) building in Dharamshala as a pilot project within a record period of four months by using latest EPS technology.

To reduce human interface and in order to bring more transparency, HIMUDA has moved towards the e-governance and has digitalized the record in Head office. Now, HIMUDA website is dynamic with online web



enabled services to facilitate online application and allotment thereof.

## **Urban Development**

**15.6** There are 54 urban local bodies in Himachal Pradesh including Shimla and Dharamshala Municipal Corporation. The Government is providing grant-in-aid every year to these local bodies to enable them to provide civic amenities to the general public. As per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission up to December, 2019 a sum of ₹130.90 crore has been released to the ULBs.

## **Maintenance of Roads in Municipal Areas:**

**15.7** About 3,098 kms. roads/ paths/ streets and drains are being maintained by these urban local bodies. During the current financial year 2019-20, there is a budget provision of ₹12.00 crore under this scheme and ₹3.56 crore stands released to the Urban Local Bodies in proportion to length of roads/ street/ path being maintained by the urban local bodies during 2019-20.

## **National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)**

**15.8** The main objective of NULM is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self employment and skill wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

This scheme has following main components:-

- i) Employment through skill training and placement.
- ii) Social Mobilization and Institution Development.
- iii) Capacity Building and Training.
- iv) Self Employment Programme.
- v) Shelter for Urban Homeless.
- vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors.
- vii) Innovative and special Projects.

For the financial year 2019-20, there is budget provision of ₹2.50 crore as Centre and State Share for the implementation of this scheme and ₹ 5.00 crore have also been released by Govt. of India. Under the mission 179 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 371 beneficiaries were provided skill training under this scheme and 100 candidates have been provided placement. 125 individuals and 65 SHGs were provided loan assistance on subsidised interest for setting up their micro enterprises. About 507 street vendors have been surveyed in 23 nagar Panchayats.

## **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

**15.9** During the financial year 2019-20 there is a budget provision of ₹55.00 crore as Centre and State share under this scheme.

## **Smart City Mission (SCM)**

**15.10** During the financial year 2019-20, there is a budget provision ₹100.00 crore under this mission and funds amounting to ₹34.00 crore stands released so far. Out of the total 74 projects in Dharamshala, 6 projects have been completed and 11 more projects are initiated.

## **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

**15.11** Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is a flagship Programme of Government of India and being implemented in all statutory towns by Ministry of Housing Affairs, Government of India. The main aim of Swachh Bharat Mission is to make cities/towns open defecation free and provide a healthy and livable environment to all. Various IEC activities are being conducted regularly in the State for awareness of general public, through Swachhta Pakhwara, hoardings /banners, nukkad natak, print and electronic media, rallies etc .

## **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna Housing for all (Urban)**

**15.12** A new mission “Housing for all” (Urban) has been launched by the Government of India to be effective from 17.06.2015 to 31.03.2022. The aim of this scheme is to provide houses for slum dwellers under in-situ slum rehabilitation component providing affordable houses for economically weaker sections (EWS) low income group (LIG) and middle income groups (MIG) through credit linked subsidy component providing houses for economic weaker section through public private partnership component and Govt. is also providing funds for construction of beneficiary houses through subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house component. For the financial year 2019-20, there is a budget provision of ₹ 35.20 crore as Centre and State share for implementation of this scheme out of which ₹1.74 crore stands released.

## **14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant:-**

**15.13** The 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended two types of grant namely basic grant to be released unconditionally and performance grant subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as laid down in the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. There is budget provision of ₹61.74 crore during the current financial year 2019-20. The 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of Basic grant for financial year 2018-19 to the tune of ₹17.92 crore was released to the ULBs.

## **Construction of Parkings:-**

**15.14** To solve the parking problems in the urban areas of the Pradesh ₹5.50 crore has been provided in the budget during the current financial year 2019-20, out of which ₹3.45 crore stands released to 3 Urban Local Bodies so far for the construction of parkings. The funds under this scheme are released in the ratio of 50:50. (i.e. 50 percent is provided by the Govt. and 50 percent by the concerned ULBs).

## **Development of Parks:-**

**15.15** For construction of parks in Urban Local Bodies in phased manner ₹5.50 crore has been provided in the budget during the current financial year 2019-20, out of which ₹0.85 lakh stands released to 2 Urban Local Body so far for the development of parks. The funds under this scheme are released in the ratio of 60:40 (i.e.) 60 percent is provided by the Govt. and 40 percent by the concerned (ULBs).

## **Town and Country Planning:**

**15.16** To ensure functional, economical, sustainable and aesthetical

living environment through planned, equitable and regulated development. The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 has been enforced in 55 Planning Areas (1.60 percent of the total geographical area of the State) and 35 Special Area (2.06 percent of the total geographical area of the State).

1. In order to boost the investment in the State, the State Govt, vide letter No. TCP-F(5)-4/2019 dated 10.10.2019 has approved Guidelines for Industrial use Regulations as approved under Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Policy, 2019
2. To simplify the map approval process and documentation regarding NOCs for planning permission, TCP Department has approved a proposal of amendment in Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Rules, 2014. The H.P TCP (Amendment) Rules, 2019 were notified for objection /suggestion of general public. Now the final notification is being issued which is under active consideration at Government level.
3. At present the TCP Department has similar/uniform regulations for plains and hilly areas which need reconsideration. For simplifying and streamlining the TCP Rules and Regulations the Govt. has constituted a State Level Working Committee which includes 3 field experts from various prestigious institutions of the State. The Committee will propose Rules & Regulations for the state in a more scientific and rational way considering Geo-environmental as well as Socio-cultural, economic and

traditional material and construction practices prevalent in the State.

4. Development Plans for 6 Planning/Special Areas namely Dhualakuan-Majra, Jogindernagar, Shri Chintpurni, Bhota, Bharmour and Ner-Chowk are under preparation.

### **Initiatives by Town and Country Planning department:**

- i) Simplification of TCP rules and Regulation.
- ii) NOCs replaced by self declaration under all projects.
- iii) RERA applications have been developed and registrations are being done within 30 days.
- iv) All approvals are being granted within in timeline of 60 days.
- v) MSME Enterprises after obtaining the land applying for development may start physical implementation without waiting for statutory approval of TCP department.

### **Single Window System**

For convenience of the public in getting their planning permission cases cleared under Municipal as well as TCP legislations at one place the “Single Window System” was introduced in most of the Municipal areas.

### **Ease of Doing Business EoDB)**

As part of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) parameters of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Govt. of India, TCP and UD departments’ achievement on 19 parameters stands at 94 percent, one of the

highest amongst 15 Departments being ranked.

The following are the online web services portal of the department.

- (a) G2C Model such as online submission of application, online payments, online tracking of status, sanction/rejection online, SMS and Email alerts.
- (b) G2B Model wherein 24x7 access is offered to all private-sector professionals to upload their cases. A dashboard has been made available to the private sector professionals who provide a digital store for their online work.

- (c) G2G Model, where the entire process of flow from first level officer to the final sanctioning authority is web based. A robust system of MIS has been formed for generation of various kinds of a real time reports.

#### **REAL STATE REGULATORY ACT (RERA):**

The Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) has been constituted in the State in 2019, which has started functioning in Shimla.

## List of housing projects and estimated cost

Sl. No.	Project Name	Estimated Cost (₹in crore)
1.	Housing project under Apna Ghar AwasYojna Bhagwati Nagar Khalini, Shimla	365.00
2.	Housing project under Apna Ghar AwasYojna at Kullu & Manali	250.00
3.	Housing project under Apna Ghar AwasYojna at Dharamshala	600.00
4.	Housing project under Apna Ghar AwasYojna at Chail	200.00
5.	Construction of Shopping Mall at Shimla M/S Barnala Builders and Developers Pvt Ltd	30.00
6.	housing project comprising of Houses/Flats and commercial Units at Kasauli by M/S Aravinda Greens Developers Pvt Ltd	400.00
7.	Housing project under Apna Ghar AwasYojna at Solan Town by M/S NG Estate	300.00
8.	housing project under Apna Ghar Awas Yojna by M/S Barnala Builders and Developers Pvt Ltd	300.00
9.	To develop housing project under Apna Ghar Awas Yojna , at solan by M/S Singla Builder and Promoters Limited	400.00
10.	To develop a housing project under Apna Ghar Awas Yojna at Mandi by M/S Singla Builder and Promoters Limited	300.00
11.	To develop a housing project under Apna Ghar Awas Yojna at Hamirpur by M/S Singla Builder and Promoters Limited	250.00
12.	Construction of housing project comprising of houses/flats and commercial units at Bharari Shimla by M/s Aakash Rare Reality Pvt. Ltd & Akash Pinewood Estate Pvt. Ltd	566.00
13.	Development of Smart Integrated Township in Shimla By Singapore Coperation Enterprise (SCE)	450.00
14.	Residential Colony at Mashobra By M/s ATS Infrastructure Ltd.	500.00
15.	Housing Project at Chail by M/S H.P. Resorts Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	50.00
16.	Housing Project at Shimla By M/S Himachal Estates	320.00
17.	Luxury Housing Project- Real Estate Development at Kasauli	150.00
18.	Housing Project by M/s CSA Infrastructure Private Limited at Una and Solan	100.00
19.	Setting up of residential/commercial township at Una, Shimla or Dharamshala by M/s Aboall India Private Limited	5000.00
20.	Himcity Housing Project at Baddi by M/s Himland Real Estate Pvt. Ltd	120.00
21.	Cottage, flats, Hotel, Resorts, and School at Solan By M/S Amarnath Aggarwal Coloniserspvt. ltd.	110.00
22.	Residential houses & Commercial Shops, Plots, Showrooms & Flats at Baddi By M/s Amar Nath Aggarwal Builders Pvt Ltd.	55.00
23.	Commercial Project at Parwanoo By M/s Mars Homeland Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
24.	Integrated Township at Dharamshala, Shimla and Solan By Developers Group Pvt. Ltd.	750.00
5.	Luxury Cottages & Villas (Housing Project) at Sarahan Distt. Sirmaur By M/S Shiri Balaji Builders	18.00
26.	Housing Project at Kumarhatti By M/S SSRN Infracon LLP	33.50
27.	Residential Township at Kangra, Shimla, and Hamirpur By M/s HIMUDAY Housing Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
28.	Township with 125 wellness Villas at Rajgarh By M/S TSHE wellness Villas	30.00
29.	Luxury Villas & Apartments at Kandhaghat by M/S Skywood Luxury Villas	45.00
30.	Housing & Hospitality at Baldhiyan by M/S Devbhomi Enclave Pvt. Ltd.	65.00
31.	River View Villas at Junga Shimla By M/s EEC Construction Supplies Pvt. Ltd	10.00
32.	Housing Project at Dharamshala By M/s Birmala Project Pvt. Ltd	37.00
33.	Housing Project at Shogi Shimla by M/s Pristine Hotels & Resort Pvt. Ltd	50.00
<b>Total Estimated Cost</b>		<b>12054.50</b>

## Information and Science Technology

### Information and Technology HIMSWAN

**16.1** Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh (DITHP) created secure network called HIMSWAN (Himachal State Wide Area Network). HIMSWAN provides secured network connectivity to all the State Government Departments till block level and provides various G2G (Government to Government), G2C (Government to Citizens) and G2B (Government to Business) services. 2,117 Government Offices across the State are connected through HIMSWAN network.

### Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC)

**16.2** Department of Information Technology, (DIT) has commissioned the Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC) to host IT applications of various Government Departments for the benefit of citizens and to create common infrastructure for State Government Offices.

### Setting up of Lok Mitra Kendra

**16.3** The scheme aims to establish LMK's (CSC) at Gram Panchayat level in the State and to act as front end delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector Services to rural citizens at their door steps, in an integrated manner using Information and Communication

Technology (ICT). Presently 3701 LMKs have been established in Himachal Pradesh for providing G2C services such as, Electricity Bill Collections, Jamabandi and several services.

### Capacity Building under NeGP

**16.4** Under the Capacity Building scheme of Government of India, there are different components like training of Government employees, sourcing of technical and professional manpower for assisting the State Government in the implementation of various e-Governance Projects. Under SeMT, 3 Technical resources have been deployed through NeGD and Digital Locker, Open Forge Workshop and Training conducted in the State.

### Revenue Court Case Monitoring System (RCMS)

**16.5** Revenue Court Case Monitoring System has been developed by the Department of Information Technology for the use of Revenue Courts at Division, District, S.D.M. and Tehsil level. This system captures the routine proceedings of revenue courts, interim orders and Judgments. At present, 282 Revenue Courts are using RCMS software and 83,603 court cases have been entered in the RCMS.

### Unique ID (Aadhaar)

**16.6** Aadhaar program was started in Himachal Pradesh in December, 2010 and since then the State Government has maintained a

leading position in terms of Aadhaar generation. There are 73,84,022 residents in the State (projected population 2019). 78,41,393 UIDAs (106.19%) have been generated in the State. Aadhaar seeding in PDS database is 98.4 percent, MGNREGA it is 97.39 percent, Education 99.90 percent, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 90.00 percent, LPG 91.79 percent, Election 71.71 percent and EPF 35.32 percent.

## **E-Office**

**16.7** E-Office aims at file Movement automation in Government offices making the process more efficient, effective and transparent for inter-government and intra-government transactions. E-Office has been deployed in different departments as under:

- Number of Departments Mapped in e-Office-46
- Number of users mapped in e-Office – 1,837.
- 12,423 files have been created in e-Office.
- Trainings on e-Office are being conducted for various departments on regular basis.

## **E- District**

**16.8** e-District Project is a Mission Mode Project (MMP), that aims to provide integrated citizen centric services. It envisages integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by district administration through automation of work flow, backend computerization, and data digitization across participating departments.

Following activities have been completed under this project:

1. 62 e-Services under e-district launched in all 12 Districts.
2. M/s Terra Ciss Technologies Ltd. is working as SI (System Integrator) for State Wide roll-out of e-District MMP
3. Hardware Delivery at all departmental locations for all 12 districts.
4. Integration of e-District application with UIDAI (Aadhaar), SMS Gateway, Payment Gateway, Land Record, E-Pariwar, BPL, CRS, Public Service Guarantee Act (PSG) completed.
5. Additional 50 G2C services of various Departments given to SI for development under e-District Project.
6. IT Department has started Integration of new Payment Gateway for Revenue Department services.

## **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme**

**16.9** Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a program to transfer subsidies directly to the people. The primary aim of this is to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from distribution of funds sponsored by the Government.

Under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme, ₹4,043.99 crore have been successfully transferred into beneficiaries Aadhaar enabled bank accounts under 56 schemes. Total 185 (91 Central Sponsored Schemes and 94 State Sponsored Scheme) have

been on-boarded on Bharat DBT Portal and DIT is in-process of identifying the additional schemes in consultation with all State Government Departments.

- 34 different schemes have disbursed ₹1,067 crore to more than 61 lakh beneficiaries.

### Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline 1100

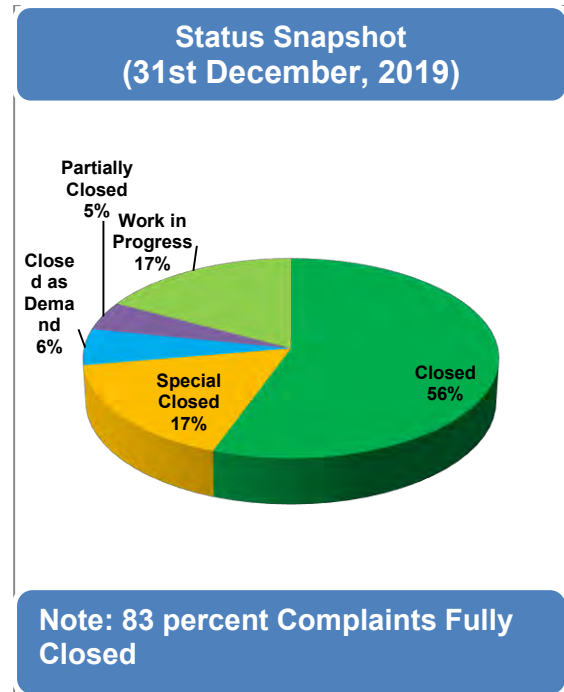
**16.10** Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline is an effort to reach out to citizen proactively and facilitating them by providing the Helpline facility through Citizen Call Centre and other appropriate modes which serves the citizens for the following purposes:

- Grievance registration.
- Capturing the suggestion and demands from citizens
- Provide information related to Government Schemes.
- Escalation to concerned officials for timely resolution.

Citizens can register their complaints from anywhere in the State by dialing Toll Free Number 1100. Their call is registered online on the portal and the same is tracked till the resolution of the complaint. The closure of complaint is done in the software only after getting confirmation from the complainant.

The status of Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Yojana is as under:

As on 31 Dec 2019, total 74 Departments have been mapped with the CM Seva Sankalp Helpline. The total calls received 1,77,231 and the number of complaints received 43,633 (Table-16.1). Status snapshot is appended below:



**Table-16.1**

<b>Total Departments</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total Calls Received</b>	<b>177231</b>
<b>Complaints</b>	<b>43633</b>
<b>Demand/Suggestions</b>	<b>7862</b>
<b>Information/Follow up calls</b>	<b>125736</b>
<b>Calls on Officers's Helpdesk</b>	<b>12753</b>

### DigiLocker

**16.11** Digilocker is a cloud based platform for issuance and verification of documents & certificates digitally. Digi Locker has been implemented in 11 departments across the State including



Departments of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs (FCS & CA), Himachal Pradesh Staff Selection Commission (HPSSC), Himachal Pradesh Swasthya Bima Yojana (HPSBY), Horticulture, Transport, Panchayati Raj , Ayurveda etc

## **Bharat Net**

**16.12** Bharat Net is an initiative of Government of India to provide broadband services to the gram panchayats of the country. It aims to provide broadband connectivity especially in rural areas. It is the world's largest rural connectivity scheme to be connected by the Optical Fibre network. The status of Bharat net Project is under:

- 207 GPs in 6 Blocks of Hamirpur (Nadaun, Sujampur Tihra, Bijhari, Bamsan), Mandi (Seraj) and Solan (Nalagarh) are connected using high speed internet bandwidth under Bharat Net Phase-I project. 170 GPs are further providing Wi-Fi connectivity to the people under Wi-Fi Choupal project.
- 153 remote GPs are connected using VSAT links. As on date, material has been dispatched in 88 locations out of which, 30 locations have been made live which includes 14 GPs in Lahul &Spiti, 13 GPs in Chamba, and 3 GPs in Kinnaur district.
- Apart from this, other Telecom Service Providers have been encouraged to provide telecommunication facility in remote areas. M/s Reliance Jio

has planned 42 BTSs in Lahaul&Spiti out of which 11 BTSs have been installed and made live. The people of remote areas are now able to access high speed internet facility as well as telecom facility

## **HP MyGov**

**16.13** MyGov is an innovative platform to build a partnership between Citizens and Government with the help of technology for the growth and development of the State. This unique platform aims to enhance citizen partnership with the State Government and vice versa. MyGov Himachal assists people of the State to communicate their views, suggestions and feedback. The State Government gives due consideration to the constructive ideas, views and synergizes all other contributions for the betterment of the State and Country as well.

The State Government launched the citizen engagement platform MyGov Himachal (<http://himachal.mygov.in>) on 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2020.

## **New Initiatives**

**16.14** Based on IT Policy of the State Government, certain initiatives have been taken in the State to further growth of IT.

- The Department of Information Technology (DoIT) uses IT tools to ensure a SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) Government.

- Industrial Development wing has been set up as a single window facilitator for the development of IT related Industries in the State.
- **Setting up Software Technology Park:** The State Government has set up hi-tech habitats at Shimla, Solan, Hamirpur, Baddi, Parwanoo, Kullu, Mandi and Dharamshala. Hi-tech habitats are being built at more locations in the State in a phased manner and Software Technology Parks of India, Ministry of IT, Government of India, has set up a Software Technology Park and High Speed Data Connectivity facility in Shimla.
- **Telemedicine:** This programme has improved the health services of the State by providing access of experts to common man even at PHC level.