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**DRAFT ANNUAL TRIBAL
AREA DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME
2021-22**

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT
SHIMLA-171002**

May, 2022

PREFACE

The tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh though sparsely populated continue to receive special attention of the State Government primarily on account of their strategic location and comparative backwardness. The Tribal Sub Plan / Tribal Area Development Programme was started in 1974-75 in the State and entire tribal population was brought under the ambit of the Tribal Sub Plan/ Tribal Area Development Programme by 1987-88. The flow of funds from State Plan to Tribal Sub Plan/ Tribal Area Development Programme has substantially increased over a period of time from 3.65% in 1974-75 to about 9% at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan and same level for 12th Five Year Plan.

The adoption of single consolidated demand in the Annual Budget and introduction of single line administration in the ITDPs have been outstanding achievements of the State in furtherance to the cause of socio-economic development of tribal community in the State.

A fundamental change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub Plan / Tribal Area Development Programme Strategy as per guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment now the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has been introduced at the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. The past practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise has been reversed and decentralised process taking Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) as a Planning unit has been started. The formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan / Tribal Area Development Programme has been made need based, more practical and result oriented.

I hope the departments and their ITDP functionaries will find this document very useful. Any suggestion for improvement will always be welcomed.

I place on record my appreciation of the hard work done by Sh. C.P. Verma, Additional Commissioner, Sh. Kailash Chauhan, Joint Director, Sh. Rakesh Kumar Sharma & Sh. Khem Chand Jagwan, R.O, Sh. Atul Sharma A.R.O and Sh. Rohit Pradhan, Sh. Suresh Kumar & Sh. Manish Kumar, Statistical Assistant in bringing out this document. Thanks are also due to the Deputy Commissioners, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Resident Commissioner, Pangi, Additional District Magistrate, Spiti & Bharmour and the Project Officers, ITDP Kinnaur/Lahaul/Spiti/Pangi/Bharmour and all the line departments for the timely supply of the information for the preparation of this booklet.

Shimla-171002
May, 2022

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ANNUAL TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 2021-22

I) Introduction:

i) Tribal Area

The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and Sub-Tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled Areas in the State, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50% S.T. population concentration in a C.D. Block. These are situated in the north and north-east of the Pradesh forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes with average altitude being 3281 metre above the mean sea-level. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the State is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. The district of Kinnaur is located between $31^{\circ}05'55''$ and $32^{\circ}05'20''$ north latitude and between $77^{\circ}45'00''$ and $79^{\circ}00'50''$ east longitude. The District Lahaul-Spiti is situated between north latitude $31^{\circ}41'39''$ and $32^{\circ}59'57''$ and east longitude $76^{\circ}40'29''$ and $78^{\circ}41'39''$. The Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba district falls between north latitude $32^{\circ}33'$ and $33^{\circ}19'$ and between east longitude $76^{\circ}15'$ and $77^{\circ}21'$ and the Bharmour sub-division of this district is situated approximately between the north latitude $32^{\circ}11'$ and $32^{\circ}41'$ and between the east longitude $76^{\circ}22'$ and $76^{\circ}53'$. Snow glaciers, high altitudes and highly rugged terrain, criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the Tribal Areas.

These areas have also been declared as Schedule Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution by the President of India as per the Schedule Area (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975(CO 102) dated the 21st November, 1975. The five ITDPs are Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. Except Kinnaur which is spread over 3 C.D. Blocks, rest of the ITDPs comprise one C.D. Block each.

(ii) **Pockets of Tribal Concentration.**— Tribal development envisaged a two-pronged strategy to cover both the concentrated and dispersed tribals. The areas of tribal concentration with 50% or above tribal population were taken up in the first instance during Fifth Plan 1974-78. For the dispersed tribals, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was devised during the Sixth Plan to cover such pockets of tribal concentration which had a population threshold of 10,000 in contiguous areas of whom

50% or more were tribals. A target-group or community approach marked the pockets of tribal concentration in contradiction to area of tribal concentration where area approach ruled the roost. In Himachal Pradesh, two such pockets Chamba and Bhatiyat Blocks were identified in Chamba district covering an area of 881.47 Sq. Km. and population of 29455 (7.51%) of Scheduled Tribes as per 2011 census. Coupled with tribal areas, 100% of ST population was covered under Sub-Plan treatment.

(iii) Dispersed Tribes in Non-Scheduled Areas.—

The ultimate objective of sub-plan strategy being 100% coverage of ST population under its treatment, the Union Welfare Ministry now Tribal Affairs Ministry came out with the SCA supplementation for such dispersed tribes in 1986-87 but because of late receipt of guidelines, the actual adoption was deferred to 1987-88 and in this way, 100% ST population in the State came under sub-plan ambit. In view of larger dispersed ST population in the State, Union Tribal Affairs Ministry needs to consider larger allocation under Special Central Assistance than hither to fore for such tribes in commensurate with their population living in the non-tribal areas.

(iv) Tribal Population in HP. — The Statistics are as under:-

Distt./ITDP	Area (Sq.Km)	Census 2011						
		Total Popu-lation	SC Popu-lation	ST Popu-lation	Density per Sq.Km	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio STs	Litera cy
1. Kinnaur								
1. Kinnaur	6,401	84,121	14,750	48,746	13	819	1065	80.00
	(27.08)							
2. Lahaul-Spiti								
1. Lahaul	6,250	19,107	1,699	15,163	3	931	1021	74.97
	(26.42)							
2. Spiti	7,591	12,457	536	10,544	2	862	1010	79.76
	(32.09)							
3. Chamba								
1. Pangi	1595	18868	1246	17016	12	969	993	71.02
	(6.74)							
2. Bharmour	1,818	39108	4560	32116	22	945	964	73.85

	(7.69)							
Total Scheduled Area	23655 (100)	173661	22791	123585	7	877	1018	77.10
Rest Chamba	3109	461104	105884	86368	149	991	1008	72.07
Kangra	5739	1510075	319385	84564	263	1012	1026	85.67
Kullu	5503	437903	122659	16822	80	942	981	79.40
Mandi	3950	999777	293739	12787	253	1007	1015	81.53
Hamirpur	1118	454768	109256	3044	407	1095	988	88.15
Una	1540	521173	115491	8601	338	976	935	86.53
Bilaspur	1167	381956	98989	10693	327	981	949	84.59
Solan	1936	580320	164536	25645	300	880	921	83.68
Sirmour	2825	529855	160745	11262	188	918	905	78.80
Shimla	5131	814010	215777	8755	159	915	922	83.64
Total-Non-scheduled Area	32012	6690941	1706461	268541	209	974	991	82.95
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	6864602	1729252	392126	123	972	999	82.80

II. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) through Five Year Plans:

(i) **Fifth Plan (1974-1979).**—The 5th Five Year Plan was approved for Rs. 157.43 crore out of which Tribal Sub-Plan for the 5th plan period (1974-78) was approved for Rs.16 crore (State Plan Rs. 12.81 crore and SCA Rs.3.19 crore) and actual expenditure was Rs.9.12 crore (State Plan Rs. 7.81 crore and SCA Rs. 1.31 crore) which gave utilization at 83%.

(ii) **Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80:** The old 6th Plan (1978-83) was abandoned and in its place New Sixth Plan (1980-85) was started. The working of Tribal Sub Plan during the intervening period, i.e. 1978-79 and 1979-80 was sub joined and an expenditure of Rs. 7.47 crore (State Plan Rs. 5.85 crore and SCA Rs.1.62 crore) and Rs. 7.54 crore ((State Plan Rs. 6.38 crore and SCA Rs.1.16 crore) was incurred respectively.

(iii) **Sixth Plan (1980-1985).**—Coverage of ST population under sub-plan treatment was sought to be extended through the adoption of the Modified Area Development Approach

(MADA) where pockets of tribal concentration were identified. Two such pockets were identified in the State in 1981-82 and ST population coverage rose to 58% (1991). Also, emphasis shifted from welfare to family and beneficiary-oriented development schemes within the general framework of socio-economic programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan during the 5th Plan (1974-79) was targeted at 5.36% and the actual achievement was 5.75%. Similarly the State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan for the 6th Plan period (1980-85) was targeted at 8.48% and actual achievement was 8.62% i.e. against total Expenditure under State Plan 628.33 crore, the expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan was 54.15 crore.

(iv) Seventh Plan(1985-1990).— The Seventh Plan was designed to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch the country on the path to further development geared to equity, removal of deprivation and a tangible rise in level of social welfare and social consumption, especially of the disadvantaged sections of the society. The strategy for this purpose was based on the emphasis on food, work and productivity. During the above Five Year Plan period the T.S.P. strategy was extended to cover all the tribes including the dispersed tribes in the beneficiary oriented programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan was targeted at 9% for the Seventh Plan period and actual achievement had been of the order of 8.78%; comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan are as under:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1,15,919.00	10,179.24	8.78	84.49	87.97

(v) Eight Plan (1992-1997).—The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy adopted from Fifth Plan onwards has yielded results and proved beneficial to the socio-economic development of tribal people and tribal areas. A fundamental change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy on Maharashtra Model had been introduced at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The past practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise was reversed and the centralized planning process with ITDP as base has been started. Under the new methodology, the quantification of funds has been made less notional and

more relevant to the tribal areas. The State-Plan flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan was targeted at 9% for the Eighth Plan period and achievement is about 8.56%. The comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan is as under:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Eighth Plan (1992-97)					
Approved Outlay	250200.00	22518.00	9.00	-	-
Actual Expenditure	371416.71	30143.89	8.12	48.45	33.87

In addition to the State Plan of TSP, expenditure of Rs. 20.91 crore has also been incurred under Special Central Assistance.

(vi) Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).—The Ninth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 495.00 crore had been proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 629.87 crore were utilized by the end of the Plan i.e. on 31-3-2002. In addition to above an expenditure of Rs. 35.47 crore under BADP and Rs. 26.35 crore under Special Central Assistance was incurred.

(vii) Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07.—The Tenth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 856.35 crore had been proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 716.81 crore were utilized by the end of the Plan i.e. on 31-3-2007.

(viii) Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012.— Rs. 1260.00 crore has been approved for the Tribal Sub Plan for 2007-2012 against which Rs. 1215.00 crore has been allotted and expenditure of Rs. 1241.37 crore has been incurred.

(viii) Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017.—A provision of Rs. 2052.00 crore approved for the Tribal Sub Plan for 2012-2017 against which Rs. 1995.26 crore were utilized by the end of the Plan i.e. on 31-3-2017.

III. Mechanism for Tribal Sub-Plan.—As stated above, the concept of incorporating Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 5th Five-Year Plan. Comprehensive

development of Tribal areas focusing particularly on the Welfare of individual tribal family was the main objective of the tribal sub-plan. The procedure followed in the State till 1995-96 for the formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan of the State was briefly that State Planning department used to allocate plan outlays to different sectoral departments in consultation with Tribal Development Department. The departments concerned then used to curve out outlays for Tribal Sub-Plan as per their own discretion and priorities, and to decide as to which of the schemes, programmes and development works are to be taken-up from the funds provided under Tribal Sub-Plan. There was, therefore, a feeling that the Tribal Sub-Plan was merely agglomeration of the State Plan schemes taken-up in the Tribal Area and emphasis given mainly arithmetical figures rather than the scheme really benefiting tribal families. There was no attempt to formulate the sub-plan in consultation with the Integrated Tribal Development Project level officers. Consequently, the mechanism of re-appropriation and diversion of outlays at frequent intervals in the financial year had taken place, this process used to continue till the end of the financial year. Keeping in view the above lapses and short comings, the State Government had decided to introduce fundamental change in the process of formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan at the directions of Ministry of Welfare, (now Tribal Affairs) Government of India from 1996-97 onwards. Under this new system, the State Planning department shall communicate 9% ceiling of the total State Plan outlays to the Tribal Development Department who in turn shall allocate the divisible outlays to each of the ITDP viz. Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. The indivisible outlays in the nature of grant-in-aid etc. shall be conveyed to the Administrative departments. Each ITDP has its own needs and requirements as such each ITDP shall be free to determine its own priorities and allocate funds only to those schemes which are relevant to the area. Each ITDP shall prepare its plan in consultation with the concerned Project Advisory Committee headed by the respective Hon'ble MLA of the area.

The Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of ITDP prepared in consultation with the Project Advisory Committee shall be compiled by the Tribal Development Department in consultation with Heads of implementing departments and dovetail the same in the main Tribal Sub-Plan. The draft Tribal Sub-Plan so formulated will be submitted to the State Planning Department for incorporating the same in the main State Plan. The Draft Plan document including proposals for the Tribal Sub-Plan is presented to the State Planning Board for approval. The main responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan within the ceiling so indicated, now rests with Tribal Development Department and do not with the

Administrative Departments as was the previous practice. The outlays for different schemes are now decided by the Tribal Development Department, keeping in view the proposals submitted by the Project Advisory Committees of concerned tribal areas. The schemes are now being scrutinised very carefully by the Tribal Development Department.

For equitable flow of funds to the 5 ITDPs, the State has evolved an objective formula based on 40% population, 20% area and 40% relative economic backwardness of each ITDP. Based on this formula, the share of each ITDP is as under:-

Kinnaur	30%
Lahaul	18%
Spiti	16%
Pangi	17%
Bharmour	19%

In this State, 9% of the State Development Budget flow has been earmarked to the Tribal Sub-Plan (now Tribal Area Development Programme). It may further be stated here that such flow, starting with 3.65% in 1974-75 to the Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP) has increased substantially. The level has reached to 9% for 1993-94.

The details are as under:—

(Rs. In Crore)					
Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan (1991-92)	406.50	36.59	9.00	12.29	12.29
Eighth Plan (1992-97)					
Approved Outlay	2502.00	225.18	9.00	138.29	138.29
Revised Outlay	3340.50	300.51	9.13		
Annual Plan 1992-93	490.50	43.74	8.92	20.66	19.56
Annual Plan 1993-94	550.00	49.77	9.00	12.13	13.78
Annual Plan 1994-95	650.00	58.50	9.00	18.18	18.18
Annual Plan 1995-96	750.00	67.50	9.00	15.38	15.38

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 1996-97	900.00	81.00	9.00	20.00	20.00
Ninth Plan 1997-2002					
Approved Outlay	5700.00	495.00	8.68	127.82	119.82
Revised Outlay	7488.00	632.48	8.45		
Annual Plan 1997-98	1008.00	90.72	9.00	12.00	12.00
Annual Plan 1998-99	1440.00	122.67	8.52	42.86	35.22
Annual Plan 1999-2000	1600.00	135.00	8.43	11.11	10.05
Annual Plan 2000-01	1720.00	141.11	8.20	7.50	4.53
Annual Plan 2001-02	1720.00	142.98	8.31	0	1.32
Tenth Plan 2002-2007					
Approved Outlay	10300.00	856.35	8.31	80.70	73.00
Revised Outlay	7975.00	674.63	8.46		
Annual Plan 2002-03	1840.00	148.50	7.81	10.46	3.86
Annual Plan 2003-04	1335.00	105.63	7.91(-)	29.73(-)	24.14(-)
Annual Plan 2004-05	1400.00	117.65	8.40	4.87	11.38
Annual Plan 2005-06	1600.00	143.01	8.93	14.29	21.55
Annual Plan 2006-07	1800.00	159.84	8.88	12.50	10.52
Eleventh Plan 2007-12					
Approved Outlay	14000.00	1260.00	9.00	35.92	47.13
Revised Outlay	13500.00	1215.00	9.00		
Annual Plan 2007-08	2100.00	189.00	9.00	14.28	15.42
Annual Plan 2008-09	2400.00	216.00	9.00	14.28	14.28
Annual Plan 2009-10	2700.00	243.00	9.00	12.50	12.50
Annual Plan 2010-11	3000.00	270.00	9.00	11.11	11.11

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 2011-12	3300.00	297.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Twelfth Plan 2012-17	22800.00	2052.00	9.00	62.86	62.86
Revised Outlay	27900.00	2510.47	9.00		
Annual Plan 2012-13	3700.00	333.00	9.00	12.12	12.12
Annual Plan 2013-14	4100.00	369.00	9.00	10.82	10.82
Annual Plan 2014-15	4400.00	395.47	9.00	7.32	7.17
Annual Plan 2015-16	4800.00	432.00	9.00	9.09	9.24
Annual Plan 2016-17	5200.00	468.00	9.00	8.33	8.33
Annual Plan 2017-18	5700.00	513.00	9.00	9.61	9.61
Annual Plan 2018-19	6300.00	567.00	9.00	10.53	10.53
Annual Plan 2019-20	7100.00	639.00	9.00	12.69	12.69
Annual Plan 2020-21	7900.00	711.00	9.00	11.26	11.26
Annual Budget 2021-22	9405.41	846.49	9.00	19.05	19.05

Sector-wise Tribal Sub-Plan/Tribal Area Development Programme details are as under:-

**TRIBAL SUB PLAN SIZE
ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in Lakh)

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2208.65	63.18	2271.83
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	770.00	14.50	784.50
C. GENERAL SERVICES	151.98	30.00	181.98
Total	3130.63	107.68	3238.31

BASE YEAR 1991-92 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2369.05	137.65	6.64	7.42	2520.76
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1042.95	63.88	3.00	6.97	1116.80
C. GENERAL SERVICES	173.13	86.36	-	-	259.49
Total	3585.13	287.89	9.64	14.39	3897.05

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-1997 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	18533.41	985.80	41.35	30.43	19590.99
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	9593.08	483.09	16.60	59.00	10151.77
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2107.40	474.63	-	-	2492.03
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30143.89	1943.52	57.95	89.43	32234.79

9TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997-2002 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	38293.08	1366.04	56.11	40.00	39755.23
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	21599.61	723.94	12.00	55.00	22390.55
C. GENERAL SERVICES	3094.20	382.36	0	0	3476.56
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	3547.00	0	0	0	3547.00
TOTAL	66533.89	2472.34	68.11	95.00	69169.34

10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	35477.39	1812.73	114.63	1139.69	38544.44
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	24127.46	292.28	11.00	301.49	24732.23
C. GENERAL SERVICES	4357.53	133.21	0	22.07	4512.81
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	3892.01	0	0	0	3892.01
TOTAL	67854.39	2238.22	125.63	1463.25	71681.49

11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2007-2012 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	60177.39	2407.06	765.29	3098.54	66448.28
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	43406.49	79.35	88.08	723.19	44297.11
C. GENERAL SERVICES	6276.22	0	0	139.73	6415.95
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	6975.66	0	0	0	6975.66
TOTAL	116835.76	2486.41	853.37	3961.46	124137.00

12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2012-17 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		c.s.s.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	98535.18	2870.97	535.79	4011.43	2761.63	108715.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	57351.73	392.41	101.05	655.16	12367.23	70867.58
C. GENERAL SERVICES	6519.75	0.00	0.00	235.17	1380.47	8135.39
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	9108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2700.00	11808.00
TOTAL	171514.66	3263.38	636.84	4901.76	19209.33	199525.97

ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		c.s.s.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	20773.49	651.92	11.80	366.02	556.66	22359.89
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	12170.58	678.33	-	55.00	2669.57	15573.48
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1745.19	-	-	127.00	-	1872.19
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	344.44	-	-	-	3900.00	4244.44
TOTAL	35033.70	1330.25	11.80	548.02	7126.23	44050.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2018-19 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		c.s.s.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	22143.63	655.60	29.90	337.68	417.35	23584.16
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	13772.76	790.00	-	590.00	2579.24	17732.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2086.98	-	-	164.66	106.80	2358.44
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	399.43	-	-	-	2595.00	2994.43
TOTAL	38402.80	1445.60	29.90	1092.34	5698.39	46669.03

ANNUAL PLAN 2019-20 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		c.s.s.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	23577.91	518.91	6.00	195.64	104.25	24402.71
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	14844.65	508.00	60.00	607.42	1823.50	17843.57
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2335.64	0	0	0.36	0	2336.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	305.50	0	0	0	2507.03	2812.53
TOTAL	41063.70	1026.91	66.00	803.42	4434.78	47394.81

ANNUAL PLAN 2020-21 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		c.s.s.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	32490.80	481.10	41.55	321.55	2680.00	36015.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	22131.10	679.90	60.00	235.00	4519.00	27625.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	4166.00	-	-	41.00	475.00	4682.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	278.00	-	-	-	2500.00	2778.00
TOTAL	59065.90	1161.00	101.55	597.55	10174.00	71100.00

ANNUAL TADP 2021-22 APPROVED OUTLAYS

Sector	State Dev. Budget	Central Dev. Budget	Total
1.	2.	3.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	58911.00	12903.00	71814.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	21758.00	19722.00	41180.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	3702.00	2971.00	6673.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	278.00	2500.00	2778.00
TOTAL	84649.00	38096.00	122745.00

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation System:

A Plan is as good as implemented, monitoring is continued to be undertaken through reports, review meetings and field visits. Towards this end, after the Sub-Plan gets reflected in the State budget in a single Consolidated Demand (Demand No.31), a document, containing the complete set of schemes and the ITDP-wise Sectoral/Scheme-wise/SOE-wise outlays and list of works is prepared by the Tribal Development Department and circulated to all the departments and their field agencies simultaneously for timely implementation of schemes. The Head of Departments conveys the budget allocation to their respective Drawing & Disbursing Officers. All this is done by the 1st week of April so that expenditure is incurred right from the beginning of the financial year and targeted works could be completed within limited working season in the tribal

areas. A stock of performance of the tribal sub-plan programme is taken quarterly at the Project Level by the Project Advisory Committee and by the Commissioner-cum- Pr. Secretary (TD)/ Additional Commissioner (T.D.)/ Deputy Director while on tour to these areas. At the State level, the Principal Secretary holds quarterly review meetings with the departments who, at their own level, also do such exercise like-wise. A mid-year review is also undertaken to affect diversion in outlays within and without the earmarked sectors.

Towards this end, ITDP offices are established in each of 5 projects which are headed by State Civil Services Officers. A Research Officer or Assistant Research Officer/Statistical Assistant has been provided to each of them besides other ministerial staff for smooth functioning.

Since working season in the tribal areas is very limited due to extreme cold and snow in winter, quarterly norms of expenditure have been revised upwards for the Tribal Area Development Programme, as compared to the General Plan which are reproduced below:—

Quarter	General Area Development Programme		Tribal Area Development Programme	
	During the quarter	Cumulative	During the quarter	Cumulative
I	20%	20%	20%	20%
II	25%	45%	40%	60%
III	30%	75%	25%	85%
IV	25%	100%	15%	100%

IV (A) Renaming of Tribal Sub Plan as Tribal Are Development Programme :

Due to merger of the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure distinction of the State Budget vide Notification No. PLG-PF(F)3-7/2016-17 (Main) dated 3rd September, 2020 from financial year 2021-22, State Budget has been classified as Capital and Revenue Expenditure. Accordingly Tribal Area Sub Pan (TASP) has been renamed as Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP). Implementation & Monitoring of this Development Programme remained with its Nodal Department i.e. Tribal Development Department.

V. Budgetary Arrangement:

A single consolidated Demand (Demand No. 31) to reflect all budgetary provision under all head of development was introduced in 1981-82 for both Plan and Non-Plan head of expenditure. This demand is prepared in the Tribal Development Department itself and the Commissioner (TD) is Chief Controlling Officer. Such an arrangement has

helped to reflect all the schemes/programmes at one place and even the uninitiated person can come to understand the Annual Plan Programme with a little effort.

The introduction of the Single Consolidated Demand has the effect of making the sub-plan outlays non-divertible to outside the sub-plan. Diversion from one scheme to another within the same head or from one head to another are easy and are allowed depending upon utilisation of funds in the course of financial year with a view to derive optimum utilization of resources and also optimum results. The Single Demand has been well received and has come to stay and its utility is recognised at all levels. Being a separate demand, pre-budget scrutiny is also done especially in the case of Really New Schemes. Since the diversions are allowed more easily and more often, the subsequent plan budgets get reflected and are becoming more and more representative of the actual requirement of the schemes/programmes and their content at the ITDP level. Introduction of the Single Demand has proved very effective in full utilisation of funds under Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP).

VI. Administrative Structure and Personnel Policy:

(i) Project Advisory Committee:

Project Advisory Committees have been constituted for each of the four Integrated Tribal Development Projects headed by the local MLA except ITDP Kinnaur. These committees include Members of Parliament representing the area, two members each from Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, two Gram Panchayat Pardhans nominated by the Chairman of respective ITDP from each development Block of concerned ITDP, Members of T.A.C from the area and all Heads of Offices in the ITDP including Officers of the State Govt. Undertakings in the area concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan. The R.C./D.C./A.D.C/A.D.M. is the Vice-Chairman and the Project Officer, ITDP is the Member Secretary of the Committee. In ITDP Kinnaur, Deputy Commissioner Kinnaur & Local MLA have been notified as Chairman & Vice-Chairman of PAC respectively. The Committee looks after formulation as well as implementation and review of the Sub-Plan at the Project level and also the dispensation under nucleus budget funds.

(ii) Tribes Advisory Council:

Under the provision of Article 244(1) read with Part B-paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, a Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted in the State since 13.12.1977 and ever since its first meeting on 24.6.78, it has held 47 meetings so far, latest on 10.01.2020. The Tribes Advisory Council consists of 20 members including the Chairman (Chief Minister). Though the Council is advisory in

nature by convention its recommendation are by and large accepted by the Government or dropped by the Council itself, after the deliberations. Apart from advising on matters referred to it, it oversees implementation of the tribal sub-plan in the State.

(iii) Decentralisation of Financial Powers:

The Resident Commissioner, Pangri was declared head of Department for various major heads of account under Demand No. 31 vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (2)-2/83, dated the 24th May, 1986 and special financial powers were delegated to the Resident Commissioner, Pangri vide Finance Department Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83, dated the 17th June, 1986. Similar powers were enjoyed by the DCs/ADC/ADM in other ITDPs except Kinnaur. The powers of Deputy Commissioner, Kinnaur were modified vide HP Personnel Deptt. letter No. Per(A-I)B(2)-9/85-Vol.V dated 21.09.1998.

The powers of RC/DCs/ADC/ADM in tribal areas have now been restructured vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83 dated the 17th May, 2010 and Tribal Deptt. letter No. TBD(A)4-5/91-II dated 2nd June, 2010. They will now exercise the powers of Head of Deptt. with respect to all State Govt. Deptt. located in their respective areas in all administrative and financial matters including grant of administrative approval and expenditure sanction.

(iv) Personnel Policy:

The Govt. Has declared the tribal areas as remote/hard areas for the purpose of transfer policy. The tenure of govt. Officer/official has been restricted to two winters and three summers unless he chooses to stay back. After completion of the tenure, the govt. Officer/official is normally to be adjusted in any one of the five stations of his choice. Effort is made to post officers/officials in the remote areas on the first appointment. Under Difficult Area Sub Cadre, the first appointment of the officer/official is made in tribal areas.

The employees in tribal areas are also granted additional benefits, the details are:—

**WINTER ALLOWANCE
For Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangri and Bharmour (from Nov. To March)**

FD OM No./date	Rate per month	With effect from
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 20-03-1981	Rs. 40/-	01-03-1986
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 22-04-1988	Rs. 60/-	01-11-1988

Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 02-02-1999	Rs. 100/-	01-01-1999
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 01-06-2006	Rs. 200/-	01-06-2006
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 16.05.2013	Rs.300/-	16-05-2013
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dated 18.08.2021	Rs. 500/-	01.09.2021

**TRIBAL ALLOWANCE
For Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour**

FD OM No./date	Rate per month	With effect from
Fin. (C)-B(7)-8/84 dated 09-10-1991	Rs. 50/-	01-09-1991
Fin. (C)-B(7)-8/84 dated 15-07-1996	Rs. 100/-	15-07-1996
Fin. (C)-B(7)-8/84 dated 19-08-2006	Rs. 200/-	01-09-2006
Fin. (C)B(7)3/96 dated 31.07.2012	Rs. 300/-	01.08.2012
Fin. (C)B(7)3/96 dated 01.04.2017	Rs. 450/-	01.04.2017
Fin. (C)B(7)3/96 dated 18.08.2021	Rs. 650/-	01.09.2021

OVER-STAYAL ALLOWANCE IN TRIBAL AREAS

1. PLG(F)5-88/80-TD-08-09-1981
 1. After Completion of 3 years of service in Tribal Areas.
 - (i) After completion of 4 years of service @ 10% of B. Pay
 - (ii) After completion of 5 years of service @ 17.5 %
 - (iii) After completion of 6 years of service @ 25% of B. Pay
 - (iv) After completion of 7 years onwards of service @ 35% of B. Pay
 2. File No. TD (B)12-5/1981, Dated 28.11.1981
(Subject to Min. 50/- & Max. Of Rs. 500/- Per Month)

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

FD OM No./date	Area	With effect from/Rate per month	
Fin. (C)-B(7)-21/77-VII dt. 19-8-1987 and Fin(C) B(7)-16/98		01-08-1987	08-06-1999
Grade-I	Pangi	600	670
II	Lahaul, Spiti, Pooh	550	620
III	Dodra-Kawar etc.	450	520
IV	Kinnaur and Bharmour.	350	420

Additional joining time is granted to the employees while going on earned leave, half pay leave and extraordinary leave in each tribal area *vide* HP Personnel Deptt. Letter No. Karmik (Ni-11)(F)(4).12/87-Bha dated 07.07.93, the details are:

Tribal Area	Additional Joining Time
Pangi	8 days in a year
Bharmour	4 days between 15 th December to 31 st March
Lahaul	3 days between 15 th December to 15 th June
Spiti	4 days between 15 th December to 30 th April, Otherwise 3 days only
Kinnaur	None.

VII. Protective and Anti-exploitative Measures:

(i) Land Alienation: Provision under The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land(Regulation) Act, 1968 that no person belonging to Scheduled Tribe shall transfer his interest in any land including any constructed premises by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise to any person not belonging to such tribes except with the previous permission in writing of the State Govt.

(ii) Money landing, debt relief and Bonded Labour: Himachal Pradesh Registration of Money Lender Act, 1976 regulates money landing in the State which prescribes registration of money lenders and procuring of licenses for doing money landing business.

Himachal Pradesh Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 provides relief from indebtedness to certain farmers, landless agricultural labourer and rural Artisans of the State.

Himachal Pradesh Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 has put to an end the Bonded Labour, any custom or tradition of any agreement whether made before or after the appointed day, to this effect, shall be void and of no effect.

(iii) Agriculture and Forest Sector: Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Act,1972 has put an end to all forms of tenancy except under certain legal disabilities and the law provides suo-motto conferment of propriety rights on such tenants and they are not required to apply for the same. The system of share-cropping is also non-existent.

There are no forest villages in the State and minor forest produce exploitation is nationalized. The tribals have recorded rights to collect minor forest produce for

their own consumption or sale thereof. Co-operative marketing societies also undertake sale of such forest produce.

VIII. Excise Policy: Excise policy in the State is in tune with the social milieu prevailing in the tribal areas from times immemorial. The local population is allowed to manufacture country fermented liquor for home consumption and use on special occasions or to distil liquor from fruits and grains for home consumption but only after a license to this effect is obtained beforehand. This facility is available in all tribal areas except Bharmour.

IX. Twenty Point Programme:

The target and achievement under 20 Point Programme, Point No.-X item No.-36 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 has been as under:—

Period	Target	Achievement
1985-86 (7 th Plan)	18,466	20,673
1991-92 (Base year)	2,134	2,472
1992-97 (8 th Plan)	20,015	21,632
1997-2002 (9 th Plan)	21600	31122
2002-2007 (10 th Plan)	25,300	35,567
2007-2012 (11 th Plan)	38957	61925
2012-2017 (12 th Plan)	42579	59119
2017-18	7,575	7,466
2018-19	7,095	7,322
2019-20	6,739	8,669
2020-21	6,829	7,509
2021-22	6707	-

An indication of the schemes that have been included by the departments under Point No.-X item No.-36 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 for upliftment of the poor Scheduled Tribes families is given below:—

Sr. No.	Deptt./Scheme	No. of families assisted during 2020-21
1	2	3
1.	AGRICULTURE:	4,769
(i)	Distribution of agriculture implements tools and machinery on 50% subsidy basis.	
(ii)	Distribution of seed including high-yielding variety seed on 50% subsidy.	

	(iii)	Supply of insecticides, pesticides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy basis.	
	(iv)	Distribution of mini-kits free of cost.	
	(v)	Distribution of tarpaulins on 50% subsidy	
	(vi)	Soil & Water Conservation measures for construction of water harvesting structure.	
	(vii)	Distribution of fertilizers on subsidy basis.	
2.	HORTICULTURE;		1,078
	(i)	Supply of fruit plants on 50% subsidy basis	
	(ii)	Supply of insecticides, fungicides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy.	
	(iii)	Supply of horticulture tools and machinery on 50% cost.	
	(iv)	Package programme on different fruit crops	
3.	Rural Development (Other Programmes)		325
	(i)	Supply of milch cattle on 50% subsidy basis.	
	(ii)	Supply of agricultural/Horticultural machinery on 50% subsidy basis;	
	(iii)	Supply of Sheep and goat units on 50% subsidy;	
	(iv)	Supply of pack animals on 50% subsidy basis;	
	(v)	Training to rural youths to provide them technical skill to take up self-employment.	
	b)	Other Programme (IAY/AAY)	
4.	INDUSTRY:		179
	(i)	Rural Artisans/Programme(RAP)	
	(ii)	Rural Industries Programme (RIP) under RIP/RAP programme, subsidy upto Rs.500/- per trainee for purchase of tool-kit.	
5.	I&PH:		483
	(i)	Flow Irrigation	
6.	WELFARE		296
	(i)	Follow-up programme	
	(ii)	Training (COPA)	
	(iii)	Housing Subsidy	
7.	HP SCH. CASTES/SCH. TRIBES DEV.CORP.		206
	(i)	Direct cases Corp. is providing 50% of the project cost, maximum of Rs.5000/ Small business, Supply of milch cattle, Supply of pack animals, Supply of agricultural/horticultural implements and machinery.	
	(ii)	Training in traditional and non-traditional trades	
	iii)	N.S.T.F.D.C. cases	
8.	Fisheries		3
9.	Co-operation		170
	Total		7,509

STATE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

A. ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the largest industry and main occupation of the people in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. The farming in tribal areas is highly agro-pastoral and most of the areas are mono crop areas. Out of total geographical area of 23,65,533 hect., operational area is only 39,900 hect. *i.e.* 1.69% owned by 34,500 farmers. The average size of holdings of scheduled tribes is 0.90 hect. against 1.0 hect. of the State average. About 69% of the main workers are engaged in agriculture. Cultivated area per agriculture workers is 0.44 hect. only. Intensity of cropping in tribal areas during 2014-15 varies from 100% to 144% average being 121.62% against 175% at State level. The low cropping intensity is due to the fact that mostly these areas are mono-crop. About cent percent cropped area in ITDP Lahaul and Spiti and 50% area in ITDP Pangi is under irrigation. In ITDP Kinnaur and Bharmour, the irrigation facilities are scarce except in Pooh sub-division of district Kinnaur where sizeable area has been brought under irrigation through the Desert Development Project.

The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the tribal areas are quite conducive to the production of cash crop like seed potato, vegetables, vegetable seeds, medicinal and brewage herbs. The crops are relatively less prone to fungal diseases.

The State has been divided in four Agro-Climatic Zones, suiting to the cultivation of different crops:—

1. Shiwalik Hill Zone (Sub Tropical Sub Mountain and Low Hills).—This zone comprising of upland of part of Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Solan, Sirmour and Bilaspur district. It has sub-tropical climate, consists of foothills and valley area having elevation from 240 meters to 1000 meters above sea level. It occupies about 35 % of the geographical area and about 33 % of the cultivated area of the state. The major crops grown in this zone are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Sugarcane, Mustard, Potato, Vegetables, Pulses and Barley.

2. Mid Hill Zone (Sub Humid Mid Hills).—This zone comprising of part of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmour district. It extends from 1001 meters to 1500 meters above sea level, having mild temperate climate. It occupies about 32 % of

the total geographical area and about 53 % of the cultivated area of the state. The major crops are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Barley, Beans, Pulses and Forages etc. This zone has very good potential for the cultivation of cash crops like off season vegetables, Ginger and production of quality seeds of temperate vegetables like cauliflower and root crops.

3. High Hill Zone (Wet Temperate High Hills).—This zone comprising of parts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Sirmour district and inner most of Shimla and Kullu district. It lies from 1501 meters to 2500 meters above sea level with humid temperate climate and alpine pastures. The commonly grown crops are Wheat, Barley, Lesser Millets, Pseudo-cereals (Buckwheat and Amaranthus), Maize, Rice and Potato etc. The area is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato and temperate vegetables.

4. Cold Dry Zone (Dry Temperate High Hills).—This zone comprising of major parts of Chamba and Kinnaur, entire Lahaul-Spiti and northern parts of Kullu district. It lies above 2500 meters above sea level. It occupies about 8% of the geographical area and 3% of the total cultivated area of the state. The major crops grown are Wheat, Barley, Rajmash, Pseudo cereals like Buckwheat, Amaranths. It is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato, temperate and European type of vegetables and their seeds, seed potato and peas seed.

Scheme/Programme-wise description is as under:—

1. Crop Insurance Scheme: To compensate the losses occurred due to natural fire, lightening, storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado, drought, dry spells pests/diseases etc., the Government has introduced new scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna for major crops of State likewise wheat, maize, paddy, barley. Besides this, if insured area is cannot be used for sowing planting due to deficit rainfall or unfavorable seasonal conditions even then Crops are covered under the scheme. Coverage is also available for post-harvest losses upto 14 days after harvesting of crop laying in the field for drying purpose. According to insured cost the insurance charges for farmers has been fixed to 2% for Kharif season and 1.5% for Rabi season. Besides this, during Kharif season for Pea crop, Kinnaur, Lahaul, and Chamba and for potato Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and for cauliflower crop Lahaul & Spiti districts are also covered under weather based crop insurance scheme. Insurance charges for farmers have been fixed to 5% for insured amount under this

scheme. The difference would arise after 5% shall be paid equally by State & Centre Government on 50:50 sharing basis.

- 2. Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan:** Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has decided to implement an innovative technique of Subhash Pakelar Natural Farming (SPNF) under a new scheme called “Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisaan” to reduce cost of cultivation and enhanced farm income for the comprehensive and long term welfare and prosperity of farmers and to safeguard them from the adverse climate effects. Main objectives of the scheme are (i) to promote climate resilient farming in harmony with nature (ii) to reduce cost of cultivation and to make farming a sustainable viable livelihood option (iii) to improve soil fertility, porosity, water infiltration, water holding and soil micro flora & fauna (iv) to discourage use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (v) to prepare package of practices for different crops (vi) to reduce environmental and aquatic pollution (vii) to create awareness amongst farming community and society about natural farming.
- 3. Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojna :** Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojna was introduced in the State under Budget Assurance during the year 2016-17 for fencing the farm to protect crops from the stray animals, wild animals and monkeys etc. under this scheme 80% Govt. assistance is being provided to individual farmer and 85% assistance will be provided to group of three or more farmers for installation of the solar power fencing system. The subsidy for installation of barbed and chain link (woven mesh) fencing system would be 50% and for composite fencing comprising of Solar Fencing integrated with G.I. wire mesh up to 0.60m and 1.20m height at the bottom would be 70% for individual farmer.
- 4. Mukhya Mantri Kisan Aivam Khetihar Mazdoor Jivan Suraksha Yojna :** The State Govt. has launched this Scheme called in 2015-16 for the welfare of farmers. The scheme is to provide compensation to the farmers and agricultural labourers in the event of sustaining injury or death during the operation of farm machinery. In case of the partial amputation, permanent disability and death, compensation of Rs.10,000/- to Rs.40,000/-, Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs. 3.00 lakh respectively is being provided to the affected farmers.
- 5. JICA Assisted Crop Diversification project Phase-II :** In order to promote sustainable crop diversification in the potential areas, the crop diversification promotion project of Rs. 321 crores with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance was sanctioned and implemented in the State upto year 2020. The

objectives of the project were to increase the area and production of vegetables through crop diversification, to raise income of small and marginal farmers, to create infrastructures for irrigation, farm access roads, marketing, post-harvest, to organize farmers into groups to take over operation and maintenance of irrigation systems, training and capacity building of Department of Agriculture field extension staff. The project was implemented through Himachal Pradesh Agriculture Development Society. MOU for implementation of Phase-II JICA has been signed on 26.03.2021 which would be implemented in all the district of the State with an outlay of Rs. 1013 crore during next nine years.

- 6. Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna :-** “Uttam Chara Utpadan Yojna” has been started to increase fodder production and to assist farmers in producing good quality fodder. Quality seed of fodder grasses, cutting, seedling of improved fodder varieties are being supplied to farmers on 50% subsidy. for animals. Chaff-Cutters are also available to SC/ST and BPL farmers on 50% subsidy.
- 7. Plant Protection:** It is continuous scheme envisaged to save crops from pests and diseases. Under this scheme, the farmers are to be provided with plant protection equipment and chemicals at 50% cost. Subsidy on cost of these items will be met out from non-plan funds. Besides, 100% transportation cost of material shall be borne under this scheme.
- 8. Distribution of improved Seed/vegetable/potato/pulses:** The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided that subsidy on seeds and agriculture implements be frozen at level of year 2000 to SC/ST, Backward area farmers and IRDP farmers w.e.f. 1.4.2001. The subsidy on seeds and implements be allowed on frozen rates to the eligible farmers as per policy of the Government. This programme includes components i.e. (i) c/o Seed Stores (ii) 100% transport subsidy on transportation of improved seed and (iii) frozen subsidy on cost of seed and (iv) staff and expenditure on farms. The staff expenditure will be met out from Non Development budget.
- 9. Distribution of Fertilizer:** With a view to promote balanced use of fertilizer, the State Government has allowed cost subsidy on complex fertilizers @ Rs. 1000/- per MT. Apart from this, cost subsidy @ 25% is also being provided on 100% water soluble complex fertilizer. Funds are provided for meeting 100% transportation cost on fertilizer to maintain uniform sale rates of fertilizer upto distribution head.

10. Soil Testing Programme :The object of the scheme is to test soil samples collected from different beneficiaries and on the basis of these tests to convey recommendations to them for adoption so as to maintain the fertility of the soil for various crops. In order to provide Soil Health Cards to all farming families, samples are being drawn through field extension officers and recommendations are issued to the farmers. The expenses on the soil testing laboratories established in the tribal areas will be met out from non-development funds. The soil samples shall be analyzed free of cost.

11. Grants to Marketing Board for Construction of Marketing Yards: Agriculture Marketing in the state is regulated through “H.P. Agriculture and Horticultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2005. To undertake various agricultural marketing, H.P. State Marketing Board has been set-up at apex level. At present, 10 APMCs are constituted at District Level and total 63 market yards (10 APMCs and 53 Sub-Market Yards) are operational which are providing marketing facilities to the growers. Most of these market yards deals in fresh fruits and vegetables and food grains. Market information including prices of various commodities is being uploaded on www.agmarknet.gov.in for the use of various stakeholders. The information is also disseminated through different media i.e. AIR, Doordarshan, Print Media and 19 wholesale markets of state are connected through electronic-national Agriculture market (e-NAM). To meet out the expenses of various activities including the construction of market yards, Govt. is providing grant-in-aid to Marketing Board. Market fee has been reduced from 2% to 1%.

12. Major Works: Funds under this scheme have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

1. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Government of India has launched a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme RKVY in 2007-08 with the aim to incentive state to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector to boost agricultural growth rate provided with flexibility and autonomy in the proves of planning execution of agricultural and allied sector schemes. This programme envisages adoption of new seed varieties, farm machinery, integrated nutrient and pas management and knowledge based interventions developed for different agro climatic zones. The area of focus under RKVY is integrated development of major crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse, cereals, minor millets and pulses, enhancement of soil health and mechanization, development of rain-fed farming system, strengthening of market

infrastructure and marketing development and strengthening of infrastructure to promote extension services and also activities relating to the enhancement of production in Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The scheme was implemented as 100% ACA from 2007-08 to 2014-15. Now its funding pattern has been revised to 90:10 (Centre : State) by Govt. of India from 2015-16 onwards.

- 2. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** 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. Towards this end, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas. Main deliverable under this mission are Developing rain fed agriculture, natural resources management, enhancing water use efficiency, improving soil health, promoting conservation agriculture. The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 from 2016-17 onwards.
- 3. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET) :** During 12th Five Year Plan the 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 in to four sub-missions as: (i) Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME), (ii) Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP), (iii) sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), and (iv) Sub Mission on Plant protection and Plant Quarantine. The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 Center and State Share from 2016-17 onwards.
- 4. National Food Security Mission:** The National Food Security Mission has been launched in 2007. State has been included under this mission to increase the production and productivity of Wheat, Maize, Pulses and Rice. Under this mission, 11 districts in Wheat (Except Shimla), two districts Kangra and Mandi under Rice, 9 districts except Shimla, Kinnaur & Lahaul & Spiti under Maize and 9 districts under Pulses (For this Kharif season Mash & Moong) except Shimla, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti have been selected in the State. The mission provides assistance for laying cluster demonstrations, distribution of Certified Seed, Micro-Nutrients, Plan and soil protection material, improved implement and machinery. The scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State sharing pattern.

- 5. Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna:** To promote organic farming, Govt. of India has recently launched a new scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture for adoption of organic villages & PGS certification by mobilizing farmers in cluster mode to enable them to certify their own organic products. Under this scheme Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of certification will be followed in place of costly third party certification system. Project is for three years. Total 100 clusters of 50 acre (20 hac.) each are being selected and farmers are being trained in organic farming and PGS system of certification. The scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State sharing pattern.
- 6. National Project on Soil Health and Fertility:** Soil Health Management (SHM) will aim at promoting location as well as crop specific sustainable soil health management including residue management, organic farming practices by way of creating and linking soil fertility maps with macro-micro nutrient management, appropriate land use based on land capability, judicious application of fertilizers and minimizing the soil erosion/degradation. Assistance will be provided for various improved package of practices based on land use and soil characteristics, generated through geographical information system (GIS) based thematic maps and database on land and soil characteristics through extensive field level scientific surveys. Besides, this component will also provide support to reclamation of problem soils (acid/alkaline/saline). This component will be implemented by State Govt., National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI) and Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI). The private parties can be encouraged to set up soil testing labs in selected areas in the district. The Govt. of India has launched new scheme based on which the sample of soil shall be drawn on GPS basis.
- 7. Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material:** Quality seed is the most cost effective means for increasing agricultural production and productivity. Sub Mission will cover the entire gamut of seed chain from of nucleus seed to supply to farmers for sowing, Support for infrastructure, Strengthening of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) and to encourage development of new varieties of plants. The scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State sharing pattern.

8. Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization: There is strong co-relation between farm power availability and agricultural productivity. Sub-Mission will focus on farm mechanization and will mainly cater to the needs of the small and marginal farmers through institutional arrangements such as custom hiring, mechanization of selected villages, subsidy for procurement of machines & equipments etc. The scheme is being implemented in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State sharing pattern.

2. HORTICULTURE:

The tribal region is mainly situated at high altitude comprising of very high mountains. The climate is very cold and dry temperate. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in tribal region of Himachal Pradesh are quite suitable for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and other economic horticultural crops like hops, saffron, Zeera (Black) etc. The temperate fruits mainly apple dominates the agriculture economy in ITDP Kinnaur and ITDP Lahaul. The ITDP Pangi and ITDP Spiti have so far remained backward because these areas remained land locked for a longer period than other ITDP. Influenced by the economic growth in ITDP Lahaul, the tribals in the adjoining areas of ITDP Pangi have also been encouraged to take up hops cultivation in last few years. With the opening of the Pangi Valley to other parts of the country through roads, the prosperity has now come to this area through the cultivation of temperate fruits for which there exists vast potentials. The agro-climatic conditions in Spiti area are very harsh. Rainfall is scanty even in the months of winter. Soil is poor and atmosphere is windy. All these factors do not allow a uniform pattern of cropping in the area. However, due to climate change, there has been a marked rise in temperature and some pockets of Spiti area have become suitable for cultivation of apple where new apple plantation have come up. There is a wide scope to increase the production of fruits and vegetables in this region for export purpose.

The Schematic details are:-

1. Horticulture Development Schemes: This scheme aims at creating and maintenance of infrastructural facilities required for the distribution of planting material and other orchard inputs for the plantation of new orchards and maintenance of existing orchards for the expansion of area under fruit crops. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:—

1. Bringing more and more area under fruit crops and replanting old uneconomical orchard area in the potential area of different agro-climatic conditions and farming situations.

2. Introduction of improved high yielding varieties of different fruit crops for replacement of old plantation so as to increase the productivity per unit area.
3. To ensure the availability of verified plants in growing areas and easy availability of production inputs.
4. Strengthening of input service in the fruit growing areas for easily availability of production inputs.
5. Increasing fruit production and productivity by using package of practices recommended by the research institutions.
6. Earmarking of fruit trees of outstanding merit for selections of state mother trees and to supply bud wood to the nursery growers.
7. Providing the facilities of mobility at field level for timely arrangement and supply of inputs to the fruit growers.

The main emphasis under the scheme is on replacement of old plantations with new improved plant material and creation of infrastructural facilities in tribal region. The survey of existing fruit plantation in the tribal areas of the state shall be conducted to identify fruit trees of outstanding characters and high yielding potentials. This will help in creating bud wood bank for the supply of bud wood to the registered nursery men in the region. Under this scheme for establishment of individual orchard, 50% assistance to SC/ST/IRDP, 25% to Small farmers, 33.33% to & Marginal farmers maximum limit-Rs. 3000/-. For establishment of garden colony, combined fencing, Plant Protection equipments, Irrigation facility-75% to SC/ST, 50% to Small/marginal and backward area farmer Land development, Plantation and other orchard management operations: 50% to SC/ST and backward area farmer, 25% to small farmer, 33.3% to marginal farmer and nil to other farmers with a maximum limit of Rs.18000 (for 2 ha.), Rs. 36000 (for 4 ha.).

2. Plant Protection Scheme.—Modern Plant protection measures are of prime importance at all the stages of development of commercial horticulture product so that pests and diseases do not act as limiting factor in the fruit production programme. Free advisory services for control of pests and diseases and recommended pesticides through Horticulture extension centres/plant protection centres established in tribal areas on 50% subsidy are being provided under this scheme. To promote the use of such technologies to reduce the use of spray chemicals harmful for human health. The scheme is also for control of apple scab, other pests and disease of economic importance.

- 3. Fruit Plant Nutrition Programme.**—The main objective of the scheme is to provide free advisory service to fruit growers in plant leaf tissue analysis for demonstration of nutritional status for their orchards and recommending fertilizer schedule for adoption in their orchards through three main plant nutrition laboratories established at Shimla, Bajaura (Kullu) and Dharamshala (Kangra). Since these laboratories are located far away from the tribal areas, therefore two small laboratories have been established in major fruit growing tribal areas of Kinnaur and Bharmour. These two small laboratories receive the recommendations from the main laboratories for onward circulation among the orchardists for adoption in their orchards.
- 4. Development of Floriculture.**—This scheme aims at laying out of demonstration on the fields of the farmers as well as on departmental progeny-cum-demonstration orchards in the tribal region to evaluate the performance of different bulbous flower crops like Gladiolus, Daffodils, Lilies, flowering plants of Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Alstromeria and seasonal like Aster, pansy, zinnia, salvia, antirrhinum etc. as well as to produce nucleus seeds/bulbs for distribution to the farmers for quality cultivation of flowers. Under this scheme, four day practical training in Floriculture is being imparted to the farmers and supply of plant material, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, equipments on 25% to small farmers and 33% to marginal farmers.
- 5. Fruit Canning Units**—This scheme aims at utilization of the unmarketable surplus fruits and vegetables for manufacturing of fruit products for making available to the consumers at reasonable rates besides providing community canning services and training in fruits preservation to the fruit growers and women through Mahila Mandals. All these facilities are provided in the ITDP Kinnaur which is the major fruit producing area in the tribal region.
- 6. Maintenance of Government Orchards/Nurseries.**—Improved planting material is the basic necessity for the expansion of fruit industry for meeting the requirement of fruit plant material to the fruit growers for tribal areas. The department of horticulture has established 15 Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchards (PCDO) in tribal region for multiplication and distribution of quality planting material to the tribal farmers.
- 7. Marketing and quality control for MIS/Carton Subsidy.**—The scheme aims at ensuring remunerative price to the fruit growers of their produce by implementing support price/market intervention scheme. On an average 15 to 20 lakhs of standard apple boxes are being produced annually in tribal areas. The unmarketable produce of

the farmers is procured at a fixed support price and utilized for marketing/processing purpose. This scheme also envisages training of farmers regarding maturity standards, picking, grading and packing techniques of fruits through demonstrations.

- 8. Himachal Pushap Kranti Yojna:** Scheme was launched during the year a 2018-19 for promotion of Protected Cultivation of Commercial Floricultural and Ornamental crops in H.P. the main objectives of the scheme is to facilitate the growers of the state in establishment of new protected infrastructure, to increase productivity per unit area of commercially viable floricultural and ornamental crops under protected cultivation and to provide an opportunity to the progressive growers of the state to diversify into more viable and profitable farming. Keeping in view the popularity of the scheme, its scope of this scheme has been expanded in tribal districts of the State. Under this scheme 85% assistance is being provided for establishment of greenhouse structure for a maximum area of 4000 Sqm. per beneficiary, 50% assistance on cost of planting material and 50% assistance on open field cultivation, for a maximum of 2 ha. area per beneficiary.
- 9. Anti-Hail Net :** the scheme for installation of Anti-hail nets was launched during the year 2018-19 with the object to benefit small and marginal and women farmers of the State, helping them to substantially reduce qualitative and quantitative losses to their horticulture produce. In order to mitigate the losses caused by hail storms & to meet out the demand of the State, on purchase of anti-hail nets 80% subsidy is being extended to the farmers of tribal districts.
- 10. Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojna:** Himachal Pradesh is one of the principal fruit growing State having nearly 2.5 lakh hectare of land under different fruit crops. Apple is the most important temperate fruit accounting for about 75% of total area under fruit crops. Horticulture industry of Himachal Pradesh will not be able to flourish and sustain in the long term without the large scale development of scientific bee keeping. As bee keeping is not only important for increasing the crop productivity and honey production but also for the biological and economic role played by the honey bees. The scheme has been launched to encourage farmers participation in scientific bee keeping, to provide technical know-how to the farmers of the State and organization of short duration training courses in bee keeping, motivation of unemployed youth to adopt bee-keeping as a source of their livelihood.
- 11. Mukhya Mantri Khumb Vikas Yojna:** the potential of mushroom to contribute to the State's economy in several ways including generating employment opportunity,

additional income in rural areas and its seemingly viable diversification for the otherwise shrinking agriculture sector, Govt. has launched Mukhya Mantri Khumb Vikas Yojna during 2019-20. The main objective of the scheme are; women empowerment through technological interventions in the mushroom cultivation keeping in pace with the changing climate. To introduce mushrooms a nutritive food for human consumption in mid-day meals, Govt. canteen, civil hospital etc. To generate sustainable livelihood opportunities in farming sector for unemployed youth and to provide technical & financial support to individual private growers/groups in establishment of small/marginal scale mushroom production and processing units.

12. Horticulture Buildings (Capital Works).—The department has created many assets in the tribal area for conducting various horticultural development activities which include construction of office buildings/residential accommodation to staff.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

1. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):—RKVY aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth of agriculture and allied sector. Under this scheme assistance is provided for undertaking various activities like water storage tanks and farm mechanization. The main objective of the scheme are :-

1. To incentivize the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the district and the states based on agro climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximized returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

2. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Apple and Mango.—Weather vagaries like drought and frost cause heavy quantitative and qualitative loss to fruit

crops. To compensate the loss, the State Government has brought Apple, Mango, Plum, Kinnow and Peach crops under Weather based Crop Insurance scheme (WBCIS). This scheme was launched in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. Rabi 2009 for Apple and Mango crops. Keeping in view the success of the scheme, the coverage was further extended to 36 block for apple crop throughout the state including 7 blocks in tribal area of the state are brought under insurance cover. The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited is implementing the scheme. The liability of premium is being shared by the farmers, State Government and Central Government on 50:25:25 percent basis. The scope of this scheme would be widened in new areas through awareness camps.

3. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture**—Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants etc. In the North Eastern States and Himalayan States, MIDH is being implemented as the sub scheme ‘Horticulture Mission for Northern and Himalayan states’ with 50% contribution from GOI which has now been raised to 90% GOI share and 10% State share. MIDH is working closely with National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA/PMKSY towards development of Micro Irrigation for all horticulture crops and protected cultivation on farmers’ field. MIDH provides technical advice and administrative support to State Governments and other horticulture related activities like Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), funded by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/NMSA.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna** : Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) focus on enhancing water use efficiency by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip and sprinkler technologies, efficient water application & distribution system, secondary storage and drainage development. The unit cost of drip irrigation varies with respect to plant spacing and location of water source. The scheme is being implemented on sharing pattern of 90:10 by central/state Govt.
5. **Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)**: the scheme has been introduced to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ration of farm power to cultivable unit are upto 2.5 Kw/Hact. Orchard.

The Mission objectives are :

- (i) Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
- (ii) Creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments.
- (iii) Financial assistance for procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment.
- (iv) Promotion of Farm Mechanization in selected villages

3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Land and soil functions have a crucial base for all agricultural production system. It also affects life of the river valley projects. Therefore, maintenance of physical, chemical and biological balance of soil besides management of land surface is essential sub serves all socio-economic needs. With a view to the increasing population and greater developmental activities, the projected requirement of food, fodder and firewood including water indicate that the State would not only have to protect and conserve soil resources but also have to provide various productive management practices for soil. The soil conservation programme in the tribal areas like in the State is carried out by the State Agriculture and Forest Departments as under:—

(a) Agriculture Department:

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 lands to curb this menace particularly on the agricultural lands. The department is executing Soil & Water Conservation schemes under State sector as under:

- (i) Soil Conservation Works
- (ii) Water Conservation & Development
- (iii) RIDF (Poly houses with micro irrigation facility and Rajiv Gandhi Micro Irrigation Scheme)

1. **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):**— The area of focus under RKVY is integrated development of major crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse cereals, minor millets and pulses, enhancement of soil health and mechanization, Development of rainfed farming systems, strengthening of market infrastructure, natural resource management, irrigation related projects and marketing development and strengthening of infrastructure to promote Extension Services and also activities relating to the enhancement of production in Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The scheme was implemented as 100% ACA from 2007-08 to 2014-15 but its funding pattern has been revised to 90:10 (Centre:State) by Govt. of India from 2015-16 onwards.

2. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).**—Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during the year 2015 with the objective to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation and operational guidelines circulated in the month of August, 2015. PMKSY will have four programme components i.e. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani), PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop), and PMKSY (Water Shed Development). District Irrigation Plan (DIPs) and Block Irrigation Plan Shall be prepared for planning and implementation of PMKSY. State shall implement only two programme components i.e. PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani) & PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop). The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State Share.
3. **Efficient Irrigation through Micro Irrigation Systems:** — State Government is committed to promote Agriculture in the State by increasing the productivity of crops. The Government has launched a scheme “ **Efficient Irrigation through Micro-Irrigation System**”. Through this scheme, department is providing 80% assistance for installation of drip/sprinkler irrigation system and 50% assistance for development of water sources such as shallow well, shallow bore well and low & medium lift irrigation system.
4. **Jal Se Krishi ko Bal:** —With a view to provide water for Irrigation, Government has launched a new scheme “Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal”. 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. Under this scheme 100% expenditure would be borne by the Government for implementation of community based small water saving scheme.
5. **Saur Sinchayee Yojna:** —Hon’ble Chief Minister has announced a new scheme “**Saur Sinchayee Yojna**” during Budget Speech for 2018-19 with the objective to bring more areas under assured irrigation in next five years by installing Solar Photovoltaic Water Pumps with a financial outlay of Rs. 200.00 crore. Under this scheme solar pumps will be installed to lift the water for irrigation purposes along with necessary infrastructure by supplying, installation, testing commissioning of AC/DC solar photovoltaic water pumping system ranging 1 HP to 10 HP in the

field of individual as well as a group of farmers through empanelled firms. NABARD has accorded approval under RIDF Tranche-XXV for Rs. 75.25 Crore which shall be implemented in 3 years i.e. 2020-21 to 2022-23 wherein the provision of financial assistance of 85% has been made for the farmers of all categories and group of 4-5 farmers.

The State Govt. has also decided to implement this scheme through convergence with newly launched GOI scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Uthan Mahabhiyan scheme (PM KUSUM) for which 50% assistance will be provided under Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and 35% financial assistance will be met out from the State scheme “Saur Sinchayee Yojna”.

6. **Poly House & Micro Irrigation System (RIDF Scheme) :** — In order to achieve faster and more inclusive growth in agriculture sector, a project on production of vegetables under protective cultivation which is renamed as “**Poly House & Micro Irrigation System**” and funded under RIDF-XIX by NABARD. The objective of the project is higher productivity and income per unit area, judicious use of quality produce and increased efficiency of monitory inputs. Financial assistance of 85% is being provided under this scheme.

(b) **Forest Department:**

The following activities are being undertaken in tribal areas under various soil conservation programmes of Forest Department:—

- i. Protective afforestation and maintenance of 5 years afforestation.
- ii. Engineering works such as construction of check-dams, check-walls, retaining walls, spurs, vegetative spurs, gully plugging etc.
- iii. Water conservation measures for providing water to the wildlife and improvement in soil moisture.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal Husbandry is an integral part of agriculture, which can be visualised from the fact that almost all tribal families have been rearing one livestock or the other. It not only provides additional income to the agriculturists but also provides nutritious food in the form of eggs, milk and meat. Sheep and goat are the main sources of wool and the woollen garments to protect against the extreme winter in the tribal areas. Article 48 of the Constitution of India directs that the State shall endeavour to organize animal

husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular take steps for preserving and improving the livestock breeds. In the tribal belts of Himachal Pradesh, agriculture being the mainstay of the people, development of animal husbandry assumes added importance; as the livestock population is almost 1.06 times of the human population. Sheep and goats accounting to 79.91% of the total livestock population. Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground and poultry population in that belt is about 18718. According to the 2012 census, livestock and poultry population for the tribal belt was as under:—

Sl. No.	Area	Livestock Population as per 2012 Census				
		Bovine + other	Sheep	Goat	Total Livestock	Poultry
1.	Kinnaur	26021	66607	33229	125857	9390
2.	Lahaul	9248	29895	2674	41817	1844
3.	Spiti	8120	6119	5522	19761	10
4.	Pangi	11193	22816	12185	46194	7347
5.	Bharmour	21566	61828	61748	145142	127
	Total	76148	187265	115358	378771	18718

Schematic description is as under:—

- HIM Kukkut Palan Yojna:—** Under this scheme Day Old Commercial Broiler chicks 3000 number (in three equal instalments of 1000 number) are provided to the poultry breeder along with feed, feeders and drinkers on 60% subsidy and 40% subsidy for the construction of shed. The total unit cost of is 3.96 lakh per project.
- Krishak Bakri Palan Yojna :—** with the objective to improve the socio-economic status of goat breeders belonging to all categories, goat units of 2+1, 4+1 and 1+1 are distributed on 60% subsidy. There is provision of insurance and feed for goats during list trimester of pregnancy.
- Subsidized Rams to Sheep Breeder :—** under this scheme, the sheep breeders belonging to all categories are provided rams on 60% subsidy (maximum two rams per beneficiary).

4. **Cattle Feed Subsidy to BPL Families** :— The livestock breeders belonging to BPL families are provided pregnancy ration to their indigenous/cross breed cows @ 3 kg/day for last three months of the pregnancy on 50% subsidy.
5. **Capital Outlay (Buildings)**:Under this scheme funds have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.
6. **Dairy Development**:— Under this programme funds are utilised for releasing the payment of Milk Producer's as well as transportation of milk. Presently Hilly/local cows are producing 2.048 ltr. Milk per day whereas milk production of cross breed cow is 5.130 ltr/ day.
7. **GIA to Wool Federation**: — Government is providing Grant-in-aid to H.P. Wool Federation through Animal Husbandry department for providing Market Development Assistance (MDA) for procurement of wool from sheep breeders to improve their economy.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**:—One of the most important reasons responsible for low productivity and wool quality in small ruminants is heavy infestation of Ecto and Endo parasites along with deficiency of Macro and Micro Nutrients. Due to inadequate funds department is not able to follow the recommended schedules in this regard. Therefore to save Sheep and goat breeders from losses due to low productivity resulting from heavy parasitic infestation, provision of dipping and drenching of approx. 7 lakh sheep and goat of tribal area is being proposed by constructing one sheep dip on the migratory route of sheep and goat breeders and purchasing material required for dipping and drenching as per the recommendation of the Central Advisory Committee. The funding pattern of the scheme has been revised to 90:10 (Centre:State) by Govt. of India from 2015-16 onwards.
2. **Assistance to state for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)** :— In order to tackle the issues of livestock Health in a better way Govt. of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with funding pattern 90:10 centre:state sharing basis during the 12th Plan. Diseases for which free vaccination is being provided to livestock owners are FMD, HSBQ, Enterotoxaemia, PPR, Raniket Disease, Marek's disease and Rabies under this project.
3. **Peste-des-Petis Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme (PPR-CP)** :— Peste des Petis Ruminants (PPR) or Sheep/goat plague is a viral disease characterized by high

fever, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhoea. PPR infection causes losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality. The programme is presently implemented throughout the country by vaccinating all susceptible sheep & goats for which central financial assistance is provided for vaccination and surveillance.

4. National Livestock Mission :— 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 stakeholder. The mission will cover everything germane to improvement of livestock productivity and support projects and initiatives required for that purpose subject to condition that such initiatives which cannot be funded under other Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Department. The main objective of the Scheme are as under:-

- To fulfil the objective of protein requirement of the growing population of the country and prevent malnutrition in one of the highest malnourished children population in the world.
- To meet the increasing demand of the domestic population for food of animal origin, due mainly to increasing incomes.
- To enable doubling of farmers income.

5. FISHERIES:

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with snow fed perennial rivers, streams and lakes etc. in tribal areas. The open waters offer great potential for the development of trout fisheries. The fisheries activities in the tribal areas were initiated during the third Five Year Plan with the construction of Trout Fish farm at Sangla in distt. Kinnaur and later on at Holi in Chamba district.

The successful implementation of Indo-Norwegian Project on commercial trout farming under bilateral co-operation at Patlikuhl in district Kullu has opened new era in the history of trout culture. Himachal Pradesh has unique distinction of highest per unit fish yield and highest price for per unit fish in Reservoir fisheries. It has also earned name in Riverine fisheries by conserving Mahaseer-our national heritage. However, our Tribal belt exclusively enjoys the status of trout fisheries, a delicacy of five star culture. This potential of cold water fisheries is yet to be exploited.

The uplands of tribal areas are fed by the head water of Satluj, Ravi and Chenab which have tremendous potential for the development of cold water fisheries. In addition to this, there are number of perennial springs in Rangrik(Spiti) Pin Valley(Spiti) Dhankar (Spiti), Thiroth (Lahaul), Gemur (Lahaul) and Kirting (Lahaul) which can be harnessed for trout farming. There are high altitude lakes like Chander Tal (4100 metres), Nako (4100 metres) and Dushore (3500 metres) etc. which despite their icy cold water have potential for fisheries development. As the tribal areas provide beautiful tracking grounds, the availability of fish in these areas would be an added attraction to the trekkers and tourists.

Schematic description follows:—

- 1. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (90:10) :—** Though aquaculture is considered as an engine for fisheries growth, presently department has proposed to stock Indian Major Carp (IMC) fish species boost up fish production in four Major state reservoirs viz. Govind Sagar, Pongdam, Koldam, and Chamera. About 16.67 lakh IMC fish seed will have to be proposed to stock in these reservoirs during 2021-22 under RKVY. Aim behind IMC seed stocking are to increase fish production, which will directly benefit the fishermen of Scheduled Tribe community as such. There are 57 No. of fish cooperative societies operating fish capture work with the help of 5488 licence holder fishermen. Scheme is being implemented on 90:10 (Centre:State) sharing pattern in the state.
- 2. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojna :—** A scheme to bring about blue revolution through sustainable and responsible development of fisheries. Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers family for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period w.e.f. 16th June to 15th August every year. Because most of the carp fish species breeds during this period and catching or killing of fish is totally banned. Every fishermen contributes Rs. 150/- p.m. for 10 consecutive fishing months which comes to the tune of Rs. 1500/- and an amount of Rs.3000/- is contributed by Central & State Govt. in the ratio 80:20 respectively. Thus, a sum of Rs. 4500/- is to be distributed to fishermen in two instalments of Rs. 2250/- each during two month of fishing close season.
- 3. Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojna :—** There are two insurance scheme viz. PMSBY & PMJJBY proposed to be implemented for providing social security to

the reservoir/river fishermen in the state. As fishing in the reservoir and rivers is a hazardous nature, there is every risk of life during heavy rains and storms. The group accidental insurance for active fishermen by providing 2.00 lakh accidental insurance cover in case of death and Rs. 1.00 lakh insurance cover in case of partial disability including Rs. 0.10 lakh hospitalization charges under “Blue Revolution” with the special premium for both i.e. accidental insurance cover Rs. 12/0 and hospitalization charges Rs. 3.54 with 80:20 centre & stat sharing. Now, Govt. of India has decided to implement this scheme through National Fisheries Development Board by providing Rs. 5.00 lakh accidental death/permanent disability insurance cover and in case of partial disability, Rs. 2.50 lakh insurance cover for scheduled tribe fishermen in the state.

7. FORESTRY & WILDLIFE:

Most of the tribal belt in Himachal Pradesh especially Lahaul-Spiti, part of Kinnaur and Pangi lies outside monsoon zone (in the rain shadow zone). Large areas in the tribal zone of Himachal Pradesh are either barren, rocky or under permafrost and thus not fit for afforestation. The areas notified as forests in the tribal belt are primarily for protection and because most part of it is under perpetual snow, it is not fit for being managed as commercial forests. The growth period in the area being situated primarily above 2440 meter altitude is limited and commercial tree crops cannot be grown due to low temperature and low moisture. Considering the acute shortage of fuel wood and fodder in the Lahaul and Spiti district, fuel wood is carried from the adjoining districts of Kullu and Kinnaur to meet the local requirements.

Many high value minor forest produce are found in tribal areas and people are engaged in collection and extraction of these non-timber forest produce.

The tribal people enjoy the right to extract timber also from the government owned forests. These forests have come under heavy pressure for meeting the demand of timber for the ever-increasing population whose improving economic condition lures them to build/repair houses at shorter intervals. People in these areas rear large herds of animal population for meeting their requirement of wool, meat and milch etc. These animals are grazed in the forests and the pasture lands available within the tribal areas. Some localities are visited by the migratory grazers also.

The Main objectives under Forestry Development are:—

- i. Improvement of forests, tree cover by raising plantations of fuel, fodder, small timber & economically important species.
- ii. Improvement of existing species.
- iii. Taking up soil conservation measures.
- iv. Sustainable management of natural resources and wildlife outside Protected Area Network (PAN).
- v. To conserve wildlife in Western Himalayan habitats and to manage man wildlife interface outside the Protected Area Network (PAN)
- vi. Preparation of working plans.
- vii. Managing HRD issues and capacity building.

Schematic description follows:—

- 1. Forest Protection & Forest Fire Management Scheme:—** Fighting forest fires has become an almost annual challenge which require to be addressed through developing adequate infrastructure and training and capacity building of frontline staff and village/community for protection against forest fire. Various essential activities viz. awareness to the masses, engagement of fire watchers, creation and maintenance for fire lines, purchase of fire fighting equipments etc. are being carried out under this scheme.
- 2. National Afforestation Programme:—** The objective of this schemes is Ecological restoration of degrades forests and to develop the forest resources with peoples' participation, with focus on improvement in livelihood of the forest fringe communities, especially the poor. This Scheme envisages covering blank areas for bringing them under tree cover in order to achieve optimal land use. Both conifer and broad leafed species of indigenous as well as tried and tested exotic origin suitable to the site will be planted. Afforestation under seven plantation models maintenance of previous years plantations and ancillary activities like fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, planting and bush cutting to a limited extent will be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants are covered under this scheme. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 Centre/State sharing pattern in the state. The department has fixed per hectare norms of Rs. 63800/- in Tribal-I area and Rs. 122900/- for Tribal-II area (Keylong & Jalhma Forest Ranges only) for rising normal plantation & maintenance of 5 year old plantation under afforestation/re-afforestation of scrub areas/Protective afforestation schemes and Rs. 53500/- in Tribal-I areas and

Rs. 112700/- for Tribal-II area (Keylong & Jalhma Forest Ranges only) under enrichment plantation schemes.

- 3. HP Forest Eco-System Management and Livelihood Improvement Project(EAP)** :— The Project “ **HP Forest Eco-System Management and Livelihood Improvement Project**” is being implemented with the help of Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) for 10 years (2018-19 to 2027-28) amounting to Rs. 800.00 crore in which 80% cost of project i.e. Rs. 640.00 crore as Japanese ODA loan and 20% i.e. Rs. 160.00 Crore will be borne by Govt. of H.P. Out of the loan component, 90% would be grant from GoI to HP and the remaining 10% would be State Share. The project will be implemented in Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Kangra and tribal areas of Pangi and Bharmour Sub-divisions of Chamba district. The overall goal of the project is to ensure that the Ecosystems Services from Forest Areas are improved for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in the State.
- 4. Ek Buta Beti Ke Nam** :— The scheme is started with the objective to increase green cover and by planting a sapling in the name of girl child and nurturing it into a tree, communities would be sensitized to be more committed towards the rights of the girls leading to realization of her full potential. Under this scheme, a kit costing of Rs. 1495/- consisting of instruction manual for planting/maintenance, 5 tall plants, 5 plant guards, packet of vermi-compost & name plate with new born girl child’s name are being providing to each new born girl child’s parents.
- 5. Community Based State Forestry Programme:**— All the existing community based schemes will be implemented under the ambit of this Umbrella scheme without changing the objective of the individual schemes as per guidelines of the respective scheme. The schemes like (i) Samudayik Van Samvardhan Yojna (ii) Vidyarthi Van Mittar Yojna (iii) Van Samridhi Jan Samridhi Yojna are covered under this programme.
- 6. Consolidation and Demarcation of Forests:**—Demarcation of forest boundaries very important for effective management of forests including checking unauthorised tree felling and incidence of encroachment. The boundaries between the forest and private lands are demarcated on the ground through settlement operations and affixing of permanent boundary pillars along the boundaries, construction of boundary pillars, maintenance of old boundary pillars are covered under this scheme.

7. Forestry Programme:— The following schemes being implemented departmentally and primarily aiming at increasing the forest cover, improving the pastures are brought under this programme.

- (i) Development Pastures & Grazing
- (ii) Improvement of Tree Cover
- (iii) Raising Nurseries for Departmental Planting & Public Distribution
- (iv) New Forestry Scheme (Sanjhi Van Yojna)

The activities to increase the forest cover of the State, to improve density of Forests, afforestation in open forest areas, enrichment of planting in areas having density upto 40%, establishment of nurseries, celebration of Van-Mahotsava, plantation campaign and other awareness programme relating to forestry activities etc are being covered under this programme.

8. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:— This is an Integrated Development Project to mitigate the effects of climate change by sustaining the natural resources in forest land and for improvement of upstream watershed management and increase agricultural & water productivity in selected Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh. Under this scheme, activities like sustainable land & water resource management, forestry & land management, soil & water conservation, spring development, management of exotic species and improvement of agriculture productivity and value addition are being covered.

9. Residential Buildings :— As residential housing facility at field level are still inadequate, under this scheme, functional as well as residential buildings are to be constructed for providing housing facility to the field staff.

10. Construction of Roads, Bridges & paths:— The scheme envisages to serve the inaccessible tracks of forests with adequate communication network for greater use of produce and effective management of forests. It aims at providing better means of communications in the shape of jeep-able roads, bridle paths, inspection paths, etc. in the interest of speedy development.

11. Environment Forestry and Wild Life:— In tribal areas protection and conservation of wildlife species in sanctuary areas, viz. Tundah, Kugti, Raksham, Chhitkul, Lippa-Asrang and Rupi-Bhaba is carried out. In addition to this, Pin Valley National Park has been established in Spiti; efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protections to snow leopard and other snow-line species of high altitude areas. Works like construction of buildings, bridle paths, water ponds water

harvesting structures, pasture improvement, habitat improvement and fire protection measures are being taken under wild life scheme.

12. Intensive Management of Wildlife Sanctuaries (re-named as integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats):—

The scheme envisages intensive management of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in the State on modern lines. Till 2014-15, this scheme was being 100% assisted by the Government of India. But from 2015-16, this scheme is being shared on 90:10 basis by the Government of India and State Government respectively. The major activities undertaken under this scheme include Plantation of fruit and fodder species, Soil and moisture activities: like gully plugging, check dams, water ponds etc. Anti-Poaching Activities: Establishment of partrolling camps, water tower, deployment of anti-poaching camps, Organizing raids to apprehend offenders, supply of field ration to protection units, provision of funds to informers, Fire protection measure like: maintenance of fire lines, Census of wildlife, Creation and up-gradation of road network, patrolling roads etc. Procurement of equipment: Camera Traps, GPS, Binoculars etc., Participatory fire management by involving local people, Removal of unwanted species of flora, fauna, and invasive alien species etc. Creation of salt licks, promoting community based eco-tourism programs, supporting alternate livelihood practise, conducting seminars and workshops with local people, strengthen wildlife veterinary care, like Vaccination of livestock etc. Presently, these activities are being carried out in 26 Sanctuaries and 5 National Parks.

13. Development of Pin Valley National Park:—

The Pin Valley National Park is situated in the Pin Valley of Spiti subdivision of Lahaul and Spiti district. Pin Valley National Park is the only National Park in Himachal Pradesh which is situated in the cold desert area and supports unique flora of cold desert eco-system. The park is covering an area of 675 Sq. Km. as core zone and 1150 Sq. Km. as buffer zone. The Pin Valley National Park is one of the few areas where snow leopard, which is a highly endangered species in the world, is found along with its prey species. Besides main birds, animals found in this park area are Tibetan Wolf, Ibex, Himalayan Brown Fox, Himalayan Blue Sheep, Woolly Hare, Marmots, Weasels, Snow Cock, Chukor, Hill Pigeon and Yellow Billed Chough etc. Efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protection to all wildlife especially Snow Leopard. The works like construction of buildings to all categories of staff, construction of bridle path/inspection paths, construction of water ponds, water harvesting structures,

habitat improvement, fire protection measures, study and research works, soil conservation works will be carried out under this scheme. This scheme was being 100% assisted by the Government of India up to 2014-15. But, from 2015-16 onwards, this year is also being shared on 90:10 basis by the Government of India and State Government respectively.

8. CO-OPERATION:-

In a socialistic pattern of society, co-operative institutions have a well-defined role as is outlined in Article 39 (b) of the Constitution of India. The objective of the co-operatives from the very beginning has been to improve the living standards of the poor and economic upliftment as well. So far as the credit structure is concerned, the State Co-operative Bank is serving the district of Kinnaur, Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba district. The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank is meeting the credit needs of the societies functioning in Lahaul and Spiti district. At the village level primary agriculture credit societies are catering the credit needs of their members. These societies are the members of Co-operative Banks. For Marketing of Agricultural Produce, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Marketing Societies are involved and they have also undertaken distribution work of consumer articles and fertilizers. There are no Large Sized Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and farmer's service societies organised in these areas as recommended by Bawa Committee due to sparsely populated areas and difficult terrain. The process of re-organisation of primary agriculture credit societies have since been completed in these areas.

There are in all 280 societies functioning in tribal areas which include 107 Primary Agri. Credit societies, 35 Marketing Societies, 30 Co-op. Consumer Stores, 43 Weavers Coop. Societies and 65 other types of co-operative societies. The co-operative movement is however, well organised and under taking the function of credit, marketing of Agriculture produce and distribution of essential and other consumer commodities.

Schematic description follows:—

- 1. Marketing and Rural Godown:** Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for the construction of godowns to those cooperatives which are engaged in consumer business. It is subject to the condition that concerned society shall have land on its own and should contribute at least 10% of the project cost and maximum assistance is admissible upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per society.
- 2. Share Capital to Consumer co-operatives:-** Public distribution system is one of the item of 20 point programme wherein co-operative plays a pre-dominant role. In the distribution of consumer articles, marketing co-operative Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and consumer stores are mainly involved. Thus it is proposed to strengthen these co-operative societies by way of giving them share capital.
- 3. Share capital to Credit Societies {Primary Agricultural Societies (PACs)}:-** There are 107 P.A.Cs in the tribal areas which are providing credit facilities to its members

besides dealing in distribution of essential commodities and agricultural inputs, etc. The financial position of these societies is not as good as they are not eligible for assistance from NABARD etc. due to low business turnover. In order to strengthen capital structure of these societies, it is proposed to provide share capital contribution to each society to enable them to seek assistance from the banks as well as increase their turnover.

- 4. Share Capital to Industrial Co-operatives:** Under this scheme share capital is being provided to the Primary Agriculture Credit cooperatives, Consumer cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and industrial cooperatives to strengthen their capital base under TADP to the extent of member contribution.
- 5. Subsidizing rate of Interest to Credit Co-operatives:** Differential rate of interest subsidy is provided on agriculture loans, subject to the condition that beneficiary will bear interest up to 4% and difference will be subsidized by the Govt. provided that this benefit will only be admissible on loan advanced during the preceding year and no benefit will be admissible on the outstanding loans at the beginning off that year.

II RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of the Rural Development Department is to implement poverty alleviation, employment generation and area development programmes in the rural areas of the State. The following State and Centrally Sponsored developmental programmes are being implemented in the State.

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna:** The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has restructured the scheme of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Gramin) (PMAY-G). the identification of the beneficiaries is done on the basis of SECC data 2011. The unit cost in hilly/difficult areas is Rs. 1.30 lakh which is to be shared in the ratio 90:10 between central and hill state governments. The State Government has added a top-up amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh in addition to unit cost of Rs. 1.30 lakh as fixed by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI w.e.f. 2019-20 onwards.
- 2. Mukhay Mantri Awas Yojana :** This scheme is being implemented on the analogy of PMAY(G). the scheme is financed 100% by the State Government out of its own resources. The unit cost of this has been increased to Rs. 1.50 lakh from 2019-20. The State Government, keeping in view the wider interest of the people, the State has

fixed the base of BPL survey 2002 (updated from time to time) and recommendation of Gram Sabha for identification and selection of beneficiaries under this scheme. There is also provision of assistance for toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), MGNREGS or any other dedicated sources of funding.

3. **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aiming to reduce poverty and to enable one from poor household by creating efficient and effective institutional platforms, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. NRLM is being implemented across the State in all intensive blocks. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 (Centre:State) sharing pattern.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna :** The Watershed Development component- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) erstwhile IWMP is being implemented in the state on sharing basis between centre and state 90:10 respectively. The main objective of the scheme is to develop watershed/degraded lands, drought-prone and desert areas and to restore the ecological balance by harnessing conserving and developing natural resources and development of rainfed area through watershed approach.
5. **Deen Dyal Upadhaya-Gramin Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY) :** Deen Dyal Upadhaya-Gramin Kaushalya Yojna is being implemented in the State as flagship scheme of MoRD on 90:10 sharing pattern. The main objective of the scheme is to provide skills to rural youth, who are poor and provide them jobs having regular monthly wages at or above the minimum wage. The scheme also provides placement in various sectors to 70% of the trained candidates. Training and Hostel facility on free of cost and course duration varies from 3-12 months. Tracking of trained candidates is done for one year after placement.
6. **National RURBAN Mission:** Shyam Prasad Mukarjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Prime Minister on 21 February, 2016 and main objective of the Mission is to develop identified clusters in a period of five years by providing urban facilities in rural areas. The larger outcomes of this Mission are envisaged as under:-
 - i) The clusters under the mission have been identified from potential locations (sub districts) listed by MoRD Govt. of India. The State has to identify

contiguous villages to form a Rurban cluster within these identified sub-districts.

- ii) The cluster is selected on decadal growth in rural population, decadal growth in non-farm activities, potential areas of economic growth, place of tourism and religious significance.
- iii) Every Rurban cluster is to be developed as a project with 70% of the project cost to be provided by convergence with the schemes of the other department and 30% of the project cost is provided as critical gap funding with 90:10 Centre:State sharing ratio.
- iv) Out of 300 clusters allocated by the Ministry, 6 clusters have been approved for the State in three phases including Sangla (I Phase) and Moorang (II Phase) of Kinnaur District pertaining to tribal area.

7. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) : The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was notified by the Govt. of India in September, 2005 and made effective w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. In Himachal Pradesh, Distt. Chamba and Sirmour were covered w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 and district Kangra and Mandi have been covered w.e.f. 1.4.2007, from 1.4.2008 rest of the eight districts have been covered. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 cost sharing basis between Central and State Government.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the state by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. State Government has increased number of days from 100 to 120 to provide additional wage employment days from financial year 2018-19 and additional expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

8. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) : 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 main objectives of this Mission are as under:-

- (a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanness hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- (b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bhart by 02.10.2019.

- (c) Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- (d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- (e) Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas where required.

2. LAND REFORMS:-

Schematic description is as under:-

1. **Revenue Housing:** The Revenue Housing Scheme is in operation in the State since, 1979. The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the efficiency of the Revenue Agency in respect of maintenance of valuable revenue records and construction of new Patwar/Kanungo buildings under TADP. The Government vide letter No. Rec.C(C)17-8/2014 dated 27-02-2017 issued by the ACS-cum-FC(Revenue) to the Government of HP has fixed norms under the Revenue Housing for construction of Patwar/Kanungo Buildings @ Rs.12.00 lakh per unit for Hilly Area and Rs.10.00 lakh per unit for Plain area in the Pradesh.
2. **Combined Office Building & other Mini-Secretariat:** Fund has been earmarked for construction of combined office buildings and Mini-Secretariat buildings of Revenue Department under TADP.

3. PANCHAYATS:

After the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act & Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, 3 tiers Panchayati Raj System has been set up at grass root level in the State. Presently, there are 3615 Gram Panchayats (including 389 newly created Panchayat), 78 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zila Parishads in the State.

There are 168 Panchayats in tribal area of the state and ITDP wise detail is as under :-

ITDP	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
No. of Panchayats	73	32	13	19	31	168

The Panchayati Raj Institutions are being provided more and more administrative and financial powers besides devolving them the powers, functions & responsibilities of 15 line departments in consonance with the provisions of the Act *ibid*. These institutions

are also being provided funds for developmental activities and creation of proper infrastructure like construction of PRI buildings.

The strengthening of the three tier system of the PRIs is a continuous process in order to enable these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government for delivering services to the expectation of the rural public. Though the department has made concerted efforts in this direction to make these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government in real sense.

Implementation of Panchayats (Extension of the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 (PESA):

The salient features of this Act as implemented in Himachal Pradesh are as under:—

- Whole of the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and development blocks, namely Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba District comprise the Schedule-V area in Himachal Pradesh.
- There are 2 Zila Parishads, namely Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and a part of Zila Parishad Chamba, 7 Panchayat Samities namely Kalpa, Nichar, Pooh, Lahaul, Spiti, Bharmour, Pangi consisting of 168 Gram Panchayats which constitute the Scheduled-V areas.
- The seats of members are being reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the Schedule-V areas as per the provisions of the PESA.
- State Government has provided 100% reservation in the offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all the three levels for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Schedule-V areas of the State and 50% of the total offices are further reserved for women belonging to the scheduled tribes.

The scheme-wise details are as under:—

- 1. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY):-** This scheme is to assist State for training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can effectively perform the functions devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The scheme is demand driven in nature and the funding pattern of the scheme has been 90:10 ratio of Central and State Government.
- 2. Construction of PRIs/Office Buildings and S/R of Panchayat Ghars.—**Two Zila Parishads namely Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti which came into being for the first

time during the year 1996. Apart from this, there are 7 Panchayat Samities and 151-Gram Panchayats in tribal areas. These PRIs/Office do not have the proper office accommodation and some of the PRIs have not any accommodation for the office at all. There are many Gram Panchayats which have been newly constituted and having no Panchayat Ghars and there are also some Panchayat Ghars which are in dilapidated condition and are to be dismantled and new Panchayat Ghar needs to be constructed.

Other schemes have been shifted to non-development budget.

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

In the predominantly agrarian economy of Himachal Pradesh irrigation assures the agriculture and horticulture productivity and prosperity of the State. The State of Himachal Pradesh falls in the Himalayan region where rivers, streams and khads provide sufficient amount of water, which is available freely and in abundance. Realising the importance of irrigation in the State, successive five year plans have been formulated which have gradually brought awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of irrigation in the shape of increased agriculture and horticulture produce.

It is estimated that approximately 3.35 lakh hectare area is ultimate irrigation potential of the State. An area of 2.85 lakh hectares of land from different agencies viz. Government scheme, Rural Development department schemes and through private kuhls etc. has been brought under assured irrigation by the end of December, 2020 which is nearly 85.0 % of total identified irrigable area of the State.

Objective of the department are :

1. To enable farmers to have access to irrigation facilities to improve productivity of their crops.
2. To protect land from erosion and other property from the fury of floods at vulnerable locations along Rivers and Nallahs.

Detail of net area sown and net irrigated area (2019-20) in tribal areas is as under :

ITDP	Unit	Net area sown	Net irrigated area	% age of irrigated area
Kinnaur	Hect.	9939	6400	64.4
Lahaul	Hect.	2332	2332	100.0
Spiti	Hect.	1202	1202	100.0
Pangi	Hect.	3983

Bharmour	Hect.	476	266	55.9
Total		17932	10200	56.9

Source: District Statistical Abstract Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Chamba 2019-20 (E&S Deptt.)

1. **MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:** At present there is no major and medium irrigation schemes either completed or in progress in the tribal area of the State.
2. **MINOR IRRIGATION:** Minor irrigation holds key to all crop productions in the tribal area especially in Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti, which are in the Alpine Zone where no vegetation is possible without irrigation. In the absence of any scope for major and medium irrigation schemes, minor irrigation, both lift and flow has to be banked upon. Rapid expansion of irrigation has been listed as a key element in the agriculture development strategy in successive five year Tribal Sub-Plan and also to alleviate poverty being listed under the 20-Point Programme. Irrigation development is based on quick completion of ongoing schemes, rapid utilization of potential through better water management.
3. **Command Area Development:** Command Area Development activities for minor irrigation schemes has been introduced to bridge the gap of potential irrigation created including central Share. The hydraulic connectivity gets utilized soon after its creation, improves water use efficiency, increases agricultural productivity and production and brings sustainability in the irrigated agriculture in a participatory environment. All aspects of the CAD&WM Programme need be taken up in an integrated, convergent (wherever feasible) and coordinated manner so as to achieve the envisaged objectives of raising food grains production to meet the increasing need for growing population.
4. **FLOOD CONTROL:-** The scale of damage caused by floods in tribal areas is much less as compared to that in the foothills or in the plains. Flood control measures constitute highly expensive engineering structure without commensuration benefits. The flood control works consist of embankments for protection of dwellings and valuable agricultural land.

V. ENERGY

1. Hydel Power:

Himachal Pradesh has emerged as one of the most advanced State of the Country with excellent Socio-Economic Indicators and the State is also projected as Power State in the Country. Directorate of Energy was created during the year 2009 as

instrumental in achieving this milestone. Prior to this it was a part of Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Directorate is headed by the Director (Energy) and this Directorate looks after the work of Allotment of Hydroelectric Projects above 5MW capacity, Monitoring of Hydro Power Projects above 5 MW, Grant of Techno Economic Clearance (TEC), Issues related to Hydro Power Safety, Environmental Issues, Social Issues, Monitoring and Management of Local Area Development Fund, Quality Control, Management of Power Flow, Sale of GoHP Power share received from various Central, State & Private Hydro Electric Projects, Implementation of Energy Conservation activities in the state as per mandate given by BEE, MoP in the capacity of State Designated Agency (SDA) as per Energy Conservation (EC) Act, 2001, DAM Safety aspects for all Large Dams in the capacity of DAM Safety Organisation for State of Himachal Pradesh. Directorate of Energy is nodal office of Departments of MPP & Power GoHP, it work for effective and prompt coordination between all power utilities of power sector of the state of H.P.

Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with vast Hydel Power Potential. Out of the 27,436 MW identified power potential out of which a potential of about 24,000 MW is harness able while the Government has decided to forgo the rest to safeguard the environment and to maintain ecological balance and to protect social concern. in its five river basins, only about 10351 MW has so far been harnessed by various agencies which also includes 487 MW by H.P.S.E.B/Ltd.

Presently three organisations are working in the field of Power Sector viz. i) H.P. State Electricity Board Ltd. (HPSEB) ii) H.P. Power Corporation Ltd (HPPCL) and iii) H.P. Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (HPPTCL)

- i) **H.P. State Electricity Board Ltd. (HPSEBL):-** HPSEBL is responsible for the supply of un-interrupted & quality power to all consumers in Himachal Pradesh. Power is being supplied through a network of transmission, sub-transmission & distribution lines (HT/LT) laid in the State.
- ii) **H.P. Power Corporation Ltd (HPPCL):-** This Corporation has been established to achieve the mandate of Power Generation in the State. Preparation of DPRs of Hydro Projects, investigation works, tendering and construction/commissioning of the project are mainly assigned to the Corporation to speed up the power generation.

iii) H.P. Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (HPPTCL):- The Corporation is an undertaking of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh with an aim to strengthen the transmission network and to facilitate evacuation of power from upcoming generation plants

2. HIMURJA

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Prog.(IREP):- The energy problems in the hilly State like Himachal Pradesh have become complex challenging, area based and required to be talked in the decentralized manner. This is necessary as the existing energy consumption pattern has led to wide range deforestation and adversely upset the ecological balance. Moreover, the rural population also demands and desire better quality which would be possible through the utilization of efficient by scarce energy sources. The HIMURJA is running its programmes/schemes for development and increase of renewable energy share under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).

Presently funds are being provided under TADP for setting up of 250 watt capacity Off-grid Solar Power Plants in BPL families households in Pangi Valley of Chamba District and Lahaul-Spiti districts and in other tribal areas where either grid supply is not available or quality is very poor.

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS:

Industrialization has contributed significantly towards socio-economic development of the State by creating employment opportunities in industrial & service sector. The hilly terrain, undulating and severe climatic conditions are the main constraints in the industrial development of Himachal Pradesh. Keeping in view this overall backwardness and available infrastructure the entire tribal area has been characterised as industrially backward in the existing State Industrial Policy.

There are very small industrial units of tiny and small scale which mostly belong to food processing, wood product and handloom and based on wool. Physiographic and climatic conditions of the tribal areas have been creating major hurdles in the development of SSI and Medium & Large Scale Units. Cottage and tiny industries have wide scope of development of Industries in tribal areas.

The following schemes and programmes are being implemented by the department:

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES:

- 1. State Mission for Food Processing (SMFP):** — Under this scheme State assistance is being providing on following six schemes implemented under SMFP and their pattern of assistance is as under:-

Sr.No.	Scheme	GIA as % of approved project cost	Maximum limit of Grant-in-aid
1.	Technology up-gradation/establishment/modernization of FPIs (cost of Plant & Machinery & technical civil works)	33.33%	Max. of Rs. 75 lakh
2.	Cold chain for non-horticulture products	50%	Max. Rs. 5.00 crore interest subvention @7% per year subject to max of Rs. 25 lakh per year for 7 years
3.	Promotional Activities		
	i) Organizing Seminar/workshops	50%	Max. Rs. 4 lakh
	ii) Conducting Studies/Surveys	50%	Max. Rs. 4 lakh
	iii) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs		Quantum of assistance will depend on merits of the proposal
iv) Advertisement & Publicity			
4.	Scheme for creating Primary Processing Centre/Collection Centre in Rural Areas	75%	Max. 2.50 crore
5.	Modernization of Meat Shops	75%	Max. Rs. 5.0 lakh
6.	Reefer Vehicles	50%	Max. Rs. 50 lakh

- 2. Integrated Scheme for Handloom and Handicraft :** — H.P. State Handicraft and Handloom Corporation has formulated a proposal/scheme for development and promotion of handloom and Handicrafts sector in this State. Under this it has been proposed to identify the problems/difficulties being faced by artisans and weavers in terms of technical and financial support. The weavers will be provided training for skill up-gradation as per their present level of skill. They will be provided improved tools and infrastructure as per market demand in consultation with technical experts of NIFT and NID Institutions.
- 3. Mukhya Mantri Dastkar Sahyata Yojana :**— State Government has notified a new scheme Mukhya Mantri Dastkar Sahyata Yojana, with the provision for providing of

75% grant on purchase of tools upto Rs. 30,000/- to the BPL artisans associated with various traditional crafts in the State.

4. **Rural Engineering Based Training (REBT):**— Scheme aims to develop and upgrade skill of unemployed youth belonging to BPL families in Rural Engineering Based Industries so that they may engage themselves in gainful employment ventures after training in local occupations and the economic activities available. Training for a period varying from six months to one year would be imparted in Industrial/Service enterprises of repute successfully running in the Rural Engineering trades. Average sum of Rs. 33,330/- is being spent on training of each candidate.
5. **Mukhya Mantri Swavlamban Yojna :**— Under this scheme funds are being provided for self-employment to youths aged between 18 to 45 years commenced w.e.f. May, 2018. The scheme provides subsidy @25% for men, 30% for women and 35% for widows upto the project cost of 60 lakhs and 40 lakh on Plant & Machinery.
6. **Buildings:** Under this scheme the construction & major addition/alteration of office and the residential buildings of different District Industries Centres and residential quarters of Extension Officers, Industries at block level in H.P. are carried out.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

- (a) **Micro Food Processing Enterprises-Atamnirbhar Bhart (90:10):**— The main objective of the scheme for increased access to credit by existing micro food processing entrepreneurs. FPOs, Self Help Groups and Co-operatives, Integration with organized supply chain by strengthening branding & marketing, Support for transition of existing 2,00,000 enterprises into formal framework. Increased access to common services like common processing facility, laboratories, storage, packaging marketing and incubation services, strengthening of institution, research and training in the food processing sector and increased access for enterprises, to professional and technical support/ the main activities under this scheme are:
 - i. Support to individual and groups of micro enterprises;
 - ii. Branding and Marketing support;
 - iii. Support for strengthening of institutions;
 - iv. Setting up robust project management framework.
- (b) **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) (90:10) :**— Under this scheme funds are being provided for developing community based organization in Sericulture clusters, establishment of cocoon marketing & storage centre, CRC/Community

Sericulture/skill weaving centre. Support for establishment Kisan nursery and door to door disinfection service agent and cost of disinfectants.

- (c) **H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation Ltd. (100% SCA):** The Corporation is a cottage industry of Himachal Pradesh in rural area and is one of the important sources of livelihood for tribal and non-tribal areas of the State. The Govt. provides funds for training components for revival and development of various crafts to the local youth/weaver/artisans under SCA to TSS. The training is imparted mainly in Shawl weaving, Carpet weaving, Hand-Knitting, Pullan making, Chamba Rumal, Thanka Painting, wood Carving and Metal-Craft.

Norms for Handloom Training Centre are:-

1	Duration of training	One year
2	No. of trainees	10
3	Stipend/per trainee	Rs. 950/- per month,
4	Honorarium to Instructor	Rs. 5000/- Per Month
5	Rent of training premises	Rs.2500/- per month
6	Cost of Looms	Rs. 10000/- per loom

Norms for Handicrafts Training Centre are:-

1	Duration of training	One year
2	No. of trainees	10
3	Stipend/per trainee	Rs. 950/- per month,
4	Honorarium to Instructor	Rs. 5000/- Per Month
5	Rent of training premises	Rs.2500/- per month
6	Cost of tool-kit	Rs. 2500/- per tool-kit

After completion of training, the tool kit/looms are distributed free of cost to the successful trainees for their rehabilitation and they are encouraged to undertake production in their own cottages and the Corporation provides marketing facilities to them.

VII. TRANSPORT

- 1. Civil Aviation:** Tourism department has been constructing/upgrading the helipads in the Tribal areas to connect the remote/tribal areas of the State with the other parts of the State through air services. The ITDP-wise details of helipads are:-

Sr. No.	Name of ITDP	No. of Helipads	Name of Helipad
1	Kinnaur	8	Reckong Peo, Sangla, Pooh, Nako, Giabong, Chango, Salkhar, Charang
2	Lahaul	11	Stingri, Udaipur, Barring, Tingrit, Sissu, Rawa, Tandi (DIET) Jispa, Tindi, Chokhang, Gondhla
3	Spiti	6	Kaza, Losar, Tabo, Sagnam, Dhankhar, Samdho
4	Pangi	4	Killar, Ajog, Saach, Dharwas
5	Bharmour	2	Bharmour, Holi
Total		31	

The tribal areas of the state are remotely located in the outer-Himalayas beyond high mountain passes where habitation is at an average altitude of 10,000 ft. above the mean Sea-level. Because of heavy snowfall during winters, Lahaul and Pangi especially get cut off from the rest of the Pradesh for varying periods ranging from three to six months. Air service is then the only means of communication left for mobility and transport. The Tribal Development Department has now been running helicopter service during winter season to Lahaul and Pangi Valley. The Helicopter services in other parts of the tribal areas are also being operated as per local requirement/demands. After inauguration of Atal (Rohtang) Tunnel on 3rd October, 2020 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the tunnel providing round the year road connectivity to the Lahaul valley and helicopter flights has been reduced to the area.

- 2. Roads & Bridges:-** Roads are very vital infrastructure for rapid economic growth of the State. Specially in tribal areas which are far-flung, remote and tough terrain of the State. In tribal areas, there are 2767 Km. motor-able roads have been constructed in tribal area of Himachal Pradesh till March, 2021. The detail of Roads as on 31-03-2021 in tribal areas including Central Roads is as follows:-

Category	Motor able road (km)		
	Single lane	Double lane	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Motor able roads: (Formation)			
a) State Roads:			
i) Major District Roads	109	0	109
ii) Distt. & Other Roads	2025	15	2041
Total	2134	15	2149
(b) Central Roads:			
i) National Highways	66	34	100
ii) Board roads with DGBR	205	313	518
Total	271	347	618
Total length of motor able roads (Formation)	2405	362	2767
2. Road density	11.70 Kms/100 Sq. Km		
3. Length provided with cross drainage/ bridges out of total length of 2767 kms.	1899 Kms. (68.63%)		
4. Metaled and tarred length out of total length of 2767 km.	1469 Kms (53.09%)		
5. Village connected upto 3/2021 out of 480 villages	282 Nos. (58.75%)		
Himachal Pradesh			
i. Total Road Length (inclusive of jeep able and track) (upto 30.11. 2020)	39,998 Km		
ii. No. of Villages connected (out of 17882 Census-2011)	10,508		
iii. Road Density	72.20 Km/100 Sq.Km.		

(A) The position of roads in tribal areas is as under

Item	Unit	Achievements during the year 2020-21
1. Motor-able road	Km.	42.473
2. Jeep-able road	-do-	5.500
3. Cross-drainage	-do-	22.350
4. Metalling and Tarring	-do-	26.330
5. Villages	No.	5
6. Bridges	No.	6

(B) Requirement of roads in tribal areas and perception plan:- According to National Policy all villages are ultimately to be connected with all- weather motor-able roads. The requirement of roads in tribal areas of the State and as well as achievements made in this regard up to 3/2021 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Distt./ Area	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population as per 2011 Census	Road density required to connect all except isolated villages			Position of Motor able road on 3/2021		
				Required length in KMs	Density		Length in KMs	Density in KMs.	
					Per 100 Sq. Kms.	Per 1000 population		Per 100 Sq. Kms	Per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kinnaur	6401	84121	891	13.92	10.59	1002	15.65	11.91
2.	Lahaul-Spiti	13841	31564	1421	10.27	24.51	1179	8.52	37.35
3.	Chamba (Pangi & Bharmour area)	3413	57976	964	28.19	16.62	586	17.17	10.11
	Total:	23655	173661	3276	13.85	18.86	2767	11.70	15.93

(d) Road Transport: The bus operation in tribal areas is very difficult and there is an excessive wear and tear due to steep ingredients, narrow curves and difficult terrain. The average life of a bus in tribal area is much less than that obtained from a bus in other hilly parts of the State. The replacement of over aged vehicles is essential so as to avoid accidents and to run the public utility service efficiently. The Himachal Road Transportation Corporation is an undertaking, which has provided efficient coordinated transport services to the people of the tribal area and is playing an important role in the economy of the tribal area. For varying the operation and to regulate the buses the corporation has a network of 29 depots. Out of these 29 depots, Reckong Peo and Keylong units are catering exhaustively to meet the requirements of Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Spiti, Lahaul and Pangi areas respectively. In addition of these two units, Chamba unit is also catering to the need of transport services in Bharmour area to supplement the bus operation of Himachal Road Transport Corp. in tribal areas.

(e) Construction of Bus Stands/Rain Shelters:— It is the policy of the State Government to provide appropriate basic amenities to the passengers and is financing for the construction of bus stands and rain shelters in the tribal areas through PWD.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. **Development of Tourism:**— Tribal areas of the State are rich in tourist potential and offer a variety of attractions in the form of trekking, mountaineering, art and culture, fairs & festivals and flora and fauna. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts have common international border with Tibet. After the relaxation of inner-line restrictions, Lahaul valley has already acquired international recognition and Spiti along with Kinnaur is on the threshold to do so. The unemployed tribal youths are trained to cater the needs of tourists well. For setting up of new units, capital investment subsidy and interest subsidy is provided to the entrepreneurs. Publicity of tribal areas is made through leading newspapers, magazines, electronic media, printing material i.e. posters & tourist literature etc. In private sector Tourism Units such as hotels, guest houses and restaurants have been constructed by the private entrepreneurs.
2. **Construction of Accommodation:**— Department is constructing tourist accommodation in Tribal areas particularly by tourist complexes at Sissu, Kalpa, Sangla, Kaza and Bharmour. To provide basic infrastructure to the visiting tourists it is important to augment the tourist accommodation and other facilities in tribal areas
3. **Nai Raahein Nai Manzilen:**— With the main motive to develop the unexplored areas of the State, therefore, the Government has decided to develop some Tribal areas as prominent tourist destination. Solang Valley, North Portal and South Portal (Sissu) of the Atal Tunnel will be developed as tourist destination to promote Atal (Rohatang) Tunnel under Nai Raahein Nai Manzilein.

2. CIVIL SUPPLIES:

The department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs has been working to ensure food security to the people of the State, maintain adequate supply of all the essential commodities, quality control and enforcement of various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the department from time to time.

1. **Subsidy of Wheat & Rice to BPL Families:**— Under this scheme department is providing 3 pulses out of 4 as per availability, 1 ltr. Edible oil upto two member

ration card holder and 2 ltr. More than two member ration card holder. In addition to this 1 kg. salt per ration card is being provided to all the categories and Sugar @ 500 gm. per member is being distributed to the consumers on subsidized rates.

2. **Himachal Grihani Suvidha Yojna:**— Himachal Grihini Suvidha Yojna is one of the most ambitious scheme out new schemes announce in the Budget Speech by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for the year 2018-19 and was formally launched on 26.05.2018 to cover those left out families in the state, who were not covered under centre's Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana. The main objective of the scheme is to provide smoke free fuel, women empowerment and environment protection. Total 3.16 lakh gas connections have been issued to eligible families in the State. The scheme is on-going and gas connections are being issued to eligible families as per guidelines.
3. **Creation of Additional Food Grains Storage Capacity:**— Funds are being kept under TADP for construction of departmental buildings.

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

B. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. GENERAL EDUCATION :-

The Development of Nation is not measured through the buildings it has built, the roads it has laid down, the bridges it has constructed and the like but by the human resources the nation has developed through well-defined system of education. Education is the most crucial factor not only to equip the new generation with skills so essential for earning livelihood but also to create among them an awareness to social and environment realities, inculcates in them scientific temper independence of mind and spirit which are of paramount importance for them to become responsible citizen.

The progress of literacy in Himachal Pradesh over last four census decades is as under:

Census year	Scheduled Area	Himachal Pradesh	India
1961	12.85%	21.27%	28.30%
1971	M 26.25% F 5.53%	M 43.19% F 20.23%	M 17.60% F 4.90%
1981	P 30.73% M 43.77% F 15.46%	P 42.48% M 53.19% F 31.46%	P 43.70% M 24.52% F 8.04%
1991	P 53.39%	P 63.83%	P 52.21%

	M 68.07% F 36.13%	M 75.36% F 52.13%	M 64.10% F 39.30%
2001	P 70.37% M 81.00% F 62.28%	P 76.50% M 85.00% F 67.00%	P 64.80% M 75.30% F 53.70%
2011	P 77.10% M 85.50% F 67.41%	P 82.80% M 89.53% F 75.93%	P 74.04% M 82.14% F 65.46%

P-Person, M-Male, F-Female

A. Elementary Education

Directorate of Primary Education was set up in 1984 further renamed as Directorate of Elementary Education w.e.f. 1-11-2005 with an objective to improve access, quality and help in achieving the ultimate goal of universalization of Elementary Education.

The Elementary Education Department is implementing the following schemes under the Tribal Area Development Programme:-

- 1. Hot Mid-Day Meal:** National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Primary Schools of the State w.e.f. 15th August, 1995, with an objective of Universalization of Primary Education, to increase enrolment, retention and attendance, simultaneously, redressing to the problem of under-nutrition among students in primary classes. The Govt. has also decided to provide Hot Cooked Mid-Day Meal to cover all the students of 6th to 8th classes studying in all Govt./Govt. Aided Middle units of Senior Secondary Schools/ High/ Middle schools of the State by involving agencies such as Anganwadi centres , Mahila Mandals. The Scheme is being implementing in the State on 90:10 (Centre : State) sharing pattern and honorarium to cooking staff engaged under this scheme is being born by the State.
- 2. Atal Vardi Yojna:** Govt. has launched Atal School Vardi Yojana for the students in all schools, it was named after former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee because of his special love for the State. All the students studying in Govt. schools will get 2 sets of free school uniforms and students of 1st, 6th and 9th class are also being provided with school bags in addition to two uniforms in a year. The free uniform scheme aims to bring about uniformity among students in the classrooms by providing similar uniform to all irrespective of their economic status.

- 3. Sagar Shiksha Abhiyan:** The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education (TE) were three major school education development programmes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) GoI being implemented in partnership with States. Now the scheme renamed as **Sagar Shiksha Abhiyan** with objective of quality education, ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling promoting vocationalisation of education, support to states in implementation of Right to Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as a nodal agency for teacher training. Free textbooks are also being provided to all students under Sagar Shiksha Abhiyan. The Scheme is being implementing on 90:10 (Centre : State) sharing pattern in the State.
- 4. Swasth Bachpan:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech for the year 2020-21 has announced a new scheme named "Swasth Pachpan" for the provision of mid-day meal to the Pre-Primary/Nursery students enrolled in Govt. Schools from academic session 2020-21.
- 5. Strengthening Teaching Learning and Results for States (STARS) :** Ministry of Education, Department of School Education and Literacy has introduced a new scheme which is Externally Aided Project (EAP) (supported by World Bank) for 5 years till financial year 2024-25. The World Bank support to MOE for Strengthening Teaching Learning and Results for States (STARS) project will focus on incentivizing six States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala for empowering the quality of education. The STARS project envisages technology centric and innovations driven interventions for improving learning outcomes and governance systems which can be scaled up based on the experiences gained. The Scheme is being implementing in the State on 90:10 (Centre : State) sharing pattern.
- 6. Padma Likhna Abhiyan :** The State Govt. has implemented the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Padma Likhna Abhiyan" Scheme of Adult Education (15th age group) in 6 identified districts viz. Chamba, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Mandi and Sirmour of the State from financial year 2020-21. The Scheme is being implementing in the State on 90:10 (Centre : State) sharing pattern. Target learners assessment of about 0.96 lakh has been conducted.

- 7. Gyanoday Abhyayan Aivam Pathan Gunvatta Yojna :** Under this scheme Rs. 15.00 lakh is being provided to each selected cluster schools. Funds to the tune of Rs. 8.00 lakh are being provided for up-gradation of school campus, maintenance, beautification, construction of toilets, water supply, repair of fans, construction of kitchen/store for MDM, playground, boundary wall, lawn, open gym, stage, medicinal plants garden, solar panel/light etc. Besides, Rs. 4.00 lakh for computerization/smart classes/classroom furniture/ black & white board, library almirah, wi-fi & online networking. Rs. 0.75 lakh for sports material and improvement of sports facilities, Rs. 1.25 lakh for creation of cultural activity and material and Rs. 1.00 lakh for purchase of equipments and material, preventive measures of COVID-19 pandemic.
- 8. Construction of School Buildings:** Under this scheme provision of capital outlay has been made for construction of School Buildings in Tribal Areas.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Special attention is being paid by the State Government towards the extension of education facilities so as to achieve the goal of 100% literacy. Despite of its limited resources, the State Govt. is leaving no stone unturned to improve the standard of education, not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. Sincere and untiring efforts have resulted in a phenomenal progress in the field of education. It will not be an exaggeration of facts to say that there has been revolution in the expansion of educational facilities in the State.

The description of schemes being implemented under TADP are as under:-

- 1. Srinivasa Ramanujam Student Digital Device Yojna:** Under this scheme, meritorious students are given laptops. The department has revised/extended it with smartphones instead of laptop scheme which also cover students of class-X and XII from PBL families studying Govt. Schools.
- 2. Atal School Vardi Yojna :** The Govt. has started a new scheme in the year 2019-20 in which two sets of free school uniform are being provided to all the students studying in Class 1st to 12th in a year. The department deals with secondary education and providing two sets of free school uniforms to the students of 9th and 12th Class of the State.

3. **Pre-Matric scholarship:** the scholarship is being awarded to those students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed 2.00 lakh per annum for ST students. The scholarship is awarded @ Rs. 2250/- per annum to day scholars and @ Rs. 4500/- per annum to hostellers for class IX & X students.
4. **Free Hostels for ST Students:** Under this scheme, free hostels have been opened at centrally located locations in tribal areas to accommodate the students of class XI & XII of far-flung areas so that students may get uninterrupted education upto 10+2 standard specially girls students. Presently boys hostels at Killar, Sach, Sechunalla, Kanam, Gondhla , Keylong and girls hostels at Bharmour, Holi, Sechunalla, Kaza, Tabo, Rangrik, Jahlma, Kolang are functional in tribal areas.
5. **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Abhiyan:** Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. (MHRD) of India has approved the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme to improve access and quality of education at Secondary stage. To treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12 and a new initiatives was introduced i.e. Samagra Shiksha which is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. This Samagra Shiksha subsumes the three erstwhile schemes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 (Centre : State) sharing pattern.
6. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) School Project:**—To improve the quantitative as well as qualitative education in Secondary and Higher education, Information and Communication Technology project is being implemented and will continued till the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The main feature of this project is to use multimedia educational contents from 9th to 12th class in various subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and English is class room teaching with the help of 2D & 3D animations. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 sharing pattern by Centre/State Govt.
7. **Khel se swasthya Yojna :** In order to encourage participation of school and college students in sports, the department will provide sports goods such as kabbadi mats, judo mats, wrestling, weight lifting and kho-kho mats to overall 50 sr. sec. schools

and 50 Govt. colleges of the state under **Khel se swasthya Yojna** during the year 2021-22.

- 8. C.V. Raman Virtual Class Room:** The department is establishing Virtual class rooms in schools and colleges to improve the quality of education in remote areas of the State, where geographical conditions are difficult and teachers shortage is common problem under this scheme.
- 9. Swaran Jayanti Utkrisht Vidyalaya Yojna:** The scheme has been announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in his budget speech 2020-21 under which 68 schools have been covered where the enrolment is more than 500 students. Facilities such as furniture, school campus development, sports facilities, gym, smart class rooms, better toilets etc. will be provided under this scheme.
- 10. Medha Protsahan yojna :** Medha Protsahan Yojna has been introduced by the State Govt. for 500 meritorious students @ 1.00 lakh per students for getting free coaching for competitive examination i.e. JEE, NEET, CLAT & other higher educational degree.
- 11. Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna.**—The scholarship will be given to top 100 Girls and 100 Boys students belonging to the Tribal community of H.P., declared in the result of Matric Examination conducted by H.P. Board of School Education, strictly on merit basis for students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 classes in a recognized institute within or outside the State. The renewal of scholarship in 10+2 class will be subject to satisfactory performance of student in 10+1 internal examination. The scholarship is given @ Rs. 11,000/- per year.
- 12. Kalpana Chawala Chatravriti Yojna :** Top meritorious girls students of 10+2 of Science, Arts and Commerce are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 15000/- per year. The scholarship will be renewed till completion of Degree/Diploma/Certificate courses provided that there is no failure.
- 13. Utkrisht Mahavidalya Yojna :** Utkrish Mahavidalya Yojna has been announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during 2020-21 and 9 college will be developed as Utkrisht Mahavidalya during the year 2021-22.
- 14. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) :-** The main objective of RUSA is to improve the overall quality of existing state institutions, capacity building and

improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/ST and other backward classes. The Govt. of H.P. has constituted a State Higher Education Council (SHEC) as to implement this quality improvement system properly in the State.

15. Post Matric Scholarship:- The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and not-technical courses at various levels including correspondence courses covering distance and continuing education. The Scheme provides financial assistance to the Scheduled tribe students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage, whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh are eligible for full scholarship for all courses, provided they are pursuing their studies in Govt./Govt. aided/Private institutions, as regular students. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 sharing pattern by Centre/State Govt.

2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

The strategic aspect of human resource development is to match the manpower planning with education, so as to address the mismatch that exists between the supply and demand of trained and educated skilled manpower by way of organization and realignment of training facility in the area of critical shortages. This has been endeavor of the department to create skill in the identified areas.

To provide vocational training to the students of tribal areas of the State, five Industrial Training Institutes viz. Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur, Bharmour & Pangti at Killar in Distt. Chamba, Udaipur (Lahaul) and Rong-Tong (Spiti) in District Lahaul & Spiti are functioning in the State. In addition to above, one Women Industrial Training Institute for at Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur is also functioning. At present training programme in only 2 trades under Tribal Area Development Programme and 6 trades under Public Private partnership (PPP Mode) at I.T.I. Udaipur, 3 trades in ITI Rong-Tong (Kaza), 3 trades in Pangti at Killar and 4 trades in Bharmour. 6 trades in ITI Reckong Peo and 2 trades in Women ITI Reckong Peo are being conducted.

Objectives of Technical Education are :

1. Creation of technical manpower through Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, B-Pharmacy Colleges and ITIs etc.
2. Curriculum development and updating of academic programmes.
3. Regulating and maintaining standards.

4. Up-gradation of faculty, infrastructure and equipment.

Technical Education programme are being under taken in the tribal areas by the Technical Education and Rural Development Department under the scheme of craftsman training scheme.

1. Technical Education Department.— There were 19378 seats for the year 2020-21 out of which 969 seats were proposed to be reserved for scheduled tribes of whole State. The detail of ITDP wise status of availability of total seats, admission and scheduled tribes trainees in tribal areas are as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of ITDP/ITI	Total seats available for ST trainees	Total No. of seats available under subsidized fee structure	Total No. of seats available under non-subsidized fee structure	Total seats available
1	Lahaul (Udaipur)	11	84	140	224
2	Spiti (Rong-Tong)	3	64	0	64
3	Pangi (Killar)	2	44	0	44
4	Bharmour	4	88	0	88
5	Kinnaur	9	128	48	176
	Total	29	408	188	596

2. Polytechnic Colleges: The Deptt. is going to open two new Polytechnics in tribal areas, one each in Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti with one time Central Assistance of Rs. 12.30 Crore per Polytechnic under “Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development” scheme launched by MHRD, GOI. The classes of these two Polytechnics have been started from academic session 2013-14 at Govt. Polytechnic Rohroo and Govt. Polytechnic, Sundernagar respectively. The classes of these Polytechnics shall be shifted to its permanent campus after completion of construction work.

3. LANGUAGE, ART& CULTURE:

In the process of assimilation of tribals in the mainstream, emphasis is laid on preserving and protecting the language, art & culture of these areas and the Govt. has taken every care to do so. Tribal areas are rich in ancient culture and have age old monuments in the shape of Temples, Monasteries and Gompas etc. which need to be protected and preserved. It is also so dictated under Article 51(A) of the Constitution of India.

Objectives of the Department are:

1. To acquire, conserve, preserve and document archaeological wealth.
2. Implementation, propagation of Hindi language and research, documentation and interaction for promotion of linguistic studies.
3. To conserve, promote and document arts of the state along with propagation of its rich cultural heritage within and outside the state.
4. To acquire, conserve, preserve the written heritage and archival possessions of the state.
5. To streamline temple administration of scheduled temples for providing better facilities and infrastructure for the pilgrims.
6. To foster contemporary creativity in the field of language, art and culture.

Schematic description follows:—

1. **Celebration of Fairs/Festivals:—** The State Government has declared 5 festivals namely Mani Mahesh (Bharmour), Ladarcha (Spiti) , Tribal Festival at Reckong Peo & Keylong, Guru Sangyas Mela Rarang Distt. Kinnaur of tribal areas as State Level Festivals for which Rs. 1.00 lakh grant per fair/festival are being provided by the Department.
2. **Archaeology: —** The funds are being provided for the payment of salaries of the staff and for the purchase of chemical material for preservation of old records relating to tribal areas in the state archives. The construction work of Archaeology Cell at Killar, Beautification of Chaurasi Temple at Bharmour and repair of Sapni and Labrang Forts had been started in the year 2000-01 and the work has been completed. Besides above work the department is giving grant in aid to old ancient temples for the preservation of old heritage property. The scheme is continued under Non-Development Budget.

4. YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS:

Youth is widely recognized as a resource and purpose of development, who are symbol of change and growth in itself. Idealistically put, young people have always been the hope, imagination, enthusiasm, energy, idealism and bubbling blood in the arteries of the society. With a vision for the future and keeping in view profile of youth in new millennium, youth age has been lowered to 13 to 35 from 15 to 35 in our new National

Youth Policy and H.P. State will abide by that. State Youth Policy recognizes and adopts that Youth to be make focal point of planning and development, youth empowerment, tackling unemployment, gender justice, youth health and responsible living, Formulation and adoption of State Sports Policy also addresses youth concerns in a relevant field directly. State Youth Policy instruments to provide guidelines from which a co-ordinated action in all youth concerns will be developed.

Schematic description follows:—

1. Mukhya Mantri Yuva Khel Protsahan Yojna:— To increase the interest and awareness among youths of the State towards sports activities, **Mukhya Mantri Yuva Khel Protsahan Yojna** has been launched in the state. Under this scheme two multipurpose sports grounds as much as possible upto football ground level are to be constructed in each Assembly Constituency in phased manner. In these grounds different sports activities and other activities can be organised. Fund of Rs. 15.00 lakh will be provided by the YSS Department for each ground and additional requirement of funds, will be met out from other schemes like MGNREGA, VKVNY, MPLADS and 14th Finance Commission etc. on convergence basis. In 1st phase one such ground is to be developed in each Assembly Constituency.

2. Major Works :- Funds are also being provided for other on-going capital works of YSS department.

5. MOUNTAINEERING AND ALLIED SPORTS:-

The Department is imparting training in Tribal District of H.P. in mountaineering, Mountain Rescue, skiing, high altitude trekking at Lahaul (Jispa), Spiti (Kaza), Chamba (Bharmour) and Kinnaur (Sangla). Tribal areas in Himachal Pradesh have abundant scope for the development of Adventure Activities and Adventure Tourism which will improve the socio-economic development of the Tribal area and generate employment and income to the local people. The services of these centres are also being utilized by the concerned district authorities for providing rescue coverage to Mountaineering expeditions during accidents in the mountains and to local population during the heavy snowfall.

1. Mountain Rescue and Training:— Mountaineering-*cum*-Rescue Centres have been established at Jispa and Bharmour to impart training to the tribal people in mountaineering and rescue work. Rescue posts on either side of the Rohtang Pass are

established at Marhi and Koksar to provide assistance to the people crossing over the Rohtang pass during winter; similar rescue post is also set up at Bharmour which provides rescue coverage during the Manimahesh fair.

6. HEALTH

(A) ALLOPATHY

Delivery of adequate Health care to the people irrespective of caste and creed is a basic task before the nation. This is a pre-requisite for the poor to become employable productively. According to SRS-2016 and NFHS-4, the health indicators of Himachal Pradesh are better than the national average. Past experience suggests that the health delivery system has to become a part of a package programme in which other social services, such as education and women's programme are also brought under this programme, it has been decided to provide:—

1. One Primary Health Centre for the population of 30,000 in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.
2. One Health sub-Centre for a population of 3000 in Tribal and Hilly area.
3. One community Health Centre for population of 80000 or to cover the population of 4 PHCs.

Number of Health institution in tribal areas:—

INSTITUTION	Nos.
1. Civil Hospital	5
2. CHC	9
3. PHC	52
4. Sub-Centre	116

Schematic description are as under :-

1. **National T.B. Control Programme (Revised):—** State has rolled out the incentives of Rs. 500/- per patients for nutritional support as per Government of India mandate. The support is being transferred through DBT under Nikshay Poshan Yojna to all TB/DRTB (drug Resistant Tuberculosis Patients) patients.
2. **Mukhya Mantri Kshay Rog Nivaran Yojna:—** State Govt. has announced to extend the financial help of Rs. 1500/- per month under Mukhya Mantri Kshay Rog

Nivaran Yojna to all the Multi Drug Resistant TB patients during their treatment period and honorarium to ASGA @ Rs. 100/ per activity day.

3. Ayushman Bharat : Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna:—Ayushman Bharat, a flagship scheme of Government of India, was launched as recommended by the National Health Policy, 2017, to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This initiative has been designated to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its underling commitment, which is to “leave no one behind.” Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to move from sectoral and segmented approach of health service delivery to a comprehensive need-based health care service. This scheme aims to undertake path breaking interventions to holistically address the healthcare system (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care approach, comprising of two inter-related components, which are –

- Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
 - (i) **Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) :—** In February 2018, the Government of India announced the creation of 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by transforming the existing Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres. These centres are to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people. They cover both, maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services. Health and Wellness Centres are envisaged to deliver an expanded range of services to address the primary health care needs of the entire population in their area, expanding access, universally and equity close to the community. The emphasis of health promotion and prevention is designed to bring focus on keeping people healthy by engaging and empowering individuals and communities to choose healthy behaviours and make changes that reduce the risk of developing chronic disease and morbidities.
 - (ii) **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY):—**The second component under Ayushman Bharat is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna or PM-JAY as it is popularly known. This scheme was launched on 23rd September, 2018 at Ranchi in Jharkhand by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India in place of RSBY.

Key Features of PM-JAY

- PM-JAY is the World's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the Government.
- It provides a cover of Rs. 5.00 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and private empanelled hospitals in India.
- Over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable entitled families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) are eligible for these benefits.
- PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, that is, the hospital.
- PM-JAY envisions to help mitigate catastrophic expenditure on medical treatment which pushes nearly 6 crore Indians into poverty each year.
- It covers up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses such as diagnostics and medicines.
- There is no restriction on the family size, age or gender.
- All pre-existing conditions are covered from day one.
- Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country i.e. a beneficiary can visit any empanelled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.
- Services include approximately 1,393 procedures covering all the costs related to treatment, including but not limited to drugs, supplies, diagnostic services, physician's fees, room charges, surgeon charges, OT and ICU charges etc.

4. Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE) :— This scheme started in the year 2018 which aims to provide the cashless treatment coverage upto Rs. 5.00 lakh per year, per family on equitable basis on the analogy of Ayushman Bharat to the families not covered under AB-PMJAY or not having the facility of Government Medical Reimbursement. In case of more than five members in a family, the remaining are being enrolled as a separate unit subject to the capping of five members for each such additional unit. Hospitals empanelled under Ayushman Bharat in Himachal Pradesh stand empanelled for HIMCARE and are providing cashless treatment to the beneficiaries.

5. Mukhya Mantri Chikitsa Sahayata Kosh (MMCSK) :— Mukhya Mantri Chikitsa Sahayata Kosh scheme started in the year 2018 which provides assistance to needy

poor people of the State who are having serious ailments. Those poor beneficiaries, who are not covered under Ayushman Bharat, HIMCARE but are suffering from serious ailments and are unable to bear the medical expenses, are eligible to avail the benefit of Kosh. The beneficiary can take the treatment in all the Govt. Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh, PGIMER Chandigarh, GMCH Sector-32 Chandigarh and AIIMS New Delhi and hospitals empanelled under various Govt. Health Insurance schemes running in Himachal Pradesh. Financial assistance under this scheme is given to only those persons having annual income upto Rs. 1.50 lakh. However, in case of ailments from cancer, renal transplantation, major heart surgeries, ASD, VSD, valve replacement, bye pass surgeries, major spine surgeries, major brain surgeries no income certificate is required.

6. **Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana** :— Under this scheme, the Block (Health) having the best child sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the developmental activities. Cash incentive of Rs. 10000/- to any person providing information about illegal female foeticide. Incentive of Rs. 35000/- and Rs. 25000/- to the couples adopting permanent terminal methods after one girl and two girl children respectively.
7. **National Health Mission (NHM)** :— After the success of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it has been converted into a National Health Mission (NHM) for covering towns also apart from villages so as to ensure universal coverage under this programme. National Health Mission focuses on decentralized implementation of the activities and funnelling of funds. It sets the stage for district management of health and active community participation in the implementation of health programmes. Under this programme, following activities have been targeted:-

(i) **Maternal & Child Care:**

- Free Treatment for Pregnant ladies & infants upto 1 year of age.
- Strengthening of 116 Health Institutions as Matri Seva Kendra by ensuring setting up of NBCC/SNCU in all of them.
- Establishing of two Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres in the Medical Colleges.
- At present 125 No. of 102 ambulances (Janani Express) have been providing dedicated services for drop back of mothers and new borns.

(ii) Young Population:

- Cadre of School Health Nurse/Health Educators.
- De-addiction centers in each district hospitals.
- Dedicated 24X7 counseling centers and phone in service.
- Providing Referral Support to all children diagnosed with critical/congenital illness during school checkups.
- **RBSK** : started in the State in April, 2013. Under this programme all the children 0-18 years examined & screening in Govt. Health institutions, Anganwari centre and Govt. added school will be provided free treatment.
- **NBCP** : under this programme contract operations targets allotted to districts will be increased from 25000 to 27000 and the targets of providing free spectacles from 3200 to 3500 @ Rs.400/- per specs will be increased.
- **NCDs Clinic**: will be established at each Distt. Hospitals in the State Screening for NCDs will be done up to Health Sub-Centre level.
- Weekly Iron Folic Supplement throughout the State.
- Free Sanitary Napkins to all adolescent girls under MPH.
- Regular radio & TV Shows for the young.
- Convergence with NYK/NGO/WCD for non-school going young people.

(iii) Promoting Better Sex Ratio

- The sex ratio in the State is reported to be 972 females per thousand males in the year 2011. The child sex ratio 896 in 2001 has increased to 909 in 2011.
- The state has already formulated an incentive strategy for the improvement in sex ratio.
- The Block (Health) which will have the best sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the development activities.
- Female will be given Rs. 35000/-/ Rs. 25000/-, if the couple goes for family planning method (permanent) after first girl child and second girl child, respectively. Informer who informs the

department about the sex selection activities will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 10000/-.

- There will be regular interstate meeting and inter district meeting at the border areas to implement the PC&PNDT Act effectively.

(iv) Manpower Policy:

- Recruitment of Doctors: The gap of Medical Officers would be bridged and govt. has accorded permission to fill up posts of MOs in the various health institution in the State regularly.
- Similar gap filling would be done for para-medics, para lab-technicians, radiographers and employees working under various societies will be regulated/work in Govt. contract in phased manner.
- To make services condition more lucrative appropriate rise in contractual emoluments of MOs would be done and incentive is being given for MOs working in difficult Tribal and Hard areas.
- Capacity building through induction training at the time of recruitment and after wards in service training for all major categories.

13. National Ambulance Scheme:— Government of Himachal Pradesh signed an agreement with GVK-EMRI leading service provider to provide ambulance service (108) and a toll free number 108 can be used in emergency in the state. Under the project, 199 ambulances had been provided in all the districts, however, 8 petrol driven (4x4 gear) Gypsies have been added for snow bound areas. The services are free of cost to the people and the entire expenditure is borne by the National Health Mission and government jointly.

14. Sahara Yojna :— The Yojna aims to provide monthly financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- to the patients suffering from serious diseases and to their attendants from the economically weaker section directly in their bank account.

15. Free Medicine:— Under this scheme, free 1374 medicines, injection needles and bandages etc. are being provided to patients in government health institutions of the State.

16. Mukhyam mantra Aashirvad Yojna:— New-born babies born in the hospital are being given “New Visitor Kit” (Navaagantuk kit) of about Rs. 1500/- at the time of delivery.

17. Emergency Services: Trauma Centres:— Emergency care via Trauma Care facilities is being provided in the State. at present two Trauma Centres (Level-III) are

functional at RH Kullu and RH Bilaspur. Under 12th Five year Plan, GOI has approved 5 more Trauma Centres for the State i.e. Level-II for Dr. RPGMC Tanda and Level-III for ZH Mandi, RH Hamirpur, DH Chamba and MGMSC Khaneri (Rampur). Proposal to establish Trauma Centres (Level-III) at 9 health institution has been submitted to Govt. of India. these institutions are RH Una, RH Nahan, RH Reckong Peo, RH Keylong, CHC Dharampur (Solan), CH Nurpur, CH Nalagarh, CH Joginder Nagar and CH Palampur. The scheme is being executed on sharing pattern of 90:10.

18. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) :— Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was started in Himachal Pradesh from 2008-09 to provide the health insurance facilities to BPL families of Shimla & Kangra districts which was further extended throughout the state w.e.f. 01.03.2010, so as to cover the entire BPL families. The scheme was further extended to other categories i.e. MNREGA workers, Street Vendors, Domestic Workers, Building & other Construction workers and persons with more than 70% disability w.e.f. 01.01.2013. Presently the Govt. is providing the health cover of Rs. 30,000/- for the basic package and Rs. 1.75 lakh for critical care package on per year per family basis to all the existing RSBY card holders. The short listing of insurance provider has been completed and the rate of per family premium for RSBY inpatient is Rs. 275/- and RSBY outpatient is Rs. 90/- which is to be shared by Govt. of India and State in the ratio of 90:10.

19. Works:— Funds are being provided for construction of various health institutions like Hospital/District Hospital and Civil Dispensaries, CHC/PHC, Health Sub-Centre Staff residence etc.

(B) AYUSH:

Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy play a vital role in the Health care system of the State, because of the variety of climatic conditions. The State has traditionally been a rich repository of medicinal plants used in various Indian System of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Tibetan, Bhot system, Unani and Yoga flourished in its cradle since times immemorial. In the tribal areas Tibetan systems of Medicine under the name of Bhot Chikitsa Padhati continuously are popularising among the tribals. At present there are 4 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 2 Homeopathic dispensary, 73 Ayurvedic Health centres and 3 Amchi Centres in the tribal areas.

Keeping in view the requirement of tribal area, the State Govt. has also opened new Amchi Clinics based on Tibetan systems of Medicine besides opening of new

Ayurvedic health centres in tribal area, so that people of the tribal belt may get health facilities through this traditional system.

BHOT CHIKITSA PADHATI:

In Spiti Valley, the senior most Ayurvedic doctor is provided with supervisory powers in respect of all dispensaries and to regulate the medicines supply. One vehicle as Ambulance is also provided. It is also proposed to impart training to the Traditional local practitioners knowing Bhot Chikitsa padhati through Research in ISM to know about the National Health Programmes. This training programme will be launched with the help of doctors of ISM and Tibetan system.

Establishment of Herbal Garden in Tribal Areas:

As per decision of the Government new herbal gardens are to be established in the Pradesh. It is also proposed to develop Agro-technology for medicinal herbs and transfer it to the farmers for cultivation on commercial sale. To give extensive publicity to develop medicinal herbs in the Pradesh including Tribal Areas the department is imparting training to the farmers. The expenditure under the scheme shall be borne under Tribal Sub-Plan funds allocated to the department.

- 1. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) :—** The basic objective of NAM is to promote AYUSH medical systems through cost effective AYUSH services, strengthening of educational systems, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU & H raw materials. It envisages flexibility of implementation of the programmes which will lead to substantial participation of the State Governments/UT. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 sharing pattern by Centre/State Govt.

i) The objectives of the scheme are:-

- a) To provide cost effective AYUSH Services, with a universal access through upgrading AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- b) To strengthen institutional capacity at the state level through upgrading AYUSH educational institutions, State Govt. ASU&H Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and ASU & H enforcement mechanism.

- c) Support cultivation of medicinal plants by adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) so as to provide sustained supply of quality raw materials and support certification mechanism for quality standards, Good Agricultural/ Collection/ Storage Practices.
 - d) Support setting up of clusters through convergence of cultivation, warehousing, value addition and marketing and development of infrastructure for entrepreneurs.
 - ii) **The activities covered under the Nation Ayush Mission (NAM):-** Public health outreach activities for camps i.e. jan-munch, multi-speciality camps, free medical camps. School health programme, Ayush wellness centres to provide the health facilities and medical check-up, Mobility support for monitoring the activities, supply of essential drugs for hospitals and Govt. Ayurvedic Centres are being covered under the Mission.
- 2. Works:—** Funds are being provided for construction of various AYUSH institutions in tribal areas.

7. WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE:

- 1. Water Supply :—**Water verily is life. During the 6th Plan, a massive programme for providing drinking water facility to rural areas was undertaken under the MNP and 89% of the villages had been covered by the end of the 6th Plan period. All the villages in tribal area (as per 1991 census) have been provided with safe drinking water facilities upto March 1994. In the process of covering balance habitations, as per survey status 1991-93 there were 204 (N.C) habitations and all the habitations have been covered by 2001. After 2001 the targets indicated only scattered population.
- 2. Sewerage:—**For providing sewerage in Reckong Peo, Kaza, Tabo, Keylong, Udaipur and Bharmour towns sufficient funds provision has been made.
- 3. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) :—** Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household with service level at the rate of 55 litres per capita per day i.e. Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ) by 2024. Out of 17,03,626 households, 12,86,832 have been provided FHTC's before 1st of January 2021.

8. HOUSING

- 1. PWD:**—Outlays under this sub-head are being utilised for rental housing scheme under which housing units are constructed for the State Government employees. Housing satisfaction among Government employees in Himachal Pradesh is merely about 15% and employees posted in the remote and difficult areas are facing acute problem and discomfort for want of accommodation. Accordingly separate funds for housing in tribal area are earmarked and programme for construction of houses has been taken in hand according to the outlays.

Requirement of Housing (PW) As per norms laid down by the Government of India, housing satisfaction of at least 40% at State Capital Shimla, 45% in district towns and 70% in remote areas has to be provided necessitating construction of more-than 4,000 units requiring an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 crore at the present day cost. The present level of satisfaction in housing sector in tribal areas is far below the above norms.

- 2. Police Housing:**—Housing facilities for Police personnel of various ranks in the State are grossly inadequate at present. Keeping in view the requirement of 24 hours service, availability of the Police and the need to maintain high level of dedication and morale either barrack or residential accommodation needs to be provided on priority basis. As per Police Rules barrack accommodation is required for 60% and family accommodation is required for 40% of the sanctioned strength of Constable and Head Constables. ASIs to Inspector are entitled for 100% residential accommodation. Keeping in view the Housing problem the department is of the view to accord top most priority for the construction of residential accommodation.

9. Urban Development :

Schematic description is as under

- 1. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NURLM) :**— To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, also to address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills for accessing emerging market opportunities.

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna-Housing for All (Urban) :— A new mission “Housing for all” (Urban) has been launched by the Government of India effective from 17.06.2015 to 31.03.2022. The beneficiary family comprising of husband, wife and unmarried children who have no own house either in his/her name or in the name of any family member in any part of India are being covered under this scheme. 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. Grant in aid of Rs. 1.50 lakh per house is being provided by the Govt. of India under this scheme for EWS beneficiaries.

10. Town & Country Planning:—With a view to regulate haphazard and un-planned growth of a particular areas, where Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayat do not exist, there is provision for creation of Special Area Development Authority (SADA) under Section 67(I) of H.P. Town and Country Planning Act 1977.

In order to provide civil amenities at the ITDP headquarters and at the same time retaining their rural character, Reckong Peo, Keylong Kaza, Killar, Bharmour, Tabo Udaipur and Sangla-Kamroo have been declared as Special Areas under section 66 of the Himachal Town & Country Planning Act,1977. The Special Area Development Authorities have also been constituted under section 67(1) of the act ibid for administering the same with numerous functions like planning, development, civic administration, etc. Funds proposed under the scheme are to be spent on civic amenities such as metalling of roads, street lights, parks, and beautification of ponds, construction of shopping complexes and other developmental activities.

11. Empowerment of SCs/ OBCs/ Minorities & Specially Abled (ESOMSA) :-

In Himachal Pradesh, according to 2011 Census, out of the total population of 68,64,602, the SCs constitute 25.20%, STs 5.71% and Minorities 4.44%. The Social Justice and Empowerment Department of the State is also engaged in the Socio-economic upliftment of STs on the basis of economic criteria. The Govt. of India have declared 57 castes as Scheduled Castes and 10 communities as Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, 52 other castes have been declared as Backward Classes. The ESOMSA Department is mainly engaged in the socio-economic upliftment of SCs/ OBCs / Minorities & Specially Abled .

The Schematic description is as under:—

- 1. Follow-up Programme:**—The trainees undergoing vocational training in the ITIs etc. and also the trained artisans of STs in the villages are to be provided implements and tools, sewing machine costing up to Rs. 1800/- per beneficiary enabling them to earn their livelihood. This assistance helps the beneficiary to adopt the trades in which they have been trained. Further loans are made available by the SC/ST Development Corporation on easy terms.
- 2. Swaran Jayanti Ashra Yojna (Sc/STs):**— Provisions of suitable shelter to SCs/STs/OBCs, need top priority especially in this hilly State. Subsidy for the construction and repair of houses is provided to such SCs/STs who do not have any house of their own or whose house needs repair. For new construction in tribal areas, the department provides Rs. 1,50,000/- as subsidy for house construction and for house repair Rs. 35,000 to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 35,000/-.
- 3. Award for Inter caste Marriage:**—Incentives are to be provided to such couples who have inter-caste marriages, so as to remove the practice of un-touchability from the society. A cash award of Rs.50,000/- per couple is being provided as incentive money under this scheme.
- 4. Publicity campaign:**—In order to provide wide publicity of the various social welfare programmes for SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities/Persons with Disabilities, pamphlets booklets and other publicity material is published and distributed in the awareness camps being organized in far-flung and remote areas of the State.
- 5. Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act:**—Under this scheme, the deptt. is getting 50 % assistance from Govt. of India for propagation of PCR Act, 2005 and also to organize the awareness camps in rural areas.
- 6. Compensation to victim of Atrocity:**—A compensation/monetary relief amounting to Rs. 0.85 lakh to Rs. 8.25 Lakh is being provided to the members of family of SCs/STs on becoming victim of Atrocities committed by the members of other communities due to caste considerations under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rule,1995.
- 7. Training & proficiency in Computer Application and allied services:**—The tribal candidates shall be provided training in Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application(One Year), DOEACC ‘O’ level (one year), DOEACC ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ level(one year each), Diploma in Computer Application (Six Month), DOEACC Bio-informatics ‘O’ level(one year) and other allied courses. The deptt. shall bear the training cost not exceeding of Rs. 1200/- per month (Rs. 1350/-P.M. for disable

candidate) and provide stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month (Rs. 1200/-P.M. for disable candidate) per candidate. After the successful completion off training the candidates are placed for six months in various Govt. Offices for the purpose of gaining proficiency in Computer Application and during this period and amount of Rs. 1500/- p.m. (Rs. 1800/-P.M. for disable candidate) is provided as stipend.

8. SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:—

The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has been set up with the main objective for economic upliftment of SCs/STs families belonging to the below poverty line families. The Share Capital of the Corporation is contributed by the State and the Centre Governments in the ratio of 49:51. The Corporation is implementing following schemes for the economic development of the SCs/STs.

- (a) Self-employment scheme.
- (b) Himswavlamban Yojna.
- (c) Interest free loan scheme for higher studies.
- (d) Dalit Varg Vayvsayik Prishikshan Yojna.
- (e) Hasthilp Vikas Yojna.
- (f) Laghu Vikkray Kendra (Ship & Shed) scheme.
- (g) National Programme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents.

11. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE :—For the protection of labour against occupational hazards & exploitation and also to ensure the best possible utilisation of available manpower; it is rather imperative to setup a competent machinery capable of matching the demand for labour on the one hand and supply of important factor of production on the other.

The Schematic details of department are as under:—

- 1. Unemployment Allowance:—**During the budget speech for the financial year 2017-18, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh has announced the scheme. "Unemployed youth having 10+2 qualification or above would be granted Unemployment Allowance at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per month (Rs. 1500/- p.m. for disabled unemployed youth). The scheme intends to provide allowance to eligible educated unemployed youth of State who is minimum 10+2 Pass from a Board recognized by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, and is on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange of the State of Himachal Pradesh as on the date of application

at least for 1 year and who applies under this Scheme for the grant of Unemployment Allowance, who has attained the age of 20 years and is below the age of 35 years on the date of such application.

2. **Skill Development Allowance:**— This scheme intends to provide allowance to eligible educated unemployed youth for their skill up-gradation. This in turn will enable such youth to develop their skill which in turn will enable them to take up employment or self-employment in the Sector of their choice. The allowance shall be payable to physically challenged person who have minimum 50% permanent disability recorded in her/his Employment Exchange record (X-I), @ Rs. 1500/- (Rs. One Thousand Five Hundred) and all other categories of Persons @ Rs. 1000/- (Rs. One Thousand) per month in the age group of 16 to below 36 years

13. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

1. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Schematic details are as under:—

1. **Scholarships to disabled:**—The main purpose of the scheme is to assist the disabled students so as to ensure such education, academic, technical or professional training to enable them to become useful member of the society. This scheme is applicable to all categories of disabled students having disability of 40% or above without considering their family income @ Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3000/- per month.
2. **Marriage Grant to Disabled:**—It has been felt that the marriage of persons with disability is a big problem for the parents and in order to promote such marriages, incentives @ of Rs. 5000/ per case was being provided by the department up to 2006. Now as per amended norms the marriage grant @ Rs.8000/- is admissible for 40% to 74% disability and Rs.40000/- for 75% and above disability. Under this scheme, if any, disabled person marry to another disabled person then both the disabled persons are eligible for marriage grant.
3. **Old Age/Widow Pension:**—The old age pension scheme was originally inherited from erstwhile composite State of Punjab on its re-organization in 1966. It was revised and re-titled as :Himachal Pradesh Old Age Pension and Relief to Disable Rule” and widow scheme was also introduced w.e.f. 01.04.1979. Under this scheme, old age pension is granted w.e.f. 1.7.2019 @ Rs.850/- per month to such persons whose age is 60 to 69 years and having individual annual income below Rs. 35,000/-

per year. Besides Rs. 1500/- per month to persons whose age is 70 years and above irrespective of any income criteria.

Similarly, under NSAP, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP), the old age pension is being granted to persons belonging to BPL families @ 850/- per month (Rs. 200/- GoI Share) whose age is between 60 to 69 years and family income is Rs. 35000/- or less per annum. Besides Rs. 1500/- per month (GOI Share Rs. 500/-) is being provided to the persons whose age is 70 years and above and women of 65-69 year are getting Rs. 1000/- p.m.

Under State Widow and Handicapped pension schemes there is no age bar and pension is being provided w.e.f. 01.04.2020 @ Rs.1000/-PM for widow and persons with disability of 40% to 69%, whose individual annual income is Rs. 35,000/- per year. There is no income criteria for 70% and above disabled persons and are being provided Rs. 1500/- per month subject to the condition that applicant should not be in Govt. Service/Semi Govt. Service/Board/Corporation and should not be in possession of any kind of pension.

However, under NSAP Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme, the pension is being provided to the widows of BPL families between the age Group of 40 to 79 years @ 1000/- per month. Similarly, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension is being provided to the disabled persons between the age group of 18 to 79 years belonging to BPL family having disability of 80% and above @ 1500/- per month.

2. Women and Child Development Deptt. :— Department of Social Justice & Empowerment was bifurcated into two departments and a new department of Women and Child Development has been created in August, 2011. Main objectives of the department are :

- Socio-economic empowerment of marginalized women and implementation of laws enacted for elimination of discrimination against women.
- Empowering adolescent girls through nutrition, health-care and life skill education.
- To lay the foundation for physical, social, emotional and mental development of children below 6 years of age with a focus on supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres and enhance the awareness and capability of mothers about nutritional and health needs of the children.
- To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

The Schematic details are as under :—

- 1. Beti Hai Anmol Yojana:—**With a view to change negative attitude of family and community towards girl child at birth and her mother and to improve enrolment / retention of girl children in schools, Beti Hai Anmol scheme is being implemented in the state w.e.f. 05.07.2010. Under the scheme 2 girls from each BPL family are eligible for getting benefit of the scheme. A post birth grant of Rs. 21000/- is being provided for two girls per family and an officer of the State Govt. designated in this behalf. On attaining adulthood (18 years) the beneficiary can withdraw the amount from her account.
- 2. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) :—**Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is being implemented in all the CD blocks of the state through 78 ICDS projects. Expenditure under this programme is shared by the central and the state government on 90:10 basis w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

Main objectives of the programme are :—

- (i) To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- (ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of children.
- (iii) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school dropout.
- (iv) To enhance the capability of mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under ICDS 568 Anganwari Centres are functioning in the tribal areas. ITDP wise detail is :

ITDP	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
No. of Anganwari Centre	235	70	53	66	144	568

- 3. Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojna :—** Under this scheme a marriage grant of Rs. 51,000/- is being given to the parents/guardians of the girls or to the girls themselves, (in case there are no guardians) provided that the annual income of the family does not exceed to Rs. 35000/-.
- 4. Shagun :—**The scheme is being implemented in the State w.e.f. 01.04.2021. Under this scheme marriage grant of Rs. 31,000/- is being provided for the marriage of a girl

belonging to a BPL family. The grant is also admissible if the boy marrying the girl belongs to other state.

5. **Widow Re-marriage:**—This scheme is started in 2004-05 for rehabilitation of widows by encouraging them to remarry. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000/- is being provided as a grant to the couple.
6. **Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna :**—Under this scheme, annual grant of Rs. 6000/- upto 2 children till the completion of 18 year of age is being provided to all widows, divorces and deserted women belonging to BPL families or having income less than Rs. 35,000/-for upbringing of their children.
7. **Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna :**—The State Government is running Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna for training and rehabilitation of women who have been physically and sexually abused. There is provision to provide a stipend @ Rs. 3000/- per month, per trainee and a test fee for Rs. 800/- per trainee at the end of the training period. Those women, who intend to start self-employment projects, there is a provision of providing a back ended subsidy @20% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary on loan arranged through the HP Mahila Vikas Nigam.
8. **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVY) :**— Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a Central Sponsored Scheme. The cost sharing ratio of the scheme is 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The main objectives of PMMVY are to provide partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the women can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child and the cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of Rs. 5,000/- is being provided directly in the account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in three instalments for first living child subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal and child health.
9. **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (Poshan Abhiyan):** The ICD Projects are providing following services:—
 1. Supplementary Nutrition
 2. Nutrition and health education
 3. Immunization
 4. Health check-up,
 5. Referral services,
 6. Non-Formal Pre-school education.

At present 78 ICDS projects are functioning in the State under Centrally Sponsored Scheme out of which 7 are in tribal areas. Presently children and expectant/nursing mothers are being provided necessary nutrition under this scheme.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is shared on 90:10 basis between Central and State Govt. Under this programme 500 calories and 12-15 grams protein to the children and 600 calories and 18-20 gram protein to the lactating mothers, pregnant ladies & BPL adolescent girls and 800 calories and 20-25 gram protein to the malnourished children is required to be supplemented, daily. Therefore, supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries on 300 days in a year in Anganwari Centres on following rates:—

The rates per beneficiary per day are as under:

1. Children Rs. 8.00
2. Pregnant / Lactating Mothers Rs. 9.50
3. BPL Adolescent Girls Rs. 9.50
4. Severely Mal-Nourished children Rs. 12.00

10. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (renamed as Child Protection Scheme) :—

Child Protection services is to contribute for the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerability to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and situations and separation of children from the parents. The Child Care Institutions registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are covered under the Scheme. Presently 45 Child Care Institutions, comprising of 38 Children Homes, 2 Observation Home-cum-Special Home-cum-Place of Safety, 4 Open Shelters and 1 Sishu- Grih (Specialised Adoption Agency) are being run under the scheme, For implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees have been constituted in all the districts of the State. District Level/Advisory Boards have also been set up in the State.

11. Vo Din :— An awareness programme “Vo-Din” on Menstrual Hygiene Management, Anaemia and first 1000 days of Child was announced by the Hon’ble Chief Minister in the budget speech 2020-21. Under this scheme an awareness programme is being rolled out in campaign mode in 20 selected block of the State in collaboration with

the department of Health & Family Welfare, Ayush, Education, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj. The target group under this scheme will be adolescent girls in the age group of 10-18 years, women in reproductive age group of 19-45 years, pregnant and lactating mothers, children upto 2 years of age and all the men and women of the community. Awareness generation camps and other activities with collaboration of other departments are being organised.

- 12. Sashakt Mahila Yojna :—** A new comprehensive state scheme under the Vision Document named “Sashakt Mahila Yojna” was announced during 2018-19. To empower the rural women and make them self-reliant in every respect thereby contributing to the socio-economic development of the state, Sashakt Mahila Kendra (SMK) is envisaged as the platform for synergising activities for empowerment of women of all departments. It aims for empowerment of women by intervention in the field of Health, Nutrition, Education, Sanitation, Skill Up gradation/Self-employment, financial legal & social rights. All ICDS Supervisors have been designated as Sashakt Mahila Adhikari and SKM have been constituted on each in every Panchayat and Wards of Urban local Bodies, where bi-monthly meetings, financial literacy camps, legal literacy camps and health & nutrition awareness camps are organised.

C. GENERAL SERVICES

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

1. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME (Public Works):

Building (PW) Non Residential: 43% of the total area of Himachal Pradesh constitutes tribal area under districts of Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur and partly under Chamba District. For Administrative needs suitable public buildings for various departments at the District, Sub-Divisional and Tehsil Head Quarters are essentially required in difficult mountainous tribal areas. Separate funds under various plan heads are earmarked and public building construction programme has accordingly been taken in hand to meet-out needs of the tribal area.

The scheme of construction of functional buildings was included as a plan programme from the beginning of the Fifth Plan to provide office-like accommodation at all levels. Building of General Administration, judiciary, Public Works Department, District Administration, Land Revenue Department, Excise & Taxation, Police, Jails etc. are covered under the Head Buildings (PW). Demand for proper office buildings

throughout the tribal area has increased since large numbers of offices are functioning in improper and hired accommodation.

2. Planning Department:— The Budgeting of VMJS & VKVNY schemes was earlier made in the budget head of Tribal Development Department as Planning Department has no field offices in Tribal Areas, who is the Nodal Department of these schemes. During the year 2021-22, the Planning Department has decided the budgeting of these schemes under Major Head 5475 of Planning Department. The schematic description is as under:

—

1. Vikas Main Jan Sahyog :— For ensuring effective people's participation towards fulfilling their developmental needs in terms of infrastructure at the grass root level as well as to supplement govt. efforts/resources the another scheme VIKAS MEIN JAN SAHYOG is also in operation in Tribal areas with 85 Govt. Share and 15 share of public contribution in case of tribal beneficiaries.

2. Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojna: This scheme has been introduced for implementation as a State Sector scheme from the financial year 1999-2000. The objective of the scheme is to authorise the Members of Legislature Assembly to recommend small works of capital nature such as constructions of school rooms, Ayurvedic dispensaries, Animal Husbandry dispensaries, Primary health centres, Hand pumps, link roads, community Bhawans, Health equipments, foot bridges etc. as demanded by their constituents. The 'Vidhayak Kshetra Vikas Nidhi Yojana' was suspended in April 2020 due to Covid-19 Pandemic and difficult financial situation. Later it was partially restored and an amount of Rs. 50 lakh was released. This Nidhi has been fully restored during 2021-22 and fund limit increased from the existing Rs.1.75 crore to Rs.1.80 crore. The Hon'ble MLAs can also recommend a maximum amount of Rs. 50,000 for Self Help Groups in addition to Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals under this scheme.

3. FIRE SERVICES: One Fire Station at Rekong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur and two Fire Posts i.e. Keylong in Lahaul & Spiti and Kharamukh in Tehsil Bharmour Distt. Chamba are functioning in Tribal areas under H.P. Fire Service Department. The funds are being provided for construction of Departmental buildings in tribal areas.

4. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY:— The Tribal Development Department came into existence on 9th June, 1976 after separation from the Planning department with the objective/ purpose to give special focus on the social and economical upliftment of most deprived class of society i.e Scheduled Tribes with its

Headquarter at Shimla and also to handle the work relating to the Single Consolidated Demand- Tribal Sub Plan (Demand No. 31). In the field level i.e. in Scheduled Areas of Himachal Pradesh five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) had been opened viz. ITDP Kinnaur at Reckong Peo, ITDP Lahaul at Keylong, ITDP Spiti at Kaza, ITDP Pangi at Killar and ITDP Bharmour.

Schematic detail is:-

- 1. NUCLEUS BUDGET FOR TRIBAL AREA:—** This scheme was introduced in 1979-80 with the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the each ITDP but in 1991-92 this amount was raised to Rs. 15.00 lakh to ITDP Kinnaur having 3 CD Blocks, since then Rs. 5.00 lakh was available for such CD block rather than each ITDP (the limit was revised to Rs. 10.00 lakh each CD block vide HP Nucleus Budget Rules for Tribal Areas, 1995 till 31.03.2008) which is further revised vide Govt. letter No. TBD(C)2-15/99-II dated 05.05.2008. The budget limit has again revised vide letter No. TBD(C)2-15/99-II dated 16.08.2021 and doubled w.e.f. 2021-22 and each ITDP provided funds as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of ITDP	Sanctioned budget under Nucleus Budget during 2021-22 (Rs. In lakh)
1.	Kinnaur	60.00 (Rs.20.00 lakh per Dev. Block i.e. Pooh, Nichar and Kalpa)
2.	Spiti	40.00
3.	ITDP Lahaul	20.00 (Rs.20.00 lakh for each Civil Sub-Division Block i.e. Keylong and Udaipur)
4.	ITDP Pangi	20.00
5.	ITDP Bharmour	40.00 (Rs.20.00 lakh for each Tehsil i.e. Bharmour and Holi)

Funds under this scheme are available for local development works as have no recurring liability and for which adequate normal and specific budget provision is not available. The maximum limit of expenditure per scheme would be Rs. 1.00 lakh subject to the condition that it would benefit at least five different families living in the area.

- 2. Border Area Development Programme:—** In view of persistent demands and considering the overall situation in the border areas of Himachal Pradesh, the erstwhile Planning Commission, Govt. of India decided to extend Border Area Development Programme to Himachal Pradesh for the three blocks viz. Kalpa and

Pooh Blocks of Kinnaur District and Spiti Block of Lahaul-Spiti Districts having borders with China from 1998-99. These border blocks constitute the part of tribal areas (Scheduled Area) in Himachal Pradesh which is situated between north latitude 31° 05' 50" and 32° 59' 57" and east longitude 77° 45' 00" and 79° 00' 35". It is bounded by Tibet in the east and Ladakh District of Jammu & Kashmir in the north. These areas are amongst the remotest and most inaccessible areas in Himachal Pradesh with average altitude being 3281 meter above the mean sea level. The most distinguishing mark of these tribal areas is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result per unit cost of infrastructure is very exorbitant. The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international boundary (IB) and to provide the border areas with essential infrastructure by convergence of BADS/other Central/State/UT/Local schemes and through a participatory approach especially in six thematic areas-Basic Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development.

Area & Population: The area and population of the BADP blocks is as under:-

District	BADP Block	Geographical area (sq.km.)	Population (2011 census)	Length of international border in Block(KM)
1. Kinnaur	i) Kalpa	1674	33232	55
	ii)Pooh	3378	23206	90
2.Lahaul & Spiti	i) Spiti	7591	12457	80
Total: Border Blocks		12643	68895 (1%)	225
Himachal Pradesh		55673	6864602	225

The Border areas constitute about 23% of the geographical area of the State inhabited by about 1% of the total State population and 40% population of Scheduled Areas of H.P. The allocation of funds among three blocks has been made 60% on the basis of population and 40% on area as general principle adopted by the Tribal Development Department of the State under decentralized planning programmes.

The Border areas of Himachal Pradesh fall in the outer Himalayas and hence the terrain and climatic conditions are highly inhospitable. Border Blocks are high altitude cold condense having scanty rainfall. The agriculture activities are possible under assured irrigation conditions. The villages are located in remote and far-flung

area requiring huge network of roads to connect them. Hence the cost of development of infrastructure is enormous and within the limited resources available in the State Plan, we are unable to keep pace to meet the desired objective within a reasonable time frame. Needless to say that the core infrastructure line roads, irrigation, agriculture, electrification and institutional infrastructural development lead to sustainable development in the long run and hence these sectors require speedy development by way of mobilizing additional resources. In addition to develop educated manpower to generate indigenous entrepreneurship, it is also imperative to improve the quality of schools and college infrastructure including the hostels. In the BADP guidelines, it has been stressed that the programme will cover all the census villages/towns, semi-urban and urban areas located within 0-10 KM distance(Crow-fly/aerial distance) from the first habitation from International Boundary(IB). The imaginary line joining all the first habitations from the IB will be the zero line for BADP and the 10 KM distance towards the interior will be calculated from this zero line. On the basis of this criteria there are 198 villages falling between 0-10 KM area and 39 villages between 10-20 KM in Border Blocks of Himachal Pradesh.

Tribal Development Department is Nodal Department for this programme in the State. For the approval and implementation of this programme, a State Level Screening Committee headed by Chief Secretary is already in place and the Committee meets from time to time.

Investment Priority for habitations located along the Border:— In the mountains the criteria of distances of habitations from the Border for investment prioritization is not wholly objective hence combination of proximity to border in terms of distance and geographical delineation by natural boundary has been taken into account. The Indo-China border is towards the east of Border Blocks and hence the areas located on left bank of River Spiti and River Sutlej has been identified for priority investment, particularly for Community Centres and conservation of heritage monuments.

As per guidelines, the funds under Special Central Assistance have been made available to the Border Blocks of the State considering the length of the Border area and population of the bordering area. The Planning Commission Govt. of India provided Rs. 400 lakhs as Special Central Assistance under this programme for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. These funds were made available as an

additive to normal Central Assistance to the Himachal Pradesh for meeting the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Hence these funds are not to be used to replace normal state plan flows. Contrary to these instructions the State Planning Department has earmarked Rs. 416 lakh for the Border Area Development programme for 2003-04 within the 9% allocation of the Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2003-04 out of the total State Plan. Year-wise release is as under:—

Year	Amount (in Lakh)
1. 1998-99	400.00
2. 1999-2000	400.00
3. 2000-01	816.00
4. 2001-02	1931.00
5. 2002-03	1097.85
6. 2003-04	416.00
7. 2004-05	982.00
8. 2005-06	642.05
9. 2006-07	1269.00
10. 2007-08	1119.00
11. 2008-09	1297.00
12. 2009-10	1297.00
13. 2010-11	1297.00
14. 2011-12	2000.00
15. 2012-13	2320.00
16. 2013-14	2100.00
17. 2014-15	2100.00
18. 2015-16	2100.00

From 2016-17, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has decided to implement the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) on sharing pattern of 90:10 by centre/state Govt. and accordingly funds provided as under :-

Year	Centre Share (90%)	State Share (10%)	Total (100%)
2016-17	3100.00	344.44	3444.44
2017-18	3500.00	389.08	3889.08
2018-19	2595.00	288.35	2883.35
2019-20	2749.53	305.50	3055.03

2020-21*	2500.00	278.00	2778.00 (Budgeted)
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**Against the proposal of Rs. 1716.60 lakh (i.e. Rs. 1545.30 lakh Centre Share & Rs. 171.70 lakh State Share) submitted to the MHA, no funds received from Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemic*

The works under BADP shall be carried out as a deposit work through the concerned executing agencies in the area falling under the Border Area Development Blocks.

3. Special Central Assistance: :— Resource inadequacy affecting implementation of various programmes undertaken under the Tribal Sub-Plan had prompted the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India to supplement the efforts of the State Govt. by extending Special Central Assistance as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan in 1977-78 and this constitutes part of the overall strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan. The objective and scope of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the Tribal Sub Plan.

In order to improve basic services and facilities in villages with significant tribal population, it has been decided by the Ministry to transform the scheme, so that integrated tribal village development programmes can be implemented in an outcome-oriented and time-bound manner. Accordingly, the existing Scheme ‘SCA to TSS’ has been revamped as ‘Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)’ to be implemented during the years 2021-22 to 2025-26.

The main objective of this scheme is to achieve integrated socio-economic development of selected villages through convergence approach. It will include the following components:

- i) Preparing Village Development Plans(VDP), based on the needs, potential, and aspirations;
- ii) Maximizing the coverage of individual / family benefit schemes of the Central / State Governments;
- iii) Improving the infrastructures in vital sectors like health, education, connectivity and livelihood.

All States and UTs having notified ST population will be covered under this scheme. Based on 2011 census, villages having at least 50% ST population and 500 ST persons have been identified to be covered in the first phase of five years during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

In Himachal Pradesh, such 90 villages have been identified where a sum of Rs.20.38 lakh per village will be provided as 'gap filling' fund for approved activities. Every identified and approved village will prepare VDP, with particular care to incorporate basic infrastructure, such as Road connectivity (internal and Inter-village / block), Telecom connectivity (Mobile / internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centre, Drinking water facility, Drainage and Solid waste management. The VDP may also incorporate skill development, community forest development, integration with Van Dhan Yojana and conservation of water resources.

Ministry has released first instalment upto 50% of the admissible grant amounting to ` 337.03 lakh for 37 No. of villages to be taken up for the year 2021-22 to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

- 4. Eklavya Model Residential Schools:**— The objective of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) is to provide quality Middle and High level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas. All EMRSs co-education & CBSE affiliated and English medium.

There are four EMRS viz. (1) EMRS Nichar Distt. Kinnaur, (2) EMRS Bharmour at Khani, Distt. Chamba (3) EMRS Pangi at Killar, Distt. Chamba and (4) EMRS Lahaul at Kukumseri, providing free residential co-education to ST students in the State. EMRS Nichar was made functional w.e.f. 2005-06 whereas three new EMRSs viz. Bharmour/Pangi/Lahaul have been sanctioned during 2018-19 and were made functional from academic session 2019-20. From academic session 2019-20 all four EMRSs are being managed by H.P. EMRS Management Society registered on 19th July 2019 under H.P. Societies Registration Act. 2006 in the Tribal Development Department. During 2021-22 academic session, there were 550 students enrolled in all 4 EMRS. Govt. of India is providing recurring grant of Rs. 1.09 lakh per student per year to the HP EMRS Management Society to meet out recurring expenditure on all four EMRSs in the State.

Besides, land for construction of newly sanctioned EMRSs viz. Bharmour, Pangi and Lahaul has been identified and matter of forest land transfer under FCA-1980 has been initiated.

- 5. Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI) :**— As per the instruction of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and Principal Secretary (TD) to the Govt. of H.P. letter No. TBD(A)1-1/2018 dated 03.10.2018, the **Tribal Research & Training**

Institute (TRTI) has been shifted from Institute of Tribal Studies (ITS), Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla-5 to the office of Commissioner (TD) Bijlani House, Shimla-2. Under the scheme “Support to TRIs” 100% financial assistance (GIA) is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India against the proposal/approved activities of the TRTI.

The prime objective of setting up the Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI) is to conduct studies on the problems of tribal communities of Himachal Pradesh and to serve as a centre for providing data and advisory services to government on issues related to STs. The TRTI envisage the core responsibility as body of knowledge and research more or less as a think tank for tribal development. The main aims and objectives include:

- a. Anthropological and ethnographic research for different STs and their documentation.
- b. Study of social, cultural and economic changes and development among STs.
- c. Policy research including monitoring and evaluation of various government interventions, schemes and programmes and impact assessment studies.
- d. Documentation and preservation of rich tangible and intangible heritage of state's tribes.
- e. Conduct training and awareness camps and consultation and collaboration with national and international agencies for tribal development.
- f. Creating awareness regarding sensitivity to tribal issues.

A '**Governing Body**' has been constituted in order to ensure coordinated functioning of the schemes relating to Tribal Research Institute (TRI), Himachal Pradesh and An '**Executing Committee**' has also been constituted to supervise and manage day to day affairs of the TRTI. The land comprising of 00-99-78 hectare for the construction of TRTI campus has been identified in village Gharog (Near Ghanahatti), Shimla and the procedures of transferring the land under FCA-1980 to the Tribal Development department have been initiated. Presently, the matter is pending with Forest department level.

Year-wise detail of research proposals approved/carried out by the TRTI is as under :

Year	Total Activities approved	Completed	Ongoing
2018-19	13	10	3
2019-20	9	2	7
2020-21	1	0	1
2021-22	9	2	7
Total	32	14	18

Major studies of TRTI activities are on Tribal Health, Tribal Dialect, Audio Visual Documentation Tribal Customs, Cuisine and Tribal Music, In Situ Preservation of the Rock Art in Lahaul-Spiti, Innovative Project on Traditional Carpentry (Kasht) in distt. Kinnaur, State level dance and Craft Festivals.

- 6. Provision for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes:**— Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, only those schemes, where funds are routed through treasury, have been taken which have consistency in fund receipt and of reasonable size. An outlay of Rs. 380.96 crore as Central Development Budget has been earmarked and approved for Centrally Sponsored Schemes of various departments under Tribal Area Development Programme 2021-22.